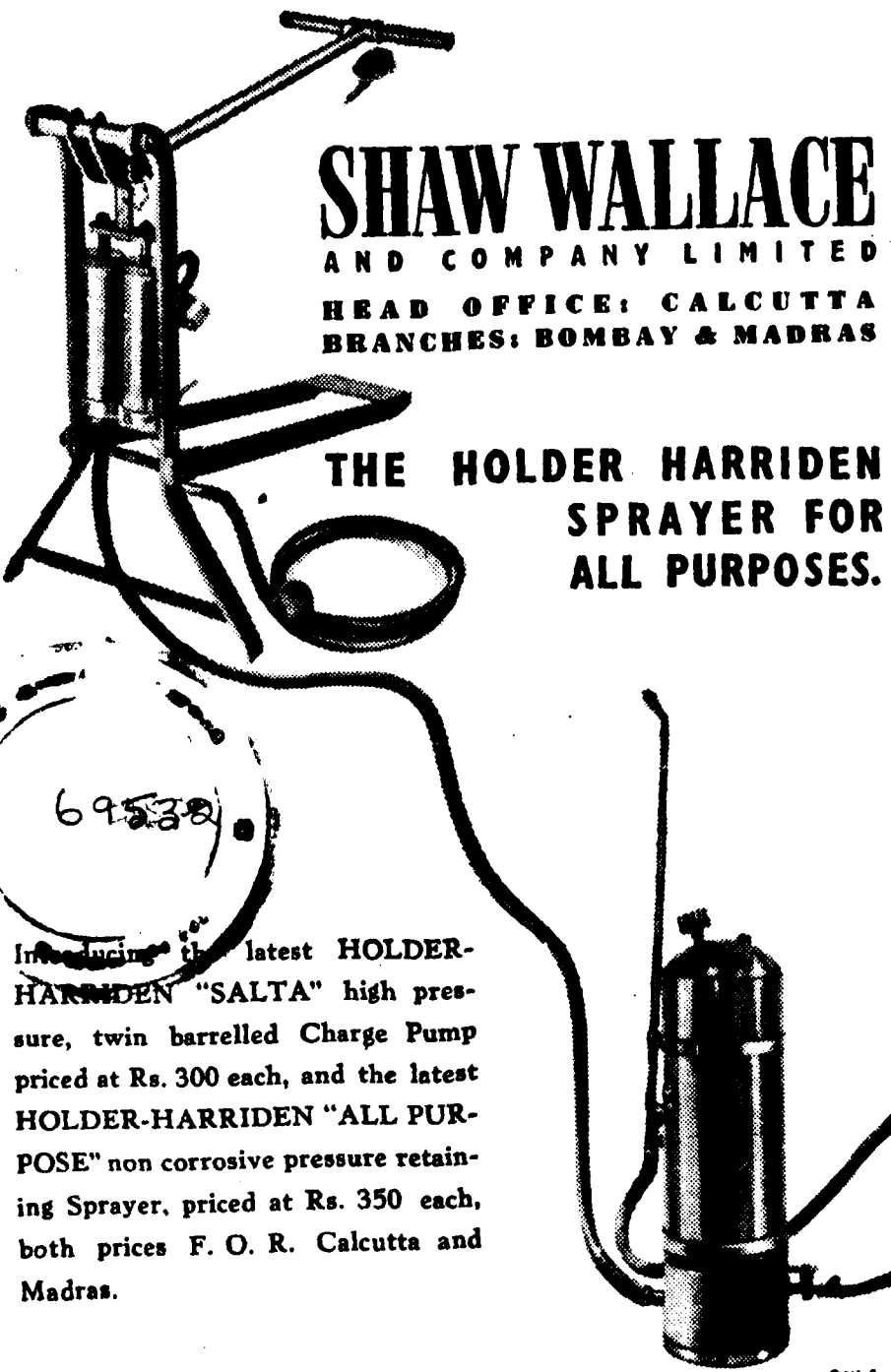




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P-287/5/23/53.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

Since the beginning of the Summer or pre-monsoon period commencing from the 1st March, 1953 the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Konkan, normal in Travancore-Cochin and deficient or scanty in Bihar, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad, Tamilnad and Malabar-South Kanara. Elsewhere there was no rainfall.

The condition of the standing rabi crops was generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore. In Madras, the standing crops were reported to be withering in parts of some districts especially Visakhapatnam, North Arcot, Mathurai and Tiruchirapalli districts because of insufficient soil moisture. Likewise, the standing crops in parts of Mysore and Hyderabad were not progressing satisfactorily for want of adequate water supply. Hailstorm and insects also caused some damage to the standing crops in Purnea district of Bihar.

Scarcity of water was reported from parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore, P.E.P.S.U., Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin.

The condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except in a few parts of Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg. Shortage of fodder was reported from parts of Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Harvesting of the 1952-53 sugarcane crop was nearing completion. Preparations for sowing the next sugarcane crop were also in progress in the cane growing areas.

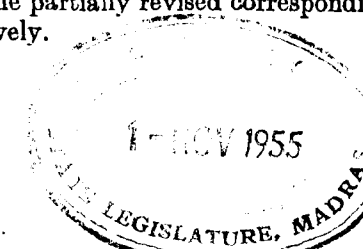
The total production of crystal sugar in India during the current (1952-53) season up to the 22nd March, 1953 amounted to about 10.33 lakh tons, showing a decline of 0.85 lakh tons over the production of 11.18 lakh tons in the corresponding period of 1951-52. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd March, 1953 stood at 9.51 lakh tons as against 8.44 lakh tons on the same date last year. Up to the 28th March, 1953 the Government of India had released 3.7 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the open market.

The liberal releases of sugar quotas for free sale by the Government in the previous month and planned and expeditious movement of sugar stocks by rail to the recipient areas resulted in increased supplies and fall in market prices of sugar at several centres. Thus the wholesale price of sugar at Hapur which was quoted at Rs. 29/4 per maund on 28th February, 1953 came down to Rs. 28/8 per maund on 28th March, 1953.

During the month under review arrivals of gur in the Hapur market declined mainly due to the current gur manufacturing season being in its closing stage. The arrivals which were about 1,000 maunds in the first week of March, 1953, came down to about 150 maunds a day at the end of the month. The month-end stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 29,000 maunds as against 51,000 maunds towards the end of the previous month.

Wholesale prices of gur during March, 1953 ruled more or less steady. At Calcutta, however, the price of gur sagged from Rs. 15-12-0 on 28th February, 1953 to Rs. 13/4 per maund on 21st March, 1953.

According to the all-India final estimate of groundnut for 1952-53, the area and production were put at 11,862 thousand acres and 2,894 thousand tons as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 11,798 thousand acres and 3,045 thousand tons respectively.



At Bombay, arrivals of groundnut during February, 1953 aggregated about 16,452 tons as against 14,477 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market which exhibited a steady undertone in the last two months gathered further strength during the first three weeks of March. In the last week of the month, however, the price showed a marked decline. The firmness of the market was attributed to the interest evinced by crushers and vanaspati manufacturers, the shortage of supplies and heavy accumulation of contracts in oils and fats with foreign buyers. The sharp fall in the price noticed in the closing week of the month was mainly because of lack of demand at the prevailing high price and discouraging overseas advices for groundnut oil. Thus, at Bombay, the market opened at Rs. 29/12/- per maund and having risen to the peak of Rs. 31/9/- per maund during the third week receded to Rs. 29/12/- at the close of the month.

The oil section of the Bombay market moved in sympathy with seeds and the closing quotation was Rs. 63/11/9 as against the opening quotation of Rs. 64/10/- per maund.

Total exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil during the nine months ending December, 1952 aggregated 6,524 and 52,402 tons as against 8,779 and 13,206 tons respectively in the corresponding period of 1951.

Harvesting of the 1952-53 linseed crop continued vigorously in many parts of the States of Bihar, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in the States of Madhya Pradesh and U. P.

Linseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the major part of March owing to fair demand for linseed oil from foreign countries. Towards the close, however, the market ruled easy in sympathy with the groundnut section and due to discouraging foreign advices. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 20/9/- and Rs. 19/-2/- per maund respectively compared with Rs. 21/5/- and Rs. 20/9/- prevailing at the commencement of the month.

Total exports of linseed and linseed oil during the nine months ending December, 1952 amounted to 68 and 24,383 tons as against 4,598 and 16,511 tons in the comparable period of 1951.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during February, 1953 were appreciably higher at 3,836 tons as against 2,306 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castorseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the major part of March in sympathy with the groundnut and linseed sections. This tendency was also attributed to the speculative activity in the market and rumours regarding the removal of export duty on castor oil. Towards the last week however, the market turned easy in sympathy with other oilseed sections and also due to discouraging foreign advices. Thus the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 22/7/- per maund compared with Rs. 22-12-0 per maund prevailing at the commencement of the month.

Total exports of castor seeds and oil during the nine months ending December, 1952 aggregated 4,311 and 27,758 tons as against 1,064 and 18,490 tons respectively during the corresponding period of 1951.

According to the all-India third estimate of cotton for the 1952-53 season, the area and production of cotton are placed at 13,749 thousand acres and 2,467 thousand bales respectively as against the adjusted corresponding estimate of 13,733 thousand acres and 2,686 thousand bales respectively for the 1951-52 season.

The official estimates of production of cotton are generally lower than trade estimates. According to the latest available trade estimate, cotton production during 1952-53 is estimated at 35.34 lakh bales.

Imports of raw cotton into India during December, 1952 amounted to 55 thousand bales as against 120 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of last year.

Exports of raw cotton from India during December, 1952 were of the order of 19,302 bales as against 34 bales exported in the corresponding month of last year.

Prices of Kapas at the important markets in India generally showed a rising tendency during March, 1953. Thus, the price of 1st Grade Cambodia kapas at Tirupur advanced from Rs. 346 on 7th March to Rs. 352-8-6 per candy on 28th March, 1953.

Prices of cotton lint in the important markets of India showed an upward trend during the month under review and the price of Cambodia variety lint at Tirupur in Madras increased from Rs. 693 to Rs. 825 on 7th March to Rs. 730 to Rs. 850 per candy on 28th March, 1953.

The Karachi cotton market showed a rising tendency during the second week of March, 1953 but the prices came down again in the third week. Thus, the price of 4F Punjab variety kapas at Karachi opened at Rs. 761 on 7th March and closed for the month at Rs. 796 per candy on 28th March.

The U. S. cotton market generally showed a declining tendency during the month of March, 1953, and the price of Middling variety cotton receded from Rs. 1,273 on 5th March, to Rs. 1,260 per candy on 26th March, 1953.

The production of both yarn and cloth during November, 1952 was higher than in the corresponding month of the last year and amounted to 126,163,000 lbs and 396,917,000 yards as against 111,556,000 lbs. and 334,106,000 yards respectively.

The Indo-Pakistan trade agreement, concluded on 20th March, 1953, was an outstanding event in the sphere of jute. Under the terms of the agreement, India undertook to permit imports of 1.8 million bales of raw jute from Pakistan during the coming three years. Should, however, larger quantities be required by India, Pakistan agreed to facilitate the export of raw jute upto 2.5 million bales a year. Pakistan Government agreed to abolish the discriminatory licencing fee and the export duties levied on the export of raw jute from Pakistan to India.

As a first step in the implementation of the above agreement, Pakistan Government removed with effect from 25th March, 1953 the licensing fee on export of raw jute from Pakistan to India. Also the export duty on Mesta fibre and raw jute, other than cuttings, when exported loose or in Kutchha bales to India was reduced to Rs. 3 per maund.

Total imports of Pakistani raw jute into India during the 1952-53 season (July, 1952 to February, 1953) amounted to 1,036,400 bales as against 1,546,000 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres of India during February 1953 amounted to 1,603,000 bales as against 1,853,000 bales during January, 1953 and 2,316,000 bales during February, 1952.

Total consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association during the period July 1952 to February 1953 aggregated 3,486,000 bales as against 3,738,000 bales in the comparable period of last year.

Prices of raw jute at Calcutta continued to show a downward trend during the month of March due to poor buying interest evinced by mills. Thus, the prices of Assam and Northern varieties raw jute which were ruling at Rs. 21-8-0 and 22-8-0 on 27th February, declined to Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 per maund respectively on 28th March, 1953.

The Pucca bales section of the Calcutta market followed the same trend as that in the raw jute section and the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings (March-April delivery) sagged from Rs. 145 and Rs. 130 on 28th February to Rs. 125 and Rs. 110 per maund on 28th March, 1953.

In the mofussil markets also, prices of raw jute exhibited an around downward trend in sympathy with the prices prevailing at Calcutta. Thus, the prices of Middle and Bottom varieties of raw jute at Nowgong receded from Rs. 19-9-0 and 16-13-0 on 28th February to Rs. 17-11-0 and 14-14-0 per maund respectively on 26th March, 1953.

During the eight months ending February 1953 production of jute goods into India amounted to 597,500 tons as against 624,600 tons in the comparable period of last year.

Despite reduction in the export duty on sacking from Rs. 175 to Rs. 80 per ton in the last month the overseas demand did not improve and the prices of jute goods continued to show a steady downward trend during the first three weeks of the month under review. The prices during the fourth week moved up due to speculative support. Thus, the prices of Hessian 40" x 10 oz. (per 100 yards) and of sacking B. Twill (per 100 bags) after declining from Rs. 42-5-0 and 93-14-0 on 7th March to Rs. 40-2-0 and Rs. 90-4-0 on 21st March improved to Rs. 40-10-0 and Rs. 93 respectively on 28th March, 1953.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Since the beginning of the Summer or pre-monsoon period commencing from the 1st March, 1953 the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Konkon, normal in Travancore-Cochin and deficient or scanty in Bihar, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad, Tamilnad and Malabar-South Kanara. Elsewhere there was no rainfall.

During the month under review harvesting of Rabi crops, picking of cotton, sowing of sugarcane and zaid crops, preparation of land and irrigation of newly sown crops were the main agricultural operations in progress in the different parts of the country.

The condition of standing Rabi crops was generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore. In Madras, the standing crops were reported to be withering in parts of some districts especially Visakhapatnam, North Arcot, Mathurai and Tiruchirapalli districts because of insufficient soil moisture. Likewise, the standing crops in parts of Mysore and Hyderabad were not progressing satisfactorily for want of adequate water supply. Hailstorm and insects also caused some damage to the standing crops in Purnea district of Bihar.

Scarcity of water was reported from parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore, P.E.P.S.U., Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin.

The condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Singhbhum district of Bihar, Balasore, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa; Rohtak district of Punjab; two sub-divisions of West Bengal; and some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg, where the cattle were infested by diseases. Shortage of fodder was reported from parts of Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Mysore.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

Harvesting of the 1952-53 sugarcane crop was nearing completion. Preparations for sowing the next sugarcane crop were in progress in most of the cane growing areas while sowing operations had already commenced in the Punjab, U. P. and Orissa.

The total production of crystal sugar in India during the current (1952-53) season upto the 22nd March, 1953 amounted to about 10.33 lakh tons, showing a decline of 0.85 lakh tons over the production of 11.18 lakh tons in the corresponding period of 1951-52. The stocks with the sugar factories on the 22nd March, 1953 stood at 9.51 lakh tons as against 8.44 lakh tons on the same date of last year.

The Government of India released on March 27, 1953, a further quantity of 1 lakh tons of sugar from the factories for sale in the open market, thus raising the progressive total of releases for the 1952-53 season to 3.7 lakh tons.

The liberal releases of sugar quotas for free sale by the Government in the previous month and planned and expeditious movement of sugar stocks by rail to the recipient areas resulted in increased supplies and fall in market prices of sugar at several centres. Thus, the wholesale price of sugar at Hapur which was quoted at Rs. 29-4-0 per maund on 28th February, 1953 came down to Rs. 28-8-0 per maund on 28th March, 1953. The table below gives weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during March, 1953.

Market	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	28-2-53	7-3-53	14-3-53	21-3-53
Hapur	29 4 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	28 10 0
Kanpur	28 0 0	..	29 0 0	28 4 0
Jullundur	..	30 0 0	30 12 0	29 8 0
Calcutta	30 0 0	29 8 0	..	29 8 0
Nagpur	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	30 12 0
Madras	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	31 15 0
Bombay	34 4 0	34 4 0	34 4 0	34 8 0

During the month under review, arrivals of gur in the Hapur market declined mainly due to the current gur manufacturing season being in its closing stage. The arrivals which were about 1,000 maunds per day in the first week of March, 1953, declined to about 500 maunds per day in the second and third weeks, and to 150 maunds a day towards the end of the month. The month-end stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 29,000 maunds as against 51,000 maunds towards the end of the previous month.

Wholesale prices of gur during march, 1953 ruled more or less steady. At Calcutta, however, the price during the third week of the month under review was appreciably less than that towards the close of the previous month.

The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur at some important markets during March 1953.

Market	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	28-2-53	7-3-53	14-3-53	21-3-53
Hapur	Rs. a. p. 13 8 0	Rs. a. p. 14 4 0	Rs. a. p. 14 12 0	Rs. a. p. 14 8 0
Kanpur	13 0 0	..	13 5 0	14 0 0
Patna	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	..
Calcutta	15 12 0	13 8 0	..	13 4 0
Madras	16 8 0	17 12 0	17 12 0	17 12 0
Bombay	17 4 0	17 12 0	18 0 0	17 8 0

(ii) GROUNDNUT

According to the all-India final estimate of groundnut for the 1952-53 crop, the area and production are put at 11,862 thousand acres and 2,894 thousand tons as against the partially revised corresponding estimates of 11,798 thousand acres and 3,045 thousand tons respectively for 1951-52. There has thus been an increase of 0.5 per cent in area but a decrease of 5.0 per cent in production.

At Bombay, arrivals of groundnut during February, 1953 aggregated about 16,452 tons as against 14,477 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market, which exhibited a steady undertone in the last two months, gathered further strength during the first three weeks of March. In the last quarter of the month, however, the price showed a marked decline. The firmness of the market was attributed to the interest evinced by crushers and vanaspati manufacturers and the shortage of supplies due to lower production from the current crop and heavy accumulation of contracts in oils and fats with foreign buyers. The sharp fall in the price noticed in the closing week of the month was mainly because of lack of demand at the prevailing high price and discouraging overseas advices for groundnut oil. Thus, at Bombay, the market opened at Rs. 29-12-0 per maund and, having risen to the peak of Rs. 31-9-0 per maund during the third week, receded to Rs. 29-12-0 towards the close of the month. At Madras, the market opened at Rs. 29-7-0 per maund, and having risen to Rs. 31 per maund by the third week, sagged thereafter to close for the month at Rs. 30-3-0 per maund.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay market moved in sympathy with seeds; the closing quotation being Rs. 63-11-9 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 64-10-0 per maund. At Madras, the market opened at Rs. 64-3-0 per maund and having risen to Rs. 66-3-0 per maund in the third week sagged thereafter to close for the month at the same level as at the beginning of the month. The table below shows the prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil during the month:—

	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	7-3-53	14-3-53	21-3-53	28-3-53
Groundnut Kernels—				
Bombay (Bold)	29 12 0	31 7 0	31 9 0	29 12 0
Madras (Coromandel)	29 7 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	30 3 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	64 10 0	66 14 0	66 14 0	63 11 9
Madras	64 3 0	65 13 0	66 3 0	64 3 0

There were no exports of groundnut kernels during the month of December, 1952 while 700 tons were exported during the corresponding month of 1951. Exports of groundnut oil during December, 1952 were appreciably higher at 7,802 tons as against only 714 tons exported during the corresponding period of last year. The tables below show the exports of groundnut and groundnut oil according to destinations:—

Exports of Groundnut

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of December		Nine months April to December	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom	..	..	860	250
Norway	..	..	390	854
Netherlands	..	..	25	1,929
France	..	..	150	..
Switzerland	025	..	2,305	..
Canada	..	..	1,748	2,968
Other countries	75	..	3,301	523
Total	700	..	8,779	6,524

Exports of Groundnut Oil

Destination	Month of December		Nine months April to December	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
United Kingdom	..	1,224	1,644	5,500
Germany, Western	..	396	500	2,393
Netherlands	..	2,179	827	13,880
Belgium	..	808	75	3,921
France	..	..	1,128	..
Italy	..	1,658	1,410	9,677
Burma	235	..	2,067	5,558
Algeria	..	..	..	198
Mauritius and Dependencies	..	49	4,770	1,030
Canada	..	..	..	49
Other Countries	479	1,488	785	10,196
Total	714	7,802	13,206	52,402

Note:—Figures of export of groundnut oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 243 gallons = 1 ton.

(iii) LINSEED

Harvesting of the 1952-53 linseed crop continued vigorously in many parts of the States of Bihar, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Threshing and winnowing operations of the crop had also commenced in Madhya Pradesh. Condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during February 1953 were meagre being only 148 tons as against 482 tons during the corresponding month of 1952.

Linseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the major part of March owing to fair demand for linseed oil from foreign countries and the consequent business to the tune of 200 tons in linseed oil reported to have been transacted with Australia. Towards the close, however, the market ruled easy in sympathy with the groundnut section and due to discouraging foreign advices. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 20-9-0 and Rs. 19-2-0 per maund respectively compared with Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 20-9-0 per maund prevailing at the commencement of the month. Prices in the linseed section of the Calcutta market ruled steady during the first three weeks owing to poor arrivals, scarcity of ready stocks and good demand from local crushers. Towards the close the market turned easy owing to discouraging foreign advices and absence of buyers in the market. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil during the month.

	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	7-3-53	14-3-53	21-3-53	28-3-53
Linseed—				
Bombay (Brown Bold)	21 5 0	22 1 0	22 1 0	20 9 0
Bombay (Brown Small)	20 9 0	20 9 0	20 9 0	19 2 0
Calcutta (Small)	20 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	18 12 0
Kanpur (Bold)	N. R.	19 12 0	22 0 0	19 12 0
Kanpur (Small)	N. R.	18 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0
Linseed Oil—				
Bombay	42 10 0	46 5 0	45 9 0	44 1 0
Kanpur	N. R.	41 8 0	45 0 0	41 8 0

N. R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of linseed during the month of December, 1952, while 419 tons were exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of linseed oil during December, 1952 were also lower, being 1,128 tons as against 1,809 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The tables below show the exports of linseed and linseed oil according to destinations:

Exports of Linseed

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of December		Nine months April to December	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
Japan	..	..	3,179	..
Australia	..	..	..	68
New Zealand	..	..	1,000	..
Other countries	419	..	419	..
Total	419	..	4,598	68

Exports of Linseed Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of December		Nine months April to December	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
U.K.	949	281	1,169	3,966
Italy	..	..	..	3,661
Australia	247	400	10,013	1,677
New Zealand	..	..	2,142	651
Other countries	613	447	3,187	14,428
Total	1,809	1,128	16,511	24,383

NOTE.—Figures for the export of linseed oil have been converted from gallons to tons on the basis of 242 gallons=1 ton

(iv) CASTORSEED

Preparation of land for the sowing of the 1953-54 castor crop were reported to be in progress in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during February 1953 were appreciably higher at 3,836 tons as against 2,306 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castorseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the major part of March in sympathy with the groundnut and linseed sections. This tendency was also attributed to the speculative activity in the market and rumours regarding the removal of export duty on castor oil. Towards the last week however, the market turned easy in sympathy with the other oilseed sections which ruled easy and also due to discouraging foreign advices. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 22-7-0 per maund compared with Rs. 22-12-0 per maund prevailing at the commencement of the

month, the maximum quotation being Rs. 23-8-0 per maund during the third week. The table below shows the trend in the prices of castorseed and castor oil at important markets in the country:—
(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	7-3-53	14-3-53	21-3-53	28-3-53
Castorseed—				
Bombay (Small)	22 12 0	23 2 0	23 8 0	22 7 0
Madras (Salem)	21 11 0	21 15 0	23 8 0	21 5 0
Kanpur	N. R.	19 12 0	21 5 0	20 5 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	19 0 0	19 4 0	19 11 0	19 4 0
Castor Oil—				
Bombay	52 14 4	54 6 0	55 1 6	54 0 0
Kanpur	..	49 0 0	53 0 0	50 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of December 1951 and 1952. Exports of castor oil during December, 1952 aggregated 2,868 tons as against only 952 tons exported during the corresponding period of last year. The tables below show the export of castorseed and castor oil according to destination:—

Exports of Castorseed

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of December		Nine months April to December	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom	..	..	200	..
France	..	..	3	..
Japan	..	..	361	..
U.S.A.	..	..	500	4,311
Other countries	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1,064	4,311

Exports of Castor Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of December		Nine months April to December	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom	530	721	8,281	4,596
Sweden	106	101	236	366
Germany Western	..	..	352	50
Netherlands	243	5	1,171	1,180
Belgium	..	..	349	15
France	..	..	1,991	267
Pakistan Western	2	..	95	80
Canada	..	13	79	301
U.S.A.	..	1,905	3,000	19,192
Australia	52	51	1,544	698
Other countries	19	70	1,392	1,013
Total	952	2,866	18,490	27,758

NOTE.—Figures for the export of castor oil have been converted from gallons to tons on the basis of 233 gallons=1 ton.

(v) COTTON

According to the all-India third estimate of cotton for the 1952-53 cotton crop the area and production are placed at 13,749 thousand acres and 2,467 thousand bales respectively as against the adjusted corresponding estimate of 13,133 thousand acres and 2,686 thousand bales respectively for the 1951-52 crop, thereby showing an increase of 0.1 per cent in area and a decrease of 8.2 per cent in production. The decrease in production is attributed mainly to deficient rainfall and adverse weather conditions mostly in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras.

The official estimates of production of cotton are generally lower than trade estimates. According to the latest available trade estimate, cotton production during 1952-53 is estimated at 35.34 lakh bales.

Imports of raw cotton into India during December, 1952 amounted to 55 thousand bales as against 120 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of last year.

Exports of raw cotton from India during December 1952 were of the order of 19,302 bales as against 34 bales exported in the corresponding month of last year.

The latest available information regarding arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the 1952-53 and 1951-52 seasons is indicated below :—

	In bales of 392 lbs. each		
	Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	Consumption of cotton by Bombay cotton mills	Stocks with exporters, mills and dealers in Bombay
1952-53—			
1st September 1952 to 12th March 1953	930,409	619,347	
On 12th March, 1953			409,706
1951-52—			
1st September 1951 to 12th March, 1952	871,962	538,987	
On 12th March, 1952			391,568

Prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at the important markets in India generally showed a rising tendency during March, 1953. The following were the prices prevailing during the month under review :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Kapas (cotton unginned)		
	Madras Tirupur Cambodia 1st Grade	Punjab Abohar Deshi	Bombay Sholapur Jarilla
7-3-53	346 0 0	267 0 0	229 0 0
14-3-53	350 0 0	262 0 0	223 0 0
21-3-53	350 0 0	261 0 0	229 0 0
28-3-53	352 8 6	N. Q.	223 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

Prices of cotton lint at the important markets of India showed an upward trend during March, 1953. The table below gives the prices prevailing during the month under review :—

Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each

State Centre Variety	Cotton		
	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	Bombay Jarilla fine (new)
7-3-53	693 0 0 to 825 0 0	515 0 0	765 0 0
14-3-53	680 0 0 to 850 0 0	534 0 0	N. R.
21-3-53	730 0 0 to 850 0 0	572 0 0	790 0 0
28-3-53	730 0 0 to 850 0 0	572 0 0	800 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

The Karachi cotton market showed a rising tendency during the second week of March, 1953 but the prices came down again in the third week. Table given below shows the trend of prices of 4. F. Punjab at Karachi.

	Pakistan Currency	Indian Currency
	Rs. (P) per md.	Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each
7-3-53		
14-3-53	55 8 0	761 0 0
21-3-53	60 8 0	830 0 0
28-3-53	57 0 0	782 0 0
	58 0 0	796 0 0

The U.S. cotton market generally showed a declining tendency during the month of March, 1953. The trend of prices at New York cotton market is shown in the table below :—

	New York (Middling)	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
5-3-52		
12-3-53	34.10	1273
19-3-53	34.55	1290
26-3-53	33.95	1267
	33.75	1260

The production of both yarn and cloth during November, 1952 was higher than in the corresponding month of the last year as will be seen from the following table :—

	Production of yarn and cloth		
	Yarn	Cloth	
	('000 lbs.)	('000 lbs.)	('000 yards)
November, 1952	126,163	94,954	396,917
November, 1951	111,566	81,156	334,106

(vi) JUTE

The Indo-Pakistan trade agreement, concluded on 20th March 1953, was an outstanding event in the sphere of jute. Under the terms of the agreement, India undertook to permit imports of 1.8 million bales of raw jute from Pakistan during the coming three years. Should, however, larger quantities be required by India, Pakistan agreed to facilitate the export of raw jute upto 2.5 million bales a year. Pakistan Government agreed to abolish the discriminatory licencing fee and the export duties levied on the export of raw jute from Pakistan to India.

As a first step in the implementation of the above agreement, Pakistan Government removed with effect from 25th March 1953 the licensing fee on export of raw jute from Pakistan to India, which was hitherto being charged at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. Also the export duty on Mesta fibre and raw jute, other than cuttings, when exported loose or in Kutcha bales to India was reduced to Rs. 3-0-0 per maund.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during February 1953 amounted to about 78,800 bales as against 135,800 bales during January 1953 and 157,000 bales during February 1952. Total imports during the 1952-53 season i.e. from July 1952 to February 1953 amounted to 1,036,400 bales while during the corresponding period of the previous year these amounted to 1,546,000 bales. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres of India during February 1953 amounted to 1,603,000 bales as against 1,853,000 bales during January 1953 and 2,316,000 bales during February 1952.

Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association during February 1953 was lower than in January 1953 and February 1952. Total consumption of raw jute during the period July 1952 to February 1953 was also lower than that during the corresponding period of the 1951-52 season. The figures of consumption are shown in the table below :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association
February 1953	3.93
January 1953	4.22
February 1952	4.91
July 1952 to February 1953	34.86
July 1951 to February 1952	37.38

Prices of raw jute at Calcutta continued to exhibit a downward trend during the month under review due to poor buying interest from mills. The table below shows the trend of prices of Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta :—

(Rs. per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Variety	March/April Delivery				
	27-2-53	7-3-53	14-3-53	21-3-53	28-3-53
Assam	21 8 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
Northern	22 8 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Western	19 8 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Murishadabad	20 8 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	18 8 0	18 0 0
Daisee	22 8 0	..	..	..	..

The Pucca bales section of the Calcutta market followed the same trend as that in the raw jute section and receded appreciably. Price quotations for the pucca bales section are given below :—

(Rs. per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Variety	March/April Delivery				
	28-2-53	7-3-53	14-3-53	21-3-53	28-3-53
Mill Firsts	145 0 0	140 0 0	130 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Mill Lightnings	130 0 0	125 0 0	115 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
Indian N. C.	65 0 0	65 0 0	63 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0

In the mofussil markets also, prices of raw jute exhibited an alround downward trend in sympathy with the prices prevailing at Calcutta. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :—

(Rs. per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Centre	28-2-53		7-3-53		14-3-53		21-3-53		26-3-53	
	Middle	Bottom	Middle	Bottom	Middle	Bottom	Middle	Bottom	Middle	Bottom
Nowgong (Assam)	19 9	16 13	N. A.	N. A.	19 1	16 4	18 10	15 13	17 11	14 14
Purnea (Bihar)	19 10	17 6	18 8	16 1	17 2	15 2	15 15	13 2	15 3	12 10
Kandrapara (Orissa)	19 12	16 12	19 4	16 4	17 8	14 8	17 8	14 8	N. A.	N. A.

N. A.—Not available.

Production of jute goods during February 1953 was lower than January 1953 and February 1952. The total production during the period July to February, 1953 was lower than during the corresponding period of last year. The stocks at the end of February 1953 were higher than in January 1953 and February 1952. The following table gives the relevant figures :—

Period	(In thousand tons)			
	Production of Hessian	Production of Sacking	Total Production of gunnies including Hessian, Sacking and others	Total stocks of gunnies at the end of the month
February 1953	29.1	37.2	68.6	136.3
January 1953	30.4	39.7	73.0	128.4
February 1952	26.0	55.3	83.7	106.4
July/February 1953	219.8	354.2	597.5	..
July/February 1952	213.5	392.3	624.6	..

Despite reduction in the export duty on sacking from Rs. 175-0-0 to Rs. 80-0-0 per ton last month, the overseas demand did not improve and prices of jute goods continued to show a steady downward trend upto the third week of March, 1953. However, during the fourth week the prices moved up due to speculative support. The table below shows the trend of prices of hessian and sacking at Calcutta :

Variety	Unit	7-3-53		14-3-53		21-3-53		28-3-53	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	100 yards	42	5 0	41	6 0	40	2 0	40	10 0
Sacking B. Twill	100 bags	93	14 0	93	6 0	90	4 0	93	0 0

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

22,704 tons of coal (mostly slack) were allocated by the Government of India to State Governments for agricultural purposes during the month of February, 1953 as against 17,798 tons allocated during the corresponding month of last year, and 27,510 tons during January 1953.

(ii) Irrigation

The progress of irrigation schemes during the months of July to January 1953, as furnished in the monthly progress reports received so far from 16 States viz., Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh was as follows :

Name of Scheme	(Numbers)	
	Target* (July '52 to June '53)	Achievement* (July '52 to Jan. '53)
(a) Wells constructed or repaired	29,390	6,800
(b) Minor irrigation projects like dams, channels, ahars, pynes, bunds etc.	12,841	1,702
(c) Construction of irrigation tube wells	2,482	421
(d) Water lifting appliances like rahats, pumps, etc.	10,955	4,239
(e) Construction and repairs of tanks	838	617

* Revised and relates to 16 States mentioned above.

The Irrigation Department of West Bengal are reported to have so far taken up 156 schemes of irrigation and drainage. It is expected that with the completion of these schemes 620,000 acres of land will be benefited giving an increased annual yield of 315,000 tons. Besides the Irrigation Department, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation of the State Government have also taken up 2,940 small irrigation projects which are likely to benefit 859,000 acres of land and increase the annual crop yield by about 250,000 tons.

(iii) Land Reclamation

On the basis of the monthly progress reports received from 12 States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh, the area reclaimed and mechanically cultivated during the months of July 1952 to January 1953 was 143,997 acres against the target of 484,758 (revised) acres.

(iv) Manures, Fertilizers and Seeds

The Monthly progress reports received from 16 States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh showed a total distribution of 77,188 tons of ammonium sulphate, 9,711 tons of other chemical fertilisers like superphosphate, etc., 13,098 tons of oil cakes, 381,939 tons of urban compost and 56,445 tons of improved seeds during the period July 1952 to January, 1953.

(v) Land Policy and Legislation

The Government of Assam propose to take over some estates in Goalpara district on April 14, 1953 under the Assam Management of Estates Act, 1949. This will be the first batch of estates to be taken over under the Act.

The Bombay Government have published a Bill to abolish the Kauli and Katuban tenures in Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kohlapur districts of Bombay where certain scattered parcels of lands in different villages are being held under these tenures.

The Orissa Bhoodan Yagna Bill, introduced in the State Assembly last month has been referred to a Select Committee. The purpose of the Bill is to simplify and regulate donations, distribution and management of land for Bhoodan Yagna.

The Punjab Legislative Assembly has recently passed a number of Bills relating to agriculture, such as the Punjab Abolition of Pata Malkiat (ownership on records) and the Talukdari Rights Bill, 1952, to re-enact the President's Act seeking to abolish the rights of superior proprietors and to confer full proprietary rights on inferior proprietors ; the Punjab Cultivation of Lands (Amendment) Bill for recovering certain expenses from owners. The Legislative Council of the State has passed the Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Bill and the East Punjab Utilization of Lands Amendment Bill.

The West Bengal Legislative Assembly has passed a Bill restraining the landlords from enhancing the rents of raiyats and under-raiyats till 1957. The provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act 1885 empowering landlords to enhance rents were first suspended in 1947 for a period of five years to protect the cultivators because of the high prices then prevailing. Later an ordinance extended the embargo for two years. The present Bill replaces the ordinance and extends the embargo for a further period of three years from 1954.

The Jammu & Kashmir Big Landed Estates Abolition Act whose validity had been challenged in the Kashmir High Court was declared 'intra-vires' of the powers of the Head of the State. According to press reports, under the Act nearly two lakh acres of land in different parts of Jammu & Kashmir State has so far been transferred from landlords to tillers. This has benefited more than one and a half lakh tillers and nearly six lakhs of their dependants. Total area that has been vested in Kashmir Government under the same Act is about one lakh acres.

A Bill to amend the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 was introduced in the State Assembly last month. The amending Bill defines a family holding as an area which a family of five members could cultivate personally with the prevailing practices of tillage and which could yield a net income of Rs. 800 a year. A ceiling is fixed on future acquisitions of land at three times the family holding. Maximum rent payable is fixed as a multiple of land revenue. The Bill confers on the landlord the right to terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant under certain circumstances for personal cultivation and provides that such right shall cease after five years. The price payable by a protected tenant for purchasing land under the provision of the Act which was previously three times the annual gross produce, is now proposed to be fixed at twelve times the rent in case of wet lands and up to fifteen times the rent in case of dry lands. The maximum holding is fixed at four and a half times the family holding, yielding an income of not more than Rs. 3,600. The Bill also seeks to empower the Government to assume the management of land in a holding which is in excess of the prescribed maximum, unless the land was so efficiently managed according to the prescribed standards, that break-up would lead to fall in production. The Bill contains a new chapter providing for the consolidation of holdings. It also provides for conducting a census of agricultural holdings.

A Bill to abolish all types of *inam* lands, including service *inams* and *inams* granted for religious and charitable purposes, in Hyderabad State has been introduced in the State Assembly. The Bill seeks to confer 'Pattadari' rights to inamdars and subject their lands to land assessment.

The Delhi State Assembly passed the revised draft of the Stay of Proceedings (Revenue Courts) Bill. The operation of the Bill has been restricted to one year instead of two years as provided in the draft Bill.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided to abolish zaildari in the State with effect from April 1, 1953.

The Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Bill, 1953 is expected to be introduced in the State Assembly next month. As amended by the Select Committee, the Bill has been reduced to 40 sections and seeks to abolish the institution of jagirdar with provision of compensation with interest at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum. The abolition of jagirdari is expected to bring to the State exchequer an additional revenue of about Rs. 40 lakhs.

(vi) Land Taxation

A Bill to amend the U.P. Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1949 was introduced in the State Assembly last month. The Bill seeks to increase the multiple of rent used for calculating agricultural income from seven and a half to twelve and a half in view of the rise in agricultural prices.

A Bill for the levy of agricultural income-tax in Bhopal State was introduced in the current session of the State Assembly.

The Punjab Legislative Council has passed a resolution empowering the Parliament to legislate for the purpose of levying an estate duty on agricultural lands situated in the State.

(vii) Co-operation

The cooperative movement in U.P. is now reported to have covered nearly 25 per cent. of the villages in that State and practically the same percentage of population by 1951-52. Its progress during 1951-52 is indicated by the figures given below :—

	1951-52	1950-51
No. of societies (in thousands)	36.2	35.4
Membership (in lakhs)	28.4	27.8
Working Capital (in Rs. crores)	25.8	23.1
Owned Funds (in Rs. crores)	9.2	7.8

The State has got a broad based cooperative structure which is intended gradually to expand its present activities in regard to provision to farmers of credit, good seeds, manures and implements; supply of farmers requisites and marketing of their produce and to take within its purview other activities such as cattle welfare, organisation of cottage industries etc. In this context it may be noted that commendable work is reported to have been done by 112 Sugarcane Cooperative Unions which have a membership of over 13 lakhs and which supplied as much as 91 per cent. of the total sugarcane requirements of sugar factories in U.P. during 1951-52. Expanding activity of the Milk Union, which number 429 and sold milk worth over Rs. 32 lakhs during 1951-52, also deserve mention. An increasing part played by cooperatives in the production and developmental effort is also to be seen in the establishment of cooperative tube wells, masonry wells and brick kilns.

However, the cooperative movement in U.P. is not as strong financially as for example in the cooperatively better developed state of Bombay. This is evident from the following figures :—

State	No. of societies (in thousands)	Membership (in lakhs)	Working Capital (in Rs. crores)
U. P.	36.2	28.4	25.78
Bombay	16.9	25.3	93.61

The State Government appears to be alive to this fact and is reported to be strengthening the District Cooperative Banks which form an important link in the cooperative financial structure. The State Government has also augmented the resources of the State Cooperative Bank by purchasing its shares of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs. The Cooperative Department of U.P. is also reported to be creating conditions favourable to a freer flow of credit to farmers through various measures like linking of credit with marketing, establishment of ware-houses and measures for lowering of interest rates.

The State of Rajasthan has made substantial advance in laying a strong foundation for building a sound cooperative structure in the State. In 1949, out of the former 22 States which were combined to form Rajasthan, the Cooperative movement had some standing in no more than about 4 States. Even there, however, the official cooperative machinery was inadequate and untrained while financial institutions were either non-existent or very weak. In the past three years a considerable number of Auditors and Assistant Inspectors are reported to have been trained within the State, while some of the Assistant Registrars and Inspectors have received or are receiving training at the Cooperative Training College, Poona. For strengthening the cooperative financial structure the State has made an important stride by undertaking the establishment of an Apex Cooperative Bank to whose share

capital the Rajasthan Government is contributing Rs. 5 lakhs. Further, the existing Central Banks are being reorganised on a sound footing and new ones organised in those districts where they did not exist. At the village level, efforts are reported to be afoot for increasing the membership and improving the management of existing primary societies and for promoting new multi-purpose societies.

(viii) Panchayats

The Revenue Minister of U.P. Government stated in the Legislative Assembly on March 19, 1953 that, as an experimental measure, the work of revenue collection in selected areas of Uttar Pradesh is being entrusted to 281 panchayats from April this year. A commission of 6½ per cent. will be allowed to the panchayats for this work.

(ix) Cottage Industries

The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee decided at its annual meeting to start demonstration centres of improved 'ghanies' in community project areas, with a view to develop the village oilseed crushing industry. It sanctioned the extension of three schemes for developing the industry in the States of Bihar, Orissa and Bombay.

(x) General

Two Operational Agreements providing for a nation-wide survey of ground water resources and locust control and plant protection were recently signed between the Government of India and U.S.A. About 350 exploratory wells in suitable areas all over India will be drilled under the project for surveying ground water resources involving an expenditure of \$ 4.5 millions in foreign exchange and Rs. 1.2 crores in Indian currency. The Agreement seeks to provide basic information on the ground water potentiality of the country about which only limited data are available in states of Bihar, U.P., Punjab and PEPSU. The Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture will be responsible for the general supervision and administration of the project. The technical aspects of drilling, testing and sampling will be the functions of the Geological Survey of India. The Agreement provides that the exploratory drilling should begin as soon as possible with a view to completing the project within a period of 36 months from the date of the contract.

The joint project for locust control and plant protection will cost U.S.A. \$ 221,000 and India Rs. 5 lakhs.

V. FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

ARGENTINA

The Second Five-year Plan of Argentina covers every phase of national activity and is divided into five sections (1) social, (2) economic, (3) commerce and finance, (4) services and transport and (5) administrative rationalization. The Plan involves investment by the State of about 2.3 billion dollars (at the free rate of exchange) of which a sum of about 61 million dollars is to be devoted to agriculture. In addition about 14 million dollars are to be set aside for land settlement.

According to the Plan, the Government's agricultural policy will be based on 'maximum and better production to meet the requirements of the domestic market and provide an adequate exportable surplus, thus contributing to the country's economic independence'. With this end in view, colonization and distribution of lands not already used for productive purposes to the extent of 2.64 million acres is to be undertaken and unexploited lands are to be subjected to heavier taxes.

Under the terms of the Plan, a general increase in acreages is projected and by 1957-58 an increase of 57 per cent. in the area sown to grains and oilseeds is aimed at as compared with current acreages.

The Plan stipulates that basic prices for agricultural production are to continue to be fixed systematically in advance of seeding time, bearing in mind costs of production and allowing an adequate margin of profit.

The section of the Second Five-year Plan dealing with the livestock industry states that stocks of cattle are to be increased by 10 per cent. and beef production is to provide for a rational domestic consumption and leave an exportable surplus of 380,000 metric tons. Annual production of pork is to be increased by 60 per cent. Output of wool is to be increased by 8 per cent. to 203,000 tons per annum. Dairy cattle are to be raised from 3.3 million heads to 4 million.

The Argentine Ministry of Labour and Welfare has announced increases ranging from 31 to 56 per cent. in the scale of wages with a view to improving the living conditions of farm labourers. This is a part of the Government's plan to attract farm labour back from the industrial centres and thus increase agricultural production.

DENMARK

Of Denmark's total area, 73.3 per cent. is under cultivation and about 25 per cent. of the total population are employed in agriculture. According to a census taken in 1949, Denmark has 20,635 farms, including small holdings, the acreage of these farms being about 37 acres with small and medium sized holdings predominating.

The latest agricultural census taken on July 12, 1952 shows that, of the total area under cultivation, 42.4 per cent. is devoted to grain, 18.6 per cent. to potatoes and other root crops, 2.8 per cent. to seeds and allied crops, 23 per cent. to grass land in crop rotation, 13 per cent. to permanent pasture and .02 per cent. to fallow area.

The number of farm labourers in Denmark has steadily declined from year to year as a result of the modernization of farming methods and the increased utilisation of mechanical equipment and implements throughout the country. In July, 1952, the number of farm labourers had declined to 201,500, as compared with 214,500 in July, 1951.

ITALY

With effect from July, 1952, Italy has begun to implement Twelve Year Plan. The Plan, among other measures for agricultural development, provides for the grant of loans on easy terms to farmers in order to enable them to purchase agricultural machinery or undertake minor irrigation works or construct farm dwellings and rural buildings.

The loans, which carry an interest at 3 per cent., are repayable in 5 years (in the case of the purchase of agricultural machines), 6 years (minor irrigation works) and 12 years (buildings, dwellings). The amounts, however, will not exceed in any case 75 per cent. of the total capital investment needed for the aforesaid undertakings.

A novel feature of the Plan is that the amount accruing from the interest will not be encashed by the State, but will go to swell the original 125,000 million lire Fund (about Rs. 96 crores) for Agriculture, which the Treasury will build up through annual investment of 25,000 million lire during the period 1952-53 to 1956-57.

Designed primarily to make land available to landless peasants, the land reform programme has developed into one of the largest public works projects ever undertaken in Italy. Its purpose is not merely to expropriate and redistribute land, but also to make it fit for habitation by supplying it with roads, irrigation, houses, barns, and all other things that transform barren fields into farms.

UNITED KINGDOM

The award to farmers in increased prices and subsidies announced by the British Minister of Agriculture on 20th March, 1953 following the annual price review amounts to £ 15,450,000. Higher prices are to be paid for fat cattle, sheep and pigs. The price of milk is to be increased by half a penny per gallon and those of sugar beet and potatoes by 3 s.—4 d. and 5s. per ton respectively.

As eggs will come to the free market on 26th March, and cereals will be decontrolled on 1st August 1953, there are now three categories of farm produce *viz.*, those products in respect of which a guaranteed fixed price must be given under the terms of the Agriculture Act, cereals and eggs in respect of which minimum price only is now guaranteed and other produce which is not covered by the Act. The award of £ 15,450,000 covers only the fixed price items and is made of £11,600,000 in increased prices and the rest in the form of increased subsidies.

The price of wheat of the 1954 harvest which will be applicable for the purposes of permanent long term marketing arrangements (if such arrangements are in operation for the 1954 harvest) will be 30s.—9d. per cwt. If the interim arrangement continues, new prices will be fixed in consultation with farmer's representatives before 31st December, 1953.

The prices of barley and oats determined for 1953 *viz.*, 25s. and 22s.—2 d. per cwt. respectively will be continued as average prices for those crops from the 1954 harvest.

The average price for rye harvested in 1954 will be 25s. per cwt.

From April 1, 1953, hen eggs sold through packing stations will be subject to a guaranteed minimum price which will vary seasonally. The seasonal minimum guaranteed prices for first quality eggs sold through packing stations will be arranged so as to provide a guaranteed minimum average price of 4 s. per dozen over the year. This guaranteed minimum price will not fall below 3s.—6d. per dozen during any period.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLE

TRENDS IN LAND UTILIZATION IN INDIA

(With Special Reference to Fallow Land)

By

DR. V. G. PANSE

In an earlier article*, a study was made of the trends in areas and yields of principal crops in India in order to find out to what extent the prevalent notion that agricultural production was declining steadily was justified in the light of available statistics. Another factor in relation to agricultural production which has recently attracted attention is the alleged increase in the area under fallows. Thus, according to the Planning Commission, although pre-war and post-war statistics of land utilisation are not strictly comparable for a number of States, the net increase in the area under current fallows during this interval is estimated at about 10 million acres.

Part of this increase is ascribed to political conditions prevailing in Hyderabad and the effect of partition in States directly affected. The object of the present article is to examine this question in some detail with the help of official statistics. For reasons given in the previous article such a study has to be made over as long a period as possible and in respect of individual States possessing reliable series of area statistics. Such States are part 'A' States with temporary land revenue settlements. The States selected for the present study were thus Punjab (I), Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras. Hyderabad State is of special interest in the present connection, as a large increase in area under fallows is stated to have occurred in that State. All readily available data were, therefore, collected for this State also and examined as part of the present investigation.

An increase in area under fallows becomes a source of anxiety because it implies a corresponding decrease in the cultivated or cropped area and a consequent reduction of agricultural production. It is, therefore, important to study changes in the cultivated area directly. Further, in order to interpret correctly the changes observed in the cultivated and fallow lands, it is necessary to examine the changes that may have taken place in the area of land under other categories, such as forest or land not available for cultivation also, because change in the area of fallow land may take place at the cost of areas in these latter categories also, and not necessarily be fully explained by changes in cultivated land alone.

The land utilization statistics in the different States are classified under the following major heads :—

1. Area under forest.
2. Area not available for cultivation.
3. Other uncultivated area excluding current fallows.
4. Area under current fallows.
5. Net area sown.

The total of the area under these five classes represents the total geographical area of the State according to the cadastral survey. Item 2 above refers to areas occupied by buildings, roads, beds of streams, etc. and barren areas such as bare hill slopes. Item 3 includes areas which have gone out of cultivation for a long time or were never cultivated, but are not classed under the other items. Item 4 generally

* This journal, Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 144—148.

refers to land lying fallow as a part of the normal crop rotation, it being understood that the fallow is of a temporary duration. Actually, however, the period during which land, which has gone out of cultivation, is recorded as a current fallow varies in different States. It is as short as two years in Punjab and as long as 10 years in Bombay. Land which continues to remain uncultivated beyond the period specified for the current fallows is then recorded as old fallows or uncultivated waste land and is included under item 3 above. The last item refers to the actual acreage cropped reckoning double cropped area only once.

It would be seen from the above explanations that for a study of fallow land examination of statistics of current fallows would not suffice, because these do not represent any definite or fixed category of land, owing to the continuous transition of current fallows into old fallows and also because owing to the variation in the periods specified for current fallows, these statistics are not comparable between the different States. For the purpose of the present study, areas under current fallows and other uncultivated land excluding current fallows *i.e.*, under items 4 and 3 above have been pooled together to form a single category of fallow land. It has also been termed as uncultivated waste land including current fallows. It should be understood that not all of this area is necessarily suitable for cultivation and a careful assessment of the possible area from this category which can be brought under cultivation is important in connection with the plans for extending the acreage under crops. Some aspects of the problem have been discussed by Panse (1946) *.

The sources of data examined in the present article are the annual Season and Crop Reports for Bombay and Madras and volumes of Agricultural Statistics in India for the remaining States. The statistics for the entire series of each State were adjusted, so that they refer to the same total area as far as possible. Thus in Madras, for example, districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam which were affected at the time of the formation of Orissa province in 1935-36 were excluded for the entire period of study.

In Madhya Pradesh also the total area decreased by about a million acres with the formation of Orissa, but no adjustment was possible owing to lack of separate statistics for the affected districts. In Hyderabad the total areas for which agricultural statistics are available has expanded very considerably during the period under examination and no adjustment was possible here also. The series for each State has been brought up to the latest year for which statistics were available. This was 1949-50 for Hyderabad and 1948-49 for the other States except Madhya Pradesh where, owing to large addition to this State with the recent merger of Indian States, statistics beyond 1946-47 have not been taken into account. The data for each state are presented in a table and shown graphically in two charts 'A' and 'B'. In Chart A the net area sown and uncultivated waste land including current fallows are shown side by side against the total geographical area of the State. In Chart B the net area sown, uncultivated waste land including current fallows, forest and area not available for cultivation are represented as percentages of the total area in order to make the trends in area under the different categories strictly comparable with each other by allowing for changes in the total area that have occurred during the period under examination. An additional Chart C was prepared for Hyderabad to show actual areas under different categories for the period 1939-40 to 1949-50, during which the total area for which statistics are available has remained unchanged.

The position in regard to the trends in land utilization as seen from the above data is summarized below for each State. The period for which area statistics were examined, is shown against the name of the State:

Punjab (I) (1929-30 to 1948-49, 20 years):

Over the period examined, there was practically no change either in the total area (Chart 1 A or in the area not available for cultivation or under forest (Chart 1 B). The area sown, however, has shown wide annual fluctuation owing, no doubt, to the vagaries of the monsoon (Chart 1 A).

* Report on the scheme for improvement of agricultural statistics—V. G. Panse, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1946 (Second edition, 1952).

These was a serious drop in the cropped area in 1938-39 and 1939-40 on account of unfavourable season at the time of both kharif and rabi sowings. These changes are reflected in the area under fallow land. It is, however, clear that neither in area sown nor in fallow land is there any trend and there is no reason to believe that the acreage under crops is going down in this State. It may be noted that the area sown was highest in 1945-46 amongst recent years and represented 56.2% of the total area. This has gone down to 49.6% in the year 1948-49. This change, however, is well within the normal range of fluctuation observed in earlier years and may not be interpreted as showing a downward trend. The cropped acreage had touched equally low or lower values previously also.

Uttar Pradesh (1910-11 to 1948-49, 39 years):

There was very little change in the total area. The sown area did not show any trend up to the year 1929-30 but thereafter showed a steady increase so that the percentage of area sown to the total area rose to 56.8 in the year 1948-49, from 50.5 in the year 1929-30, thus registering an increase of 6.3% over a period of 20 years (Chart 2B). The area under fallow land has shown a similar trend in the opposite direction. In the area in the other two categories, *viz.* land not available for cultivation and land under forest there was no change upto the year 1943-44, but thereafter the area under forest has appreciably gone down (from 13.6% to 8.5%), and the area not available for cultivation and the uncultivated waste land including current fallows have together shown a compensating increase (Table 2, Chart 2B). These changes within a short space of five years cannot be real changes and are presumably due to change of instructions to the field staff. A possible explanation is that land which was formerly classed as under forest has been steadily deforested although it continued to be shown in the same class up to the year 1943-44, when a proper reclassification of this land was commenced. This explanation needs to be verified by careful enquiries and if substantiated it would mean that there has been a steady reduction in the forest area of the State.

Madhya Pradesh (1910-11 to 1946-47, 37 years):

As stated earlier, the total area of the State was reduced by about one million acres in 1935-36 owing to the formation of Orissa province. It will be seen from Chart 3 A that the area sown underwent a decline in the same year and but for this change has not shown any trends. This lack of trend is seen more clearly from Chart 3 B where the net area sown is shown as percentage of the total area. There was a striking drop in the sown area and a corresponding steep increase in fallow land in the years 1918-19 to 1920-21 on account of the continuous failure of the monsoon (Chart 3 A). It is in fact recorded that this failure in 1920-21 was unparalleled since the famine of 1899-1900. It will be seen from Chart 3 B that area not available for cultivation has remained the same in proportion to the total area, but the area under forest has declined by about 2% over the period examined, the deforested area having presumably been added to the uncultivated waste land including current fallows.

Bombay (1918-19 to 1948-49, 31 years):

The total area remained the same during the period examined. The sown area has shown a steady upward trend practically over the entire period. The area under the head uncultivated waste land including current fallows showed a trend in the opposite direction. As in Madhya Pradesh, the area under forest in this State also has shown a slight but steady decline, especially during the latter half of the period and the area denuded of the forest has apparently been added partly to the uncultivated waste land including current fallows and to a lesser extent to the area not available for cultivation Chart 4 B.

Madras (1923-24 to 1948-49, 26 years) :

There was an increase of about 750 thousand acres in the total area of the State over the period examined and this is ascribed to the progress of survey and settlement operations. The sown area, as will be seen from Chart 5 A, shows considerable annual fluctuations as in Punjab owing, no doubt, to the vicissitudes of the season, but does not show any trend. This lack of trend is more clearly seen from Chart 5 B, where the net area sown is shown as a percentage of the total area. The fallow land, however, has shown a steady increase, practically over the entire period and rose from 18 to 21 million acres. This increase, however, was clearly not at the expense of sown area but was the consequence of a steady decrease in the area not available for cultivation, as shown in Chart 5 B. Apparently, reclassification of area resulting in a transfer of some area from the class 'not available for cultivation' to the class 'uncultivated waste land including current fallows' has gone on steadily throughout the period. It is interesting to note that, unlike in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, forest area has shown no change or if at all a very slight increase. It is difficult to say, however, whether this increase is really due to reafforestation or just a result of a change of definition, whereby a part of the area not available for cultivation was reclassified as under forest.

Hyderabad (1924-25 to 1949-50, 26 years) :—

The total area of the State examined increased very considerably during the period and study rising from 39.5 million acres in 1924-25 to 52.9 million acres in 1939-40. This increase seems to have taken place in two steps (Chart 6 A). The first was in 1928-29 to 1932-33 when the total increase was 5.6 million acres made up of an increase of 3.3 million acres in sown area, 1.0 million acres in fallow land and 1.4 million acres in area not available for cultivation. The second increase which took place in the years 1937-38 to 1939-40 was more remarkable in that out of a total increase of 7.7 million acres, as much as 5.9 million acres was under area not available for cultivation and the balance under sown area. It is note-worthy that these large changes in total area did not affect the area under forest which remained in the neighbourhood of 6.2 to 6.4 million acres throughout the period (Table 6). This means that whatever additional area was brought under the coverage of agricultural statistics during the period did not include any forest. If this interpretation is correct, the downward trend in the proportion of land under forest as seen in Chart 6 B would be spurious, the result merely of the same area under forest forming a proportion of a larger total area.

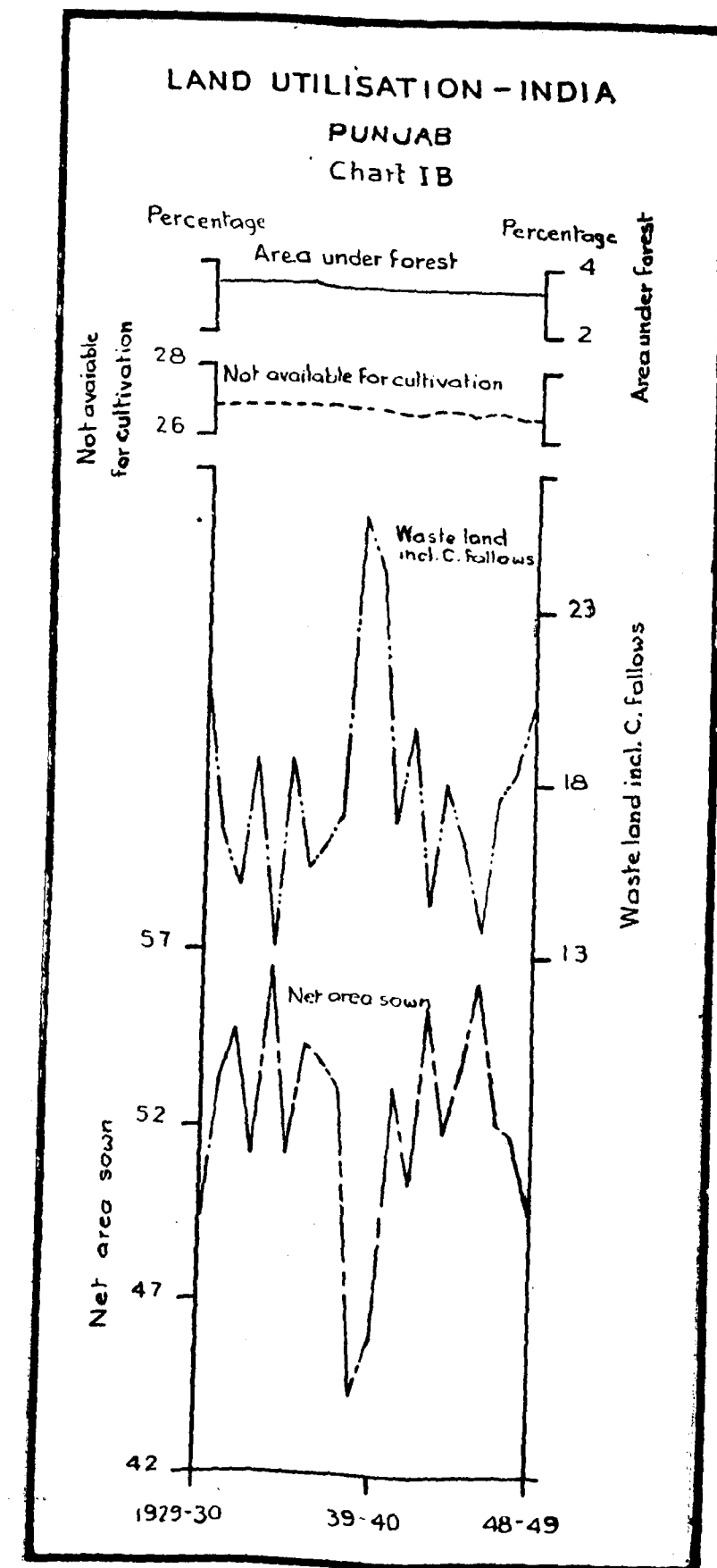
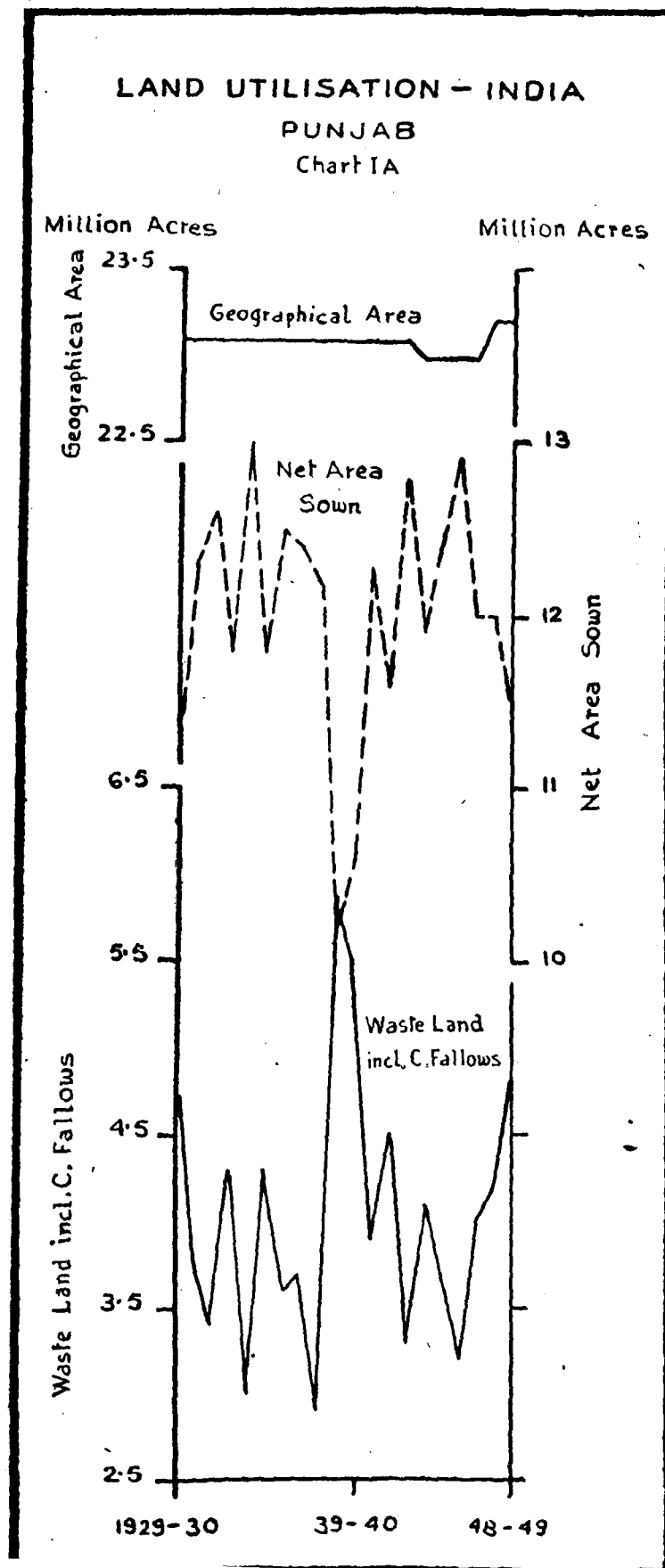
Considering the trend in sown area, this area rose to about 30 million acres in 1932-33 and has shown a steady decline thereafter. This decline was continuous from the year 1943-44 up to the year 1948-49 when the sown area reached the lowest figure of 22.5 million acres. The fallow land, on the other hand, has shown a steady increase practically over the entire period under study and has risen from about 4 million acres to 16 million acres. Owing to the large changes in the total area, it is difficult to say how much of the increase in fallow land is due to the changes in total area but there is no doubt that a part of this increase is really the result of a contraction in the sown area, as far as the data available provide any evidence. Reference to Chart 6 B shows the remarkable fact that the decline in sown area has been going on steadily throughout the period under examination and was not confined to the period of political turmoil in the State. The phenomenon has thus a much deeper significance in the State and needs careful examination. Considering the period 1939-40 to 1949-50 (Chart C) during which the total area has remained unchanged, we find here also the sown area declining steadily and the fallow land showing a corresponding increase. One rather curious feature observed from the chart is that in the year 1943-44, area not available for cultivation suddenly declined by about 2.1 million acres and area sown showed a compensating increase of 1.7 million acres and the fallow land another 0.4 million acres. Such change is rather difficult to understand, because the area that might normally be expected to increase at the cost of the area not available for cultivation would be the fallow land and not the sown

area. In earlier years also, there were rather large fluctuations in the area under different categories, which raises the question whether the classification of land in different categories is followed rigidly in the State or whether some latitude is allowed to the field staff which results in changes which are difficult to explain. The area statistics of the State require a very careful scrutiny in their various aspects, but on available data a steady decline in sown area and a steady increase in fallow land are definitely indicated. For following these changes critically, it is desirable that area statistics for selected districts, e.g. Hyderabad, Parbhani, Bidar, Warangal which have shown appreciably large changes in sown and fallow land should be examined, including a spot examination in sample villages in order to verify whether land in different categories has been correctly recorded and also to ascertain through enquiry possible causes for a decline in sown area, which has been apparently taking place over a number of years.

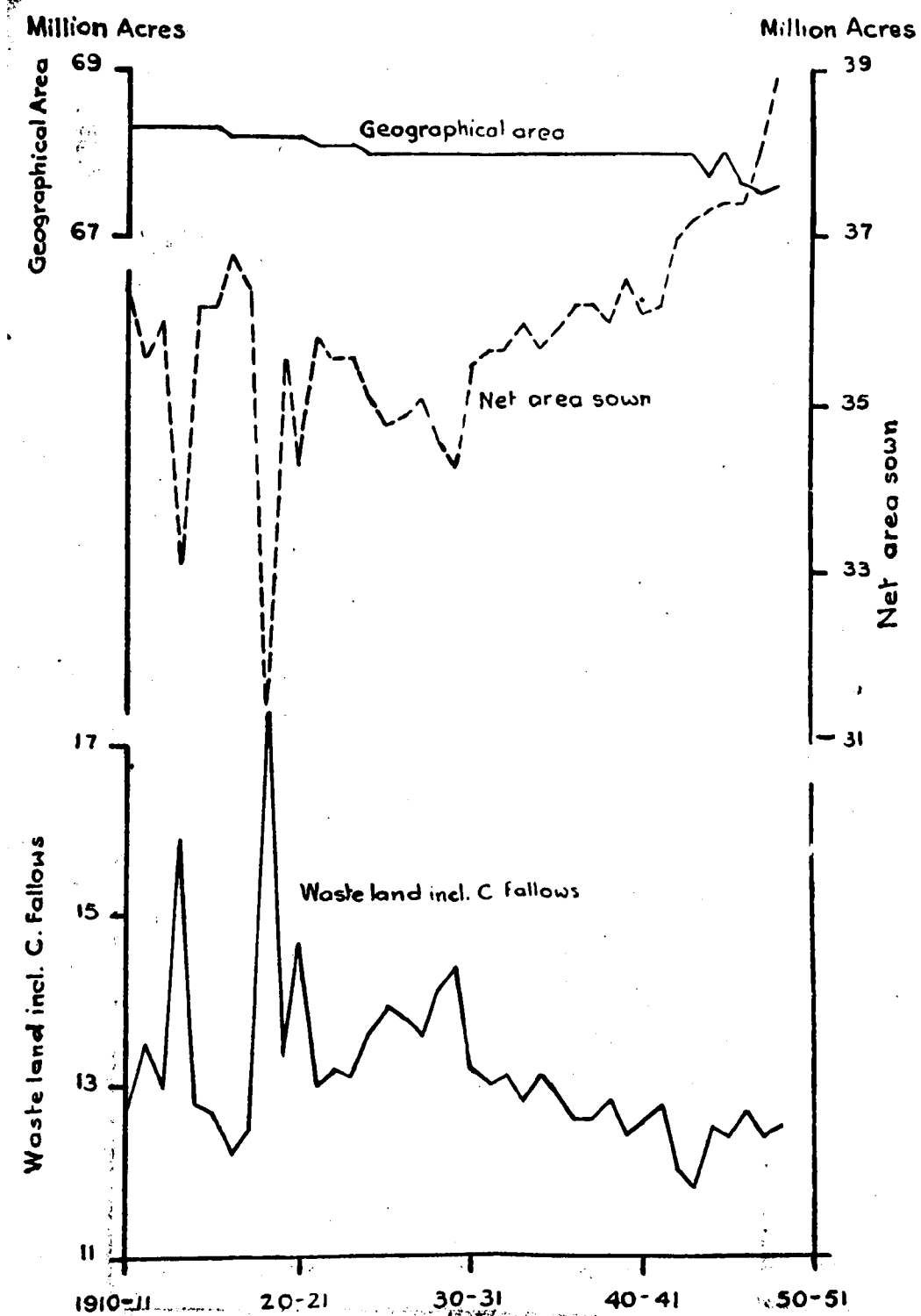
General :

It will be seen from the above observations in respect of individual states, that, as far as the five part A States are concerned, the data provide no ground for believing that the cropped acreage anywhere is showing a downward trend. On the other hand, in two States, U.P. and Bombay, there has been a steady and perceptible increase in the sown area. In Madras, although sown area has shown no trend, the fallow land has shown a steady increase but this appears to have been due to a change of classification from area not available for cultivation to area under uncultivated waste land. In Hyderabad alone, there is reason to believe that the sown area has been steadily declining—not merely as a result of the recent political disturbances but over a long period—and the fallow land has been showing a steady increase. These changes require a careful further study.

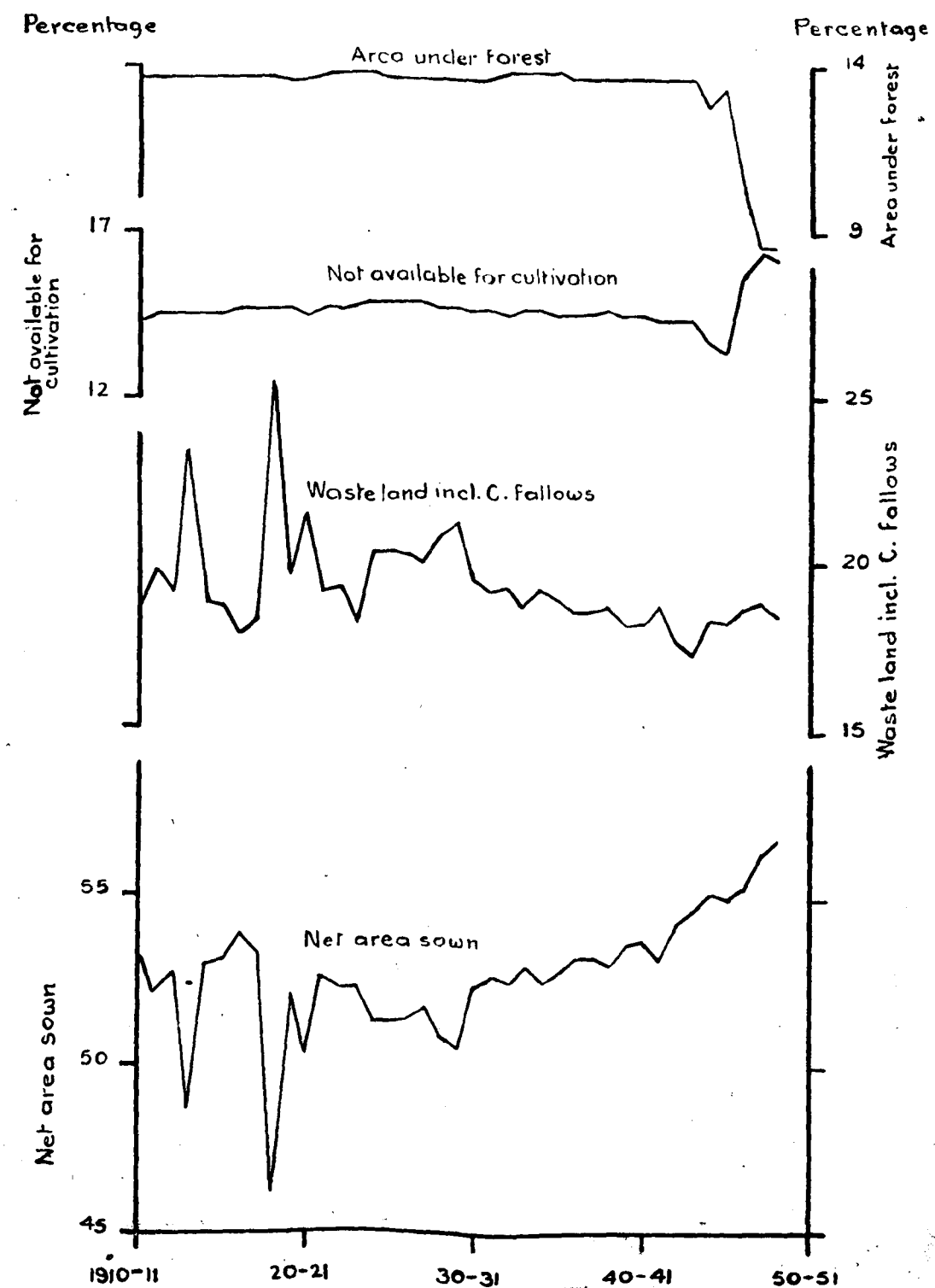
One important fact which emerges from the present study is that in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and also Uttar Pradesh the area under forest has been declining and a careful study of this problem including surveys of areas which have been deforested is important in order to devise ways and means not only for arresting this decline but for putting back under forest land which can be more efficiently used in this manner than for cultivation.



LAND UTILISATION - INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH
Chart 2 A



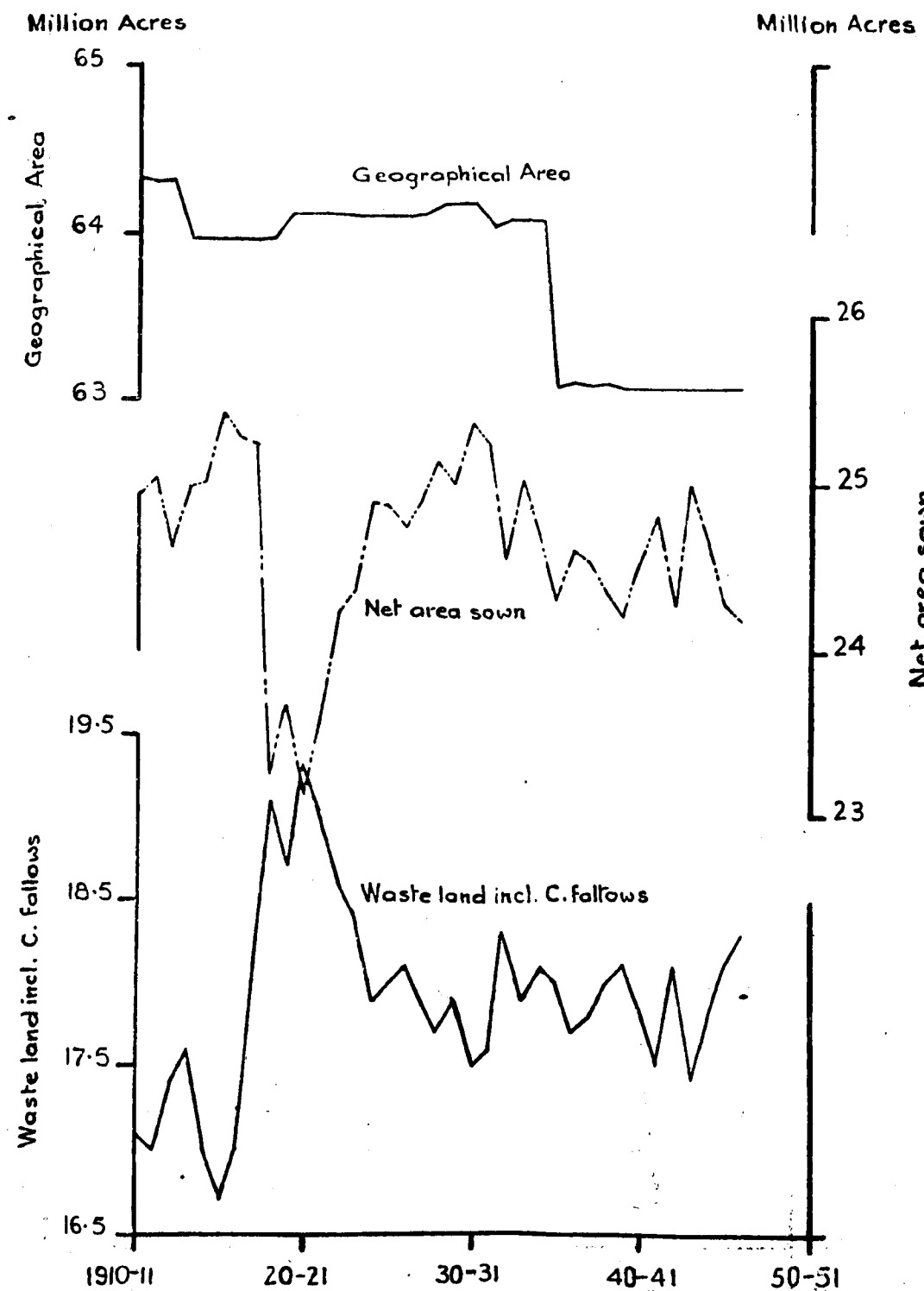
LAND UTILISATION - INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH
Chart 2 B



LAND UTILISATION - INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

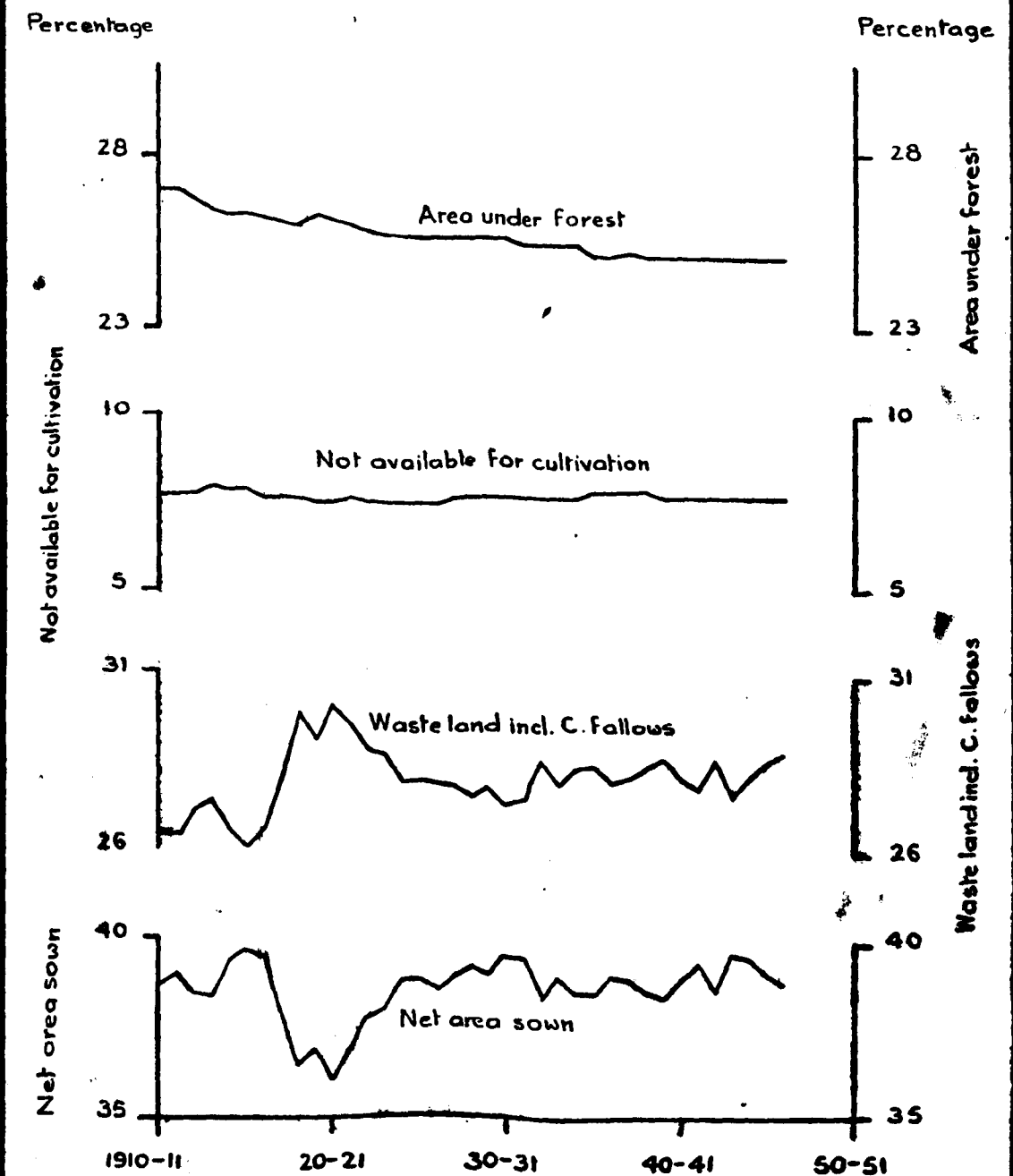
Chart 3A

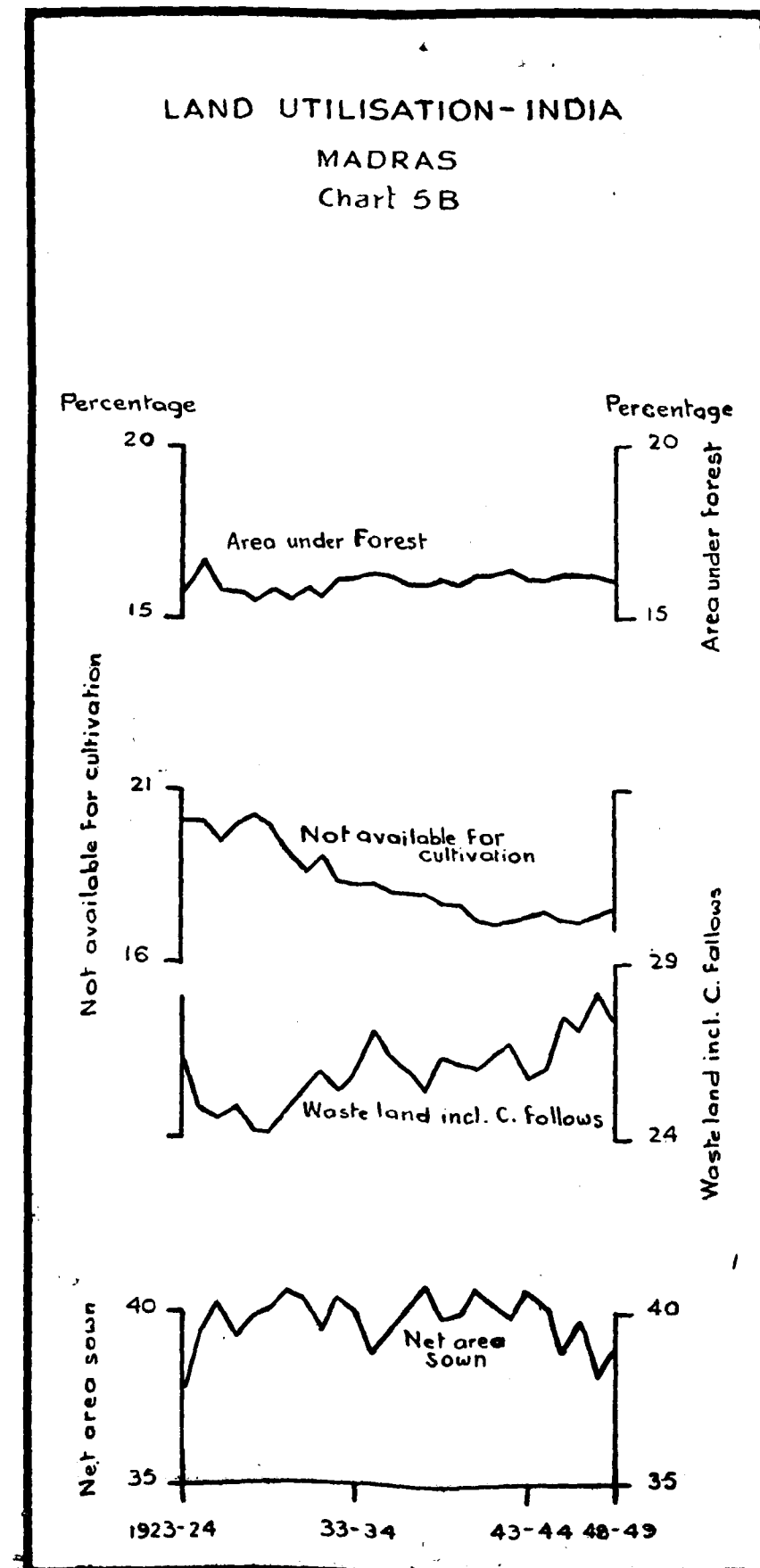
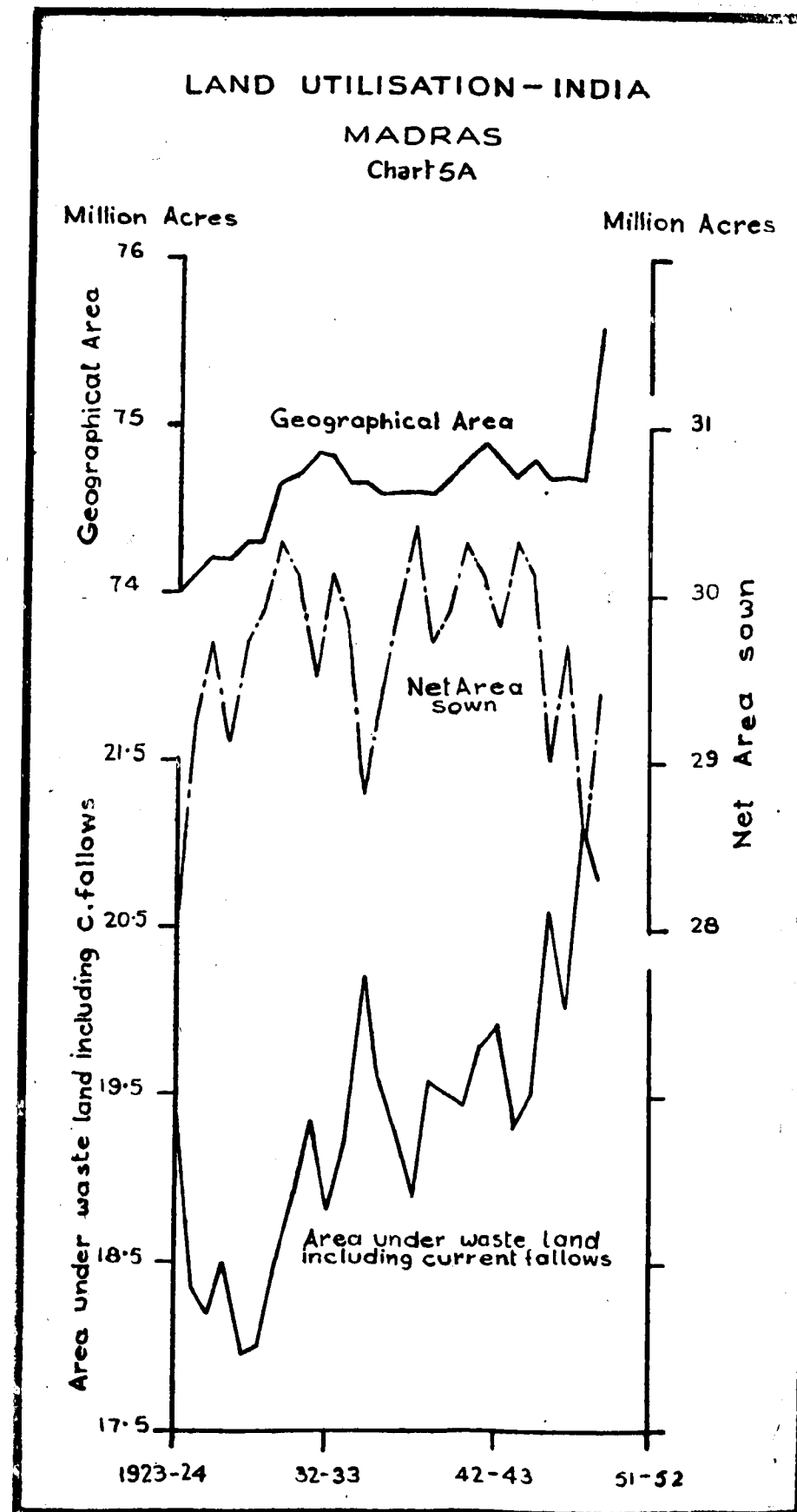


LAND UTILISATION - INDIA

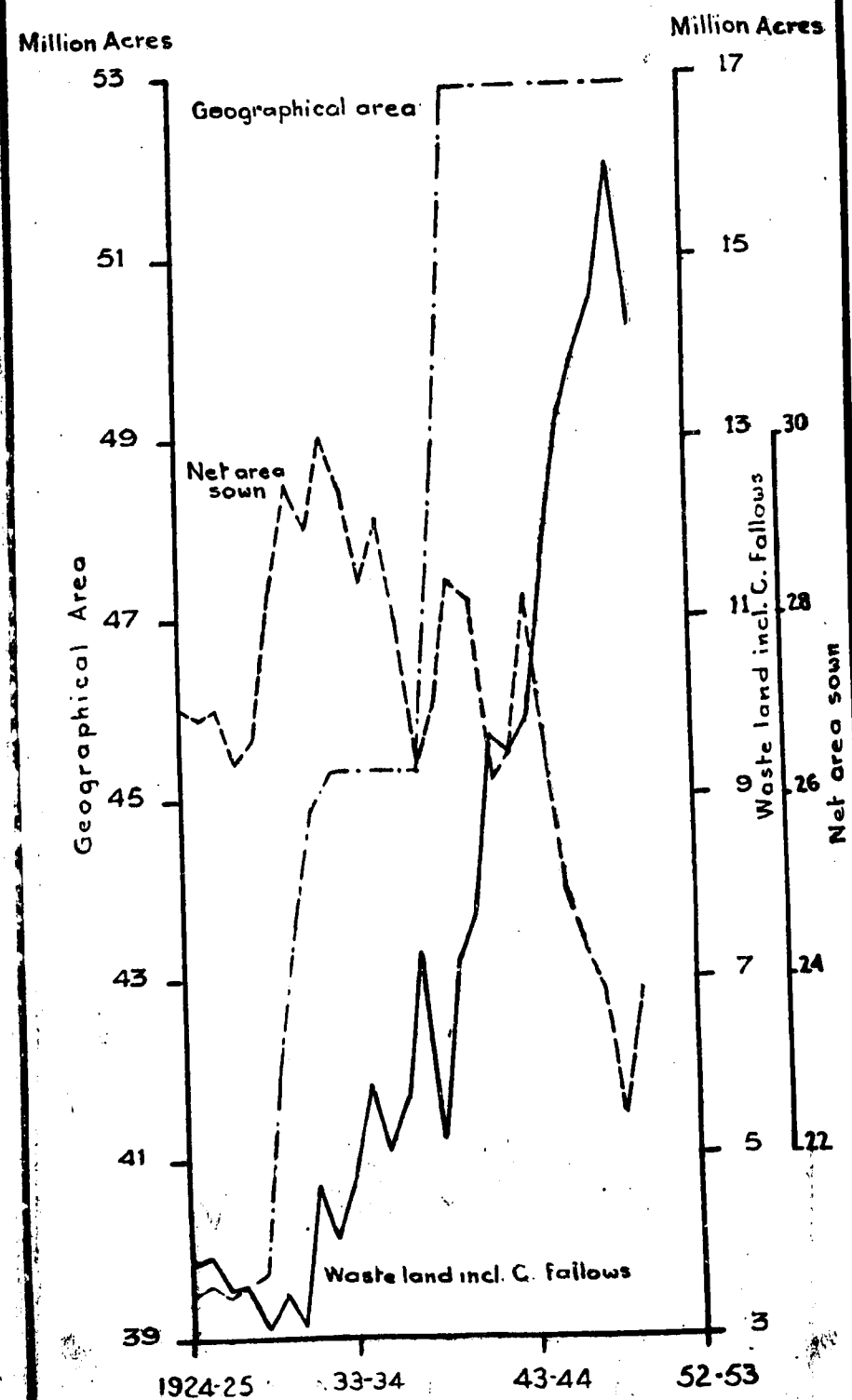
MADHYA PRADESH

Chart 3B

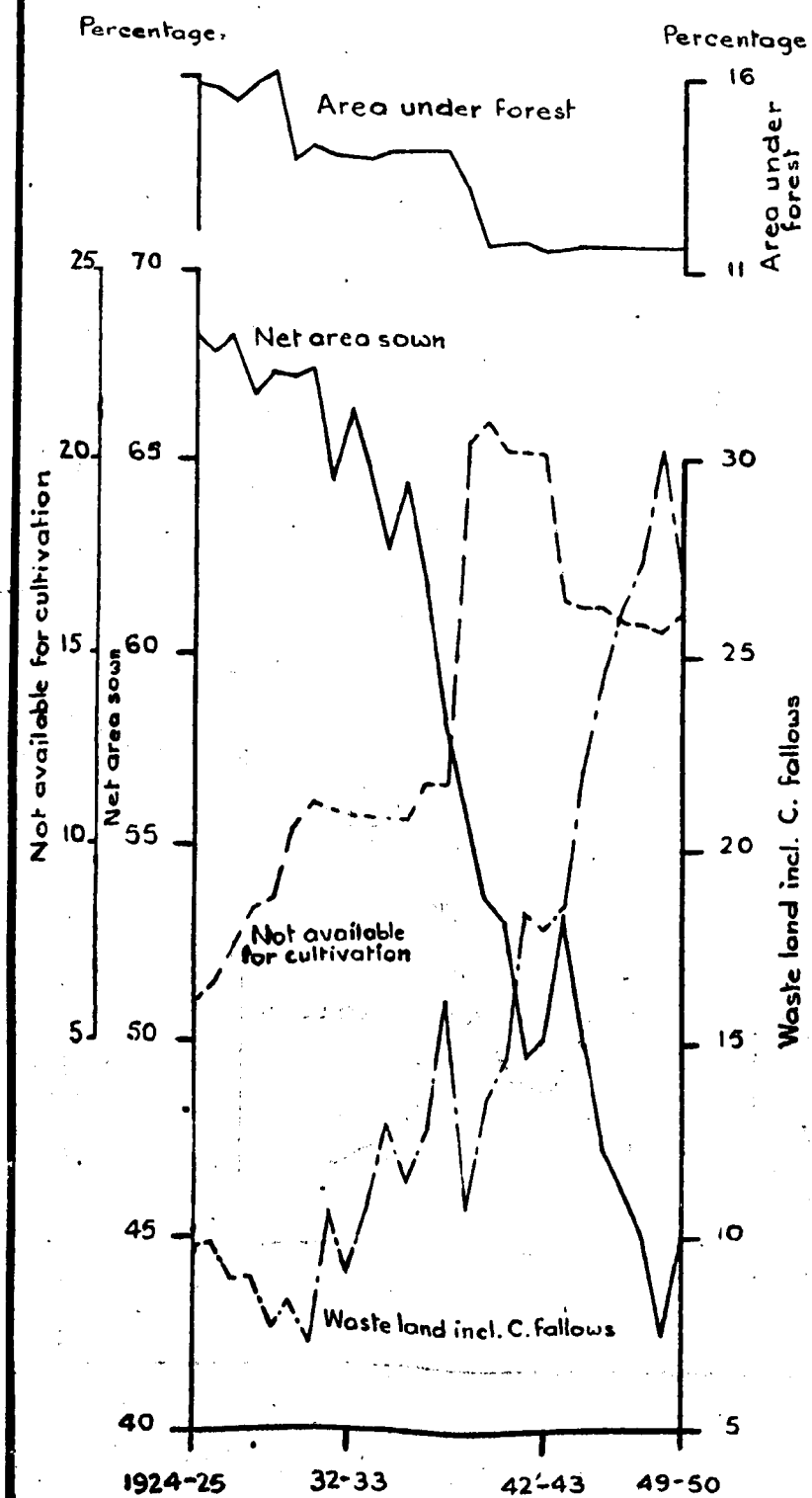




LAND UTILISATION-INDIA HYDERABAD Chart 6A



LAND UTILISATION - INDIA HYDERABAD Chart 6B



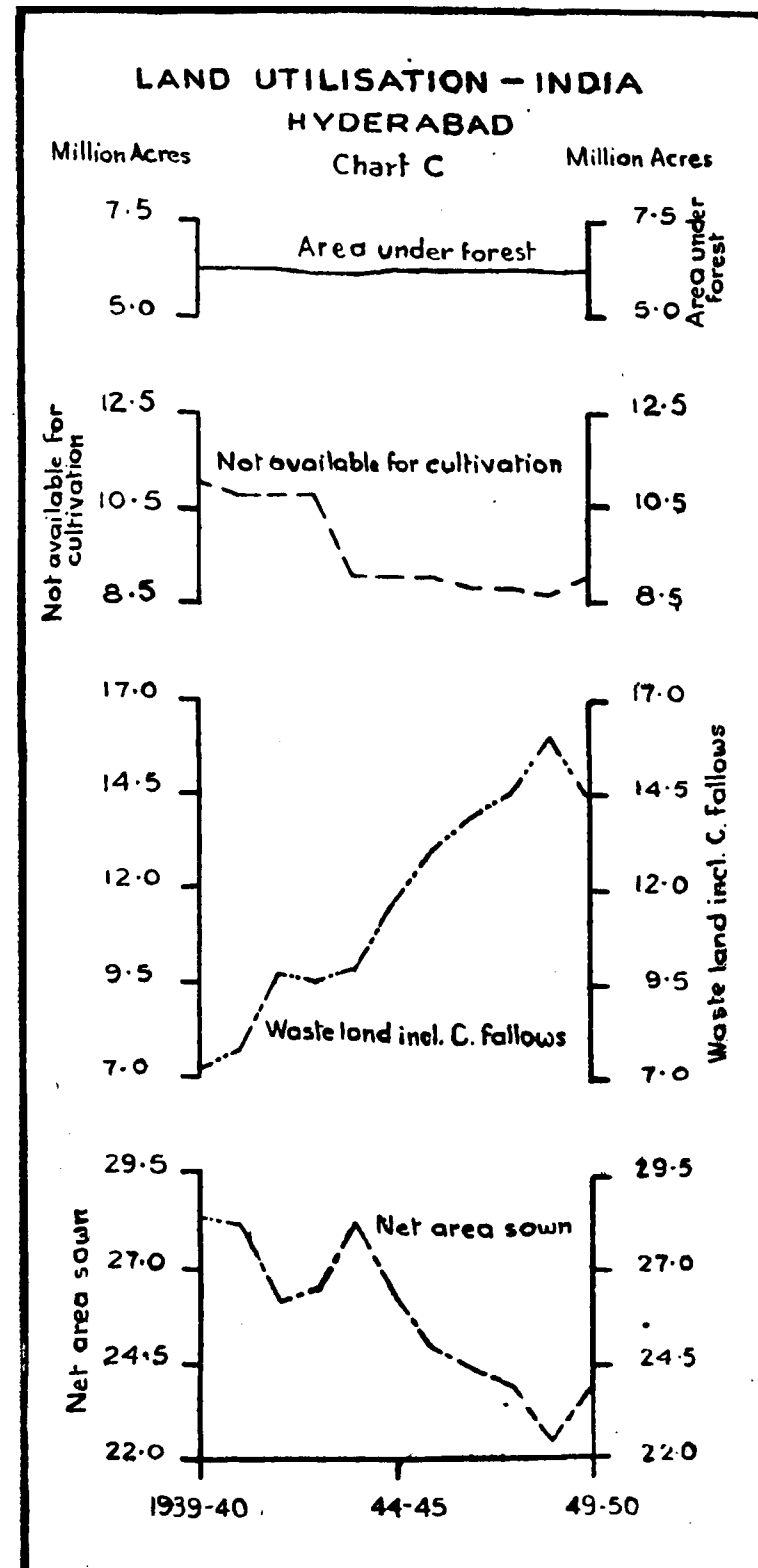


TABLE I
Classification of the area of Punjab (I)

(In thousand acres)

Year	Forest	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown	Total	Percentage over Total			
								Forest	Not available for cultivation	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1929-30	774	6,203	2,730	1,967	4,697	11,379	23,053	3.4	26.9	20.4	49.4
31	773	6,202	2,687	1,114	3,801	12,280	23,056	3.4	26.9	16.5	53.3
32	776	6,202	2,609	826	3,435	12,643	23,056	3.4	26.9	14.9	54.8
33	775	6,204	2,548	1,752	4,300	11,779	23,058	3.4	26.9	18.6	51.1
34	774	6,210	2,423	608	3,031	13,046	23,061	3.4	26.9	13.1	56.6
35	775	6,200	2,423	1,872	4,295	11,792	23,062	3.4	26.9	18.6	51.1
36	773	6,193	2,497	1,080	3,577	12,519	23,062	3.4	26.9	15.5	54.3
37	770	6,198	2,527	1,158	3,685	12,410	23,063	3.3	26.9	16.0	53.8
38	769	6,185	2,597	1,293	2,890	12,218	23,062	3.3	26.8	16.9	53.0
39	769	6,188	2,708	3,202	5,910	10,194	23,061	3.3	26.8	25.6	44.2
40	769	6,174	2,975	2,550	5,525	10,593	23,062	3.3	26.8	24.0	45.9
41	769	6,166	2,774	1,100	3,874	12,256	23,065	3.3	26.7	16.8	53.1
42	767	6,163	2,712	1,798	4,510	11,623	23,063	3.3	26.7	19.6	50.4
43	768	6,179	2,545	766	3,311	12,808	23,066	3.3	26.8	14.4	55.5
44	769	6,148	2,462	1,676	4,138	11,912	22,967	3.3	26.8	18.0	51.9
45	769	4,140	2,491	1,204	3,695	12,366	22,968	3.3	26.7	16.1	53.0
46	769	6,156	2,410	742	3,152	12,904	22,980	3.3	26.8	13.7	56.23
47	769	6,155	2,410	1,639	4,049	11,989	22,964	3.3	26.8	17.6	52.2
48	769	6,174	2,441	1,808	4,249	12,034	23,226	3.3	26.6	18.3	49.6
49	769	6,172	2,454	2,315	4,769	11,526	23,236	3.3	26.6	20.5	49.6

* Including the merged territories of Lohani and Pataudi

TABLE 2
Classification of the area of Uttar Pradesh.

(In thousand acres)

Year	Forest	Not available for cultivation.	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown	Total	Percentage over Total			
								Forest	Not available for cultivation	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1910-11	9,327	9,851	10,136	2,707	12,843	36,250	68,273	13.7	14.4	18.8	53.1
12	9,331	9,898	10,199	3,257	13,456	35,591	68,276	13.7	14.5	19.7	52.1
13	9,330	9,872	10,261	2,757	13,018	36,062	68,284	13.7	14.5	19.1	52.8
14	9,330	9,897	10,450	5,439	15,889	33,184	68,300	13.7	14.5	23.3	48.6
15	9,341	9,907	10,411	2,430	12,841	36,167	68,256	13.7	14.5	18.8	53.0
16	9,344	9,920	10,238	2,510	12,748	36,249	68,262	13.7	14.5	18.7	53.1
17	9,336	9,942	10,107	2,105	12,212	36,754	68,244	13.7	14.6	17.9	53.9
18	9,317	9,971	9,998	2,520	12,518	36,412	68,218	13.7	14.6	18.3	53.4
19	9,316	9,950	10,158	7,259	17,417	31,523	68,206	13.7	14.6	25.5	46.2
20	9,304	9,932	10,185	3,217	13,402	35,563	68,202	13.6	14.6	19.7	52.1
21	9,303	9,903	10,387	4,294	14,681	34,301	68,188	13.6	14.5	21.5	50.3
22	9,303	9,920	10,450	2,617	13,067	35,811	68,100	13.7	14.6	19.2	52.6
23	9,330	9,972	10,374	2,810	13,184	35,615	68,101	13.7	14.6	19.4	52.3
24	9,325	9,986	10,412	2,735	13,147	35,649	68,106	13.7	14.7	18.3	52.3
25	9,322	10,053	10,431	3,156	13,587	35,121	68,083	13.7	14.8	20.4	51.2
26	9,264	10,063	10,497	2,389	13,886	34,800	68,014	13.6	14.8	20.4	51.2
27	9,263	10,054	10,596	3,202	13,798	34,887	68,001	13.6	14.8	20.3	51.3
28	9,271	10,039	10,704	2,868	13,572	35,114	67,995	13.6	14.8	20.0	51.6
29	9,270	10,006	10,794	3,321	14,115	34,597	67,986	13.6	14.7	20.8	50.6
30	9,266	9,969	10,831	3,577	14,408	34,346	67,990	13.6	14.7	21.2	50.5
31	9,268	9,940	10,647	2,596	13,243	35,542	67,993	13.6	14.6	19.5	52.3
32	9,269	9,914	10,574	2,469	13,043	35,746	67,971	13.6	14.6	19.2	52.6
33	9,279	9,879	10,474	2,669	13,143	35,674	67,975	13.7	14.5	19.3	52.5
34	9,281	9,901	10,280	2,495	12,775	36,010	67,967	13.7	14.6	18.8	53.0
35	9,282	9,901	10,218	2,910	13,128	35,662	67,973	13.7	14.6	19.3	52.5
36	9,280	9,869	10,157	2,756	12,913	35,907	67,969	13.7	14.5	19.0	52.8
37	9,275	9,885	10,038	2,602	12,640	36,167	67,966	13.6	14.5	18.6	53.2
38	9,275	9,888	9,989	2,638	12,627	36,171	67,960	13.6	14.5	18.6	53.2
39	9,277	9,928	9,964	2,795	12,759	36,082	68,047	13.6	14.6	18.8	53.0
40	9,280	9,906	9,889	2,479	12,368	36,500	68,054	13.6	14.5	18.2	53.6
41	9,280	9,866	9,848	2,510	12,358	36,140	68,043	13.6	14.5	18.2	53.7
42	9,281	9,815	9,831	2,955	12,786	36,161	68,044	13.6	14.4	18.8	53.1
43	9,280	9,779	9,667	2,348	12,015	36,981	68,054	13.6	14.4	17.7	54.3
44	9,280	9,767	9,525	2,265	11,790	37,210	68,049	13.6	14.4	17.3	54.7
45	8,676	9,247	10,106	2,573	12,479	37,252	67,655	12.8	13.7	18.4	55.1
46	9,038	9,136	10,056	2,359	12,415	37,407	67,996	13.3	13.4	18.3	55.0
47	6,963	10,578	9,996	2,705	12,701	37,381	67,623	10.3	15.6	18.8	55.3
*48	5,710	10,992	10,015	2,722	12,437	36,098	67,536	8.5	16.3	18.9	56.4
*49	5,724	10,967	9,678	2,643	12,521	35,660	67,561	8.5	16.2	18.5	56.8

* Including the merged territories of Rampur and Benares.

TABLE 3
Classification of the area of Madhya Pradesh

(In thousand acres)

Year	Forest	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown	Total	Percentage over Total			
								Forest	Not available for cultivation	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1910-11	17,367	4,968	13,923	3,143	17,066	24,928	64,330	27.0	7.7	26.5	38.7
12	17,360	4,957	13,928	3,038	16,966	25,026	64,318	27.0	7.7	26.4	38.9
13	17,094	4,992	13,666	3,762	17,428	24,623	64,138	26.7	7.8	27.2	38.4
14	16,908	5,028	13,910	3,646	17,556	24,481	63,972	26.4	7.9	27.4	38.3
15	16,850	5,007	13,539	3,461	17,000	25,112	63,968	26.3	7.8	26.6	39.3
16	16,816	5,001	13,438	3,298	16,736	25,420	63,971	26.3	7.8	26.2	39.7
17	16,777	4,919	13,367	3,626	16,993	25,288	63,977	26.2	7.7	26.6	39.5
18	16,720	4,942	13,467	4,600	18,067	24,235	63,962	26.1	7.7	28.2	37.9
19	16,715	4,904	13,641	5,445	19,086	23,262	63,967	26.1	7.7	29.8	36.4
20	16,862	4,899	13,950	4,745	18,695	23,669	64,125	26.3	7.6	29.2	36.9
21	16,850	4,893	14,489	4,821	19,310	23,132	64,186	26.2	7.6	30.1	36.0
22	16,642	4,911	14,921	4,112	19,033	23,588	64,174	25.9	7.7	29.7	36.8
23	16,539	4,870	15,091	3,458	18,549	24,236	64,193	25.8	7.6	28.9	37.8
24	16,449	4,842	15,013	3,428	18,441	24,383	64,115	25.7	7.6	28.8	38.0
25	16,442	4,841	14,836	3,085	17,921	24,895	64,101	25.6	7.5	28.0	38.8
26	16,417	4,816	14,724	3,267	17,991	24,870	64,094	25.6	7.5	28.1	38.8
27	16,429	4,823	14,640	3,465	18,105	24,747	64,104	25.6	7.5	28.2	38.6
28	16,409	4,909	14,456	3,433	17,889	24,913	64,120	25.6	7.7	27.9	38.9
29	16,402	4,910	14,330	3,395	17,725	25,135	64,172	25.6	7.7	27.6	39.2
30	16,390	4,919	14,266	3,591	17,857	25,015	64,181	25.5	7.7	27.8	39.0
31	16,372	4,939	14,161	3,349	17,510	25,364	64,184	25.5	7.7	27.3	39.5
32	16,248	4,942	14,077	3,536	17,613	25,257	64,060	25.4	7.7	27.5	39.4
33	16,274	4,943	14,178	4,135	18,313	24,556	64,085	25.4	7.7	28.6	38.3
34	16,272	4,946	14,108	3,774	17,882	24,989	64,088	25.4	7.7	27.9	39.0
35	16,269	4,950	14,210	3,989	18,199	24,668	64,086	25.4	7.7	28.4	38.5
36	15,859	4,915	14,052	3,959	18,011	24,301	63,086	25.1	7.8	28.5	38.5
37	15,873	4,907	13,986	3,746	17,732	24,594	63,106	25.1	7.8	28.1	39.0
38	15,894	4,899	13,392	3,805	17,797	24,538	63,092	25.2	7.8	28.2	38.9
39	15,894	4,881	14,018	3,950	17,968	24,369	63,112	25.1	7.8	28.5	38.6
40	15,861	4,882	14,040	4,086	18,126	24,213	63,082	25.1	7.7	28.7	38.4
41	15,839	4,881	14,079	3,730	17,809	24,546	63,074	25.1	7.7	28.2	38.9
42	15,836	4,882	13,995	3,544	17,539	24,817	63,074	25.1	7.7	27.8	39.3
43	15,935	4,873	13,961	4,138	18,099	24,271	63,078	25.1	7.7	28.7	38.5
44	15,822	4,860	13,758	3,647	17,405	24,989	63,076	25.1	7.7	27.6	39.6
45	15,836	4,848	13,736	4,031	17,767	24,633	63,084	25.1	7.7	28.2	39.0
46	15,820	4,860	13,834	4,267	18,101	24,302	63,082	25.1	7.7	28.7	38.5
47	15,829	4,848	13,916	4,300	18,216	24,190	63,083	25.1	7.7	28.9	38.3

TABLE 4

Classification of the area of Bombay.

(In thousand acres)

Year	Forest	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown	Total	Percentage over Total			
								Forest	Not available for cultivation	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18-19	8,554	5,788	1,034	10,745	11,779	22,590	48,710	17.6	11.9	24.2	46.4
20	8,533	5,806	993	6,538	7,531	26,847	48,718	17.5	11.9	15.5	55.1
21	8,509	5,838	1,012	8,783	9,795	24,576	48,719	17.5	12.0	20.1	50.4
22	8,539	5,787	988	6,539	7,527	26,862	48,714	17.5	11.9	15.5	55.1
23	8,560	5,771	968	6,661	7,629	26,754	48,713	17.6	11.8	15.7	54.9
24	8,553	5,800	944	6,507	7,451	26,911	48,714	17.6	11.9	15.3	55.2
25	8,535	5,798	913	5,963	6,876	27,492	48,701	17.5	11.9	14.1	56.5
26	8,512	5,802	900	6,161	7,061	27,339	48,712	17.5	11.5	14.5	56.1
27	8,524	5,608	1,099	5,958	7,057	27,547	48,735	17.5	11.5	14.5	56.5
28	8,515	5,775	890	5,452	6,342	28,091	48,724	17.5	11.9	13.0	57.7
29	8,493	5,841	862	5,443	6,305	28,085	48,724	17.4	12.0	12.9	57.6
30	8,472	5,807	866	5,583	6,449	27,993	48,721	17.4	11.9	13.2	57.5
31	8,380	5,873	879	5,348	6,227	28,240	48,720	17.2	12.1	12.8	58.1
32	8,376	5,847	901	5,208	6,109	28,386	48,719	17.2	12.0	12.5	58.3
33	8,367	5,862	882	5,326	6,208	28,281	48,718	17.2	12.0	12.7	58.1
34	8,542	5,658	865	5,424	6,289	28,221	48,716	17.5	11.6	12.9	57.9
35	8,511	5,658	871	5,533	6,404	28,147	48,720	17.5	11.6	13.1	57.8
36	8,492	5,680	861	5,147	6,008	28,540	48,721	17.4	11.7	12.3	58.6
37	8,413	5,683	878	5,593	6,471	28,154	48,722	17.3	11.7	13.3	57.8
38	8,336	5,723	888	5,059	5,947	28,715	48,722	17.1	11.7	12.2	58.9
39	8,321	5,712	913	4,995	5,908	28,780	48,721	17.1	11.7	12.1	59.1
40	8,331	5,665	951	5,232	6,183	28,540	48,719	17.1	11.6	12.7	58.6
41	8,305	5,717	932	5,052	5,984	28,713	48,720	17.0	11.7	12.3	58.9
42	8,307	5,748	887	5,031	5,918	28,736	48,709	17.1	11.8	12.1	59.0
43	8,095	6,000	818	5,836	6,654	27,973	48,722	16.6	12.3	13.7	57.4
44	8,059	5,947	853	5,200	6,053	28,625	48,684	16.6	12.2	12.4	58.8
45	8,018	5,935	814	5,513	6,327	28,397	48,678	16.5	12.2	13.0	58.3
46	8,060	5,829	828	6,388	7,216	27,557	48,662	16.6	12.0	14.8	56.6
47	7,933	5,977	770	5,696	6,466	28,286	48,662	16.3	12.3	13.3	58.1
48	8,007	5,925	765	5,730	6,495	28,240	48,667	16.5	12.2	13.3	58.0
49	7,921	6,020	764	6,292	7,056	27,733	48,730	16.3	12.4	14.5	56.9

TABLE 5

Classification of the area of Madras

(in thousand acres)

Year	Forest	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown	Total	Percentage over Total			
								Forest	Not available for cultivation	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1923-24	11,690	14,837	9,324	10,073	19,397	28,052	73,978	15.8	20.1	26.2	37.9
25	11,650	14,923	9,273	9,088	18,361	29,197	74,130	16.7	20.1	24.8	39.4
26	11,707	14,509	9,152	9,129	18,281	29,734	74,232	15.8	19.5	24.6	40.1
27	11,686	14,903	8,824	9,670	18,494	29,132	74,213	15.7	20.1	24.9	39.3
28	11,615	15,078	8,931	9,017	17,948	29,671	74,311	15.6	20.3	24.2	39.9
29	11,842	14,990	8,982	9,051	18,033	29,935	74,802	15.8	20.0	24.1	40.0
30	11,651	14,239	9,439	9,066	18,505	30,257	74,651	15.6	19.1	24.8	40.5
31	11,790	13,868	9,691	9,224	18,915	30,087	74,660	15.8	18.6	25.3	40.3
32	11,707	14,267	9,832	9,508	19,340	29,480	74,794	15.7	19.1	25.9	39.4
33	12,018	13,774	9,866	8,973	18,839	30,149	74,780	16.1	18.4	25.2	40.3
34	12,003	13,608	9,971	9,234	19,205	29,828	74,644	16.1	18.2	25.7	40.0
35	12,104	13,573	10,177	10,008	20,185	28,779	74,642	16.2	18.2	27.0	38.6
36	12,098	13,442	10,255	9,362	19,617	29,429	74,588	16.2	18.0	26.3	39.5
37	11,957	13,413	10,095	9,200	19,295	29,916	74,581	16.0	18.0	25.9	40.1
38	11,954	13,411	10,007	8,856	18,863	30,357	74,585	16.0	18.0	25.3	40.7
39	11,979	13,308	10,322	9,275	19,597	29,744	74,626	16.1	17.8	26.3	39.9
40	11,975	13,318	10,307	9,195	19,502	29,879	74,675	16.0	17.8	26.1	40.0
41	12,109	12,907	10,723	8,731	19,454	30,345	74,814	16.2	17.3	26.0	40.6
42	12,210	12,791	10,700	9,069	19,769	30,090	74,862	16.3	17.1	26.4	40.2
43	12,254	12,871	11,054	8,866	19,920	29,767	74,814	16.4	17.2	26.6	39.8
44	12,094	12,983	10,864	8,397	19,261	30,338	74,676	16.2	17.4	25.8	40.6
45	12,112	13,092	10,726	8,740	19,466	30,057	74,726	16.2	17.5	26.0	40.2
46	12,189	13,006	11,325	9,235	20,560	28,984	74,739	16.3	17.4	27.5	38.8
47	12,175	12,893	11,215	8,764	19,989	29,679	74,736	16.3	17.3	26.7	39.7
48	12,176	12,985	11,547	9,527	21,074	28,501	74,737	16.3	17.4	28.2	38.1
1948-49	12,186	13,293	11,209	9,558	20,767	29,352	75,598	16.1	17.6	27.5	38.8

* Includes the merged territories of Banganapalli, Sandur and Pudukottai.

TABLE 6
Classification of the area of Hyderabad

(In thousand acres)

Year	Forest	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown	Total	Percentage over Total			
								Forest	Not Available for cultivation	Uncultivated waste land including C. fallows	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1924-25	6,270	2,372	861	2,998	3,859	27,004	39,505	15.8	6.0	9.8	68.4
26	6,227	2,578	1,041	2,869	3,910	26,874	39,588	15.7	6.5	9.9	67.9
27	6,059	2,910	1,407	2,151	3,558	26,985	39,518	15.3	7.4	9.0	68.3
28	6,271	3,335	991	2,592	3,583	26,421	39,610	15.8	8.4	9.0	66.7
29	6,387	3,461	796	2,271	3,067	26,745	39,600	16.1	8.7	7.7	67.4
30	5,822	4,397	1,498	1,973	3,471	28,253	41,993	13.9	10.5	8.3	67.3
31	6,202	4,886	1,381	1,695	3,076	29,455	43,619	14.2	11.2	7.1	67.5
32	6,272	4,938	1,863	2,886	4,749	28,976	44,935	14.0	11.0	10.6	64.5
33	6,285	4,901	1,624	2,468	4,092	30,010	45,288	13.9	10.8	9.0	66.3
34	6,285	4,801	1,584	3,233	4,817	29,358	45,261	13.9	10.6	10.6	64.9
35	6,325	4,721	1,623	4,221	5,844	28,370	45,261	14.0	10.4	12.9	62.7
36	6,325	4,721	1,623	3,458	5,081	29,133	45,261	14.0	10.4	11.2	64.4
37	6,383	5,234	1,970	3,732	5,702	27,941	45,261	14.1	11.6	12.6	61.7
38	6,399	5,237	2,509	4,744	7,253	26,372	45,261	14.1	11.6	16.0	58.3
39	6,399	9,952	1,836	3,387	5,223	27,054	48,628	13.2	20.5	10.7	55.6
40	6,185	11,158	3,274	3,877	7,151	28,433	52,927	11.7	21.1	13.5	53.7
41	6,224	10,776	3,134	4,611	7,745	28,180	52,927	11.8	20.4	14.6	53.2
42	6,224	10,777	3,555	6,139	9,694	26,232	„	11.8	20.4	18.3	49.6
43	6,130	10,764	3,779	5,725	9,504	26,530	„	11.6	20.3	18.0	50.1
44	6,121	8,707	3,427	6,480	9,907	28,191	„	11.6	16.5	18.7	53.3
45	6,170	8,652	3,980	7,649	11,629	26,476	„	11.7	16.3	22.0	50.0
46	6,170	8,663	3,909	9,153	13,062	25,032	„	11.7	16.4	24.7	47.3
47	6,171	8,397	1,084	12,844	13,928	24,431	„	11.7	15.9	26.3	46.2
48	6,171	8,397	1,142	13,363	14,505	23,854	„	11.7	15.9	27.4	45.1
49	6,187	8,232	1,015	15,018	16,033	22,475	„	11.7	15.6	30.3	42.5
1949-50	6,187	8,572	985	13,282	14,267	23,901	„	11.7	16.2	27.0	45.1

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

- All-India First Estimates of Wheat, Barley, Potato, Tobacco and Rabi Pulses, 1952-53.
 All-India Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1952-53.
 All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1952-53.
 All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1952-53.
 Provisional Crop Estimates for Proposed States of Andhra and Madras, 1947-48 to 1954-52.

TABLE NO. 1
Rainfall during March 1953
 (Between 1st March and 1st April)
Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-3-53 to 1-4-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	8.7	(+)5.1	(+)139
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1.7	(+)0.4	(+)32
Gangetic West Bengal	0.2	(-)1.1	(-)85
Orissa	0.0	(-)1.1	(-)99
Chota Nagpur	0.0	(-)0.9	(-)100
Bihar	0.3	(-)0.2	(-)41
U. P. East	0.1	(-)0.3	(-)73
U. P. West	0.1	(-)0.5	(-)89
Punjab (Including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	0.0	(-)0.7	(-)100
Rajasthan West	0.0	(-)0.2	(-)100
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0.0	(-)0.2	(-)100
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0.0	(-)0.3	(-)100
Vindhya Pradesh	0.0	(-)0.4	(-)100
Madhya Pradesh East	0.0	(-)0.8	(-)100
Madhya Pradesh West	0.0	(-)0.4	(-)100
Gujarat	0.5	(-)0.0	(-)100
Saurashtra and Kutch	0.0	(-)0.1	(-)100
Konkan	0.1	(+)0.1	(+)400
Deccan (Desh)	0.1	(-)0.2	(-)70
Hyderabad North	0.0	(-)0.3	(-)97
Hyderabad South	0.0	(-)0.4	(-)100
Coastal Andhradesa	0.0	(-)0.4	(-)100
Rayalaseema	0.0	(-)0.2	(-)100
Tamilnad	0.1	(-)0.5	(-)85
Malabar and South Kanara	0.1	(-)0.3	(-)75
Mysore	0.0	(-)0.4	(-)100
Travancore/Cochin	1.7	(-)0.1	(-)6

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
 Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during April.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Bao, Sali, Jute and Sugarcane	Sail & Bura Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Kharif Crops and Sugarcane.	Wheat Gram, Pulses and Barley.
Bombay	Kharif Crops	Rabi Paddy, Gram Castor and Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif Crops	Wheat, Rabi Paddy, Grams Pulses and Sugarcane
Madras	Kharif Paddy, Cotton and Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy, Jowar, Grams and Cotton
Orissa	Kharif Crops	Wheat, and Rabi Paddy.
Punjab	Cotton and Arhar	Wheat, Linseed, Grams, Barley, Condiments and Spices.
U.P.	Sugarcane	Wheat.
West Bengal	Kharif Crops, Sesamum and Sugarcane.	Tobacco, Rabi Castor and Wheat.

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1950-51 and 1951-52

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1950-51 Partially Revised	1951-52 Final	1950-51 Partially Revised	1951-52 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,975	73,595	20,295	20,767
Jowar	38,419	38,329	5,403	5,509
Bajra	22,267	21,856	2,549	2,153
Maize	7,794	8,003	1,701	1,959
Ragi	5,444	5,296	1,407	1,167
Small Millets*	11,305	11,175	1,716	1,805
Wheat	24,134	23,235	6,374	5,768
Barley	7,701	7,800	2,341	2,136
Pulses—				
Gram	18,709	16,719	3,593	3,157
Other Pulses	28,465	28,550	4,685	4,581
Potato	592	614	1,630	1,701
Sugarcane	4,214	4,727	5,616†	5,895†
Finger (Dry)	41	42	15	15
Pepper (Black)	197	192	31	28
chillies (Dry)	1,464	1,425	345	347
Tobacco	902	764	263	225
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,139	11,798††	3,437 (b)	3,045††
Castorseed	1,378	1,423	104	104
Sesamum	5,629	5,731	453	441
Rape and Mustard	5,097	5,707	748	900
Linseed	3,447	3,298	361	309
Fibres—				
Cotton	14,556	16,213	2,971¶	3,134¶
Jute	1,454	1,951	3,301¶	4,678¶
Beverages**—				
Tea††	777	..	607,309@	..
Coffee	224	..	54,323@	..

* Figures Relate to non-reporting areas.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

(b) In terms of nuts in shell.

@ In lbs.

¶ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

** Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

†† Relates to calendar year 1950.

†† Partially Revised.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1952-53.

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Second	1-4-53	69,328	69,829	(—)0.7	..	..	..
Jowar	First	22-12-52	24,596	23,184	(+)6.1	..	..	..
Bajra	First	22-12-52	21,543	19,592	(+)10.0	..	..	..
Maize	First	22-12-52	7,780	7,335	(+)6.1	..	..	..
Ragi	First	22-12-52	4,598	4,624	(—)0.6	..	..	..
Wheat	First	18-3-53	22,158	21,489	(+)3.1	..	..	..
Barley	First	18-3-53	7,314	7,121	(+)2.7	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	First	22-3-53	15,938	16,241	(—)1.9	..	..	..
Tur (Arhar)	Second	13-3-53	5,476	5,500	(—)0.4	1,724	1,755	(—)1.8
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	8-4-53	11,957	11,828	(+)1.1	1,050	1,098	(—)4.4
Other Rabi Pulses	First	31-3-53	6,526	6,513	(+)0.2	..	..	..
Potato	First	12-3-53	497	511	(—)2.7	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	31-12-52	4,248	4,326	(—)1.8	5,035*	5,238*	(—)4.3
Tobacco	First	29-3-53	735	727	(+)1.1	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	13-3-53	11,862	11,798	(+)0.5	2,894†	2,045†	(—)30.0
Sesamum	Final	27-2-53	5,537	5,516	(+)0.4	426	416	(+)2.4
Rape & Mustard	First	27-2-53	2,357	1,980	(+)20.3	..	..	..
Linseed	First	4-3-53	2,515	2,547	(—)1.3	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	14-3-53	13,749	13,733	(+)0.1	2,467¶	2,666¶	(—)8.3
Jute	Final	23-1-53	1,834	1,951	(—)6.0	4,695¶	4,678¶	(+)0.3
Mesta	Final	31-1-53	401	N.A.	..	631¶	N.A.	..

* In terms of raw sugar (gur).
† Nuts in shell. ¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.
¶ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
N.A. Not available.

TABLE NO. 4
4. All-India First Estimate of Potato, 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
497,000	511,000(A)	(—) 2.7

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

Decrease in acreage has been reported mainly by Bihar and has been attributed to deficient rainfall received in the State from the middle of October, 1952 to the middle of January, 1953. In Madhya Pradesh, however, acreage under the crop has considerably increased due to better climatic conditions as compared with last year.

This estimate relates to Winter crop only and covers mostly the period upto the middle of January, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except some parts of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh where the crop was adversely affected by drought during November and December, 1952.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to potatoes. Past experience shows that the yield at the Final Estimate stage is higher by about 21 per cent. than at the First Estimate stage.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1952-53 First Estimate	1951-52 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+ or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	46	49	(—) 3
Bihar	54	91†	(—) 37
Madhya Pradesh	11	14	(—) 3
Uttar Pradesh	11	10	(+) 1
Assam	1	1†	..
West Bengal	19	19	..
Orissa	11	10	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	224	198	(+) 26
West Bengal	96	95	(+) 1
Hyderabad	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	4	(+) 1
Orissa	5*	5	..
P.S. Union	2	3	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	2	3†	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	2†	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	2	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	3	..
Total	497	511	(—) 14

* Last year's data repeated.

† Adjusted Estimate.

‡ Reports at the time of Final Estimate.

4-1—All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent.
11,862,000	11,798,000 (A)	(+) 0.5	2,894,000*	3,045,000* (A)	(—) 5.0

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

* Nuts in shell.

Decline in production has been noticed mainly in Bombay and Hyderabad. In Deccan and Marathwada divisions of Bombay the crop was stunted in growth in many areas for want of adequate moisture; pod-formation was also defective. In some areas of the State especially on the lighter soils, the crop withered and almost failed due to drought conditions. In Hyderabad, decrease in production is reported in almost all the districts due to late commencement of the south-west monsoon which adversely affected the sowings.

This decline in production has been made up to some extent by increases registered mainly in Madras and Saurashtra. In Madras, the increase is partly due to increased acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period. It is significant that despite of decrease in acreage in Saurashtra, there has been an increase in production. This is due to better weather conditions at the growing stage of the crop.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Column (2) over Col. (3)	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Column (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	2,404	2,509	(—) 105	337	431	(—) 94
Madhya Pradesh	513	497	(+) 16	91	129	(—) 38
Uttar Pradesh	4,348	4,149	(+) 199	1,613	1,520	(+) 93
Assam	55	55(R)	..	18	18(R)	..
West Bengal	90	98(R)	(—) 8	30	24(R)	(+) 6
Orissa	265	281(R)	(—) 16	117	115(R)	(+) 2
Hyderabad	2,216	2,074	(+) 142	422	587	(—) 165
Goa & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Pradesh	407	418 (R)	(—) 11	40	36 (R)	(+) 4
Orissa	263	335	(—) 72	47	61	(—) 14
P. S. U.	31	21	(+) 10	5	3	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh	77	52	(+) 25	15	8	(+) 7
Saurashtra	1,157	1,275	(—) 118	143	97	(+) 46
Travancore-Cochin†	25	25	..	13	13	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	3 (R)	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	..	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Pradesh	7	5	(+) 2	2	2	..
Total	11,862	11,798	(+) 64	2,894	3,045	(—) 151

(R) Relate to actual revised Estimate of 1951-52.

† Relate to Trichur district of Travancore Cochin.

N.R. Non-reporting.

4.2—All-India Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent.
5,476,000	5,500,000(A)	(—) 0.4	1,724,000	1,755,000(A)	(—) 1.8

(A) —Adjusted Second Estimate.

Decline in acreage under the crop has been reported by Bihar, Bombay and Hyderabad. In Gujarat division of Bombay droughty conditions since August, 1952 have affected the acreage adversely. In Maratwada and Karnatak divisions of Hyderabad the sowings were adversely affected due to scanty rainfall received during June and July, 1952. In Bihar, however, the deficient rainfall from mid October to mid December, 1952 adversely affected the sowings of the crop. This decline in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by increases recorded in other States especially Madhya Pradesh due to favourable prices and weather conditions at the time of sowing.

Decline in production has been mainly reported by Hyderabad due partly to corresponding decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions. In Deccan and Karnatak divisions of Bombay the growth of the crop was stunted in many areas due to inadequate rains which adversely affected the production. Madhya Pradesh, U. P., West Bengal and Bhopal have, however, recorded some increases in production.

The information given in this Estimate relates mostly to the period upto the beginning of January 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Hyderabad. In Madhya Pradesh the crop was adversely affected by prolonged drought and cloudy weather since the middle of October to the middle of December, 1952. In some areas of Madras the crop was affected by inadequate rains during the growing period and by cyclone at the end of November, 1952.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 Second Estimate	1951-52 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 Second Estimate	1951-52 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	10	10	..	1	1	..
Bihar	378	417	(—) 39	88	95	(—) 7
Bombay	588	623	(—) 35	111	121	(—) 10
Madhya Pradesh	861	779	(+) 82	577	574†	(+) 3
Madras	360	350	(+) 10	33	33	..
Orissa	27	27†	..	7	7†	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,725	1,711†	(+) 14	707*	701†	(+) 6

II—DETAILS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal	38	30	(+) 8	12	8†	(+) 4
Hyderabad	1,018	1,108†	(—) 90	124	158†	(—) 34
Madhya Bharat	287	281	(+) 6	35	34	(+) 1
Mysore†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	21	21†	..	2	2†	..
Bhopal	37	27	(+) 10	9	5	(+) 4
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh‡	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	126	116	(+) 10	18	16	(+) 2
Total	5,476	5,500	(—) 24	1,724	1,755	(—) 31

* Estimated.

† Adjusted estimate.

‡ Reports at the time of Final Estimate.

§ Brought on a reporting basis for the first time.

|| 1952-53 data repeated.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

4.3—All-India First Estimate of Rabi Cereals (Wheat and Barley), 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I—SUMMARY

Crop	Area (Thousand acres)		Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)	
	1952-53 (First Estimate)	1951-52 (Correspon- ding Estimate)	Actual	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Wheat	22,158	21,489	(+) 3.1	
Barley	7,314	7,124	(+) 2.7	
Total	29,472	28,613	(+) 3.0	

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousands acres)		Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
	1952-53 (First Estimate)	1951-52 (Correspon- ing Estimate)	Actual (000 acres)	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam	N.R.	N.R.		
Bihar	1,677	1,802	(-) 125	(-) 7.9
Bombay	1,734	1,516	(+) 218	(+) 14.4
Madhya Pradesh	2,682	2,632	(+) 50	(+) 1.9
Madras	N.R.	N.R.		
Orissa	15	15		
Punjab	3,316	3,218	(+) 98	(+) 3.0
Uttar Pradesh	12,515	12,449	(+) 66	(+) 0.5
West Bengal	185	207	(-) 22	(-) 11.9
Hyderabad	499	393	(+) 106	(+) 27.0
Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.		
Madhya Bharat	1,861	1,959	(-) 98	(-) 5.0
Mysore	1	1		
P.E.P.S.U.	1,034	896	(+) 138	(+) 15.4
Rajasthan	1,871	1,496	(+) 375	(+) 25.1
Saurashtra	167	133	(+) 34	(+) 25.6
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.		
Ajmer	51	18	(+) 33	(+) 183.3
Bhopal	464	495	(-) 31	(-) 6.3
Bilaspur	45	40	(+) 5	(+) 12.5
Coorg				
Delhi	72	66	(+) 6	(+) 9.1
Himachal Pradesh	264	336	(-) 72	(-) 21.4
Kutch	49	29	(+) 20	(+) 69.0
Manipur	N.R.	N.R.		
Tripura				
Vindhya Pradesh	970	912	(+) 58	(+) 6.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
Total	29,472	28,613	(+) 859	(+) 3.0

N.R.—Not Reporting.

4.4—All-India First Estimate of Wheat, 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
22,158,000	21,489,000	(+) 3.1

The increase in acreage under wheat during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, PEPSU, Vindhya Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Ajmer and Kutch and has been generally attributed to adequate and timely rainfall received at the sowing time. Madhya Bharat, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Bhopal and West Bengal have, on the other hand, recorded decreases in the current year's acreage under the crop due to adverse weather conditions at the sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December, 1952. Till then the conditions for the growth of the crop were favourable in almost all the States especially in Bihar, Bhopal and West Bengal. In Himachal Pradesh and unirrigated areas of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh however, the crop was reported to be in a poor condition for want of adequate rainfall.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat crop. Past three years' experience shows that the Final Estimate is 8.4 per cent higher than the First Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1952-53 (First Estimate)	1951-52 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Co. over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	
Bihar	826	898(r)	(-) 72
Bombay	1,714	1,495	(+) 219
Madhya Pradesh	2,682	2,632	(+) 50
Madras	N.R.	N.R.	
Orissa	14	14(r)	
Punjab	2,857	2,801	(+) 56
Uttar Pradesh	7,997	7,878	(+) 119
West Bengal	106	134	(-) 28
Hyderabad	483	383	(+) 100
Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	
Madhya Bharat	1,759	1,842	(-) 83
Mysore	1	1	
P.E.P.S.U.	828	757(r)	(+) 71
Rajasthan	1,204	1,015	(+) 189
Saurashtra	166	132	(+) 34
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	
Ajmer	25	7	(+) 18
Bhopal	464	495	(-) 31
Bilaspur	44	39	(+) 5
Coorg			
Delhi	54	53	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	211	267	(-) 56
Kutch	42	25	(+) 17
Manipur	N.R.	N.R.	
Tripura			
Vindhya Pradesh	681	621	(+) 60
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Total	22,158	21,489	(+) 669

(r) Adjusted Estimate.
N.R.—Not Reporting.

4.5—All-India First Estimate of Barley, 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
7,314,000	7,124,000	(+) 2.7

The increase in acreage under Barley during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Punjab, Ajmer, Hyderabad, West Bengal, Delhi and Kutch and has been generally attributed to adequate and timely rainfall received at the sowing time. The increases recorded by these States have, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Bharat due to lack of adequate moisture in the soil at the sowing time.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December, 1952. Till then the conditions for the growth of the crop were favourable in almost all the States. In Himachal Pradesh, however, the crop was reported to be in a poor condition for want of adequate rainfall.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Barley Crop. Past three years' experience shows that the Final Estimate is higher by about 4.8 per cent than the First Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1952-53 (First Estimate)	1951-52 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	851	904	(-) 53
Bihar	20	21	(-) 1
Bombay			
Madhya Pradesh*	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madras	1	1	..
Orissa	459	417	(+) 42
Punjab	4,518	4,571	(-) 53
Uttar Pradesh	79	73	(+) 6
West Bengal	16	10	(+) 6
Hyderabad	N.R.	N.R.	..
Jammu and Kashmir	102	117	(-) 15
Madhya Bharat			
Mysore	206	139	(+) 67
PEPSU	677	481	(+) 186
Rajasthan	1	1	..
Saurashtra			
Travancore-Cochin	26	11	(+) 15
Ajmer			
Bhopal	1	1	..
Bilaspur			
Coorg	18	13	(+) 5
Delhi	53	69	(-) 16
Himachal Pradesh	7	4	(+) 3
Kutch			
Manipur			
Tripura	289	291	(-) 2
Vindhya Pradesh			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
Total	7,314	7,124	(+) 190

* Estimates for Madhya Pradesh are not received till the Final Estimate.

N.R.—Not Reporting.

4.6—All-India First Estimate of Gram, 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
13,988,000	16,241,000	(-) 1.9

The decrease in acreage under Gram during the current year has been shared mainly by Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Pepsu, Madhya Pradesh, and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed to inadequate moisture in the soil at the sowing time. The decreases in these States have, however, been offset to some extent by the increases recorded in Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, West Bengal, Bihar, Bhopal, Saurashtra, Delhi and Ajmer due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December, 1952. Till then the conditions for the growth of the crop were favourable in almost all the States especially Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. In Himachal Pradesh, parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak Divisions of Bombay and West Godavari, Krishna and Anantapur districts of Madras, however, the crop suffered for want of adequate rainfall during the growing period. Damage to the crop by insect pests was also reported from Belgaum and Dharwar districts of Bombay.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Gram crop. Past three years' experience shows that the Final Estimate is higher by about 0.9 per cent than the First Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1952-53 (First Estimate)	1951-52 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bihar	893	867 (r)	(+) 26
Bombay	636	700	(-) 64
Madhya Pradesh	1,398	1,442	(-) 44
Madras	68	74	(-) 6
Orissa	69	69 (r)	..
Punjab	1,831	2,160	(-) 329
Uttar Pradesh	5,601	5,717	(-) 116
West Bengal	398	334	(+) 64
Hyderabad	955	697	(+) 258
Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	1,362	1,279	(+) 83
Mysore	31	29	(+) 2
Pepsu	787	847	(-) 60
Rajasthan	1,009	1,149 (r)	(-) 140
Saurashtra	57	45	(+) 12
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..
Ajmer	8	2	(+) 6
Bhopal	283	263	(+) 20
Bilaspur	9	11	(-) 2
Coorg	..	..	..
Delhi	20	12	(+) 8
Himachal Pradesh	5	7	(-) 2
Kutch	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	518	587	(-) 10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..
Total	15,938	16,241	(-) 303

N.R.—Not Reporting.

(r) —Adjusted estimate.

4.7—All-India First Estimate of Tobacco, 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
735,000	727,000 (A)	(+) 1.1

(A)—Adjusted First Estimate.

Increase in acreage has been reported by a few States particularly Bombay due to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time this year, as compared with last year. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease recorded mainly in the Madras State. In Madras the decrease has occurred mainly in the Circars due to inadequate rainfall from the middle of October to the beginning of December, 1952.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of December 1952. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. In Madras the crop was affected by inadequate rains at the growing period especially in West Godavari, Kurnool, Anantapur and Mathurai districts while in Krishna and Guntur districts the crop was infested by borer and ground betel. The condition of the crop was reported to be poor in the unirrigated areas of Uttar Pradesh because of inadequate rainfall. The rains received in the State towards the second half of December, 1952, though belated, proved beneficial to the standing crop. In Mysore also the crop was adversely affected due to inadequate rainfall.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco. Past experience shows that the acreage at the Supplementary (Final) Estimate stage is about 11 per cent higher than the First Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			
	1952-53 First Estimate	1951-52 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Assam	Nicotiana Tabacum	20	21	(—) 1
Bihar		52	44	(+) 8
Bombay		224	183	(+) 41
Madhya Pradesh (K)				
Madras	Nicotiana Rustica	7	7	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum			
	(i) Virginia	137	148	(—) 11
	(ii) Others	145	181	(—) 36
	Total	289	336	(—) 47

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Reports at the time of All India Second Estimate.

† Reports at the time of All-India Second Estimate.
† Adjusted Estimate

N. R.—Not reported.

4.8—All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses Other than Gram and Tur, 1952-53

Released in March, 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	area (acres)	Per cent
6,525,000	6,513,000(A)	(+) 0.2

(A) Adjusted first estimate

(A) Adjusted first estimate.

(A) Adjusted first estimate.

Increase in acreage has occurred mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed to the fair rains received at the sowing period. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease recorded mainly in Uttar Pradesh due generally to unfavourable weather conditions.

Uttar Pradesh accounting for 2,177,000 acres in 1952-53 has reported data for the first time for this Estimate.

This Estimate mostly covers the period upto the end of December, 1952. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh where the crops were reported to have been affected by insufficient rainfall from the middle of October, 1952 to the beginning of December, 1952.

II.—DETAILS

State	Pulse	Area (Thousand acres)		
		1952-53 First Estimate	1951-52 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
		(1)	(2)	(3)
Assam	Total	121*	121	..
Bihar†				
Bombay	Urad or Mash	1*	1	..
	Mung	1*	1	..
	Masur	6*	6	..
	Kulthi	2*	2	..
	Others	138*	138	..
	Total	171	148	(+) 23
Madhya Pradesh	Urad or Mash	635	619	(+) 16
	Mung and Moth.	229	174	(+) 55
	Masur	272	287	(-) 15
	Peas	189	197	(-) 8
	Lakh or Khesari	1,313	1,247	(+) 66
	Total	2,638	2,524†	(+) 114
Madras		N.R.	N.R.	..
Orissa	Total	448	446†	(+) 2
Punjab	Masur	113	79	(+) 34
	Peas	13	10	(+) 3
	Others	4	2	(+) 2
	Total	130	91	(+) 39
Uttar Pradesh	Masur	260	293 (A)	(-) 33
	Peas	1,917	2,097 (A)	(-) 180
	Total	2,177	2,390 (A)	(-) 213
West Bengal‡				
Hyderabad	Urad or Mash	4	6	(-) 2
	Mung	57	56	(+) 1
	Masur	19	19	..
	Kulthi	283	233	(+) 50
	Lakh or Khesari	121	135	(-) 14
	Others	41	46	(-) 5
	Total	525	495	(+) 30
Jammu and Kashmir		N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	Total	66	62	(+) 4

II.—DETAILS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mysore†				
P.E.P.S. Union	Masur	9	8	(+) 1
Rajasthan	Total	16	20†	(-) 4
Travancore-Cochin		N.R.	N.R.	..
Bhopal	Masur	72	61	(+) 11
	Others	56	61	(-) 5
	Total	128	122	(+) 6
Bilaspur		N.R.	N.R.	..
Delhi	Total	7	4	(+) 3
Himachal Pradesh	Masur	2	3	(-) 1
	Peas	1	1	..
	Others	1	1	..
	Total	4	5	(-) 1
Tripura		N.R.	N.R.	..
Vindhya Pradesh	Total	108	77	(+) 31
GRAND TOTAL				
	Urad or Mash	640	626	(+) 14
	Mung§	287	231	(+) 56
	Masur	753	756	(-) 3
	Peas	2,220	2,305	(-) 85
	Kulthi	285	235	(+) 50
	Lakh or Khesari	1,434	1,362	(+) 72
	Others	1,006	978	(+) 28
	Total	6,525	6,513	(+) 12

*1951-52 data repeated.

†Reports at the time of final estimate.

‡Adjusted Estimate.

§Mung includes moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

(A)—Actual data.

N.R.—Not reported.

4-9—All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1952-53

Released in April, 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (-)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
11,957,000	11,828,000(A)	(+) 1.1	1,050,000	1,098,000(A)	(-) 4.4

(A) Partially Revised Estimate

The increase in area in the present Estimate has occurred mainly in the case of kulthi and 'other pulses' in Bombay and Rajasthan where the timely rains received during June and July, 1952, proved beneficial to the sowings of these crops. This increase has been offset to some extent by decreases recorded in the case of urad or mash and mung in Bombay and Hyderabad and mung in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, because of unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

Despite an overall increase in acreage there has been a decline in production especially in urad or mash and mung crops in Bombay and Hyderabad due to unfavourable weather conditions especially after the end of October, 1952. This decline in production has been made up to some extent by increases in 'other pulses' registered in Rajasthan due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing period from mid July to the end of August, 1952.

Some of the pulses included in this Estimate are also grown as Rabi crops in some states. Kharif pulses, however, cover nearly 60% of the total area under all pulses. During the Rabi season the climatic conditions have generally been favourable. The Final Estimates of the different pulses included in this Estimate will, therefore, be released when Estimates for Rabi pulses are also available.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bihar	1,082	1,108	(-) 26	163	151	(+) 12
Bombay						
Urad or Mash	105	292	(-) 187	14	37	(-) 23
Mung	113	169	(-) 56	13	19	(-) 6
Moth	72	125	(-) 53	8	12	(-) 4
Kulthi	265	102	(+) 163	33	13	(+) 20
Others	1,243	966	(+) 277	131	117	(+) 14
Total	1,798	1,654	(+) 144	199	198	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh						
Urad or Mash	481	468	(+) 13	33	42	(-) 9
Mung and Moth	302	303	(-) 1	21	26	(-) 5
Total	783	771	(+) 12	54	68	(-) 14
Madras†						
Urad or Mash	288	281	(+) 7	26	25	(+) 1
Mung	470	468	(+) 2	33	34	(-) 1
Kulthi	1,341	1,356	(-) 15	94	87	(+) 7
Others	261	233	(+) 28	17	15	(+) 2
Total	2,360	2,338	(+) 22	170	161	(+) 9
Orissa	141	141	..	34	34	..
Punjab						
Urad or Mash	164	133	(+) 31	23	15	(+) 8
Mung	48	77	(-) 29	5	7	(-) 2
Moth	87	88	(-) 1	10	8	(+) 2
Others	33	34	(-) 1	3	3	..
Total	332	332	..	41	33	(+) 8
Uttar Pradesh						
Urad or Mash	445	439	(+) 6	56	65	(-) 9
Mung	45	96	(-) 51	6	14	(-) 8
Moth	92	98	(-) 6	10	13	(-) 3
Total	582	633	(-) 51	72	92	(-) 20
West Bengal						
Urad or Mash	18	19	(-) 1	5	5	..
Mung	3	2	(+) 1	1	1	..
Others	5	4	(+) 1	1	1	..
Total	26	25	(+) 1	7	7	..

II—DETAILS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hyderabad	Urd or Mash . . .	351	368	(—) 17	22	33	(—) 11
	Mung . . .	1,071	1,165	(—) 94	64	116	(—) 52
	Masur . . .	5	4	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
	Kulthi . . .	815	893	(—) 78	42	71	(—) 29
	Lakh or Khesari . . .	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
	Others . . .	222	244	(—) 22	14	20	(—) 6
	Total . . .	2,466	2,676	(—) 210	142	240	(—) 98
Madhya Bharat . . .	Total . . .	427	403	(+) 24	30	29	(+) 1
Mysore		N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
P.E.P.S.U.	Urad or Mash . . .	27	19	(+) 8	3	2	(+) 1
	Mung . . .	40	27	(+) 13	4	2	(+) 2
	Moth . . .	63	55	(+) 8	5	4	(+) 1
	Total . . .	130	101	(+) 29	12	8	(+) 4
Rajasthan	Total . . .	1,410	1,350	(+) 60	97	59	(+) 38
Ajmer	Urad or Mash . . .	2	4	(—) 2	1	(b)	(+) 1
	Mung . . .	7	12	(—) 5			
	Moth . . .	5	6	(—) 1			
	Kulthi . . .	..	1	(—) 1			
	Others . . .	1	2	(—) 1			
	Total . . .	15	25	(—) 10	1	(b)	(+) 1
Bhopal	Urad or Mash . . .	8	6	(+) 2	1	1	..
	Mung . . .	11	9	(+) 2	1	1	..
	Total . . .	19	15	(+) 4	2	2	..
Bilaspur	Urad or Mash . . .	2	3	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
	Mung . . .	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
	Moth . . .	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
	Kulthi . . .	4	5	(—) 1	1	(b)	(+) 1
	Total . . .	7	9	(—) 2	1	(b)	(+) 1
Coorg . . .	Total . . .	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi . . .	Total . . .	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	Total . . .	42	38	(+) 4	5	6	(—) 1
Kutch	Mung . . .	99	49	(+) 50	4	1	(+) 3
	Moth . . .	107	52	(+) 55	4	1	(+) 3
	Total . . .	206	101	(+) 105	8	2	(+) 6
Tripura . . .	Total . . .	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh . . .	Total . . .	129	106	(+) 23	12	8	(+) 4
GRAND TOTAL	Urad or Mash . . .	1,891	2,032	(—) 141	183	225	(—) 42
	Mung† . . .	2,209	2,377	(—) 168	152	221	(—) 69
	Moth . . .	427	425	(+) 2	37	38	(—) 1
	Masur . . .	5	4	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
	Kulthi . . .	2,425	2,357	(+) 68	170	171	(—) 1
	Lakh or Khesari . . .	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
	Others . . .	4,998	4,631	(+) 367	508*	443	(+) 65
	Total . . .	11,957	11,828	(+) 129	1,050	1,098	(—) 48

(a)—Below 500 acres.

(b)—Below 500 tons.

*Includes other pulses in the case of Ajmer.

†—Dates for 1951-52 relate to Final Estimate.

N.R.—Not reported.

‡Includes data for Moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

4-10—Production of Tea in Southern India

(lbs.)

District	January	
	1953	1952
Anamallais	1,915,946	1,516,473
Central Travancore	1,202,496	1,223,442
Coorg	13,624	11,429
Kanan-Devans	1,292,022	1,377,649
Madurai	71,990	49,425
Malabar	4,237	25,550
Mundakayam	127,203	118,383
Mysore	109,054	84,667
Nelliampathies	124,255	122,207
Nilgiris	575,147	555,780
Nilgiri Wynaad	423,035	452,829
South-Travancore	298,656	282,903
Tirunelvely	15,252	9,992
Wynaad	341,241	395,415
Total	6,514,158	6,226,144

Source.—United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5.

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-53 to 25-3-53
	4-3-53	11-3-53	18-3-53	25-3-53	
Wheat	36,450	26,588	55,855	53,540	375,281
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	8,668
Rice	3,998	..	..	..	14,909
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Millo	..	..	9,500	9,613	19,113
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total	40,448	26,588	65,355	63,153	417,971

TABLE NO. 6.

Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks

(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I.I.S.T. Kanpur)

(Tons)

	1st fortnight of February*		2nd fortnight of February†		Progressive total from 1st November to 28th February‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
Opening Stocks§	661,644	473,492	744,512	568,316	..	..
Production	143,148	140,453	125,654	129,213	834,351	908,478
Despatches	66,999	42,693	67,590	44,734	464,190	354,971
Closing Stock§	737,793	571,252	802,576	652,795	..	..

* The reported stocks and despatches in the current fortnight are estimated to relate to 90.86 percent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 85.99 percent during the previous season.

† The reported stocks and despatches in the current fortnight are estimated to relate to 91.10 percent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 87.68 percent during the previous season.

‡ To-date figures of despatches and production do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.

§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

6.1 Prices of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate.

January 1953

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 8 2	1 7 1	1 10 6	1 5 0	1 10 6
Minimum	1 5 0	1 4 9	1 5 0	1 4 9	1 3 0
Average	1 6 1	1 5 10	1 7 7	1 5 0	1 6 0

6.2 Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers.

January 1953

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 5 0	1 4 8	1 5 2	1 5 0	1 5 6
Minimum	1 3 3	1 3 5	1 5 0	1 4 9	1 2 10
Average	1 4 2	1 4 2	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 4 4

TABLE NO. 7.
COFFEE CURED
(A) 1951-52 Crop

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
December, 1952 *	306	200	292	800
January, 1953 *	21	3	1	25
February, 1953 *	—	—	—	—

(B) 1952-53 Crop

December, 1952	16,064	78	—	162
January, 1953	53,835	4,916	2,289	16,040
February, 1953	37,106	10,895	10,195	58,126

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.
* The quantities shown under "1951-52 crop" do not actually represent quantities cured during the month, but represent the gain-in-weight on the Coffee of the crops cured during the previous months.

7-1 Pool Stock and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1951-52 Crop

Particulars	Upto December 31, 1952				Upto January 31, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	9,736	4,446	6,738	20,920	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of drriage)	7,991	3,909	5,291	17,191	8,028	3,992	5,551	17,571
Tenders against export Sales	1,600	300	300	2,200	1,600	300	300	2,200
Balance	145	237	1,147	1,529*	109	154	887	1,150†
To be tendered against export Sales.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* This includes a quantity of 166 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
† This includes a quantity of 256 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1952-53 Crop

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	3,187	178	104	3,469@	6,719	1,319	905	8,943
Tenders against auctions and allotments (Inclusive of drriage)	..	..	..	..	332	51	56	439
Balance	..	..	..	..	6,387	1,263	849	8,504*

@ Includes a quantity of 84 tons sold for internal market, but not yet tendered.
* Includes a quantity of 256 tons sold for internal market, but not yet tendered.

7-2 Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.).

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
24-2-53	Mysore	256 0 0	256 7 0	216 11 0	216 11 0	158 0 0	160 4 0
		to				to	
24-2-53	Mangalore	265 15 0	260 9 0	201 15 0	203 15 0	162 15 0	153 13 0
		to		to		to	
		265 9 0	..	210 15 0	..	165 15 0	..

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports* from

Countries	During the month of December 1952	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1952 to December 1952	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	317,666	240,184	2,180,883	2,864,614
U.K.	..	..	64	..
Turkey	..	..	969	..
Burma	11,200	11,200	430,128	246,449
Greece	1,855	..	2,251	..
Total	330,721	251,384	2,614,295	3,111,063

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Source.—Weekly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9
Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			March 53 (28-3-53)	Feb. 53 (28-2-53)	March 52 (29-3-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Food grains—					
Wheat	Moga		12 8 0	12 12 0	12 12 0
	Chandausi	Dara	17 8 0	22 12 0	16 8 0
	Saugor		17 0 0	17 0 0	14 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		10 3 0	10 4 0	11 0 0
Bajra	Chandausi		13 4 0	14 8 0	11 0 0
Gram	Abohar		16 12 0	18 15 0	14 12 0
Maize	Bahraich		10 4 0	11 0 0	12 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi		20 8 0	23 8 0	14 0 0 (O)
	Bombay		23 9 0	26 1 6	17 2 6 (O)
	Patna		22 0 0	24 0 0	17 0 0 (MCO)
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	21 0 0	22 8 0	18 0 0
	Patna		18 8 0	22 0 0	18 8 0
	Bombay		25 9 0	26 10 6	26 10 0
	Madras		22 14 0	24 2 0	22 2 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	U. P.	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	13 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 4 0	34 4 0	37 8 0
	Calcutta		29 8 0	30 0 0	36 7 0 (0)
Gur	Hapur		14 8 0	13 8 0	8 0 0
	Madras	Lumps	18 2 0	16 8 0	9 2 0
	Bombay	Kopergaon 3	18 0 0	17 4 0	9 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	205 0 0	200 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	210 0 0	190 0 0	195 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	212 0 0	208 0 0	196 15 0
Vanaspoti—					
Vanaspoti	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	11 11 3	10 0 0	11 6 0
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish					
	Bombay	Sea Fish			
		Pomfret	56 9 0	72 0 0	82 4 7
		Prawns	56 9 0	61 11 0	82 4 7
	Calcutta	Rohu	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
		Hilsa	75 0 0	70 0 0	N.Q.
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	65 0 0	65 0 0	70 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	102 8 0	107 8 0	97 8 0
	Bombay		104 0 0	94 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur		120 0 0	140 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed					
	Calcutta		18 0 0	19 0 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	20 5 0	20 5 0	22 8 0
		Black	18 13 0	18 5 0	18 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	20 9 0	19 13 0	14 11 3
		Yellow	22 1 0	21 5 0	16 2 9
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	29 12 0	19 3 0	19 7 6
	Madras	Coromandel	30 3 0	27 14 0	21 11 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	20 9 0	21 0 0	18 11 9
		Brown Small	19 2 0	19 7 0	16 14 3
	Kanpur	Bold	19 12 0	21 0 0	19 0 0
		Small	18 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 6
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	22 7 0	23 5 0	19 7 6
	Madras	Salem	21 5 0	N.R.	20 9 3
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		19 4 0	19 4 0	16 3 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	N.Q.	34 8 0	34 8 6
		Black	31 7 0	N.R.	32 0 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	12 14 0	11 10 0	8 8 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 0 0	12 4 0	10 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		50 0 0	50 0 0	56 0 0
	Bombay		52 14 0	58 12 0	67 9 0
	Kanpur		46 0 0	45 0 0	46 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		63 12 0	60 10 0	47 11 9
	Madras		64 3 0	60 14 0	46 14 6
Linseed Oil	Bombay		44 1 0	44 0 0	44 12 6
	Kanpur		41 8 0	42 0 0	43 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		54 0 0	55 8 0	49 15 0
	Kanpur		50 0 0	52 0 0	42 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		65 13 0	62 8 0	55 15 3
			65 6 0	59 8 0	47 15 0
Mustard Cake	Bombay		8 6 0	7 12 0	7 8 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		6 8 0	6 8 0	8 8 0
	Bombay		8 7 0	7 12 0	6 9 9

TABLE NO. 9—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	297 0 0	293 9 0	246 1 6
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Grade 1	572 0 0	476 0 0	371 9 4
Wool	Bombay	Jarilla fine	800 0 0	750 0 0	N.Q.
Jute	Bombay	Joria White fine	280 11 0	271 0 0	174 13 0
	Calcutta	Joria Yellow fine	N. Q.	225 0 0	133 11 0
		Firsts			
		Mill Indian	125 0 0*	145 0 0*	220 0 0
		Pakistan Middles	36 8 0*	36 8 0	50 0 0
		Assam Middles	22 0 0	24 8 0	40 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium	1 7 0	1 7 0	N.Q.
		Dooars Dust Export			
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Clean black pekoe	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 2 0
		Plantation 'A'	265 0 0	267 0 0	206 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'PB'	296 0 0	292 0 0	221 0 0
		Plantation 'A'	210 0 0	220 0 0	210 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	30 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0
Chillies	Cochin	Bulb	19 4 0	18 6 0	18 6 0
Pepper	Calcutta	Red dry	55 0 0	55 0 0	45 0 0
Ginger	Alleppey	Garbled	418 0 0	360 0 0	315 14 6
Cardamom	Alleppey	Garbled	62 7 0	62 7 0	66 2 0
	Saklespur	White 2	485 0 0	500 0 0	N.R.
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1952 crop			
		Grade PL	0 4 0	N. Q.	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A.IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	12 8 0	N.Q.	8 5 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	10 0 0	14 0 0	8 0 0
Onions	Madras	Singapore	121 13 0	121 13 0	N.Q.
	Mangalore	Koka & Karigotu	49 15 0	42 10 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta		8 4 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers—					
(per ton)	(F.O.R. Main ports)	Sulphate of Ammonia	290 0 0	290 0 0	390 0 0
		Ammonium Phosphate (double quality)	610 0 0	610 0 0	..
		Triple Super Phosphate	445 0 0	445 0 0	..
		Nitro Phosphate (Urea)	550 0 0	550 0 0	..
			665 0 0	665 0 0	..

* Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N.R.—Not reported

C.—Controlled rate.

N. Q.—No Quotation.

M.C.—Maximum Ceiling.

9-1—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay		19 3 4	15-6-52
	Kanpur		18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0	30-3-52
	Madras		16 10 9@	7-2-53
	Amritsar		11 0 0	21-10-52
	Kanpur	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	Aman	16 12 0	7-1-52
Jowar	Jhansi		10 3 10	1-7-52
Barley	Kanpur		13 15 0(a)	23-2-53

@ Fair price shop rate.

(a) Inclusive of cost of bags.

TABLE NO. 10
Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur		28-3-53	13 2 0(c)	18 4 6(c)
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	28-3-53	25 0 0	36 0 0
	Mymensingh	Coarse	28-3-53	21 0 0	30 3 9
Gur	Lyallpur		28-3-53	14 8 0	20 14 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	28-3-53	58 0 0	796 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	28-3-53	67 8 0	926 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sind N.T. Popta	28-3-53	6 8 0	9 5 9
	Lyallpur	American	28-3-53	7 13 0	11 4 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	18-3-53	147 8 0	212 6 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	28-3-53	17 0 0	24 7 9
					119 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

(c) Controlled rate.

10-1—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 red winter	(60 lbs.)	25-3-53	228½ cents	14 14 6
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-3-53	282½ cents	18 7 3
		Minneapolis	No. 2 Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-3-53	247½ cents	16 2 6
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-3-53	219½ cents	14 8 6†
	Australia		For shipment within I.W.A.	480 lbs.	27-3-53	103s.	11 12 3
			For shipment outside I.W.A.	480 lbs.	27-3-53	131s.	14 15 6
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-3-53	159½ cents	11 2 6
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	25-3-53	123½ cents	10 3 9
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan F.A.Q. 4 % shell	Ton	28-3-53	£ 65-0-0	31 13 3
Groundnut oil	European ports.		Indian C.&F.	Ton	28-3-53	£150-0-0 (nominal)	73 7 0
Linseed	European ports.		C. & F. Chinese pure	Ton	28-3-53	£ 58-0-0 (nominal)	28 6 6
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian C. and F.	Ton	28-3-53	£ 115-0-0	56 5 3
Castor oil	European ports.		C. & F. Bombay firsts.	Ton	28-3-53	£165-0-0	80 13 6
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	26-3-53	33.75 cents	1,260 0 0
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	27-3-53	£ 85-0-0	41 10 6

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

‡ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-3-53.

(Canada 2-76-7/16 to 2-76-9/16 dollar = 1£ sterling).

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				March 53 (28-3-53)	Feb 53 (28-2-53)	March 52 (29-3-52)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona	Dozen	2 8 0	N.R.	2 0 0
	Calcutta	superior				
	Darjeeling		Dozen	0 15 0	N.R.	0 9 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.R.	6 0 0	5 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 9
				to	to	
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	10 0 0	10 0 0	
				N.R.	7 8 0	8 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 1 3
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.R.	2 10 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	1 8 0	1 8 0	3 1 2
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.R.	2 2 0	1 12 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 3
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 7 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 12 3
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 10 0	N.R.	0 10 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 12 3
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0

N.R.—Not reported

N.A. Not available.

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India.

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			March 53 (28-3-53)	Feb. 53 (28-2-53)	March 52 (29-3-52)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 11 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 9 3
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 9 3
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 12 3
	Calcutta	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay	..	N.R.	2 8 0	2 5 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 6
	Calcutta	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

N. R.—Not reported.

TABLE NO. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				March 53 (29-3-53)	Feb. 53 (28-2-53)	March 52 (29-3-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 9	1 15 10	N.R.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	1 1 0	1 3 6	1 3 6
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 6	1 10 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Each	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
Duck	Bombay	..	Each	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Each	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

TABLE NO. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				March 53 (14-3-53)	Feb. 53 (14-2-53)	March 52 (15-2-52)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Monjipur	2nd lactation	Each	83 0 0	85 0 0	N. R.
		2 seers of milk		to	to	
	Madras	Ongole (local)		102 0 0	96 0 0	
		1st and 2nd calving (12 to 16 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N. R.	335 0 0	275 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	200 0 0	200 0 0	325 0 0
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Monjipur	Murrah	Each	218 0 0	222 0 0	N. R.
		..		to	to	
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	242 0 0	245 0 0	
		..		to	to	
	Bihar— Monjipur	Local 8th teething	Each	350 0 0	350 0 0	800 0 0
Buttlooke	Bihar— Monjipur	Local 8th teething	Each	550 0 0	550 0 0	
		..		to	to	
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	122 0 0	124 0 0	N. R.
		..		to	to	
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	147 0 0	145 0 0	
		..		to	to	
		..		400 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
		..		to	to	
		..		650 0 0	800 0 0	1,000 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

TABLE NO. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	7-2-53	14-2-53	21-2-53	28-2-53	Feb. 53	Jan. 53	Feb. 52
Food Articles	361.4	359.9	361.0	364.3	361.6	357.0	375.4
Industrial Raw Materials	433.3	437.9	443.9	445.3	440.1	427.6	545.4
Semi-manufactured Articles	346.6	347.9	346.2	347.8	347.2	344.3	364.2
Manufactured Articles	367.1	367.3	368.6	368.1	367.8	365.9	394.1
Miscellaneous	601.0	602.0	586.8	589.9	595.4	620.0	709.8
All Commodities	380.2	380.7	381.7	383.2	381.5	377.5	415.8

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries.

Year or month	India (Year ended August, 1939)	U.S.A. (1947-48)	Canada (1935-39)	U.K. (1930)	Australia (1948)
1947	297	..	164	..	..
1948	367	194	194	..	..
1949	381	99	199	230	112
1950	401	103	211	262	132
1951	439	115	240	320	163
1952—January	430	112	237	335	171
1952—December	373	110	..	327	..
1953—January	378	110	..	327	..
February	382	..	..	..	..

Source.—1. For India, Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
2. For U.S.A., U.K. Australia, Records & Statistics Supplement to 'The Economist',
3. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 17
Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or Month	India* (1944)		U. S. A. (1935-39)	Canada (1935-39)	U. K. (June 17, (Jan. 1 1947) 1952)	
	Surat	Calcutta				
1945	94	104	139	133	170	..
1946	119	117	160	140	169	..
1947	145	147	194	160	101†	..
1948	168	144	210	196	108	..
1949	155	157	202	203	114	..
1950	146	170	204	211	123	..
1951	151	176	227	241	..	..
1951—December	157	178	231	249	144	..
1952—November	137	146	232	..	..	108
December	132	141	230	..	..	109
1953—January	132	139	..	..	..	109

* Figures for the centres in India are unweighted retail price index numbers.

† This average is based on figures for the new index, beginning June. The average for the old index, based on figures for January—June 17, are 166 for retail food prices.

Sources.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., U.K. Records & Statistics, Supplement to 'The Economist'.

3. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 18
Unweighted Retail Price Index Numbers by Groups at 12 Selected Rural Centres
January, 1953
(Base 1944=100)

Centre	Cereals	All articles	Clothing	Miscellaneous
EASTERN ZONE—				
Bamra (Sambalpur-Orissa)	212	134	216	192
Maibang (Cachar-Assam)	x	x	x	x
Shankargarh (Allahabad-U. P.)	154	160	141	144
Sonaili (Purnea-Bihar)	179	183	199	278
NORTHERN ZONE—				
Multapi (Betul-Madhya Pradesh)	131	161	163	196
Nana (Jodhpur-Rajasthan)	243	212	205	189
Salamatpur (Raisen-Bhopal)	229	236	136	268
SOUTHERN ZONE—				
Krishna (Mahboobnagar-Hyderabad)	193	166	138	176
Lakh (Ahmednagar-Bombay)	374	182	138	131
Malur (Kolar-Mysore)	x	x	x	x
Muniguda (Koraput-Orissa)	204	218	194	299
Kudehi (Belgaum-Bombay)	181	164	122	191

(x) Returns not received

TABLE NO. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1951
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	456	456	476
Srikakulam	Thettangi	483	481	520
West Godavari	Alamuru	458	457	447
Bellary	Madavaram	412	412	509
South Arcot	Puliyur	460	454	445
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	468	468	481
South Arcot	Agaram	434	420	420
Mathurai	Erodu	412	408	461
	Gokilapuram	438	443	463
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	446	472	471
Malabar	Koduvalli	548	552	618
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	488	488	441
	Kunnathur	472	471	470

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August, 1939=100)

Year or Month	Bombay	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
1939	100	100	100	100
1940	107	111	110	100
1941	118	123	119	114
1942	150	181	165	136
1943	219	306	299	180
1944	226	314	267	207
1945	244	308	259	228
1946	246	328	285	239
1947	266	378	320	277
1948	288	471	372	315
1949	292	478	377	330
1950	298	434	372	332
1951	314	451	391	341
1952—January	315	442	393	345
1952—December	330	447	378	334
1953—January	330	454	381	334

Source.—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Assam</i>									
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Nov., 1952.	8	4 12 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Nov., 1952.	8	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bihar</i>									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Nov., 1952.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Nov., 1952.	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Ranchi	Itki	Nov., 1952.	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Nov., 1952.	8	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
<i>Bombay</i>									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Nov., 1952.	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	N.E.	1 8 0	0 12 0	N.E.
Dharwar	Hubli	Nov., 1952.	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Nov., 1952.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	Nov., 1952.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	Nov., 1952.	8	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
<i>Orissa</i>									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	May, 1952.	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	May, 1952.	8	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkur	Neralekere	Dec., 1952	8	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Dec., 1952	9	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	..
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Jan., 1953.	N.A.	1 8 0 to 3 6 0	1 2 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0	1 8 0 to 3 2 0	1 2 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	Jan., 1953.	N.A.	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
<i>Vindhya Pradesh</i>									
Rewa	Saman	July, 1952.	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
<i>Kutch</i>									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Nov., 1952.	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0

N.A.—Not available.

N.E.—Not engaged.

21.1—Daily Agricultural Wages in Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pice)

District	Centre	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other agricultural operations
Lissar	Mangli	Jan., 1953	Man	8	2 6 0	..	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Lohtak	Sunderpur	Jan., 1953	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Jan., 1953	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Langra	Birta	Jan., 1953	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
ullundur	Jamsher	Jan., 1953	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 10 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
erozepur	Sodhinagar	Jan., 1953	Man	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

Man—Man of about 14 years or more.

Woman—Woman of about 14 years or more.

Child—A boy or girl upto 14 years in age.

21.2—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pice)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Moochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam									
Nowgong	Topakutohi	Nov., 1952.	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	45 0 0	..	40 0 0
Sibsagar	Rongohual	Nov., 1952	8	3 8 0	..	..	(a)	..	(a)
Bihar									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Nov., 1952.	8	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Nov., 1952.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	1 4 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Nov., 1952.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Nov., 1952.	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

21.2—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Japur	Tulsigeri	Nov., 1952	8	N.E.	1 8 0	N.E.	1 0 0	N.E.	N.E.
Barwar	Hubli	Nov., 1952.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Sira	Ode	Nov., 1952.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Yona	Junnar	Nov., 1952.	8	4 0 0	..	..	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Kana	Kalyan	Nov., 1952.	8	5 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	..	1 0 0
Orissa									
Syurbhanj	Moroda	May, 1952.	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Sanjam	Berhampur	May, 1952.	7	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 11 0	..	..
Punjab									
Lissar	Mangli	Jan., 1953.	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Lohtak	Sunderpur	Jan., 1953.	8	3 2 0	3 2 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Jan., 1953.	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Langra	Birta	Jan., 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
ullundur	Jamsher	Jan., 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
erozepur	Sodhinagar	Jan., 1953.	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mysore									
Umkar	Neralekere	Dec., 1952.	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Angalore	Harisandra	Dec., 1952.	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Kutch									
Buj	Bhuj	Nov., 1952.	8	4 8 0	4 8	4 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bilaspur									
Bilaspur	Auhar Pargana Tiun.	Oct., 1952.	N.A.	11 4 0 (g)	11 4 0 (g)	9 0 0 (g)	..	..	..
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Jan., 1953.	N.A.	..	..	..	1 8 0 to 3 0 0	1 0 0 to 1 13 0	1 0 0 to 1 13 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Bamba	Chowari	Jan., 1953.	N.A.	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Sawa	Saman	July, 1952.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

N.A.—Not available.

N.E.—Not engaged.

(a) Per month.

(c) Per animal per month.

(d) Daily earnings.

(g) Paid half yearly.

TABLE NO. 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for "All-Pakistan"

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Production (tons.)			
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Cereals—									
Rice	.	1951-52	3-7-52	22,481	22,401	(+10.4	7,745	8,195	(-) 5.5
Jowar	.	1951-52	10-5-52	1,076	1,265	(-)15.0	199	238	(-) 16.4
Bajra	.	1951-52	12-4-52	2,021	2,327	(-)13.2	276	355	(-) 22.3
Maize	.	1951-52	25-3-52	957	942	(+) 1.6	396	376	(+) 5.3
Wheat	.	1951-52	6-9-52	10,219	10,832	(-) 5.7	3,060	3,953	(-) 22.6
Barley	.	1951-52	8-7-52	532	571	(-) 6.8	137	161	(-) 14.9
Pulses—									
Gram	.	1951-52	..	2,406	2,813	(-)14.5	492	743	(-) 33.8
Soyabane	.	1952-53	1-11-52	733	728	(+) 0.7	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	.	1952-53	4-10-52	157	142	(+)10.6	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	.	1951-52	7-7-52	1,855	1,626	(+)14.1	302	278	(+) 8.6
Linseed	.	1951-52	26-6-52	68	66	(+) 3.0	12	10	(+) 20.0
Fibres—									
Cotton	.	1952-53	31-10-52	3,193	3,070	(+) 4.0	..	..	..
Jute	.	1952-53	17-11-52	1,907	1,779	(+) 7.2	6,823†	6,331†	(+) 7.8
Tea	.	1952-53	27-10-52	83	82	(+) 0.8	54,000†	53,000†	(+) 2.0

† In lbs.

‡ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23
Provisional Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops in Andhra and Madras (After Proposed Partition), 1947-48 to 1951-52

Crop	Area (Acres)						Production (Tons)				
	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52*		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Rice</i>											
Andhra	4,353,212	4,248,745	4,569,113	4,293,642	4,274,000	1,980,879	1,921,935	1,790,679	1,854,486	1,809,400	
Madras	6,066,244	6,165,544	6,012,346	5,560,435	5,583,000	2,336,482	2,355,552	2,251,796	2,194,176	2,209,000	
<i>Jowar</i>											
Andhra	2,435,605	2,735,268	2,650,698	2,627,380	2,594,000	580,561	612,046	621,486	530,171	476,000	
Madras	1,392,186	1,662,646	1,685,006	1,502,453	1,536,100	297,510	459,900	407,390	359,980	397,900	
<i>Bajra</i>											
Andhra	1,061,124	1,099,089	1,073,160	899,008	905,000	264,122	251,899	291,042	201,818	175,700	
Madras	1,078,351	1,165,368	1,202,486	1,159,891	1,151,000	198,640	234,050	231,480	206,500	231,700	
<i>Maize</i>											
Andhra	37,527	56,426	33,506	27,463	26,430	16,532	23,688	14,120	12,235	11,400	
Madras	9,689	10,658	13,376	10,485	10,700	3,240	4,080	4,960	4,090	4,100	
<i>Ragi</i>											
Andhra	589,779	650,932	621,792	588,436	580,500	248,470	283,401	273,990	229,911	195,160	
Madras	870,649	936,231	884,895	810,133	828,800	329,970	338,500	316,920	279,680	303,500	
<i>Wheat</i>											
Andhra	4,295	8,587	5,635	11,433	9,897	490	1,060	473	1,340	1,097	
Madras	3,044	3,248	2,539	2,604	2,490	390	480	240	320	320	
<i>Barley</i>											
Andhra	405	29	21	2	..	140	10	10	..	..	
Madras	885	929	271	198	200	270	310	50	70	60	
<i>Gram</i>											
Andhra	75,399	89,271	121,266	107,855	105,200	14,830	17,984	24,879	19,666	15,800	
Madras	4,477	5,702	4,994	4,824	5,100	720	990	770	740	803	
<i>Sugarcane (a)</i>											
Andhra	100,231	84,348	89,116	123,883	116,305	283,419	263,978	253,812	344,717	312,451	
Madras	157,415	83,286	84,262	132,242	130,000	427,990	246,180	225,150	341,380	340,510	
<i>Tobacco</i>											
Andhra	242,494	273,958	305,088	335,240	315,880	80,860	90,830	100,547	110,337	97,334	
Madras	50,647	47,352	38,964	40,330	39,800	27,210	23,370	17,930	17,800	17,300	

Groundnut (b)									
Andhra	2,120,894	1,696,757	1,920,513	2,320,192	2,182,900	830,970	693,080	808,543	872,337
Madras	1,725,936	1,812,850	1,668,197	2,011,678	1,744,500	679,810	709,140	682,380	769,200
Castoreed									
Andhra	190,968	182,759	174,223	162,940	166,700	13,880	14,738	13,685	12,102
Madras	36,754	36,344	37,177	38,503	35,000	5,560	5,710	5,730	5,820
Sesamum									
Andhra	305,207	293,258	342,921	345,949	334,400	36,910	37,642	43,230	40,523
Madras	322,932	310,923	407,799	318,005	373,000	34,200	32,210	45,370	33,320
Cotton (c)									
Andhra	463,981	621,617	691,552	680,656	705,200	60,252	71,213	104,506	85,004
Madras	630,545	758,419	708,074	745,167	792,200	185,360	241,790	302,060	227,280

*Based on final forecasts of 1951-52.

(a) Production in terms of Raw Sugar (gur).

(b) Production in terms of nuts in shell.

(c) Production in bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

NOTES

(1) *Andhra* constitutes 1. Srikakulam, 2. Visakhapatnam, 3. East Godavari, 4. West Godavari, 5. Krishna, 6. Guntur, 7. Kurnool, 8. Anantapur, 9. Cuddapah, 10. Nellore, 11. Chittoor, and 12. Adoni, Alur and Rayachoti taluks of Bellary district. Data for Bellary taluk about which final decision has not so far been taken, as also those for the remaining 6 taluks have been neither included under Andhra nor under residuary Madras.

(2) *Madras* constitutes 1. Chingleput, 2. Madras, 3. South Arcot, 4. North Arcot, 5. Salem, 6. Coimbatore, 7. Tiruchirappalli, 8. Tanjore, 9. Mathura, 10. Ramanathapuram, 11. Tirunelveli, 12. Malabar, 13. South Kanara, and 14. The Nilgiris.

(3) Data for Andhra and Madras have been estimated on the basis of district-wise statistics. As regards the three taluks of Bellary included in Andhra, data for Bellary district in respect of Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Gram, Sugarcane, Castorseed, Sesamum, Groundnut, Tobacco and Cotton for 1948-49 to 1951-52 have been bifurcated in the proportion holding good between the figures for these three taluks and rest of Bellary district during 1943-44 to 1947-48. For 1947-48 the bifurcation is based on the actuals for that year. For wheat, data for the years 1943-49 to 1951-52 for Bellary district have been bifurcated in the proportion holding good between the figures for the three taluks and rest of Bellary during 1947-48. Barley is not grown in the Bellary district; as such no estimates for the three taluks in question have been included in Andhra.

23. 1 NUMBER OF TRACTORS IN INDIA 1951

(Used for agricultural purposes only)

State	Government	Private	Total
Assam	29	177	206
Bihar	41	456	506 (a)
Bombay	131	940	1,071
Madhya Pradesh	188	449	637
Madras	235	244	479
Orissa	36	23	59
Punjab	56 (b)	924 (b)	980 (b)
Uttar Pradesh	177	2,371	2,548
West Bengal	86	137	223
Hyderabad	30	56	86
Jammu & Kashmir	12	1	13
Madhya Bharat	49	149	198
Mysore	130	17	147
P.E.P.S.U.	19	177	328 (c)
Rajasthan	10	496	506
Saurashtra	47	30	77
Travancore-Cochin	6	3	9
Ajmer	1	27	28
Bhopal	14	28	42
Bilaspur	—	—	—
Coorg	—	12	12
Delhi	15	13	28
Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1
Kutch	—	14	14
Manipur	4	3	7
Mizoram	1	1	2
Vindhya Pradesh	7	46	53
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
Total	1,324	6,795	8,260 (d)

(a) Includes 9 tractors for which details are not available.

(b) Excludes figures for Hissar District.

(c) Includes 132 tractors for which details are not available.

(d) Includes 141 tractors for which details are not available and also excludes figures for Hissar District of Punjab.

(—) Nil.

CORRIGENDA

S. No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VII	11	February, 1953	679	22	5	25	3,072	3,071
2	VII	11	February, 1953	683	23.2	1	30	Malva	Malvi

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

The current rainfall season commenced on the 1st March 1953. The rainfall during the period 1st March to 29th April, 1953, was in excess of the normal in north Hyderabad, Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin ; normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, East Rajasthan, Malabar and South Kanara, Deccan (Desh), Rayalaseema and deficient or scanty elsewhere. In Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, however, no rainfall was received.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Madras, Hyderabad, unirrigated areas of Punjab. Paddy, ragi and sugarcane crops were reported to be withering in many talukas of Chittoor, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Nellore, East and West Godavari, South Arcot and Vishakapatnam districts of Madras because of inadequate water supply in the irrigation sources. In some districts of Hyderabad also the crops were adversely affected for want of water. The rains received towards the middle of April in several parts of Mysore and Ramanathapuram district of Madras were reported to have benefited the standing crops. Damage to crops by insects or crop diseases was reported from some districts of Bombay and Hyderabad. Hailstorm caused slight damage to crops in Purnea district of Bihar and in parts of Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts of Hyderabad.

Scarcity of water was reported from parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Mysore and Hyderabad.

During the month under review the condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except for stray cases of diseases reported from parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Mysore. Shortage of fodder was reported from some districts of Bombay, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Production of sugar in India during the 1952-53 season upto 22nd April 1953 amounted to about 12.3 lakh tons i.e. 0.9 lakh tons less than the production of 13.2 lakh tons in the corresponding period of 1951-52 season.

The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on 22nd April 1953 were, however, 0.7 lakh tons higher than those at the same time last year and amounted to 10.0 lakh tons.

During the first fortnight of April, 1953 sugar markets generally remained quiet to bearish but in the second fortnight the prices exhibited a hardening tendency due to the transport difficulties, increase in gur prices and approaching end of the crushing season. Thus, the prices of sugar at Hapur opened at Rs. 29 on 4th April and improved to Rs. 32-8-0 on 25th April, 1953.

Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market declined considerably due to the closure of gur manufacturing season. The daily arrivals of gur at Hapur which were about 100 to 150 maunds in the beginning of the month declined to 50 maunds a day towards the close of the month.

Prices of gur generally showed a hardening tendency during the month under review, reflecting the paucity of supplies. Thus at Hapur the price of gur which stood at Rs. 14-8-0 per maund on 28th March 1953 increased to Rs. 18-8-0 on 25th April 1953.

Harvesting of the 1952-53 groundnut crop was completed in almost all the states except in certain parts of Madras State where the standing crop was reported to be generally fair.

Arrivals of groundnut in the Bombay market during the month of March, 1953 were considerably lower compared with those in the corresponding month of 1952.

Groundnut section of the Bombay market ruled easier during the first week of April, 1953 partly due to Government's decision to allow export of vanaspati on a restricted basis during 1953 and partly due to discouraging advices from overseas for groundnut oil. Later on, however, the market presented a firm tone on account of heavy demand by vanaspati interests and resumption of specific delivery contracts. In the last quarter of the month under review, the prices shot up to new high levels, mainly due to the absence of sellers and demand from crushers. Thus, the groundnut section of the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 34-8-6 per maund being about Rs. 3-5-0 per maund higher than the opening quotation. The seeds market at Madras remained steady during the month under review.

As usual the groundnut oil section of the Bombay market moved in sympathy with the seeds section and closed for the month at Rs. 70-14-0 per maund or Rs. 3-13-0 per maund higher than the opening quotation.

On the export side, an important development during the month of April, 1953 was the decision of the Central Government to extend the date of shipments of the balance of the January-June export quota of groundnut oil and H.P.S. groundnut kernels upto the end of August, 1953.

The total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the 10 months ending January 1953 aggregated 7,824 and 56,300 tons as against 14,882 and 14,916 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

The condition of the standing linseed crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and in the irrigated areas of Punjab.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during the month of March, 1953 were considerably lower at 972 tons only as against 3,247 tons during the corresponding month of 1952.

The linseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during April, 1953 mainly on account of the resumption of specific delivery contracts in linseed and groundnuts and the decision of the Central Government to continue the free licensing of linseed oil on shipping bills upto the end of June, 1953 subject to a maximum quantity of 500 tons at a time by any shipper. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 23-14-0 and Rs. 23-12-0 per maund as against the opening quotations of Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 20-3-0 per maund respectively.

On the exports side, an important development during the month under review was the announcement of the decision of the Government of India to continue the free licensing of linseed oil on shipping bills upto the end of June 1953 subject to a maximum quantity of 500 tons at a time by any shipper.

The total exports of linseed and linseed oil during the 10 months ending January 1953 amounted to 68 and 25,558 as against 5,143 and 20,006 tons respectively in the comparable period of last year.

The all-India final estimate of the 1952-53 castorseed crop puts the current year's area and production at 1,349 thousand acres and 107 thousand tons as against 1,428 thousand acres and 105 thousand tons respectively according to the partially revised estimates for 1951-52. There has thus been a decline of 5.5 percent in area but an increase of 1.9 per cent in production.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of March, 1953 were appreciably higher at 7,571 tons as against 5,191 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castorseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during April, 1953 in sympathy with the groundnut and linseed sections. This tendency was further aided by encouraging foreign advices and consequent business reported to have been transacted with the U.S.A. It was reported that the U.S. Government had decided to allow exports of medicinal castor oil freely from their country by

placing the commodity on O.G.L. This decision of the U.S. Government, in the opinion of the trade, would give rise to greater imports of castor oil into U.S.A. from India. Thus, the Bombay market opened for the month at Rs. 22-9-6 per maund and closed at Rs. 24-1-0 per maund.

The total exports of castor seed and castor oil during the 10 months ending January 1953 aggregated 4,311 and 29,290 tons as against 1,064 and 18,851 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

The all-India fourth estimate of the 1952-53 cotton crop puts the area and production at 15,030 thousand acres and 2,908 thousand bales respectively as against 15,126 thousand acres and 3,042 thousand bales respectively according to the adjusted fourth estimate for the 1951-52 crop, thereby showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent in area and 4.4 per cent in production.

The official estimates of production of cotton are generally lower than trade estimates. According to the latest available trade estimate, cotton production during 1952-53 is estimated at 3,561 thousand bales.

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee's latest estimate, the production of cotton in 1952-53 in the 'free world' is estimated at 28.3 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) as compared to 28.6 million bales last season. 'Free world' cotton consumption during the 1952-53 season is expected to be roughly in line with 25.0 million bales consumed in the previous season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during January 1953 amounted to 41 thousand bales as against 155 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of last year.

Exports of raw cotton from India during January, 1953 were of the order of 47,857 bales as against 1,422 bales exported in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the months of December, 1952 and January, 1953 amounted to 3.99 lakh bales and 3.90 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. each) respectively as against 3.39 lakh bales and 3.40 lakh bales during the corresponding months of last year. While stocks of cotton held with mills on 31st December, 1952 were slightly higher than those held on the corresponding date of previous year, those on 31st January, 1953 were smaller when compared with stocks held by mills on 31st January, 1952.

Prices of kapas in the important markets of India generally ruled easy during the month of April 1953. Thus the prices of Cambodia 1st Grade kapas at Tirupur in Madras fluctuated between Rs. 333-0-0 and Rs. 338-0-0 per candy during the first fortnight of the month under review.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur and Bombay showed a rising tendency. At the Bombay spot cotton market, prices of Jarilla Fine (new) increased from Rs. 775 on 4th April to Rs. 820 per candy on 25th April, 1953. In the important world markets prices of raw cotton ruled at lower levels in the beginning of the month under review largely due to the easing in the international political situation.

The production of both yarn and cloth in December 1952 amounted to 424,611 thousand yards and 135,765 thousand lbs. as against 345,550 thousand yards and 114,089 thousand lbs. respectively in December 1951.

During April 1953 the weather remained hot and dry in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa and rainfall was required for the preparation of the land for sowings. In Assam, the river level was above normal and consequently some damage was caused to the sown jute.

Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the 9 months ending March 1953 amounted to 1,137,400 bales as against 1,677,000 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta mill stations from the mofussil centres of India during March 1953 aggregated 380,000 bales as against 207,000 bales in the comparable period of last year.

Total consumption of raw jute during the 9 months ended on 31st March 1953 amounted to 39.24 lakh bales as against 42.68 lakh bales in the corresponding period of last year.

Reports of unsatisfactory progress of jute sowings due to exceptional dry and hot weather in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, coupled with some American buying of hessian pushed up the prices of raw jute at Calcutta. The prices showed a rising tendency up to the third week of April 1953. During the fourth week, however, the market received a set-back, as a result of the Pakistan Jute Board's sales at cut priced of its previously purchased high-priced jute stock. Thus the prices of Assam and Northern varieties raw jute at Calcutta improved from Rs. 17-0-0 and 18-8-0 on 11th April to Rs. 19-8-0 and 20-8-0 on 18th April but sagged subsequently to Rs. 19-0-0 and 20-0-0 per maund respectively on 25th April, 1953.

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market followed almost the same trend as in the raw jute section, during the first three weeks of April, 1953. Thus the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings opened at Rs. 120-0-0 and Rs. 105-0-0 on 11th April 1953 and improved to Rs. 140-0-0 and Rs. 125-0-0 per bale respectively on 25th April, 1953.

The total production of jute goods during the period July-March, 1952-53 amounted to 671.9 thousand tons as against 707.5 thousand tons in the comparable period of last year.

Prices in the jute goods market fluctuated within narrow limits in the absence of the large-scale business from overseas and poor enquiry from shippers. Thus, the prices of Hessian 40" x 10" (per hundred yards) and Sacking B. Twill (per hundred bags) fluctuated between Rs. 38-8-0 and Rs. 39-4-0 and Rs. 86-8-0 and Rs. 87-8-0 respectively during April, 1953.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The current rainfall season commenced on the 1st March 1953. The rainfall during the period 1st March to 29th April, 1953 was in excess of the normal in north Hyderabad, Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin; normal in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, east Rajasthan, Malabar and South Kanara, Deccan (Desh), Rayalaseema and deficient or scanty elsewhere. In Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, however, no rainfall was received.

During the month under review, harvesting and threshing of Rabi crops, sowing of sugarcane, extra-spring crops and *aus* jute, preparation of land for the next kharif season and irrigation of newly sown sugarcane and *Zaid* crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in the different parts of the country. In West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin, land preparations were hampered due to inadequate rains.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Madras, Hyderabad and unirrigated areas of Punjab. Paddy, ragi and sugarcane crops were reported to be withering in many talukas of Chittoor, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Nellore, East and West Godavari, South Arcot and Vishakapatnam districts of Madras because of inadequate water supply in the irrigation sources. In some districts of Hyderabad also the crops were adversely affected for want of water. The rains received towards the middle of April in several parts of Mysore and Ramanathapuram district of Madras were reported to have benefited the standing crops. Damage to crops by insects or crop diseases was reported from some districts of Bombay and Hyderabad. Hailstorm caused slight damage to crops in Parnea district of Bihar and in parts of Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts of Hyderabad.

Scarcity of water was reported from parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Mysore and Hyderabad.

During the month under review the condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except for stray cases of diseases reported from parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Mysore. Shortage of fodder was reported from some districts of Bombay, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Mysore.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

Production of sugar in India during the 1952-53 season upto 22nd April, 1953 amounted to about 12.3 lakh tons, 0.9 lakh tons less than the production of 13.2 lakh tons in the corresponding period of 1951-52 season. The decline in production in the current season may be attributed to a decrease in area under the cane crop, diversion of cane in factory zones to gur production owing to relatively high prices of gur, late-starting of crushing by factories and closure of some factories in Uttar Pradesh. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd April, 1953 were, however, 0.7 lakh tons higher than those at the same time last year and amounted to 10.0 lakh tons.

The Government of India released on April 27, 1953, a further quantity of 1.5 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the open market out of the 1952-53 production in the country.

During the first fortnight of April, 1953 sugar markets generally remained quiet to bearish due to accumulation of stocks with the traders and weak demand from buyers who were restricting their purchases to immediate needs only. In the second fortnight, however, prices exhibited a hardening tendency. The general rise in prices during the second fortnight has been attributed to transport difficulties, increase in gur prices and the crushing season being at its fag end. The table below gives weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain centres during the month under review.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	28-3-53	4-4-53	11-4-53	18-4-53	25-4-53
Hapur	28 8 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 12 0	32 8 0
Kanpur	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 8 0	28 12 0	29 0 0
Jullundur	29 12 0	29 12 0	..	29 12 0	29 0 0
Calcutta	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	..	30 0 0
Nagpur	30 8 0	30 8 0	..	30 12 0	31 8 0
Madras	31 15 0	31 5 0	31 15 0	32 2 0	32 2 0
Bombay	34 4 0	34 4 0	34 4 0	34 6 0	34 6 0

Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market declined considerably due to the closure of gur manufacturing season. The daily arrivals at Hapur which were about 100 to 150 maunds in the beginning of the month, declined to 50 maunds a day towards the close of the month. The stocks of gur in the Hapur market also showed a decline and stood at 27,000 maunds at the end of April, 1953, as against 29,000 maunds a month earlier.

Prices of gur generally showed a hardening tendency during the month under review reflecting the paucity of supplies. Thus, at Hapur, the price of gur which stood at Rs. 14-8-0 per maund on 28th March, 1953 rose to Rs. 18-8-0 on 25th April, 1953. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during April, 1953.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	28-3-53	4-4-53	11-4-53	18-4-53	25-4-53
Hapur	14 8 0	15 8 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	18 8 0
Kanpur	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	15 0 0	16 4 0
Calcutta	13 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	..	16 8 0
Madras	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	16 8 0	18 2 0
Bombay	18 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	18 10 0	19 0 0

(ii) GROUNDNUT

Harvesting of the 1952-53 groundnut crop has been completed in almost all the states except in certain parts of Madras State where the standing crop was reported to be generally fair.

Arrivals of groundnut in the Bombay market during the month of March, 1953 were considerably lower compared with those in the corresponding month of 1952.

The groundnut section of the Bombay market ruled easier during the first week of April, 1953 partly due to Government's decision to allow export of vanaspati on a restricted basis during 1953 and partly due to discouraging advices from overseas for groundnut oil. Later on, however, the market presented a firm tone on account of heavy demand by vanaspati interests and the resumption of specific delivery contracts. In the last quarter of the month under review the prices shot up to new high levels, mainly due to the absence of sellers and demand from crushers. Thus, the groundnut section of the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 34-8-6 per maund being about Rs. 3-5-0 per maund higher than the opening quotation. The seeds market at Madras remained steady during the month under review.

As usual, the groundnut oil section of the Bombay market moved in sympathy with the seeds section and closed for the month at Rs. 70-14-0 per maund or Rs. 3-13-0 per maund higher than the opening quotation. At Madras, the groundnut oil market closed for the month at Rs. 67-13-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 65-5-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend of prices during the month.

	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	4-4-53	11-4-53	18-4-53	25-4-53
Groundnut Kernels—				
Bombay (Bold)	31 3 6	N. R.	32 11 0	34 8 6
Madras (Coromandel)	30 6 0	N. R.	N. R.	30 3 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	67 1 0	N. R.	68 5 0	70 14 0
Madras	65 5 0	N. R.	N. R.	67 13 0

N. R.—Not Reported.

On the export side, an important development during the month of April, 1953 was the decision of the Central Government to extend the date of shipments of the balance of the January-June export quota of groundnut oil and H.P.S. groundnut kernels upto the end of August, 1953.

Exports of groundnut kernels during January, 1953 were considerably lower at 1,300 tons as against 6,103 tons during the corresponding period of last year. However, the exports of groundnut oil during January 1953 were appreciably higher at 3,898 tons as against 1,710 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The tables below show the exports of groundnut and groundnut oil according to destinations :

Exports of Groundnuts

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of January		Ten months April to January	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	860	250
Norway	903	..	1,293	804
Netherlands	45	..	70	1,926
France	250	..	400	..
Switzerland	4,617	..	6,922	..
Canada	..	1,300	1,748	4,264
Other countries	288	..	3,589	829
Total	6,103	1,300	14,882	7,894

Exports of Groundnut Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of January		Ten months April to January	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	1,644	5,500
Germany, Western	..	..	500	2,393
Netherlands	..	877	827	14,757
Belgium	..	887	75	4,808
France	..	..	1,128	..
Italy	..	544	1,410	10,221
Burma	1,324	45	3,391	5,603
Algeria	..	..	..	198
Mauritius and Dependencies	..	402	..	1,432
Canada	..	239	4,770	288
Other Countries	386	904	1,171	11,100
Total	1,710	3,898	14,916	56,300

NOTE.—Figures of exports of groundnut oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 243 gallons = 1 ton.

(iii) LINSEED

Harvesting and threshing of the 1952-53 linseed crop has been completed all over the States of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh while in the States of Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh it continued vigorously. Winnowing operations of the crop have also been completed in Madhya Pradesh. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and in the irrigated areas of Punjab.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during the month of March, 1953 were considerably lower at 972 tons only as against 3,247 tons during the corresponding month of 1952.

The linseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during April, 1953 mainly on account of (i) the resumption of specific delivery contracts in linseed and groundnuts and (ii) the decision of the Central Government to continue the free licensing of linseed oil on shipping bills upto the end of June, 1953 subject to a maximum quantity of 500 tons at a time by any shipper. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 23-14-0 and Rs. 22-12-0 per maund as against the opening quotations of Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 20-3-0 per maund respectively. At Calcutta also the linseed market ruled firm owing to keen demand from crushers and scarcity of ready stocks in the market. The table below shows the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets in the country.

	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending.			
	4-4-53	11-4-53	18-4-53	25-4-53
Linseed—				
Bombay (Brown Bold)	21 5 0	N.R.	21 8 0	23 14 0
Bombay (Brown Small)	20 3 0	N.R.	20 12 0	22 12 0
Calcutta (Small)	17 8 0	N.R.	18 4 0	19 4 0
Kanpur (Bold)	19 8 0	20 4 0	20 0 0	20 12 0
Kanpur (Small)	17 12 0	18 5 0	18 0 0	18 13 0
Linseed oil—				
Bombay	41 14 0	N.R.	42 10 0	45 9 0
Kanpur	41 0 0	41 0 0	41 0 0	43 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

On the export side, an important development during the month under review was the announcement of the decision of the Government of India to continue the free licensing of linseed oil on shipping bills upto the end of June, 1953 subject to a maximum quantity of 500 tons at a time by a shipper.

There were no exports of linseed during the month of January 1953 while 545 tons were exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of linseed oil during January, 1953, were also appreciably lower at 1,175 tons compared with 3,495 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The tables below show the exports of linseed and linseed oil according to destinations :

Exports of Linseed

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of January		Ten months April to January	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
Japan	..	..	3,179	68
Australia	..	..	1,000	..
New Zealand	..	..	964	..
Other Countries	..	..	..	..
Total	545	..	5,143	68

Exports of Linseed Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of January		Ten months April to January	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	3,001	645	4,170	4,611
Italy	..	224	..	3,884
Australia	222	97	10,235	1,775
New Zealand	..	..	2,142	651
Other Countries	272	209	3,459	14,637
Total	3,495	1,175	20,006	25,558

NOTE.—The figures of linseed oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 242 gallons=1 ton.

(iv) CASTORSEED

The all-India final estimate of the 1952-53 castorseed crop puts the current year's area and production at 1,349 thousand acres and 107 thousand tons as against 1,428 thousand acres and 105 thousand tons respectively according to the partially revised estimate for 1951-52. There has thus been a decline of 5.5 per cent in area but an increase of 1.9 per cent in production.

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1953-54 crop were reported to have commenced in the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of March, 1953 were appreciably higher at 7,571 tons as against 5,191 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The castorseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during April, 1953 in sympathy with the groundnut and linseed sections. This tendency was further aided by encouraging foreign advices and the consequent business transacted with the U.S.A. It was reported that the U. S. Government had

decided to allow exports of medicinal castor oil freely from their country by placing the commodity on O.G.L. This decision of the U.S. Government, in the opinion of the trade, was expected to give rise to greater exports of castor oil from India to U.S.A. Thus, the Bombay market opened for the month at Rs. 22-9-6 per maund and closed at Rs. 24-1-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend in the prices of castorseed and castor oil during the month.

	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	4-4-53	11-4-53	18-4-53	25-4-53
Castorseed—				
Bombay (Small)	22 9 6	N.R.	22 9 6	24 1 0
Madras (Salem)	21 15 0	N.R.	N.R.	21 7 0
Kanpur	19 6 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 10 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	18 14 0	19 1 0	19 5 0	20 1 0
Castor oil—				
Bombay	N.R.	54 0 0	N.R.	53 10 0
Kanpur	48 0 0	48 0 0	51 0 0	52 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of January, 1953 and 1952. Exports of castor oil during January, 1953 were appreciably higher at 1532 tons as against only 361 tons exported during the corresponding period of the previous year. The tables below show the exports of castorseed and castor oil according to destinations :

Exports of Castorseed

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of January		Ten months April to January	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	200	..
France	..	..	3	..
Japan	..	..	361	..
U.S.A.	..	..	500	4,311
Other Countries	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1,064	4,311

Exports of Castor Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of January		Ten months April to January	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	159	672	8,440	5,269
Sweden	5	70	241	437
Germany, Western	..	..	352	49
Netherlands	..	..	1,171	1,180
Belgium	..	..	349	15
France	..	..	1,991	267
Pakistan, Western	17	23	112	103
Canada	..	49	79	350
U.S.A.	83	648	3,083	19,841
Australia	..	2	1,543	700
Other Countries	97	68	1,490	1,079
Total	361	1,532	18,851	29,290

NOTE.—Figures of castor oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 233 gallons=1 ton.

(v) COTTON

The all-India fourth estimate of the 1952-53 cotton crop puts the area and production at 15,030 thousand acres and 2,908 thousand bales respectively as against 15,126 thousand acres and 3,042 thousand bales respectively according to the adjusted fourth estimate for the 1951-52 crop, thereby showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent in area and 4.4 per cent in production. The decrease in production is attributed mainly to deficient rainfall and adverse weather conditions mostly in the States of Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

The official estimates of production of cotton are generally lower than trade estimates. According to the latest available trade estimate, cotton production during 1952-53 is estimated at 3,561 thousand bales.

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee's latest estimate, the production of cotton in 1952-53 in the 'free world' is estimated at 28.3 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) as compared to 28.6 million bales last season. The staple-wise break-up is indicated below :

World production of cotton by staple groups

(Million bales of 478 lbs. each)

	1951-52	1952-53
1½" and longer	1.0	1.3
1 1/8" to 1½"	2.7	3.0
3/4" to 1 1/8"	24.4	23.5
Under 3/4"	0.5	0.5
Total	28.6	28.3

'Free world' cotton consumption during the 1952-53 season is expected to be roughly in line with 25.0 million bales consumed in the previous season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during January 1953 amounted to 41 thousand bales as against 155 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of last year.

Exports of raw cotton from India during January, 1953 were of the order of 47,857 bales as against 1,422 bales exported in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the months of December, 1952 and January, 1953 amounted to 3.99 lakh bales and 3.90 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. each) respectively as against 3.39 lakh bales and 3.40 lakh bales during the corresponding months of last year. Stocks of cotton with mills on 31st December, 1952 were slightly higher than those on the corresponding date of the previous year. Stocks on 31st January, 1953 were smaller when compared with stocks held by mills on 31st January, 1952. The table below gives the figures of consumption and stocks.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

	Consumption during				Stocks of Cotton with mills on			
	Dec., 1952	Dec., 1951	Jan., 1953	Jan., 1952	31-12-52	31-12-51	31-1-53	31-1-52
Indian Cotton	3.38	2.57	3.24	2.46	8.92	9.04	10.25	10.75
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03
Egyptian Cotton	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.15	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.37
Other Foreign Cotton	0.47	0.72	0.52	0.79	2.55	1.96	2.33	2.33
Total	3.99	3.39	3.90	3.40	11.88	11.45	13.02	13.48

(a) Negligible.

The latest available information regarding arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during 1952-53 and 1951-52 seasons is indicated below.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Arrivals of kapas in Bombay.	Consumption of cotton by Bombay cotton mills.	Stocks with exporters, mills and dealers in Bombay.
1952-53—			
1st September 1952 to 16th April, 1953	1,214,350	729,597	626,632
On 16th April, 1953	..	..	..
1951-52—			
1st September 1951 to 16th April, 1952	1,161,596	637,559	507,018
On 16th April, 1953	..	..	..

Prices of kapas (Cotton unginned) at important markets of India generally ruled easy during the month of April 1953. The following were prices prevailing during the month under review :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Kapas (Cotton unginned)	
	Madras Tirupur Cambodia 1st Grade	Bombay Sholapur Jarilla
4-4-53	333 0 0	229 0 0
11-4-53	338 0 0	233 0 0
18-4-53	333 8 0	229 0 0
25-4-53	N.R.	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.R.—Not yet received.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur and Bombay showed a rising tendency. At the Bombay spot cotton market prices of Jarilla fine (new) touched the ceiling on 25-4-53. The prices at the Abohar (Punjab) market however, showed a downward tendency during the month of April, 1953. The table below gives the prices prevailing during the month under review :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	Bombay Bombay Jarilla Fine
4-4-53	850 0 0	543 0 0	775 0 0
11-4-53	960 0 0	534 0 0	(new) N.Q.
18-4-53	850 0 0	524 0 0	785 0 0
25-4-53	971 0 0	N.R.	(new) 820 0 0

N.R.—Not yet received.
N.Q.—Not quoted.

At the important world markets, prices of raw cotton ruled at lower levels in the beginning of the month under review largely due to the easing in the international political tension. Towards the later part of the month, prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The Karachi cotton market showed a rising tendency during the second and the third weeks of the month under review. In the fourth week, however, the prices again declined. The table given below shows the trend of prices of 4 F Punjab R. G. at Karachi.

														Karachi (4F Punjab R. G.)					
														Pakistan Currency			Indian Currency		
														(Rs. (P) per maund			Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs.		
4-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	8	0	761	0	0
11-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	0	0	768	5	3
18-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	8	0	789	0	0
25-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	0	0	768	5	3

The prices of Middling 15/16" cotton in the United States remained relatively stable at around the 33 cents level except for some minor fluctuations. The trend of prices at New York cotton market is shown in the table below :

													New York (Middling)	
													Cents per lb.	Ra. per candy of 784 lbs. each
1-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33-95	1267
9-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33-70	1258
16-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33-85	1264
23-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33-65	1258
30-4-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not yet received.

The production of both yarn and cloth during December, 1952 was higher than in the corresponding month of 1951. This is clear from the figures given below.

	Production of yarn and cloth		
	Yarn	Cloth	
	('000 lbs.)	('000 lbs.)	('000 yards)
December, 1952 (Provisional)	135,765	103,143	424,611
December, 1951	114,089	85,425	345,550

(vi) JUTE

During April, 1953 the weather remained hot and dry in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa and rainfall was required for the preparation of the land for sowings. In Assam, the river level was above normal and consequently some damage was caused to the sown jute.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during March, 1953 amounted to about 101,000 bales as against 78,800 bales during February, 1953 and 131,000 bales during March, 1952. Total imports during the 1952-53 season i.e. from July, 1952 to March, 1953 amounted to 1,137,400 bales while during the corresponding period of the previous year these amounted to 1,677,000 bales. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres of India during March, 1953 were 380,000 bales as against 3,30,000 bales during February, 1953 and 207,000 bales during March, 1952.

Consumption of raw jute during March, 1953 by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was higher than in February, 1953 but lower than in March, 1952. Total consumption of raw jute during the period July, 1952 to March, 1953 was lower than in the corresponding period of the 1951-52 season. The figures of consumption are shown in the table below :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.
March 1953	4.38
February 1953	3.93
March 1952	5.30
July 1952 to March 1953	39.24
July 1951 to March 1952	42.68

Reports of unsatisfactory progress of jute sowings due to exceptional dry and hot weather in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, coupled with some American buying of hessian pushed up the prices of raw jute at Calcutta. The prices showed a rising tendency upto the third week of April, 1953. During the fourth week, however, the market received a set-back, as a result of the Pakistan Jute Board's sales at cut prices of its previously purchased high-priced jute stock. The table below shows the trend of prices of Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

										(Rs. per maund of 82 2/7 lbs).		
Variety										April/May Delivery		
										11-4-53*	18-4-53	25-4-53
Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17 0 0	19 8 0	19 0 0
Northern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 8 0	20 8 0	20 0 0
Western	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 8 0	17 8 0	17 0 0
Murshidabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Daisee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0

* Market was closed on 4-4-53.

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market followed almost the same trend as in the raw jute section. However they remained quiet and unchanged during the fourth week of the month under review. Price quotations for the pucca bales section are given below :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	April/May Delivery			
	4-4-53	11-4-53	18-4-53	25-4-53
Mill Firsts	M.C.	120 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
Mill Lightnings	"	105 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Daisee (Long Group)	"	105 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Indian N. C.	"	57 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0

M.C.—Market closed.

The mofussil markets continued to be dull up to the third week of the month under review due to the absence of business excepting at Purnea where some business was transacted. During the fourth week prices exhibited a slightly upward trend due to a fair amount of business in jute and the expectation of short crop in the coming season in view of the continued drought in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :—

(Rs. per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Centre	4-4-53	11-4-53	15-4-53	25-4-53
	Bottom	Bottom	Bottom	Bottom
Nowgong (Assam)	N.Q.	16 12 0*	12 13 0	14 10 0
Purnea (Bihar)	N.Q.	11 12 0†	14 1 0	13 14 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	N.Q.	11 0 0	N.Q.	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

* Relates to 6-4-53

† Relates to 9-4-53

Production of jute goods during March 1953 was higher than in February 1953 but lower than in March 1952. The total production during the period July 1952 to March 1953 was lower than in the corresponding period of last year. The stocks at the end of March 1953 were higher than in February 1953 and March 1952. The following table will give the relevant figures :—

(In thousand tons)

Period	Production of Hessian	Production of Sacking	Total production of gunnies including hessian sacking and others.	Total stocks of gunnies at the end of the month.
March 1953	31.9	40.0	74.4	138.4
February 1953	29.1	37.2	68.6	136.1(R)
March 1952	25.7	54.8	82.9	111.5
July/March 1953	251.7	394.2	671.9	..
July/March 1952	239.2	447.1	707.5	..

R—Revised

Prices in the jute goods market fluctuated within narrow limits in the absence of any large-scale business from overseas and poor enquiry from shippers. The table below shows the trend of prices of hessian and sacking at Calcutta :—

Variety	Unit	4-4-53	11-4-53	18-4-53	25-4-53
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	per 100 yards	38 10 0	38 8 0	39 4 0	39 0 0
Sacking B. Twill	per 100 bags	86 14 0	86 8 0	87 8 0	86 12 0

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

18,986 tons of mostly slack coal were allocated by the Government of India for agricultural purposes during the month of March, 1953 as against 15,422 tons allocated during the corresponding month of last year.

(ii) Irrigation

The progress of irrigation schemes during the months from July, 1952 to February, 1953, as furnished in the monthly progress reports received so far from 18 States viz., Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U. P., West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, P. E. P. S. U., Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, was as follows :—

(Numbers)

Name of Scheme	Target* (July 1952 to June, 1953)	Achievement (July, 1952 to February, 1953)
(a) Wells constructed or repaired	31,955	8,128
(b) Minor irrigation projects like dams, channels, ahars, pynes, bunds etc.	12,845	1,870
(c) Construction of irrigation tubewells	2,502	471
(d) Water-lifting appliances like rahats, pumps, etc.	11,294	4,603
(e) Construction and repairs of tanks	838	1,205

* Relates to 18 States mentioned above.

During April, 1953, a scheme for sinking 600 tube-wells with filter points was initiated by the Government of Madras in the twelve districts of Ramnathpuram, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tanjore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari. Tube-wells will be sunk only in those areas where the Agriculture Department has already put up exploratory filter-points. A sum of about Rs. 17 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India as loan to the State Government for covering the cost of the scheme. Each well is expected to irrigate about 10 acres of land. A filter-point will cost about Rs. 250 which would be borne by the ryots concerned. Pumping sets and engines will be supplied by Government and their cost will be recovered in ten annual instalments.

(iii) Land Reclamation

On the basis of the monthly progress reports received from 12 States viz., Assam, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, P.E.P.S.U., and Coorg, the area reclaimed and mechanically cultivated by the State tractors during the months from July, 1952 to February 1953 was 156,279 acres against the target of 490,758 acres.

(iv) Manures, Fertilizers and Seeds

The monthly progress reports received from the 17 States viz., Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U. P., West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, P.E.P.S.U., Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh, indicated that 78,820 tons of ammonium sulphate, 9,850 tons of other chemical fertilizers like superphosphate etc., 13,921 tons of oilcakes, 479,629 tons of urban compost, 3,755 tons of green manures and 64,205 tons of improved seeds were distributed to cultivators during the period July, 1952 to February, 1953.

(v) Land Policy and Legislation .

The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1953 has been passed by the State Assembly. The Bill is intended to facilitate the taking over of the estates and to evolve a machinery and procedure for the speedy determination of compensation payable to the estate holders. The Supreme Court held that the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 also applied to zamindari estates of companies incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.

The Punjab Legislative Council passed the Punjab Extinguishment of Jagirs Bill, which is designed to give effect to the State Government's decision to abolish all jagirs and muafis in the State except military jagirs and jagirs and muafis granted in favour of religious and charitable institutions.

In Himachal Pradesh a Bill entitled the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill, 1953, was introduced in the State Assembly last month.

The Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953 has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses. The bill provides for the establishment of rent courts for the fixation of fair rents. Fair rents, to be fixed only in cases of disputes, are to be revised every twelve years instead of 20 years as provided in the previous act. The Bill requires the landlords, wishing to resume lands for personal cultivation, to pay compensation to the tenants equal to one year's net income accruing to the tenants from the lands.

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land (Amendment) Bill, 1953 which was introduced in the State Legislature last month has also referred to a Select Committee for further consideration.

The U. P. Government has started paying interim compensation to erstwhile zamindars from the month of April 1953. The first instalment will be equal to the six monthly instalment of land revenue subject to deductions for arrears of Government dues like land revenues, agricultural income-tax or taccavi, etc.

In U. P., twenty thousand acres of land, have so far been distributed by the U. P. Bhoodan Samiti to cover 2,000 landless families of cultivators. In all, more than 4 lakhs acres have been collected under the Bhoodan Yagna Movement in the State.

The U. P. Legislative Assembly passed the Consolidation of Holdings Bill, as amended by the Select Committee.

The Government of India have constituted a Central Committee for Land Reforms for ensuring the implementation of the recommendations on land policy contained in the Five Year Plan. The Committee consists of Members of the Planning Commission, the Minister of Food and Agriculture and the Minister of Agriculture.

(vi) Land Taxation

The Select Committee on the Estate Duty Bill submitted its report last month. The Committee proposed the fixation of minimum exemption limits for the levy of the duty at Rs. 50,000 in the case of an interest in property belonging to joint Hindu family and Rs. 75,000 in other cases. The Committee also proposed that agricultural properties situated in States which have not passed the necessary resolutions empowering the Central Government, to impose estate duty on the same, should also be included in the properties passing on death for the purpose of determining the rate of duty, although no duty would be actually levied on such agricultural lands.

The Agricultural Income-tax Amendment Bill was passed by the U. P. Assembly last month. The amending Bill reduces the exemption limit from 50 acres to 30 acres. Exemption limit in terms of income from land continues to be Rs. 3,000. It is estimated that the measure will augment the tax yield by nearly Rs. 30 lakhs.

The Bhopal State Assembly has passed the Bhopal State Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1953. The Bill envisages taxation of agricultural incomes-exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum. The incidence of taxation on higher incomes is proposed on an ascending scale at rates varying between one to four annas in the rupee. The Bill also provides for the levy of a super-tax.

The Himachal Pradesh Assembly passed the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Bill, 1953, to devise a machinery for the uniform assessment of land revenue and its collection. It also provides for the abolition of the *zaildari* system and empowers the State Government to resume *muafis* (assignments of land revenue) sanctioned prior to the enforcement of this measure.

(vii) Agricultural Finance

The Annual Administration report of the working of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act for the year 1950-51 indicates that during 10 years from 1941-42 to 1950-51 about 15 lakhs debtors and creditors applied to either the Debt Adjustment Boards or Civil Courts for adjustment of their debts. The total amount involved in these applications was Rs. 80.56 crores, and the total amount by which the debts of agriculturists were reduced was Rs. 12.66 crores.

(viii) Co-operation

Addressing the 23rd Conference of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks held recently at Madras, Shri B. Venkatappiah, Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India, alluded *inter alia* to the following important points regarding the present working of these banks and their role in the immediate future:

- (i) At present the bulk of the advances made by L. M. Banks goes towards the redemption of prior debts, which for example, accounted for Rs. 72 lakhs out of the total advances of Rs. 84 lakhs in 1950-51. There is need for shifting the emphasis towards long-term loans for development purposes because (a) while liquidation of prior debts is important in farmer's economy, developmental loans benefit national economy as well, (b) our limited finances will be most profitably used if their use is linked with specific plans of production, as suggested by the Planning Commission and (c) developmental loans will increase farmer's income and thereby enable him to clear his prior debts. It will rather be more desirable that Central Land Mortgage Banks themselves take initiative and in co-operation with the Government agencies prepare developmental plans for certain areas and advance loans for the execution of projects envisaged therein.

- (ii) The second and third loans given by Land Mortgage Banks need be regulated in regard to purpose, amount, period and interest. They should normally (a) be directly productive, (b) be considerably smaller and for shorter periods than the previous loans and (c) bear relatively higher rates of interest.
- (iii) The period of long-term loans need not always be 20 years but should be related to the purpose of the loans or the repaying capacity of the borrower. This change in policy will enable the borrower to liquidate the loans as quickly as possible, reduce his burden of interest, avoid laxity in repayment of debts when the farmer is in a position to pay and would make it possible for Land Mortgage Banks to issue medium-term debentures which are more attractive to investors.

The other matters touched upon by Shri Venkatappiah related to greater attention towards small and middle-class farmers,— constitution of a revolving fund and elimination of delay in the sanctioning of loans.

At present, there is no provision under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act for conversion of one type of society into another or allowing the co-operative societies to form a partnership firm for carrying out specific activities. This is sought to be remedied by the Bombay Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1953. Clauses 2 and 3 of the proposed enactment make provision for filling in these gaps. Moreover, in a recent case, it was held that a dispute between a society and its member who has advanced a loan to society not in his capacity as a member, cannot be referred to arbitration under Section 54 of the Act. Clause 4 of the Amending Bill makes it clear that a dispute between a society and its member, even though not as *qua* member, falls within the purview of this section.

(ix) Panchayats

The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, received the assent of the President on the 19th March, 1953.

Under this Act, it would be the responsibility of State Government to establish a Gram Sabha and a Panchayat in each village or in some cases, in a group of villages. This replaces the past practice of establishing a Panchayat in selected villages only. In terms of the new panchayat law, the electorate will include the entire adult population of the village, whereas in the past, only adult males constituted the electorate. The entire electorate will form a Gram Sabha and the Panchayat would be its executive committee. The administrative and judicial powers of the new Panchayats are considerably larger than in the past and cover almost the entire social needs of the village community. For the performance of these duties, Panchayats have been vested with legal powers for the levy of taxes.

(x) General

Under a Supplementary Operational Agreement signed in New Delhi on April 20, 1953 between the Government of India and the U. S. Government 650 additional tubewells are proposed to be constructed in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar within the next three years. The total joint cost of this project is estimated at \$5.26 million and Rs. 2.20 crores, the dollar expenditure representing the U. S. contribution and the rupee expenditure is to be incurred by the Government of India.

The construction of 650 tube-wells, stated above, is over and above that of 2,000 tubewells agreed to under the Operational Agreement signed on 31st May, 1952. The cost of construction 2,000 tubewells which was originally put at \$13.70 million and Rs. 4.445 crores has now been enhanced to \$16.24 million and Rs. 6.95 crores due to an increase in the cost of construction and in the provision of electric power.

The Anti-locust Research Centre, London have issued warning of a dangerous desert locust situation developing in Arabia and Iran and threatening the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. India remained free from locust activity during the first fortnight of April. In Pakistan, there was egg-laying in Baluchistan and Sind, though on a restricted scale. Breeding on an extensive scale was in progress in the spring-breeding areas of the Middle East and the Arabian continent.

Thirty young Indian farmers—one of them Krishi Pandit—have been sent to the United States on a six-month live and work tour of American farms. The trip is sponsored by the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) Programme—a two-way programme aimed at promoting understanding among young farmers of the world and improving agriculture through the exchange of information.

V. FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

AUSTRALIA

One of the greatest problems confronting the orchardist after he has controlled pests and diseases in his fruit crop is the dropping of fruit just before it matures. This problem is common to all fruits but is most severe in the early varieties of apples, pears, plums and grape fruit.

Many fruit growers have found that in the case of apples and pears, preharvest drop of fruits can be prevented by the use of alpha naphthelene acetic acid. Since the material requires one to two days to become effective by preventing the formation between the fruit stalk and the tree of the corky layer which is responsible for the fruit drop, the spray should be thoroughly applied about two days before the expected drop occurs, that is, five to seven days before harvesting. The effect of the material will gradually disappear until after about two to three weeks, it is no longer effective.

U. S. A.

Farm output in U. S. A. recorded an appreciable increase in 1952 but the gross farm income was the same as in 1951. The net income of farm proprietors was however more than ten per cent below the 1948 peak. One of the reasons for this decline in the net farm income has been the increase in the costs of production. Since the national income in the past few years has been rising, the proportion of farm income to total national income has declined substantially. If account is taken of reduction in the number of farms and the increase in total U. S. employment, the farm income position appears more favourable, for, income per farm operator has risen somewhat more than national income per employed worker.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, United States imported more spices in 1952 than in 1951. Imports of black and white pepper, vanilla beans, cassia and cassia vera, nutmeg and mace increased in 1952, while imports of ginger root, cinnamon and chips, and pimento dropped. Black pepper is imported from India, Indonesia and Malaya. In 1952, imports from India rose by 10 per cent over 1951, while those from Indonesia more than doubled, and those from British Malaya were five times higher.

U. S. S. R.

Soviet Kirghizia's agriculture has made great progress in the post-war years. The cultivated area has expanded, large improvements in irrigation have been effected and the harvests have increased.

In the Kirghiz Republic, the five years ending in 1955 will see a substantial rise in the production, among other things, of grain, sugar beet, cotton, sunflower, and potatoes. This increase is to be achieved primarily by stepping-up per hectare yields. Thus, cotton crop yields are to go up in the Central Asian Republics under the new five year plan to 26-27 centners per hectare and sugar beet to 400-425 centners. Per hectare yields of grain, potatoes and vegetables are expected to increase considerably.

At the same time Kirghizia's collective farms will greatly expand their areas under cotton, fodder crops and vine yards. Besides, new cotton growing and grape growing state farms will be organised.

Successful implementation of this programme will be greatly facilitated by the machine and tractor and animal husbandry machine service stations. Mechanisation of production on the collective farms is likely to double during these five years. In 1955, almost all grain sowing and harvesting and 75 per cent of hay and silo making is proposed to be done by machines in Kirghizia.

Along with increased production of grain and industrial crops, these five years are expected to see the further growth of commonly-owned animal husbandry. The collective farms are greatly to increase their herds of cattle, horses, pigs, and particularly sheep. At the same time, the productivity of livestock is also to be stepped-up. With this end in view, extensive breeding of pedigree stock and substantial expansion of fodder facilities is to be undertaken.

During the five years 1951-55, Kirghizia will plant 6,400 hectares of windbreaks on the collective farms and 1,300 hectares of state forest shelter-belts. Irrigation facilities are to be increased by constructing a number of new reservoirs and canals and renovating the old irrigation systems.

U. N. O.

The U. N. Report on the Output and Expenses of Agriculture in some European Countries gives a broad outline of the agricultural structure of 14 countries viz., Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the U. K., Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Western Germany, Greece and Italy and summarises the main developments in recent years.

The report discloses that in 1950, the above named countries produced about \$19 billion worth of agricultural products, as against \$10½ billion before world war II. The increase of \$8½ billion was mainly due to the general rise in prices. There was also, however, a rise of about 10 per cent in the volume of output.

In 1950, about 15 per cent of the value of output as against 17 per cent in pre-war periods, represented the cost to farmers of purchases of feed and other raw materials, namely seeds, livestock, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel and electricity. The difference is mainly attributed to the greater degree of self-sufficiency in feeding stuffs, which many European farmers have achieved during post-war years. In a number of countries, according to the Report, the wage bill of hired labour absorbed from 10 to 20 per cent of total receipts. It is interesting to note that since 1948, there has been a tendency for hired labour to take a diminishing part of gross receipts, particularly in the Netherlands, the U. K., Denmark and Western Germany.

According to the Report, the value of net output per head of active agricultural population was \$1,550 in U. K., \$1,300 in Belgium, \$1,200 in Denmark, \$1,150 in Switzerland and \$350 each in Finland and Italy. The value of net output per hectare was the highest in Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium. It was \$408 in Switzerland, \$377 in the Netherlands and \$371 in Belgium. The lowest i.e., \$85 was in Ireland.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLE

REVIEW OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF INDIA, 1950-51

BY

THE DIRECTOR

Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

I. INTRODUCTION

This Review deals as usual with most of the important aspects of the sugar industry in India during the year 1950-51 with brief references to the world sugar situation.

The bold sugar policy of the Government of India framed during the year under review has given a fresh impetus to the sugar industry and the industry has fully utilized this opportunity for consolidating its position. The success of the partial decontrol scheme during 1950-51 while proving beneficial to the industry has also provided relief to the consumers in respect of supply.

The production of over 11 lakh tons of sugar during 1950-51 was the highest on record for the preceding six years. This considerably eased the sugar situation in the country although the prices in the open market were pretty high. The urban consumers, however, continued to receive their rations at controlled rates with the result that prices in the open market began to decline during the closing part of the year under review. Meanwhile the Planning Commission released its interim report and laid emphasis on increased output of sugarcane to the extent of 6.9 lakh tons in terms of gur. This would, in their opinion, enable the industry to work at full capacity and thus raise the per capita consumption of sugar from 6.3 lbs. in 1949-50 to about 8.3 lbs. by 1955-56; the increased output of sugarcane will in fact be large enough to allow for a simultaneous expansion in the production of white sugar to 15 lakh tons by 1955-56 and in the per capita consumption of gur and khand-sari from about 22.8 lbs. to about 24.4 lbs. With proper planning and cooperation the targets are not difficult to achieve in the very near future.

II. SUGARCANE

(A) AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

In the final sugarcane crop estimate issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the area planted with sugarcane in the Indian Union during 1950-51 has been shown as 4,214,000 acres as against the corresponding revised figure of 3,624,000 acres in 1949-50. The total yield of raw sugar (Gur) from the sugarcane crop during 1950-51 has been estimated at 5,616,000 tons as against the revised yield of 4,938,000 tons in 1949-50.

The figures of acreage and yield together with the figures of calculated production of sugar cane* for the whole country are given in Table No. 1.

TABLE NO. 1

Area under Sugarcane, Yield of Gur and Estimated Production of Sugarcane in Indian Union during 1940-41 to 1950-51.

Year	Area under cane '000 Acres	Yield in terms of gur ('000 tons)	Calculated production of sugarcane ('000 tons)
1940-41	3,985	5,055	51,157
1941-42	2,944	3,709	37,908
1942-43	3,062	4,439	45,278
1943-44	3,602	5,094	51,908
1944-45	3,531	4,740	48,775
1945-46	3,201	4,552	46,526
1946-47	3,528	4,913	49,769
1947-48	4,056	5,817	58,170
1948-49	3,752	4,869	48,690
1949-50	3,624	4,938	49,386
1950-51	4,214	5,616	56,160

* Assuming cane to be ten times of the gur produced.

† Abridged

(B) SUGARCANE RESEARCH IN INDIA.

(i) *Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore.*—During the year, 97 varieties (Co 836 to Co 932, both inclusive) were raised to the status of Co canes, of these 45 were sent to Assam, 48 to West Bengal, 49 to Bihar, 44 to Bombay, 45 to Madhya Pradesh, 35 to Madras, 37 to Orissa, 59 to Punjab (I) and 53 to Uttar Pradesh.

Emphasis was laid on the evolving of varieties resistant to diseases especially Red rot and smut.

III. SUGAR

(a) *Production of Sugar in Central Sugar Factories.*

Out of 156 factories existing in the Indian Union 138 factories excluding a small experimental sugar factory having a nominal output attached to the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur worked during the season 1950-51. 17 factories did not work during the season under review. The production of white sugar from cane totalled 1,100,500 tons as compared to 978,600 and 1,007,600 tons during 1949-50 and 1948-49 respectively. The production of sugar this season recorded an increase of 9.22% and 12.46% over the respective production of the seasons 1948-49 and 1949-50. The production of sugar during the season 1950-51 was the highest on record since 1943-44. The statistics relating to Statewise production of sugar are given in Table No. 2.

TABLE NO. 2

Production of Sugar by Central Sugar Factories in India 1948-49 to 1950-51.

States	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Punjab (I).	9,700	9,300	11,100
Uttar Pradesh	543,500	508,600	592,100
Bihar	184,000	222,100	225,100
Madras	55,000	61,700	90,900
Bombay	112,700	111,000	121,400
West Bengal	4,400	3,400	3,600
Orissa	3,400	1,900	2,800
Assam	..	..	..
Bhopal	5,300	4,900	4,200
Ajmer	200	200	..
Madhya Bharat	18,900	11,500	8,800
Mysore	27,300	16,800	2,000
Travancore and Cochin	1,200	1,900	3,600
PEPSU	11,700	2,500	9,400
Rajasthan.	8,200	3,000	1,500
Saurashtra	..	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..
Hyderabad	21,200	19,800	24,200
ALL INDIA	10,07,600	978,600	11,00,500

The production of sugar in all the Part "A" States exceeded the figures of the previous season. In Uttar Pradesh the production was 592,100 tons as against 508,600 tons last season. On the other hand the production in all the Part "B" States except PEPSU and Hyderabad fell as compared to the previous season.

Table No. 3 gives the production of white sugar, sugar refined from gur and khandsari sugar for the last five years.

TABLE NO. 3

Production of Sugar in Indian Union from 1946-47 to 1950-51.

Year	No. of factories that produced sugar from cane	Production of sugar (tons)	No. of sugar refineries working	Sugar refined from Gur (tons)	Production of khandsari sugar (tons)	Total Production of sugar (tons)
1946-47	135	9,01,100	2	4,000	96,700	10,01,800
1947-48	134	10,74,800	6	5,500	105,000	11,85,300
1948-49	136	10,07,600	2	3,000	113,000	11,23,600
1949-50	139	9,78,600	2	400	175,000	11,54,000
1950-51	138	11,00,500	1	600	125,000	12,26,100

(b) *Duration of Season*

The maximum and minimum number of days worked by any factory and the average working days by factories in U.P., Bihar and other States of Indian Union and for the entire country are given in Table No. 4. It will be observed that the all-India average duration of season increased to 101 days from 92 days in 1949-50. The average number of working days in almost all the part "A" States increased, but in all the Part "B" States the number of working days was lower except in Hyderabad and PEPSU where the working season was longer than the previous season. The number of working days in Bihar was about the same as in the previous season viz. 97 days.

TABLE NO. 4

Maximum, Minimum and Average No. of Days Worked by Factories during 1948-49 to 1950-51

States	1948-49			1949-50			1950-51		
	Number of days worked by any factory			Number of days worked by any factory			Number of days worked by any factory		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average days worked	Maximum	Minimum	Average days worked	Maximum	Minimum	Average days worked
Punjab (I)	136	136	136	117	117	117	133	133	133
Uttar Pradesh	163	52	97	129	62	90	152	47	101
Bihar	115	48	85	134	46	98	171	19	97
Madras	140	94	116	162	19	95	330	46	138
Bombay	189	104	136	144	78	116	162	78	117
West Bengal	80	80	80	66	66	66	57	57	57
Orissa	125	125	125	74	12	43	95	95	95
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	90	90	90	90	90	90	63	63	63
Ajmer	36	36	36	37	37	37	..	..	..
Madya Bharat	109	73	87	105	31	62	101	21	45
Hyderabad	183	183	183	138	138	138	187	187	187
Mysore	341	341	341	186	186	186	23	23	23
Travancore and Cochin.	65	65	65	74	74	74	72	72	72
Peasu	77	75	76	33	17	25	82	52	67
Rajasthan	130	100	115	49	30	40	28	25	27
Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All India	241	36	101	186	12	92	330	19	101

(c) Recovery

The recovery of sugar per cent cane in different states during the seasons 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 are shown in Table Nos. 5 and 6.

TABLE NO. 5
Recovery of Sugar Percent Cane

	1948-49					1949-50					1950-51				
	U.P.	Bihar	Bom- bay	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom- bay	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom- bay	Rest of India	All India
Maximum for any factory	11.08	11.56	12.53	11.27	12.53	10.50	10.85	13.10	11.01	13.10	10.77	11.28	13.34	11.23	13.34
Minimum for any factory	8.79	8.80	8.96	5.34	5.34	7.50	8.41	9.16	3.81	3.81	8.69	8.29	8.13	5.90	5.90
For the tract as a whole	9.93	10.34	11.00	9.10	9.96	9.64	9.91	11.84	9.47	9.88	9.81	10.26	11.61	9.31	9.99

TABLE NO. 6
Recovery of Sugar Percent Cane in States of the Indian Union

Serial No.	States	Season		
		1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
1	Punjab (I)	9.77	9.73	9.77
2	Uttar Pradesh	9.93	9.84	9.81
3	Bihar	10.34	9.91	10.26
4	Madras	9.37	9.51	9.35
5	Bombay	11.00	11.84	11.61
6	West Bengal	10.69	10.55	11.25
7	Orissa	10.43	9.22	9.76
8	Assam			
9	Bhopal	9.06	9.14	9.55
10	Ajmer	5.34	6.29	
11	Madhya Bharat	9.29	9.05	9.22
12	Pepsu	8.32	5.92	8.16
13	Rajasthan	8.81	8.81	8.14
14	Saurashtra			
15	Travancore and Cochin	7.37	8.95	8.21
16	Jammu and Kashmir			
17	Mysore	8.57	9.54	8.18
18	Hyderabad	9.00	10.34	9.59
19	All-India	9.96	9.88	9.99

The highest recovery for the season was 13.34 as against 13.10 and 12.53 during 1949-50 and 1948-49 respectively. The average recovery in U.P. and Bihar also improved this season. The recovery in the two states being 9.81 and 10.26 respectively as against the corresponding figures of 9.64 and 9.91 during 1949-50. The all-India recovery of sugar increased to 9.99 from 9.88 in 1949-50. In U.P. and Bihar the recovery of sugar per cent registered an increase of 0.17% and 0.35% respectively over previous season's recovery figures. The recovery in Bombay and Madras declined to the extent of .23% and .16% respectively as compared to the previous season, but in West Bengal and Orissa the recovery recorded an increase over the preceding year's figures. In the remaining parts of the country the recovery either remained the same or slightly declined this season.

(c) Quality of Sugar Manufactured in 1950-51

Notable features of sugar production of this year are :

- Production of ISS 29 and 28 has appreciably increased over last year.
- Production of ISS 27 and 26 has decreased to some extent.
- ISS 28-D accounted for the largest production for any single quality as in the preceding season but in a more marked degree. The percent of total production of ISS 28-D this season being 33.60 as against 28.28 last season.
- The factories continue to produce sugar of too many grades.

(d) Sugar Trade (foreign)

There were no exports of sugar by sea and air from India during the official year 1950-51. Exports of sugar during 1949-50 totalled 30 tons valued at Rs. 26,501 as against, 3,742 tons valued at Rs. 38,76,315 in 1948-49.

5,763* tons of sugar valued at Rs. 53,20,857* and 32 tons of sugar-candy valued at Rs. 27,681 were imported into India during the official year 1950-51 as against 23 tons of sugar valued at Rs. 22,523 and a small quantity of sugar-candy valued at Rs. 5,025 in the year 1949-50.

There were no re-exports of foreign sugar by sea from India during the official year 1950-51 as well as in the preceding two years 1949-50 and 1948-49.

During the official year 1950-51, 1,166 tons of refined sugar were exported by land.

(e) Inter-State Distribution of Controlled Sugar

Throughout the year under report inter-State movement and distribution of controlled sugar were regulated by the Government of India. After scrutinising the needs of the States, their quota of sugar was fixed. A statement showing total allocation of controlled sugar made by the Central Government to the various States for the year 1950-51 is given in the Table No. 7.

TABLE NO. 7
Allotment of Controlled Sugar for Consumption from 1st December, 1950 to 30th November, 1951.

States	Quantity Tons	States	Quantity Tons
1. West Bengal	1,02,905	17. P.E.P.S.U.	16,160
2. Assam	16,770	18. East Punjab	76,885
3. Orissa	14,600	19. Kashmir	6,900
4. Madras	82,850	20. Bhopal	3,085
5. Travancore-Cochin	16,035	21. Cutch	3,280
6. Bihar	62,680	22. Bilaspur	370
7. Himachal Pradesh	2,435	23. Sikkim	280
8. Bombay	1,80,750	24. Tripura	880
9. Madhya Pradesh	44,850	25. Chandernagore	866
10. Saurashtra	25,720	26. Tibet	55
11. Rajasthan	32,340	27. Bhutan	
12. Madhya Bharat	19,990	28. Andaman	330
13. Vindhya Pradesh	6,085	29. Nepal	1,075
14. Ajmer	5,935	30. Mysore	16,670
15. Uttar Pradesh	1,33,020	31. Hyderabad	24,481
16. Delhi	25,760	32. Coorg	320
		Defence	13,545
		Total	9,37,807

*These figures do not include the quantity imported on Government account and are provisional.

Inter State movement of crystal sugar is being separately recorded by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta with effect from April, 1950. Previously this sugar was being included with Khandsari sugar. Table No. 8 gives inter-State movement of sugar during the official year 1950-51.

TABLE NO. 8
Inter State Movement of Sugar

Serial No.	States	Exports (Tons)	Imports (Tons)
1	Assam	18	11,861
2	West Bengal	12,628	104,596
3	Bihar	131,993	2,238
4	Orissa	73	8,261
5	Uttar Pradesh	306,806	5,376
6	Punjab (I)	1,329	95,681
7	Delhi	743	20,202
8	Madhya Pradesh	911	36,085
9	Bombay	41,526	109,567
10	Madras	22,044	63,114
11	Rajasthan	932	37,273
12	Madhya Bharat	22,625	17,000
13	Hyderabad	899	1,758
14	Mysore	3	9,296
15	Kashmir	..	..
Total		522,328	522,328

(f) Sugar Prices

The Government of India fixed for various States the Ex-factory prices for ISS E.27 grade of crystal sugar produced on or after 1st November, 1950 for the season 1950-51. The system of fixation for the season 1950-51 differed from that adopted in the season 1949-50 in that the prices fixed for the season under review were on regional basis. The schedule of ex-factory prices for various States fixed by the Government of India is given in Table No. 9.

TABLE NO. 9
Sugar Prices Fixed by the Government of India in Various States for the Season 1950-51.

Area	Ex-factory price per md. of 82 2/7 lbs.
Bihar—North	Rs. A. P. 31 0 0
Bihar—South	33 0 0
Bombay	29 12 0
Punjab	30 8 0
Uttar Pradesh—West	30 8 0
Uttar Pradesh—East	32 0 0
West Bengal	30 8 0
Hyderabad	29 12 0
Madhya Bharat	31 8 0
Mysore	29 12 0
Travancore-Cochin	33 0 0
Bhopal	32 0 0

Average price per maund of Indian factory-made sugar since 1941-42 is given in Table No. 10.

TABLE NO. 10
Average Prices of Indian Factory Sugar

Year	Average Price Rs. A. P.	(Per maund)
1941-42	11 0 0	
1942-43	14 0 0	
1943-44	14 13 0	
1944-45	16 0 0	
1945-46	16 4 0	
1946-47	20 14 0	for D. 24.
1947-48	35 7 0	
1948-49	28 8 0	
	29 1 0	Since March, 1949.
1949-50	28 8 0	for E. 27.
1950-51	29 12 0	for E. 27.

On the 1st of December 1950 it was announced by the Government of India that the control on sugar will continue as at present and will operate only in respect of ten lakh tons of sugar during the year. Any quantity produced by a factory in excess of 107 per cent. of its production in the year 1948-49 or the year 1949-50, as may be fixed by Government in this behalf, will be allowed to be sold by the factory concerned in the open market. This step provided an incentive for the sugar industry for more production of sugar and opened an avenue for sale of sugar in the open markets on competitive rates. Thus, sugar was partially decontrolled and open markets in sugar came into existence and began operating soon after the announcement.

Table No. 11 shows the average monthly prices of free sugar per maund in the important sugar markets of India during the year 1950-51. It may be observed from the table that the average maximum price reached the level of Rs. 72-11-1 per maund during May 1951 at Nagpur while the minimum at Rs. 47-7-9 per maund was at Mathura during October 1951, a difference of Rs. 25 per maund in round figures. The prices of free sugar in most cases reached their maxima in the month of May, 1951. The general trend of prices in the free sugar markets was maintained at approximately one and a half to a little less than double the prices of controlled sugar.

TABLE NO. 11
Monthly Average Prices of Sugar in Important Open Sugar Markets of India
(November 1950 to October, 1951).

Months	Ambala	Delhi	Kanpur	Mathura	Muzaffar-nagar.	Patna	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Nagpur
November 1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 1951	..	67 0 0	..	..	..	..	60 0 0	..	..	..
February 1951	..	65 10 0	56 10 8	55 8 0	..	52 11 8	62 11 1	..	..	..
March 1951	59 6 0	61 7 1	59 4 10	57 0 0	..	59 9 8	69 11 4	..	66 7 9	61 14 0
April 1951	66 9 7	65 5 4	62 7 1	58 3 2	..	..	63 5 1	..	65 3 10	65 3 0
May 1951	69 7 0	69 0 0	66 8 0	..	..	62 0 0	65 4 3	66 5 4	71 6 10	72 11 0
June 1951	66 13 6	67 2 8	64 15 2	..	..	..	62 4 10	66 12 5	69 13 8	68 15 1
July 1951	66 7 1	64 7 0	64 11 1	56 0 9	..	54 8 0	64 7 10	67 15 0	68 11 8	65 15 5
August 1951	58 8 10	61 1 1	58 10 11	52 7 9	49 0 0	54 8 0	64 0 10	67 15 0	63 2 7	63 12 1
September 1951	59 0 10	58 3 5	57 2 7	48 11 4	58 14 11	..	60 4 10	..	61 6 3	61 14 1
October 1951	..	58 8 0	60 2 3	47 7 9	56 7 9	..	60 14 0	60 3 11	63 4 11	63 8 5

(g) *Molasses.*—

(i) *Production.*—Table No. 12 gives the production of molasses in Central Sugar Factories, for Refineries and Khandsaries in the Indian Union.

The production of molasses by gur refineries relates to calendar years and figures of production of molasses by Khandsari were estimated. In 1950-51 the total estimated quantity of molasses produced amounted to 495,200 tons compared with 497,400 tons and 467,300 tons in 1949-50 and 1948-49 respectively.

TABLE NO. 12

Production of Molasses in the Indian Union by Cane Factories, Refineries and Khandsaries.
(In Tons)

	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Cane Factories	318,200	410,800	373,200	357,400	395,200
Gur Refineries	2,100	3,700	3,100		
Khandsaries	75,200*	84,000*	91,000*	140,000*	100,000*
Total	395,500	498,500	467,300	497,400	495,200

*Estimated.

(ii) *Foreign Trade.*—Imports of molasses by sea during 1950-51 amounted to 1,505 tons valued at Rs. 9,41,293 as against nil in 1949-50. During the official year 1950-51 combined figures of exports by sea of molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery amounted to 2,506 tons valued at Rs. 16,93,309 compared with 7,165 tons* and 22,526 tons valued at Rs. 42,54,284* and Rs. 93,04,181 respectively during 1949-50 and 1948-49.

(iii) *Inter-State Movement of Molasses.*—Inter-State movement of molasses is being recorded separately by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta with effect from April, 1950. Previously it used to be included with gur, jaggery and gur-khandsari. Table No. 13 gives the inter-State movement of molasses for the official year 1950-51.

TABLE NO. 13

Inter-State Movement of Molasses 1950-51 (April-March)

Serial No.	States	Exports (Tons)	Imports (Tons)
1	Assam	10	8,149
2	West Bengal	5,930	43,105
3	Bihar	22,116	8,123
4	Orissa		2,729
5	Uttar Pradesh	21,552	7,567
6	Punjab (I)	77	6,785
7	Delhi	1,704	3,254
8	Madhya Pradesh	186	1,597
9	Bombay	22,151	535
10	Madras	6,525	3,539
11	Rajasthan	222	1,450
12	Madhya Bharat	5,435	26
13	Hyderabad	60	241
14	Mysore	1,466	288
15	Kashmir		
	Total	87,444	87,444

(iv) *Imports of Sugar Machinery.*—During the official year 1950-51, Rs. 99,93,129 worth of sugar machinery was imported into the Indian Union by sea compared with Rs. 1,74,24,807 in the preceding year. Table No. 14 gives the value of imports of sugar machinery with the names of countries of consignment for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

TABLE NO. 14

Value of Sugar Machinery Imported by Sea into Indian Union.

Countries of consignment	1949-50	1950-51
From :	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,05,56,981	61,05,098
Pakistan Western	13,643	2,932
Germany	1,92,798	3,62,414
Netherlands	3,71,827	2,01,679
Belgium	56,560	1,287
France	14,111	12,610
Italy	14,133	
Czechoslovakia	33,96,850	30,65,538
United State of America	28,07,904	2,37,249
Syria		4,322
Total	1,74,24,807	99,93,129

IV. TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA DURING 1950-51

The year under review again witnessed considerable advancement in the field of technological research in India. Brief abstracts of the more important researches carried out during the year are given below :—

(i) *The New Technique of Cane Juice Clarification* as applied to middle juice or syrup of 40-45 Brix has its additional advantages over its application to the thin juice in a higher rise in purity thus giving a higher recovery and more brilliant syrup and finally giving better quality sugar, although the total amount of lime and sulphur is only slightly more in the case of syrup treatment. A patent on this process has been obtained.

(ii) A study of the results on the working of *Oliver Campbell Filter* indicated that it has a number of indisputable advantages in its favour, the main being saving in sugar loss, less labour bill, no filter cloth consumption and a cleaner clarification house. As against these the increased amount of wash water used will make the equipment unsuitable for factories which suffer from bad fuel economy. The effect of recirculation of mud is also a strong point against this equipment.

V. KHANDSARI SUGAR

(a) *Production.*

Khandsari sugar is mainly produced in the U.P. Punjab(I), Bombay and PEPSU. Besides these, a small quantity is also produced in Madras, West Bengal, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. U.P. alone produced 75 to 80 per cent. of the total production in the whole of India. Reliable statistics regarding khandsari sugar are scarcely available and have generally to be estimated. The estimated production of khandsari sugar for the whole country for the last five seasons varies between 97 to 175 thousand tons with an average of nearly 1.23 lakh tons. The State of Uttar Pradesh contributed to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent. towards the total khandsari production of the whole country. Of this 80 per cent. is produced in Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions comprising the western districts of the State. During World War II khandsari sugar, along with crystal sugar, was controlled and

its price was fixed by the Government of India. The khandsari controller supplied some official estimate of khandsari sugar production till 1946-47 but since its decontrol no reliable official estimate could be available. The production figures given below are thus estimates only :—

Production of Khandsari Sugar.

Year	Tons
1946-47	96,700
1947-48	105,000
1948-49	113,000
1949-50	175,000
1950-51	125,000

(b) Consumption

Khandsari being more susceptible to moisture deteriorates during the rainy season while in storage. That is why the khandsari sugar produced in a particular season is generally consumed in that season itself as is the case with gur. No reliable information about the inter-State movement of khandsari sugar was available till last year when this sugar was being grouped with crystal sugar for the purpose. With effect from April, 1950, figures for inter-State movement of khandsari sugar are being recorded separately by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and the information is given in Table No. 16.

TABLE NO. 16

Inter-State Movement of Khandsari Sugar During 1950-51 (April-March).

(In tons)

Serial No.	States	Exports	Imports
1	Assam	4	783
2	West Bengal	597	3,014
3	Bihar	418	693
4	Orissa	3	28
5	Uttar Pradesh	40,239	1,046
6	Punjab (I)	4,100	8,944
7	Delhi	1,898	1,802
8	Madhya Pradesh	88	1,312
9	Bombay	1,176	18,860
10	Madras	19	220
11	Rajasthan	573	7,792
12	Madhya Bharat	403	3,615
13	Hyderabad	..	2,005
14	Mysore	..	4
15	Kashmir	..	..
Total		49,518	49,518

(c) Prices.

Table No. 17 shows the monthly average prices of khandsari sugar ruling in various Indian markets during the year 1950-51. It may be observed from the table that the maximum price of

khandsari sugar stood at Rs. 57-9-1 per md. at Nagpur and a minimum price at Rs. 41-9-3 per md. at Mathura in the first month of the year under review. In the month of December, 1950 the prices were on the downward trend except at Ambala and Delhi where the prices registered a slight rise. Thereafter the prices began to decline substantially due to the fixation of the ceiling price of khandsari sugar at Rs. 29 per md. in Uttar Pradesh during December 1950. The minimum price stood at Rs. 22-14-4 per md. at Mathura during October, 1951, the last month of the year under report.

TABLE NO. 17

Monthly Average Prices of Khandsari Sugar in Important Indian Markets (Nov. 1950 to Oct. 1951)
(Per maund)

Months	Ambala	Delhi	Kanpur	Mathura	Muzaffar-nagar	Calcutta	Bombay	Nagpur
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
November 1950	45 0 0	45 6 8	46 12 7	41 9 3	44 13 2	51 13 4	..	57 9 1
December "	48 7 0	46 0 0	41 2 11	34 2 7	29 0 0	51 8 0	..	54 6 7
January 1951	38 10 11	50 0 0	36 8 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	49 1 8	..	32 4 3
February "	32 0 0	31 14 0	39 0 4	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	52 2 10	32 4 3
March "	32 0 0	31 14 0	36 11 4	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	49 5 0	..
April "	..	31 14 0	40 6 8	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	44 11 3	..
May "	..	31 14 0	45 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	..	..
June "	..	31 14 0	45 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	..	..
July "	..	31 14 0	40 13 4	28 8 7	29 0 0	44 2 8	..	..
August "	30 0 0	31 14 0	40 5 5	28 3 3	29 0 0	45 11 2	..	..
September "	30 0 0	31 14 0	37 4 5	27 1 10	29 0 0	43 1 2	..	..
October "	32 10 8	31 14 0	39 11 4	22 14 4	29 0 0	42 8 0	..	33 0 0

VI. GUR

(a) Production

The net production of gur in the Indian Union in 1950-51 has been estimated at 3,254,000 tons compared with 2,743,000 tons in the preceding year.

Table No. 18 gives the calculated net production of gur for the last ten years.

TABLE NO. 18.

Year	Calculated net production of gur ('000 tons)	Year	Calculated net production of gur ('000 tons)
1941-42	2,178	1946-47	3,179
1942-43	2,338	1947-48	3,503
1943-44	2,836	1948-49	2,764
1944-45	2,837	1949-50	2,743
1945-46	2,715	1950-51	3,254

The net production of gur is calculated by deducting from the total yield of cane expressed in terms of gur (as published in the Final sugarcane crop estimate by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi), the gur equivalent of cane used for purposes other than gur manufacture.

Table No. 19 gives the State-wise figures of net production of gur in the Indian Union for the last five seasons.

TABLE NO. 19.

Net Production of Gur in the Indian Union (November-October)

States	(Thousand tons)				
	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Uttar Pradesh	1,365	1,503	1,322	1,381	1,607
Punjab (I)	319	304	264	228	274
Bihar	166	136	23	..	34
West Bengal	78	72	77	62	61
Madras	392	500	349	319	453
Bombay	360	458	250	312	323
Assam	48	61	56	58	56
Madhya Pradesh	44	62	60	50	45
Orissa	46	48	93	88	88
Delhi	2	2	4	2	2
Hyderabad	84	191	118	98	128
Mysore	42	47	42	43	61
Bhopal	3	2	3	2	2
Peps Union	..	..	17	19	12
Rajasthan	..	..	13	13	38
Saurashtra	..	38	13	13	38
Madhya Bharat	..	27	28	13	19
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	3	2	4
Tripura	..	5	5	5	5
Others	12	16	3	3	3

(b) Inter-State Trade in Gur, Jaggery and Gur Shakkar

Inter-State movement of gur, jaggery and gur shakkar is being separately recorded from April, 1950. Previously, these products were included along with molasses. The following table gives the inter-State movement of these gur products for the official year 1950-51.

TABLE NO. 20.

Inter-State Movement of Gur, Jaggery and Gur Shakkar for 1950-51 (April-March).

Serial No.	States	(In tons)	
		Exports	Imports
1	Assam	139	14,786
2	West Bengal	2,783	68,144
3	Bihar	11,067	9,451
4	Orissa	286	4,224
5	Uttar Pradesh	342,787	8,747
6	Punjab (I)	86,528	40,806
7	Delhi	14,976	3,104
8	Madhya Bharat	1,455	46,643
9	Bombay	13,192	130,879
10	Madras	60,780	22,339
11	Rajasthan	1,990	77,458
12	Madhya Pradesh	2,069	31,440
13	Hyderabad	60	19,366
14	Mysore	2,615	3,315
15	Kashmir	..	26
Total		490,727	490,727

(c) Gur Prices

Maximum prices of gur fixed by the Government of India at the end of October, 1950 were revised during the first week of December, 1950. Table No. 21 gives the maximum prices of gur in various Indian States.

TABLE NO. 21.

Gur Prices

		(In rupees)	
Name of the State	Maximum price per md. of 82-2/7 lbs.	Name of State	Maximum price per md. of 82-2/7 lbs.
Assam	23	Saurashtra	23
Bihar	19	Travancore & Cochin	22
Madhya Pradesh	22	Vindhya Pradesh	22
Madras	19	Ajmer	22
Orissa	21	Bhopal	21
Punjab	21	Bilaspur	22
Uttar Pradesh	19	Coorg	23
West Bengal	22	Delhi	20
Hyderabad	21	Himachal Pradesh	23
Madhya Bharat	22	Kutch	23
Mysore	22	Manipur	23
Pepsu	21	Tripura	22
Rajasthan	22	Andamans & Nicobar islands	23
Bombay	23		

Table No. 22 gives the monthly average prices of gur in various Indian markets. Owing to the fixation of maximum prices of gur, there were only minor fluctuations in prices during the year under review.

TABLE NO. 22

Monthly Average Prices of Gur in Important Indian Markets (November 1950 to October 1951)

Months	Ambala		Delhi		Kanpur		Mathura		Muzaffar-nagar		Patna		Calcutta		Madras		Nagpur	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
November 1950	19	14 0	20	13 1	18	0 0	17	10 2	17	9 9	22	0 0	21	0 0	..	..	20	6 6
December "	20	2 3	20	0 0	18	15 2	18	1 0	19	10 8	19	8 5	21	4 4	..	..	21	12 4
January 1951	20	3 6	21	8 0	19	0 0	18	8 0	19	0 0	19	0 0	22	0 0	..	..	21	10 2
February "	20	5 5	20	6 8	19	0 0	18	8 0	19	0 0	18	0 0	22	0 0	..	..	21	0 0
March "	17	9 5	20	6 0	19	0 0	18	8 0	19	0 0	18	0 0	22	0 0	..	..	..	..
April "	18	7 3	20	9 9	19	0 0	18	8 0	19	0 0	19	0 0	22	0 0	..	..	19	12 1
May "	19	10 9	20	9 10	19	0 0	18	8 0	19	0 0	19	0 0	22	0 0	20	0 0	20	4 0
June "	18	15 2	20	10 0	19	0 0	18	8 0	19	0 0	19	0 0	22	0 0	20	0 0	20	4 8
July "	15	10 8	20	10 0	19	0 0	17	4 4	19	0 0	19	0 0	22	0 0	20	0 0	16	14 5
August "	16	7 6	20	10 0	19	0 0	16	14 2	18	11 6	19	0 0	22	0 0	20	0 0	17	2 11
September "	17	8 0	18	12 10	18	14 1	16	4 7	18	4 1	19	0 0	21	12 5	19	14 8	16	15 6
October "	17	8 0	18	8 0	17	5 9	13	10 8	17	6 11	19	0 0	21	7 4	20	0 0	16	1 5

VII. FISCAL MEASURES

Although protection was withdrawn by the Government of India from 1st April, 1950 as recommended by the Indian Tariff Board (1950), a revenue duty of equivalent amount was levied on foreign sugar with effect from 1st April, 1950. The protective duty of Rs. 6/12/- per cwt. was converted into revenue duty of the same amount and surcharge of 20 percent. on revenue was continued as before.

The rate of excise duty at Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. on home production of white sugar continued throughout the year 1950-51. The system for fixation of sugar prices produced on or after November 1950 differed from that followed hitherto. Previously the sugar price was fixed on all India basis but during the season 1950-51 the sugar prices were fixed on a regional basis.

During the season 1950-51 the minimum price of sugarcane in U. P. and Bihar was fixed at Rs. 1/12/- per md. as against the price of Rs. 1/10/- and Rs. 1/10/9 per md. respectively in the previous season. In Madhya Bharat and Bhopal the price of cane was fixed at 1/11/- per md. while in PEPSU and Bikaner the price was fixed at Rs. 1/13/- per md. In Travancore and Cochin the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 50 per ton. In all other States the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 1/12/- per md. The cane cess at the rate of -/3/- per maund of cane continued to be levied in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. In Bombay and Mysore the cane cess at -/3/- per md. and Rs. 6/- per ton respectively continued during the season 1950-51 but the Bombay Government by a Gazette Extraordinary published on 29th March, 1951 announced that with effect from 1st April, 1951 the rate of cane cess would be Rs. 5/- per ton.

With effect from 1st April, 1949 a single point sale tax in U.P. was levied at the rate of 2 pies per rupee payable only by the mills in U. P. or importers. In Bihar the rate of sale tax is 3 pies per rupee. Exports of sugar outside U. P. to other States are exempt from payment of sale tax in U.P. provided the export is meant for consumption in the State importing it.

VIII. WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

The world sugar production for the last five years and also for a few per-war years both from cane and beet as estimated by M/s F. O. Licht are given below.

TABLE NO. 23.

World Production of Sugar (cane and beet).

(In thousand tons)

Year	Cane Sugar	Beet Sugar	Total	Cane % Total
1932-33	14,742	7,994	22,736	64.8
1938-39	17,910	10,442	28,352	63.2
1939-40	18,731	11,479	30,209	62.0
1946-47	18,055	7,617	25,673	70.3
1947-48	20,009	8,041	28,050	71.3
1948-49	20,649	10,215	30,865	66.9
1949-50	21,121	10,740	31,861	66.3
1950-51	22,261	12,887	35,148	63.3

In 1950-51 world sugar production will probably reach 35,148,332 metric tons, raw value as against 31,861,265 tons in 1949-50 and 28,351,944 tons in 1938-39. This means an increase of 10.3 per cent. over the previous year. The normal pre-war output was about 30 million tons.

Table No. 24 gives Willet and Gray's estimates of sugar crop of important cane and beet sugar producing countries of the world.

TABLE NO. 24

Sugar Crops of the Important Sugar Producing Countries of the World.

Countries	1950-51 (long tons)	1949-50 (long tons)	1948-49 (long tons)
Lousina	407,362	371,266	354,726
Puerto Rico	1,105,614	1,148,603	1,140,609
Hawaii	889,071	858,001	853,473
Cuba	5,668,187	5,469,732	5,145,644
Dominican Republic	527,769	468,065	468,954
Mexico	665,735	592,916	635,112
Peru	489,873	451,532	493,075
Argentina	612,994	548,772	565,471
Brazil	1,765,767	1,505,372	1,624,367
India (Gur)	3,448,960	3,321,120	3,381,640
India (White Sugar)	1,309,560	1,158,642	1,145,900
Java	426,885	277,158	223,517
Tiwan (Formosa)	450,000	612,624	621,876
Philippines	835,156	618,663	651,225
Australia	920,417	936,937	942,893
Mauritius	456,691	416,023	390,678
Natal and Zululand	612,319	501,002	542,719
Total Cane Sugar Crops	20,592,360	19,256,428	19,181,879
Germany	1,832,405	1,180,112	1,303,544
Czechoslovakia	865,000	623,940	634,538
France	1,433,474	880,889	960,157
Poland	1,043,948	831,251	693,751
Russia and Ukraine	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,300,000
Great Britain	671,475	463,737	559,432
Canada Beet	133,430	100,381	79,285
U. S. Beet	1,683,475	1,349,469	1,095,861
Total Beet Sugar Crops	10,163,207	7,879,779	7,626,568
Grand total (Cane and Beet)	30,755,567	27,136,207	26,808,447

The increase in world sugar production was mainly due to increase in beet sugar production which was 20 per cent. higher than in the previous year of 1949-50. In case of cane sugar, the increase was only 5.4 per cent.

This shows, on the one hand the important part which is played, even now, after World War II by the beet sugar industry, and on the other hand, the strong endeavours for reconstruction of the European nations which know the value of the sugar beet and of the home beet sugar industry more than ever, having passed two World Wars and knowing the difficulties of shortage of foreign currency.

(b) *World Sugar Consumption.*

TABLE NO. 25

Year	(Metric Tons, raw value)
1925-26	23,207,874
1926-27	23,412,462
1927-28	23,093,246
1928-29	29,004,290
1929-30	28,240,866
1930-31	30,345,078
1931-32	32,308,672

This table proves that, with some fluctuations, the world sugar consumption has continuously risen since the campaign year of 1925-26. It reached 32,308,672 tons in 1949-50 and is expected to be between 34.5 and 35 million tons in 1950-51. This makes clear that world sugar consumption increased by 9,100,798 tons=39.25 per cent during the last 25 years. Including the year of 1950-51 this increase will probably reach 11,792,000 tons=50.8 per cent.

TABLE NO. 26.
Per Capita Consumption of Sugar.

Countries	(lbs. raw value)		
	1949-50	1948-49	1937-38
Cuba	140	118	80
U. S. A.	108	105	95
Canada	112	101	101
Argentina	77	80	70
Brazil	71	70	52
Mexico	57	56	33
South Africa	95	99	61
Egypt	30	29	21
India	18	19	18
Indonesia	6	4	10
Japan	9	8	24
Iran	22	21	..
Australia	143	136	117
Newzealand	138	119	..
Germany	54	44	59
Czechoslovakia	70	68	59
Hungary	48	46	26
Austria	44	41	61
France	60	55	55
Belgium	73	66	70
Holland	108	99	64
Denmark	112	99	121
Sweden	116	102	106
Norway	62	62	74
Poland	50	46	29
Italy	28	28	20
Spain	19	19	20
Portugal	26	26	21
Yugoslavia	17	14	13
Rumania	15	15	13
Bulgaria	19	18	11
Switzerland	95	90	93
U. K.	92	90	111
Ireland	95	85	90
Russia	26	26	31
Turkey	17	15	14

IX.—CONCLUSION

There has been an increase in acreage and yield of sugarcane during the year 1950-51 as compared to those in the year 1949-50, although the yield per acre has slightly gone down. The reasons for this increase in acreage may be rightly attributed to the very high price of white sugar as well as gur ruling in the market at the time of sowing of the crop. Sugar price was almost the double of the controlled price and gur was being sold in the market at Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per md. which was the highest on record.

During the season 1950-51, the policy of free market sale was initiated by the Government of India. This was done with a view to giving further incentive to the sugar industry for higher production with permission to sell in the free market any production in excess of the basic quota which was fixed, taking into consideration the production during the two preceding seasons. The basic quota for the factories in India was the individual average of their production for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 plus 7 per cent on such average excepting such factories in West U. P. and East Punjab as started crushing not later than 15th November 1950, and such factories in East U. P. and Bihar as started crushing not later than 22nd November 1950 in whose case the basic quota was made up of the individual production for the year 1948-49 or 1949-50, whichever was less, plus 7 per cent. This was done to enable the Government to secure a production of ten lakh tons for controlled distribution. This new sugar policy had a tremendous success with the record production of 11 lakh tons of sugar during 1950-51. Prices of sugar were also fixed on the regional basis for the first time. The ceiling prices of gur were fixed for the various States including the deficit ones for which cost of transport was included in the prices. Khandasari sugar price for 30 districts in the Uttar Pradesh was also fixed.

The report of the Sugar Inquiry Committee on the 1949 sugar crisis was submitted to the Government. In the opinion of the Committee the main causes of the crisis were the uncontrolled and accelerated releases from the factories by the Indian Sugar Syndicate and the decision taken towards the end of June, 1949 to facilitate the export of a substantial quantity of sugar. Both these factors had a marked bullish effect on the sugar markets. The situation was fully exploited by the industry and the trade to their advantage. Consequently a feeling of scarcity was created in the later half of 1949 leading to high prices of sugar.

There was an import of sugar in 1950-51. This was alleged to have proved a costly affair and an enquiry was instituted by the Government, which has lent support to all the contentions of the Government of India. It endorsed the view that the increase in prices resulted from the Korean War which could not be anticipated.

As regards the quality of sugar, taking both colour and grain size into consideration, it may be stated that the ISS-28 D accounted for the largest production for any single quality for the two seasons 1950-51 and 1949-50. The percentage of total production of ISS-28D during 1950-51 was 33.60 as against 28.28 during 1949-50. Although colour standards below ISS-26 have been dropped from the schedule of Indian Sugar Standards since 1949-50, a few factories still continued to produce them. The position regarding production of too many grades by some factories still continued.

Although the protection was withdrawn from the sugar industry from 1st April, 1950 it had had no adverse effect as the protective duty was converted into a revenue duty of the same amount. The surcharge on this revenue duty was however increased to 25% from 20% with effect from 1st March, 1951. Other fiscal measures of the Government were continued during the year 1950-51.

The record production of over 11 lakh tons of white sugar and the prospect of still better sugarcane crop next year has considerably eased the sugar situation in the country. The quantity of sugar in stock with factories amounting to about 170 thousand tons on 31st October, 1951 as against only 47 thousand tons in the previous year has also helped in stabilising the sugar markets. It may, however, be pointed out that the high prices of sugar may ultimately prove detrimental to the foreign trade of India and it could be avoided by suitably reducing the price of sugarcane as recommended from time to time by the competent authorities. This leads us once again to the vital necessity of improving the agricultural side of the industry.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

- All-India First Estimates of Castorseed and Dry Ginger, 1952-53.
- All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1952-53.
- All-India Second Estimates of Wheat, Jowar and Tobacco, 1952-53.
- Monthly Cotton Press Returns, May-August, 1952.

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall During April, 1953

(Between 2nd April, 1953 and 29th April, 1953 and from 1st March, 1953 to 29th April, 1953)

Classified according to Rainfall Region

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 2-4-53 to 29-4-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-3-53 to 29-4-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	4.6	(-)	3.4	(+)
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	2.0	(-)	1.2	(-)
Gangetic West Bengal	0.5	(-)	0.8	(-)
Orissa	0.3	(-)	0.8	(-)
Chota Nagpur	0.2	(-)	0.5	(-)
Bihar	0.3	(-)	0.3	(-)
U. P. East	0	(-)	0.3	(-)
U. P. West	0.4	(+)	0.1	(-)
Punjab (Including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	0.3	(-)	0.1	(-)
Rajasthan West	0	(-)	0.1	(-)
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0.4	(+)	0.2	(-)
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0.1	(-)	0	(-)
Vindhya Pradesh	0.1	(-)	0.1	(-)
Madhya Pradesh East	1.0	(+)	0	(-)
Madhya Pradesh West	0.5	(+)	0.2	(-)
Gujarat	0	(-)	0.1	(-)
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(-)	0	(-)
Konkan	0.5	(+)	0.2	(-)
Deccan (Desh)	1.2	(+)	0.3	(+)
Hyderabad North	1.1	(+)	0.6	(+)
Hyderabad South	0.6	(-)	0.2	(-)
Coastal Andhradesa	0	(-)	0.6	(-)
Rayalaseema	0.7	(+)	0.1	(-)
Tamilnad	3.8	(+)	2.3	(+)
Malabar and South Kanara	2.3	(-)	0.2	(-)
Mysore	4.6	(+)	3.1	(-)
Travancore-Cochin	6.9	(+)	2.4	(+)

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1.—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during May.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Kharif Paddy and Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy and Tea
Bihar	Arhar and Groundnut	..
Bombay	Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy.
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif Crop	Tobacco.
Madras	Kharif Rice	Rabi Paddy, Rabi Jowar and Cotton.
Orissa	Kharif Jowar and Sugarcane	Grams.
Punjab	Kharif Rice and Cotton	Wheat, Oats and Potatoes.
U. P.	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Cotton	Rabi Paddy and Wheat.
West Bengal	Kharif Paddy and Sugarcane	..

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Final Crop Estimates, 1951-52

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1950-51 Partially Revised	1951-52 Final	1950-51 Partially Revised	1951-52 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,975	73,595	20,295	20,767
Jowar	38,419	38,329	5,403	5,509
Bajra	22,267	21,856	2,549	2,153
Maize	7,794	8,603	1,701	1,959
Ragi	5,444	5,296	1,407	1,167
Small Millets*	11,305	11,175	1,716	1,905
Wheat	24,134	23,235	6,374	5,768
Barley	7,701	7,800	2,341	2,136
Pulses—				
Gram	18,709	16,719	3,593	3,157
Other Pulses	28,465	28,550	4,685	4,581
Potato	592	614	1,630	1,701
Sugarcane	4,214	4,727	5,616†	5,895†
Ginger (Dry)	41	47‡	15	15‡
Pepper (Black)	197	202‡	31	23‡
chillies (Dry)	1,464	1,425	345	347
Tobacco	902	764	263	225
Oilseeds—				
Groundnuts	11,130	11,798‡	3,437**	3,045**‡
Castorseed	1,378	1,428‡	104	105‡
Sesamum	5,629	5,731	453	441
Rape and Mustard	5,097	5,707	748	900
Linseed	3,447	3,293	361	309
Fibres—				
Cotton	14,556	16,213	2,971§	3,134§
Jute	1,454	1,951	3,301	4,678
Beverages @—				
Tea ¶	777	..	607,309(A)	..
Coffee	224	..	54,323(A)	..

- * Relates to non-reporting areas.
† In terms of raw sugar (gur).
@ Figures are provisional and subject to revision.
§ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
|| In bales of 400 lbs. each.
¶ Relates to calendar year 1950.
** In terms of nuts in shell.
(A) In lbs.
‡ Partially Revised.

TABLE ON. 3
Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)				
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		
Cereals—										
Rice	Second	1-4-53	69,328	69,829	(—) 0.7	..	..	..	..	..
Jowar	Second	19-4-53	39,181	35,367	(+) 10.8	4,428¶	4,329¶	(+) 2.3		
Bajra	First	22-12-52	21,543	19,592	(+) 10.0	..	..	..		
Maize	First	22-12-52	7,780	7,335	(+) 6.1	..	..	..		
Ragi	First	22-12-52	4,698	4,624	(—) 0.6	..	..	..		
Wheat	Second	22-4-53	22,141	21,594	(+) 2.5	..	..	..		
Barley	First	18-3-53	7,314	7,124	(+) 2.7	..	..	..		
Pulses—										
Gram	First	22-3-53	15,938	16,241	(—) 1.9	..	..	..		
Tur (Arhar)	Second	13-3-53	5,476	5,500	(—) 0.4	1,724	1,755	(—) 1.6		
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	8-4-53	11,957	11,828	(+) 1.1	1,050	1,098	(—) 4.4		
Other Rabi Pulses	First	31-3-53	6,525	6,513	(+) 0.2	..	..	..		
Potato	First	12-3-53	497	511	(—) 2.7	..	..	..		
Sugarcane	Second	31-12-52	4,248	4,326	(—) 1.8	5,035*	5,288*	(—) 4.8		
Ginger (Dry)	Final	6-5-53	45,802‡	46,682‡	(—) 1.9	13,655‡	14,947‡	(—) 8.6		
Pepper (black)	Final	2-5-53	203,106‡	201,945‡	(+) 0.6	21,625‡	22,966‡	(—) 5.8		
Tobacco	Second	30-4-53	743	750	(—) 0.9	..	..	..		
Oilseeds—										
Groundnut	Final	13-3-53	11,862	11,798	(+) 0.5	2,894†	3,045†	(—) 5.0		
Sesamum	Final	27-2-53	5,537	5,516	(+) 0.4	426	416	(+) 2.4		
Rape and Mustard	Second	6-5-53	2,375	1,988	(+) 19.4	..	..	..		
Linseed	First	4-3-53	2,515	2,547	(—) 1.3	..	..	..		
Castorseed	Final	16-4-53	1,349	1,428	(—) 5.5	107	105	(+) 1.9		
Fibres—										
Cotton	Fourth	29-4-53	15,030	15,126	(—) 0.6	2,908	3,042	(—) 4.4		
Jute	Final	23-1-53	1,834	1,951	(—) 6.0	4,695§	4,678§	(+) 0.4		
Mesta	Final	31-1-53	401	..	..	631§	..	..		

- * In terms of raw sugar (gur).
† Nuts in shell.
‡ Figures are in units.
§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.
|| In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
¶ Relates to kharif Jowar only.

TABLE NO. 4
All-India Second Estimate of Wheat, 1952-53
(Released in April, 1953)

I—SUMMARY.

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres) 22,141,000	Area (acres) 21,594,000	Percent 2.5

The increase in acreage under wheat during the current year has occurred in almost all the major states due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase is offset to some extent by decreases recorded in a few states mainly in Madhya Bharat due to adverse weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This estimate covers mostly the period upto the middle of February, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Himachal Pradesh and unirrigated areas of Bombay where the crop was reported to be in a poor condition for want of adequate rainfall. Some damage to the crop due to hail storm at the end of January, 1953 was also reported from Madhya Pradesh.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat crop. Past three year's experience shows that the Final Estimate is 7.2% higher than the Second Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
1	2	3	4
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bihar*	814	898	(—) 84
Bombay	1,726	1,605	(+) 121
Madhya Pradesh	2,717	2,675	(+) 42
Madras	N.R.	N.R.	..
Orissa	12	12 (r)	..
Punjab	2,941	2,875	(+) 66
Uttar Pradesh	7,997	7,878	(+) 119
West Bengal	108	138	(—) 30
Hyderabad	503	419	(+) 84
Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	1,436	1,608	(—) 172
Mysore	1	1	..
P. E. P. S. U.	841	780 (r)	(+) 61
Rajasthan	1,335	1,080 (r)	(+) 255
Saurashtra	192	132	(+) 60
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..
Ajmer	31	10	(+) 21
Bhopal	464	488	(—) 24
Bilaspur	44	39	(+) 5
Coorg	..	..	..
Delhi	54	53	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	210	267	(—) 57
Kutch	46	25	(+) 21
Manipur	N.R.	N.R.	..
Tripura	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	669	631	(+) 38
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..
TOTAL	22,141	21,594	(+) 547

* Excluding merged territories.

(r) Adjusted estimate.

N.R.—Not reported.

4-1.—All-India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1952-53

(Released in April, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase(+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase(+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Percent
39,181,000	35,367,000	(+) 10.8	4,428,000	4,329,000	(+) 2.3

N. B.—(i) Please see footnote to Statement II.

(ii) The estimates of outturn relate to Kharif Jowar only whereas those of area relate to Kharif and Rabi Jowar.

The increase in acreage under Jowar during the current year has been shared by almost all the Jowar-growing States and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Pepsu have, however, recorded slight decreases in acreages under the crop due to lack of adequate moisture in the soil at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has also been recorded by almost all the Jowar-growing States due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions. The increase in production has, however, been offset considerably by the decreases registered by Madhya Pradesh and Bombay due to insufficient rains at the growing period.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of January, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay where the Rabi Crop was reported to have suffered for want of adequate rainfall. Damage to the crop by insect pests was also reported from parts of Broach, West Khandesh and Belgaum districts of Bombay.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Jowar Crop. Past three years' experience shows that the Final Estimate of acreage is higher by about 7.1% than the Second Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area ('000 acres)			Production ('000 tons)		
	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bihar	9	7 (r) (+)	2	2	1 (r) (+)	1
Bombay—						
Kharif	4,050	3,793 (+)	257	600	614 (—)	14
Rabi	6,809	6,309 (+)	500	N.A.	N.A.	..
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif	4,300	4,308 (R) (—)	8	1,014	1,296 (R) (—)	282
Rabi	497	510 (—)	13	N.A.	N.A.	..
Madras	3,959	3,818 (+)	141	852	827 (+)	25
Orissa	17	17 (r)	..	3	3 (r)	..
Punjab	650	585 (+)	65	88	39 (+)	49
Uttar Pradesh	2,471	2,388 (R) (+)	83	679	669 (R) (+)	10
West Bengal	7	8 (—)	1	2	3 (—)	1
Hyderabad—						
Kharif	3,766	3,103 (+)	663	512	425 (+)	87
Rabi	4,978	3,575 (+)	1,403	N.A.	N.A.	..
Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	2,532	2,551 (—)	19	262	238 (+)	24
Mysore	541	526 (+)	15	59*	57 (+)	2
P. E. P. S. U.	91	123 (—)	32	8	3 (+)	5
Rajasthan	1,717	1,375 (+)	342	167	55 (r) (+)	112
Saurashtra	1,981	1,698 (+)	283	72	26 (+)	46
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Ajmer	105	100 (+)	5	5	1 (+)	4
Bhopal	189	144 (+)	45	36	22 (+)	14
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	33	31 (+)	2	5	4 (+)	1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	165	140 (+)	25	6	(b) (r) (+)	6
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	312	256 (+)	56	56	46 (+)	10
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Total	39,181	35,367 (+)	3,814	4,428	4,329 (+)	99

N. A.—Not available.

N. R.—Not reporting.

(r)—Adjusted Estimate.

(R)—Revised Estimate.

* Estimated.

4.2.—All-India Final Estimate of Castorseed, 1952-53

(Released in April, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
1,349,000	1,428,000*	(—) 5.5	107,000	105,000*	(+) 1.9

* Partially Revised Estimate.

The decline in current year's acreage has occurred in all Castorseed growing States except Bombay due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing period. The decline was marked in Hyderabad due partly to late commencement of the South-west monsoon, which adversely affected the sowings and partly to diversion of area to food crops. The decrease in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase registered in Bombay due to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing period.

Despite decrease in acreage, there has been an increase in production of Castorseed during the current year. The increase in production has been reported by Bombay only and has been attributed partly to increased acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions at the growing period. This increase has been offset to a large extent by decreases registered in all other States mainly in Hyderabad and Madras due partly to decrease in area and partly to scarcity of rains at the growing period of the crop.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3.	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bihar (excluding merged territories)	23	25	(—) 2	5	5	..
Bombay	138	91	(+) 47	15	6	(+) 9
Madhya Pradesh	22	23	(—) 1	3	3	..
Madras	199	212	(—) 13	17	19	(—) 2
Orissa	40	40	..	3	3	..
Punjab	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Uttar Pradesh †	7	12	(—) 5	2	3	(—) 1
Hyderabad	801	897	(—) 96	55	58	(—) 3
Madhya Bharat	3	2	(+) 1	1	1	..
Rajasthan						
Vindhya Pradesh						
Kutch	2	2	..	4	5	(—) 1
Mysore	82	86	(—) 4	2	2	..
Saurashtra	32	38	(—) 6	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bhopal and Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,349	1,428	(—) 79	107	105	(+) 2

† Figures relate to pure crop only.
N.R.—Not reported.

4.3.—All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1952-53

(Released in April, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (Bales of 392 lbs. each)	Production (Bales of 392 lbs. each)	Per cent
15,030,000	15,126,000(A)	(—) 0.6	2,908,000	3,042,000(A)	(—) 4.4

(A) Adjusted Fourth Estimate.

II.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Variety	Area (thousand acres)		Production (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bengals	1,126	1,101	478	409
Americans	929	859	262	248
Oomras	4,429	4,206	668	914
Broach	840	899	225	149
Surti	476	491	115	84
Dholleras	1,386	1,561	217	164
Others	5,844	6,009	943	1,074
Total	15,030	15,126	2,908	3,042

Cotton production for the current year shows a decline over the corresponding Estimate for 1951-52 mostly due to deficient rains and adverse weather conditions in the Central and Southern parts of the country. The decline is mostly in the varieties Oomras, Hyderabad Gaorani and Southern and in the States of Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. In almost all the districts of Hyderabad except Raichur the crop was stunted in growth due to want of moisture in the soil on account of partial failure of South-West Monsoon. In some areas of Madhya Pradesh, especially on the lighter soils, in Deccan, Central and Southern divisions of Madras and in parts of Mysore State the growth of the crop was adversely affected due to deficient rainfall after the sowing towards the end of October, 1952 to the middle of January, 1953 at the flowering and boll bursting stage of the crop. The production of the crop is reported to be better than last year in Rajasthan, P.E.P.S.U. and Punjab partly due to better climatic conditions and partly to increase in acreage.

The information given in this Estimate relates mostly to the period upto the end of January, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Hyderabad, where the crop suffered by drought and inadequate rains.

This Estimate covers about 94 per cent of the area and 89 per cent of production likely to be reported at the Final Estimate stage.

The official Estimates of cotton production are generally lower than trade estimates. At this stage, the latest available trade estimates put the size of the current year's crop at 33.3 to 38.2 lakh bales as against their revised estimates of 36.0 to 40.2 lakh bales for 1951-52.

III.—DETAILS (State-wise)

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1952-53 (Fourth Estimate)	1951-52 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1952-53 (Fourth Estimate)	1951-52 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	34	34(A)	..	15	14(A)	(+) 1
Bihar (excluding merged territories)	19	13	(+) 6	2	2	..
Bombay	3,209	3,552	(—) 343	622	580	(+) 42
Madhya Pradesh	3,332	3,021	(+) 311	582	691	(—) 129
Madras	1,630	1,643	(—) 13	302	360	(—) 58
Orissa	24	24	..	2	2	..
Punjab	509	503	(+) 6	263	235	(+) 28
Uttar Pradesh	209*	192	(+) 17	71†	62	(+) 9
West Bengal	2	3	(—) 1	1	1	..
Hyderabad	2,821	2,964	(—) 143	327	474	(—) 147
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	1,505	1,420	(+) 85	246	225	(+) 21
Mysore	83	130	(—) 47	43	66	(—) 23
P.E.P.S.U.	297	294	(+) 3	168	138	(+) 30
Rajasthan	350	303(A)	(+) 47	140	88(A)	(+) 52
Saurashtra	878	902	(—) 24	114	78	(+) 36
Travancore-Cochin†	15	15	..	6	6	..
Ajmer	13	15	(—) 2	4	3	(+) 1
Bhopal	58	52	(+) 6	7	4	(+) 3
Bilaspur	1	1	..	1	1	..
Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kutch	16	19(A)	(—) 3	3	3(A)	..
Tripura	22	22	..	8	8	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	3	(—) 1	1	1	..
Total	15,030	15,126	(—) 96	2,908	3,042	(—) 134

(A).—Adjusted Estimate.

N.R.—Not Reported.

* Relate to Second Estimate, 1952-53.

† Relate to Trichur district only.

‡ Estimated.

IV.—DETAILS (Variety-wise)

Variety	Area (thousand acres)		Production (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
BENGALS	U. P. Deshi	252	230	76	67
	Punjab Deshi	536	570	265	256
	Rajputana Deshi	338	301	137	86
	Total	1,126	1,101	478	409
AMERICANS	Punjab American	272	229	167	118
	Hyderabad American	301	282	33	48
	American Parbhani	2	3	1	1
	Buri	354	345	61	61
	Total	929	859	262	248
OOMRAS	C. P. Oomras	806	824	148	185
	Berar Oomras	475	396	72	94
	Nimar Oomras	88	61	14	11
	Jarilla	1,947	1,910	281	487
	Madhya Pradesh Verum	478	284	81	63
	Khandesh Oomras	4	1	1	(b)
	Barsinagar Oomras	58	72	13	23
	Hyderabad Oomras	573	658	58	101
	Total	4,429	4,206	668	914
HYDERABAD GAORANI		1,020	1,046	127	176
CENTRAL INDIA	Malvi	798	723	138	117
	C. I. & Others	790	766	122	117
	Total	1,588	1,489	260	234
BROACH		840	899	225	149
SURTI		476	491	115	84
DHOLLERAS	Gujarat Dholeras	492	640	100	88
	Kathiawar Dholeras	737	754	102	65
	Kathiawar Short Staple	141	148	12	13
	Kutch Dholeras	16	19	3	3
	Total	1,386	1,561	217	164
SOUTHERNS	Kumtha & Upland	1,194	1,285	190	204
	Bijapur & Bhagalkot Jowari	276	418	27	62
	Westerns	763	811	87	96
	White and Red Northernns	112	115	12	15
	Warangal & Coconadas	85	68	14	11
	Chinnapathi Short Staple	5	5	(b)	(b)
	Total	2,435	2,682	330	388
TIRUNELVELLIES	(Incl. Karunganni)	443	464	84	117
COMBODIAS		294	250	115	132
SALEM		18	22	4	5
COMILLAS		56	56	23	22
GRAND TOTAL		15,030	15,126	2,908	3,042

(b) Less than 500 bales of 392 lbs. each.

4.4.—All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1952-53
(Released in April, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
743,000	750,000 (A)	(—) 0.9

(A).—Adjusted Second Estimate.

Decline in acreage has occurred in a few States particularly Madras due to inadequate rains received at the time of raising nurseries and planting of tobacco. This decline has, however, been offset to a great extent by increases recorded in some States especially Bombay and Hyderabad due to better climatic conditions at the sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of February 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Madras, where the crop was adversely affected by delayed and insufficient rains in many districts. Besides the ground-beetle attack in Guntur and cyclone in November, 1952 in Tanjore district also caused some damage to the crop.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco. Past experience shows that the acreage at the Supplementary (Final) Estimate stage is about 6 per cent higher than the Second Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State		Area (Thousand acres)		
		1952-53 Second Estimate	1951-52 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	Nicotiana Tabacum	21	21	..
Bihar‡		52	44	(+) 8
Bombay		199	173	(+) 26
Madhya Pradesh	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(i) Virginia	(a)	..	..
	(ii) Others	7	6	(+) 1
	Total	7	6	(+) 1
Madras	Nicotiana Rustica	8	10	(—) 2
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(i) Virginia	137	148	(—) 11
	(ii) Others	154	198	(—) 44
	Total	299	356	(—) 57
Orissa	Nicotiana Tabacum	16	16*	..
Punjab	Nicotiana Rustica	1	2	(—) 1
	Nicotiana Tabacum			
	(i) Virginia	2	2	..
	(ii) Others	3	2	(+) 1
	Total	6	6	..

II.—DETAILS—contd.

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh	Nicotiana Rustica	10	17	(—) 7
	Nicotiana Tabacum	8	8	..
	Total	18	25	(—) 7
West Bengal†	Nicotiana Rustica	26	29	(—) 3
	Nicotiana Tabacum	13	15	(—) 2
	Total	39	44	(—) 5
Hyderabad	Nicotiana Rustica	5	2	(+) 3
	Nicotiana Tabacum	39	19	(+) 20
	Total	44	21	(+) 23
Jammu & Kashmir		N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat		4	4	..
Mysore	Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	1	(—) 1
	Nicotiana Tabacum			
	(i) Virginia	(a)	(a)	..
	(ii) Others	24	22	(+) 2
	Total	24	23	(+) 1
P. E. P. S. U.	Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
	Total	1	1	..
Rajasthan		9	6	(+) 3
Saurashtra‡		N.R.	N.R.	..
Travancore-Cochin		..	..	..
Ajmer	Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal		N.R.	N.R.	..
Bilaspur		(a)	(a)	..
Coorg		(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh		..	..	..
Kutch		(a)	(a)	..
Tripura		1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..
	GRAND TOTAL	743	750	(—) 7

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Adjusted Estimate.

† Non-reporting for the Second Estimate and hence First Estimate figures have been utilised.

N.R.—Not reported.

‡ Reports at the time of Final Estimate.

§ 1952-53 First Estimate figures have been utilised.

4.5.—All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger, 1952-53

(Released in May, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
45,802,000	46,682,000*	(—) 1.9	13,655,000	14,947,000*	(—) 8.6

*Partially Revised.

The crop is grown mainly in Bombay, Madras, Orissa, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin and Himachal Pradesh. The decrease in both area and production has occurred mostly in Bombay, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing as well as at the growing time. This decline has been offset to some extent by increase recorded both in area and production in Madras.

Madhya Bharat accounting for 344 acres and 80 tons in 1952-53 has reported data for the first time for this Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (acres)			Production (Tons)		
	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay	789	1,210	(—) 421	333	451	(—) 218
Madras	13,950	13,100	(+) 850	4,720	4,410	(+) 310
Orissa	1,500	1,500	..	551	551	..
Punjab	16	27	(—) 11	2	4	(—) 2
West Bengal	1,210	1,040	(+) 170	600	600	..
Hyderabad	877	1,408	(—) 531	294	470	(—) 176
Madhya Bharat	344	385	(—) 41	80	92	(—) 12
Mysore	38	38	..	4	4	..
Pepsu	443	576	(—) 133	138	173	(—) 35
Rajasthan	123	124	(—) 1	81	52	(+) 29
Travancore-Cochin	23,392	24,713	(—) 1,321	5,903	6,965	(—) 1,062
Bhopal	87	52	(+) 35	31	11	(+) 20
Bilaspur	106	90	(+) 16	19	16	(+) 3
Coorg	27	17	(+) 10	8	6	(+) 2
Himachal Pradesh	2,497	2,014	(+) 483	819	973	(—) 154
Vindhya Pradesh	403	388	(+) 15	72	69	(+) 3
Total	45,802	46,682	(—) 880	13,655	14,947	(—) 1,292

4.6.—Production of Tea in Southern India

(lbs.)

District	February		January to February	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	1,163,042	1,471,001	3,347,627	2,987,474
Central Travancore	888,630	927,054	2,143,822	2,150,496
Coorg	16,736	14,691	30,360	26,120
Kanan-Devans	1,137,518	1,140,366	2,597,879	2,518,015
Madurai	53,148	48,907	125,138	98,332
Malabar	16,719	28,491	38,506	54,041
Mundakayam	127,245	103,553	268,735	221,936
Mysore	112,277	91,314	261,635	175,981
Nelliampathies	84,206	101,318	208,461	223,525
Nilgiris	1,035,647	851,461	1,732,832	1,407,241
Nilgiri Wynaad	384,967	479,865	844,996	932,694
South Travancore	368,505	259,916	717,379	542,819
Tirunelvely	12,011	12,638	27,263	22,630
Wynaad	343,461	424,721	703,097	820,136
Total	5,744,112	5,955,296	13,044,730	12,181,440

* Includes revised figures for January, 1953.

Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Grains	During the weeks ending:†					Progressive total from 1-1-53 to 29-4-53
	1-4-53	8-4-53	15-4-53	22-4-53	29-4-53	
Wheat	53,062	35,270	87,052	42,910	38,863	637,407
Wheat Flour	..	2,660	..	..	4,376	20,704
Rice	10,500*	6,920	8,927	14,412	8,000	63,668
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	4,850	14,700	8,150	9,825	21,758	78,396
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	68,412	59,550	104,129	67,147	77,997	800,175

* Includes 7,500 tons of rice on replacement basis from Ceylon.

6.—Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks

(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I. I. S. T., Kanpur)

(Tons)

	1st fortnight of March*		2nd fortnight of March †		Progressive total from 1st November to 31st March ‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
Opening Stocks§	800,389	678,781	871,998	727,287	..	..
Production	126,275	114,031	122,330	120,892	1,112,464	1,173,362
Despatches	63,507	58,366	75,369	46,929	621,277	472,649
Closing Stocks§	863,157	734,446	918,959	801,250	..	..

* The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 92.04 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 91.27 per cent during the previous season.

† The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 92.92 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 90.17 per cent during the previous season.

‡ To-date figures of despatches and reduction do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.

§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

6.1.—Prices of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate.

February, 1953

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum	1 8 1	1 6 10	1 10 5	1 5 0	1 11 11
Minimum	1 3 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 4 10	1 3 0
Average	1 5 10	1 5 9	1 7 3	1 5 0	1 5 11

6.2.—Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers

February, 1953

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum	1 5 0	1 4 8	1 10 5	1 5 0	1 8 6
Minimum	1 2 4	1 3 6	1 5 0	1 4 10	1 2 4
Average	1 4 3	1 4 3	1 5 7	1 5 0	1 4 6

TABLE NO 7

COFFEE CURED

(A) 1951-52 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
January, 1953*	21	3	1	25
February, 1953	..	..	..	..
March, 1953	..	..	..	..

(B) 1952-53 Crop

January, 1953	53,835	4,916	2,289	61,040
February, 1953	37,106	10,825	10,195	58,126
March, 1953	28,103	11,266	31,565	70,934

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.
* The quantities shown under "1951-52 crop" do not represent quantities actually cured but represent the gain-in-weight observed during the month on Coffee cured in previous months.

7.1.—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee,

(A) 1951-52 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto January 31, 1953				Upto February 28, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)		9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921	9,737	4,446	6,738
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)		8,028	3,992	5,551	17,571	8,040	4,034	6,065
Tenders against export Sales		1,600	300	300	2,200	1,600	300	300
Balance		109	154	887	1,150*	97	112	373
To be tendered against export Sales		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* This includes a quantity of 256 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

† This includes a quantity of 723 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1952-53 Crop

(Tons)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	6,719	1,319	905	8,943	7,983	2,372	3,899	14,254
Tenders against auctions and allotments (Inclusive of driage) Balance	332	51	56	439	818	155	187	1,160
	6,387	1,268	849	8,504*	7,165	2,217	3,712	13,094†

* Includes a quantity of 256 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

† Includes a quantity of 723 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

7.2.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
24-3-53	Mangalore	Rs. 210 9 0	a. p. 226 1 0	Rs. 195 9 0	a. p. 202 5 0	Rs. 146 0 0	a. p. 149 5 0
		to		to		to	
24-3-53	Mysore	Rs. 251 15 0	a. p. 242 12 0	Rs. 202 9 0	a. p. 205 11 0	Rs. 153 15 0	a. p. 148 10 0
		to		to		to	
		Rs. 265 11 0	a. p. 207 15 0	Rs. 157 3 0	a. p. 157 3 0		

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports* from

(Lbs.)

Countries	During the month of January 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1952 to January 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
U.S.A.	348,643	195,011	2,529,526	3,059,625
U. K.	..	..	64	..
Turkey	..	..	969	..
Burma	7,728	26,000	437,856	272,449
Southern Rhodesia	..	15	..	15
Greece	..	..	2,251	..
Total	356,371	221,026	2,970,666	3,332,089

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Weekly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

8.1.—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports* to

(Lbs.)

Countries	During the month of January 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1952 to January 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	72,773	27,819	2,921,691	5,088,362
Yemen	..	..	87,985	11,000
Pakistan (Western)	..	145,776	1,282,877	2,065,827
U. K.	2,383,972	64,101	32,355,208	34,604,571
China	..	..	..	3,013,332
Egypt	..	..	2,006,103	2,792,565
Belgium	85,943	..	1,734,350	575,155
Sweden	..	..	834,385	1,606,099
Ceylon	77,750	28,596	744,258	1,028,975
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	604,529	29,748	2,102,483	15,251,769
Netherlands	612,338	..	1,952,642	2,236,439
Denmark	..	..	9,829	268,939
Germany	122,850	..	488,935	80,809
Ireland	..	..	122,624	419,372
Italy	..	..	648,981	119,509
Kenya Colony	..	..	719,952	1,229,218
U.S.S.R.	..	1,044,771	3,640,633	7,581,733
Others	5,55, 775	118,201	17,776,342	8,228,224
Total	4,515,930	1,459,012	64,913,348	86,201,898

* Exports from principal ports —Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Weekly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	April '53 (25-4-53)	Monthly prices	
				March '53 (28-3-53)	April '52 (26-4-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Food grains—					
Wheat	Moga		12 12 0	12 8 0	12 6 0
	Chandausi	Dara	15 12 0	17 8 0	16 2 0
	Saugor		17 0 0	17 0 0	14 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		10 4 0	10 3 0	10 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi		11 0 0	13 4 0	9 0 0
Gram	Abohar		15 4 0	16 12 0	14 0 0
Maize	Bahraich		11 0 0	10 4 0	12 8 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi		N.R.	20 8 0	14 0 0
	Bombay		23 5 0	23 9 0	17 2 0 (C)
	Patna		20 8 0	22 0 0	17 0 0 (C)
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	N.R.	21 0 0	18 0 0 (MC)
	Patna		18 0 0	18 8 0	19 0 0
	Bombay	25	25 9 0	25 9 0	32 3 0
	Madras		24 14 0	25 5 0	22 1 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	4 12 0	4 0 0	9 8 0
		Lal	5 4 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
	Calcutta	U. P.	7 12 0	N.Q.	8 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	16 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 6 0	34 4 0	37 8 0
	Calcutta		30 0 0	29 8 0	36 7 0 (C)
Gur	Hapur		18 8 0	14 8 0	9 0 0 (C)
	Madras		18 2 0	18 2 0	12 6 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	19 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		20 0 0	20 0 0	N.Q.
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	215 0 0	210 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	204 0 0	210 0 0	200 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	212 0 0	212 0 0	196 15 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	11 8 3	11 11 0	11 1 6

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fish and Eggs—					
		<i>Sea Fish</i>			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	N.Q.	56 9 2	82 4 7
	Calcutta	Prawns	82 4 7	56 9 2	82 4 7
		Rohu	80 0 0	70 0 0	100 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0	75 0 0	No Supply
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	65 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	125 0 0	102 8 0	107 8 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	104 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		102 0 0	120 0 0	90 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		21 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	24 10 0	20 5 0	18 8 0
		Black	22 4 0	18 13 0	16 12 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	22 1 0	20 9 0	16 14 3
		Yellow	24 4 0	22 1 0	18 15 9
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	34 8 6	29 12 0	22 0 9
	Madras	Coromandel	30 3 0	30 3 0	21 11 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	23 14 0	20 9 0	19 1 6
		Small	22 12 0	19 2 0	17 10 0
	Kanpur	Bold	20 12 0	10 12 0	17 4 0
		Small	18 13 0	18 0 0	15 9 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	24 1 0	22 7 0	18 5 9
	Madras	Salem	21 7 0	N.R.	20 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		20 1 0	19 4 0	15 6 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	34 6 6	N.Q.	33 0 3
		Black	32 14 6	31 7 0	31 7 9
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	13 4 0	12 14 0	8 15 0
	Abohar	Desi	14 0 0	13 0 0	10 4 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		60 0 0	50 0 0	51 0 0
	Bombay		52 14 0	52 14 0	55 13 5
	Kanpur		55 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		70 14 0	63 11 9	47 6 3
	Madras		67 13 0	64 3 0	46 1 3
Linseed Oil	Bombay		45 9 0	44 1 0	45 8 9
	Kanpur		43 0 0	41 8 0	39 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		53 10 0	54 0 0	45 13 0
	Kanpur		52 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		70 12 0	65 13 0	55 15 3
	Bombay		63 14 8	65 6 2	55 2 8
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		9 0 0	8 6 0	6 10 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 12 0	6 8 0	6 12 0
	Bombay		8 8 3	8 7 1	7 5 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	..	..	153 10 10
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	524 0 0	572 0 0	362 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila (new)	820 0 0	800 0 0	..
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	280 11 0	280 11 0	164 9 0
		Joria Yellow fine	N.Q.	N.Q.	141 1 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Firsts	140 0 0	125 0 0	210 0 0
		Mill Indian			
	Pakistan	Pakistan	N.A.	N.A.	270 0
		Jat Middles			
(Jat Middles per md. of 82 2/7 lbs.)		Pakistan Middles	31 8 0	36 8 0	47 0 0
		Assam Middles	22 0 0	22 0 0	37 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—concl.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India.			
		Medium	N.R.	1 7 0	N.Q.
		Dooars Dust Export			
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Clean black pekoe	N.R.	1 7 0	1 8 0
		Plantation 'A'	231 0 0	265 0 0	228 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'PB'	267 0 0	296 0 0	238 0 0
		Plantation 'A'	282 0 0	N.Q.	226 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	29 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	18 6 0	19 4 0	18 6 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	83 0 0	55 0 0	58 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	386 0 0	418 0 0	N.R.
Ginger	Alleppey	Garbled	58 12 3	62 7 0	N.R.
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	470 0 0	485 0 0	939 6 3
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1952 crop Grade 3	2 0 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	N.R.	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	10 6 8	12 8 0	8 5 4
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	16 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Bangalore	Supari new	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	11 0 0	8 4 0	6 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers—					
(per ton)	(F.O.R. Main ports)	Sulphate of Ammonia.	290 0 0	290 0 0	
		Ammonium Phosphate (double quality)	610 0 0	610 0 0	
		Super Phosphate (Triple).	445 0 0	445 0 0	
		Nitro Phosphate	550 0 0	550 0 0	
		UREA	665 0 0	665 0 0	

N.Q.—Not quoted.
N.R.—Not reported.

C.—Controlled rate.
M.C.—Maximum Ceiling.
N.A.—Not available.

9.1.—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay	Overseas	20 8 8	1-5-53
	Kanpur*	Dara	18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0	@ 31-8-52
	Madras†		18 4 0	4-4-53
	Amritsar	White tota and Kani	11 2 0	1-4-53
	Kanpur*	Grade V	15 5 9	16-6-50
	Calcutta	Aman	16 12 0	11-8-52
Barley	Kanpur		14 3 0	2-5-53

* Control relaxed in U.P. on 1-7-52.

† Control relaxed in Madras on 15-6-52.

@ Fair price shop rate.

(R) Retail

TABLE NO. 10
Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets
PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur	Dara	25-4-53	15 6 0	22 2 3
				(c)	(c)
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	25-4-53	20 0 0	28 12 9
	Mymensingh	Coarse	25-4-53	21 0 0	30 4 0
Gur	Lyallpur		25-4-53	17 0 0	24 7 9
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	25-4-53	56 0 0	768 0 0*
		Sind N.T.	25-4-53	66 0 0	906 0 0*
		Sawgin			
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sind N.T.	25-4-53	6 5 0	9 1 0
		Popta			
	Lyallpur	American	25-4-53	8 4 0	11 14 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	15-4-53	143 0 0	206 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	25-4-53	17 0 0	24 7 9
					119 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

(c) Control rate.

10.1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 red winter (May.)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-4-53	219½ Cents	14 5 6
		New York	No. 2. Hard spot	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-4-53	280 ½ Cents	18 4 9
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-4-53	240½ Cents	16 4 3
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No.1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-4-53	214½ Cents	14 2 0*
	Australia		For shipment within I.W.A.†	480 lbs.	24-4-53	103s	11 12 3
			For shipment outside I.W.A.	480 lbs.	24-4-53	131s.	14 15 6
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash.	Bushel (56 lbs.)	23-4-53	160½ Cents	11 4 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	23-4-53	122½ Cents	10 1 9*
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan F.A.Q. 4% (shell)		25-4-53	£61 0 0	29 14 0
Groundnut oil	European ports.		Indian (C. & F.) bulk 3-5% Chinese C & F Pure Indian (bulk C.I.F.)	Ton	25-4-53	£141 0 0	69 0 0
Linseed	European ports.		C and F Bombay firsts.	Ton	25-4-53	£160 0 0	78 6 0
Linseed oil	European ports.		Spot middling	Ton	23-4-53	33-65 cents	1256 0 0†
Castor oil	European ports.		Mill first C. & F.	Ton	24-4-53	£85 0 0	41 10 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York		lb.			202 6 0‡
Jute	Scotland	Dundee					

* Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-4-53. (Canada 2-77-7/16 to 2-77-9/16 dollar—1 £ sterling).

† F.O.B. sterling basis.

‡ Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

§ Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				April' 53 (25-4-53)	March' 53 (28-3-53)	April' 52 (26-4-52)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona superior	Dozen	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Bananas	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	N.Q.	0 10 0
	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	N.Q.	0 12 0	0 14 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	5 0 0	N.Q.	5 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 9
				to	to	
Walnuts	Calcutta	shell		10 0 0	10 0 0	
		Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 8 0	N.Q.	7 8 0
	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 1 3
Raisins	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 10 0	N.Q.	3 4 0
	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 0 0	1 8 0	3 1 3
	Calcutta		Seer	2 4 0	N.Q.	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 0 6
	Calcutta		Seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 3
	Calcutta		Seer	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay		Seer	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 8 3
	Calcutta		Seer	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—No quotation.

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			April '53 (25-4-53)	March '53 (28-3-53)	April '52 (26-4-52)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 9 3
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 13 3
	Calcutta		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 8 0	N.Q.	2 5 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 6
	Calcutta		1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE NO. 13.

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				April '53 (25-4-53)	March '53 (28-3-53)	April '52 (26-4-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	2 3 0	1 12 9	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark	Dozen	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 3 6	1 1 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

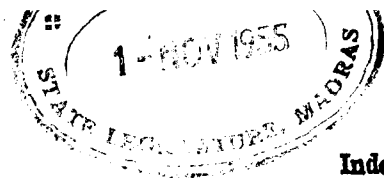
TABLE NO. 14.

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				April '53 (11-4-53)	March '53 (14-3-53)	April '52 (12-4-52)
Milch Cow	Bombay—					
	Bijapur	Khillar	Each	N.R.	152 0 0	N.R.
	Madras	Ongole (local)				
		1st and 2nd				
		calving (8 to				
		12 lbs. milk				
		yield)	Each	220 0 0	200 0 0	..
				to	to	
				300 0 0	275 0 0	..
	Pepsu—					
	Patiala		Each	72 0 0	66 0 0	..
Milch Buffalo	Bombay—					
	Anand	Surti	Each	N.R.	310 0 0	300 0 0
						to
						400 0 0
	Pepsu—					
	Patiala		Each	201 0 0	224 0 0	..
Bullocks	Bombay—					
	Pandharpur	Khillar	Each	N.R.	600 0 0	..
	Pepsu—					
	Patiala		Each	219 0 0	241 0 0	..

N.R.—Not reported.



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TABLE NO. 15.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	7-3-53	14-3-53	21-3-53	28-3-53	March '53	Feb. '53	March '52
Food Articles	362.6	368.6	365.6	362.6	365.0	361.6	342.7
Industrial Raw Materials	444.4	453.8	458.3	455.7	453.1	440.1	424.2
Semi-manufactured Articles	348.0	349.0	351.8	350.5	349.8	347.2	343.2
Manufactured Articles	368.8	368.5	369.2	369.4	369.0	367.8	383.8
Miscellaneous	593.4	579.2	584.2	585.5	585.5	595.0	625.6
All Commodities	382.9	386.0	386.6	385.0	385.2	381.5	377.5

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (Year ended August (1939)	U.S.A. (1947-48)	Canada (1935-39)	U.K. (1930)	Australia (1948)
1947	297	..	164	..	..
1948	367	104.4	194	..	..
1949	381	99.2	199	230.0	112
1950	401	113.1	211	262.4	132
1951	439	114.8	240	319.5	163
1952—February	416	113	233	329	176
1953—January	378	110	..	328	..
February	382	110	..	324	..

Sources.—1. For India, Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

2. For U.S.A., U.S. Department of Labour Index.

3. For U.K., Board of Trade Index.

4. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

5. For Australia, Records and Statistics Supplement to 'the Economist', London.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

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TABLE NO. 17.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or Month	India* (1944)		U.S.A. (1935-39)	Canada (1935-39)	U.K. (Jan. 15, 1952)
	Surat	Calcutta			
1945	94	104	139	133	..
1946	119	117	160	140	..
1947	145	147	194	160	..
1948	168	144	210	196	..
1949	155	157	202	203	..
1950	146	170	204	211	..
1951	151	176	227	241	..
1952—February	145	162	228	248	100
1953—January	132	139	..	..	109
February	133	139	..	..	110

* Figures for the centres in India are unweighted retail price index numbers.

Sources.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U.S.A., U.S. Department of Labour Index.

3. For U.K., Board of Trade Index.

4. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

5. For Australia, Records & Statistics, Supplements to 'The Economist' London.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 18.

Unweighted Retail Prices Index Numbers by Groups at 12 Selected Rural Centres, February, 1953

(Base 1944=100)

Centre	Cereals	All articles	Clothing	Miscella- neous
EASTERN ZONE—				
Bamra (Sambalpur-Orissa)	228	136	216	193
Maibang (Cachar-Assam)	*	*	*	*
Shankargarh (Allahabad-U.P.)	162	164	140	145
Sonaili (Purnea-Bihar)	181	180	199	306
NORTHERN ZONE—				
Multapi (Betul-Madhya Pradesh)	127	163	166	199
Nana (Jodhpur-Rajasthan)	243	215	205	189
Salamatpur (Raisen-Bhopal)	240	235	137	273
SOUTHERN ZONE—				
Krishan (Mahboobnagar-Hyderabad)	177	162	136	175
Lakh (Ahmednagar-Bombay)	374	184	138	131
Malur (Kolar-Mysore)	*	*	*	*
Muniguda (Koraput-Orissa)	206	218	186	199
Kudchi (Belgaum-Bombay)	181	160	122	191

*Returns not received.

TABLE NO. 19.
Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras
(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1951
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	456	456	476
Srikakulam	Thettangi	486	483	523
West Godavari	Alamuru	453	458	440
Bellary	Madavaram	412	412	508
South Arcot	Pulliyur	457	460	449
	Agaram	434	434	423
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	468	468	490
Mathurai	Erodu	403	412	462
	Gokilapuram	437	438	463
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	439	446	473
Malabar	Koduvalli	551	548	631
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	488	488	507
	Kunnathur	471	472	496

TABLE NO. 20.
Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India
(Base : August, 1939=100)

Year or Month	Bombay	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
1939	100	100	100	100
1940	107	111	110	109
1941	118	123	119	114
1942	150	181	165	136
1943	219	306	299	180
1944	226	314	267	207
1945	244	308	259	228
1946	246	328	285	239
1947	266	378	320	277
1948	288	471	372	315
1949	292	478	377	330
1950	298	434	372	332
1951	314	451	391	341
1952—February	309	441	382	343
1953—January	330	454	381	334
February	334	459	380	358

Source.—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States
(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Assam.</i>									
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Dec., 1952		2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Dec., 1952.		8 2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
<i>Bombay</i>									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Dec., 1952.		7 1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
Dharwar	Hubli	Dec., 1952.		10 1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Dec., 1952.		8 2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	Dec., 1952.		8 1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	Dec., 1952.		8 3 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
<i>Orissa</i>									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	June, 1952.		6 0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	June, 1952.		8 1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
<i>Travancore-Cochin</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Dec., 1952.		8 1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	Dec., 1952.		9 1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Dec., 1952.		8 2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pullikol	Dec., 1952.		8 2 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkar	Neralekere	Jan., 1953.		8 1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Jan., 1953.		9 2 0 0	1 4 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Feb., 1953.	N.A.	1 8 0	1 2 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
				to	to	to	to	to	to
				3 6 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
<i>Vindhya Pradesh</i>									
Rewa	Saman	Aug., 1952.		8 1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	Feb., 1953.		8 1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
<i>Kutch</i>									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Dec., 1952.		8 3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
<i>Bhopal</i>									
Sehore	Sehore	Dec., 1952.		7 1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

N.A.—Not available

21.1.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

District	Centre	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other agricultural operations
Hissar	Mangli	Feb., 1953	Man	8	2 6 0	..	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Feb., 1953	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	2 13 3
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Feb., 1953	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	Feb., 1953	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Feb., 1953	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 10 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Feb., 1953	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	1 4 0
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

21.2.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Assam</i>									
Nowgong	Topakutchi	Dec., 1952.	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	45 0 0 (a)	..	40 0 0 (a)
Sibasagar	Rongchual	Dec., 1952.	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	45 0 0 (a)
<i>Bombay</i>									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Dec., 1952.	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	Dec., 1952.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Dec., 1952.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Dec., 1952.	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	Dec., 1952.	8	5 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	..	1 0 0

21.2.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—concl.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Orissa</i>									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	June, 1952.	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	June, 1952.	7	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..
<i>Punjab</i>									
Hissar	Mangli	Feb., 1953.	8	4 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Feb., 1953.	8	2 11 0	2 11 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Feb., 1953.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Feb., 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Feb., 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Feb., 1953.	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkar	Neralekere	Jan., 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	..
Bangalore	Harisandra	Jan., 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 10 0	0 8 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	Feb., 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
<i>Kutch</i>									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Dec., 1952.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Feb., 1953.	N.A.	..	..	..	1 8 0 to 3 0 0	1 0 0 to 1 13 0	1 0 0 to 1 13 0
<i>Travancore-Cochin</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Dec., 1952	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	Dec., 1952.	9	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	Dec., 1952.	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Pullikol	Dec., 1952.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
<i>Vindhya Pradesh</i>									
Rewa	Saman	August, 1952.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
<i>Bhopal</i>									
Sehore	Sehore	Dec., 1952.	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0

N.A.—Not available.
(a) Per month.

TABLE No. 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for "All-Pakistan"

(In thousands)

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Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Yield (tons)	
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year
Cereals—							
Rice	.	1952-53	14-1-53	22,157	21,487	..	..
Jowar	.	1952-53	16-12-52	1,203	1,040	..	..
Bajra	.	1952-53	18-12-52	2,205	2,194	..	..
Maize	.	1952-53	30-1-53	979	943	..	..
Wheat	.	1951-52	6-9-52	10,219	10,832	3,953	(-) 22.6
Barley	.	1951-52	8-7-52	532	571	161	(-) 14.9
Pulses—							
Gram	.	1951-52	..	2,406	2,813	492	(-) 33.8
Sugarcane	.	1952-53	11-1-53	733	728	..	..
Tobacco	.	1951-52	12-2-53	179	179	75	(+) 4.2
Oilseeds—							
Sesamum	.	1952-53	10-1-53	207	192	..	..
Rape and Mustard	.	1951-52	7-7-52	1,855	1,626	302	(+) 6.6
Linseed	.	1952-53	28-2-53	66	67	..	..
Fibres—							
Cotton	.	1952-53	31-10-52	3,193	3,070	6,823*	(+) 7.8
Jute	.	1952-53	17-11-52	1,907	1,779	54,000†	(+) 2.0
Tea	.	1952-53	27-10-52	83	82	..	..

* In bales of 400 lbs. each.

† In lbs.

Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton Pressed, in India for the months of May 1952 to August, 1952 (from 26th April, 1952 to 31st August 1952) and for the period from 1st September, 1951 upto the last day of the season (i.e. 31st August, 1952) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(In bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Number of bales Pressed									
	During the month of May, 1952	During the month of June, 1952	During the month of July, 1952	During the month of August, 1952	During the month of September, 1952	During the month of October, 1952	During the month of November, 1952	During the month of December, 1952	During the month of January, 1953	During the month of February, 1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Assam—										
Cotton Lint	1,447	660	..	..	2,107	1,207	6,134	5,230	The whole State.	
Cotton Waste	814	476	..	..	1,290	37	2,290	375		
Bombay—										
1. Gujarat	43,903	3,663	897	1,315	49,778	154,182	310,830	427,126	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.	
2. North Deccan	3,221	502	130	..	3,853	5,455	136,632	99,025	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.	
3. East Deccan	15,960	10,046	9,538	12,120	47,654	37,321	86,394	71,888	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.	
4. West Deccan and South Mahratta country.	42,162	40,260	23,480	20,129	126,011	87,538	166,918	126,845	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dhawar and Kanara.	
Total Bombay*										
Cotton lint	105,236	54,471	34,025	33,564	227,296	284,406	699,774	724,384		
Cotton waste	6,000	5,533	5,014	4,239	20,786	19,417	57,758	59,092		

* Excludes the Konkan and the Fort Block (Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay) where Cotton Pressed is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste.

The figures for this Block are as under:—
Cotton lint : 13,849
Cotton waste : 9,375

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>									
1. Jabulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,049	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,178	48,219	Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	1,750	..	..	..	1,750	1,088	120,759	76,339	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	11,075	12,027	613	..	23,715	4,673	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Belaghat and Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	..	..	283	..	1,707	..	Chhindwara, Batul, Mandla and Seoni.
6. Chattisgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.
7. Berar	118,547	78,944	5,657	..	203,148	27,455	772,810	472,846	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yectmal.
<i>Total Madhya Pradesh</i>									
Cotton lint	131,655	90,971	6,270	..	228,896	33,216	961,503	597,404	
Cotton waste	472	567	730	..	1,769	1,079	3,766	3,174	
<i>Madras—</i>									
Cotton lint	37,493	28,804	31,036	26,373	123,706	135,128	211,220	201,441	The whole State.
Cotton waste	2,740	3,387	3,969	4,654	14,760	10,899	40,541	46,036	
<i>Punjab—</i>									
1. Ambala	1,983	1,514	333	142	3,972	..	45,022	39,304	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala.
2. Jullundur	993	496	234	..	1,723	..	19,252	10,209	Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
3. Amritsar	222	361	240	24	847	..	19,130	11,188	Amritsar, Gurdaspur & Kangra.
4. Ferozepur	7,557	1,636	231	33	9,447	619	145,623	92,400	Ferozepore.
<i>Total Punjab</i>									
Cotton lint	10,755	3,997	1,038	199	15,989	619	229,027	153,101	
Cotton waste	4	10	13	..	27	16	85	258	
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>									
1. Upper Doab	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	..	Dehra Dun, Sharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	..	..	..	..	730	237	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundel Khand.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4. Rohil Khand									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pillibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
5. Rest of the State									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unas, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Mirzapur, Banaras, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia & Gorakhpur.
<i>Total U. P.</i>									
Cotton lint	1,159	1,113	683	..	3,020	2,201	907	237	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,961	8,364	
<i>West Bengal</i>									
Cotton lint	2,154	1,553	1,926	1,253	6,886	4,813	8,609	8,381	The whole State.
Cotton waste	293	198	415	2,188	3,094	644	3,812	4,789	
<i>Hyderabad</i>									
Cotton lint	46,151	19,795	3,713	25,825	95,484	49,718	465,053	307,886	
Cotton waste	..	..	24	46	70	..	70	..	The whole State.
<i>Madhya Bharat</i>									
Cotton lint	70	..	..	..	70	..	40,799	21,242	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
<i>Mysore</i>									
Cotton lint	4,036	2,526	2,431	2,529	11,522	10,438	17,821	19,626	
Cotton waste	251	250	343	359	1,203	..	2,277	..	The whole State.
<i>P.E.P.S.U.</i>									
Cotton lint	16,641	10,647	8,735	580	39,748(c)	440	227,870	170,805†	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.

TABLE No. 23—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Rajasthan</i>									
Cotton lint ..	9,213£	2,231£	171£	43£	11,658£	19,967£	82,210£	83,939£	The whole State.
Cotton waste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Saurashtra</i>									
Cotton lint ..	33,613	11,076	275	..	44,964	104,206	88,222	201,916	The whole State.
Cotton waste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ajmer</i>									
Cotton lint ..	947£	195£	89£	5£	636£	694	7,690£	12,064£	..
Cotton waste ..	790	327£	130£	362£	1,609	..	3,025£	5,832£	The whole State.
<i>Bhopal</i>									
Cotton lint ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,293	2,560	The whole State.
Cotton waste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Kutch</i>									
Cotton lint ..	97	554	296	..	857	3,541	1,240	4,465	The whole State.
Cotton waste ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* For Variety-wise details see Statement II.

¶ Data relates to Udaipur, Jaipur, Kotah and Bikaner only.

£ Figures in running bales since the data have been taken from the weekly returns.

|| Data taken from the weekly returns.

‡ Data taken from last year's returns.

(a) Includes 3,145 bales not reported before.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

II Cotton Pressed in Madras for the Months of May, 1952 to August, 1952

[Bales of 392 lbs. each]

Variety of Cotton	Number of bales Pressed							
	During the month of May, 1952	During the month of June, 1952	During the month of July, 1952	During the month of August, 1952	During the months of May 1952 to August 1952 (Totals of Col. (2) to (5))	During the corresponding period last year	Since 1st February, 1952	During the corresponding period last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tinnevellics	5,818	2,798	1,020	525	10,161	23,508	12,690	24,533
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	8,369	7,448	7,748	9,555	33,120	23,226	44,682	26,996
Uganda	602	323	1,835	4,817	7,577	9,401	9,380	13,664
Karunganni	1,571	2,341	7,585	2,460	13,957	8,495	16,062	9,430
Northerns	1,189	1,581	2,018	756	5,544	5,258	7,451	6,807
Westerns	18,497	13,574	10,044	7,232	49,347	55,647	63,201	75,840
Mungari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocconadas	1,447	739	786	1,028	4,000	9,591	4,736	11,407
Total								
Cotton Lint	37,493	28,804	31,036	26,373	123,706	135,226	158,202	168,697
Cotton Waste	2,740	3,387	3,969	4,654	14,750	10,899	23,085	20,279

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Line	As Printed	As Desired
1	VIII	1	April, 1953	13	14	(Rs. per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)	(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each.)

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

The rainfall during the Summer or Premonsoon period (1st March to 31st May, 1953) was in excess of the normal in Tamilnad, normal in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Mysore and below normal elsewhere. In Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, however, there was no rainfall.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Madras, Punjab and Mysore where they were reported to have been adversely affected due to inadequacy of rainfall.

Summer jowar, sugarcane, tomatoes and chillies crops in Nasik and Ahmednagar districts of Bombay were reported to have been affected by insects or crop-diseases. Locust swarms caused slight damage to cotton, sugarcane and fodder crops in a few villages of Karnal district of Punjab and to fodder crops in some parts of Rajasthan.

Scarcity of water was reported from some parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore and Rajasthan.

During May, 1953 cattle diseases were reported from parts of Orissa, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Elsewhere the condition of cattle was satisfactory. Inadequacy of fodder supply was experienced in parts of Bombay, Punjab, West Bengal and Hyderabad.

Production of sugar in India during the 1952-53 season upto 22nd May, 1953 amounted to about 12.9 lakh tons as against 14.2 lakh tons in the corresponding period of 1951-52 season. The stocks of sugar on 22nd May, 1953 amounted to about 9.12 lakh tons as against 9.48 lakh tons on the same date last year.

Hoarding tendency on the part of the stockist traders and reluctance in selling large quantity of sugar by millowners in anticipation of better prices were reported to be main factors forcing a price advance. Thus, the price of sugar at Jullundur which was quoted at Rs. 30 on 2nd May increased to Rs. 32-8-0 per maund on the 30th May, 1953. At Hapur, however, during the same period the price declined from 32-4-0 to Rs. 32 per maund.

In view of the sudden rise of Rs. 2 to 3 per maund in sugar prices since April, 1953 at practically all the markets in India, the Government of India have warned the sugar industry that if prices continued to be high, they would be constrained to take necessary steps to maintain prices at a reasonable level.

Arrivals of gur at the Hapur market during May 1953 continued to be low due to the closure of gur manufacturing season. The total stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 21,000 maunds at the close of the month under review, as against 27,000 maunds towards the end of the previous month.

The gur markets during the month under review ruled from steady to firm. At Kanpur and Madras, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 16-7-0 and Rs. 18-2-0 per maund on 2nd May, 1953 advanced to Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 23-1-0 respectively on 30th May, 1953.

Preparation of land for the sowing of 1953-54 groundnut crop was progressing in the states of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of groundnuts into the Bombay market during the month of April, 1953 were of the order of 10,253 tons as against 8,892 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited a firm undertone during the first fortnight of May, 1953 due to heavy demand from Vanaspati interests and decline in floating stocks. During the second fortnight, however, the market turned easy on account of the Government's announcement of a cut in export quota of groundnut oil, the approaching rainy season and the restricted

buying enquiries from vanaspati interests. Thus, the Bombay market opened at Rs. 33-13-0 per maund and after touching the high level of Rs. 36-3-0 per maund on 16th May, 1953 closed at Rs. 34-8-0 per maund.

The oil-section of the Bombay market generally moved in sympathy with the seeds section. The price of groundnut oil at Bombay opened for the month at Rs. 69-4-0 per maund and having risen to Rs. 74-15-0 closed at Rs. 72-11-0 per maund.

Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the eleven months ending February, 1953 amounted to 9,134 and 64,890 tons as against 14,882 and 16,207 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

Harvesting of the 1952-53 linseed crop continued vigorously in certain parts of Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Threshing and winnowing operations of the crop were reported to have been completed in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

Arrivals of linseed into the Bombay market during April, 1953 were appreciably lower being 785 tons as against 2,441 tons during the corresponding month of the last year.

Linseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the major part of May, 1953 mainly due to reduction in the export duty on linseed and linseed oil and the consequent speculative buying activity. Towards the last week of the month under review, however, prices exhibited a tendency to decline on account of discouraging foreign advices for oil. Thus the prices of linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market opened at Rs. 22-12-0 and 21-5-0 per maund and closed for the month at Rs. 24-14-0 and 23-8-0 per maund respectively.

On the export side, an important development during the month has been the reduction of export duties on linseed from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25 per ton and on linseed oil from Rs. 200 to Rs. 50 per ton.

Total exports of linseed and linseed oil during the eleven months ending February, 1953 aggregated 68 and 26,803 tons as against 5,143 and 22,514 tons respectively in the comparable period of last year.

Preparation of land for the sowing of the 1953-54 castorseed crop was in progress in the States of Bombay, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed into the Bombay market during the month of April, 1953 aggregated 5,920 tons as against 6,026 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castorseed section of the Bombay market exhibited more or less a steady trend during the month of May, 1953. Thus, the price of castorseed at Bombay market opened at Rs. 22-4-0, it advanced to Rs. 23-2-0 per maund during the week ending 16th May and closed at Rs. 22-12-0 per maund.

Total exports of castorseed and castor oil during the eleven months ending February, 1953 amounted to 4,311 and 34,237 tons as against 1,064 and 20,707 tons respectively in the corresponding period of the last year.

According to the latest estimate framed by the International Cotton Advisory Committee world production of cotton during 1952-53 season is placed at 35.0 million bales of 478 lbs. each as against the post-war record production of 35.5 million bales during the 1951-52 season.

The latest available trade estimate puts the cotton production in India during 1952-53 season at 36.18 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 37.07 lakh bales for the previous season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during February, 1953 amounted to 26 thousand bales as against 190 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of the last year. Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of February, 1953 were of the order of 37 thousand bales whereas there were no exports during the corresponding month of the last year.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of February, 1953 amounted to 3.45 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.23 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks at the end of February, 1953 were 13.78 lakh bales as against 15.83 lakh bales on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Prices of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur in Madras opened at Rs. 389 and closed for the month at Rs. 372 per candy. At Sholapur, however, the market ruled steady and the price for Jarilla at Sholapur in Bombay opened and closed at Rs. 229 to 233 per candy respectively.

Prices of cotton (lint) at the Tirupur market in Madras ruled firm and opened at Rs. 850 to 971 and closed for the month at Rs. 850 to 980 per candy.

At the important world markets, prices of raw cotton showed a rising trend in the beginning of the month under review, but towards the end of the month they exhibited a downward tendency.

The Karachi cotton market remained steady and the price of 4F Punjab R.G. opened at Rs. 57-8-0 on 2nd May and closed at Rs. 57 per maund on 23rd May, 1953.

The production of both yarn and cloth in India during January, 1953 amounted to 131,294 thousand lbs. and 415,838 thousand yards as against 114,097 thousand lbs. and 344,591 thousand yards respectively in the comparable month of the last year.

During May, 1953, weather conditions in Assam were favourable for the jute crop and river level was above normal. In West Bengal and Orissa the weather continued to be hot and dry and caused poor seed germination and in certain parts sowings had to be suspended.

Total imports of raw jute during the 1952-53 season, i.e., from July, 1952 to April, 1953 amounted to 11,74,000 bales compared with 17,34,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous year. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres of India during April, 1953, amounted to 2,64,000 bales as against 3,80,000 bales during March, 1953 and 223,000 bales during April, 1952.

Total consumption of raw jute by I.J.M.A. Mills during the period July, 1952 to April, 1953 amounted to 43.63 lakh bales as against 47.49 lakh bales in the comparable period of last year.

Brisk business in jute goods coupled with expectations of shorter crop of raw jute this season, both in India and Pakistan, lent support to rising prices of raw jute. Dwindling imports into local bazzars helped prices to harden further. As a result, upto the third week of May, 1953, there was a continuous upward trend in prices. Thus the prices of Assam and Northern Variety jute opened at Rs. 23 and Rs. 24 on 2nd May, and closed for the month higher at Rs. 26 and Rs. 27 per maund respectively on 23rd May, 1953.

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market, during the second week of the month under review, showed a sharp increase, mainly in sympathy with loose jute market, over those prevailing in the earlier week. During the second fortnight of the month, the prices remained steady at the new levels. Thus the prices for Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings advanced from Rs. 150 and Rs. 135 on 2nd May, 1953 to Rs. 165 and Rs. 150 per bale on 23rd May, 1953.

In the mofussil markets prices of raw jute exhibited an all round upward trend and the prices of raw jute at Purnea in Bihar which were ruling at Rs. 17-11-0 on 30th April, 1953 advanced to Rs. 21-2-0 per maund on 23rd May, 1953.

Total production of jute goods in India during the period July 1952 to April 1953 aggregated to 746,200 tons as against 789,200 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Prices of jute goods during May, 1953 after opening steady, gradually advanced and touched new high levels towards the end of the month. Thus the prices of Hessian (100 yards) and of Sacking B. Twill (100 bags) increased from Rs. 41-8-0 and Rs. 92-6-0 on 2nd May to Rs. 43-14-0 and Rs. 104-4-0 respectively on the 30th May, 1953.

II.—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The rainfall during the Summer or Premonsoon period (1st March to 31st May, 1953) was in excess of the normal in Tamilnad, normal in Assam, sub-Himalayan, West Bengal, and Mysore and below normal elsewhere. In Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, however, there was no rainfall.

During May, 1953 threshing of Rabi crops, preparation of land for Kharif season and sowing of paddy, cotton, jute and other early kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Madras, Punjab, and Mysore. In parts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Malabar, East Godavari and Chingleput districts of Madras, unirrigated areas of Hissar, Simla and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab and Kolar, Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Mandya districts of Mysore, standing crops were reported to have been adversely affected due to inadequacy of rainfall.

It is reported that summer jowar, sugarcane, tomatoes and chillies in Nasik and Ahmednagar districts of Bombay were affected by insects or crop diseases. Hailstorm caused slight damage to standing crops in parts of Medak district of Hyderabad.

Locust swarms appeared in some parts of Punjab, U. P. and Rajasthan and caused slight damage to cotton, sugarcane and fodder crops in a few villages of Karnal district of Punjab and to fodder crops in some parts of Rajasthan.

Scarcity of water was reported from some parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Hyderabad, Mysore and Rajasthan.

During the month under review, cattle diseases were reported from Boudh district of Orissa, some parts of West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Elsewhere, the condition of cattle was satisfactory. Inadequacy of fodder supply was experienced in parts of Bombay, Punjab, West Bengal and Hyderabad.

III.—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) Sugar

Production of sugar in India during the 1952-53 season upto 22nd May, 1953 amounted to about 12.9 lakh tons, showing a decline of 1.3 lakh tons over the production of 14.2 lakh tons in the corresponding period of 1951-52 season. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd May, 1953 amounted to about 9.12 lakh tons as against 9.48 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released, on May 11, 1953, a further quantity of 1 lakh tons of sugar for sale by the factories in the open market, thus raising the progressive total of such releases for the 1952-53 season to 6.4 lakh tons.

Hoarding tendency on the part of the stockist traders and reluctance in selling large quantity of sugar by millowners in anticipation of better prices were reported to be main factors forcing a price advance. The table below gives weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain centres during May, 1953. The upward tendency in prices of sugar witnessed in the second fortnight of the previous month continued during the month of May, 1953, also, inspite of fresh releases of free sale quotas towards the end of the previous month and during the month under review.

(Rs. per maund.)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53	30-5-53
Hapur	32 4 0	32 2 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Kanpur	30 8 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	30 8 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	32 8 0
Calcutta	30 4 0	30 4 0	30 4 0	30 4 0	31 0 0
Nagpur	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Madras	32 2 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0
Bombay	32 5 0	34 9 0	34 6 0	34 4 0	34 4 0

In view of the sudden rise of Rs. 2 to 3 per maund in sugar prices since April, 1953 at practically all the markets in India, Government of India have warned the sugar industry that if prices continue to be high, they will be constrained to take necessary steps to maintain prices at a reasonable level. It will be recalled that while removing price and distribution control, the Government had announced that if there was any unreasonable rise in sugar prices, they would fix a statutory price corresponding to the minimum price of cane and arrange for its sale so that sugar may reach the consumer at a reasonable price.

Arrivals of gur at the Hapur market during May, 1953 continued to be low due to the closure of gur manufacturing season. The total stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 21,000 maunds at the close of the month under review, as against 27,000 maunds towards the end of the previous month.

The gur markets during the month under review ruled from steady to firm. At Kanpur and Madras, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 16-7-0 and Rs. 18-2-0 per maund on 2nd May, 1953, rose to Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 23-1-0 respectively on 30th May, 1953. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur at some important markets during May, 1953 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53	30-5-53
Hapur	18 6 0	18 0 0	17 12 0	18 4 0	18 14 0
Kanpur	16 7 0	19 8 0	16 14 0	17 12 0	21 5 0
Calcutta	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Madras	18 2 0	19 12 0	19 12 0	21 6 0	23 1 0
Bombay	20 0 0	19 8 0	20 8 0	21 0 0	21 4 0

(ii) Groundnut

Preparation of land for the sowings of 1953-54 crop was progressing in the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The condition of the standing crop in Madras State was reported to be generally fair.

Arrivals of groundnuts into the Bombay market during the month of April, 1953 were of the order of 10,253 tons as against 8,892 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited a firm undertone, during the first fortnight of the month of May, 1953 due to heavy demand from vanaspati interests and decline in floating stocks on account of smaller groundnut crop this season. The speculative activities were also a contributory factor to the rising trend in prices. During the second fortnight of the month under review, the market turned easy on Government's announcement to cut exports of groundnut oil. The approaching rainy season and restricted buying enquiries from vanaspati interests also contributed to the easy trend. Thus, the Bombay market opened at Rs. 33-13-0 per maund and after touching the high level of Rs. 36-3-0 per maund on 16th May, 1953, closed at Rs. 34-8-0 per maund. At Madras, the market ruled generally firm throughout the month under review, due to poor arrivals and good enquiries from Bombay and Andhra centres. Thus, the market closed for the month at Rs. 34-1-0 per maund or Rs. 3-1-0 per maund higher than the price at the beginning of the month.

The oil-section of the Bombay market generally moved in sympathy with seeds section. The price of groundnut oil at Bombay opened for the month at Rs. 69-4-0 per maund and having risen to Rs. 74-15-0 per maund, closed at Rs. 72-11-0 per maund. The closing quotation at Madras market was Rs. 71-9-0 per maund, as against the opening quotation of Rs. 68-7-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend of prices during the month.

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Weeks ending				
	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53	30-5-53
Groundnut Kernels—					
Bombay (Bold)	33 13 0	34 13 0	36 3 0	36 0 0	34 8 0
Madras (coromandel)	31 0 0	32 9 0	33 5 0	34 1 0	34 1 0
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	69 4 0	72 3 0	74 15 0	73 8 0	72 11 0
Madras	68 7 0	71 1 0	71 9 0	72 7 0	71 9 0

Exports of groundnut kernels during the month of February, 1953 were of the order of 1,310 tons, while in February, 1952, there were no exports. Exports of groundnut oil during February, 1953 were considerably higher at 8,590 tons as against 1,291 tons exported during the corresponding period of last year. The tables below show the exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Groundnuts.

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of February		Eleven months, April to February	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	860	250
Norway	..	..	1,293	854
Netherlands	..	..	70	1,929
France	..	..	400	..
Switzerland	..	..	6,922	..
Canada	..	1,310	1,748	5,578
Other countries	..	..	3,589	523
Total	..	1,310	14,882	9,134

Exports of Groundnut Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of February		Eleven months, April to February	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..
Germany, Western	..	2,749	1,644	8,249
Netherlands	..	192	500	2,585
Belgium	..	2,038	827	16,795
France	..	2,783	75	7,591
Italy	..	..	1,128	..
Burma	..	49	1,410	10,270
Algeria	1,291	..	4,682	5,603
Mauritius & Dependencies	..	..	..	198
Canada	..	..	..	1,432
Other countries	..	..	4,770	288
Total	1,291	8,590	16,207	64,890

Note.—Figures of exports of groundnut oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 243 gallons = 1 ton.

(iii) Linseed

Harvesting of the 1952-53 linseed crop continued vigorously in certain parts of Bihar, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Threshing and winnowing operations of the crop were reported to have been completed in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, while these operations were in progress in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Condition of the standing crop in Uttar Pradesh was generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of linseed into the Bombay market during April, 1953 were appreciably lower, being 785 tons as against 2,441 tons during the corresponding month of the last year.

Linseed section of the Bombay market ruled firm, during the major part of the month of May, 1953, mainly due to reduction in the export duty on linseed and linseed oil and the consequent speculative buying activity. Towards the last week of the month under review, prices, however, exhibited a tendency to decline on account of discouraging foreign advices for oil. Thus, linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 24-14-0 and Rs. 23-8-0 per maund as against the opening quotations, of Rs. 22-12-0 and Rs. 21-5-0 per maund respectively. The linseed oil section also moved in sympathy with the seeds section. At Calcutta also, the linseed, section ruled firm. While buyers were active, sellers remained somewhat reserved. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets in the country during May, 1953.

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Weeks ending				
	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53	30-5-53
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	22 12 0	23 8 0	24 13 0	25 4 0	24 14 0
Bombay (Small)	21 5 0	22 1 0	23 5 0	23 8 0	23 8 0
Calcutta (Small)	19 12 0	19 6 0	21 12 0	22 0 0	21 12 0
Kanpur (Bold)	20 12 0	21 0 0	22 0 0	24 4 0	24 10 0
Kanpur (Small)	18 12 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	22 4 0	22 12 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	45 9 0	45 9 0	49 4 0	52 14 0	51 7 0
Kanpur	45 0 0	45 0 0	49 0 0	46 0 0	52 0 0

On the export side, an important development during the month has been the reduction of export duties on linseed from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 25/- per ton and on linseed oil from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 50/- per ton. There were no exports of linseed during the months of February, 1953 and 1952. Exports of linseed oil during February, 1953 were appreciably lower at 1,245 tons compared with 2,508 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The tables below show the exports of linseed and linseed oil according to destinations.

Exports of Linseed

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of February		Eleven months, April to February	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
Japan	..	..	3,179	..
Australia	..	..	..	68
New Zealand	..	..	1,000	..
Other countries	..	..	964	..
Total	..	..	5,143	68

Exports of Linseed Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of February		Eleven months April to February	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	1,219	..	5,389	4,611
Italy	..	264	..	4,148
Australia	403	702	10,638	2,477
New Zealand	..	..	2,142	651
Other countries	886	279	4,345	14,916
Total	2,508	1,245	22,514	26,803

NOTE :—Figures of exports of linseed oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 242 gallons = 1 ton.

(iv) Castorseed

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1953-54 Castorseed crop was in progress in the States of Bombay, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed into the Bombay market during the month of April, 1953 aggregated to 5,920 tons, as against 6,026 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castorseed section of the Bombay market exhibited more or less a steady trend during the month of May, 1953, prices fluctuating within a narrow range. The price of Indian castor-oil was reported to be comparatively higher than the prices prevailing in other countries. Accordingly, there was a general feeling amongst the trade that no fresh export business in castor-oil could be possible, unless the export duty was reduced. The Bombay market opened at Rs. 22-4-0 per maund and the price advanced to Rs. 23-2-0 per maund, during the week ending 16th May, 1953. During the

later half of the month, however, the price ruled stationary at Rs. 22-12-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend in the prices of castor seed and oil at important markets :—

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Weeks ending				
	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53	30-5-53
Castor seed—					
Bombay (Small)	22 4 0	22 12 0	23 2 0	22 12 0	22 12 0
Madras (Salem)	21 7 0	20 7 0	20 7 0	20 15 0	21 7 0
Kanpur	20 12 0	20 0 0	20 5 0	20 5 0	20 10 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	20 0 0	19 12 0	N.R.	20 1 0	20 6 0
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	N.R.	51 12 8	52 14 4	58 0 6	52 2 6
Kanpur	52 0 0	50 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	52 0 0

N.R. :—Not available.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of February, 1953 and 1952. Exports of castor-oil during February, 1953 were appreciably higher at 4,947 tons as against only 1,856 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The tables below show the exports of castorseed and castor-oil according to destinations :

Exports of Castorseed

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of February		Eleven months, April to February	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	200	..
France	..	..	3	..
Japan	..	..	361	..
U.S.A.	..	..	500	4,311
Other countries	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1,064	4,311

Exports of Castor Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of February		Eleven months, April to February	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	558	1,597	8,998	6,866
Sweden	10	18	251	455
Germany, Western	647	21	352	70
Netherlands	..	10	1,818	1,190
Belgium	..	..	349	15
France	..	..	1,991	267
Pakistan, Western	..	..	116	103
Canada	4	..	79	350
U.S.A.	..	..	3,361	22,984
Australia	278	3,143	52	752
Other countries	266	106	1,809	1,185
Total	1,556	4,947	20,707	34,237

NOTE :—Figures of exports of castor-oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 233 gallons = 1 ton.

(v) Cotton

According to the latest estimates framed by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, world production of cotton during 1952-53 season is placed at 35.0 million bales of 478 lbs. each as against the post-war record production of 35.5 million bales during the 1951-52 season. As reported earlier, the share of the free world is put at 28.3 million bales as compared to 28.6 million bales in 1951-52. Thus, there does not appear to be any significant change in the volume and geographical distribution of cotton during the 1952-53 season.

According to the latest available trade estimate framed as per end of April, 1953, cotton production in India during 1952-53 season is expected at 36.18 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 37.07 lakh bales for the previous season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during February, 1953 amounted to 26 thousand bales as against 190 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of the last year. Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of February, 1953 were of the order of 37 thousand bales whereas there were no exports during the corresponding month of the last year.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of February, 1953 amounted to 3.45 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.23 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks at the end of the month of February, 1953 were lower than those at the end of corresponding month of the previous year. The table below gives the figures of consumption and stocks :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	February 1953	February 1952	28-2-53	29-2-52
Indian Cotton	2.82	2.28	11.26	12.83
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.04
Egyptian Cotton	0.13	0.15	0.45	0.38
Other Foreign Cotton	0.50	0.80	2.06	2.58
Total	3.45	3.23	13.78	15.83

The latest available information regarding arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during 1952-53 and 1951-52 seasons is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1952-53	1951-52
	(1st Sept., 1952 to 25th May, 1953)	(1st Sept., 1951 to 25th May, 1952)
Arrivals of Kapas in Bombay	1,453,575	1,482,888
Consumption of cotton by Bombay cotton mills	889,029	732,487
Stocks with exporters mills and balers in Bombay	595,772*	622,950*

*As on 25th May.

Prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur market during May, 1953 opened higher than the closing quotation of the last month. During the subsequent weeks, the prices did not exhibit violent fluctuations. At Sholapur, however, the market ruled steady. The following table shows the trend of prices during the month under review.

Kapas (Cotton unginned)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre variety	Madras Tirupur Cambodia 1st Grade	Bombay Sholapur Jarilla
2-5-53	389 0 0	229 0 0
9-5-53	383 0 0	233 0 0
16-5-53	389 0 0	229 0 0
23-5-53	392 0 0	229 0 0
30-5-53	372 0 0	229 0 0
		233 0 0

Prices of cotton (lint) at the Tirupur market ruled rather firm. At Bombay spot cotton market, the prices of Jarilla fine (new crop) pierced the ceiling of Rs. 820/-, during the second week, the price being higher by Rs. 40 compared with the ceiling.

Cotton (lint)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	Bombay Bombay Jarilla Fine
2-5-53	850 0 0	524 0 0	825 0 0
9-5-53	971 0 0	N.A.	(new)
16-5-53	850 0 0	N.A.	N.Q.
23-5-53	971 0 0	N.A.	850 0 0
30-5-53	850 0 0	N.A.	(new)
	975 0 0		860 0 0
	850 0 0		(new)
	980 0 0		
	850 0 0	834 0 0	N.A.
	980 0 0		

N.A.—Not available.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

At the important world markets, prices of raw cotton showed a rising trend in the beginning of the month under review. But towards the end of the month prices exhibited a downward tendency. The fluctuations, however, remained within narrow limits.

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The Karachi cotton market maintained a steady appearance during the month of May, 1953. The table below shows the trend of prices of 4F Punjab R.G. during that month :—

Karachi (4F Punjab R.G.)

Week ending	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per maund	Indian Currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each
2-5-53	57 8 0	789 0 0
9-5-53	57 0 0	782 0 0
16-5-53	57 0 0	782 0 0
23-5-53	57 0 0	782 0 0
30-5-53	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Prices of Middling 15/16" cotton at the New York market showed an upward trend upto the third week of the month under review. During the last week, prices fell down to 33.90 cents as compared to 34.50 cents in the previous week. The trend of prices at the New York cotton market is shown in the table below :—

New York (Middling)

	Cents per lb	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
7-5-53	N.A.	N.A.
14-5-53	34.30	1,281
21-5-53	34.50	1,288
28-5-53	33.90	1,266

N.A.—Not available.

The production of both yarn and cloth during January, 1953 was higher than in the corresponding month of the last year as will be seen from the following table :—

Production of Yarn and Cloth

	Yarn (‘000 lbs)	Cloth (‘000 lbs.)	(‘000 Yds.)
January, 1953	131,294	98,868	415,833
January, 1952	114,097	83,805	244,591

(vi) Jute

During May, 1953, weather conditions in Assam were favourable for the jute crop and river level was above normal. In West Bengal and Orissa the weather continued to be hot and dry and caused poor seed germination and in certain parts sowings had to be suspended.

Imports from Pakistan during April 1953 amounted to 36,600 bales as against 101,000 bales during March 1953 and 57,000 bales during April, 1952. Total imports during the 1952-53 season i.e. from July 1952 to April 1953 amounted to 11,74,000 bales compared with 17,34,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous year. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres of India during April, 1953 were of the order of 2,64,000 bales as against 3,80,000 bales during March 1953 and 223,000 bales during April, 1952.

Consumption of raw jute during April, 1953, by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was slightly higher than in March, 1953 but lower than in April, 1952. Total consumption during the period July 1952 to April 1953 was appreciably lower than that during the corresponding period of 1951-52 season. The figures of consumption are shown in the table below :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

Period	
April 1953	4.39
March 1953	4.38
April 1952	4.81
July 1952 to April 1953	43.63
July 1951 to April 1952	47.49

Brisk business in jute goods coupled with expectations of shorter crop of raw jute this season, both in India and Pakistan, lent support to rising prices of raw jute. Dwindling imports into local bazzars helped prices to harden further. As a result upto the third week of May, 1953, there was a continuous upward trend in prices. During the last week, however, prices remained steady and gains already achieved were held. The table below shows the trend of prices of Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

(Rs. per maund of 82.2/7 lbs.)

Variety	May/June Delivery			
	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53
Assam	23 0 0	24 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Northern	24 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
Western	21 0 0	21 8 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
Orissa	23 8 0	24 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0
Murshidabad	21 8 0	22 0 0	23 8 0	23 8 0
Dai. ee	24 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market, during the second week of the month under review, showed a sharp increase, mainly in sympathy with loose jute market, over those prevailing in the earlier week. During the latter half of the month, the prices remained more or less steady at the new levels. Price quotations for the pucca bales section are given below :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	May/June Delivery			
	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53
Mill Firsts	150 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0
Mill Lightnings	135 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Daisee (Long group)	135 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Indian N.C.	70 0 0	70 0 0	75 0 0	74 0 0

In the mofussil markets prices of raw jute exhibited an alround upward trend and remained above the parity of Calcutta prices. The typical off-season conditions prevailed with negligible imports. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :—

(Rs. per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. each)

Centre	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53
Purnea (Bihar)	17 11 0†	19 8 0	21 8 0	21 2 0
Nowgong (Assam)	15 10 0†	20 4 0	20 12 0	N.Q.
Kendrapara (Orissa)	18 0 0	18 4 0	N.Q.	20 12 0

†As on 30-4-1953.
N.Q.—Not quoted.

Production of jute goods during April 1953 was lower than in March 1953 and April 1952. Total production during the period July 1952 to April 1953 was lower than that during the corresponding period of the last year. The stocks at the end of April, 1953 were lower than in March 1953 but higher than in April, 1952. The following table will give the relevant figures :—

(In thousand tons)				
Period	Production of Hessian	Production of sacking	Total production of gunnies including hessian, sacking and others	Total stocks of gunnies at the end of the month
April 1953	32.2	39.8	74.3	137.4
March 1953	31.9	40.0	74.4	138.7
April 1952	24.5	54.8	81.7	116.4
July/April 1953	283.9	434.0	846.2	..
July/April 1952	263.7	501.9	789.2	..

R—Revised.

Prices of jute goods during May, 1953 after opening steady, gradually advanced and touched new high levels towards the end of the month. While the prices of Hessian (40"×10 oz.) rose from Rs. 41-8-0 to Rs. 43-14-0 per 100 yards, the rise in the prices of sacking (B-Twill) was more significant and rose from Rs. 92-6 to Rs. 104-4 per 100 bags. This rise in prices is attributable partly to the spur in raw jute prices caused by the expectations of short current crop, both in India and Pakistan and partly to the bullish tendency in the market, due to prospective business in hessian and rumour of immediate curtailment of sacking production. The table below shows the trend of prices of hessian and sacking at Calcutta :—

(In rupees)						
Variety	Unit	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53	30-5-53
Hessian	per 100 yards	41 8 0	42 12 0	43 0 0	42 12 0	43 14 0
Sacking B. Twill	per 100 bags	92 6 0	95 10 0	97 14 0	99 2 0	104 4 0

IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

19,872 tons of coal (mostly slack coal) were allocated by the Government of India to the States for agricultural purposes, during the month of April, 1953 as against 16,390 tons allocated, during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Allocations of other commodities were : 39,050 tons of cement during April to June 1953 and 25,000 tons of iron and steel during July to September 1953 as against the allocations of 72,000 tons of cement and 35,000 tons of iron and steel during the corresponding periods of 1952.

(ii) Irrigation

The progress of irrigation schemes during the months from July, 1952 to March, 1953, as furnished in the monthly progress reports received so far from 19 states viz., Assam, Bihar, Bombay,

Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, P.E.P.S.U., Rajasthan, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, was as follows:—

Name of Scheme	(Numbers)	
	Target* (July, 1952 to June, 1953)	Achievement (July, 1952 to March, 1953)
(a) Wells constructed or repaired	33,705	11,008
(b) Minor irrigation projects like dams, channels, ahars, pynes, bunds etc.	12,845	3,010
(c) Construction of irrigation tube-wells	2,552	480
(d) Water lifting appliances like rahats, pumps etc.	11,432	4,927
(e) Construction and repairs of tanks	838	1,211

*Relates to the 19 States mentioned above.

The completion of the Mudki-Golewala distributory, about 30 miles from Ferozepur, marks a notable achievement in the sphere of irrigation in Punjab. The distributory is expected to irrigate more than 200,000 acres of arid land in PEPSU and the Muktesar-Hissar area of Punjab. Till the completion of the Bhakra Dam, the project will work only in the 'Kharif' season, when enough water is available in the Sutlej; in the post-Bhakra stage, however, it will become perennial. The project is likely to give an additional yield of about 44 thousand tons of foodgrains a year.

(iii) Land Reclamation

On the basis of the monthly progress reports received from 15 states viz., Assam, Bihar, Bombay Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, P.E.P.S.U., Rajasthan, Coorg, and Delhi, the area reclaimed and mechanically cultivated by State tractors during the period July, 1952 to March, 1953, was 161,459 acres against the target of 506,258 acres for the agricultural year 1952-53.

(iv) Manures, Fertilizers and Seeds

The monthly progress reports received from 16 States viz., Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, and Vindhya Pradesh, showed a total distribution of 79,157 tons of ammonium sulphate, 9,911 tons of other chemical fertilizers like super phosphate etc., 13,947 tons of oilcakes, 488,083 tons of urban compost, 3,757 tons of green manure and 58,878 tons of improved cereal seeds during the period July, 1952 to March, 1953. * * * * *

(v) Plant protection

The locust invasion of India this year is reported to have begun on a much larger scale than in 1952 and breeding is also expected to start earlier. Swarms were seen in Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts in Punjab, Jasmargah in Kashmir State, Bankura and Nadia districts in West Bengal and Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan. More Swarms are likely to enter India from the West Pakistan side. Some damage to vegetable and fodder crops was reported from Punjab but since the harvest was over, the swarms could not cause much damage.

(vi) Land Policy and Legislation

West Bengal Estates Acquisition Bill, 1953, recently introduced in the State Assembly, has been referred to a Joint Select Committee. The Bill seeks to eliminate the interests of all Zamindars and other intermediaries by acquisition on payment of compensation. The intermediary, however, shall

be allowed to retain with him homesteads, tea gardens, orchards etc. Besides, the intermediary can retain agricultural land in his 'khas' possession, not exceeding 25 acres of two-crop land or land equivalent thereto and such non-agricultural land in his 'khas' possession, not exceeding 15 acres, as may be chosen by him. These lands will be held by him as a tenant of the State paying such rent as may be fixed by the State. The Bill provides that until further legislation, every 'raiyat' holding land under an intermediary shall hold the same directly under the State on the same terms and conditions as before the date of vesting. Compensation shall be paid to the outgoing intermediaries as a multiple of net income on a graded scale on slab system, the lower slabs multiplied by higher multiples. The Bill also provides for the payment of interim compensation, preparation of Records of Rights and for the commutation of crop rents into money rents.

The Bihar Land Reforms Bill, 1953, introduced in the State Assembly, in April, provides for the establishment of a Land Commission for the State. The functions of the Commission include, among others, planning, development and management of rural economy, redistribution of land in excess of the prescribed limit, introduction and promotion of cooperative farming, multi-purpose cooperatives and consolidation of holdings. The Commission will be a permanent body vested with all the powers necessary for carrying out its functions. The Commission will be the chief machinery for land management and will function through an economic Civil service especially trained for the purpose. The Bill provides that redistribution of land in excess of the maximum limit shall be in compact blocks and shall not disturb the integrity of the large-farms even though the rights in such farms shall be subject to the ceiling. After redistribution of land, the cultivator will get, under the provisions of the Bill, permanent and heritable rights of occupation and cultivation with no power to alienate, parcel out or sublet the land. Cooperative farming will be compulsory for those who are allotted land, under the redistribution scheme and voluntary for those who do not benefit by such re-distribution.

The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill, 1953, recently introduced in the State Legislative Assembly, seeks to confer proprietary rights in land on occupancy tenants on payment of compensation to the Landlords. The Bill also provides for the acquisition by the state of surplus lands in a holding in excess of the prescribed maximum limit on payment of compensation. It also seeks to confer security of tenure to the tenants and prescribe the maximum rent payable by them. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee who had suggested certain changes. The more important of the changes reported to have been suggested by the Committee are (i) that the occupancy tenant can surrender one-fourth of his holding to the landlord in lieu of compensation; (ii) the maximum limit to a holding shall be fixed in terms of land revenue instead of in acres and (iii) maximum rent shall be one-fourth of the crop, instead of one-third provided for in the Bill.

According to Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, the land collected for the Bhoodan Yajna upto 10th April, 1953 had reached a total of 11,51,667 acres, of which Bihar and U.P. account for 5,50,027 acres and 4,74,529 acres respectively.

(vii) Agricultural Finance

The Government of Bombay has liberalised the conditions of granting taccavi loans in the case of poor agriculturists who find it difficult to offer adequate security of land for such loans. In future, such agriculturists will be granted taccavi loans on joint bonds and on collateral or personal security of the borrowers, after the sanctioning authority is satisfied that applicants cannot offer adequate

security of land for loans required by them. However, only a small amount of loans, under the Agricultural Loans Act 1884, will be granted in this way. In the case of loans of bigger amounts under The Land Improvement Loans Act 1883 security of land will have to be offered, as heretofore.

Since the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act 1938 came into force on 22nd March, 1938 to 31st December, 1952, about 2.18 lakhs of cases have been disposed off in the courts and the debts of agriculturists which stood at Rs. 10.55 crores, have been reduced to Rs. 5.46 crores.

The Reserve Bank of India advances to State Cooperative Banks during March, 1953 came to Rs. 90.5 lakhs.

The Madhya Pradesh Government have increased the guarantee for loans to the State Cooperative Bank by the Reserve Bank from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 73 lakhs.

The Mysore Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1953 has been passed by both the houses of the Mysore Legislature and has been reserved by the Rajpramukh for the consideration of President under Art. 254(2) of the Constitution. The original Act covered such agriculturists whose total income from all sources did not exceed Rs. 1,600, of which at least Rs. 500 was derived from agriculture. The Amendment Bill, *inter alia*, raises these limits to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. This has been necessitated by the increase in the income of agricultural classes since the enactment of the amended Act in 1928.

(viii) Co-operation

The following points were made out in the resolutions passed by the 25th U. P. State Cooperative Conference held in February, 1953, to discuss the various aspects of cooperative movement in the State :—

1. In order to promote the growth of cooperative seed stores, the Government should (a) grant them a subsidy to the extent of 50 percent and a taccavi for the remaining amount for the construction of 200 seed store buildings per year and (b) give them the sole monopoly for distribution of the fertilisers and other allied products of the Sindri and the I.C.I.

2. For strengthening the cooperative banking structure of the State, it has been suggested that (i) special attention should be given by primary societies to the encouragement of thrift and savings through the issue of small denomination coupons and introduction of compulsory deposits in cash or kind; (ii) cooperative life, cattle, crop and general insurance societies may be started in the State and that Government should help such societies with subsidies; (iii) Central Cooperative banks should be reorganised on the basis of one bank per revenue district; they should raise their working capital and owned capital to the levels of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively, receive deposits of all kinds, issue drafts, collect cheques and bills etc., make advances against deposits and do other modern banking business; (iv) The U. P. Government should purchase shares of the U. P. Cooperative Bank worth at least Rs. 50 lakhs and the latter should strengthen the finances of central cooperative banks by purchasing their shares; (v) The trading cooperatives should not take up banking work and vice versa; (vi) Cooperative banks should be manned by duly qualified personnel.

3. In regard to the promotion of cooperative trading, it has been *inter alia* suggested that (a) the cooperatives should take up the construction of warehouses, for which purpose the Government may grant subsidy to the extent of 50 percent of the cost and an interest-free loan for the remaining amount and (b) Government should give to cooperatives sole agencies of all controlled commodities and entrust them with contracts for the construction of roads and canals, supply of goods to state and Central Governments and sale of the products of jail and cottage industries etc.

4. For the benefit of weavers' cooperative societies, it has been suggested that the mills should be prohibited from producing all types of towels, towelling cloth and furnishing fabrics.

5. For the development of cooperative farming, it has been suggested that the Government should help cooperative farming societies by (a) exempting them from Agricultural Income Tax, (b) giving grants, subsidies and low interest loans, (c) giving them preference in the grant of taccavi loans and (d) making available to them the facilities envisaged under section 316 of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

7. For improving cooperative administration in the State, it has been suggested that (a) instead of officials, non-officials should be chairmen of Apex as well as district cooperative banks, (b) audit be separated from administration, (c) those members of the Administrative Services who are deputed to Cooperative Department and whose services prove useful there, should not be transferred from that Department for at least five years and (d) more adequate arrangements be made for cooperative education and training in the State.

The Madras Government have enacted the Madras Warehouses Rules, 1953. The enactment includes detailed provisions regarding licencing of warehouses, duties of warehousemen, form of warehouse receipts, inspection and grading of goods and a chapter regarding appeals disputes and complaints.

(ix) Rural Development

The Government of India have recently sanctioned a National Extension Service Scheme which aims to cover 120,000 villages with a population of 8 crores during the period of the Five Year Plan. This scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 101 crores.

Under the scheme, an integration of the community development programme with that of extension work is sought, in order to organise comprehensive rural development work which will cover about one fourth of the rural population by 1955-56.

Out of 1200 blocks (each consisting of 100 villages), which are expected to be taken up during the three year period, 700 blocks comprising 70,000 villages and a population of about 4.62 crores will receive attention under the community programme, while 500 projects consisting of 50,000 villages and a population of about 3.30 crores will receive attention under national extension service.

This scheme will be carried out jointly by the Central and State Governments and will commence from October 2, 1953—exactly a year after the commencement of community development programme in the 55 project areas.

(x) Cottage Industries

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has prepared schemes for developing various village and cottage industries for 1953-54. The schemes include development of hand pounding of rice, soap making with indigenous oil, handmade paper, bee-keeping, palm-gur, gur and Khandsari,

leather, match and village oil industries. The Board has also provided for financial aid to needy industries, wherever possible. It is also reported that the Board has decided to make arrangements for the training of 40,000 people—25,000 in cottage industries and the rest in khadi industry.

(xi) General

The Manipur Government have started an Agricultural Training School, where two farmers from each tehsil in the State will undergo a refresher course for six months in the improved methods of cultivation and dairy farming. Scholarships will be given to 10 selected students.

In pursuance of the Government of India's decision to settle in the Andamans 100 families of displaced agriculturists from East Bengal, the first batch of 53 refugee families, consisting of 174 persons have reached Middle Andamans and started cultivation of 250 acres of land cleared by the Forest Department. Each family is to be given concessions in the form of (1) allotment of 5 acres of cleared land for paddy cultivation, (2) allotment of 5 acres of uncleared hilly land to be used as Homestead land for growing foods and vegetables and as pasture for cattle, and (3) grant of a recoverable loan upto Rs. 2,000 to meet expenditure on the construction of a hut, purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and manure, and maintenance, till the harvesting of the first crop.

V.—FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

BURMA

The Government of Burma has announced a ten year plan for a "new order" for the Burmese peasants, which includes free distribution of ten million acres of land to the landless peasants. This land is to be taken over from non-agricultural holders and distributed free to the peasants. Under the plan, two million acres of land is to be distributed in the current year through a land committee elected by the peasants themselves. Each family will be allocated, on an average, ten acres.

IRAQ

Majority of the population in Iraq is landless. While about 85 percent. of the land belongs to large proprietors, it is cultivated mostly by sharecroppers. Steps for redistribution of the land are being taken, under two major laws viz. the Dujaila Law of 1935 and the Law No. 43 of 1951 entitled the "Development of the Real Estate Domain Lands". The former provides for distribution of 30,000 hectares of state-owned land in Dujaila District in units of 25 hectares each. Under the law, No. 43 of 1951, 25,000 hectares are to be distributed in each district in units ranging from 5 to 100 hectares, according to the quality of the soil and location of the land. Under both the laws, for the first ten years, the land will be free of rent and other incidental charges. After a period of ten years, the settler will acquire full legal title to the land except that he may not sell or otherwise dispose it off, until he has completed a further period of ten years of continuous cultivation.

By the middle of 1951, over 1,000 farmers had been settled under the Dujaila Scheme. The law No. 43 of 1951 is expected to enable the settlement of about 5,000 farmers in each district*.

ITALY

The Regional Assembly of Sicily has passed a measure intended to promote and improve cotton growing in the Island. Landowners and framers who will undertake to sow exclusively the cotton seed allocated to them and to conform to the directions regarding cultivation methods, issued by the Agricultural Inspectorates, will henceforth be entitled to a bounty at the rate of 100 lire per kilogramme of seed actually sown by theme. The amount of the bounty will be increased by 20 per cent. in respect of agricultural cooperative societies and small farmers.

* * * * *

According to the Apiarists Congress held in Rome, the annual production of honey in Italy amounts to about 8,500 tons. The number of bee keepers is nearly 450,000. The capital invested is about lire 9,000 million and the average annual returns amount to some lire 2,500 million.

SYRIA

Over 60 percent of the land in Syria consists of medium and large-sized properties. Vast areas belong to the State and absentee ownership is widespread. A programme for land reforms has been undertaken and it provides for the redistribution of State lands. Land is to be offered for purchase on long and easy instalments. Individual acquisitions of land will be limited to 100 hectares in the Euphrates and Jezirah areas and 50 hectares elsewhere. The land will not be allowed to be sold or otherwise disposed off for fifteen years after purchase, and it will be mortgaged only through the State Agricultural Bank. To avoid the division of the land into uneconomically small units, co-operatives of 20 to 50 families will be set up, holding a total of 1,000 to 2,500 hectares. Should the State-owned land now under distribution, estimated at 300,000 hectares, prove insufficient, the Government may take over part of the larger estates held by private owners*.

* Based on U. N. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, March, 1953.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All India Final Estimate of Kharif Cereals, 1952-53.

All India Final Estimate of Sesamum, 1952-53.

All India third Estimate of Wheat, 1952-53.

Harvest-Season Prices, 1952-53.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Number and Area of Plantation Estates in India 1950-51

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during May 1953

(Between 30th April 1953 and 3rd June 1953 and from 1st March 1953 to 3rd June 1953)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 30-4-53 to 3-6-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-3-53 to 31-5-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	15.2	(+)2.1	28.5	(+)15
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	9.3	(-)2.0	13.0	(-)18
Gangetic West Bengal	2.1	(-)2.6	2.8	(-)62
Orissa	2.2	(-)1.2	2.5	(-)56
Chota Nagpur	1.5	(-)0.6	1.7	(-)56
Bihar	2.3	(-)0.3	2.9	(-)23
U. P. East	0.6	(-)0.2	0.7	(-)52
U. P. West	0.3	(-)0.4	0.8	(-)50
Punjab (Including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	0.2	(-)0.4	0.5	(-)68
Rajasthan West	0.4	(-)0.1	0.4	(-)46
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0.0	(-)0.5	0.4	(-)57
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0.4	(-)0.1	0.5	(-)45
Vindhya Pradesh	0.2	(-)0.2	0.3	(-)73
Madhya Pradesh East	0.3	(-)1.0	1.3	(-)57
Madhya Pradesh West	0.0	(-)0.6	0.5	(-)59
Gujarat	0.0	(-)0.2	0.0	(-)97
Saurashtra and Kutch	0.0	(-)0.3	0.0	(-)93
Konkan	0.0	(-)2.0	0.6	(-)79
Deccan (Deah)	0.1	(-)1.4	1.4	(-)45
Hyderabad North	0.0	(-)0.7	1.1	(-)25
Hyderabad South	0.1	(-)1.1	0.7	(-)72
Coastal Andhradesa	1.3	(-)0.4	1.3	(-)52
Rayalaseema	0.1	(-)1.6	0.8	(-)68
Tamilnad	1.4	(-)0.8	5.3	(+)23
Malabar and South Kanara	0.8	(-)7.0	3.2	(-)70
Mysore	2.0	(-)2.3	6.6	(+)7
Travancore-Cochin	2.1	(-)8.3	10.7	(+)136

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
 Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during June

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Sesamum	Tea
Bihar	Paddy, Groundnut and Castor	..
Bombay	Paddy, Cotton, Jowar and Groundnut	..
Madhya Pradesh	Paddy, Oilseeds, Jowar and Cotton	..
Madras	Paddy and Cotton	Cotton
Orissa	Paddy, Jowar and Cotton	..
Punjab	Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Jowar, Pulses, Cotton, Sann Hemp, Turmeric and Ginger.	Tobacco and Summer Vegetables
U.P.	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra and Turmeric	Paddy and Wheat
West Bengal	Paddy	..

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1950-51 and 1951-52

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1950-51 Partially Revised	1951-52 Final	1950-51 Partially Revised	1951-52 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,975	73,665††	20,295	20,741†
Jowar	38,419	39,144††	5,403	5,944†
Bajra	22,267	22,839††	2,549	2,299††
Maize	7,794	8,073††	1,701	2,021††
Ragi	5,444	5,399††	1,407	1,212†
Small Millets*	11,305	11,175	1,716	1,805
Wheat	24,134	23,235	6,374	5,768
Barley	7,701	7,800	2,341	2,136
Pulses—				
Gram	18,709	16,719	3,593	3,157
Other Pulses	28,465	28,550	4,685	4,581
Potato	592	614	1,630	1,701
Sugarcane	4,214	4,727	5,616†	5,895†
Ginger (Dry)	41	47††	15	15††
Pepper (Black)	197	202††	31	23††
Chillies (Dry)	1,464	1,425	345	347
Tobacco	902	764	263	225
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,130	11,798††	3,437 (b)	3,045††
Castorseed	1,378	1,428††	104	105††
Sesamum	5,629	5,731	453	441
Rape and Mustard	5,097	5,707	748	900
Linseed	3,447	3,298	361	309
Fibres—				
Cotton	14,556	16,213	2,971¶	3,134¶
Jute	1,454	1,951	3,301¶	4,678¶
Beverages**—				
Tea††	777	..	607,309@	..
Coffee	224	..	54,323@	..

* Figures Relate to non-reporting areas.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

(b) In terms of nuts in shell.

@ In lbs.

¶ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

** Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

†† Relates to calendar year 1950.

†† Partially Revised.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1952-53.

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	21-5-53	74,674	73,665	(+)1.4	23,424	20,741	(+)12.9
Jowar	Final	21-5-53	41,945	39,144	(+)7.2	6,038	5,944	(+)1.6
Bajra	Final	21-5-53	25,282	22,839	(+)10.7	2,922	2,299	(+)27.1
Maize	Final	21-5-53	8,796	8,073	(+)9.0	2,607	2,021	(+)29.1
Ragi	Final	21-5-53	5,368	5,399	(—)0.2	1,235	1,212	(+)1.9
Wheat	Third	3-6-53	22,733	22,484	(+)1.1	6,239	5,673	(+)10.0
Barley	Second	3-6-53	7,676	7,130	(+)7.7	2,177	1,738	(+)25.3
Pulses—								
Gram	First	22-3-53	15,938	16,241	(—)1.9	..	..	..
Tur (Arhar)	Second	13-3-53	5,476	5,500	(—)0.4	1,724	1,755	(—)1.8
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	8-1-53	11,957	11,828	(+)1.1	1,050	1,098	(—)4.4
Other Rabi Pulses	First	31-3-53	6,526	6,513	(+)0.2	..	..	..
Potato	First	12-3-53	497	511	(—)2.7	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	31-12-52	4,248	4,326	(—)1.8	5,035*	5,288*	(—)4.8
Ginger (dry)	Final	6-5-53	46	47	(—)1.0	14	15	(—)6.6
Pepper (Black)	Final	2-5-53	203	202	(+)0.6	22	23	(—)5.8
Tobacco	Second	30-4-53	743	750	(—)0.9	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	13-3-53	11,862	11,798	(+)0.5	2,894†	3,045†	(—)5.0
Sesamum	Supplementary	23-5-53	5,751	5,845	(—)1.6	451	438	(+)3.0
Rape & Mustard	Second	6-5-53	2,375	1,968	(+)19.4	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	2-6-53	2,453	2,417	(+)1.5	..	..	..
Castor	Final	16-4-53	1,349	1,428	(—)5.5	107	105	(+)1.9
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	29-4-53	15,030	15,126	(—)0.6	2,908¶	3,042¶	(—)4.4
Jute	Final	23-1-53	1,834	1,951	(—)6.0	4,698¶	4,678¶	(+)0.4
Musta	Final	31-1-53	401	N.A.	..	631¶	N.A.	..

* In terms of raw sugar (gur).

† Nuts in shell. ¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

¶ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

N.A. Not available.

TABLE NO. 4
All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Cereals, 1952-53
(Reporting and Non-Reporting areas)
Released in May, 1953
I—SUMMARY

Cereals	Area (Thousand acres)					Production (Thousand tons)						
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Dec- rease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3			1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Dec- rease (—) of col. 6 over col. 7				
			Absolute	Percent.				Absolute	Per cent			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				
Rice	74,674	73,665	(+)	1,009	(+)	1.4	23,424	20,741	(+)	2,683	(+)	12.9
Jowar	41,945	39,144	(+)	2,801	(+)	7.2	6,038	5,944	(+)	94	(+)	1.6
Bajra	25,282	22,839	(+)	2,443	(+)	10.7	2,922	2,299	(+)	623	(+)	27.1
Maize	8,796	8,073	(+)	723	(+)	9.0	2,607	2,021	(+)	586	(+)	29.0
Ragi	5,388	5,399	(—)	11	(—)	0.2	1,235	1,212	(+)	23	(+)	1.9
Total*	156,085	149,120	(+)	6,965	(+)	4.7	36,226	32,217	(+)	4,009	(+)	12.4

* Excludes data for Small Millets.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)					Production (Thousand tons)						
	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3		1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 6 over col. 7		1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 6 over col. 7	
	(Final Estimate)	(Partially Revised Estimate)	Absolute (4)	Per cent. (5)		(Partially Revised Estimate)	Absolute (8)	Per cent. (9)				
	(1)	(2)				(3)				(6)	(7)	(8)
Assam	3,979	4,217	(—)	238 (—)	5.6	1,556	1,517	(+)	39 (+)	2.6		
Bihar	15,844	15,286	(+)	238 (+)	3.7	4,156	3,203	(+)	953 (+)	29.8		
Bombay	21,471	20,851	(+)	620 (+)	3.0	2,795	2,807	(—)	12 (—)	0.4		
Madhya Pradesh	14,316	14,326	(—)	10 (—)	0.1	3,869	4,093	(—)	224 (—)	5.5		
Madras	18,859	19,167	(—)	308 (—)	1.6	6,142	6,220	(—)	78 (—)	1.3		
Orissa	9,981	9,834	(+)	147 (+)	1.5	3,163	2,180	(+)	983 (+)	45.1		
Punjab	4,113	3,613	(+)	500 (+)	13.8	1,155	543	(+)	612 (+)	112.7		
Uttar Pradesh	16,635	16,278	(+)	357 (+)	2.2	4,032	3,743	(+)	289 (+)	7.7		
West Bengal	10,344	9,624	(+)	720 (+)	7.5	3,990	3,514	(+)	476 (+)	13.4		
Hyderabad	12,438	10,899	(+)	1,539 (+)	14.1	1,555	1,555					
Jammu & Kashmir	793	793				274	274					
Madhya Bharat	4,476	4,094	(+)	382 (+)	9.3	476	333	(+)	143 (+)	42.4		
Mysore	3,020	3,078	(—)	58 (—)	1.9	436	548	(—)	112 (—)	20.4		
PEPSU	1,274	1,073	(+)	201 (+)	18.7	287	116	(+)	171 (+)	147.4		
Rajasthan	9,033	7,250	(+)	1,783 (+)	24.6	964	362	(+)	602 (+)	166.4		
Saurashtra	4,660	4,005	(+)	655 (+)	16.4	247	134	(+)	113 (+)	84.4		
Travancore-Cochin	1,073	1,073				403	403					
Ajmer	211	202	(+)	9 (+)	4.5	20	7	(+)	13 (+)	185.4		
Bhopal	247	205	(+)	42 (+)	20.5	58	37	(+)	21 (+)	56.4		
Bilaspur	57	57				16	10	(+)	6 (+)	60.4		
Coorg	94	93	(+)	1 (+)	1.1	42	42					
Delhi	78	76	(+)	2 (+)	2.6	11	11					
Himachal Pradesh	373	372	(+)	1 (+)	0.3	77	87	(—)	10 (—)	11.4		
Kutch	525	529	(—)	4 (—)	0.8	37	6	(+)	31 (+)	516.4		
Manipur	178	202	(—)	24 (—)	11.9	71	67	(+)	4 (+)	6.4		
Tripura	403	384	(+)	19 (+)	4.9	137	135	(+)	2 (+)	1.4		
Vindhya Pradesh	1,604	1,533	(+)	71 (+)	4.6	255	269	(—)	14 (—)	5.4		
The Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6	6				2	1	(+)	1 (+)	100.4		
Total*	156,085	149,120	(+)	6,965 (+)	4.7	36,226	32,217	(+)	4,009 (+)	12.4		

* Excludes data for small millets.

4-1—All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1952-53
(Reporting and Non-Reporting areas)
Released in May, 1953
I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	(Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	(Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent.
74,674,000	73,665,000(A)	(+) 1.4	23,424,000	20,741,000(A)	(+) 12.9

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

The increase in acreage under Rice crop during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Vindhya Pradesh and PEPSU and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset, to some extent, by the decreases recorded by some of the states, especially Hyderabad, Assam, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Manipur, due to inadequate moisture in the soil at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has, however, been recorded by almost all the Rice growing states, due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year. This increase in production has more than offset the decreases recorded by a few states especially Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh due to insufficient rainfall during the growing period. The crop was, however, reported to have been damaged by floods in Assam and West Bengal (Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar districts only) and by insect pests in parts of Assam, Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Vindhya Pradesh. The production estimates for 1951-52 and 1952-53, in respect of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bhopal and for 1952-53 in respect of Orissa are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

This estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas,' that is areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this estimate include merged territories of Bihar, non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh and Coorg, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur and account for an area of 1,768,000 acres and a production of 649,000 tons during 1952-53. The estimates for 'Reporting Areas' include for the first time information in respect of non-reporting pockets in Madhya Bharat, which in 1950-51 were included in the 'Non-Reporting Areas'. The estimates for 'Non-Reporting Areas' include for the first time information in respect of non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh, accounting for an area of 48,000 acres and a production of 11,000 tons during 1952-53.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of col. 5 over col. 6
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam—						
Autumn	947	975	(—) 28	268*	254	(+) 14
Winter	2,994	3,199	(—) 205	1,279*	1,253*	(+) 26
Summer	6	7	(—) 1	2	2	
Total	3,947	4,181	(—) 234	1,549	1,509	(+) 40

II—DETAILS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar—						
Autumn	1,308	1,320	(—) 12	181*	197*	(—) 16
Winter†	12,193	11,799	(+) 394	3,401*	2,514*	(+) 887
Summer	6	5	(+) 1	4	1	..
Total	13,507	13,124	(+) 383	3,583	2,712	(+) 871
Bombay—						
Autumn	3,125	2,976	(+) 149	939*	765*	(+) 174
Spring	20	19	(+) 1	7	6	(+) 1
Total	3,145	2,995	(+) 150	946	771	(+) 175
Madhya Pradesh‡	8,977	9,018	(—) 41	2,620*	2,617*	(+) 3
Madras—						
1st Crop	8,128	8,223	(—) 95	3,283	3,403	(—) 120
2nd Crop	1,788	1,738	(+) 50	722	685	(+) 37
3rd Crop	77	80	(—) 3	28	29	(—) 1
Total	9,993	10,041	(—) 48	4,033	4,117	(—) 84
Orissa—						
Autumn	1,299	1,299	..	289	289	..
Winter	8,230	8,084	(+) 146	2,777*	1,795**	(+) 982
Summer	35	34	(+) 1	8	7	(+) 1
Total	9,564	9,417	(+) 147	3,074	2,091	(+) 983
Punjab	556	513	(+) 43	219*	166*	(+) 53
Uttar Pradesh—						
Winter	8,826	8,610	(+) 216	1,845*	1,523*	(+) 322
Summer	19	17	(+) 2	5	2	(+) 3
Total	8,845	8,627	(+) 218	1,850	1,525	(+) 325
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,357	1,169	(+) 188	447*	300*	(+) 87
Winter	8,802	8,278	(+) 524	3,485*	3,103*	(+) 992
Summer	40	41	(—) 1	16	16	..
Total	10,199	9,488	(+) 711	3,948	3,479	(+) 469
Hyderabad	1,252	1,563	(—) 311	305	436	(—) 131
Jammu and Kashmir	394†	394	..	152*	152	..
Madhya Bharat	212	241	(—) 29	19	14	(+) 5
Mysore	736	757	(—) 22	194	239	(—) 45
P.E.P.S.U.	51	46	(+) 5	11	12	(—) 1
Rajasthan	187	133	(+) 34	45	10	(+) 35
Saurashtra	72	79	(—) 7	21	18	(+) 3
Travancore-Cochin	1,059	1,069	..	398	398	..
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	39	38	(+) 1	7*	8*	(+) 4
Bilaspur	10	11	(—) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Coorg§	89	89	..	41	41	..
Delhi	(a)	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	100	98	(+) 2	20	20	..
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	177	201	(—) 24	71	67	(+) 4

II—DETAILS—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura—						
Autumn	158	138	(+) 20	46	41	(+) 5
Winter	242	243	(—) 1	90	93	(—) 3
Summer	3	3	..	1	1	..
Total	403	384	(+) 19	137	135	(+) 2
Vindhya Pradesh	1,175	1,161	(+) 14	177	207	(—) 30
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	..	2	1	(+) 1
GRAND TOTAL	74,674	73,665	(+) 1,009	23,424	20,741	(+) 2,683

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

* Based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

† Includes an area of 90,000 acres and a production of 16,531 tons in respect of merged territories (non-reporting).

‡ Includes an area of 48,449 acres and a production of 10,701 tons in respect of non-reporting pockets.

§ Includes an area of 126 acres and a production of 25 tons in respect of non-reporting pockets.

|| 1951-52 estimates have been repeated.

|| Estimates relate to the Manipur Valley only.

** Production estimates for 1951-52 in respect of Orissa are based on the traditional method and as such are not strictly comparable with the estimates for 1952-53 based on Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

4.2—All-India Final Estimate of Jowar 1952-53

(Reporting and Non-Reporting areas)

Released in May, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
41,945,000	39,144,000 (A)	(+) 7.2	6,038,000	5,944,000 (A)	(+) 1.6

The Increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the jowar growing states and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Madras has, however, recorded some decrease in acreage, due to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Punjab, Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Kutch, due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the current year. This increase in production has more than offset the decreases recorded by some of the states, especially Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Bombay, due to inadequate rainfall during the growing period. In parts of Bombay the crop was reported to have been damaged by insect pests. The estimates of production of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. for both the years and of Punjab and Bhopal for 1952-53 are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

This estimate also includes information in respect of 'Non-Reporting Areas', that is areas for which Forecasts are not prepared. The Non-reporting areas for this estimate include merged territories of Bihar, Non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin, accounting for an area of 65,000 acres and a production of 8,000 tons. The estimates for 'Reporting Areas' include for the first time information in respect of Non-reporting pockets, in Madhya Bharat, which in 1950-51 were included in 'Non-reporting Areas'. The 'Non-Reporting Areas' include for the first time information in respect of Non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh, having under Jowar an area of 58,000 acres and a production of 5,000 tons.

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of col. 5 over col. 6
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar†	..	9	8	2	1	(+) 1
Bombay—						
Kharif	3,935	3,771	(+) 164	578*	637*	(—) 61
Rabi	7,004	7,326	(—) 322	512*	690*	(—) 178
Total	10,939	11,097	(—) 158	1,088	1,327	(—) 239
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif†	4,390	4,367	(+) 23	1,052*	1,292*	(—) 240
Rabi	512	509	(+) 3	108*	91*	(+) 17
Total	4,902	4,876	(+) 26	1,160	1,383	(—) 223
Madras—						
Kharif	3,921	4,180	(—) 259	827	872	(—) 45
Rabi	1,019	915	(+) 104	214	185	(+) 29
Total	4,940	5,095	(—) 155	1,041	1,057	(—) 16
Orissa	17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab	650	585	(+) 65	78*	39	(+) 39
Uttar Pradesh	2,471	2,388	(+) 83	679*	669*	(+) 10
West Bengal	7	8	(—) 1	2	3	(—) 1
Hyderabad—						
Kharif	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9,177	7,568	(+) 16,09	1,115	965	(+) 150
Jammu and Kashmir §	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Madhya Bharat.	3,273	2,929	(+) 344	348	223	(+) 125
Mysore	558	531	(+) 27	45	77	(—) 32
P.E.P.S.U.	118	81	(+) 37	8	3	(+) 5
Rajasthan	2,060	1,512	(+) 548	273	75	(+) 198
Saurashtra	1,992	1,743	(+) 249	71	30	(+) 41
Travancore-Cochin §	6	6	..	3	3	..
Ajmer	105	100	(+) 5	5	1	(+) 4
Bhopal	189	150	(+) 39	48*	32	(+) 16
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	30	31	(—) 1	3	4	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	165	140	(+) 25	7	(b)	(+) 7
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	334	276	(+) 58	59	49	(+) 10
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	41,945	39,144	(+) 2,801	6,038	5,944	(+) 94

(b) Less than 500 tons.

*Based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

†Includes an area of 200 acres and a production of 22 tons in respect of merged territories (non-reporting).

‡Includes an area of 57,843 acres and a production of 4,760 tons in respect of non-reporting pockets.

§1951-52 estimates repeated for 1952-53.

||In the case of Punjab and Bhopal production estimates for 1951-52 are based on traditional method and as such are not strictly comparable with the estimates for 1952-53 based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

4.3. All-India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1952-53.

(Reporting and Non-Reporting Areas)

Released in May, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (A) (tons)	Per cent
2,5,282,000	22,839,000 (A)	(+) 10.7	2,922,000	2,299,000	(+) 27.1

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all Bajra growing States and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Kutch have, however, recorded slight decreases in the current year's acreages due to inadequate moisture in the soil at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the Bajra growing States due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the current year. This increase in production has more than offset the decreases recorded by some of the States especially Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad due to adverse seasonal conditions during the growing period. Damage to the crop due to inadequate soil moisture and pest attacks has, however, been reported from parts of Bombay. The estimates of production of Bombay and U. P. for both the years and of Punjab and Pepsu for 1952-53 are based on the result of Random Sample Crop-Cutting experiments.

This estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas' that is areas for which Forecasts are not prepared. The Non-reporting areas for this estimate include Madhya Pradesh (Non-reporting pockets only), Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin having under Bajra and area of 30,000 acres and a production of 5,000 tons. The estimates of the 'Reporting Areas' include for the first time figures for the non-reporting pockets of Madhya Bharat, which in 1950-51 were included in the 'Non-Reporting Areas'.

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) col. 2 over col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of col. 5 over col. 6
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	..	23	9	5	1	(+) 4
Bombay	..	6,180	5,667	517*	459*	(+) 58
Madhya Pradesh†	..	94	92	15	17	(—) 2
Madras	..	2,382	2,457	475	481	(—) 6
Orissa	..	10	10	1	1	..
Punjab	..	2,129	1,775	396*	74@	(+) 322
Uttar Pradesh	..	2,729	2,764	611*	778*	(—) 167
West Bengal	..	1	1	(b)	(b)	..
Hyderabad	..	1,449	1,282	81	105	(—) 24
Jammu and Kashmir	..	28†	28	5‡	5	..
Madhya Bharat	..	436	391	59	47	(+) 12
Mysore	..	92	87	4	5	(—)

II.—DETAILS—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P.E.P.S.U.	.	925	770	(+)155	166*	39@ (+)127
Rajasthan	.	5,763	4,849	(+)914	390	187 (+)203
Saurashtra	.	2,593	2,182	(+)411	155	86 (+) 69
Travancore-Cochin	.	1†	1	..	(b)‡	(b) ..
Ajmer	.	32	33	(—) 1	3	1 (+) 2
Bhopal	.	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b) ..
Bilaspur	.	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	.	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	.	46	42	(+) 4	7	6 (+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	.	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b) ..
Kutch	.	360	389	(—) 29	30	6 (+) 24
Manipur	.	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	.	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	.	9	10	(—) 1	2	1 (+) 1
The Andam an and Nicobar Islands	.	..	..	..	..	..
Total	.	25,282	22,839	(+) 2,443	2,922	2,299 (+) 623

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

* Based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting Survey results.

† Includes an area of 1,132 acres and a production of 82 tons as the estimates of the crop grown in 'Non-Reporting' areas.

‡ 1951-52 estimates have been repeated.

@ In the case of Punjab and Pepsu production estimates for 1951-52 are based on Traditional method and as such are not strictly comparable with the estimates for 1952-53 based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting experiments

4.4 All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1952-53

(Reporting and Non-Reporting Areas)

Released in May 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
8,796,000	8,073,000(A)	(+)9.0	2,607,000	2,021,000 (A)	(+)29.0

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the maize growing states and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the maize growing states due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to the favourable climatic conditions during the current year. This increase in production has more than offset the decreases recorded by a few states especially Bombay and Himachal Pradesh due to insufficient rainfall during the growing period. The estimates of production of Bombay and U. P. for both the years and of Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan for 1952-53 are based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Experiments.

This estimate also includes information in respect of 'Non-Reporting Areas' that is areas for which Forecasts are not prepared. The Non-reporting areas in this estimate include Assam, merged territories of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh (Non-reporting pockets only), Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Tripura and account for an area of 413,000 acres and a production of 125,000 tons during 1952-53. The non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh have been included in this estimate for the first time and account for an area of 9,000 acres and a production of 1,000 tons during 1952-53.

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of col. (5) over col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	32	36	(—)4	7	8	(—)1
Bihar†	1,777	1,651	(+)126	460	395	(+)65
Bombay	515	426	(+)89	77*	103*	(—)26
Madhya Pradesh‡	308	305	(+)3	70	72	(—)2
Madras	38	40	(—)2	16	16	..
Orissa	86	86	..	15	15	..
Punjab	770	732	(+)38	461*	263	(+)198
Uttar Pradesh	2,126	2,036	(+)90	805*	682*	(+)123
West Bengal	113	103	(+)10	35	27	(+)8
Hyderabad	420	368	(+)52	38	35	(+)3
Jammu and Kashmir	370§	370	..	117§	117	..
Madhya Bharat	555	533	(+)22	50	49	(+)1
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
PEPSU	180	176	(+)4	102*	62	(+)40
Rajasthan	1,043	756	(+)287	256*	90	(+)166
Saurashtra	3	1	(+)2	(b)	(b)	..
Travancore-Cochin	1§	1	..	(b)§	(b)	..
Ajmer	74	69	(+)5	12	5	(+)7
Bhopal	19	17	(+)2	3	2	(+)1
Bilaspur	47	46	(+)1	14	9	(+)5
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	2	2	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	230	232	(—)2	51	58	(—)7
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	1§	1	..	(b)§	(b)	..
Tripura	(a)§	(a)	..	(b)§	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	86	86	..	17	12	(+)5
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,796	8,073	(+)723	2,607	2,021	(+)586

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

* Based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting Survey results.

† Includes an area of 200 acres and a production of 22 tons in respect of merged territories (Non-Reporting).

‡ Includes an area of 8,669 acres and a production of 613 tons in respect of 'Non-Reporting Areas'.

§ 1951-52 estimates repeated for 1952-53.

|| In the case of Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan production estimates for 1951-52 are based on traditional method and as such are not strictly comparable with the estimates for 1952-53 based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting Survey results.

4.5. All India Final Estimate of Ragi, 1952-53
(Reporting and Non-Reporting Areas)

Released in May, 1943

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
5,388,000	5,399,000 (A)	(—) 0.2	1,235,000	1,212,000 (A)	(+) 1.9

The decrease in acreage under Ragi crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Mysore and Madras and has been attributed to inadequate moisture in the soil at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the increases recorded by a few states especially Bihar, Bombay and Hyderabad due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

In spite of an overall decrease in acreage the production of the crop has recorded an increase during the current year which has been shared mainly by Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Hyderabad due to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. This increase in production has more than offset the decreases recorded by a few states especially Mysore and Himachal Pradesh due to insufficient rainfall towards the maturity of the crop.

This estimate also includes information in respect of 'Non-Reporting Areas' that is areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas in this estimate include merged territories of Bihar, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin (Travancore Unit only) and the non-reporting pockets in Coorg having under Ragi an area of 12,000 acres and a production of 2,000 tons during 1952-53.

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			(Production (Thousand tons))		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 5 over col. 6
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bihar†	.	528	494 (+)	34	106	94 (+) 12
Bombay	.	692	666 (+)	26	167	147 (+) 20
Madhya Pradesh	.	35	35	.	4	4
Madras	.	1,506	1,534 (—)	28	577	549 (+) 28
Orissa	.	304	304	.	70	70
Punjab	.	8	8	.	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	.	464	463 (+)	1	87	89 (—) 2
West Bengal	.	24	24	.	5	5
Hyderabad	.	140	118 (+)	22	16	14 (+) 2

II.—DETAILS—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir§	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Madhya Bharat	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mysore †	1,635	1,703	(—) 68	193	227 (—)	34
Pepsu	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rajasthan	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Saurashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.
Travancore-Cochin*	6	6	..	2	2	..
Ajmer	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bhopal	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bilaspur	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coorg‡	5	4	(+) 1	1	1	..
Delhi	.	.	.	.	.	.
Himachal Pradesh	41	40	(+) 1	6	9 (—)	3
Kutch	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manipur	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tripura	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vindhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	5,388	5,399 (—)	11	1,235	1212 (+)	23

† Includes an area of 500 acres and a production of 73 tons in respect of merged territories (Non-Reporting).

* Includes an area of 3,000 acres and a production of 1,000 tons in respect of Travancore Unit (Non-Reporting).

‡ Includes an area of 417 acres and a production of 66 tons in respect of non-reporting pockets.

§ Estimated.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

4.6. All India Supplementary (Final) Estimate of Sesamum, 1952-53

Released in May 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
5,751,000	5,845,000 (A)	(—) 1.6	451,000	438,000 (A)	(+) 3.0

Decrease in current year's acreage under Sesamum has mainly been shared by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed to deficient rainfall at the sowing time. Bombay, Hyderabad and Saurashtra have, however, reported some increase in acreage.

In spite of an over-all decrease in acreage there has been an increase in production of the Sesamum crop during 1952-53, which has mainly been shared by Rajasthan and Bombay. It is significant that despite a decrease in acreage in Rajasthan there has been an increase in production due to better climatic conditions at the ripening stage of the early sown crop. In Bombay, the increase is partly due to increased acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases registered mainly in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat due partly to corresponding decline in acreage and partly to deficient rainfall in October and November 1952 at the growing stage of the crop.

This Estimate includes information in respect of the Second Crop also in Madras, Hyderabad and Saurashtra besides the main crop included in the Final Estimate.

(A) Partially Revised Supplementary Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Supple- mentary Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Supple- mentary Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of col. (2) over col. (3)	1952-53 (Supple- mentary Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Supple- mentary Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of col. 5 over col. 6
(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bihar (excluding merged territories)	57	62	(-) 5	5	6	(-) 1
Bombay	337	294	(+) 43	26	19	(+) 7
Madhya Pradesh	498	502	(-) 4	34	40	(-) 6
Madras	721	714	(+) 7	78	78	..
Orissa	237	237	..	22	22	..
Punjab	61	56	(+) 5	6	6	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	206	253	(-) 47	15	22	(-) 7
Mixed	1,042	1,050	(-) 8	79	91	(-) 12
Total	1,248	1,303	(-) 55	94	113	(-) 19
West Bengal	13	14	(-) 1	3	3	..
Hyderabad	741	730	(+) 11	46	49	(-) 3
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	350	404	(-) 54	29	36	(-) 7
Mysore	52	55	(-) 3	4	5	(-) 1
PEPSU	5	4	(+) 1	1	1	..
Rajasthan	774	780	(-) 6	63	27	(+) 36
Saurashtra	281	273	(+) 8	8	5	(+) 3
Travancore-Cochin†	2	2	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	19	16	(+) 3	..	..	..
Bilaspur	1	1	..	1	1	..
Kutch	16	12	(+) 4	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	50	57	(-) 7	4	4	..
Tripura	10	10	..	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	277	318	(-) 41	26	22	(+) 4
Total	5,751	5,845†	(-) 94	451	438†	(+) 13

N.R. Not reported.

† Data relate to Trichur district only.

‡ Subject to further revision.

4-7. All India ~~Supplementary~~ (Final) Estimate of Linseed 1952-53

Released in May 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres) 2,453,000	Area (acres) 2,417,000 (A)	Per cent (+) 1.5

Increase in acreage under Linseed Crop has occurred only in Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed to good rains towards the middle of August to the end of November, 1952, when the crop was to be sown. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in Bihar, Hyderabad and Bhopal due to lack of adequate moisture in the soil from 1st week of September to the end of November, 1952, when the crop was to be sown.

The information given in this Estimate relates mostly to the period upto the middle or end of February, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the States.

This Estimate does not include the area sown to the crop in Madras and that under mixed crop in Uttar Pradesh which will be reported in the Final Estimate. Past experience shows that Final Estimate of acreage is about 33 percent. higher than the Second Estimate.

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1952-53 (Second Es- timate)	1951-52 (Ad- justed Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of col. 2 over col. 3
1	2	3	4
Assam	N. R.	N. R.	..
Bihar (excluding merged territories)	95	183	(-) 88
Bombay	47	54	(-) 7
Madhya Pradesh	1014	997	(+) 17
Madras*	..	..	..
Orissa	20	(A) 20	..
Punjab	25	22	(+) 3
Uttar Pradesh†	106	104	(+) 2
West Bengal	39	45	(-) 6
Hyderabad	371	399	(-) 28
Jammu and Kashmir	N. R.	N. R.	..
Madhya Bharat	296	294	(+) 2
Mysore, Ajmer and Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..
P. E. P. S. U.	1	1	..
Rajasthan	206	(A) 98	(+) 108
Bhopal	45	55	(-) 10
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	186	143	(+) 43
Total	2,453	2,417	(+) 36

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

N. R. Not reported.

† Data relate to pure crop only.

*Data will be reported in the final estimate only.

4-8. All India Third Estimate of Wheat, 1952-53

Released in June 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres) 22,733,000	Area (acres) 22,484,000	Percent. (+) 1.1	Production (tons) 6,239,000	Production (tons) 5,673,000	Per cent. (+) 10.0

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by major wheat growing state and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the decreases recorded by Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Himachal Pradesh, Bhopal and West Bengal due to inadequate rainfall at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has been recorded by almost all the wheat growing states due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the current year. This increase in production has more than offset the decreases reported by a few states especially Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Bilaspur due to scarcity of rainfall towards the maturity of the crop.

This estimate covers mostly the period up to the end of March, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Madhya Pradesh where the crop suffered due to prolonged drought during the growing period.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat crop. Past three years' experience shows that the Final Estimate of acreage is higher by about 4.8% than the Third Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Third Estimate)	1951-52 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of col. 2 over col. 3.	1952-53 (Third Estimate)	1951-52 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 5 over col. 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Bihar	1,065	(r)1,369	(—) 304	252	(r)250	(+) 2
Bombay	1,755	1,589	(+) 166	253	242	(+) 11
Madhya Pradesh	2,742	2,680	(+) 62	502	484	(+) 18
Madras	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Orissa	14	14	..	4	(r)4	..
Punjab	3,015	2,889	(+) 126	1,058	1,067	(—) 9
Uttar Pradesh	8,249	8,112	(+) 128	2,861	2,575	(+) 286
West Bengal	108	138	(—) 30	37	46	(—) 9
Hyderabad	503	459	(+) 44	41	41	..
Jammu and Kashmir	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Madhya Bharat	1,425	1,678	(—) 253	224	226	(—) 2
Mysore	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
P. E. P. S. U.	874	787	(+) 87	302	(r)243	(+) 59
Rajasthan	1,261	(r)1,095	(+) 166	360	(r)198	(+) 162
Saurashtra	194	139	(+) 55	63	40	(+) 23
Tr. Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	36	12	(+) 24	10	2	(+) 8
Bhopal	464	508	(—) 44	81	59	(+) 22
Bilaspur	44	39	(+) 5	2	8	(—) 6
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	57	52	(+) 5	16	15	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	211	267	(—) 56	36	52	(—) 16
Kutch	46	25	(+) 21	16	8	(+) 8
Manipur	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Tripura	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Vindhya Pradesh	678	631	(+) 47	121	113	(+) 8
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22,733	22,484	(+) 249	6,239	5,673	(+) 566

N. R.—Non-Reporting.

(r)—Adjusted Estimate.

(b)—Less than 500 tons.

4.9. All India Second Estimate of Barley, 1952-53

Released in June 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase(+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase(+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent.
7,676,000	7,130,000	(+) 7.7	2,177,000	1,738,000	(+) 25.3

The increase in acreage under Barley Crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, PEFSU and Ajmer as a result of favourable seasonal conditions. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh.

Increase in production has occurred in major barley-growing states and is due partly to increase in acreage and partly to adequate rainfall during the growing period.

This Estimate covers mostly the period up to the end of February or the beginning of March, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Barley Crop. Past three years' experience shows that the Final Estimate is about 6.0% higher than the Second Estimate acreage.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of col. 2 over col. 3.	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of col. 5 over col. 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	936	(r)550	(+) 386	187	(r)86	(+) 101
Bombay	22	22	..	5	5	..
Madhya Pradesh†	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Punjab	490	345	(+) 145	130	88	(+) 42
Uttar Pradesh	4,724	(r)4,902	(—) 178	1,481	(r)1,276	(+) 205
West Bengal	74	70	(+) 4	24	22	(+) 2
Hyderabad	15	19	(—) 4	2	3	(—) 1
Jammu and Kashmir	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Madhya Bharat	58	128	(—) 70	16	25	(—) 9
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. E. P. S. U.	210	(r)138	(+) 72	52	32	(+) 20
Rajasthan	733	(r)547	(+) 186	204	(r)127	(+) 77
Saurashtra	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tr. Cochin	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Ajmer	42	14	(+) 28	11	2	(+) 9
Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	18	13	(+) 5	2	1	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	53	70	(—) 17	9	15	(—) 6
Kutch	9	4	(+) 5	2	1	(+) 1
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	289	385	(—) 16	52	55	(—)
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,676	7,130	(+) 546	2,177	1,738	(+) 439

N. R.—Not Reporting.

(r)—Adjusted Estimate.

†—Estimates for Madhya Pradesh are not received till Final Estimate.

(b)—Less than 500 tons.

4-10—Production of Tea in Southern India

(lbs)

District	March.		January to March	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	1,128,026	2,653,743	4,475,653	5,641,217
Central Travancore	1,219,371	1,829,722	3,428,312	3,980,218
Coorg	19,501	25,726	49,861	51,846
Kanan-Devans	1,271,444	1,725,144	3,911,378	4,243,159
Madurai	16,071	102,600	141,209	200,932
Malabar	17,748	41,883	53,254	95,924
Mundakayam	155,900	250,285	424,635	472,221
Mysore	122,595	158,273	384,230	334,254
Nelliampathies	129,510	184,644	328,971	408,169
Nilgiris	1,597,166	1,883,414	3,349,992	3,290,655
Nilgiri Wynaad	440,531	686,706	1,330,399	1,619,400
South-Travancore	459,483	761,466	1,176,862	1,304,285
Tirunelvely	36,245	52,297	63,508	74,927
Wynaad	421,533	582,741	1,139,484	1,402,877
Total	7,026,064	10,938,644	20,257,748	23,120,081

* Includes revised figures for February 1953.

Source.—United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5.

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-53 to 27-5-53
	6-5-53	13-5-53	20-5-53	27-5-53	
Wheat	66,682	69,199	22,909	22,883	817,291*
Wheat Flour	..	3,900	..	13,865	37,528*
Rice	5,455	13,624	22,325	..	104,605*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millet	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	5,715	14,100	4,000	..	102,211
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total	77,852	99,923	49,234	36,748	1,061,935

* Revised figures.

TABLE NO. 6.

Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks.

(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I.I.S.T. Kanpur)

(Tons)

	1st fortnight of April*		2nd fortnight of April†		Progressive total from 1st November to 30th April‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
Opening Stocks§	9,27,216	7,95,081	8,99,639	8,29,260	..	..
Production	89,410	81,214	53,236	61,512	12,73,347	13,35,755
Despatches	60,088	46,299	73,163	43,911	7,66,323	5,74,584
Closing Stock§	9,56,538	8,29,996	8,79,762	8,46,861	..	..

* The reported stocks and despatches in the current fortnight are estimated to relate to 94.36 percent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 90.08 percent during the previous season.

† The reported stocks and despatches in the current fortnight are estimated to relate to 89.08 percent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 88.16 percent during the previous season.

‡ To-date figures of despatches and production do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.

§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

6.1 Price of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate.

March 1953

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 7 6	1 6 11	1 10 5	1 9 0	1 10 5
Minimum	1 3 0	1 4 9	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 3 0
Average	1 5 10	1 6 0	1 7 2	1 5 6	1 6 8

6.2 Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers.

March 1953

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 5 3	1 4 9	1 10 5	1 9 0	1 10 5
Minimum	1 3 0	1 3 7	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 3 0
Average	1 4 5	1 4 4	1 5 8	1 5 6	1 4 8

TABLE NO. 7.
COFFEE CURED
1952-53 Crop

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
February, 1953	37,106	10,825	10,195	58,126
March, 1953	23,103	11,266	31,565	70,934
April, 1953	17,914	10,882	26,995	55,791

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

7.1 Pool Stock and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1951-52 Crop

Particulars	Upto March 31, 1952				Upto April 31, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,114	4,127	6,320	18,561	8,129	4,130	6,319	18,578
Tenders against export Sales	1,600	300	300	2,200	1,600	300	300	2,200
Balance	23	19	118	160*	8	16	119	143†
To be tendered against export Sales.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* This includes a quantity of 941 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

† This includes a quantity of 279 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1952-53 Crop

Particulars								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	8,276	3,142	8,519	19,937	8,427	3,477	9,827	21,731
Tenders against auctions and allotments (Inclusive of driage)	1,229	333	333	1,895	2,389	665	864	3,918
Balance	7,047	2,809	8,186	18,042*	6,038	2,812	8,963	17,813†

* Includes a quantity of 941 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

† Includes a quantity of 279 tons sold for internal market, but not yet tendered.

7.2—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
21-4-53	Mysore	215 15 0	218 3 0	182 15 0	186 5 0	146 4 0	146 15 0
		to		to		to	
		220 11 0		192 3 0		148 11 0	
21-4-53	Mangalore	210 15 0	214 14 0	184 9 0	187 4 0	145 1 0	148 12 0
		to		to		to	
		222 1 0		195 5 0		151 1 0	..

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

Source				
	During the month of February 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1952 to February 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	344,029	386,175	2,873,555	3,445,800
U.K.	..	14,240	64	14,240
Turkey	..	..	969	..
Burma	..	57,344	437,856	329,793
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	15
Greece	..	..	2,251	..
Java	..	..	..	5,651
Total	344,029	463,410	3,314,685	3,795,499

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Weekly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

8-1.—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

Destination	During the month of February 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1952 to February 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	30,728	74,417	2,952,419	5,162,779
Yemen	..	..	87,985	11,000
Pakistan (Western)	..	128,243	1,282,877	2,184,070
U. K.	2,190,631	1,396,828	34,545,839	36,001,399
China	..	..	..	3,013,332
Egypt	..	..	2,006,103	2,792,565
Belgium	..	..	1,852,944	766,132
Sweden	118,594	190,977	834,385	1,606,099
Ceylon	..	..	757,911	1,153,548
Morocco	13,653	124,573	..	..
Hongkong	..	153,731	2,102,483	15,405,500
Netherlands	213,317	92,240	2,165,959	2,328,679
Denmark	..	..	9,829	268,939
Germany	..	..	488,935	80,809
Iceland	..	23,380	122,624	442,752
Italy	..	..	648,981	119,509
Kenya Colony	150,150	..	870,102	1,229,218
U.S.S.R.	..	..	3,640,633	7,581,733
Others	869,081	781,087	18,645,403	9,009,311
Total	3,586,134	2,965,476	73,015,412	89,187,374

* Exports from principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Weekly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			May, 53 (30-5-53)	April, 53 (25-4-53)	May, 52 (31-5-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Food grains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	13 9 0	12 12 0	13 0 0
	Chandausi		16 8 0	15 12 0	16 3 0
	Saugor		18 8 0	17 0 0	13 12 0
Jowar	Amraoti		11 2 0	10 3 0	10 6 0
Bajra	Chandausi		11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0
Gram	Abohar		15 10 0	15 4 0	14 3 0
Maize	Bahraich		11 8 0	11 0 0	13 2 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi	Desi	22 0 0	21 0 0	14 0 0 (O)
	Bombay		25 0 0	23 5 0	17 2 6
	Patna		23 0 0	20 8 0	17 0 0 (O)
	Delhi		21 0 0	21 0 0	18 0 0
	Patna		21 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0
	Bombay		27 10 0	25 9 0	31 1 0
	Madras		21 15 0	21 4 0	24 14 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Potatoes—				
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	6 0 0	4 12 0
	Calcutta	Lal	6 8 0	5 4 0
	Mettupalayam	U. P.	8 8 0	7 12 0
		Rasi	17 0 0	16 0 0
Sugar and Gur—				
Sugar	Bombay		34 4 0	34 6 0
	Calcutta		31 0 0	30 0 0
Gur	Hapur		18 14 0	18 8 0
	Madras	Lumps	23 1 0	18 2 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	21 4 0	19 0 0
Livestock Products—				
Milk	Delhi		22 0 0	22 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	220 0 0	215 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	209 0 0	200 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	212 0 0	212 0 0
Vanaspadi—				
Vanaspadi	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	11 8 3	11 8 3
Fish and Eggs—				
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish		
	Calcutta	Pomfret	51 6 10	82 4 7
		Prawns	56 9 2	72 0 0
		Rohtu	80 0 0	85 0 0
		Hilsa	75 0 0	75 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0	65 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	115 0 0	107 8 0
	Bombay		130 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		80 0 0	95 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—				
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		23 8 0	21 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	31 4 0	24 10 0
		Black	27 4 0	22 4 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	24 4 0	22 1 0
		Yellow	26 7 0	24 4 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	34 8 0	34 8 6
	Madras	Coromandel	34 1 0	30 3 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	24 14 0	23 14 0
		Brown Small	23 8 0	22 12 0
	Kanpur	Bold	24 10 0	20 12 0
		Small	22 12 0	18 13 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	22 12 0	24 1 0
	Madras	Salem	21 7 0	21 7 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		20 6 0	20 1 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37 2 0	34 6 0
		Black	35 2 0	32 14 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	13 15 0	13 4 0
	Abohar	Desi	15 0 0	14 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		66 0 0	60 0 0
	Bombay		N.A.	52 14 0
	Kanpur		65 0 0	55 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		72 11 0	70 14 0
	Madras		71 9 0	67 13 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		51 7 0	45 9 0
	Kanpur		52 0 0	43 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		52 2 6	53 10 0
	Kanpur		52 0 0	52 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		75 11 0	70 12 0
	Bombay		72 7 8	63 14 8
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		9 6 0	9 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8 12 0	7 12 0
	Bombay		8 15 11	8 8 3

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani Grade 1	316 0 0	311 0 0	238 3 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Deshi	534 0 0	524 0 0	390 10 3
	Bombay	Jarilla fine	815 0 0	820 0 0	
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	287 0 0	280 11 0	185 2 0
		Joria Yellow fine	N. Q.	N. Q.	154 4 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Firsts			
		Mill Indian	175 0 0	140 0 0	170 0 0
		Pakistan Middles	153 0 0	153 0 0	233 5 4
		Assam Middles	151 0 0	107 0 0	145 13 4
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Doonars			
		Dust	1 7 6	No Sale	No Sale
		Export			
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Clean black pekoe	No Sale	1 9 0	No Sale
		Plantation 'A'	229 0 0	231 0 0	259 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	268 0 0	267 0 0	267 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	225 0 0	282 0 0	260 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	30 0 0	29 0 0	23 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	19 4 0	18 6 0	18 6 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	85 0 0	83 0 0	54 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	431 4 0	386 0 0	323 4 3
Ginger	Alleppey	Garbled	62 7 0	58 12 3	51 6 9
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	441 0 0	470 0 0	878 12 6
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop			
		Grade 4	1 12 0	1 13 0	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A.IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	8 5 4	10 6 8	12 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	N.Q.	128 6 0	N.Q.
	Mangalore	Koka & Karigotu	N.Q.	66 2 0	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta		8 4 0	11 0 0	6 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers—					
(per ton)	(F.O.R. Main ports)	Sulphate of Ammonia	290 0 0	290 0 0	380 0 0
		Ammonium Phosphate (double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	356 0 0
		Triple Super Phosphate	290 0 0	290 0 0	440 0 0
		Nitro Phosphate	290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
		Urea	290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.

N. Q.—No Quotation.

(C)—Controlled rate.

N. A.—Not available.

9.1—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay		20 6 8(R)	1-5-53
	Kanpur		18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0	31-8-52
	Madras		18 3 2*	25-4-53
	Amritsar		11 2 0	1-4-53
	Kanpur	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	Aman	16 12 0	1-6-53
Barley	Kanpur		14 3 0	2-5-53

* Fair price shop rate.

(R) Retail.

TABLE NO. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur		30-5-53	13 6 0(c)	19 4 0(c)
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	30-5-53	20 0 0	28 12 9
	Mymensingh	Coarse	23-5-53	25 0 0	36 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		30-5-53	17 8 0	25 3 3
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	30-5-53	57 8 0	789 0 0*
		Sind N.T.			
		Sawgin	30-5-53	70 8 0	967 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sind N.T.	30-5-53	7 2 0	10 4 0
	Lyallpur	Popta			
Wool	Karachi	American	30-5-53	9 8 0	13 11 0
Jute	Karachi	Sind Yellow	20-5-53	135 0 0	194 6 3
	Mymensingh	Bottom	23-5-53	17 0 0	119 0 0*

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

(c) Controlled rate.

10-1—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 red winter	(60 lbs.)	29-4-53	218½ cents	14 4 3
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-5-53	266½ cents	17 6 0
		Minneapolis	No. 2 Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-5-53	248½ cents	16 3 9
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-5-53	210 cents	13 12 3†
	Australia		For shipment within I.W.A.*	480 lbs.	27-5-53	103s.	11 12 3
			For shipment outside I.W.A.*—in bulk	480 lbs.	27-5-53	135s 6d	15 7 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	24-5-53	161½ cents	11 5 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	24-5-53	121½ cents	9 15 9†
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan F.A.Q. 3 % shell (c. i. f.)	Ton	30-5-53	£ 95-0-0	28 14 3
Groundnut oil	European ports.		Indian c. & f. Bulk 3-5% c. & f. Chinese pure	Ton	23-5-53	£142-0-0	69 8 9
Linseed	European ports.		Indian c. & f. Bulk 3-5% c. & f. Chinese pure	Ton	30-5-53	£ 54-0-0 (nominal)	26 7 3
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian bulk (c. i. f.)	Ton	30-5-53	£ 106-0-0 (nominal)	51 11 9
Castor oil	European ports.		c. and f. Bombay firsts.	Ton	30-5-53	£155-0-0	75 14 9
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	28-5-53	33·90 cents	1,266 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	22-5-53	£ 98-0-0	233 5 3†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

‡ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-5-53. (Canada 2·76-7/16 to 2·76-9/16 dollar = 1£ sterling).

\$ F. O. B. sterling basis.

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				May 53 (30-5-53)	April 53 (25-4-53)	May 1952 (31-5-52)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona superior	Dozen	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	N.Q.	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 9
				to	to	
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	10 0 0	10 0 0	
				7 8 8	7 8 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	N.A.
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 1 9
	Calcutta		Seer	2 6 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 3
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 6
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 12 3
	Calcutta		Seer	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 7 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	N.A.
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—No quotation.

N.A. Not available.

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India.

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			May 53 (30-5-53)	April 53 (25-4-53)	May 52 (31-5-52)
Milk	Bombay		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta		0 14 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 9 3
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 9 3
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 13 3
	Calcutta		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		3 0 0	2 8 0	2 5 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 6
	Calcutta		1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

TABLE NO. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				May 53 (30-5-53)	April 53 (25-4-53)	May 52 (31-5-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 10 0	2 3 0	2 5 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 8 0	1 3 6	1 8 0
<i>Poultry—</i>						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 10 6	1 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 14 0	2 6 0	2 2 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0

TABLE NO. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				May 53 (30-5-53)	April 53 (25-4-53)	May 52 (31-5-52)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Manjipur	2nd lactation	Each	65 0 0 to 72 0 0	45 0 0 to 50 0 0	..
		2 seers of milk				
	Madras	Ongole (local)	Each	N. R.	335 0 0	250 0 0 to 325 0 0
		1st and 2nd calving (12 to 16 lbs. milk yield)				
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N. R.	200 0 0	200 0 0 to 400 0 0
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Manjipur	Murrah	Each	215 0 0 to 221 0 0	218 0 0 to 245 0 0	..
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N. R.	350 0 0	500 0 0 to 800 0 0
Bullocks	Bihar— Manjipur	teething	Each	152 0 0 to 165 0 0	150 0 0	..
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N. R.	400 0 0	600 0 0 to 800 0 0
						800 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	4-4-53	11-4-53	18-4-53	25-4-53	April 53	March 53	April 52
Food Articles	359.1	365.4	366.4	375.1	366.4	365.0	346.1
Industrial Raw Materials	445.4	438.5	454.2	457.6	448.8	453.1	433.5
Semi-manufactured Articles	350.1	349.7	351.0	355.8	351.8	349.8	338.3
Manufactured Articles	367.1	364.5	365.1	365.2	365.4	369.0	381.2
Miscellaneous	604.0	601.0	603.4	598.4	601.7	585.5	598.1
All Commodities	382.0	382.0	385.3	389.4	384.7	385.2	377.8

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries.

Year or month	India (Year ended August, 1939)	U.S.A. (1947-49)	Canada (1935-39)	U.K. (1920)	Australia (1948)
1947	297	..	164	..	..
1948	367	104	194	..	..
1949	381	99	199	230	112
1950	401	103	211	262	122
1951	439	115	240	326	163
1952	387	112	..	328	..
1952—March	378	112	231	333	178
1953—February	382	110	..	324	..
March	385	110	..	326	..
April	385	..	..	..	..

Sources.—1. For India, Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

2. For U.S.A., U.K., Australia, Records & Statistics Supplement to 'The Economist.'

3. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 17

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or Month	India* (1944)		U. S. A. (1935-39)	Canada (1935-39)	U. K. (June 17, 1947, (Jan. 15 1952)	
	Surat	Calcutta				
1945	94	104	139	133	170	..
1946	119	117	160	140	169	..
1947	145	147	194	160	101†	..
1948	168	144	210	196	108	..
1949	155	157	202	203	114	..
1950	146	170	204	211	123	..
1951	151	176	227	241	..	..
1952	136	148	232	..	..	105
1952—March	132	150	228	..	..	101
1953—February	133	139	..	..	..	110
—March	134	138	..	..	..	111

* Figures for the centres in India are unweighted retail price index numbers.

† This average is based on figures for the new index, beginning June. The average for the old index, based on figures for January—June 17, are 166 for retail food prices.

Sources.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., U.K. Records & Statistics, Supplement to 'The Economist'.

3. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 18

Unweighted Retail Price Index Numbers by Groups at 12 Selected Rural Centres

March, 1953

(Base 1944=100)

Centre	Cereals	All articles of food	Clothing	Miscellaneous
EASTERN ZONE—				
Bamra (Sambalpur-Orissa)	244	137	216	193
Maibang (Cachar-Assam)	149	129	..	100
Shankargarh (Allahabad-U. P.)	155	157	140	145
Sonaili (Purnea-Bihar)	181	176	199	310
NORTHERN ZONE—				
Multapi (Betul-Madhya Pradesh)	124	164	166	201
Nana (Jodhpur-Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..
Salamatpur (Raisen-Bhopal)	225	220	189	277
SOUTHERN ZONE—				
Krishna (Mahboobnagar-Hyderabad)	..	..	..	..
Lakh (Ahmednagar-Bombay)	374	184	138	137
Malur (Kolar-Mysore)	208	158	180	173
Muniguda (Koraput-Orissa)	204	214	177	198
Kudahi (Belgaum-Bombay)	181	161	122	191

TABLE NO. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Jan. 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	457	456	476
Srikakulam	Thettangi	495	486	518
West Godavari	Alamuru	455	453	434
Bellary	Madavaram	412	412	509
South Arcot	Puliyur	453	457	459
	Agaram	430	434	443
Tiruchirappalli	Thulayanatham	467	468	490
Mathurai	Erodu	403	403	457
	Gokilapuram	438	437	463
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	440	439	493
Malabar	Koduvalli	575	551	627
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	489	488	505
	Kunnathur	468	471	486

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August, 1939=100)

Year or Month	Bombay	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
1939	100	100	100	100
1940	107	111	110	100
1941	116	123	119	114
1942	150	181	185	136
1943	219	306	299	180
1944	226	314	267	207
1945	244	308	259	228
1946	246	328	285	239
1947	266	378	320	277
1948	288	471	372	315
1949	292	478	377	330
1950	298	434	372	332
1951	314	451	391	341
1952	321	441	380	337
1952—March	298	412	378	340
1953—February	334	459	380	358
—March	341	448	381	360

Sources.—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10
<i>Bihar</i>									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Dec., 1952.	8	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Dec., 1952.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Ranohi	Itki	Dec., 1952.	8	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Dec., 1952.	8	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
<i>Bombay</i>									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Jan., 1953.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	N.E.	1 8 0	0 12 0	N.E.
Dharwar	Hubli	Jan., 1953.	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Jan., 1953.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	Jan., 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	Jan., 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
<i>Orissa</i>									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	July, 1952.	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	July, 1952.	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkur	Neralekere	Feb., 1953	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Feb., 1953	9	2 8 0	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	1 4 0	..
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	March, 1953.	N.A.	1 8 0 to 3 6 0	1 2 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0	1 8 0 to 3 2 0	1 2 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	March, 1953.	N.A.	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
<i>Vindhya Pradesh</i>									
Rewa	Saman	S.p., 1952.	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
<i>Kutch</i>									
Phuj	Bhuj	Feb., 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0

N.E.—Not engaged.

21.1—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bihar</i>									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Dec., 1952.	8	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Dec., 1952.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	1 4 0	..	..
Ranohi	Itki	Dec., 1952.	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Dec., 1952.	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
<i>Bombay</i>									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Jan., 1953.	8	N.E.	1 8 0	N.E.	1 0 0 (c)	N.E.	N.E.
Dharwar	Hubli	Jan., 1953.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0 (c)	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Jan., 1953.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0 (d)	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Jan., 1953.	8	4 0 0	..	..	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Thana	Kalyan	Jan., 1953.	8	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	N.E.	..	8 0 0
<i>Orissa</i>									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	July, 1952.	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	July, 1952.	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkur	Neralekere	Feb., 1953.	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Feb., 1953.	9	2 8 0	1 4 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	..
<i>Kutch</i>									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Feb., 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 9 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
<i>Bilaspur</i>									
Bilaspur	Auhar Pargana Tiun.	Nov., 1952.	N.A.	11 4 0 (g)	11 4 0 (g)	9 0 0 (g)	..	..	..
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	March, 1953.	N.A.	..	..	..	1 8 0 to 3 0 0	1 0 0 to 1 13 0	1 0 0 to 1 13 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	Jan., 1953.	N.A.	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
<i>Vindhya Pradesh</i>									
Rewa	Saman	Sept., 1952.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

N.A.—Not available.

N.E.—Not engaged.

(c) Per animal per month.

(d) Daily earnings.

(g) Paid half yearly.

TABLE NO. 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for "All-Pakistan"

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(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		(Production) (tons.)	
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year
						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
<i>Cereals</i>							
Rice	Second	1952-53	14-1-53	22,157	21,487	..	..
Jowar	First	1952-53	15-12-52	1,203	1,040	..	..
Bajra	First	1952-53	18-12-52	2,205	2,194	..	..
Maize	First	1952-53	31-1-53	979	943	..	..
Wheat	Final	1951-52	6-9-52	10,219	10,832	3,060	3,953
Barley	Final	1951-52	8-7-52	532	571	137	161
<i>Pulses</i>							
Gram	Final	1951-52	..	2,406	2,813	492	743
Leguminosae	Second	1952-53	1-11-52	733	728	..	..
<i>Oilseeds</i>							
Sesamum	Second	1952-53	10-1-53	207	192	..	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1951-52	7-7-52	1,855	1,626	362	278
Linseed	First	1952-53	28-1-53	66	67	..	..
<i>Fibres</i>							
Cotton	Second	1952-53	31-10-52	3,193	3,070	..	..
Jute	Final	1952-53	17-11-52	1,907	1,779	6,823†	6,331†
Tes	Final	1952-53	27-10-52	83	82	54,000†	53,000†

† In lbs.

‡ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE NO. 23

HARVEST-SEASON PRICES, 1951-52

Prices of different agricultural commodities prevailing during a period of about two months after the arrival of the new harvest in the market in some of those places where the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India exist, are received in this Directorate. Simple arithmetic averages of these prices are then computed for each centre. In the past, such average prices have been published in this Journal under the title "Harvest Prices". The prices for 1951-52 given in the table below are a continuation of the same series. The nomenclature has, however, been changed from "Harvest Prices" to "Harvest-Season Prices" so as to describe the exact nature of these prices more precisely.

(In Rupees per Maund)

State	Centre	Harvesting period	Quality	Price
1	2	3	4	5
RICE UNHUSKED				
Assam	Dibrugarh	October to February	Sali	10 13 0
Bihar	Ranchi	September to November		16 0 0
Bombay	Thana	November	Kasnia	10 10 6
	Surat	January-February		14 1 0
	Bombay	January-February		14 1 0
Madhya Pradesh	Gondia	December		9 13 8
	Raipur	December		10 15 6
Madras	Bhimavaram	October to December	Sort I	8 14 0
			Sort II	8 6 0
	Kozhikode	August to October		12 0 0
	Kakinada	October to December		10 10 2
	Cuddalore	May-June		10 13 5
		January-February	Sort I	8 10 3
			Sort II	8 2 4
		May-June	Sort I	8 10 4
			Sort II	8 2 4
	Guntur	November-December		8 10 0
	Kumbakonam	October-November	Samba	8 4 11
			Nallore	8 4 11
			Samba.	
			White Sirumani	8 12 0
			Kuruvai	7 15 0
		February-March	Samba	9 2 9
			Sirumani	9 10 9
			Kuruvai	8 12 10
	Mangalore	January-February	Guddu	9 2 11
			Suggi	8 6 9
		April-May	Guddu	9 2 11
			Suggi	8 6 9
	Mathurai	September-October		10 9 10
	Nellore	February-March	Molakolu-kulu	9 1 7
Orissa	Berhampur	November-December	Fine	8 15 11
			Coarse	8 7 8
		April to July	Fine	8 11 5
			Coarse	8 3 3
U. P.	Bareilly	15th Sept. to 31st Oct.	Autumn	10 12 0
	Gorakhpur	15th Sept. to 31st Oct.	Autumn	16 3 0
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	15th Dec. to 31st Jan.	Winter	20 1 2
		3rd week of November to 3rd week of Jan.	Winter	20 11 9
RICE HUSKED				
Bihar	Bettiah	December to January		30 0 0
	Bhagalpur	First week of December to Mid January.		29 5 4
	Darbhangha	Mid. Dec. to January		24 4 7
	Gaya	November-December		30 10 8
	Muzaffarpur	December to January	Winter	30 0 7
	Purnea	August-September		33 0 0
	Ranchi	September to November		30 4 0
		December-January		25 12 0
	Sahibganj	First week of December to Mid. January		29 8 0
	Patna	December to January		36 6 3

TABLE NO. 23—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
RICE HUSKED				
Bombay	Surat	January		19 13 6
	Bombay	January		19 13 6
	Thana	November	Surti	19 5 5
		January	Kasnia	16 7 2
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	Mid Dec. to Jan.		12 8 0
	Gondia	Dec.-January		17 0 3
	Raipur	Mid. Dec. to Jan.		17 14 3
Madras	Bhimavaram	December-January	Sort I	13 9 9
		Mid. November-Jan.	Sort II	12 13 4
		Last Week of April to May	Sort I	13 9 9
			Sort II	12 15 7
	Kozhikode	September-October		18 1 7
		February-March		19 9 2
	Cuddalore	January-February	Sort I	12 13 9
			Sort II	12 1 7
		May-June	Sort I	12 13 3
			Sort II	12 1 7
	Guntur	November-December		12 3 3
	Kakinada	November-December		15 1 11
		May-June		15 9 6
	Kumbakonam	October-November	Samba	12 4 5
			Nellore	12 4 5
			Samba	
			White Sirumani	13 2 4
			Kuruvai	12 4 5
		February-March	Samba	13 14 2
			Sirumani	14 8 2
			Kuruvai	13 14 2
			Sort II	14 14 0
	Mathurai	September-October		17 8 1
	Visakhapatnam	Nov.-Dec.		
	Nellore	February-March	Molakolukulu	15 4 7
Orissa	Balasore	November-December	Fine	15 4 0
			Medium	14 3 0
			Coarse	13 6 0
	Berhampur	November-December	Fine	20 0 9
			Coarse	18 4 0
	Cuttack	September-October	Fine	15 3 9
		September-October	Medium	14 3 0
			Coarse	13 6 0
Punjab	Kaithal	September-November	Ordinary	16 0 0
			Bégami	17 11 0
			Basmati	24 8 0
			Hansraj	
			Parmal	21 12 0
U. P.	Azamgarh	3rd week of Nov. to end December	Fine	37 5 3
			Medium	32 12 0
			Coarse	26 0 0
	Bareilly	15th Sept. to 31st October	Autumn	36 8 0
		15th Dec. to 31st Jan.	Winter	28 0 0
	Gorakhpur	15th September to 31st October	Autumn	36 8 0
		15th December to 31st January	Winter	37 2 8
West Bengal	Burdwan	February		19 12 0
	Jalpaiguri	3rd week of November to 3rd week of January.		35 3 7
JOWAR				
Bombay	Ahmedabad	December-January		13 4 5
	Hubli	January-February	Rabi	10 6 1
	Jalgaon	January-February	Rabi	8 1 0
	Ahmednagar	March-April	Rabi	10 10 6
	Belgaum	February-April	Rabi	10 3 0
	Sholapur	March to April	Rabi	13 8 9

TABLE NO. 23—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Akola	20th December to February		11 10 1
	Nagpur	20th December to February		11 0 7
	Nandura	November to February		12 1 4
	Amraoti	December to March		11 13 2
	Yeotmal	January to March		9 14 9
Madras	Ballary	January-February	Tella	17 13 10
			Pacha	14 7 2
	Guntur	October-November		8 8 11
	Nandyal	November and February-March		9 2 10
	Pollachi	August		8 0 6
		November-December		8 0 6
	Tirupur	August		13 14 9
		November-December		13 14 3
	Coimbatore	February-March		16 10 3
U. P.	Jhansi	15th October to 15th December		10 4 0
	Kanpur	15th October to 15th December		10 3 10
Delhi	Delhi	November		7 12 0
BAJRA				
Bombay	Ahmednagar	15th September to end October		11 14 5
	Dhulia	November-December		11 5 0
	Nadiad	November-December		13 5 11
Madras	Guntur	November		8 4 11
	Pollachi	August to December		8 4 6
Punjab	Hansi	November		8 2 0
U.P.	Kanpur	18th October to 15th December		10 15 6
Delhi	Delhi	November		8 12 0
MAIZE				
Bihar	Monghyr	End of Sept. to Oct.		16 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	End of August to Mid. Nov.		18 1 10
	Sahibganj	August to Mid. Sept.		15 4 5
	Bhaghalpur	August-September		16 8 0
	Ranchi	June		17 0 0
Bombay	Godhra	November		10 4 7
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	November		10 4 9
	Jullundur	November		9 13 6
U. P.	Bulandshahr	October		13 0 0
	Gorakhpur	September to 15th Oct.		18 14 10
		June		16 0 0
	Hapur	September to 15th Oct.		15 2 5
	Hathras	Sept. to 15th October		15 0 0
RAGI				
Bihar	Ranchi	October		12 0 0
Madras	Anantapur	December-January		8 8 11
	Pollachi	August-September		7 12 6
WHEAT				
Bihar	Gaya	March-April		24 4 0
	Muzaffarpur	April-mid. May		23 6 8
	Monghyr	April		21 0 0
Bombay	Ahmedabad	March-April		24 11 11
	Ahmednagar	March-April		15 2 6
	Hubli	March-April		18 6 0
	Nasik	March-April		22 0 9
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Mid. April-May		15 13 9
	Harda	March-April		20 5 7
	Jubbulpore	April-Mid. May		12 13 10
	Nagpur	February-March		19 1 8
Punjab	Amritsar	April-May		13 3 0
	Hoshiarpur	Mid. May-end May		13 4 0
	Jullundur	Mid. May-end May		13 4 0
	Kaithal	22nd April to 31st May		14 12 0
	Ludhiana	May		13 2 0
	Abohar	May		12 13 0

TABLE NO. 23—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
WHEAT—contd.				
U.P.	Bareilly	15th April to 31st May		16 0 0
	Bulandshahr	15th April to 31st May		16 0 0
	Chandausi	15th April to 31st May		16 1 9
	Gorakhpur	15th April to 31st May		25 2 3
	Hapur	April-May		16 8 9
	Jhansi	15th April to 31st May		15 6 0
	Meerut	15th April to 31st May		16 0 0
	Saharanpur	15th April to 31st May		16 0 0
	Bahraich	April-May		16 0 0
	Sitapur	April-May		16 0 0
	Lakhimpur	April-May		18 0 0
BARLEY				
Bihar	Chapra	April		15 12 0
	Monghyr	March-April		13 0 0
	Muzaffarpur	April		15 2 0
Punjab	Abohar	15th April to 31st May		8 5 0
	Budhlada	15th April to 31st May		7 14 0
U. P.	Bulandshahr	15th April to 31st May		10 6 10
	Sitapur	May-June		11 1 9
	Gorakhpur	15th April to 31st May		14 15 6
	Hathras	15th April to 31st May		10 13 4
	Lakhimpur	May-June		10 14 3
	Kanpur	15th April to 31st May		9 8 0
	Baharaich	April-June		10 0 0
GRAM				
Bihar	Patna	April to 15th May		16 13 9
	Gaya	April-May		15 5 0
	Monghyr	March-April		14 0 0
Bombay	Godhra	March-April		13 1 10
	Nasik	March-April		14 6 4
Madhya Pradesh	Jubbulpore	7th April to 15th May		11 1 11
	Khandwa (Harda)	February to April		12 0 7
Punjab	Abohar	15th April to 31st May		12 0 0
	Budhlada	15th April to 31st May		12 0 0
	Kaithal	22nd April to 17th June		12 0 0
U. P.	Faizabad	15th April to 31st May		16 0 0
	Hathras	15th April to 31st May		12 0 0
	Jhansi	15th April to 31st May		12 12 0
	Kanpur	15th April to 31st May		13 0 0
	Sitapur	May		12 0 0
	Lakhimpur	May		12 1 7
Delhi	Delhi	1st May to 15th June		12 0 0
ARHAR				
Bihar	Chapra	April		12 6 0
Bombay	Sholapur	January-March		14 5 0
Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur	February-March		13 4 0
Orissa	Behampur	March-April		12 4 0
MASH				
Bombay	Sholapur	September-October		18 6 0
Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur	February-March		15 15 0
Orissa	Berhampur	March-April		12 12 10
Punjab	Hissar	April-May		20 0 0
MUNG				
Bombay	Sholapur	September-October		16 14 0
Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur	October-November		17 14 0
Orissa	Berhampur	March-April		12 4 0
Punjab	Hissar	April-May		19 2 0

TABLE NO. 23—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
MASUR				
Bihar	Monghyr	February-March		13 12 0
West Bengal	Calcutta	March-April		16 8 0
SESAMUM				
Bombay	Ahmedabad	December-January		33 8 8
	Godhra	December-January		30 2 2
Madhya Pradesh	Jubbulpore	20th December to 31st January		24 4 1
	Nagpur	20th December to 31st January		31 1 11
	Khandwa (Harda)	November-January		33 15 8
		April		24 0 9
Madras	Raipur	20th December to 31st January		25 1 3
	Kakinada	September		28 13 10
		June		27 11 9
	Cuddalore	September		34 2 10
	Tirupur	June		27 13 9
		July		31 12 0
	Visakhapatnam	September		29 1 10
		April-May		26 14 9
		October		29 13 11
Orissa	Kumbakonam	June		33 10 2
	Berhampur	June		22 0 1
		September-October		26 14 3
U. P.	Jhansi	Mid. December-January		31 0 0
		April-May		25 4 9
GROUND NUT				
Bombay	Hubli	November-January	Shelled	26 14 3
			Unshelled	19 11 8
	Jalgaon	December-January	Unshelled	21 10 11
	Dhulia	November-February	Unshelled	21 11 10
	Belgaum	Mid. November-February	Unshelled	18 10 6
Madhya Pradesh	Akola	15th November-15 Dec.	Unshelled	21 12 9
	Amraoti	15th November-15 Dec.	Unshelled	21 15 1
Madras	Anantapur	November-December	Unshelled	22 1 4
		April-June	Unshelled	14 1 10
	Bellary	January	Unshelled	20 6 3
			Shelled	27 10 8
	Cuddalore	August	Machine	29 15 11
			Shelled	
	Guntur	January	Shelled	27 10 8
			Unshelled	19 5 5
	Nandyal	January	Shelled	28 0 9
			Unshelled	20 6 1
	Pollachi	August-September	Unshelled	15 2 5
	Tanjore	January	Shelled	27 8 9
			Unshelled	20 9 8
	Vellore	November-December	Unshelled	14 13 3
	Adoni	January	Shelled	27 14 4
			Unshelled	20 6 1
	Visakhapatnam	January		18 15 0
Orissa	Berhampur	October-November	Shelled	30 3 5
			Unshelled	23 13 1
LINSEED				
Bihar	Bhagalpur	7th March to 8th April		14 13 9
	Chapra	April		16 8 0
	Gaya	March-April		17 11 6
	Muzaffarpur	April-Mid May		14 6 0
	Patna	March-Mid May		17 1 10
Madhya Pradesh	Jubbulpore	15th April to 13th May		14 4 7
	Nagpur	15th April to 13th May		18 9 1
	Raipur	15th January to 15th April		19 7 8
U. P.	Gorakhpur	15th April to 31st May		14 11 8
	Kanpur	15th April to 31st May		17 11 5
	Bahraich	April-May		14 12 0

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
RAPE & MUSTARD SEED				
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	March-April	Rape Seed	13 3 3
			Mustard seed	16 6 5
U. P.	Hathras	15th April to 31st May		15 1 4
	Gorakhpur	April-May	Rapeseed	15 6 8
	Bahraich	April-May	Rapeseed	14 14 0
	Kanpur	15th April to 31st May	Rapeseed	15 12 7
			Mustard seed	17 6 10
CASTORSEED				
Bombay	Ahmedabad	February-April		19 13 1
Madras	Nandyal	February-March		22 14 9
RAW SUGAR OR GUR				
Bihar	Patna	Mid. January-March		14 14 8
		April-May		12 5 8
	Muzaffarpur	Mid. January-May		14 6 7
Bombay	Ahmednagar	February-April	1st	13 9 0
	Poona	February-April	1st	15 6 9
			2nd	12 14 9
Madras	Bellary	March-May		11 1 11
	Cuddalore	March-May		13 0 7
	Hospet	March-May	1st	10 10 6
			2nd	9 10 10
	Kakinada	March-May	1st	8 11 9
			2nd	7 1 3
Punjab	Tirupur	March-May		11 2 3
	Jullundur	15th November-15th March		14 5 2
U.P.	Bulandshahr	November-January		14 12 4
	Gorakhpur	January-March		17 6 2
	Hapur	January-March		10 3 10
	Meerut	January-March		10 12 11
	Lakhimpur	January-March		12 9 4
	Sitapur	January-March		10 15 4
	Saharanpur	15th Nov.—31st March		12 0 5
COTTON				
Bombay	Dhulia	December-April	Khandesh	80 8 0
			Jarilla—Lint	
	Jalgaon	December-January	Jarilla Kapas	35 10 3
		March-April	Do.	27 3 3
	Ahmedabad	February-April	Cotton—Lint	70 11 9
	Belgaum	March-May	Jayadhara—Lint	63 13 0
	Brosach	February-April	Kapas	34 0 9
	Hubli	March-April	Jayadhara—Lint	70 7 6
			Laxmi—Lint	75 11 3
Madhya Pradesh	Akola	December—February	Cotton—Lint	85 4 6
	Amraoti	November-April	Cotton—Lint	81 0 3
	Khandwa	November-January	Cotton—Lint	88 12 9
	Nagpur	December—February	Cotton—Lint	79 13 6
	Nandura	November—February	Jarilla Kapas	32 0 9
	Wardha	November—February	C. P. No. 1—	30 9 6
			Razia Kapas	
	Ycetmal	November—February	Jarilla—Lint	85 3 6
			Deshi—Lint	82 13 3

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Madras	Mathurai	April-May	Combodia Lint
			Kurangani Lint
			Combodia Kapas
			Kurangani
			Kapas
	Salem	September	Combodia Lint
		May-June	Combodia Lint
	Tuticorin	April-June	
	Tirupur	September	Combodia—Lint
			Kurangani—Lint
			Nadan—Lint
		May-June	Combodia—Lint
			Karungani—Lint
	Adoni	April-May	W. Mangari—Lint
			W. Farm—Lint
	Guntur	April-May	Kapas
			Lint
	Nandyal	April-May	Farm No. 14—Lint
			Umri—Lint
			W. Northerns
			R. Northerns—Lint
			Mangari—Lint
Punjab	Amritsar	November-December	Kapas Deshi
			Kapas
			American
			Cotton—Deshi
			Cotton—Lint
			American—Lint
	Amritsar	October—February	Cotton—Lint
	Budhlada	3rd week of October	Deshi—Lint
		1st week of Dec.	
U. P.	Kanpur	October—December	Cotton—Lint
	Hathras	October—December	Kapas
			Cotton—Lint
JUTE			
Bihar	Forbesganj	September	
	Kasihar	September	
	Purnea	September	
Orissa	Cuttack	October	
West Bengal	Calcutta	August	
			Assam Bottom
			Assam Middle
TOBACCO			
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Mid March—End May	Deshi
			Virginia
Bomay	Belgaum	March-April	Pandharpuri
			Akol
	Nadiad	March-April	Bidi
Madras	Guntur	April	Virginia
			Graded
			Virginia
			Ungraded
			Local Graded
			Local ungraded
U. P.	Farukhabad	April-May	Hukka

23.1.—Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton Pressed in India during the months September, 1952 to December, 1952 (from 1st September 1952 to 26th December, 1952) and during period 1st September, 1952 up to the last Friday (i.e. 26th December, 1952) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(In bales of 392 lbs. each)

[illegible]

†Excludes the Konkan and the Port Block (Thane, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay) where Cotton Pressed is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste. The figures for this block are as under:—

Cotton Lint	8,921	6,713	9,916	10,299	35,849	20,739	20,739
Cotton Waste	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

23.1.—Monthly Cotton Press Returns—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh									
1. Jabalpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jabalpur, Saugor and Damoh.
2. Nerbudda	.	.	287	3,088	3,375	1,866	3,375	1,866	Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	.	.	2,655	17,217	19,782	16,301	19,872	16,301	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	.	5	4,397	12,455	16,857	35,660	16,857	35,660	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, and Bhandara.
5. Satpura	.	.	.	255	255	151	255	151	Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla & Seoni.
6. Chattisgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.
7. Berar	.	1,097	36,087	95,097	132,281	235,178	132,281	235,178	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana & Yectmal.
Total Madhya Pradesh—									
Cotton lint	.	1,102	43,426	128,112	172,640	289,156	172,640	289,156	
Cotton waste	.	819	766	599	2,184	1,086	2,184	1,086	
Madrass									
Cotton Lint	10,248	10,271	6,451	7,134	34,104	50,965	34,104	50,965	
Cotton waste	4,574	5,408	4,749	5,369	20,100	13,410	20,100	13,410	The whole State.
Punjab									
1. Ambala	.	190	3,385	10,928	14,503	15,103	14,503	15,130	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal & Ambala.
2. Jullundur	.	.	865	4,725	5,590	5,790	5,590	5,790	Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
3. Amritsar	.	161	4,185	4,956	9,312	12,097	9,312	12,097	Amritsar, Gurdaspur, & Kangra.
4. Ferozepur	.	1,060	20,028	36,027	57,115	45,630	57,115	45,630	Ferozepore.
Total Punjab—									
Cotton lint	.	.	1,411	28,463	56,646	86,520	78,630	86,520	78,630
Cotton waste	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	2	.
Uttar Pradesh									
1. Upper Doab	.	.	.	.	.	177	.	177	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	.	.	.	122	122	644	122	644	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundhal Khand.	.	20	14	.	34	.	34	.	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
4. Rohil Khand	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pillibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
5. Rest of the State	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Basti, Gonda, Bahrach, Khari, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh, Mirzapur, Banaras, Jampur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh Ballia, & Gorakhpur.
Total U. P.—									
Cotton lint	.	20	14	122	156	821	122	821	
Cotton waste	.	1,295	871	671	2,837	3,964	671	3,964	

23.1.—Monthly Cotton Press Returns—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>West Bengal</i>										
Cotton lint		231	177	272	173	793	268	793	268	The whole State.
Cotton waste		578	609	362	421	1,970	292	1,970	292	
<i>Hyderabad*</i>										
Cotton lint		2,385	761	11,144	58,040	72,330	102,923	72,330	102,923	The whole State.
Cotton waste		..	344	98	..	442	..	442	..	
<i>Madhya Bharat</i>										
Cotton lint		50,163	..	3,699	34,353	88,215	22,379	88,215	22,379	The whole State.
Cotton waste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Mysore†</i>										
Cotton lint		1,193	217	282	2	1,694	633	1,694	633	The whole State.
Cotton waste		302	378	472	367	1,519	218	1,519	218	
<i>P. E. P. S. U.</i>										
Cotton lint		..	..	30,946	50,582	81,537	67,551	81,537	67,551	The whole State.
Cotton waste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Rajasthan*</i>										
Cotton lint		..	180	6,427	21,676	28,283	17,698	21,676	17,698	The whole State.
Cotton waste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Saurashtra</i>										
Cotton lint		129	..	1,189	5,404	6,722	2,399	6,722	2,399	The whole State.
Cotton waste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Ajmer*</i>										
Cotton lint		..	26	1,686	3,766	5,478	1,650	5,478	1,650	The whole State.
Cotton waste		136	600	316	..	1,180	794	1,180	794	
<i>Bhopal</i>										
Cotton lint		..	..	..	(a)	(a)	1,265§	(a)	1,265§	The whole State.
Cotton waste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Kutch</i>										
Cotton lint		..	516	..	..	516	383	516	383	The whole State.
Cotton waste		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

† Data taken from the Weekly Returns.

* Figures in running bales since the data have been taken from the weekly Returns.

† For variety wise details. See Statement II.

§ Data taken from last year returns.

Cotton Pressed in Madras during the Month Sept. 1952 to Dec. 1952

(In bales of 392 lbs. ea

Variety of Cotton	Number of bales pressed						Since 1st Febr. ary, 1952	Duri th the corres pondi period of th last y
	During the month of Sept., 1952	During the month of Oct., 1952	During the month of Nov., 1952	During the month of Dec., 1952	During the month of Sept., 1952 to Dec., 1952	During the corres-ponding period of the last year		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	[(Totals of Col. (2) to (5)]	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tinnevelly	170	..	..	..	170	1,984	12,860	26,
Nadarn, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	3,657	4,611	1,510	1,334	11,117	18,870	55,794	45,
Uganda	2,714	4,232	3,265	5,041	15,252	22,784	24,632	36,
Karunganni	936	490	430	..	1,856	1,913	17,918	11,
Northerns	..	..	..	..	..	1,778	7,451	8,
Westerns	2,214	673	641	599	4,127	2,641	67,328	78,
Tungari	..	..	..	..	..	995	6,323	12,
Coconadas	557	265	505	160	1,587	..	..	..
TOTAL :—								
Cotton Lint	10,248	10,271	6,451	7,134	34,104	50,965	192,306	210,
Cotton waste	4,574	5,408	4,749	5,369	20,100	13,410	43,185	33,

23.2.—Number and Area of Plantation Estates in India, 1950-51

State	Tea (1950)			Coffee (1950-51)			Rubber (1950)		
	No. of Estates	Area under tea (Acres)	Area of Estates (Acres)	No. of Estates	Area under coffee (Acres)	Area of Estates (Acres)	No. of Estates	Area under rubber (Acres)	Area of Estates (Acres)
Assam	1,002	382,199	1,429,950	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	8	3,609	13,399	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	2,122	81,603	195,694	1,927	60,477	149,245	137	25,650	59,2
Orissa	..	..	..	3	19	19	..	..	..
Punjab	2,615	9,178	9,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	39	5,532	21,957	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	321	197,695	468,775	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	9	4,705	14,776	4,423	106,584	137,168	9	833	3,0
Travancore-Cochin	230	80,518	159,065	54	9,550	20,246	8,717	114,041	141,4
Coorg	1	437	1,226	4,444	47,585	86,258	5	3,171	5,2
Himachal Pradesh	328	1,002	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	55	10,775	38,317	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total India	6,730	777,253	2,353,885	10,851	224,215	392,936	8,868	143,695	208,8

23.3.—Imports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Units	During the period April, 1952 to January, 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
1.	Deal and pine wood	Cubic tons	1,522	1,899
2.	Jarrah wood	Cubic tons	..	1,129
3.	Teak wood	Cubic tons	14,501	38,142
4.	Fire wood	Tons	16,061	5,671
5.	Sandal wood	Tons	..	..
6.	Sleepers of wood for Railways*	Tons	..	..
7.	Logs and timber for match-making	Cubic tons	..	..
8.	Other kinds of wood & timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	5,455	9,864
9.	Plywood and other laminated wood†	Tons	..	7
10.	Manufactures of wood‡	Value ('000 Rs.)	3,163	3,491
11.	Tea chests of wood	No. of sets	861,889	2,126,062
12.	Paper & paste board	Cwt.	1,760,934	1,601,559
13.	Pulp wood	Cwt.	106,213	80,887

* Sleepers of Jarrah & other wood are included in "sleepers of wood for Railways".

† Excluding veneers for match boxes and plywood for tea chests.

‡ Excluding furniture, cabinetware and laminated wood.

Source :—Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air & Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23.4.—Exports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Units	During the period April, 1952 to January, 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
1.	Fire wood	Tons	..	..
2.	Hard wood (other than teak)	Cubic tons	2,636	7,142
3.	Sandal wood	Tons	709	467
4.	Teak keys	Tons	..	..
5.	Teak wood	Cubic tons	455	581
6.	Other kinds of wood & timber	('000 Rs.)	17,742	6,177
7.	Manufactures of wood†	('000 Rs.)	970	253
8.	Paper and paste board	Cwt.	31,112†	66,350†
9.	Paper making materials	Cwt.	99,795	276,560

† Incomplete.

‡ Excluding furniture and Cabinetware.

Source :—Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

M108DEStatistics—580—2-7-53—GIPS

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

Since the commencement of the south-west monsoon period on 1st June, 1953, the rainfall upto 1st July, 1953 was in excess of the normal in Chota Nagpur, Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi), Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa and Tamilnad ; normal in Assam (including Manipur and Tripura), Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Konkan, south Hyderabad and Mysore and was below normal elsewhere.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be satisfactory except in parts of Ramana-nathapuram, North Arcot and Chittoor districts of Madras and unirrigated areas of Hissar and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab. In Darbhanga district of Bihar, floods in the Kamla and Balan rivers were reported to have submerged the standing crops. In parts of Konkan and Thana districts of Bombay the seedlings of the newly sown crops were washed away due to the heavy rains received during the third week of the month.

Locust swarms were observed during the month under review in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, P. E. P. S. Union, and Rajasthan but no damage to the standing crops was reported from any of these States.

Scarcity of water was reported from parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Mysore and Rajasthan. The rains received recently in Bombay have eased the water scarcity in many areas of the State.

During the month under review, the condition of cattle was reported to be satisfactory except in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore where the cattle were infested by diseases. Scarcity of fodder was reported from Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and Rajasthan.

Production of sugar in India during 1952-53 season upto 22nd June, 1953 amounted to about 12.94 lakh tons as against 14.65 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of 1951-52 season. Total despatches of sugar from factories during 1952-53 season upto 22nd June, 1953 were about 10.31 lakh tons compared with 7.4 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season.

The Government of India released on June 6, 1953, a quantity of 1.5 lakh tons of sugar for sale by the factories in the open market. On July 3, 1953 the Government released a further quantity of 1 lakh tons, bringing the progressive total of such releases to 9.2 lakh tons.

Sugar prices continued to show the upward trend during the first fortnight of June, 1953. Considering the availability of sugar for consumption and the despatches by factories during the current season the prevailing price of sugar was considered to be unreasonably high. Accordingly with a view to arresting the rise in prices, the Government of India arranged for the running of special wagons with effect from June 16, 1953 for moving additional quantity of sugar to the important markets like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Delhi. The Government also allotted supplies to State Governments and other agencies from the reserve stocks with factories at the ex-factory statutory price of Rs. 27 per maund. As a further step, the Government of India announced, on June 22, 1953 their decision to import sugar from abroad while the import duty on sugar was reduced from Rs. 14-14-0 per cwt. to Rs. 7 per cwt. so that imported sugar might be available at the landed cost of Rs. 28 per maund.

These measures succeeded in bringing down prices of sugar at most of the centres. Thus, the wholesale prices of sugar at Hapur, Kanour and Calcutta which were quoted at Rs. 32-12-0, Rs. 31-0-0

and Rs. 32-8-0 per maund on 13th June, 1953 came down to Rs. 31-10-0, Rs. 29-0-0 and Rs. 31-4-0 per maund respectively on 27th June, 1953.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during June, 1953 continued to be at low levels. The total stock of gur in that market stood at 5,000 maunds towards the close of the month under review as against 21,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

During the month under review, gur prices ruled generally steady. Thus, the price of gur at Hapur opened for the month at Rs. 19-4-0 and closed at Rs. 19 per maund on 27th June, 1953.

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1953-54 main crop of groundnut was in full swing almost all over the country. The condition of the standing crop in the South was generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnuts at the Bombay market, during the month of May, 1953, were considerably higher as compared with those in the corresponding month of 1952.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market generally ruled firm throughout the month of June, 1953 due to keen interest evinced by vanaspati manufacturers, paucity of floating stocks and extremely limited arrivals from upcountry centres. Thus, the price of bold variety groundnut at Bombay which was ruling at Rs. 33-10-0 on 6th June advanced to Rs. 35-4-0 per maund on 27th June, 1953.

In the groundnut oil section also, prices manifested a steady upward tendency. The price of groundnut oil which was quoted at Rs. 69-13-0 on 6th June increased to Rs. 73-13-0 per maund on the 27th June, 1953.

Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the twelve months ending March, 1953 amounted to 12,736 and 66,587 tons as against 19,744 and 21,065 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

Arrivals of linseed at the Bombay market during May, 1953 were appreciably higher being 1,233 tons as against 891 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During June, 1953 the linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled generally steady except that prices showed a slight decline towards the close of the month. This tendency was reported to have been mainly due to bearish overseas advices. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown small at the Bombay market opened at Rs. 22-14-0 and Rs. 21-6-0 per maund and closed for the month at Rs. 22-12-0 and Rs. 21-5-0 per maund respectively.

Total exports of linseed and linseed oil during the twelve months ending March, 1953 aggregated 68 and 28,099 tons as against 7,284 and 25,112 tons in the comparable period of last year.

Sowings were reported to have commenced in parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and U. P.

Arrivals of castorseed at the Bombay market during May, 1953, were considerably higher at 2,760 tons as against 411 tons during the corresponding month of previous year.

During June, 1953 the castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited a rising tendency upto the third week mainly due to the shortage of floating stocks in the market. However, discouraging foreign advices for castorseeds and free exports of castorseed from Brazil without exchange restrictions were reported to have caused a bearish effect on prices in the last quarter of the month under review. Thus the price of small variety castorseed at Bombay which was quoted at Rs. 23-5-0 on 20th June sagged to Rs. 22-12-0 per maund on 27th June, 1953.

Total exports of castorseed and castor oil during the twelve months ending March, 1953 amounted to 4,311 and 38,295 tons as against 1,171 and 23,701 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

The latest trade estimate puts the production of the 1952-53 cotton crop at 36.42 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 37.62 lakh bales for 1951-52.

The progress of the south west monsoon this year is reported to be satisfactory. In Punjab and Pepsu, about 40% of the area was reported to have been sown in the unirrigated zones. In Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bombay sowings were progressing well.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee reports indicate that in 1953-54 there may be a net reduction in the free world cotton production as compared to 1952-53 cotton crop. Imports and exports of raw cotton into and from India during March, 1953 amounted to 49 thousand and 25 thousand bales as against 140 thousand and 1 thousand bales in the corresponding month of last year.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during March 1953 amounted to 3.56 lakh bales as against 3.28 lakh bales in the corresponding month of last year. The prices of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur market during June 1953 showed a rising tendency. Thus, the price of Coimbatore variety kapas at Tirupur increased from Rs. 378-0-0 on 6th June to Rs. 388-0-0 per candy on 27th June, 1953.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur market showed a slight improvement and they increased from Rs. 850 to 980 on 6th June to Rs. 850 to 983 per candy on 27th June, 1953.

The Karachi cotton market exhibited a firm tone during the month under review and the prices advanced from Rs. 789-0-0 on 6th June, to Rs. 830 per candy on 27th June, 1953.

The production of both yarn and cloth in India during February 1953 amounted to 115,383 thousand lbs. and 378,596 thousand yards as against 110,920 thousand lbs. and 340,599 thousand yards respectively in the corresponding month of last year.

During June 1953 the weather continued to be favourable in Assam. In West Bengal a spell of bright sunshine was urgently required to assist the growth of young jute plants. In Orissa the growth of the jute crop was reported to be satisfactory.

Total imports of Pakistani raw jute into India during the period July 1952 to May, 1953 amounted to 1,194,200 bales compared with 1,777,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous year. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres of India amounted to 353,300 bales in May, 1953 as against 320,000 bales in May, 1952.

The consumption of raw jute by I. J. M. A. mills in India aggregated 47.78 lakh bales during the period July 1952 to May, 1953 as against 52.39 lakh bales in the comparable period of last year. Prices of raw jute during the first fortnight of June 1953 were maintained at the closing quotation of the preceding month mainly due to reports of unfavourable weather conditions. During the third week however, the prices declined due to better crop prospects. Thus, the price of bottom variety Assam jute sagged from Rs. 28 on 6th June to Rs. 26 per maund on 20th June, 1953.

Prices in pucca bales section of the Calcutta market declined in the first week of June. After recovering a little, in the second week they showed a declining tendency during the third week mainly in sympathy with the raw jute prices. Thus the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings which were quoted at Rs. 170 and Rs. 155 on 6th June, declined to Rs. 165 and Rs. 150 per bale on the 20th June, 1953.

Total production of jute goods in India during the period July 1952 to May, 1953 amounted to 818,700 tons as against 871,700 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

During June 1953 activity in the jute goods market was confined to the Hessian section where prices had touched new high levels in the current season. In the case of sacking the opening quotation for the month under review was lower than that towards the close of the previous month. During the second week however, the prices increased due to rumours that the I. J. M. A. was considering to curtail the production of sacking. In the absence of any business from abroad the price of sacking B. Twill sagged from Rs. 104-8-0 on 13th June to Rs. 100-11-0 (per 100 bags) on the 29th June, 1953.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Since the commencement of the south-west monsoon period on 1st June, 1953, the rainfall upto 1st July, 1953 was in excess of the normal in Chota Nagpur, Punjab (including P.E.P.S.U. & Delhi), Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa and Tamilnad; normal in Assam (including Manipur and Tripura), Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh east, Gujarat, Konkan, south Hyderabad and Mysore and was below normal elsewhere.

During the month of June, 1953, preparation of land for Kharif sowings and harvesting of *zaid* crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country. The rains received in the second half of the month proved beneficial to the sowings of Kharif crops in almost all the parts of the country. In parts of Bombay and Mysore, however, more rains were still needed for pushing-up agricultural operations.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be satisfactory except in parts of Ramanathapuram, North Arcot and Chittoor districts of Madras and unirrigated areas of Hissar and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab. In Darbhanga district of Bihar, floods in rivers Kamla and Balan were reported to have submerged the standing crops. In parts of Konkan and Thana districts of Bombay the seedlings of the newly sown crops were washed away due to the heavy rains received towards the third week of the month under review.

Locust swarms were observed during the month under review in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, P.E.P.S. Union, and Rajasthan but no damage to the standing crops was reported from any of these States. In some parts of Bombay insect pests were reported on crops, especially, sugarcane and vegetables.

Scarcity of water was reported from parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Mysore and Rajasthan. The rains received recently in Bombay have, however, eased the water scarcity in many areas of the State.

During the month under review, the condition of cattle was reported to be satisfactory except in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore where the cattle were infested by diseases. Scarcity of fodder was reported from Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and Rajasthan.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

Production of sugar in India during 1952-53 season upto 22nd June, 1953 amounted to about 12.94 lakh tons as against 14.65 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of 1951-52 season. Total despatches of sugar from factories during 1952-53 season upto 22nd June, 1953 were about 10.31 lakh tons compared with 7.4 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The

stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd June, 1953 stood at about 7.65 lakh tons as against 9.06 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released, on June 6, 1953, a quantity of 1.5 lakh tons of sugar for sale by the factories in the open market. On July 3, 1953 the Government released a further quantity of 1 lakh tons, bringing the progressive total of such releases to 9.2 lakh tons.

Sugar prices continued to show an upward trend during the first fortnight of June, 1953. This tendency has been attributed partly to hoarding by stockist traders and partly to increased demand for sugar due to the narrowing down of the price differential between sugar and gur. Considering the availability of sugar for consumption and the despatches by the factories during the current season the prevailing price of sugar was considered to be unreasonably high. Accordingly with a view to arresting the rise in prices, the Government of India arranged for the running of special wagons with effect from June 16, 1953 for moving additional quantity of sugar to the important markets like Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Delhi. The Government also allotted supplies to State Governments and other agencies from the reserve stocks with factories at the ex-factory statutory price of Rs. 27 per maund. As a further step, the Government of India announced, on June 22, 1953 their decision to import sugar from abroad while the import duty on sugar was reduced from the present level of Rs. 14-14-0 per cwt. to Rs. 7 per cwt., so that imported sugar might be available at the landed cost of Rs. 28 per maund.

These measures succeeded in bringing down prices of sugar at most of the centres. Thus, the wholesale prices of sugar at Hapur, Kanpur and Calcutta which were quoted at Rs. 32-12-0, Rs. 31-0-0 and Rs. 32-8-0 per maund on 13th June, 1953 came down to Rs. 31-10-0, Rs. 29-0-0 and Rs. 31-4-0 per maund respectively on 27th June, 1953. The table below gives weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during June 1953 :—

Markets	(Rs. per maund.)			
	Weeks ending			
	6-6-53	13-6-53	20-6-53	27-6-53
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hapur	32 12 0	32 12 0	32 4 0	31 10 0
Kanpur	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	29 0 0
Jullundur	31 0 0	32 4 0	31 12 0	31 8 0
Calcutta	31 0 0	32 8 0	32 0 0	31 4 0
Nagpur	32 0 0	34 8 0	34 4 0	32 0 0
Madras	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	33 1 0
Bombay	34 6 0	34 6 0	34 0 0	34 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during June, 1953 continued to be at low levels. The total stocks of gur in that market stood at 5,000 maunds towards the close of the month under review as against 21,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

During the month under review, gur prices ruled generally steady. At Hapur and Calcutta markets, however, they showed a hardening tendency during the first fortnight but in sympathy with

the easier trend in sugar prices receded to lower levels in the second fortnight. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur at some important markets during June, 1953 :—

Markets	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	6-6-53	13-6-53	20-6-53	27-6-53
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hapur	19 4 0	19 15 0	19 2 0	19 0 0
Kanpur	18 5 0	17 12 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Calcutta	18 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 8 0
Madras	23 1 0	23 1 0	23 1 0	24 11 0
Bombay	22 8 0	N.A.	22 12 0	22 4 0

N.A.—Not available.

The sugar Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution has decided to reduce the present series of sugar grades with a view to eliminating the confusion arising out of the existing large number of grades in colour and grain size series in the sugar standards issued by the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. It has also decided to evolve more scientific methods for evaluating the various grades of sugar. Hitherto the grading of sugar was done by visual method only.

(ii) GROUNDNUT

Preparation of land for the sowing of the 1953-54 main crop of groundnut was in full swing almost all over the country. Sowings of the crop were reported to have commenced in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. The condition of the standing crop in the South was generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnuts at the Bombay market, during the month of May, 1953, were considerably higher as compared with those in the corresponding month of 1952.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market generally ruled firm throughout the month of June 1953 due to keen interest evinced by vanaspati manufacturers, paucity of floating stocks and extremely limited arrivals from up country centres. Thus towards the close of the month under review, the price was quoted at Rs. 35-4-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 33-10-0 per maund. The groundnut market at Madras also remained generally firm mainly due to low arrivals. The closing quotation for the month was Rs. 35-10-0 per maund, being about Rs. 2-5-0 per maund higher than the opening quotation.

In the groundnut oil section also, prices manifested a steady upward tendency. Thus, at Bombay the price closed for the month under review at Rs. 73-13-0 per maund compared with the opening price of Rs. 69-13-0 per maund. The closing quotation at Madras market was Rs. 78-3-0 per maund or Rs. 7-7-0 per maund higher than the opening quotation. The table below shows the trend of the prices during the month.

	(In rupees per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	6-6-53	13-6-53	20-6-53	27-6-53
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut Kernels—				
Bombay (Bold)	33 10 0	34 11 0	35 7 0	35 4 0
Madras (Coromandal)	33 5 0	32 14 0	34 1 0	35 10 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	69 13 0	71 4 0	73 7 0	73 13 0
Madras	70 12 0	70 12 0	74 14 0	78 3 0

During the month of March, 1953, exports of groundnut kernels from India amounted to 3,602 tons as against 4,862 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year. The total exports during the financial year 1952-53 were of the order of 12,736 tons as against 19,744 tons in the previous year. During March 1953 exports of groundnut oil aggregated 1,697 tons as against 4,858 tons in the corresponding month of last year.

Exports of groundnut oil during the financial year 1952-53 were of the order of 66,587 tons as compared to 21,065 tons during 1951-52. The tables below show the exports of groundnut and groundnut oil according to destinations:

Exports of Groundnut

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of March		Twelve months, April to March	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	860	250
Norway	..	..	1,765	854
Netherlands	472	..	70	2,399
France	..	470	400	..
Switzerland	..	..	6,922	..
Canada	4,390	3,029	6,138	8,607
Other Countries	..	103	3,589	626
Total	4,862	3,602	19,744	12,736

Exports of Groundnut Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of March		Twelve months April to March	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	1,644	8,249
Germany, Western	..	..	500	2,585
Netherlands	982	312	1,809	17,107
Belgium	..	697	75	8,288
France	..	..	1,128	..
Italy	..	..	1,410	10,270
Burma	1,092	..	5,774	5,603
Algeria	912	..	912	198
Mauritius and Dependencies	296	..	296	1,432
Canada	..	..	4,770	288
Other countries	1,576	688	2,747	12,567
Total	4,858	1,697	21,065	66,587

NOTE.—Figures of exports of groundnut oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 243 gallons = 1 ton.

(iii) LINSEED

Arrivals of linseed at the Bombay market during May, 1953 were appreciably higher being 1,233 tons as against 891 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During June, 1953 the linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled generally steady except that prices showed a slight decline towards the close of the month. This tendency was reported to have been mainly due to bearish overseas advices. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown small at the Bombay market opened at Rs. 22-14-0 and Rs. 21-6-0 per maund and closed for the month at Rs. 22-12-0 and Rs. 21-5-0 per maund respectively. The linseed oil section of the Bombay market ruled generally steady throughout the month under review, but for a slight improvement towards the last week. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets during the month.

													(In rupees per maund)											
													Weeks ending											
													6-6-53		13-6-53		20-6-53		27-6-53					
													Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.					
<i>Linseed—</i>																								
Bombay (Bold)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	14	0	22	9	0	23	5	0	22	12	0
Bombay (Small)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	6	0	21	2	0	21	14	0	21	5	0
Calcutta (Small)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	8	0	21	6	0	22	0	0	21	8	0
Kanpur (Bold)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	8	0	23	4	0	22	8	0	23	8	0
Kanpur (Small)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	8	0	21	4	0	20	10	0	21	8	0
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>																								
Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	14	0	48	14	0	48	14	0	49	4	0
Kanpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	8	0	48	0	0	47	0	0	47	8	0

There were no exports of linseed during the month of March, 1953 while 2,141 tons were exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total exports of linseed during the financial year 1952-53 were almost negligible, being 68 tons only compared with 7,284 tons during 1951-52. Exports of linseed oil during March, 1953 were lower at 1,323 tons compared with 2,598 tons during the corresponding month of previous year. The total exports of linseed oil during the financial year 1952-53 amounted to 28,099 tons as against 25,112 tons exported during the year 1951-52. The tables below show the destination-wise exports of linseed and linseed oil.

		(Tons)			
		Month of March		Twelve months, April to March	
Destination		1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
Japan		..	..	3,179	..
Australia		2,141	..	2,141	68
New Zealand		..	..	1,000	..
Other countries		..	..	964	..
Total		2,141	..	7,284	68

Exports of Linseed Oil

		(Tons)			
		Month of March		Twelve Months, April to March	
Destination		1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom		872	..	6,262	4,599
Italy		..	..	..	4,148
Australia		428	1,118	11,067	3,595
New Zealand		176	..	2,318	651
Other Countries		1,122	205	5,465	15,106
Total		2,598	1,323	25,112	28,099

NOTE:—Figures of exports of linseed oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 242 gallons = 1 ton.

(iv) CASTORSEED

Preparation of land for the sowings of 1953-54 castorseed crop was in full swing in the States of U.P., Bombay and certain parts of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Also sowings were reported to have commenced in parts of these regions.

Arrivals of castorseed at the Bombay market during May, 1953, were considerably higher at 2,760 tons as against 411 tons during the corresponding month of previous year.

During June, 1953 the castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited a rising tendency upto the third week mainly due to the shortage of floating stocks in the market. However, discouraging foreign advices for castorseeds and free exports of castorseed from Brazil without exchange restrictions were reported to have caused a bearish effect on prices in the last quarter of the month under review. Thus the market opened for the month at Rs. 21-8-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 22-12-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend in the prices of castorseed and castor oil at important markets during the month under review.

													(In rupees per maund)												
													Weeks ending												
													6-6-53		13-6-53		20-6-53		27-6-53						
<i>Castor seed—</i>																									
Bombay (Small)													21	8	0	22	6	0	23	5	0	22	12	0	
Madras (Salem)													21	7	0	20	7	0	21	7	0	21	7	0	
Kanpur													20	5	0	20	0	0	N.R.	20	10	0	20	10	0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)													19	12	0	N.R.	19	9	0	20	6	0	20	6	0
<i>Castor Oil—</i>																									
Bombay													N.R.	N.R.	52	14	4	52	14	4	52	14	4		
Kanpur													50	0	0	48	0	0	N.R.	49	8	0	49	8	0

N.R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of castorseed during March, 1953 while 107 tons were exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of castorseed during the 1952-53 financial year totalled 4,311 tons as against 1,171 tons during 1951-52. Exports of castor-oil during the same month were considerably higher at 4,068 tons as against 2,993 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total exports of castor oil during the financial year 1952-53 amounted to 38,295 tons as against 23,701 tons during the year 1951-52. The tables below show the exports of castorseed and castor oil according to destinations :

Exports of Castorseed

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of March		Twelve months April to March	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	..	..	200	..
France	..	..	3	..
Japan	..	..	361	..
U.S.A.	107	..	607	4,311
Other countries	..	..	..	..
Total	107	..	1,171	4,311

Exports of Castor Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of March		Twelve months April to March	
	1952	1953	1951-52	1952-53
United Kingdom	522	961	9,520	7,826
Sweden	28	54	279	509
Germany, Western	57	..	409	69
Netherlands	883	..	2,701	1,190
Belgium	2	..	351	15
France	..	..	1,991	267
Pakistan, Western	4	..	120	103
Canada	37	..	116	350
U.S.A.	910	2,897	4,271	25,880
Australia	315	82	2,124	834
Other countries	235	74	1,819	1,252
Total	2,993	4,068	23,701	38,296

NOTE.—Figures of exports of castor oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 233 gallons=1 ton.

(v) COTTON

According to the latest trade estimate, the production of cotton from the 1952-53 crop is placed at 36.42 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 37.62 lakh bales for 1951-52.

The progress of the south west monsoon this year is reported to be satisfactory. The initial amount of moisture has been received by the soil for the commencement of cotton sowings. In Punjab and Pepsu, about 40 per cent of the area has been reported to have been sown in the unirrigated zones while sowings of American seed are almost complete. In Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bombay also sowings are progressing well.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee reports indicate that in 1953-54, there may be a net reduction in the free world cotton production as compared with 1952-53 production. The United States production is expected to be the same as in the earlier season. But it is apprehended that even a relatively minor percentage variation in the United States production may significantly affect the world supply.

Imports of raw cotton into India during March 1953 amounted to 49 thousand bales as against 140 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Exports of raw cotton from India during March 1953 were of the order of 25 thousand bales as against one thousand bales exported during the corresponding month of last year.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of March 1953 amounted to 3.56 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.28 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks towards the end of the month under review were lower than those towards the end of the corresponding month of last year. The table below gives the figures of consumption and stocks.

Description	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)			
	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	March 1953	March 1952	31-3-53	31-3-52
Indian Cotton	2.89	2.27	12.58	14.00
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.02
Egyptian Cotton	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.49
Other Foreign Cotton	0.51	0.86	1.95	2.91
Total	3.56	3.28	15.05	17.42

(a) Negligible.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption, and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during 1952-53 season, compared with 1951-52 season is indicated below :—

Description	(Bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1952-53	1951-52
	1st Sept. 1952 to 18th June, 1953	1st Sept. 1951 to 18th June 1952
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	1,591,084	1,670,122
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	997,944	803,435
Stocks with exporters, mills and dealers in Bombay	555,877*	672,820*

* On 18th June.

The prices of kapas (cotton, unginned) at Tirupur market during June, 1953, opened higher than closing quotations of the previous month and showed a rising tendency throughout the month under review. The market at Sholapur however ruled steady. The table below shows the trend of prices :—

State Centre Variety	(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)			
	Kapas (Cotton unginned)			
	Madras Tirupur Coimbatore	Bombay Sholapur Jarilla		
6-6-53	378 0 0	229 0 0	to	233 0 0
13-6-53	386 0 0	229 0 0	to	233 0 0
20-6-53	388 0 0	229 0 0	to	233 0 0
27-6-53	388 0 0	229 0 0	to	233 0 0

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur market showed a slight improvement during the month under review. At Abohar, however, the prices ruled steady as will be seen from the table below :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Cotton lint	
	Madras Tirupur	Punjab Abohar
	Cumulative Average	Desi
6-6-53	850 0 0	534 0 0
	to	
13-6-53	980 0 0	534 0 0
	to	
20-6-53	850 0 0	534 0 0
	to	
27-6-53	983 0 0	N.Q.
	to	
	983 0 0	

N.Q.—Not quoted

The Karachi cotton market exhibited a firm tone during the month of June 1953. Prices registered increases from week to week and the closing quotations were Rs. 3 per maund higher than the opening quotation. The rise in price was mainly due to active demand from abroad, particularly Japan. The following table shows the trend of prices during the month under review.

	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per md.	Indian currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs.
6-6-1953	57 8 0	789 0 0
13-6-1953	58 8 0	803 0 0
20-6-1953	59 8 0	816 0 0
27-6-1953	60 8 0	830 0 0

The prices of Middling 15⁷/16 cotton at the New York market also showed an upward trend upto the third week of the month under review. During the last week, however, prices declined slightly. The trend of prices at that market is indicated in the table below :—

	New York (Middling)	
	Cents. per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
6-6-53	33-53	1267
13-6-53	34-20	1277
20-6-53	34-30	1281
27-6-53	34-05	1271

The production of both yarn and cloth during February, 1953 was higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year as will be seen from the following table :—

	Production of yarn and cloth		
	Yarn	Cloth	
	('000 lbs.)	(('000 lbs.)	(('000 yds)
February, 1953	115,333	87,712	378,598
February, 1952	110,920	81,335	340,599

(vi) JUTE

During June, 1953, in Assam the weather continued to be favourable with good rainfall and sunshine. Harvesting of the low land crop was delayed owing to insufficient steeping water. In West Bengal, it was wet and cloudy and a spell of bright sunshine was urgently needed to assist the growth of young plants. The weather in Orissa was also wet but the growth of the crop was reported to be satisfactory.

Imports from Pakistan during May, 1953, amounted to 20,200 bales as against 36,600 bales during April 1953 and 43,000 bales during May, 1952. Total imports during the 1952-53 season i.e. from July 1952 to May, 1953 amounted to 1,194,200 bales compared with 1,777,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous year. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres of India during May, 1953 were of the order of 353,300 bales as against 264,300 bales during April, 1953, and 320,000 bales during May, 1952.

Consumption of raw jute during May, 1953, by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was lower than in April, 1953 and May, 1952. Total consumption during the period of July 1952 to May, 1953 was also lower than that during the corresponding period of 1951-52 season. The figures of consumption are shown in the table below :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.
May, 1953	4.15
April, 1953	4.39
May, 1952	4.90
July 1952 to May, 1953	47.78
July 1951 to May, 1952	52.39

Prices of raw jute, during the first fortnight of June, 1953, were maintained at the closing quotation of the preceding month, mainly due to reports of unfavourable weather conditions. During the third week, however, the prices declined owing to the onset of monsoon benefiting the standing crop. The table below shows the trend of prices of Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta :—

(Rs. per maund of 82½ lbs.)

Variety	June/July delivery			
	30-5-53	6-6-53	13-6-53	20-6-53
Assam	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	26 0 0
Northern	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	27 0 0
Western	28 8 0	28 8 0	28 8 0	26 8 0
Orissa	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	23 0 0
Murshidabad	26 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	24 0 0
Daisee	28 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	26 8 0

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market declined in the first week of the month under review. During the second week, however, the prices regained the lost ground. But the prices showed a declining tendency again during the third week, mainly in sympathy with the raw jute prices. Price quotations for the pucca bales section are given below :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	June/July Delivery			
	30-5-53	6-6-53	13-6-53	20-6-53
Mill Firsts	175 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0	165 0 0
Mill Light nings	160 0 0	155 0 0	160 0 0	150 0 0
Daisee (Long Group)	160 0 0	155 0 0	160 0 0	150 0 0
Indian N. C.	77 0 0	77 0 0	75 0 0	72 0 0

The up-country markets ruled firm and prices registered some gains in response to advances in Calcutta prices upto the second week of June, 1953. During the third week, however, prices in some centres exhibited a downward trend as a result of favourable showers in the jute growing states. Arrivals were negligible, for cultivators were now meagerly stocked with old crop. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :—

(Rs. per maund of 82½ lbs.)

Centre	30-5-53	6-6-53	13-6-53	20-6-53
Purnea (Bihar)	21 14 0*	21 11 0†	22 0 0	21 2 0
Nowgong (Assam)	22 9 0*	23 1 0†	22 1 0	21 10 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	21 12 0	23 4 0	N.A.	N.T.

* As on 28-5-1953.

† As on 4-6-1953.

N.A. —Not available.

N.T. —No transaction.

Production of jute goods during May, 1953 was lower than in April, 1953 and May, 1952. Total production during the period July, 1952 to May, 1953 was also lower than that during the corresponding period of the last year. The stocks at the end of May, 1953 were higher than April, 1953 and May, 1952. The following table will give the relevant figures :—

(In thousand tons)

Period	Production of hessian	Production of sacking	Total production of gunnies including hessian, sacking and others	Total stocks of gunnies at the end of the month
May, 1953	31.4	38.3	72.5	138.9
April, 1953	32.2	39.8	74.3	137.3
				(R)
May, 1952	24.2	55.7	82.5	138.9
July/May, 1953	315.8	472.3	818.7	
July/May, 1952	287.9	557.6	871.7	

R—Revised.

Activity in the jute goods market during June 1953 was confined to the hessian section, where prices touched new high levels in the current season. Purchases by the Argentina, U.K. and U.S.A. were contributory factors to the rising trends in prices. In the case of sacking, the opening quotation for the month under review was lower than that towards the close of the previous month. During the second week, however, the price increased due to rumours that the I.J.M.A. was considering to curtail sacking production. In the absence of any business from abroad, the price during the third week sagged from Rs. 104-8-0 to Rs. 100-14-0 per 100 bags. Towards the end of the month, the price recovered slightly. The table below shows the trend of the prices of hessian and sacking at Calcutta :—

(In rupees)

Variety	Unit	6-6-53	13-6-53	20-6-53	27-6-53
Hessian 40" × 10 oz.	Per 100 yards	44 4 0	46 4 0	45 10 0	47 0 0
Sacking B Twill	Per 100 bags	103 12 0	104 8 0	100 14 0	106 4 0

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

13,702 tons of coal (mostly slack coal) were allocated by the Government of India to the States for Agricultural purposes during the month of May, 1953 as against 16,324 tons allocated during the corresponding month of last year. The total quantity allocated during the period January to May, 1953, was however, greater than that during the corresponding period of last year, being 102,774 tons as against 81,360 tons.

Allocation of other essential supplies were : 86,450 tons of cement during the period January to June, 1953 as against 141,000 tons during the corresponding period of last year and 85,000 tons of iron and steel during the period January to September, 1953 as against 100,000 tons in the same period of last year.

(ii) Irrigation

The Mayurakshi Project in West Bengal, still under construction is reported to have started providing irrigation water in the very first year of the construction of the reservoir. The project is expected to irrigate 600,000 acres in kharif season and 120,000 acres in rabi season in the districts of Birbhum, Murshidabad, and Burdwan in West Bengal and 30,000 acres in Kharif season in the district of Santhal Parganas in Bihar. Although the new area that will be brought under cultivation by the project is limited to 20,000 acres, the additional production, resulting from the irrigation facilities provided by the project is estimated at 300,000 tons of paddy and 60,000 tons of rabi crops a year.

(iii) Fertilisers and Seeds

The Bihar Government have a proposal to set up a superphosphate factory at Sindri with a capacity to produce 240 tons of superphosphate a day. The factory is expected to go into production next year.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee, the Government of India have decided to form a Standing Expert Committee on seeds. The functions of the Committee will be (i) to review every year the steps taken in every State for the evolution, multiplication, and distribution of improved strains of seeds of the main food crops, and (ii) to make recommendations from time to time, which will ensure that as large areas as possible are brought under improved seeds.

(iv) Land Policy and Legislation

The Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act received the President's assent. The Act seeks to abolish the institution of jagirdari with provision for compensation. The Vindhya Pradesh Government are reported to have arranged for resumption, with effect from the 1st July, 1953, of all "jagirs" with an annual income of Rs. 5,000 and above. Ninetyfive 'jagirs' are being resumed now, while those with smaller incomes will be taken over in two months.

A question whether the Bihar Land Reforms Act was intended to be applied to Zamindari Estates of Companies was recently raised in the Patna High Court. The High Court is reported to have given a verdict that there is no reason to differentiate between an individual proprietor and a company which owns estates or tenures. There is not only nothing repugnant in the subject or context of the Act which should prevent the inclusion of a company owning estate within the definition of "proprietor", but such inclusion is even necessary in order to give full effect to the very object of the Act.

Following the decision of the Supreme Court that the Orissa Estates Abolition Act is constitutionally valid, the Government of Orissa have taken over the 54 estates of Ganjam which were permanently settled with the Zamindars or succession to which was governed by the law of primogeniture.

The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Bill, 1953 has been passed by the State Legislature. This Bill seeks to replace the U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1939. Its main feature is that it provides for compulsory consolidation by the State at its own initiative, as in some other States like Punjab, PEPSU and Bombay. Thus, it conforms to the latest trend of consolidation legislation in the country. Although the scheme of consolidation introduced by the State shall be binding on all, the Bill lays down that the Scheme shall be organised in close association with the land management committee appointed under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act. It provides for the payment of compensation to persons who get holdings of less market value than their original holdings, or who have to part with standing crops during the process of exchange of lands.

The Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill, 1953, has been passed by the State Legislative Assembly. The Bill seeks to fix a ceiling for owning land upto an area of which the assessed land revenue does not exceed Rs. 125/- per annum, and enables the State Government to acquire all lands above the ceiling on payment of suitable compensation, with a view to distributing those lands among the landless and poor tenants. The Act also contains provisions for the conferment of proprietary rights on the occupancy tenants and for protecting the interests of the tenants-at-will.

According to the reports submitted by Bhoodan Pradesh Samitis, land gifts totalling 13.6 lakh acres had been made towards the Bhoodan movement till the 12th June 1953. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh led the other areas of the country with the total land collection of 7.2 and 4.8 lakh acres respectively.

(v) Land Taxation

The Bhopal State Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1953, has been passed by the State Assembly. Under this Bill, agricultural income tax shall be payable by every person whose total agricultural income for the previous year exceeds Rs. 3,000 and also by a society, trust or other association of individuals whose income exceeds such higher figures as may be prescribed. A progressive rate of tax has been prescribed for individuals, joint Hindu families, Muslim Waqfs etc. A registered co-operative society shall have to pay tax at the rate of one anna per rupee on the balance of its income exceeding Rs. 25,000.

In Uttar Pradesh, the Agricultural Income-tax Bill which was passed by the State Legislative Assembly in March, came up for discussion in the Legislative Council at its last session. Certain amendments proposed by some of the members were, however, lost and the Bill was passed.

(vi) Agricultural Finance

The U. P. Government has decided to increase the scale of *taccavi* loans which can be granted to agriculturists on the security of their lands from 40 times the annual revenue of their lands to sixty times that amount in the case of *bhumidars* and from 5 times the land revenue to 10 times the land revenue in the case of *sirdars*.

* * * * *

The Reserve Bank of India's advances to State Cooperative banks during April, 1953 amounted to Rs. 70.68 lakhs.

(vii) Co-operation

According to the Annual Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in Orissa, the movement made a steady progress during 1951-52 as indicated by the figures below :—

Type	Number		Membership (in thousands)		Working Capital (in lakh rupees)	
	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All types	5,892	5,508	320	295	466	428
Primary Credit Societies	4,505	4,211	190	181	116	106
Cottage Industry Societies	402	386	34	31	11.5	10.9

The following points regarding the movement deserve special mention :—

- (i) The credit institutions at State, district and primary levels have all registered increases in working capital, owned funds and advances during the year. Owned funds formed about 18.8% of the entire working capital. Over 96% of the fresh advances by the primary societies have been for productive purposes, while over 99% of the outstandings are covered by pledges of either movable property or joint security of members. The two disheartening aspects of the credit operations during 1951-52, however, were (a) the persistence of overdues at old levels and (b) decline in the deposits with Apex Bank and primary societies.
- (ii) There are 350 grain banks in the State which help the poor cultivators with cash for payment of land revenue etc. and grain for seed and consumption and receive back their dues and interest in kind after the harvest. During 1951-52 the cash value of advances by grain banks came to nearly Rs. 4 lakhs.
- (iii) Even though the non-credit side of the co-operative movement in Orissa is not well developed it touches a wide field of activities. For example, the 402 cottage industries societies include 286 Yarn Distribution and Weaver's Societies and 116 societies for varied purposes like hand spinning, oil pressing, tailoring, manufacture of lac, bidis, hats etc. Similarly, the 345 Purchase and Sale organisations, consist of 255 consumers' stores, 53 fishermen's societies and 37 societies for marketing of agricultural produce, cocoanuts, forest produce, gur and palm gur etc. The agricultural production societies include farming co-operatives and societies of the growers of tobacco, potato, hemp, jute, sugar-cane and groundnut. The societies for housing, village welfare, sale of Ayurvedic medicines and insurance are also gradually coming to be organised.
- (iv) The Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society is doing useful service to the industrial societies by helping them in the marketing of their products and purchase of raw materials.
- (v) The progress of multi-purpose societies and co-operative farming has, however, been very slow.

(viii) Panchayats

In order to remedy some of the defects and difficulties in the working of U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the State Government propose to introduce one amending Bill in the forthcoming session.

of the State Assembly. The Committee appointed to go into this question made *inter alia* the following suggestions—

- (a) a person should be allowed to be a member of more than one *gaon sabha* but should not be elected to more than one office ;
- (b) village panchayats should hold their meetings on fixed days preferably on *amavasya* or *purnima* day so that no complaints of insufficient notice are raised ;
- (c) panchayats should perform duties of land management committees either by themselves or by constituency sub-committees ; and
- (d) courts of revision should have power, to modify or alter the judgment of a *nyaya panchayat*.

* * * * *

The Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act has received President's assent.

* * * * *

As an experimental measure, the U. P. Government have delegated the authority for collection of revenue to two *panchayats* in the Aligarh District.

(ix) Rural Development

A Rs. 21 crore plan to raise the standard of living of rural masses under the five year plan has been drawn up by 36,000 village *panchayats* in U. P. The plan will not entail any burden on the State exchequer, as the village bodies will raise the entire sum from their own resources in the shape of donations, voluntary labour etc. The plan envisages repair of 73,000 miles of roads, construction of 36,000 *panchayat ghars*, and 36,000 wells and establishment of 18,000 libraries.

(x) General

The Government of India and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U. N. O. have jointly sponsored a four month tour by a team of three Indian scientists for the study of paddy cultivation methods in Japan.

The Agriculture Department of the U. P. Government have launched a "three pronged" drive for securing further increase in the food production of the State. Senior agricultural officers are going round the rural areas explaining the advantages of (i) crop competitions, (ii) Japanese method of paddy cultivation, and (iii) sowing of green manure crops in fallow lands during the monsoon period.

In U. P., operations under the scheme for propagating the Japanese method of paddy cultivation have been concluded in eight districts, involving an area of nearly 80,000 acres.

In West Bengal, nearly 10 lakh acres of land (about one ninth of the total area in the State under "aman paddy") spread over different districts have been put under the Japanese system of rice cultivation. To enable West Bengal to take to the Japanese method, the Government of India have placed at the disposal of the State Government 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 10,000 tons of super-phosphate worth about Rs. 3 crores for distribution amongst the peasants.

V. FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

AUSTRALIA

For the year 1952, Australia's national income at factor cost, domestically produced has been estimated at £ (A) 3,238 million as compared to £ (A) 3,116 million in 1951, and £ (A) 779 million in 1939. Its sector-wise distribution is given in the following table :—

	(£ (A) millions)
1. Wages, Salaries etc.	1,870
2. Farm income	431
3. Corporate income	425
4. Income of unincorporated business, professions etc.	370
5. Net rent and interest	137
6. Surplus of Government business	5
Total	3,238

ISRAEL

Israel has outlined a five year agricultural development programme with a view to reducing her food imports. Of a total area of 5.19 million acres, about 1.73 million acres are considered arable. At present only 1 million acres are cultivated of which 135,000 acres are irrigated. The plan calls for increasing the cultivated area by 370,000 acres (37 per cent) and the irrigated area by 980,000 acres (726 per cent). This is to be done by undertaking a comprehensive irrigation programme.

The importance of irrigation in Israel is indicated by the fact that, as a result of drought in the Negev (the southern part of Israel) only 8 per cent of the winter grain crop is expected to produce a yield.

U. S. A.

In the United States, there are 305,000 farms comprising 25.8 million acres of land under irrigation. Irrigated farm lands constitute a little over 2 per cent of the total cultivated land in the country. More than 98 per cent of irrigated land is in the nineteen states west of the Mississippi river ; no doubt some land is under irrigation in every State of the country.

Irrigation farming in the United States is served by 50,131 diversion dams, 7,717 reservoirs, 138,967 miles of supply canals and ditches, 10,634 flowing wells, 130,688 pumped wells and 155,599 irrigation pumps.

* * * * *

Researches being conducted at the Earhart Plant Research Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology have revealed that the cultivation of food plants is possible even in the dry and semi-arid zones.

Every farmer and gardener knows that plants absorb moisture from the soil through their roots and evaporate it from their leaves. But when a plant has wilted from lack of soil moisture this process may be reversed. Dew forming on the leaves is absorbed, fills the stem and roots, and is even excreted by the roots into the surrounding soil, to be held in reserve there until the plant needs it.

This hitherto unsuspected method of absorbing and using water from the cool night air and from the occasional mists that are common in dry areas was observed in a research project sponsored by UNESCO.

The studies conducted on certain plants indicate that dew is a major resource of many dry areas and that the mere choice of these varieties of food plants that are best able to utilize dew may lead to marked increase of arid zone vegetation and food production.

F. A. O.

Mr. Norris E. Dodd, Director General of F. A. O. stated at the Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers held in the second week of June, 1953, that food output should be increased in the world as a whole and particularly more in the deficient areas like Asia. He declared that if a farmer was to make any real and sustained increase in production he should have security of land tenure, easy access to credit at reasonable rates, markets which pay him a fair return for his products and knowledge of market needs and improved farming techniques.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

1. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS IN INDIA

BY

SHRI R. N. KAUSHIK

It is an admitted fact that the cultivation of land in small and scattered holdings constitutes one of the major obstacles to agricultural progress in the country. The causes of this subdivision and fragmentation of land have been dealt with so often that they need no special reiteration in this short article. Consolidation is no final solution to the problem of uneconomic holdings, but it is undoubtedly an important preliminary step to a more rational use of land. Curiously enough, it is in areas where ownership and exploitation are in the same hands and where a greater measure of stability in agricultural conditions could have been expected, that parcelized holdings cause the greatest harm. Tenancy has a mitigating influence generally, because it often happens that a tenant would endeavour to secure a compact unit of cultivation out of lands held by several landlords. In the context, therefore, of the present tendency to insist on self-cultivation and to restrict sale, transfer and lease of land, measures to secure consolidation of farm holdings have acquired a new urgency and importance. Work in the direction has already been initiated in a number of States, but progress has not been as rapid or uniform as is commensurate with the needs of the situation. In many States, necessary legislative sanction has to be created for quickening the process and for prevention of the recurrence of the evil; in others, the requisite administrative machinery and trained personnel have yet to be organized. Only a few States have swung into determined action and begun to show results. An assessment of the measures taken and the results achieved so far would thus be of material help in bringing the problem into proper focus and creating necessary conditions of success. The following review of the progress in the different States may be of some help in this direction.

Special legislation* for consolidation has been passed by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P. Pepsu and Jammu & Kashmir. Delhi has adopted the Punjab Act, while Orissa has incorporated special provisions for the purpose under the Orissa Agricultural Act, 1951. Legislation on the subject is under consideration in the States of Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Bilaspur and Rajasthan. In the initial stages, legislation was wholly permissive and merely tried to facilitate transfers and exchanges by giving some concessions and help of a trained staff. The Baroda Act of 1920 was of this nature. Cooperative Societies had a special role in carrying out consolidation on voluntary basis. Recently, due largely to the urgency lent by the need to increase the productivity of land by every possible means, the emphasis has shifted to compulsory consolidation. The Acts from this point of view fall under two categories, viz., (i) those providing for the use of compulsion only when a certain specified percentage of landholders in the village holding a prescribed minimum area agree to the scheme of consolidation and (ii) those enabling the State to undertake schemes of compulsory consolidation at its own initiative. The Acts in Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir belong to the former category, while those in Punjab, Pepsu, Delhi and Bombay belong to the latter. Under the Madhya Pradesh Act, a consolidation scheme shall be binding on all the permanent landholders in an area, if it is assented to by not less than one half of the permanent landholders holding not less than two-third of the occupied area. The corresponding proportion laid down in Jammu & Kashmir is two-thirds of the landholders holding not less than three-fourths of the cultivated area in an estate or sub-division of an estate. In conformity with the latest trend of legislation in the country, U.P. has recently passed a new Act providing for compulsory consolidation by the State at its own initiative. This Act replaces the Act of 1939 which allowed the use of compulsion when persons holding a specified proportion of area in the village expressed themselves in favour of consolidation scheme.

* For full texts of the Acts and a comparative account of their main provisions please see Directorate of Economics and Statistics' publication: Vol. II "Consolidation of Holdings in the series "Agricultural Legislation in India."

Principles.—The process of consolidation involves the amalgamation and, where necessary, redistribution of holdings, or portions of holdings, so as to reduce the number of fragments. The process does not always result in combining the fragments belonging to an individual into one single block, but an attempt is made to reduce the number of fragments as much as possible. The factors like differences in soil fertility, site values of land, irrigation facilities etc., sometimes make it necessary to allot land to an individual in more than one place in the village. It may be useful to indicate here the principles laid down for the preparation of consolidation schemes under the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, which is the latest piece of legislation on the subject. These principles are as indicated below:

- (1) Every tenure-holder shall be, as far as possible, allotted land in the block in which he holds the largest part of the holding;
- (2) the land in each village may be divided and grouped under the following blocks, namely—
 - (a) block of land producing rice only;
 - (b) block of land producing mainly *ekfasli* crops, other than rice;
 - (c) block of land which is mainly *dofasli*, and
 - (d) block of land subject to fluvial action of any river;
- (3) only those tenure-holders shall get land in any particular block who already hold land therein;
- (4) the number of *chaks* to be allotted to each tenure-holder excluding areas earmarked for *abadi* shall not exceed the number of blocks in the village unless there is only one block and the land is not more or less of a uniform quality;
- (5) the tenure-holders belonging to the same family shall as far as possible be given neighbouring *chaks*;
- (6) the location of the residential house of the tenure-holder or improvement, if any, made by him shall be taken into account in allotting *chaks*;
- (7) small tenure-holder shall be given land near the village *abadi* as far as may be practicable;
- (8) an existing compact holding or farm which is $6\frac{1}{4}$ acres or more in area shall not as far as possible be distributed or divided;

Holdings are consolidated by a process of mutual exchange between the various landowners. The interested parties, viz. landowners, tenants, mortgagees and other encumbrancers generally get the same rights in the new holdings created under the consolidation scheme as in the previous holdings. As it is not always possible to allot to different individuals holdings of the same market value as their previous holdings, compensation is paid to the persons who get holdings of lesser market value and is recovered from those who receive holdings of higher market value. The Acts also provide for the payment of a portion of compensation, in such cases, to lessees, mortgagees and other encumbrancers of lands and also for the payment of compensation in cases of a loss of standing crops. The compensation if notified within the prescribed period is generally recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Besides being useful in reducing the number of fragments, the process of consolidation also provides an opportunity for the planning of village common lands, roads, drains, compost pits, schools, play grounds etc. in a systematic manner. This aspect has been stressed, recently by the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Committee in their Report. To facilitate village planning, the latest consolidation of holdings Acts, such as those in Bombay, Punjab, Pepsu and U.P., permit (i) amalgamation of any roads, paths, channels, pastures etc. or other lands reserved for common purposes with any agricultural holding, whenever such amalgamation is deemed necessary under the consolidation scheme, and (ii) assignment of new areas for common purposes in lieu of the existing areas or when the existing common areas are insufficient or when no reserved areas exist for common purposes.

Agencies.—Consolidation work is being done by cooperative societies and departmental staff in varying degrees in different States. The number of consolidation of holdings societies and their membership during 1951-52 in certain States were reported to be as follows :

State	No. of Co-operative societies for consolidation work.	Membership of such societies
Punjab	1,336	1,77,272
U. P.	518	18,508
Jammu and Kashmir	236	11,990
Delhi	52	6,637
Madras	20	1,242

The work by societies has proceeded at a slow pace, mostly due to the need of having a prior agreement between the members. In Punjab, where these societies have made the greatest headway, they consolidated in all about 7 lakh acres over a period of 30 years. Instances are not lacking when as many as 10 to 15 years were taken to finish the work in a village.

With growing stress on agricultural efficiency and the shift in emphasis from voluntary to compulsory consolidation, the departmental staff has to assume a large measure of responsibility for the work. Many States engaged in consolidation operations have appointed special staff for the purpose and organized suitable training courses for them. In Bombay, for example, a special establishment, consisting of Consolidation Officers, Assistant Consolidation Officers, Surveyors etc., has been organized under the charge of the State Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records. In Madhya Pradesh, the Deputy Director of Land Records and the Settlement Commissioner supervise the work, which is generally done by a party of one Consolidation Officer, 20 *Chakbandi* Inspectors and 20 *Madadgais* in a district. The general planning and supervision are in the hands of the Director of Consolidation of Holdings in Punjab, who is assisted by two Assistant Directors, while at the district level, responsibility for organizing the work vests in the Deputy Commissioners. The preliminary and final records are prepared in this State by the ordinary revenue staff, and consolidation operations are carried on by experienced hands. Pepsu has established a separate Consolidation Department, with the Consolidation Commissioner as its head. In Delhi also special staff has been appointed for the purpose.

The work of consolidation being technical in nature, requiring experience of survey and settlement operations, soil classifications, land-tenure systems, evaluation methods etc., it is necessary to impart proper training to the staff. In Bombay, Consolidation and Assistant Consolidation Officers are given preliminary training for a month before being put on the work, while Surveyors, recruited according to linguistic requirements, are trained at three centres for a period of two months. The Punjab Government propose to expand the existing training facilities by increasing the staff of Patwari Schools in Amritsar and Hissar Districts by setting up two new training schools and organizing refresher courses. The States of U.P. & Delhi have been sending their staff for training to Punjab. In Pepsu, the State Government have organized four training schools, which impart training for a period of nine months. About 500 sub-inspector candidates received training during 1951-52 and 400 during 1952-53 in this State. It is proposed to increase the number of training schools gradually.

Although emphasis now is on compulsory consolidation and special staff is being appointed enlisting of public cooperation is essential for a rapid progress. The various Acts contain specific provisions for consulting public opinion. The acts in Punjab and Pepsu lay down that the scheme of consolidation shall be prepared after obtaining the advice of the landowners in the prescribed manner. The State Governments in Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir enjoy powers

under their respective enactments to appoint advisory committees or panchayats to assist consolidation officers in the examination and preparation of the schemes. In Bombay, consultation with the Village Panchayats, or Village Committees representing all interests in land is necessary under the Rules. According to the new U. P. Act, the schemes of consolidation shall be drawn up by the departmental staff in collaboration with the Land Management Committees to be set up under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950. All the Acts provide opportunities to the persons affected to file their objections, if any, against the proposals for consolidation, which are to be disposed of after due consideration.

Progress.—The progress is confined to a few States viz., Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Bombay, Punjab, Pepsu, and Delhi. The last four of these States have also made provision for consolidation under the Five Year Plan. The progress made so far and the targets for the future are briefly indicated below :—

Bombay.—The work, started in this State on an experimental basis in 1948, was begun in right earnest from 1950-51. A 14-year plan was drawn up in 1948 for consolidating the entire premerger Bombay State, but could not be pursued owing to financial difficulties. In all, 6,33,706 acres require consolidation in the State. The operations had been completed in 506 villages upto the end of May, 1952. The State has provided a sum of Rs. 64 lakhs for consolidation operations during 1951-56 under the Five Year Plan.

Punjab.—Consolidation operations commenced in the State in 1920 with the formation of consolidation of holdings societies under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. In April 1949, Director, Consolidation of Holdings was put in charge of the entire work relating to consolidation in the State. Since April 1951, this work is treated as an integral part of the Grow More Food Campaign. Upto 30th September, 1951, in all 7.07 lakh acres had been consolidated by the Co-operative Department and about 3.5 lakh acres by the Consolidation Department. The largest area was covered in the Ludhiana District (2.3 lakh acres) followed by the Ambala (2.0), Jullundur (1.6), Hoshiarpur (1.4), Karnal (1.2) Districts etc. During mid-1952, the operations were going on in 1900 villages with an area of 2.2 million acres. The target for 1953 was 15 to 18 lakh acres. About 135 lakh acres remain to be consolidated. It is proposed to finish work in 40 out of 47 tehsils (excluding tehsils in Kangra and Simla districts) by August 1957 and in the remaining 7 by August, 1959. The State Government have fixed a target of 100 lakh acres under the Five Year Plan and have made a provision of Rs. 41 lakhs for the purpose.

Madhya Pradesh.—The work of consolidation was taken up first in 1928 in the Chattisgarh Division of the State and was extended to the Sagar District in 1948. The area available for consolidation in the State is estimated to be 95,36,030 acres. Out of it, 25,16,693 acres had been consolidated in 2,790 villages till 1950-51, leaving a balance of 70,19,337 acres. The area consolidated comprised 23,75,194 acres in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg Districts and 1,41,499 in the Sagar District. Financial difficulties are reported to be an hindrance in the way of accelerating the process. It is proposed to continue the operations in the Raipur and Durg Districts and the tractor ploughed area of the Sagar District.

U. P.—Consolidation work has been done through cooperative societies since 1924 and under the Consolidation Act of 1939 since 1940. Upto 1947, about 4.64 lakh acres had been consolidated under the 1939 Act at a cost of Rs. 3.1 lakhs. This area lay in 7,004 villages in the nine districts, (viz. Ballia, Bijnor, Sitapur, Basti, Bahraich, Allahabad, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur and Deoria). The co-operative societies had covered an area of 1.7 lakh acres upto 1951-52. The State has recently passed a new Act with a view to expediting the work. The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Committee (1952) has recommended that the operations should be so arranged that within a period of six years all the holdings in the State would be consolidated.

Pepsu.—Operations were commenced in 1951 under the Five Year Plan. The State Government who expect to consolidate 42,08,333 acres by 1956, have made a financial provision of Rs. 30 lakhs under the Five Year Plan, which is in addition to the amount proposed to be recovered from consolidation fees. Upto November 1952, 443,926 acres of land had been consolidated in 505 villages which benefited 51,036 cultivators. This work was done in 376 villages in Patiala circle comprising an area of 3,03,968 acres and in 129 villages in Malerkotla circle, covering an area of 1,39,959 acres. It was proposed to bring 3,37,500 acres under consolidation scheme during 1952-53. The objective is to consolidate the entire area in due course.

Delhi.—The work was started in the State in 1929, but the tempo has increased since 1946. In October, 1948, a Three Year scheme of compulsory consolidation was started with a view to consolidating all the villages of the State in instalments of 110 villages a year. Under the Five Year Plan, Rs. 10.7 lakhs have been allotted for consolidation and the target laid down is 75,000 acres.

Madras.—Consolidation work has not made much progress in the State. During 1950-51 a few societies consolidated 102.3 acres (57.74 acres in the West Godavari District and 44.58 acres in the Guntur District).

Effects.—The effect of consolidation is shown in a reduction in the number of plots and increase in the size of cultivation unit. The table below indicates the position in this regard in some of the States.

State	Number of Plots			Average Size of the Cultivation Unit (in acres)		
	Before consolidation	After consolidation	Decrease in the number of Plots	Before consolidation	After consolidation	Increase in the average size.
1. Bombay	1,63,954	79,481	84,473 (51.5%)	3.9	8.0	4.1 (105%)
2. Madhya Pradesh						
(i) Raipur, Bilaspur Durg, Districts.	49,43,808	9,08,109	40,35,699 (81.6%)	0.5	2.5	2.0 (400%)
(ii) Sagar	65,817	23,599	39,218 (59.6%)	2.2	5.3	3.1 (140%)
3. PEPSU	..	..	..	Nearly 1.5 to 5 bighas.	Nearly 24 to 50 bighas.	..
4. Delhi	98,469 (cultivators holdings)	28,763 (cultivators holdings)	69,706 (70.8%)	..	..	..
5. Madras (1950-51)	86	69	17 (19.8%)	..	..	..

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage variations).

In parts of Madhya Pradesh, the number of plots declined by as much as 82 percent, while average size of cultivation unit went up by 400 percent. The effects of the operations in various other spheres, e.g., yield per acre, cost of cultivation and social and economic status of the farmer need to be carefully investigated.

Financial Aspect.—To relieve the State of the financial burden of consolidation operations, in certain areas, a part of the cost is recovered from the cultivators in the form of a consolidation fee. The cost of consolidation and the fee charged from the cultivators in some of the States are given below :—

State	Period	Cost per acre	Fee per acre	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Bombay	April 1950 to August 1952	2 1 7	Nil	The work is done free as a special concession to agriculturists.
2. Punjab	..	4 4 0	4 0 0	In Phillaur Tehsil, the best in the state under consolidation work.
3. Madhya Pradesh	..	1 5 0	0 12 0	At present in force. No fee is charged in Sagar district.
(i) (Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg and Sagar Districts.)	1926 to 1951	0 7 2	0 12 0	Rate since November, 1950.
(ii) Sagar District alone	1949-50 to 1951-52.	0 10 9	Nil	
4. P.E.P.S.U.	..	..	2 15 6	
5. Delhi	..	4 6 0	3 12 0	Worked out on the basis of the area consolidated by the Revenue Department.

In Bombay, the work is done free of cost as a special concession to the agriculturists. The U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Committee have recommended that the expenditure on consolidation may be recovered in the State at the rate of Rs. 4/- per acre in two instalments, one immediately before the work starts and the other after the work is finished. Generally, it may not be difficult to levy a fee on the cultivators once the advantages of consolidation have been carried home to them, but its imposition has to be generally planned to avoid any adverse effects on the popularity of the operations.

The State Governments are giving concessions in the form of exemptions from court fees, registration, etc. to facilitate consolidation operations. Generally no instrument is necessary for affecting a transfer under a consolidation scheme, and no instrument, if executed, requires registration. The Bombay Act, contains a provision for advancing *taccavi* loans to the cultivators to enable them to meet their commitments relating to compensation under the consolidation scheme. Reduction in agricultural income tax is permitted under the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-Tax Act in such cases where it is proved that assessee had consolidated their holdings for the development of agriculture or for the purposes of beneficial employment. In Madras & other States, facilities for consulting village documents and register of holdings etc. are provided to cooperative societies engaged in consolidation work. Further, consolidation societies in Madras had to pay only one-third of the fee payable by the cooperative societies for encumbrance certificates, the remaining two-thirds being paid by the State out of the grant given to them by the Central Government for rural development.

Difficulties.—The work of consolidation has been beset with a number of difficulties. Generally they are of the following types :—

- Conservatism and sentimental attachment of the cultivators to their ancestral lands which render exchange of lands difficult. There is also the psychological tendency of assessing value of one's own land at a higher rate than those of the others.
- Lack of proper records of rights in many areas.
- Technical nature of work, which calls for the employment of a well-trained and adequate staff.

- (iv) Financial difficulties, which have been enhanced by the need of incurring developmental expenditure in various other directions.
- (v) Lack of cooperation by Zamindars and propaganda carried on by certain unsocial elements against consolidation work in certain areas.
- (vi) In Punjab, absence of permanent allottees in evacuee villages, loss of revenue records in certain areas during the disturbances, etc. retarded the speed of consolidation.

Efforts made to overcome these difficulties include organization of suitable propaganda among the cultivators, preparation of records of rights, training of staff, levy of fee, use of compulsion in consolidation etc.

Measures to check fragmentation.—To derive lasting benefits from the consolidation operations, measures to prevent deconsolidation or excessive sub-division of the consolidated lands are essential. It is also equally imperative to check excessive fragmentation and sub-division in areas where consolidation has not yet been introduced. The most important step in this direction, which has also the support of the Planning Commission, is imposition of a minimum limit on holdings to regulate their future transfers and partitions. The minimum limit has been prescribed as 6½ acres in U.P., 5 acres for irrigated and 15 acres for unirrigated lands in Madhya Bharat and an economic holding* in Hyderabad. In Assam, the Panchayat Act enables a Panchayat to enforce a minimum limit of 12 bighas on holdings after a decision to that effect has been reached by a two-third majority vote of the people affected. In Bombay, Punjab and Pepsu, the Consolidation of Holdings Acts empower the State Governments to prescribe such minima for holdings as are considered appropriate by them. The Government of Bombay have subsequently fixed minimum limits varying from 10 Gunthas† to 6 acres in all the districts of the pre-merger Bombay State. In all these States, partitions likely to result in fragments of less than the prescribed minimum are prohibited. The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 lays down that when a suit is filed for the partition of a holding of less than the prescribed minimum area, the court, instead of dividing the holding, shall arrange its sale and distribute the profits among the co-sharers. As regards suits, which are likely to result in fragments of lower area than the statutory minimum, the court may either dismiss the suit or divide the holding in accordance with the prescribed principles. In Assam, if there is a dispute among the co-sharers and no agreement can be reached among them to keep the property in common or to take money value from someone, the Panchayat may intervene to avoid the growth of uneconomic fragments and settle as many of them as possible on the land and realize compensation from them on behalf of the rest. Such of the consolidation Acts, as make provision for minimum limits, also prohibit transfers of the existing fragments unless they become merged in the existing contiguous survey numbers.

Besides the aforesaid measures, the Act in Bombay prohibits sub-division of consolidated holdings without the permission of the State Government. The Act also empowers the State Government to prescribe conditions for regulating the transfers of these holdings.

Conclusion.—Consolidation, being a process designed to reduce the number of fragments, does not always lead to the development of economic or optimum holdings. Economic holdings will emerge only in case of those who possess sufficient area split up into fragments. The growth of cooperative

* Economic holding is defined as "the minimum area capable of yielding sufficient produce to enable the holder to maintain a normal family (that is to say a family of five persons including the holder himself) in reasonable comfort according to prevailing standards after meeting all necessary expenses and without resort, save in exceptional circumstances, to the raising of loans".

† 1 acre = 40 Gunthas.

farming* and Cooperative Village Management, which are the aims of land policy, would be more effective in evolving economic units of cultivation. With the establishment of Cooperative Village Management, which has been recommended by the Planning Commission as the ultimate objective for the agrarian structure, the problem of fragmented and uneconomic holdings would be completely eliminated. Under Cooperative Village Management, as envisaged in the Five Year Plan, the entire area of a village, both cultivated and uncultivated, will be managed as if it were a single farm. The cultivation can be arranged, as may be found feasible, in family holdings, through small groups working blocks of lands on cooperative lines, or through a combination of arrangements, adapted to the operations to be carried out.

A great deal of trial and experiment are, however, necessary before patterns of village management which will best promote the interests of rural population can be worked out. This will take time. In the meanwhile, intensification of the efforts to consolidate fragmented holdings is called for to put an early end to one of the basic defects of our agriculture. Consolidation of scattered holdings constitute the first step without which many other measures of reforms may not yield full benefits. The pace of progress has been on the whole slow and uneven. The operations have been confined to a few States like Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Pepsu and Delhi. In some of the States, steps to start consolidation have still to be introduced. Mere legislation is not enough. Careful planning and organization of consolidation operations, proper training of the staff and sustained educative propaganda which would break down the prejudice of the people and win their willing cooperation are equally important. With the advent of popular agencies like village panchayats, it may become easier to carry out this much-needed reform.

In many areas, the programme of work and evolution of procedure is still in an experimental stage. It is, therefore, necessary that such pioneering projects should be followed by evaluation studies into the mechanics of the scheme and its effects on cost, yields, social life of the people affected, etc., so that the experience gained could be permanently built into the programmes of the future.

*For information on Cooperative Farming, please refer to the pamphlet entitled "Co-operative Farming" issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Revised edition of the pamphlet is under preparation.

2. WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN INDIA.

There has recently been some discussion in certain quarters about the wholesale price and cost of living position in India, as revealed by the behaviour of their index numbers. It has been sought to be made out in these quarters that even when allowance is made for seasonal variations, the fact remains that the general index of wholesale prices has now (mid-June, 1953) recorded a new peak and the trend shown by the wholesale price indices is dangerously upward; that foodgrains and raw materials are the main groups of commodities where the rising trend is discernible; and, that on comparison of the general index of wholesale prices in India with that in U. K. and U. S. A., the trends in recent months have been found to run in opposite directions. Similarly, it has been held that the cost of living index numbers in India are at their peak at present (April-May, 1953) or, at any rate, approaching the peak; that prices of foodgrains have mainly contributed to the rise in the cost of living index numbers; and, that the trends in India on the one hand and in U.K. and U.S.A. on the other are running in opposite directions. This paper seeks to study, as objectively as possible, the validity of these contentions. The discussion is divided into four Sections, Section I dealing with the behaviour of wholesale price index numbers in India; Section II comparing this behaviour with that in U. K. and U. S. A.; Section III examining the behaviour of cost of living index numbers in India; and, Section IV comparing this behaviour with that in U. K. and U. S. A.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

1.1. Economic Adviser's Wholesale Price Index Number is a weighted index of five groups. Each group index is a weighted index of a few sub-group index numbers. Each sub-group index number is again a weighted index of the indices of individual commodities entering the sub-group.

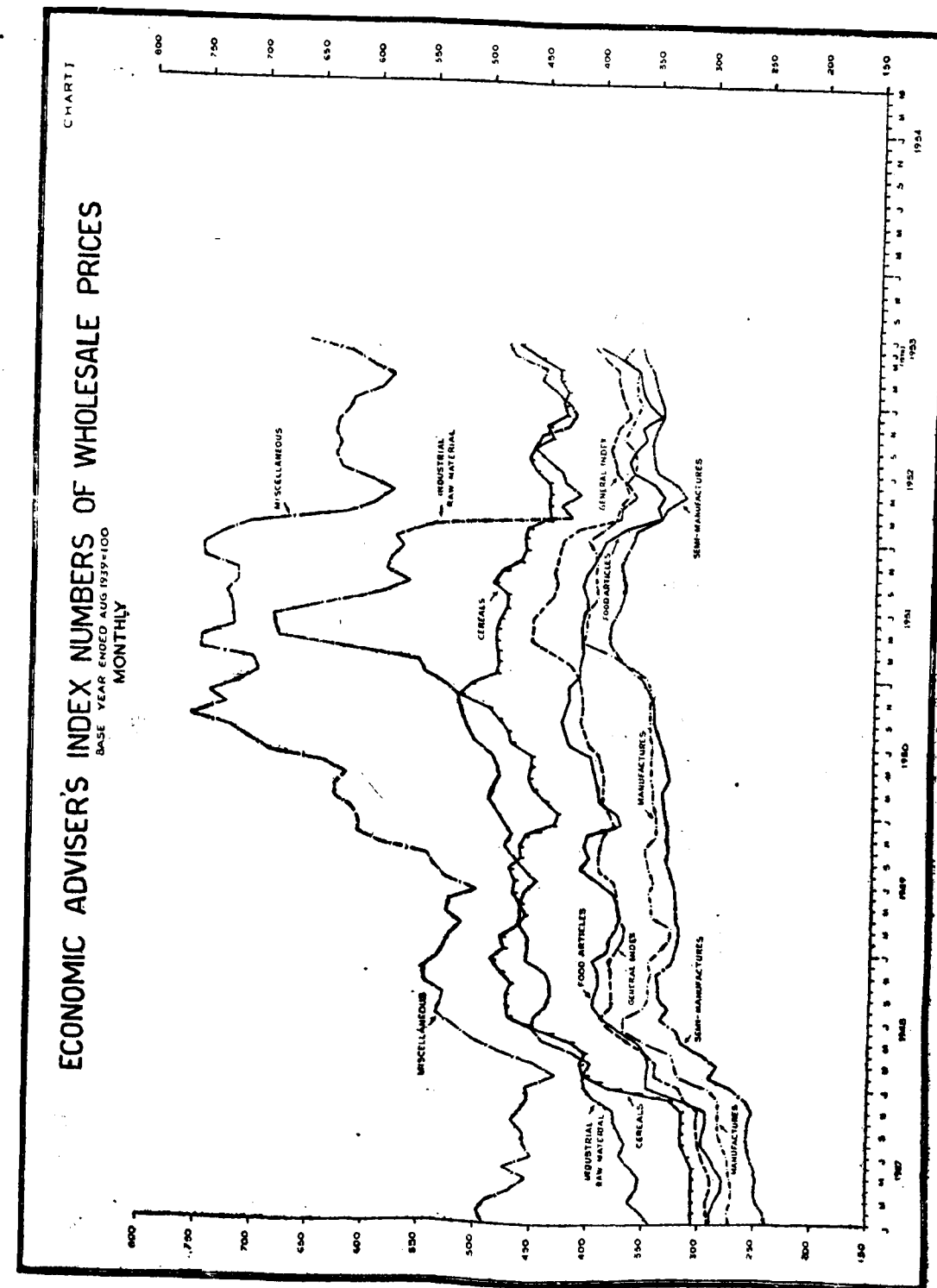
1.2. The Economic Adviser's general index stood at 290.5 in January, 1947. Thereafter, it showed a steadily rising tendency till it reached 390 in July, 1948. For a period of two years thereafter it fluctuated between 390 and 405. From July 1950 it rose steadily again, till it reached 457.5 in April 1951 which has so far been the all-time peak. Then it took a gradual but steady turn towards decline and reached 367 in May 1952, the lowest ever touched since May 1948. Since May 1952, the index has risen to 406 in mid-June 1953. At this level it is almost as high as it was in July 1950, that is, immediately after the outbreak of the Korean War.

1.3. The Economic Adviser's general index has generally been found to gain some strength around the month of June every year. The recent rise in the index to 406 is, therefore, partly seasonal in character. What is significant, however, is that the present level of the index in June is higher than that recorded in the month of June in any year in the past, except the post-Korean boom year 1951. It will, therefore, not be wrong to conclude that there are some factors apart from the seasonal factor which may have pushed the general index so high. To examine what these factors may be, we may compare in detail the wholesale price position in mid-June 1953 with that in mid-June, 1952.

1.4. The table below compares the five group index numbers which comprise the general index, between mid-June 1952 and mid-June 1953:—

Group	Group weight	Index for w.e. 14-6-52	Index for w.e. 13-6-53	% increase (+) or decrease (—) over the w.e. 14-6-1952
I Food Articles (Cereals)	31	346	401	(+) 15.9
II Industrial Raw-material	(18)	(444)	(474)	(+) (6.8)
III Semi-manufactures	17	326	363	(+) 11.3
IV Manufactures	30	375	371	(—) 1.0
V Miscellaneous	4	584	660	(+) 13.0
All Commodities	100	372	406	(+) 9.1

1.5. During the period under review, apparently the food articles group has shown the greatest increase, followed, in order, by miscellaneous group, industrial raw-materials group and semi-manufactures group. The manufactures group has shown some decline.



1.6. Let us now examine as to how far the food articles group is *really* responsible for rise in the general index. For this purpose, we may study the variation in the sub-group index numbers during the period under review. Table I gives the relevant data. From that table it will be seen that within the food articles group the largest increase has been shown by the "others" sub-group. This increase, is however, surpassed by the increase in three other sub-groups, *viz.*, oilseeds, vegetable oils and leather.

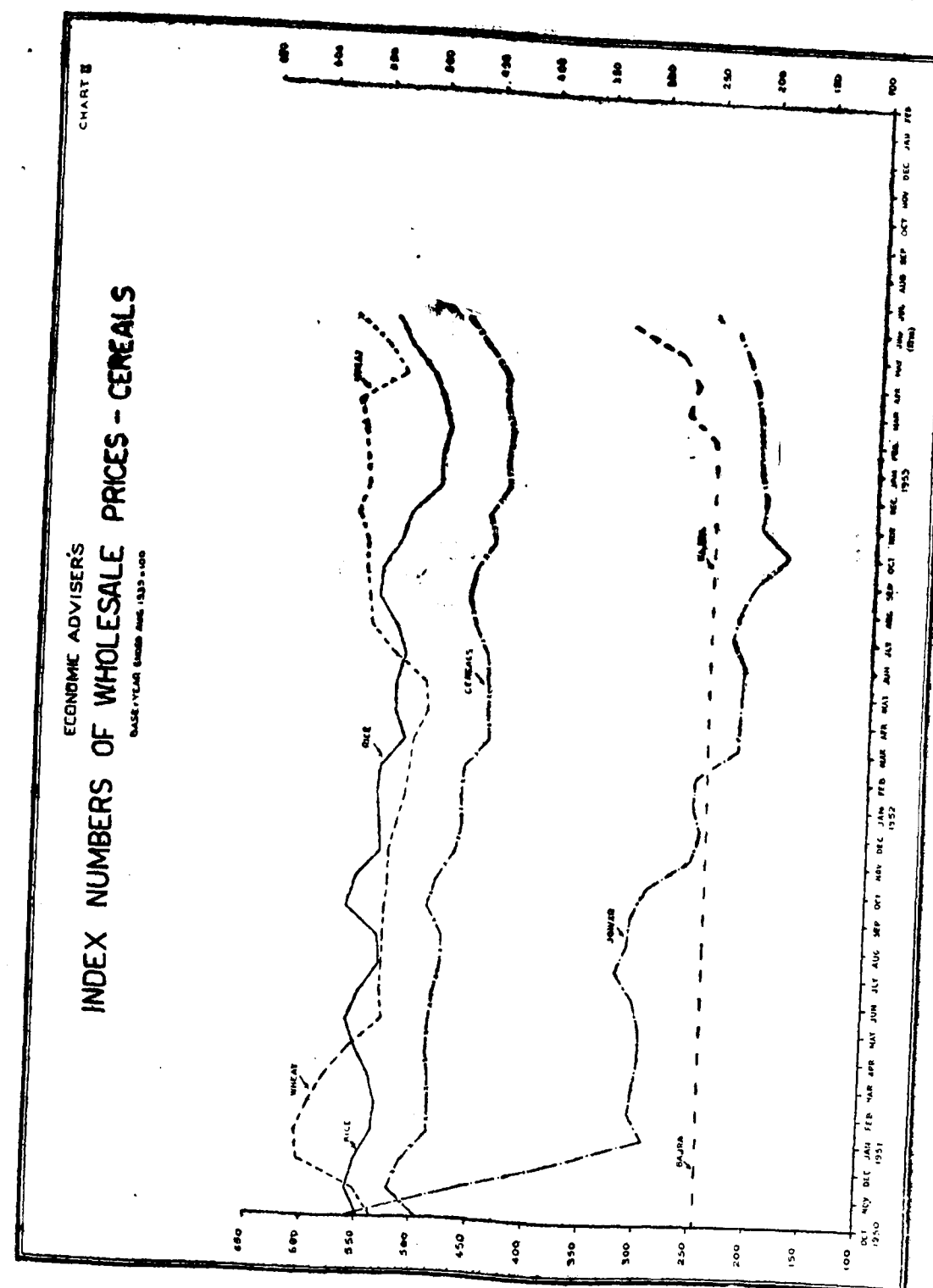
1.7. The pulses sub-group of the food articles group shows an increase of 17.4 percent. between mid-June 1952 and mid-June 1953. Five other sub-groups, however, show a larger increase during the same period than the pulses sub-group. They are : oilseeds, vegetable oils, leather, "others" sub-group of cereals group and "others" sub-group of industrial raw-materials group.

1.8. The cereals sub-group of food articles group shows a rise of 6.8 percent. during the period under review. There are as many as nine sub-groups which have recorded a larger increase than that shown by the cereals sub-group. They are, in order, oilseeds, vegetable oils, leather, "others" sub-group of food articles group, "others" sub-group of industrial raw-materials group, pulses, metals, miscellaneous group and metal products.

1.9. It follows from the above that cereals, pulses and 'others' sub-groups of the food articles group are not the only sub-groups responsible for the over-all rise in the general index ; there are several other sub-groups which have also contributed to this increase, perhaps in a larger measure.

1.10. Let us now turn to the contribution of individual commodities towards increase in the general index. Table II gives the relevant data. It will be seen from that table that during the period under review, rice index has risen by 3.5 percent., wheat by 8.1 percent and jowar by 9.5 percent. (We may ignore the rise of 32.2 percent. in bajra index inasmuch as the quotation used for this index in June 1953 is not comparable with that used in June 1952, the former being open market price in Hyderabad City while the latter was controlled price in Bijapur). Thus the largest increase in any commodity included under cereals is 9.5 percent. As against this, the increases recorded by other commodities are much higher in most cases. These commodities include both the agricultural and non-agricultural products. Among the latter, hides and skins, raw silk and metals have registered considerably higher increases, than 9.5 percent. Among the former, the commodities which have risen by more than 9.5 percent. are listed below, in descending order :

Commodity	Percentage increase in mid-June 1953 over mid-June 1952
1. Gur	123.0
2. Groundnut	64.9
3. Mustard oil	63.1
4. Cotton seed	58.4
5. Rape seed	57.8
6. Groundnut oil	56.2
7. Tea	55.2
8. Wool raw	52.3
9. Gingelly seed	40.1
10. Gingelly oil	37.7
11. Betelnuts	29.9
12. Vanaspati Dalda	26.4
13. Spices and condiments	26.1
14. Dal arhar	23.1
15. Groundnut cake	20.7
16. Copra	20.1
17. Coconut oil	19.7
18. Linseed	18.2
19. Tobacco leaf	17.1
20. Gram	14.1



1-11. The above table is revealing. It shows very clearly that it is not the rise in the prices of cereals so much as that in the prices of the above commodities which is at the back of the rise in the general price level. After all, the total weightage given to cereals in the E. A's. general index is only about 18 out of 100. There are a host of commodities, particularly oils and oilseeds, which have shown a far higher increase than the highest increase registered in the cereals sub-group. Why the prices of oils and oil seeds have risen in recent months is very well known. The rise has been stimulated and sustained by continued speculative activity coupled with good enquiries from abroad and a lower crop at home. It is this factor superimposed on the seasonal factor referred to earlier, which accounts for the over-all rise in the general price level.

1-12. The above analysis shows that rise in the prices of cereals in mid-June, 1953 is not the only, or, even the main, factor responsible for the rise in the Economic Adviser's general index. Even the rise shown by the Economic Adviser's cereals index is not fully representative of the general level of prices of cereals for the country as a whole. A proper appraisal of the general price situation in the sphere of cereals can, in fact, be made on the basis of a study covering a large number of centres from different parts of the country. This is so because of the divergent influence of two forces affecting the prices in different States during the last few months. Firstly, commencing with different periods, restrictions on intra-State movement of cereals have been relaxed in different States, restoring free market to a large extent within the States. Secondly, the continuance of inter-State bans on the movement of cereals has limited the scope for the prices as between the different States to find their natural level. Under the circumstances, a study of price position in regard to cereals, if based on a handful of centres is not likely to reveal the true state of affairs. An appraisal of the behaviour of prices in different parts of the country during the last one year of relaxation of food controls confirms that allowing for the effect of seasonal variations, the prices of cereals have on the whole declined so that the prices ruling in June, 1953 are lower than those prevailing a year ago in most parts of the country. In some places, they have, no doubt, been steady, or showing some strength, in recent weeks, but that is due to the usual seasonal shortage experienced at the lag-end of the year. With the arrival of the new Kharif crops in the market, prices of Kharif cereals are expected to take an easier turn again.

II. WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA, U.S.A. AND U.K.

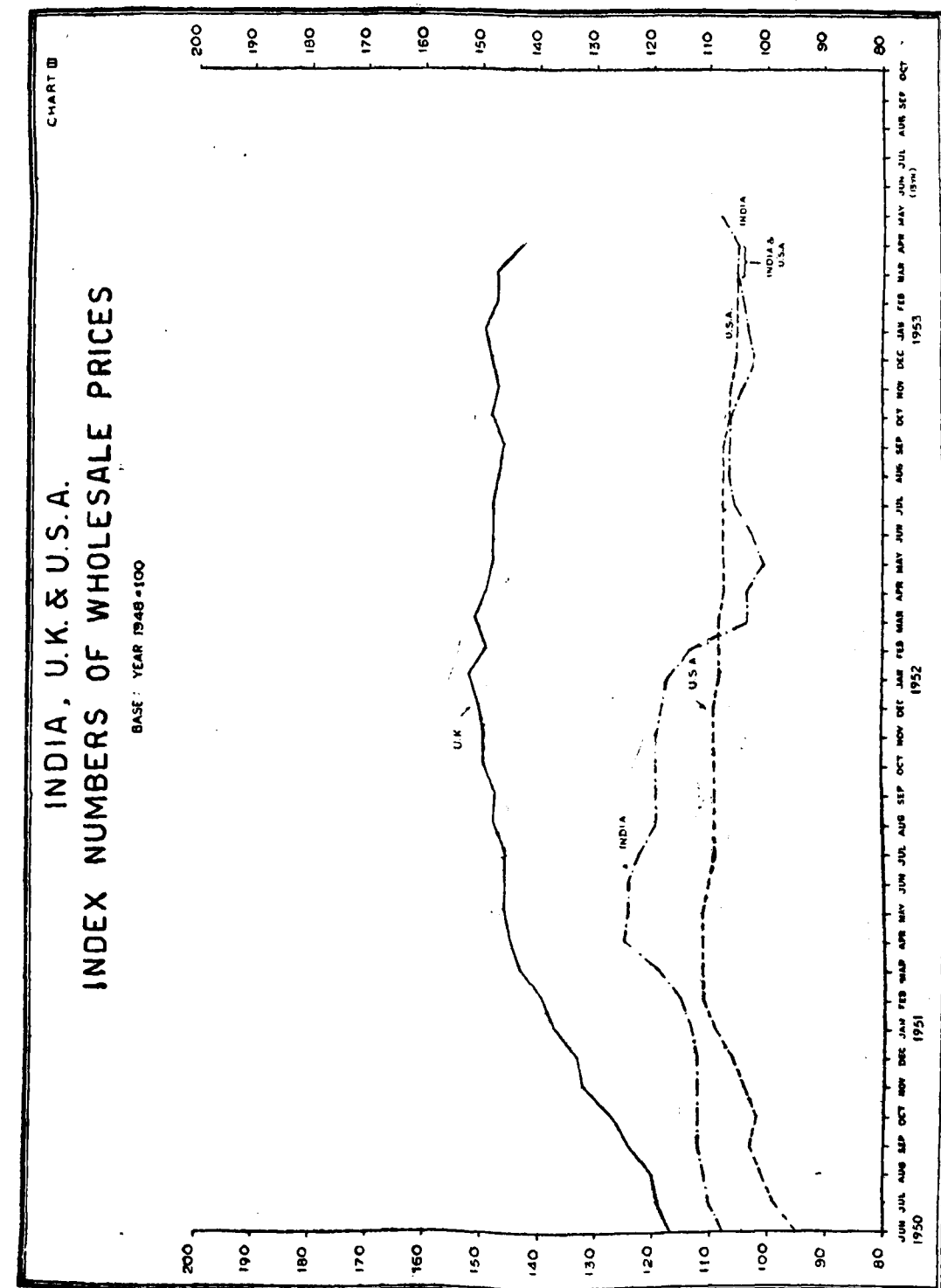
2-1. We have examined the trends of wholesale price indices in India, U.S.A. and U.K. between June, 1950 and April, 1953. All the three series have been converted to a common base year 1948, for facility of comparison.

2-2. Our study reveals certain distinct phases in the relative movement of the wholesale price indices in the three countries. Between June, 1950 and February, 1952, the index was the highest in U.K. followed, in order, by India and U.S.A. Between March, 1952 and February, 1953, the index continued to be the highest in U. K., but that for India became the lowest, with U.S.A. following the middle course. In March and April, 1953, however, while the index for U. K. remained the highest, the indices for U.S.A. and India became even with each other. The table below makes the position clear:—

(Base : 1948 = 100)

	First phase		Second phase		Third phase
	June 1950	February 1952	March 1952	February 1953	April 1953
India	108	113	103	104	105
U.S.A.	95	108	108	105	105
U. K.	117	150	152	148	143

Thus, with the beginning of the second phase in march, 1952 there has been a shift in the relative position as between the three countries to the advantage of India.



2.3. This shift has also altered the inter-country parity to the advantage of India as may be seen from the following table :—

		(Base : India=100)	
		June, 1950	April, 1953
India	.	100	100
U. S. A.	.	88	100
U. K.	.	108	136

Thus, while the wholesale price index in U. K. was 8 per cent higher than that in India in June, 1950, it was 36 per cent higher in April, 1953. Similarly, while the index in U.S.A. was as much as 12 per cent lower than that in India in June, 1950, it rose to become even with India in April, 1953.

2.4. Our study further reveals that the measures taken by the Government of India immediately after the out-break of Korean War in June, 1950 had had a more salutary effect on the general price level than in U.S.A. and U.K. Between June, 1950 and February, 1951, whereas the rise in U.S.A. and U.K. was of the order of 17 per cent and 19 per cent respectively, in India it was only 6 per cent. Even in April, 1951, when the index for India reached its all-time peak, the rise in it as compared with June, 1950 was only 16 per cent as against that of 17 per cent in U.S.A. and 24 per cent in U.K. From May 1951, the index in India took a downward turn. This downward trend was accelerated after February, 1952 following the setting in of the recession in commodity markets and the adoption earlier of the policy of restrictive credit. In May, 1952, the index in India was at its lowest, being 100. Since then, fluctuations have been confined within narrow limits. The April index of 105 is, no doubt, higher than that in May, 1952 but is still lower than the pre-Korean War level of 108. In U.S.A., the downward trend set in from June, 1951 and the lowest point in the downward swing was reached in December, 1952. The trend thereafter has been steady. It is, however, significant to note that in U.S.A. even the lowest point in the downward trend has been higher than the level of 95 prevailing in June, 1950. So far as U.K. is concerned, the upward trend in that country continued almost unabated up to January, 1952 when the index reached the highest peak of 153. February, 1952 witnessed a slight fall and since then the trend was more or less steady up to the end of March, 1953. In April, 1953 there was, however, a fall and the index dropped to 143 as against 148 in the previous month. Here also, it is important to point out that even the April, 1953 level has remained far above the pre-Korean War level of 117 in June, 1950. The table below will bear out the above position :—

		(Base : 1948=100)				
		June, 1950	February, 1951	April, 1951	January, 1952	April 1953
India	.	108 (100)	116 (106)	125 (116)	117 (108)	105 (97)
U. S. A.	.	95 (100)	111 (117)	111 (117)	108 (114)	105 (111)
U. K.	.	117 (100)	139 (119)	145 (124)	153 (131)	143 (122)

2.5. Another significant feature which our study reveals is that the index for April 1953 in each of the three countries is below the peak reached in the earlier years, the fall being most marked in the case of India. This will be apparent from the following :

		Peak	April 1953	% fall in April, 1953
India	.	125 (April 1951)	105	16.0
U. S. A.	.	111 (May 1951)	105	5.4
U. K.	.	153 (January 1952)	143	6.5

2.6. From the above discussion it will appear that since the out-break of the Korean War, there has been a gradual shift in the relative price position of the three countries to the advantage of India. Further, although the April indices for all the three countries are below the peak levels reached earlier, the fall in India is more pronounced than in the other two countries. The immediate impact of the speculative forces and stock-piling released by the Korean War was less marked in India than in the other two countries : even during the major part of the year 1952 when the general level of wholesale prices in U. K. was continuously moving upward, that in India revealed a continuously downward trend. Further, while the April 1953 index in India is lower than the pre-Korean War level, the indices in the other two countries are still higher, more so in the case of U. K.

III. COST OF LIVING IN INDIA

3.1. Cost of living index numbers for working class population are prepared in India by the Departments of Labour in several States. Of these, the indices for Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Kanpur have been taken up for studying the trends in working-class cost of living. In recent discussions about trends in cost of living reference has been made to Calcutta middle-class cost of living index number also. One such series, a non-official one, is compiled by the 'Capital' and another is compiled by the West Bengal Government. Both these series have also been included in our study.

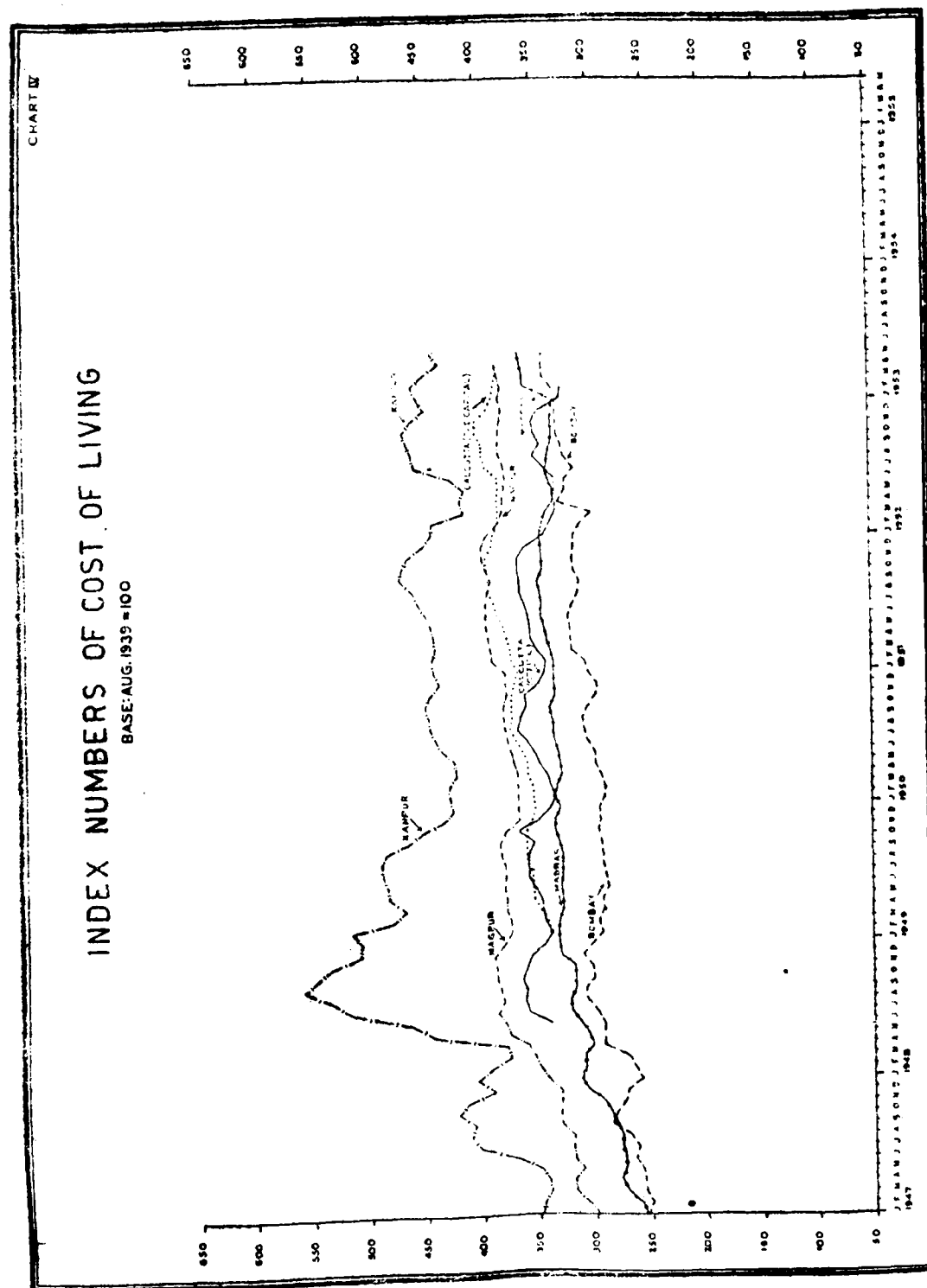
3.2. The six series, chosen for the study, have been converted to a common base (August 1939=100) for facility of comparison. A study of the movement of these indices month by month from January, 1947 to the latest month reveals that a certain general pattern is common to the behaviour of the different working class cost of living indices. The indices at all the centres showed a steady rise upto September, 1948. Between September, 1948 and December, 1951 the trend was more or less steady except at Kanpur. The first quarter of 1952 witnessed a general fall. Thereafter, a mixed trend was noticed. In Bombay and Madras, the indices were more or less steady between April, 1952 and January, 1953 after which they began to increase and moved towards new heights. In Nagpur, the trend was more or less steady, while in Kanpur the movement was erratic.

3.3. As regards middle-class cost of living indices in Calcutta, the official index and that compiled by the "Capital" reveal divergent trends. Between February and December, 1949 the two series of indices were more or less the same, but, since then the official index has been showing an increasing divergence from the "Capital" index. Thus, in December, 1949 both the official index and the index compiled by the "Capital" stood at about 350, but in February 1953 while the official index stood at 325 the "Capital" index was as high as 385. It was at the peak level of 402 in October, 1952 after which it moved down and stood at 392 in May, 1953.

3.4. On the whole, therefore, in recent months the working-class cost of living indices in Bombay and Madras are showing some increase, in Nagpur the trend is steady, while in Calcutta the "Capital" middle-class cost of living has been receding from the highest level reached in October, 1952. Same is the case with the Calcutta official index.

3.5. Our study also reveals that each of the centres has touched its peak at the different times during the period under review. So far as the working-class cost of living index is concerned, the highest peak was reached at Nagpur in December, 1951, and at Kanpur in September, 1948. At Calcutta, the official middle-class cost of living index reached the highest peak in November, 1949 and the capital index in October, 1952. What needs to be particularly stressed here is that the cost of living indices for the latest months, for which data are available, at these centres are substantially below the peaks reached earlier. This will be borne out by the table given below :—

		(Base Aug., 1939=100)	
Centre		Peak	Latest Month
Nagpur (working-class)	.	397 (Dec. 1951)	384 (April '53)
Kanpur (working-class)	.	558 (Sept. '48)	441 (May '53)
Calcutta (middle-class) Official	.	367 (Nov. '49)	325 (Feb. '53)
"Capital"	.	402 (Oct. '52)	392 (May '53)



In Bombay and Madras, however, the cost of living indices for the latest month are higher than the peak reached in the earlier years :—

(Base : Aug. 1939—100)

Centre	Peak reached in the earlier years.	Latest month.
Bombay (working class)	330 (Nov. '52)	346 (May '53)
Madras (working class)	347 (Sept. '51)	363 (May '53)

3.6. Analysis of the cost of living indices at different centres since June, 1952 has assumed added importance since it is from this month that relaxations in food controls have been allowed, and the main object of study at the moment appears to be to assess the effect of relaxations in these controls on the cost of living. The table below compares the position in June, 1952 with the latest month for which data are available :—

Centre	June '52	Latest month	% increase + or decrease (—) in the latest month over June, 1952.
Bombay	322	346 (May '53)	(+) 7.4
Madras	337	363 (May '53)	(+) 7.7
Nagpur	375	384 (April '53)	(+) 2.4
Kanpur	424	441 (May '53)	(+) 4.0
Calcutta (middle class).			
Official	332	325 (Feb. '53)	(—) 2.0
'Capital'	382	385 (Feb. '53)	(+) 0.8

3.7. Among the working-class cost of living indices, the rise during the period has been the highest in Madras followed by Bombay, Kanpur and Nagpur. So far as the middle-class cost of living index in Calcutta is concerned, it is significant that while the official index shows a decline of 2.0 per cent, the 'Capital' index records an increase of 0.8 per cent since June, 1952. In May, 1953 the 'Capital' index has gone up further to 392.

3.8. The cost of living index is a weighted index of five groups, viz., Food, Fuel & Lighting, Clothing, House rent and Miscellaneous. The weightage assigned to each of the groups for the different centres is indicated below :—

Group	Bombay	Madras	Nagpur	Kanpur	Calcutta (middle-class)	
					Capital	Official
Food	47 (53)	58	64	42 (60)	54	61
Fuel and Lighting	7 (8)	8	10	6 (9)	4	7
Clothing	8 (9)	6	11	8 (12)	12	5
House Rent	13 (14)	15 }		7 (10) }	30	9
Miscellaneous	14 (16)	13 }	15	6 (9) }		18
Total	89 (100)	100	100	69 (100)	100	100

3.9. It will thus be seen that the weightage assigned to the Food group is the highest; at all the centres this group alone accounts for more than half the total weightage.

3-10. The table below shows the variations in the indices under each of these groups between June, 1952 and the latest month for which data are available :—

Centre	% increase (+) or decrease (—) in latest available cost of living indices compared to June, 1952.						
	Food	Fuel & Lighting	Clothing	House Rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of living index	Month to which data relate
Bombay	(+) 9.6	(—) 1.0	(+) 2.8	..	(+) 4.9	(+) 7.4	May '53
Madras	(+) 16.6	(—) 12.5	(+) 13.7	(+) 3.4	(—) 3.2	(+) 7.7	May '53
Kanpur	(+) 11.4	(+) 1.9	(—) 7.6	..	(+) 9.7	(+) 4.0	May '53
Calcutta (middle class)							
Official	(—) 3.9	(+) 12.9	(—) 4.7	..	(+) 1.2	(—) 2.0	Feb. '53
'Capital'	(+) 3.0	(+) 2.6	(+) 4.0	..	..	(+) 2.6	May '53

This table shows that the impact of the Food group on the cost of living index has been the highest. A casual observer of the above variations in cost of living indices is apt to conclude that this heavy impact of the Food group on the cost of living index may be entirely due to the rise in the price of cereals and that a subsidy on cereals was necessary to bring down the Food Group index and, in the process, to push up the consumption of cereals. The actual position is, however, entirely different.

3-11. The Food index is a weighted index of a number of food articles other than cereals, viz., pulses, sugar, tea, salt, fish, vegetables, oils, etc. The weightage assigned to the total non-cereal components at most of the centres is substantially higher than that assigned to the cereals. This will be clear from the following :

	% Distribution of Weights in the Food Group		
	Madras	Kanpur	Bombay
Cereals	47	45	36
Non-cereals	53	55	64
	100	100	100

It will be seen from the above distribution of weights that even for a uniform rise in the prices of cereals and non-cereals, the impact of non-cereals on the Food index will be much higher than that of cereals, because of the heavier weightage assigned to the former. Even when the rise in the prices of cereals and non-cereals is not uniform, it has been found that if the rise in the prices of non-cereals is significant, the Food group index shows an increase *despite* a fall in the prices of cereals. Thus, in Bombay while the cereals index (Base : 1933-34=100) was showing a progressive decline from 630 in March, 1953 to 619 in April, 1953 and further to 606 in May, 1953, the Food group index was progressively going up from 449 in March, 1953 to 451 in April, 1953 and further to 456 in May, 1953. Thus, while the cereals index declined by 3.8% between March, 1953 and May, 1953, the Food group index went up by 1.6% during the same period. This clearly shows that the fall in the prices of cereal components between March, 1953 and May, 1953 was more than offset by the rise in the non-cereal components of the Food group. There is thus no substance in the argument, often advanced, that the rise in the Food group index of the cost of living index is invariably due to the strengthening of the prices of cereals and that subsidization of the prices of cereals would, in itself, bring about a reduction in the cost of living index.

3-12. Coming back to our study of the variation in the indices since June, 1952, it will be useful to analyse the behaviour of the different components of the Food group and to see to what extent cereals have been really responsible for the rise in the Food group index since June, 1952. It is not possible within the brief space of this paper to analyse the behaviour of the different components of the Food

group for all the centres. Bombay has been chosen as an illustration in point and for this centre the position in May, 1953 has been compared with that for June, 1952. This study reveals that between June, 1952 and May, 1953 there has been a rise of 10.4% in the cereal components but quite a large number of non-cereals have registered a far higher increase. This will be clear from the table given below :

	June, 1952	May, 1953	% increase in May '53 over June 1952.
<i>Non-cereal Commodities :—</i>			
Tamarind, old	263	595	126.2
Chillies, dry	263	435	65.4
Rawsugar (gur)	226	368	62.8
Sweet oil	480	736	53.3
Gram	408	596	46.1
Fish (Prawn)	361	516	42.9
Ghee (Dalda)	284	356	25.3
Onions	250	300	20.0
Turmeric	322	378	17.4
Coconut oil	513	600	16.9
Fish, dry	323	369	14.2
<i>Cereals</i>	549	606	10.4
<i>Food Index</i>	416	456	9.6

It is clear, therefore, that the combination of the greater weightage and higher increase in the prices of some of the non-cereal commodities has led to a heightening of the impact of the non-cereal components on the Food index.

3-13. From the above it follows that although the cost of living indices in recent months are higher than those in June, 1952 (with August 1939=100), these are substantially below the peak levels reached in the earlier years for all centres except Bombay and Madras. Again, although the impact of the Food group on the cost of living index has been the highest, this has been due more to the rise in the prices of non-cereals than that of cereals.

IV.—COST OF LIVING IN INDIA, U. S. A. AND U. K.

4-1. We have made a study of the trend of cost of living indices in India, U.S.A. and U. K. between June, 1950 and March, 1953. The index for India is the all-India index compiled by the Labour Bureau. The original base period for this index (1944=100) has been converted to the year 1948=100, for facility of comparison with U.S.A. and U.K. indices.

4-2. Our study reveals certain distinct phases in the relative movement of cost of living indices in the three countries. During August and September, 1950 (that is, immediately after the out-break of the Korean war), the index was the highest in India and the lowest in U.S.A., U. K. occupying the middle position. In October 1950, India's index was even with that of U. K. Thereafter, while U. K. index continued to be the highest, the indices for U.S.A. and India frequently exchanged their positions until in November, 1951, India's index firmly established itself as the lowest. Since that month India's index has continued to be the lowest and that of U. K. the highest. The following table is relevant :

	(Base : 1948-100)			
	August '50	Aug. '51	Aug. '52	March '53
India	107	108	107	106
U. S. A.	101	108	111	111
U. K.	105	118	127	130

The gradual shift in the position to the advantage of India may be attributed to the measures taken by the Government to hold the price line when the Korean War had released speculative forces and stimulated stock-piling in many parts of the world. It also shows that the inflationary pressure generated by stock-piling and re-armament programmes continued unabated in U. K. and had been only partly halted in U.S.A.

4.3. Our study also reveals a few distinctive features in the behaviour of the cost of living indices for the different countries. In India, the most significant feature noticeable is the influence of the seasonal factor on the cost of living. Generally, it is seen that the index tends to rise from March onwards and reaches the peak between August and November. In December, the index looks down and starts rising again from March. In February-March, 1953, the cost of living index in India has shown some rise. This rise is occasioned by the seasonal factor, and may, therefore, continue for a few months yet. In U.S.A., the cost of living index showed a steady rise from July, 1950 and reached 110 in November 1951, the peak for the year. A new peak of 111 was reached in July, 1952. In March, 1953 also the July 1952 level was maintained. In U.K. the cost of living index remained more or less steady from July, 1950 to October, 1950. Thereafter, a steady upward trend set in, which has continued almost unabated, so that the latest index, that for April 1953, is the peak.

4.4. On the whole, the result has been that March 1953 index in India is substantially below the highest peak reached in earlier years; in U.S.A. April, 1953 index is the same as in July, 1952 when a new peak was reached; while in U.K. the April, 1953 index is the highest reached so far. The table below will bear this out :—

(Base : 1948=100)

	Peak	Latest month
India	109 (Oct. '51)	106 (March '53)
U.S.A.	111 (July '52)	111 (April '53)
U.K.	131 (April '53)	131 (April '53)

4.5. The divergent trends revealed by the different countries have resulted in a wide disparity in the inter-country parity to the advantage of India as will be clear from the table given below :—

(Base : India=100)

	August, 1950	March, 1953
India	100	100
U.S.A.	94	105
U.K.	98	123

It will be seen that whereas the cost of living in U.K. was 2 per cent. lower than that in India in August, 1950, it was 23 per cent. higher in March, 1953. Similarly, whereas the index in U.S.A. was 6 per cent. lower than that in India in August 1950, it was 5 per cent. higher in March 1953.

4.6. Thus, it would appear that the cost of living index in India in March, 1953 is the lowest among the three countries—India, U.S.A., and U.K., compared with 1948. Further, whereas the latest index in India is substantially below the peak reached ever since the Korean War, in U.K. it is continuously moving forward towards new heights, with U.S.A. following the middle course.

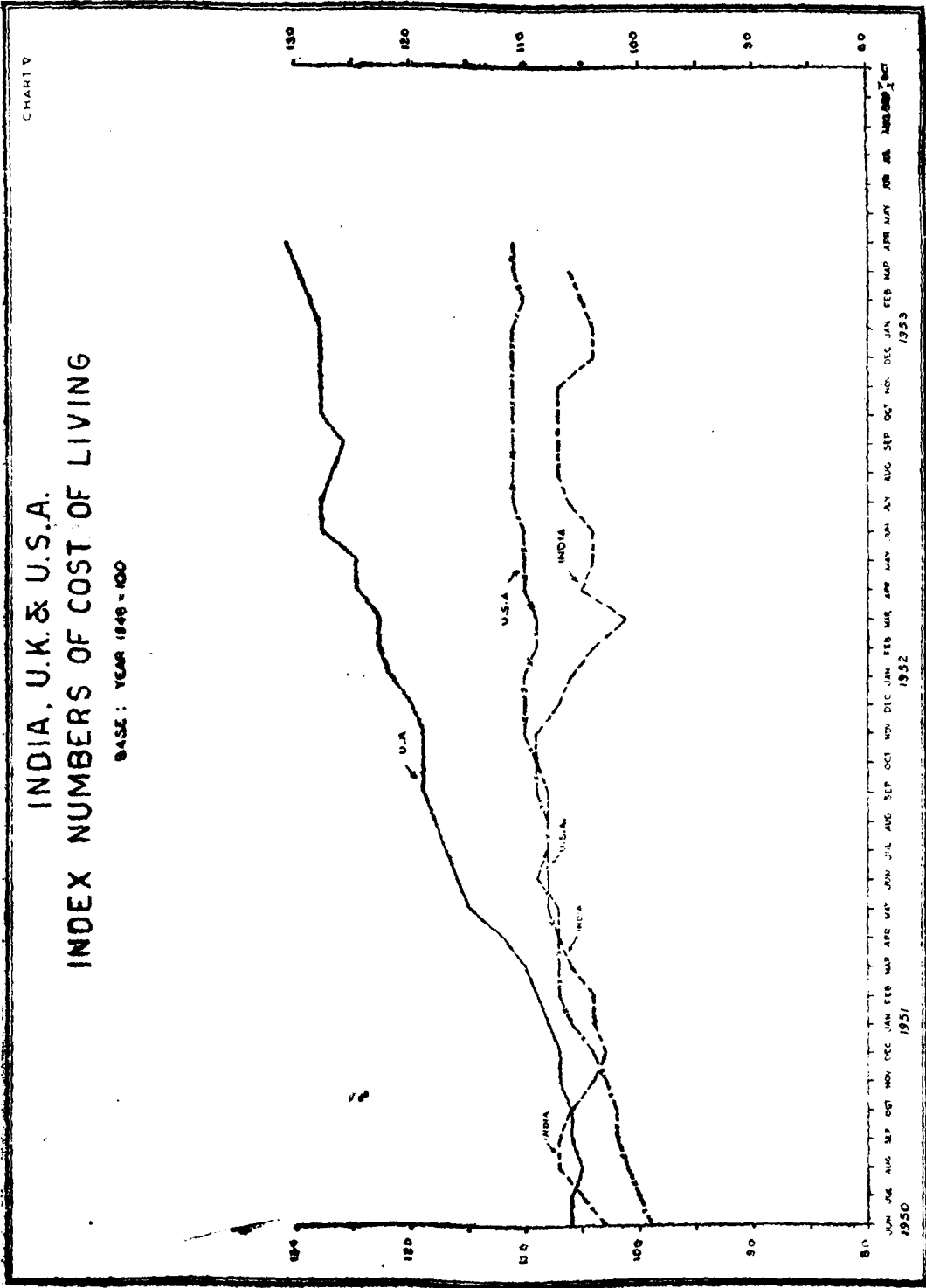


TABLE 1

Variation in sub-group indices of E.A.'s Wholesale Price Index No. between mid-June 1952 and mid-June 1953.

Sub group	Sub group weight	Index for the w.e. 14-6-52	Index for the w.e. 13-6-53	% Increase(+) or decrease(—) during w.e. 13-6-1953 over w.e. 14-6-1952
Cereals	59	444	474	+6.8
Pulses	8	425	499	+17.4
Others	33	211	282	+33.6
Food Articles		346	401	+15.9
Fibres	53	444	434	—2.3
Oilseeds	30	427	637	+49.2
Minerals	10	463	460	—2.8
Others	7	289	362	+25.3
Industrial Raw-materials		428	482	+12.6
Leather	8	293	415	+41.6
Mineral oils	13	218	224	+2.8
Vegetable Oils	16	403	581	+44.2
Cotton yarn	35	454	445	—2.0
Metals	18	195	228	+15.9
Oilcakes	5	419	443	+5.7
Others	5	263	252	—4.2
Semi-manufactures		326	363	+11.3
Textile products	64	423	411	—2.8
Metal products	17	311	336	+8.0
Others	19	298	286	—4.0
Manufactures		375	371	—1.1
Miscellaneous		584	660	+13.0

TABLE 2

Variation in commodity indices of E.A.'s Wholesale Price Index No. between mid-June 1952 and mid-June 1953

Commodity	Index for the w.e. 14th June 1952	Index for the w.e. 13th June 1953	% increase(+) or decrease(—) on 13-6-1953 over 14-6-52
Rice	520	538	+3.5
Wheat	531	574	+8.1
Jowar	210	230	+9.5
Bajra	245	324	+32.2
Cereals	444	474	+6.8
Gram	361	412	+14.1
Dal Arhar	557	686	+23.2
Pulses	425	499	+17.4
Tea	239	371	+55.2
Coffee	695	625	—10.1
Sugar	297	284	—4.4
Gur	139	310	+123.0
Salt	83	81	—2.4
Others	211	282	+33.6
<i>Industrial Raw Materials</i>			
Cotton raw	410	439*	(+) 7.1
Jute raw	501	407	(—) 18.8
Silk Raw	361	622*	(+) 72.3
Wool raw	405	617	(+) 52.3
Fibres	444	434	(—) 2.3
Groundnuts	490	808	(+) 64.9
Linseed	373	441	(+) 18.2
Castorseed	464	489	(+) 5.4
Gingelly seed	501	702	(+) 40.1
Rapeseed	327	516	(+) 57.8
Cottonseed	298	472	(+) 58.4
Copra	680	817	(+) 20.1
Oilseeds	427	637	(+) 49.2
Coal	357	357*	..
Manganese Ore	771	735	(—) 4.7
Mica	549	470	(—) 14.4
Iron Ore	675	646	(—) 4.3
Minerals	463	450	(—) 2.8
Hides raw	337	339	(+) 0.6
Skins raw	175	355	(+) 102.9
Lac	490	527	(+) 7.6
Rubber	294	313	(+) 6.5
Others	289	362	(+) 25.3

TABLE 2—*contd.*

Variat

Commodity	Index for w.e. 14th June, 1952	Index for w.e. 13th June, 1953	% increase (+) Decrease (—) during the w.e. 13-6-53 over the w.e. 14-6-52
SEMI MANUFACTURES			
Cow hides . .	293	481	(+)64.2
Buffalo hides . .	294	382	(+)29.9
Sheep skins . .	347	493	(+)42.1
Goat skins . .	268	332	(+)23.9
Leather . .	293	415	(+)41.6
Kerosene Oil . .	226	230	(+) 1.8
Petrol	209	217	(+) 3.8
Mineral Oils . .	218	224	(+) 2.8
Coconut Oil . .	685	820	(+)19.7
Groundnut Oil . .	553	864	(+)56.2
Mustard Oil . .	293	478	(+)63.1
Castor Oil . .	523	547	(+) 4.6
Gingelly Oil . .	371	511	(+)37.7
Linseed Oil . .	464	479	(+) 3.2
Vegetable Oil . .	403	581	(+)44.2
Cotton yarn . .	454	445*	(—) 2.0
Pig Iron	150	162	(+) 8.0
"Semis"	176	246	(+)39.8
Zinc Spelter . .	759	470	(—)38.1
Brass	439	455	(+) 3.6
Copper	368	411	(+)11.7
Metals	195	226	(+)15.9
Groundnut cake . .	343	414	(+)20.7
Coconut cake . .	410	416	(+) 1.5
Gingelly cake . .	518	488	(—) 5.8
Oil cake	419	443	(+) 5.7
Timber	228	223*	(—) 2.2
Coir yarn	461	415	(—)10.0
Others	263	252	(—) 4.2

TABLE 2—*concl.*

Commodity	Index for w.e. 14th June, 1952	Index for w.e. 13th June, 1953	% increase (+) decrease (—) during the w.e. 13-6-53 over the w.e. 14-6-52
MANUFACTURES			
Jute Manufactures . .	482	414	(—)14.1
Cotton Manufactures . .	394	407	(+) 3.3
Rayon and Silk Manufactures . .	580	475	(—)18.1
Woollen Manufactures . .	393	312	(—)20.6
Textile Products	423	411	(—) 2.8
Iron and Steel Manufactures . .	219	267	(+)21.9
Machinery	405	388	(—) 4.2
Vehicles	504	504	..
Metal Products	311	336	(+) 8.0
Shoes	322	311	(—) 3.4
Tyres and Tubes	362	314	(—)13.3
Cement	292	260	(—)11.0
Paper	309	309	..
Matches	228	232	(+) 1.8
Glass (windows)	685	855	(+)24.8
Soap	283	285	(+) 0.7
Chemicals	343	301	(—)12.2
Paints	354	302	(—)14.7
Cigarettes	156	145	(—) 7.1
Liquors	283	275	(—) 2.8
Dyestuffs	301	299	(—) 0.7
Other Finished Products . .	298	286	(—) 4.0
MISCELLANEOUS			
Vanaspatti Dalda	356	450	(+)26.4
Spices and Condiments	498	628	(+)26.1
Betelnuts	626	813	(+)29.9
Cashewnuts	714	577	(—)19.2
Bricks and Tiles	351	315	(—)10.3
Tobacco leaf	817	957	(+)17.1

*Estimated.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Sugarcane, Tur and Tobacco, 1952-53. .

All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1952-53.

All-India Fourth Estimate of Wheat, 1952-53.

Number of Land Holders Possessing more than 100 acres in Different States.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in India, 1951.

TABLE NO. 1
Rainfall During June, 1953
(Between 1st June and 1st July, 1953)
Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-6-53 to 1-7-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	16.6	(-) 1.6	(-) 9
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	16.5	(-) 7.5	(-) 31
Gangetic West Bengal	11.1	(+) 0.5	(+) 5
Orissa	7.1	(-) 1.9	(-) 21
Chota Nagpur	12.1	(+) 4.1	(+) 51
Bihar	8.5	(+) 0.1	(+) 1
U. P. East	4.9	(-) 0.7	(-) 12
U. P. West	3.9	(-) 0.9	(-) 20
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	3.2	(+) 0.8	(+) 34
Rajasthan West	0.6	(-) 0.7	(-) 55
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	2.1	(-) 1.1	(-) 34
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	3.4	(-) 1.9	(-) 36
Vindhya Pradesh	1.1	(-) 4.8	(-) 81
Madhya Pradesh East	6.8	(-) 2.6	(-) 28
Madhya Pradesh West	3.2	(-) 4.0	(-) 55
Gujarat	6.4	(+) 0.9	(+) 15
Saurashtra and Kutch	1.7	(-) 1.6	(-) 48
Konkan	28.2	(+) 2.3	(+) 9
Deccan (Desh)	6.7	(+) 2.2	(+) 48
Hyderabad North	11.3	(+) 5.5	(+) 94
Hyderabad South	5.3	(+) 0.5	(+) 10
Coastal Andhradesa	5.6	(+) 1.7	(+) 43
Rayalaseema	1.7	(-) 0.8	(-) 33
Tamilnad	2.5	(+) 0.8	(+) 51
Malabar and South Kanara	20.1	(-) 16.2	(-) 45
Mysore	3.1	(+) 0.2	(+) 6
Travancore-Cochin	11.3	(-) 10.1	(-) 47

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1.—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during July.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Ragi and Kharif Paddy	Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Paddy, Groundnut and Castor	
Bombay	Jowar, Bajra and Groundnuts	Summer Vegetables.
Madhya Pradesh	Jowar and Bajra	Summer Vegetables.
Madras	Cotton.	
Orissa	Ragi, Jowar and Bajra . .	Cotton and Sesamum.
Punjab	Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses and Oilseeds	Summer Vegetables.
U. P.	Kharif Paddy, Bajra, Tobacco and Sesamum.	Rice.
West Bengal		

TABLE NO. 4
All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1952-53
(Released in June 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
16,008,000	16,916,000	(—) 5.4	3,205,000	3,071,000	(+) 4.4

The decrease in acreage under gram crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bombay, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and has been attributed to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing. In West Bengal the decrease is also due to diversion of areas under Gram to the cultivation of Winter Paddy. Hyderabad, Bihar, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and Saurashtra have, however, recorded some increases in acreage due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

In spite of an overall decrease in acreage there has been a considerable increase in production during the current year. The increase in production has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Punjab, Hyderabad and Bhopal due to sufficient and timely rainfall during the growing period. This increase in production has more than offset the decreases recorded by some of the States like Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bombay.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of March, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Himachal Pradesh and parts of Madras where it has suffered due to inadequate rainfall.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Gram Crop. Past three years' experience shows that the Final Estimate of acreage is higher by about 3 per cent than the Second Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 5 over col. 6
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bihar	894	865(r)	(+) 29	187	150(r)	(+) 37
Bombay	632	750	(—) 118	54	65	(—) 11
Madhya Pradesh	1,400	1,434	(—) 34	225	254	(—) 29
Madras	82	86	(—) 4	14	14	..
Orissa	35	34(r)	(+) 1	5	5 (r)	..
Punjab	2,029	2,238	(—) 209	501	479	(+) 22
Uttar Pradesh	5,989	6,213(r)	(—) 224	1,414	1,303 (r)	(+) 111
West Bengal	320	336	(—) 16	108	121	(—) 13
Hyderabad	789	751	(+) 38	95	73	(+) 22
Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	1,015	1,298	(—) 283	156	185	(—) 29
Mysore	32	30	(+) 2	3	4	(—) 1
Pepsu	810	908(r)	(—) 98	168	188	(—) 20

II.—DETAILS—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	1,078	1,139(r)	(—) 61	142	113(r)	(+) 29
Saurashtra	59	48	(+) 11	4	2	(+) 2
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Ajmer	9	1	(+) 8	1	(b)	(+) 1
Bhopal	283	257	(+) 26	48	39	(+) 9
Bilaspur	9	11	(—) 2	2	2	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	20	12	(+) 8	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	5	7	(—) 2	(b)	2	(—) 2
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	518	498	(+) 20	74	71	(+) 3
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16,008	16,916	(—) 908	3,205	3,071	(+) 134

(b) = Less than 500 tons.

N. R. = Not Reporting.

(r) = Adjusted Estimate.

4.1.—All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1952-53

(Published in July, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	(Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
4,376,000	4,792,000(A)	(—) 8.7	5,260,000*	6,068,000* (A)	(—) 13.3

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

* In terms of raw sugar.

The decrease in acreage under Sugarcane during the current year has been reported by nearly all the sugarcane growing States except Bihar and West Bengal and has been attributed partly to low prices of gur (Jaggery) during February and March, 1952 and partly to scarcity of water supply in the irrigation sources at the sowing time.

The weather during 1952-53 has, on the whole, been unfavourable for the production of sugarcane. The fall in acreage coupled with insufficient rainfall and inadequate supply of water in the irrigation sources have caused a decline in production in all the states except Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Pepsu and Vindhya Pradesh. In parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madras and in Deccan and Karnatak divisions of Bombay the growth of the crop was stunted to some extent due to insect pests, pyrrilla and other crop diseases.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons of raw sugar-gur)		
	1952-53 (Final Esti- mate)	1951-52 (Partia- lly re- vised Es- timate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1952-53 (Final Esti- mate)	1951-52 (Partia- lly re- vised Es- timate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	66	59	(+) 7	73	66	(+) 7
Bihar (Excl. merged territories)	361	336	(+) 25	246	242	(+) 4
Bombay	186	213	(—) 27	461	615	(—) 144
Madhya Pradesh	42	44	(—) 2	49	53	(—) 4
Madras	263	282	(—) 19	700	753	(—) 53
Orissa	60	60	..	112	112	..
Punjab	371	388	(—) 17	414	456	(—) 42
Uttar Pradesh	2,639	2,965	(—) 326	2,646	3,169	(—) 523
West Bengal	52	46	(+) 6	104	82	(+) 22
Hyderabad	90	103	(—) 13	175	216	(—) 41
Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	42	53	(—) 11	38	45	(—) 7
Mysore	45	50	(—) 5	71	92	(—) 21
P.E.P.S.U.	76	78	(—) 2	87	71	(+) 16
Rajasthan	44	61	(—) 17	39	50	(—) 11
Saurashtra	13	20	(—) 7	24	33	(—) 9
Travancor-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Ajmer	1	1	..	1	1	..
Bilaspur & Coorg*	1	1	..	3	4	(—) 1
Delhi	5	6	(—) 1	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	1	1	..
Kutch	1	2	(—) 1	3	5	(—) 2
Bhopal	4	8	(—) 4	6	7	(—) 1
Tripura	5	5	..	6	4	(+) 2
Vindhya Pradesh	6	8	(—) 2	6	4	(+) 2
Total	4,376	4,792	(—) 416	5,260	6,068	(—) 808

N.R.—Not reported.

* Final Forecast figure in respect of Coorg having not been received, 1952-53 Second Forecast figures have been repeated provisionally.

4.2.—All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1952-53

(Released in July, 1953)

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent.
768,000	659,000 (A)	(+) 16.5	211,000	192,000 (A)	(+) 9.9

(A) Adjusted Final Estimate.

Increase in both area and production has been shared mainly by Bombay, Hyderabad and Rajasthan due to favourable weather conditions at the period of sowing and growing.

Information in respect of Bhopal has been included in this Estimate for the first time.

This Estimate does not contain information in respect of late variety of the crop grown in U.P. and Delhi and the final position in Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. which will be reported at the time of all-India Supplementary Estimate.

Past experience shows that the Supplementary Estimate figures are slightly higher than those of the final Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Adjusted Final Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Adjusted Final Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	21 *	20	(+) 1	7 *	5	(+) 2
Bihar	37	43	(—) 6	11	16	(—) 5
Bombay	218	143	(+) 75	52	36	(+) 16
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	(a) 7	6	(+) 1	(b) 2	2	..
(ii) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	6	(+) 1	2	2	..
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica	6	6	..	3	3	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	137	139	(—) 2	35	38	(—) 3
(ii) Others	161	156	(+) 5	58	59	(—) 1
Total	304	301	(+) 3	96	100	(—) 4
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	17	17	..	5	5	..
Punjab—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	2	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	2	2	..	1	1	..
(ii) Others	3	2	(+) 1	1	1	..
Total	6	6	..	2	2	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	16	17	(—) 1	4	5	(—) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	8	7	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Total	24	24	..	7	7	..
West Bengal—						
Nicotiana Rustica	26	25	(+) 1	9	7	(+) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum	14	14	..	4	3	(+) 1
Total	40	39	(+) 1	13	10	(+) 3

II.—DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hyderabad—						
Nicotiana Rustica	5	2	(+) 3	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	39	20	(+) 19	8	4	(+) 4
Total	44	22	(+) 22	9	5	(+) 4
Jammu & Kashmir						
	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	5	3	(+) 2	(b)	(b)	(+) 1
Mysore—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
(ii) Others	24	21	(+) 3	3	3	..
Total	25	23	(+) 2	3	3	..
P.E.P.S. Union—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Total	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Rajasthan						
	14	7	(+) 7	3	1	(+) 2
Saurashtra						
	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Travancore-Cochin						
	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Ajmer—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal†	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg*—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	2	1	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
GRAND TOTAL	768	659	(+) 109	211	192	(+) 19

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

N.R. Not reported.

* 1952-53 Second Estimate figures utilised.

† Non-reporting for the Final Estimate and hence Second Estimate figures utilised.

‡ Brought on a reporting basis for the first time.

4.3. All-India Fourth Estimate of Wheat, 1952-53

(Released in July, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase(+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent.
23,082,000	22,874,000	(+) 1.0	6,388,000	5,700,000	(+) 12.1

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by Rajasthan, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Ajmer and Kutch generally due to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing.

The estimate also shows an increase in production of wheat shared by almost all the wheat growing states due to better climatic conditions during the current year.

This Estimate covers mostly the period upto the end of April or the beginning of May, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Himachal Pradesh where the crop was affected by drought.

This Estimate covers almost the entire area sown to wheat crop and the Final Estimate is not likely to show any wide variation from the present Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Fourth Estimate)	1951-52 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Fourth Estimate)	1951-52 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bihar	1,210	1,368	(—) 158	285	250 (r)	(+) 35
Bombay	1,731	1,590	(+) 141	252	233	(+) 19
Madhya-Pradesh	2,739	2,801 (R)	(—) 62	558	541 (R)	(+) 17
Madras	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Orissa	14	14	..	4	4 (r)	..
Punjab	2,984	3,014	(—) 30	1,071	1,098	(—) 27

II.—DETAILS— contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh	8,235	8,293	(—) 58	2,800	2,520	(+) 280
West Bengal	108 @	130	(—) 22	37 @	41	(—) 4
Hyderabad	506	459	(+) 47	45	41	(+) 4
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	1,649	1,533 (r)	(+) 116	251	141 (r)	(+) 110
Mysore	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Pepsu	898	884 (r)	(+) 14	315	285 (r)	(+) 30
Rajasthan	1,284	1,121 (r)	(+) 163	389	248 (r)	(+) 141
Saurashtra	194	138	(+) 56	63	39	(+) 24
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	39	13	(+) 26	12	3	(+) 9
Bhopal	454	449	(+) 5	81	51	(+) 30
Bilaspur	28	44	(—) 16	5	9	(—) 4
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	57	52	(+) 5	16	15	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	219	268	(—) 49	30	52	(—) 16
Kutch	46	25	(+) 21	16	8	(+) 8
Manipur	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	686	677 (r)	(+) 9	162	121 (r)	(+) 31
The Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23,082	22,874	(+) 208	6,388	5,700	(+) 688

(b) Below 500 tons
(r) Adjusted Estimate
@Third Estimate figure repeated for want of information.

4-4.—Production of Tea in Northern India

(lbs)

District	Upto end of December	
	1951	1952*
Assam Valley	287,642,882	296,325,871
Cachar	43,749,650	41,648,510
Darjeeling	16,302,650	15,018,783
Dooars	139,796,510	130,808,537
Terai	13,699,246	15,047,918
Bihar	2,360,610	1,933,959
All others	6,186,050	6,236,743
Total	509,737,598	507,010,321

*Revised.

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4-5.—Production of Tea in Southern India

(lbs.)

District	April		January to April	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	3,099,489	3,810,486	7,742,846	9,451,703
Central Travancore	1,747,468	3,032,177	5,237,057	7,012,395
Coorg	31,016	18,774	89,877	70,620
Kanan-Devans	2,116,395	3,127,566	6,093,084	7,370,725
Madurai	30,327	121,962	189,596	322,894
Malabar	6,446	35,959	59,700	131,883
Mundakayam	167,774	273,429	592,409	745,650
Mysore	124,654	131,444	513,778	465,698
Nelliampathies	219,620	206,225	548,591	614,394
Nilgiris	1,720,086	2,210,661	5,293,522	5,531,316
Nilgiri Wynaad	671,551	664,915	2,020,311	2,284,315
South Travancore	577,525	733,101	1,801,739	2,037,386
Tirunelvely	49,200	37,265	1,12,708	112,192
Wynaad	549,175	608,899	1,722,359	2,011,776
Total	11,110,726	15,042,863	32,008,577	38,162,947

* Includes revised figures for March, 1953.

Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending					Progressive total from 1-1-53 to 1-7-53
	3-6-53	10-6-53	17-6-53	24-6-53	1-7-53	
Wheat	43,072	8,402	37,634	41,256	78,839	1,026,467†
Wheat Flour	..	..	2,516	4,667	..	44,711
Rice	29,641*	..	15,847	20,849	16,023	187,265
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millo	..	..	..	..	..	102,211
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	72,713	8,402	55,997	66,772	94,862	1,360,654

* Includes 7,300 tons of rice on replacement basis from Ceylon Government on loan account.

† Revised figure.

6.—Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks

(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I. I. S. T., Kanpur)

(Tons)

	1st fortnight of May*		2nd fortnight of May †		Progressive total from 1st November to 31st May ‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
Opening Stocks§	894,405	875,696	859,568	850,285	..	..
Production	23,468	47,641	8,069	32,385	1,311,331	1,430,497
Despatches	61,315	45,736	73,596	38,081	911,541	668,995
Closing Stocks§	856,558	877,601	794,041	844,589	..	..

* The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 90·20 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 92·59 per cent during the previous season.

† The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 91·20 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 90·13 per cent during the previous season.

‡ To-date figures of despatches and production do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.

§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

6·1.—Price of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate.

April, 1953

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum	1 9 11	1 7 5	1 10 5	1 5 0	1 10 5
Minimum	1 3 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 3 0
Average	1 5 11	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 5 0	1 5 11

6·2.—Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers

April, 1953

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 10 5	1 5 0	1 10 5
Minimum	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 3 0
Average	1 4 6	1 4 3	1 5 10	1 5 0	1 4 7

TABLE NO 7

COFFEE CURED

1952-53 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
March 1953	28,163	11,266	31,565	70,934
April, 1953	17,914	10,882	26,995	55,791
May, 1953	8,429	10,745	37,742	56,916

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

7·1.—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee,

(A) 1951-52 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto April 30, 1953				Upto May 31, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,129	4,130	5,319	18,578	8,132	4,133	6,429	18,694
Tenders against export Sales	1,600	300	300	2,200	1,600	300	300	2,200
Balance	8	16	119	143*	5	13	9	27†
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* This includes a quantity of 279 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

† This includes a quantity of 83 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1952-53 Crop

(Tons)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	8,427	3,477	9,827	21,731	8,587	3,605	10,286‡	22,478
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	2,389	665	864	3,918	3,025	869	1,298	5,192
Balance	6,038	2,812	8,963	17,813*	5,562	2,736	8,988	17,286†

* Includes a quantity of 279 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

† Includes a quantity of 83 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

‡ Includes 301 tons of Robusta Parchment.

7.2.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
21-5-53	Mangalore	215 15 0	220 10 0	187 11 0	190 5 0	147 0 0	154 10 0
		to		to		to	
		227 15 0		192 5 0		159 5 0	
21-5-53	Mysore	219 1 0	220 14 0	183 0 0	183 12 0	146 4 0	151 3 0
		to		to		to	
		224 10 0		186 1 0		153 0 0	

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(lbs.)

Source	During the month of March 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1952 to March 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	204,396	682,546	3,077,951	4,128,346
U.K.	..	..	64	14,240
Turkey	..	..	969	..
Burma	10,640	14,560	448,496	344,355
Greece	..	..	2,251	..
Java	..	..	..	5,666
Total	215,036	697,106	3,529,731	4,492,605

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Weekly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

8.1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports *

(lbs)

Destination	During the month of March 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1952 to March 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	24,499	56,276	2,976,918	5,219,055
Yemen	..	..	87,985	11,000
Pakistan (Western)	..	82,906	1,282,877	2,276,976
U. K.	1,351,330	2,934,756	35,897,169	38,936,155
China	..	..	..	3,013,332
Egypt	..	..	2,008,103	2,792,565
Belgium	..	..	..	852,025
Sweden	202,973	85,893	2,055,917	1,615,870
Ceylon	..	9,771	834,385	..
Morocco	77,750	32,205	835,661	1,185,753
Hongkong	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	158,768	17,096	2,261,251	15,422,596
Denmark	149,123	117,986	2,315,082	2,446,665
Germany	..	..	8,829	268,939
Irish Republic	176,150	2,500	665,085	83,309
Italy	..	119,211	122,624	561,963
Kenya Colony	..	..	648,981	119,509
U. S. S. R.	..	..	870,102	1,229,218
Others	..	..	3,640,633	7,581,733
Total	2,376,117	4,511,909	75,391,529	93,679,283

* Exports from principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Weekly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	June '53 (27-6-53)	Monthly prices	
				May '53 (30-5-53)	June '52 (28-6-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Food grains—</i>					
Wheat	Moga		13 8 0	13 9 0	13 0 0
	Chandausi	Dara	16 14 0	16 8 0	17 8 0
	Jaunpur		19 0 0	18 8 0	16 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		11 6 0	11 2 0	10 12 0
Rajra	Chandausi		11 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0
Gram	Abokur		16 1 0	15 10 0	16 9 0
Maize	Bahraich		13 0 0	11 8 0	15 6 0
<i>Dals—</i>					
Gram (Split)	Delhi		N.Q.	22 0 0	N.Q.
	Bombay		26 10 0	25 0 0	23 5 0
	Patna		23 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	..	..	16 0 0
	Patna		20 3 0	21 0 0	..
	Bombay		28 14 0	28 14 0	20 12 0
	Madras		21 15 0	21 3 0	21 11 0
<i>Potatoes—</i>					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	9 8 0	6 0 0	..
		Lal	10 0 0	6 8 0	..
	Calcutta	Desi Nanital	23 8 0	15 0 0	17 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st Sort	17 0 0	17 0 0	16 8 0
		2nd Sort	15 0 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
<i>Sugar and Gur—</i>					
Sugar	Bombay		34 0 0	34 4 0	34 0 0
	Calcutta		31 4 0	31 0 0	34 9 0
Gur	Hapur		19 0 0	18 14 0	11 8 0
	Madras		11 0	23 1 0	3 4 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	22 4 0	21 4 0	12 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Livestock Products—</i>					
Milk	Delhi		22 0 0	..	..
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.) .	220 0 0	220 0 0	210 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special .	210 0 0	209 0 0	212 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General .	216 0 0	..	..
<i>Vanaspati—</i>					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.) .	11 8 3	11 8 3	9 3 0
<i>Fish and Eggs—</i>					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	N.Q.	51 6 6	102 13 9
		Prawns	N.Q.	56 9 2	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Rohu	70 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0	75 0 0	110 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded) .	85 0 0	90 0 0	..
	Madras	Ungraded	115 0 0	115 0 0	..
	Bombay		124 0 0	130 0 0	..
	Jullundur		78 0 0	80 0 0	..
<i>Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—</i>					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		26 0 0	23 8 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	29 1 0	31 4 0	20 10 0
		Black	27 0 0	27 4 0	18 3 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	24 4 0	24 4 0	16 2 6
		Yellow	26 7 0	26 7 0	18 5 9
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	35 4 0	34 8 0	22 9 6
	Madras	Coromandel	35 10 0	34 1 0	20 14 9
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22 12 0	24 14 0	21 7 9
		Small	21 5 0	23 8 0	20 0 4
	Kanpur	Bold	23 8 0	24 10 0	21 5 0
		Small	21 8 0	22 12 0	19 5 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	22 15 0	22 12 0	21 2 0
	Madras	Salem	22 7 0	21 7 0	20 15 0
	Jadoherla (Hyd. Dn.)		20 5 0	20 10 0	12 12 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	40 2 0	37 2 0	39 9 9
		Black	38 2 0	35 2 0	36 9 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	14 0 0	13 15 0	9 15 0
	Abohar	Desi	14 14 0	15 0 0	12 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		70 0 0	66 0 0	50 0 0
	Bombay		64 10 4	..	58 12 6
	Kanpur		65 0 0	65 0 0	47 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		73 13 0	72 11 0	47 8 0
	Madras		78 3 0	71 9 0	45 14 9
Linseed Oil	Bombay		49 4 0	51 7 0	43 9 9
	Kanpur		47 8 0	52 0 0	50 5 3
Castor Oil	Bombay		52 14 4	52 2 6	47 4 0
	Kanpur		49 8 0	52 0 0	42 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		82 5 0	75 11 0	59 4 0
	Bombay		74 15 0	72 7 8	52 14 4
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 8 8	9 6 0	7 4 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8 8 0	8 12 0	6 8 0
	Bombay		8 15 11	8 15 11	7 12 5
<i>Wool, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	..	..	123 13 9
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	534 0 0	534 0 0	400 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila (new)	775 0 0	815 0 0	..
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	277 8 0	287 0 0	195 7 0
		Joria Yellow fine	..	..	174 14 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Firsta	165 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0
		Mill Indian			
	Pakistan	Pakistan	153 0 0	153 0 0	194 0 0
		Jat Middles			
(Jat Middles per md. of 82 2/7 lbs.)		Pakistan Middles	..	..	..
		Assam Middles	29 8 0	31 0 0	29 8 0
<i>Tea—</i>					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium	1 7 6	1 6 6	1 6 0
		Doors Dust Export			
		Clean black pekoe	1 11 6	..	1 6 0

TABLE No. 9—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	229 0 0	267 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	261 0 0	268 0 0	267 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	228 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	38 0 0	30 0 0	23 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	19 4 0	19 4 0	18 5 9
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	105 0 0	85 0 0	52 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	404 0 0	422 7 0	..
Ginger	Alleppey	Garbled	58 12 0	55 2 0	..
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	473 0 0	441 0 0	909 1 6
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop Grade 4	1 4 0	1 12 0	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	N.Q.	8 5 4	..
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	6 0 0	10 0 0	..
		Sathukudi Big	12 0 0	14 0 0	..
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	..	..	87 4 0
	Mangalore	Supari new	..	..	73 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	13 4 0	8 4 0	8 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers—					
(per ton)	(F.O.R. Sindri)	Sulphate of Ammonia	290 0 0	290 0 0	..
	(F.O.R. Despatching Station)	Ammonium Phosphate (double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	..
		Super Phosphate (Triple)	290 0 0	290 0 0	..
		Nitro Phosphate	290 0 0	290 0 0	..
		UREA	290 0 0	290 0 0	..

N.Q.—Not quoted.

9.1.—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay	Overseas	20 6 8	1-5-53
	Kanpur*		(R) 18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0†	31-8-52
	Madras†		18 3 2†	25-4-53
	Amritsar	White tota and Kani	11 2 0	1-4-53
	Kanpur*	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	Aman	16 12 0	11-8-52
Barley	Kanpur		14 3 0	2-5-53

* Control relaxed in U.P. on 1-7-52.

† Control relaxed in Madras on 15-6-52.

‡ Fair price shop rate.

(R) Retail

TABLE NO. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets
PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur	Dara	27-6-53	13 5 3	19 3 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	27-6-53	21 0 0	30 3 9
Gur	Mymensingh	Coarse	23-5-53	25 0 0	36 0 0
Cotton lint	Lyallpur				
	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned Sind N.T. Sawgin Sind N.T. Popa	27-6-53	16 4 0	23 6 3
			27-6-53	60 8 0	830 0 9*
Cotton seed	Karachi		27-6-53	7 6 0	10 10 0
Wool	Lyallpur	American	27-6-53	9 8 0	13 11 0
Jute	Karachi	Sind Yellow	17-6-53	145 0 0	209 0 0†
	Mymensingh	Bottom	23-5-53	17 0 0	24 7 9

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10.1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 red winter (May.)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	9-6-53	206 Cents	13 7 3
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-6-53	249½ Cents	16 5 0
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-6-53	248½ Cents	16 3 3
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-6-53	204 Cents	13 5 0*
	Australia		For shipment within I.W.A.†	480 lbs.	16-6-53	103 s.	11 12 3
			For shipment outside I.W.A.†	480 lbs.	26-6-53	135s. 6d.	15 7 9
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash.	Bushel (56 lbs.)	24-6-53	160½ Cents	11 3 3
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	24-6-53	118½ Cents	9 10 3*
Groundnut oil	European ports.	Sudan	F.A.Q. 3% (shell)	Ton	27-6-53	£58	28 6 6
Groundnut oil	European ports.	Indian	(C. & F.) bulk 3-5%	Ton	27-6-53	£142 (Nominal)	69 8 9
Linseed	European ports.	Chinese C & F Pure		Ton	27-6-53	£54 (Nominal)	26 7 3
Linseed oil	European ports.	Indian (bulk C.I.F.)		Ton	27-6-53	£84-15s.	41 8 0
Castor oil	European ports.	C and F Bombay firsts.		Ton	27-6-53	£157	74 7 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	25-6-53	34-03 Cents	1271 0 0‡
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	26-6-53	£101 0 0	240 0 0§

* Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-4-53. (Canada 2-79-15/16 to 2-80-1/16 dollar = 1 £ sterling).

† F.O.B. sterling basis.

‡ Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

§ Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				June, '53 (27-6-53)	May '53 (30-5-53)	June, '52 (28-6-52)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona superior	Dozen	..	..	..
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 9
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 4 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	..
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 1 7
	Calcutta		Seer	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 12 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	2 12 0	1 2 0	..
	Calcutta		Seer	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 6
	Calcutta		Seer	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 5 0	..
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			June '53 (27-6-53)	May '53 (30-5-53)	June '52 (28-6-52)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 9 3
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	..	2 1 0	2 0 3
		Without bones	..	2 5 0	2 13 3
	Calcutta		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0
Pork	Bombay		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 5 0
	Madras		..	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 12 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

TABLE NO. 13.
Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India
(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				June '53 (27-6-53)	May '53 (30-5-53)	June '52 (28-6-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	..	..	2 3 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 6 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 14 0	..	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0

TABLE NO. 14.
Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India
(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				June, '53 (27-6-53)	May, '53 (30-5-53)	June, '52 (28-6-52)
Milch Cow	Bihar —					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation	Each	98 0 0	65 0 0	N.R.
		2 seers of milk		to	to	
				127 0 0	72 0 0	
	Madras	Ongole (local)				
		1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	240 0 0	300 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	200 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0
				to	to	to
				@250 0 0	250 0 0	400 0 0
Milch Buffalo	Bihar—					
	Maujipur	Murrah	Each	232 0 0	215 0 0	N.R.
				to	to	
				240 0 0	221 0 0	
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	350 0 0	350 0 0	600 0 0
				to	to	to
				@550 0 0	550 0 0	900 0 0
Bullocks	Bihar—					
		Local 8th teething	Each	142 0 0	152 0 0	900 0 0
				to	to	
				147 0 0	165 0 0	
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	400 0 0	400 0 0	600 0 0
				to	to	to
				@650 0 0	600 0 0	700 0 0

@ Relate to 1st fortnight of June.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE NO. 15.
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY			
	2-5-53	9-5-53	16-5-53	23-5-53	30-5-53	May '53	April '53	April '52
Food Articles	373.7	378.7	381.7	385.2	391.1(R)	382.0	366.4	346.1
Industrial Raw Materials	468.6	472.6	479.0	479.6	487.5	477.3	448.9	433.5
Semi-manufactured Articles	357.2	358.0	359.7	362.2	362.4	359.9	351.8	338.3
Manufactured Articles	368.7	369.3	369.8	368.7	370.8	369.5	365.8	331.2
Miscellaneous	615.5	615.8	620.0	621.0	626.9	619.8	601.7	598.1
All Commodities	392.4	395.0	397.6	398.8	402.8	397.4	384.9	377.8

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (R) : Revised

TABLE NO. 16.
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (Year ended August 1939)	U.S.A. (1947-49)	Canada (1935-39)	U.K. (1930)	Australia (1948)
1947	297	..	164	..	..
1948	367	104.4	194	..	..
1949	381	99.2	199	230.0	112
1950	401	113.1	211	262.4	132
1951	439	114.8	240	319.5	163
1952	387	112	237	328	..
April 1952	377	112	227	330	..
1953—March	385	110	222	324	..
April	385	109	..	314	..

Sources.—1. For India, Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
2. For U.S.A., U.S. Department of Labour Index.
3. For U.K., Board of Trade Index.
4. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.
5. For Australia, Records and Statistics, Supplement to 'the Economist', London.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 17.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or Month	India* (1944)		U.S.A. (1935-39)	Canada (1935-39)	U.K. (Jan. 15, 1952)
	Surat	Calcutta			
1945	94	104	139	133	..
1946	119	117	160	140	..
1947	145	147	194	160	..
1948	168	144	210	196	..
1949	155	157	202	203	..
1950	146	170	204	211	..
1951	151	176	227	241	..
1952	136	148	232	..	105
1952 April	129	151	..	..	104
1953—March	134	138	..	..	111
April	137	140	..	..	113

* Figures for the centres in India are unweighted retail price index numbers.

Sources.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U.S.A., U.S. Department of Labour Index.

3. For U.K., Board of Trade Index.

4. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

5. For Australia, Records & Statistics, Supplements to 'The Economist' London.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 18.

Unweighted Retail Prices Index Numbers by Groups at 12 Selected Rural Centres, April, 1953

(Base 1944=100)

Centre	Cereals	All articles of food	Clothing	Miscellaneous
EASTERN ZONE—				
Bamra (Sambalpur-Orissa)	262	140	216	197
Maibang (Cachar-Assam)	*	*	*	*
Shankargarh (Allahabad-U.P.)	143	148	126	145
Sonaili (Purnea-Bihar)	183	175	199	310
NORTHERN ZONE—				
Multapi (Betul-Madhya Pradesh)	124	165	166	201
Nana (Jodhpur-Rajasthan)	205	196	184	189
Salamatpur (Raisen-Bhopal)	213	210	139	278
SOUTHERN ZONE—				
Krishna (Mahboobnagar-Hyderabad)	191	168	132	175
Lakh (Ahmednagar-Bombay)	374	186	138	138
Malur (Kolar-Mysore)	216	163	195	171
Muniguda (Koraput-Orissa)	210	211	164	202
Kudchi (Belgaum-Bombay)	181	162	122	193

* Returns not received.

TABLE NO. 19.

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Feb. 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	455	457	470
Srikakulam	Thottangi	486	495	518
West Godavari	Alamuru	467	465	434
Bellary	Madavaram	417	412	503
South Arcot	Pulliyur	441	453	416
	Agaram	429	430	460
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	469	467	488
Mathurai	Erodu	408	403	442
	Gokilapuram	434	438	462
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	440	440	489
Malabar	Koduvalli	581	575	612
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	494	489	504
	Kunnathur	471	468	493

TABLE NO. 20.

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August, 1939=100)

Year or Month	Bombay	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
1939	100	100	100	100
1940	107	111	110	109
1941	118	123	119	114
1942	150	181	165	136
1943	219	306	299	180
1944	226	314	267	207
1945	244	308	259	228
1946	246	328	285	239
1947	266	378	320	277
1948	288	471	372	315
1949	292	478	377	330
1950	298	434	372	332
1951	314	451	391	341
1952	321	441	380	337
1952—April	329	415	377	333
1953—March	341	448	381	360
April	342	434	384	361

Source.—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

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TABLE No. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bombay</i>									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Feb., 1953.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
Dharwar	Hubli	Feb., 1953.	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Feb., 1953.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	Feb., 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	Feb., 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
<i>Orissa</i>									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	Aug. 1952.	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	Aug., 1952.	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
<i>Travancore-Cochin</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Jan., 1953.	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	Jan., 1953.	9	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Jan., 1953.	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pullikol	Jan., 1953.	8	2 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkar	Neralekere	March, 1953.	7	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	March, 1953.	9	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	1 4 0	..
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Feb., 1953.	N.A.	1 8 0 to 3 6 0	1 2 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0	1 8 0 to 3 2 0	1 2 0 to 2 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0
<i>Vindhya Pradesh</i>									
Rewa	Saman	Sept., 1952.	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	April, 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
<i>Kutch</i>									
Bhuj	Bhuj	March, 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
<i>Bhopal</i>									
Sehore	Sehore	Jan., 1953.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8

N.A.—Not available

21.1.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Panjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

District	Centre	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other agricultural operations
Hissar	Mangli	March, 1953	Man	8	1 15 0	..	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	March, 1953	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	2 8 0 to 4 2 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	March, 1953	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	March, 1953	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	March, 1953	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 10 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	March, 1953	Man	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

21.2.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bombay</i>									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Feb., 1953.	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	Feb., 1953.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Feb., 1953.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Feb., 1953.	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	Feb., 1953.	8	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 8 0

21.2.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Orissa</i>									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	Aug., 1952.	7	3	0	0	2	8	0
Ganjam	Berhampur	Aug., 1952.	7	2	8	0	2	8	0
<i>Punjab</i>									
Hissar	Mangli	March, 1953.	10	3	14	0	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	March, 1953.	8	2	11	0	2	11	0
Ambala	Shahpur	March, 1953.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	March, 1953.	8	3	0	0	3	0	0
Jullundur	Jamsher	March, 1953.	8	5	0	0	5	0	0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	March, 1953.	8	4	0	0	4	0	0
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkar	Neralekere	March, 1953.	7	2	0	0	1	0	0
Bangalore	Harisandra	March, 1953.	9	2	0	0	1	4	0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	April, 1953.	8	3	0	0	2	8	0
<i>Kutch</i>									
Bhuj	Bhuj	March, 1953.	8	4	0	0	5	0	0
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Feb., 1953.	N.A.	..	..	..	1	8	0
<i>Travancore-Cochin</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Jan., 1953.	8	2	8	0	2	8	0
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	Jan., 1953.	9	2	12	0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	Jan., 1953.	8	3	0	0	3	8	0
Kottayam	Pullikol	Jan., 1953.	8	3	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Vindhya Pradesh</i>									
Rewa	Saman	Sept., 1952.	8	3	0	0	3	0	0
<i>Bhopal</i>									
Sehore	Sehore	Jan., 1953.	7	3	0	0	2	0	0

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE NO. 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for "All-Pakistan"

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Yield (tons)			
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
<i>Cereals—</i>									
Rice	•	•	14-1-53	22,157	21,487	(+) 3-1	..	..	..
Jowar	•	1952-53	15-12-52	1,203	1,040	(+) 15-7	..	..	..
Bajra	•	1952-53	18-12-52	2,205	2,194	(+) 0-5	..	..	..
Maize	•	1952-53	30-1-53	979	943	(+) 3-8	..	..	..
Wheat	•	1951-52	6-9-52	10,219	10,832	(—) 5-7	3,060	3,953	(—) 22-6
Barley	•	1951-52	8-7-52	532	571	(—) 6-8	137	161	(—) 14-9
<i>Pulses—</i>									
Gram	•	•	..	2,406	2,813	(—) 14-5	492	743	(—) 33-8
Sugarcane	•	1952-53	11-1-52	733	728	(+) 0-7	..	..	..
Tobacco	•	1951-52	12-2-53	179	179	..	75	72	(+) 4-2
<i>Oilseeds—</i>									
Sesamum	•	1952-53	10-1-53	207	192	(+) 7-8	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	•	1951-52	7-7-52	1,855	1,626	(+) 14-1	302	278	(+) 6-0
Linseed	•	1952-53	28-1-53	66	67	(—) 1-5	..	..	..
<i>Fibres—</i>									
Cotton	•	1952-53	31-10-52	3,193	3,070	(+) 4-0	..	..	..
Jute	•	1952-53	17-11-52	1,907	1,779	(+) 7-2	6,823*	6,331*	(+) 7-8
Tea	•	1952-53	27-10-52	83	82	(+) 0-8	54,000†	53,000†	(+) 2-0

* In bales of 400 lbs. each.

† In lbs.

Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4. Rohil Khand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budoun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
5. Rest of the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Khari, Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Mirzapur, Banaras, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia & Gorakhpur.
<i>Total U. P.</i>									
Cotton lint	328	268	355	..	951	86	2,585(R)	97	
Cotton waste	871.	845	841	373	2,930	2,617	5,707	6,611	
<i>West Bengal</i>									
Cotton lint	72	551	1,261	1,732	3,616	1,455	4,409	1,723	The whole State.
Cotton waste	1,355	1,232	1,064	628	4,279	426	6,249	718	
<i>Hyderabad</i>									
Cotton lint	91,807	52,665	27,078	14,271	185,821	263,538	258,151	366,281	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	528	46	..	574	..	1,016	..	
<i>Madhya Bharat</i>									
Cotton lint	37,637	31,588	19,128	6,652	95,065	61,242	142,462(R)	83,621	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Mysore</i>									
Cotton lint	235	850	707	1,210	3,011	5,666	4,765	6,209	The whole State.
Cotton waste	163	167	151	108	589	856	2,108	1,674	
<i>P. E. P. S. U.</i>									
Cotton lint	62,980	(a)	(a)	(a)	62,980	120,571	144,517	188,122	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE NO. 23—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Rajasthan</i>									
Cotton lint	28,683	23,874	14,798	5,579	72,934	50,975	101,217(R)	68,673	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Saurashtra</i>									
Cotton lint	10,208	6,032	18,221	41,039	77,500	40,859	84,222	43,258	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Ajmer</i>									
Cotton lint	4,031	3,127	1,819	566	9,551	5,404	15,032	7,054	The whole State.
Cotton waste	953	200	304	33	1,472	622	2,652	1,416	
<i>Bhopal</i>									
Cotton lint	2,777	3,078	2,677	2,805	11,337	4,974	12,064(R)	6,239	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Kutch</i>									
Cotton lint	..	..	918	3,394	4,312	..	4,828	383	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

|| Data taken from the weekly returns.

† For Variety wise details see Statement II.

‡ Data taken from last year's returns.

§ Data not yet available.

(R) Revised.

TABLE 23—concl'd.

II—Cotton Pressed in Madras during the Months January, 1953 to April, 1953.

[Bales of 392 lbs. each]

Variety of Cotton	Number of bales Pressed							
	During the month of January 1953	During the month of February 1953	During the month of March 1953	During the month of April, 1953	During the months of Feb 1953 to April 1953 (Totals of Col. (3) to (5))	During the cor. responding period of the last year	[Since 1st February, 1952]	During the cor. responding period of the last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Tinnevellies . . .	34	..	589	1,235	2,107(a)	2,529	2,107	2,529
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Combodia . . .	3,184	907	1,019	5,344	7,448(b)	11,562	7,448	11,562
Uganda . . .	7,557	2,816	1,153	958	5,045(c)	1,803	5,045	1,803
Karunganni . . .	883	88	1,241	2,928	5,147(d)	2,105	5,147	2,105
Northerns . . .	593	1,089	2,214	1,078	4,381	1,907	4,381	1,907
Westerns . . .	8,681	2,367	3,567	10,157	17,318(e)	13,854	17,318	13,854
Mungari . . .	301	299	71	..	370	..	370	..
Coconadas . . .	..	92	925	2,289	3,464(f)	736	3,464	736
China pathi . . .	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total								
Cotton Lint . . .	21,268	7,658	10,779	23,989	45,280(g)	34,496	45,280	34,496
Cotton Waste . . .	5,429	3,220	2,602	3,812	9,681(h)	8,235	9,681	8,335

- (a) Includes 283 bales not reported before
 (b) Includes 178 bales not reported before
 (c) Includes 118 bales not reported before
 (d) Includes 890 bales not reported before
 (e) Includes 1227 bales not reported before
 (f) Includes 158 bales not reported before
 (g) Includes 2854 bales not reported before
 (h) Includes 47 bales not reported before

23.1—Number of Land Holders Possessing more than 100 Acres of Land in Different States

Serial No.	State	No. of Land Holders
1	Assam	1,011
2	Bihar	N.A.
3	Bombay	14,793(a)
4	Madhya Pradesh	27,600
5	Madras	11,248
6	Orissa	3,568
7	Punjab	11,685(b)
8	Uttar Pradesh	2,327(c).
9	West Bengal	N.A.
10	Hyderabad	57,216(d)
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
12	Mysore	2,642
13	Madhya Bharat	N.A.
14	P. E. P. S. U.	949
15	Rajasthan	15,394(e)
16	Saurashtra	2,882(f)
17	Travancore-Cochin	1,185
18	Ajmer	225(g)
19	Bhopal	812
20	Bilaspur	7
21	Coorg	443
22	Delhi	110
23	Himachal Pradesh	112
24	Kutch	513
25	Manipur	10
26	Tripura	219(h)
27	Vindhya Pradesh	1,912
28	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11(i)

- (a) In 1947-48. Excludes merged areas.
 (b) On the basis of the information collected in 1951.
 (c) Number of landlords possessing more than 100 acres before Zamindari Abolition.
 (d) Average over the period 1940-41 to 1944-45.
 (e) Information awaited from 8 districts.
 (f) Holding more than 120 acres.
 (g) Roughly.
 (h) Excludes 55 Tea Estates.
 (i) Includes Coconut Planters.
 N.A.—Not available.

23.2.—Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

(The tables below give the number of Livestock & ments in India according to 1951 Census based on supersede the data published in May, 1952 and

(i) Number of Livestock

States	CATTLE										Young stock	Total cattle
	Breeding	Males over 3 years			Total	Females over 3 years				Total		
		Working	Others	Total		Breeding	Working	Others				
									In Milk			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Assam	113	1,573	123	1,809	897	607	98	58	1,660	1,676	5,145	
Bihar	71	6,168	293	6,532	1,586	2,656	548	242	5,032	3,733	15,297	
Bombay	89	5,210	94	5,393	1,737	1,688	73	35	3,533	2,989	11,915	
Madhya Pradesh	53	5,113	124	5,290	2,075	2,747	137	31	4,990	4,579	14,859	
Madras	73	7,052	862	7,987	2,050	3,389	748	364	6,551	4,879	19,417	
Orissa*	33	2,937	170	3,140	804	1,757	122	77	2,760	1,989	7,889	
Punjab	5	1,623	10	1,638	702	512	1	8	1,223	1,431	4,292	
Uttar Pradesh	13	11,455	161	11,629	2,442	3,654	3	21	6,120	5,704	23,513	
West Bengal	33	3,393	223	3,649	1,240	1,673	31	106	3,050	3,686	10,385	
Hyderabad	40	3,596	82	3,718	653	1,993	111	56	2,813	2,689	9,221	
Jammu & Kashmir	..	415	1	416	177	308	..	..	485	420	1,321	
Madhya Bharat	20	1,978	112	2,110	677	1,289	11	41	2,018	1,939	6,067	
Mysore	12	1,479	120	1,611	475	1,043	354	34	1,906	1,172	4,689	
P.E.P.S.U.	3	480	6	489	269	164	1	3	437	538	1,404	
Rajasthan (d)	16	2,974	93	3,083	1,738	2,066	25	35	3,864	3,500	10,454	
Saurashtra	3	474	104	581	302	145	..	..	447	265	1,205	
Travancore-Cochin	7	342	12	361	191	335	2	9	537	387	1,281	
Ajmer	(a)	97	2	99	43	98	(a)	1	142	86	327	
Bhopal	42	230	4	276	62	127	22	37	248	209	733	
Bilaspur	(a)	40	3	43	5	7	..	..	12	13	61	
Coorg	1	44	7	52	14	31	2	2	49	40	141	
Delhi	(a)	34	1	35	18	14	(a)	(a)	32	40	107	
Himachal Pradesh	1	315	34	350	174	179	(a)	22	375	323	1,041	
Kutch	9	74	..	83	70	36	..	..	106	88	277	
Manipur*	1	43	2	46	18	10	22	1	51	48	141	
Tripura	2	65	9	78	41	12	..	6	59	55	199	
Vindhya Pradesh	6	1,209	47	1,262	493	846	3	5	1,347	944	3,555	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(b)	(b)	(b)	1(b)	..	..	..	..	1 (b)	1	..	
Total—India	646	58,413	2,699	61,759(c)	18,953	27,386	2,314	1,194	49,848 (c)	43,492	155,09	

Machinery and Implements in India, 1951

Poultry and Agricultural Machinery & Implements—the latest returns received from the States and April, 1953 issues of this journal.

and Poultry in India—1951)

(In thousands)

Buffaloes											
Breeding	Males over 3 years			Total	Females over 3 years				Young stock	Total Buffaloes	States
	Working	Others	Total		Breeding	Working	Others	Total			
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
18	137	5	160	70	77	27	8	182	133	475	Assam.
70	647	61	778	557	817	167	59	1,600	938	3,316	Bihar.
22	274	11	307	1,536	860	32	14	2,442	1,413	4,162	Bombay.
19	953	9	981	456	470	7	5	938	681	2,600	Madhya Pradesh.
56	1,311	251	1,618	1,674	1,685	134	125	3,618	2,630	7,866	Madras.
14	374	18	406	108	164	24	8	304	183	893	Orissa*.
7	146	3	156	748	619	60	7	1,434	962	2,552	Punjab.
15	1,010	17	1,042	2,114	2,846	16	12	4,988	3,221	9,251	Uttar Pradesh.
3	328	26	357	61	54	7	4	126	136	619	West Bengal.
12	420	12	453	418	706	15	14	1,153	916	2,522	Hyderabad.
3	..	25	28	74	108	..	..	182	73	283	Jammu & Kashmir.
17	9	5	31	413	571	8	21	1,013	808	1,852	Madhya Bharat.
11	42	8	61	267	381	5	9	662	366	1,089	Mysore.
3	17	(a)	20	254	188	7	2	451	354	825	P.E.P.S.U.
14	128	5	147	846	673	13	13	1,545	1,263	2,955	Rajasthan (d)
3	..	..	3	206	84	..	..	350	178	531	Saurashtra.
3	101	4	108	26	27	3	2	58	26	192	Travancore Cochin.
1	4	(a)	5	20	32	(a)	1	53	32	90	Ajmer.
4	2	1	7	33	48	4	2	87	60	154	Bhopal.
1	..	(a)	1	15	13	..	..	28	16	45	Bilaspur.
a)	13	1	14	3	4	(a)	1	8	5	27	Coorg.
(a)	1	(a)	1	26	18	(a)	1	45	11	57	Delhi.
2	1	(a)	3	44	54	(a)	4	102	37	142	Himachal Pradesh.
1	..	..	1	20	16	..	..	36	20	57	Kutch.
(a)	3	(a)	3	2	3	3	(a)	8	6	17	Manipur*.
(a)	4	1	5	6	2	(a)	1	9	14	28	Tripura.
7	72	2	81	160	256	1	2	419	247	747	Vindhya Pradesh.
(b)	(b)	(b)	1(b)	..	..	..	..	1(b)	2	4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
306	6,006	465	6,778(c)	10,217	10,776	533	315	21,842(c)	14,731	43,351	Total—India

* Relates to Livestock Census 1945.

(a) Below 500.

(b) Details not available.

(c) Includes 1,000 for which details are not available.

(d) Exclude figures for Didwana Tehsil.

Number of Live stock and

States	Sheep			Goats			Horses and Ponies		
	One year & above	Below one year	Total Sheep	One year & above	Below one year	Total Goats	3 years and above	Below 3 years	Total
(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
Assam	25	8	33	702	215	917	11	5	16
Bihar	891	159	1,050	5,017	924	5,941	88	65	153
Bombay	2,263	252	2,515	3,646	666	4,312	92	42	134
Madhya Pradesh	275	55	330	1,781	519	2,300	95	43	138
Madras	12,987	2,174	15,161	6,140	1,285	7,425	34	33	67
Orissa*	506	176	682	1,158	442	1,600	5	2	7
Punjab	524	117	641	848	308	1,156	65	23	88
Uttar Pradesh	1,462	174	1,636	4,354	870	5,224	269	102	371
West Bengal	349	131	480	2,798	1,233	4,031	18	7	25
Hyderabad	3,880	420	4,300	2,314	293	2,607	68	22	90
Jammu and Kashmir	979	..	979	487	..	487	..	60	60
Madhya Bharat	219	61	280	952	354	1,306	78	31	107
Mysore	2,455	254	2,709	1,300	196	1,586	7	14	21
P.E.P.S.U.	170	34	204	345	137	482	12	8	20
Rajasthan (d)	4,321	787	5,108	4,403	992	5,395	78	49	125
Saurashtra	869	..	869	564	..	564	..	31	31
Travancore-Cochin	365	123	488	55	18	73	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ajmer	218	61	279	122	44	166	1	1	2
Bhopal	10	2	12	32	8	40	8	2	10
Bilaspur	7	4	11	16	7	23	(a)	(a)	(a)
Coorg	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	(a)	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Delhi	3	4	7	23	7	30	4	1	6
Himachal Pradesh	483	132	615	441	113	554	4	1	5
Kutch	190	28	218	203	44	247	2	1	3
Manipur*	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	2	5	1	..	1
Tripura	1	(c)	1	23	12	35	(a)	(a)	(a)
Vindhya Pradesh	187	34	221	460	96	556	26	8	34
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	(a)	(a)
Total—India	33,629	5,190	38,829	38,290	8,787	47,077	963	551	1,514

* Relates to Livestock Census 1945.

(a) Below 500.

(d) Exclude for Didwana Tehsil.

†— Includes 22 thousand for which details are not available.

Poultry in India—1951—continued.

(In thousands)

Males	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Poultry			States
					Fowls	Ducks	Total	
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
(a)	(a)	..	292	6,878	5,051	1,518	6,569	Assam.
2	40	1	653	26,453	7,812	452	8,264	Bihar.
3	116	26	74	23,257	6,245	41	6,286	Bombay.
(a)	28	(a)	266	20,521	4,379	32	4,411	Madhya Pradesh.
1	248	(a)	1,002	51,187	18,221	488	18,709	Madras.
(a)	(a)	(a)	108	11,179	3,878	62	3,940	Orissa*.
7	114	122	74	9,046	898	19	917	Punjab.
32	242	39	963	41,271	1,933	63	1,996	Uttar Pradesh.
(a)	1	..	298	15,839	6,235	3,043	9,278	West Bengal.
(a)	62	2	166	18,969	3,154	48	3,202	Hyderabad.
4	11	1	..	3,146	1,088	50	1,138	Jammu and Kashmir.
1	36	11	30	9,690	671	2	673	Madhya Bharat.
(a)	42	(a)	89	10,225	3,478	33	3,511	Mysore.
1	36	74	16	3,122	243	4	247	P.E.P.S.U.
4	208	339	52	24,643	230	13	243	Rajasthan (d).
(a)	21	3	(a)	3,312	..	..	21	Saurashtra.
(a)	1	..	126	2,165	2,419	267	2,758	Travancore-Cochin.
(a)	5	1	3	873	12	(a)	12	Ajmer.
(a)	3	(a)	3	955	24	(a)	24	Bhopal.
(a)	(a)	(a)	..	147	3	(a)	3	Bilaspur.
..	(a)	..	32	203	200	3	203	Coorg.
1	11	1	7	227	25	(a)	25	Delhi.
4	2	(a)	4	2,374	33	(a)	33	Himachal Pradesh.
(a)	6	9	(a)	817	5	(a)	5	Kutch.
(a)	..	..	34	202	..	..	..	Manipur*.
..	..	..	73	327	638	125	763	Tripura.
(a)	5	(a)	55	5,180	188	1	189	Vindhya Pradesh.
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
60	1,239	629	4,420	292,218	67,135	6,264	73,421	Total—India.

II.—Number of Agricultural Machinery and Implements, 1951

State	Ploughs (in thousands)		Carts (in thousands)	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil Engines	Electric pumps	Tractors†	Ghanis with Crush- ing Capacity	
	Wooden	Iron		Power	Bullocks				5 seers or more	Less than 5 seers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Assam	1,967	(a)	76	24	10,145	55	19	206	104	781
Bihar*	2,118	30	510	1,083	30,823	630	278	506	..	..
Bombay	2,365	218	1,077	7,331	11,687	28,140	1,837	1,072	8,311	3,475
Madhya Pradesh	2,391	68	1,457	252	8,368	2,373	202	637	2,069	10,791
Madras	5,454	95	1,597	3,386	60,991	34,027	20,815	479	183,010	48,420
Orissa*	1,953	7	374	128	10,062	89	30	59	..	..
Punjab	976	148	299	428	62,021	1,250	264	1,064	2,244	466
Uttar Pradesh	5,941	157	1,578	5,086	269,060	1,903	1,491	2,548	120,208	113,506
West Bengal	2,113	5	621	806	7,599	589	562	223	8,534	4,644
Hyderabad	1,319	85	625	462	8,854	2,681	325	86	7,209	1,25
Jammu and Kashmir	413	4	1	(a)	605	16,424	..	13	..	..
Madhya Bharat	867	9	394	363	6,506	1,016	51	175	2	2
Mysore	1,007	60	303	677	6,097	653	1,537	147	1,546	824
P.E.P.S.U.	283	15	89	101	4,620	398	61	328	1,135	909
Rajasthan	1,697	11	481	497	14,785	1,268	333	506	4,515	8,359
Saurashtra	171	7	96	114	507	1,592	156	77	544	212
Travancore-Cochin	275	13	20	189	1,626	728	1,572	41	..	..
Ajmer	45	(a)	21	1	140	31	16	28	..	..
Bhopal	91	..	67	..	456	116	13	42	..	551
Bilaspur	26	..	(a)	..	144	12	..	..	1,066	204
Coorg	30	1	1	..	4	21	..	12	..	..
Delhi	19	(a)	8	111	84	143	23	28	905	21
Himachal Pradesh	166	(a)	1	2	351	15	..	1	272	526
Kutch	28	(a)	31	5	55	732	57	14	74	123
Manipur*	51	..	14	5	2,125	..	159	7	..	..
Tripura	44	..	1	..	991	178	..	2	76	427
Vindhya Pradesh	540	(a)	121	177	784	70	33	53	606	8,490
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	31,780	931	9,863	21,228	519,500	95,140	29,834	8,354	242,430†	204,006†

* Relates to Livestock Census of India, 1945 due to want of data for 1951.

† Incomplete.

‡ Relates to Tractors used for agricultural purposes only.

(a) Below 500 Nos.

23.3.—All India Final Estimate of Tur, 1952-53.

(Published in July, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease(—)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease(—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (tons)	Productions (tons)	Percent.
5,852,000	6,045,000 (A)	(—)3.2	1,602,000	1,801,000 (A)	(—)11.0

Decrease in acreage has occurred mainly in Bihar and Hyderabad due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time.

The decline in production has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. In Madhya Pradesh the crop was seriously affected due to prolonged drought in August and September, 1952 and also due to want of timely and adequate winter showers. In Hyderabad, the decline is due partly to corresponding decline in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions at the growing period of the crop.

(A): Partially Revised Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

States	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) or Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. over Col. 6 5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	13	9	(+)4	1	1	..
Bihar	589	702	(—)113	132	140	(—)8
Bombay	601	628	(—)27	115	124	(—)9
Madhya Pradesh	864	850	(+)14	368	546	(—)178
Madras	387	403	(—)16	36	37	(—)1
Orissa	27	27	..	7	7	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,696	1,711	(—)15	733	705	(+)28
West Bengal	69	41	(+)28	17	13	(+)4
Hyderabad	1,018	1,114	(—)96	121	159	(—)38
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	301	291	(+)10	35	32	(+)3
Mysore	90	96	(—)6	5	7	(—)2
Rajasthan	22	21	(+)1	3	2	(+)1
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Bhopal	42	31	(+)11	10	6	(+)4
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	133	121	(+)12	19	22	(—)3
Total	5,852	6,045	(—)193	1,602	1,801	(—)199

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

N.R.—Not Reported.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As Printed	As Desired
1	VIII	2	May, 1953	154	22	10	23	(+) 6.6	(+) 8.6
2	VIII	3	June, 1953	207	10	6	47	149 0 0*	119 0 0†

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

Since the commencement of the current rainfall season on the 1st June, 1953, the rainfall upto the 29th July, 1953 was in excess of the normal in Chota Nagpur, U. P., Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi), Konkan, Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad, normal in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh, South Hyderabad, Coastal, Andhradesa, Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and was below normal elsewhere.

The condition of standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Assam, Bihar, East Punjab and U. P. where they were reported to have been damaged due to heavy rains or floods.

Attacks of insect pests on crops were reported from some parts of Bombay State. Locust swarms appeared in parts of Bombay, Punjab, U. P. and Rajasthan and slightly damaged the crops in U. P. and Rajasthan.

The condition of cattle was reported to be satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and Coorg. Inadequacy of fodder was reported from parts of Bombay, Punjab and West Bengal. Elsewhere fodder was adequately available.

Production of sugar in India during the 1952-53 season upto 22nd July 1953 amounted to 12.93 lakh tons as against 14.71 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of 1951-52 season.

The Government of India released on August 3, 1953 a further quantity of 1 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the open market out of 1952-53 production by all the factories in the country, thus raising the progressive total of releases for the 1952-53 season to 10.2 lakh tons.

During July 1953, the Government of India reconsidered the question of sugar imports in the light of the latest trends of sugar prices at home and abroad and amended their previous import policy on the 9th July, 1953 when they announced that imports of sugar would be made on Government account only.

The sugar market remained quiet in early July but towards the end of the month, prices at a large number of centres were significantly lower than what they were in the beginning of the month, mainly due to the stockists being anxious to liquidate their stocks in apprehension of the markets being flooded with imported sugar and the buyers being hesitant to make any bulk purchases.

Thus the price of sugar at Hapur market which was quoted at Rs. 31-8-0 on 4th July, 1953 sagged to Rs. 31 per maund on 25th July, 1953.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur began to dwindle and ceased altogether from the 10th of July, 1953. Total stocks of gur in that market stood at 1,000 maunds towards the close of the month under review as against 5,000 maunds a month earlier.

The price of gur at Hapur and Calcutta advanced from Rs. 18-12-0 and Rs. 19-8-0 on 11th July, to Rs. 20-4-0 and 22-8-0 per maund respectively on 25th July, 1953.

Sowing operations for the ensuing groundnut crop were reported to be in full swing in parts of Punjab, U. P. and Mysore, and had been completed almost all over Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh. Harvesting of the summer crop was in progress in South Arcot district of Madras State, and outturn was reported to be satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnuts at the Bombay market during the month of June, 1953 were lower, being about 4,730 tons as against 6,458 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The groundnut section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the first three weeks of July, 1953, except for a slight reversal in the week ending 25th July, 1953. The firmness of the market was due mainly to consistent demand from Saurashtra and Gujarat interests, paucity of ready stocks and absence of sellers. Slight fall noticed towards the close of the month was mainly because of good monsoon reports and increased arrivals of groundnuts in South India. Thus, the price of bold variety groundnut in Bombay which was quoted at Rs. 36 on 4th July increased to Rs. 39-5-0 on 18th July, but it came down to Rs. 38-15-0 per maund on 25th July, 1953.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay market ruled firm in sympathy with the seeds section and the quotation of groundnut oil in Bombay advanced from Rs. 77-14-0 on 11th July, to Rs. 85-9-6 per maund on 25th July, 1953.

Exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil during April, 1953 amounted to 3,309 and 1,089 tons as against 3,349 and 5,720 tons in the corresponding month of last year.

Arrivals of linseed at the Bombay market during June 1953, were lower being 734 tons as against 1,159 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During July, 1953 the linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm in sympathy with the groundnut section. Thus, towards the close of the month the prices of linseed bold and linseed oil in the Bombay market were quoted at Rs. 24-4-0 and Rs. 55-2-0 as against Rs. 22-15-0 and Rs. 47-12-0 per maund respectively prevailing at the commencement of the month.

There were no exports of linseed during April 1953, while 68 tons were exported during the corresponding month last year. Exports of linseed oil during April, 1953 were appreciably lower being 1,191 tons as compared with 3,324 tons during the corresponding month of 1952.

During July 1953, sowings of the 1953-54 castorseed crop were reported to have been almost completed in Hyderabad and were progressing well in other parts of the country. Sowings were, however, hampered in parts of the Deccan Division of Bombay State due to inadequate rains.

Arrivals of castorseed at the Bombay market during June were slightly lower than in the corresponding month of 1952, being 1,396 tons as against 1,625 tons.

Castorseed markets in the country ruled more or less steady during July, 1953 and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Though the international market in castorseed and oil was generally weak there was a fair demand from the millers in this country. The price of castorseed at Bombay which was quoted at Rs. 22-15-0 per maund during the first week of the month receded slightly during the second week. Thereafter the price registered some improvement and towards the close of the month it stood at Rs. 23-8-0 per maund.

There were no exports of castorseed during April, 1953, while 3,549 tons were exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. During April, 1953 India exported 7,301 tons of castor oil as against 4,226 tons in the corresponding month of last year.

The all-India final estimate of cotton for 1952-53 season, puts the area and production at 15,678 thousand acres and 3,050 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) respectively as against last year's partially revised estimate of 16,198 thousand acres and 3,133 thousand bales respectively, there being a decrease of 3.2% in acreage and 2.6% in production. The decline was mainly attributed to adverse weather conditions in some of the important cotton growing states.

The trade estimates, which are based on information regarding utilization, place the 1952-53 cotton crop between 33.3 to 38.2 lakh bales as against 36.0 to 40.2 lakh bales for 1951-52 season.

Cotton sowings for 1953-54 were nearing completion in almost all the important cotton growing areas except in Western/Northern Zones, where monsoon was still unsatisfactory and more rains were required for regular sowings.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture published its first (acreage) report on 8th July, 1953 for 1953-54 cotton crop. The planted area has been estimated at 24,618,000 acres as against 26,051,000 acres for the 1952-53 crop reported at this time last year.

Following important developments took place in July, 1953 in the sphere of cotton.

1. Floor and ceiling prices of cotton which were announced for 1952-53 crop are to be continued for 1953-54 season.
2. Permission for future trading in cotton in the 1953-54 crop has been given with effect from 17th July 1953. Contracts will be confined, for the time being, to February 1954 delivery.
3. Licences issued for export of Indian raw cotton on or after the 1st June, 1953, with a validity till 30th June, 1953, will be extended for shipment upto and including the 10th August, 1953.

Imports of raw cotton into India during April 1953, amounted to 95,000 bales as against 177,000 bales imported during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Exports of raw cotton from India during April 1953 were of the order of 36,000 bales as against 14,000 bales exported during the same month last year.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of April, 1953, amounted to 3.58 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. each) as against 3.40 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year.

The prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur market fluctuated within a narrow range in July, 1953. The market at Sholapur, however, ruled steady and the price of Jarilla kapas was quoted at Rs. 231 per candy throughout July. Prices of Cambodia variety cotton lint at Tirupur improved from Rs. 850 to 983 on 4th July, to Rs. 880 to 983 per candy on 25th July, 1953.

The Karachi cotton market opened higher at the beginning of July, 1953 as compared to closing quotation of last month due to active demand from abroad. After exhibiting a rising tendency upto the third week of the month under review, the prices again came down with the slackening of the foreign demand. Thus, the price of 4-F Punjab variety cotton at Karachi improved from Rs. 836 on 4th July to Rs. 851 on 18th July but sagged to Rs. 823 per candy on 25th July, 1953.

During March, 1953 India produced 118,316,000 lbs. of yarn and 399,192,000 yards of cloth as against 111,980,000 lbs. of yarn and 345,628,000 yards of cloth produced in the comparable period of last year.

During July, weather conditions were generally satisfactory in almost all the jute growing areas. However, further spell of sunshine was required to promote growth of late sown plants. River levels in Assam had remained fairly steady throughout the month under review, but were still slightly above normal.

Total imports of the Pakistani raw jute into India during the period July, 1952 to June, 1953 amounted to 1,301,800 bales as against 1,830,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Prices of raw jute during the first week of July declined from the last quotation of the previous month mainly due to favourable weather conditions and thereafter ruled more or less steady with small increases at new levels.

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Thus the price of Assam variety raw-jute at Calcutta which was quoted at Rs. 26-8-0 on 27th June dropped to Rs. 24-8-0 on 11th July but advanced again to Rs. 25 per maund on 18th July, 1953.

In sympathy with the loose jute market, prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market also exhibited a downward trend in the first week of the month under review. In the subsequent weeks, however, the prices showed some signs of improvement. Thus the price of Mill Firsts which was quoted at Rs. 155 on 4th July advanced to Rs. 160 per bale (July/August delivery) on 18th July, 1953.

Prices in the up-country markets fluctuated within narrow limits in the absence of any appreciable business for want of fresh imports from the country side.

The prices of jute goods continued to show an upward trend due to reports of purchases by Argentina and enquiry from U. K., U. S. A. and Burma. The expectation of a lower jute crop in Pakistan consequent upon the announcement of official estimate of acreage by the East Bengal Government for 1953-54 was also a contributory factor to the gradual rise in their prices. Thus, the price of Hessian and Sacking B. Twill improved from Rs. 44-8-0 per 100 yards and Rs. 97-8-0 per 100 bags on 4th July to Rs. 46-2-0 and 100-14-0 respectively on 25th July, 1953.

In consonance with the policy of keeping under constant review all export duties, the Government of India examined the effect of the present duties on jute specialities and miscellaneous manufactures (other than cloth and bags) such as jute mesh, jute carpet yarn, paperlined hessian, jute tarpaulines, jute rope and jute mattings. It was felt that the prevailing rate of duty on these specialities was retarding the export trade. In order to improve the competitive position of these goods, the Government abolished the export duty on them with effect from 16th July, 1953. Hitherto the duty was leviable @ Rs. 80 per ton if the variety fell under the category of sacking and @ Rs. 275 per ton if it fell under the category of hessian.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Since the beginning of the current rainfall season on the 1st June, 1953, the rainfall upto the 29th July, 1953 was in excess of the normal in Chota Nagpur, U. P., Punjab (including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi), Konkan, Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad, normal in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh, south Hyderabad, Coastal Andhradesa, Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and was below normal elsewhere.

The weather, on the whole, was favourable for agricultural operations. Preparation of land and sowing of kharif crops, transplantation of paddy and weeding and interculturing of kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under review. The sowing of kharif crops was however, held up to some extent in parts of Bombay due to inadequate rains.

The condition of standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Assam, Bihar and U. P. In Assam, the continuous heavy rains from about the second week of July 1953 caused floods in the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries, damaging the standing crops in the low lying areas of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts. The excessive rains received in almost all parts of Bihar, although beneficial to the paddy crop, damaged the *Bhadai* crops in parts of districts north of the Ganges. In some eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab also, the standing crops were damaged due to heavy rains and floods.

Attacks of insect pests on crops were reported from some parts of Bombay State. Locust swarms appeared in parts of Bombay, Punjab, U.P., and Rajasthan and slightly damaged the crops in U.P. and Rajasthan.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and Coorg the condition of cattle was reported to be satisfactory. During the month under review, inadequacy of fodder was reported from some parts of Bombay, Punjab and West Bengal. Elsewhere, it was adequately available.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) Sugar

Production of sugar in India during the 1952-53 season upto 22nd July 1953 amounted to 12.93 lakh tons as against 14.71 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of 1951-52 season. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd July, 1953 stood at about 6.21 lakh tons as against 8.07 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released on August 3, 1953 a further quantity of 1 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the open market out of the 1952-53 production by all the factories in the country, thus raising the progressive total of releases for the 1952-53 season to 10.2 lakh tons.

On June 22, 1953, the Government of India had announced their decision to import sugar and had also invited applications for import licenses. After reconsidering the question, in the light of the latest trends of sugar prices at home and abroad, the Government of India amended their previous imports policy and on the 9th July, 1953 announced that imports of sugar would be made on Government account only. Tenders would, therefore, be invited as and when necessary for delivery of sugar to Government at specified ports. Imports licences would be issued to parties on acceptance of their tenders.

Arrangements were however made for the immediate import of two ship loads of sugar. The imported sugar would be sold to merchants and other distributing agencies at fixed price in advance of the actual arrival of the ships, so that sugar might go into consumption with the least possible delay. It was expected that the landed cost of imported sugar would be about Rs. 26-8-0 per maund, as against the ruling market prices which had exceeded Rs. 30 per maund at several centres.

The sugar market remained quiet early in July 1953. The stockists were anxious to liquidate their stocks in apprehension of the markets being flooded with imported sugar. On the other hand buyers were rather hesitant to make any bulk purchase before the full implication of the Government of India's new import policy became known. The release of a fresh quota of 1 lakh tons of sugar in the open market in the first week of July 1953 was also a contributory factor for the quiet undertone in the market. Towards the end of the month, prices at a large number of centres were significantly lower than what they were in the beginning of the month, the fall being particularly marked at Bombay and Nagpur. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during July 1953 :—

Markets	(Rs. per maund)							
	Weeks ending							
	4-7-53		11-7-53		18-7-53		25-7-53	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Hapur	31	8 0	31	4 0	31	1 0	31	0 0
Kanpur	30	8 0	30	0 0	30	0 0	30	0 0
Jullundur	31	8 0	31	8 0	31	8 0	31	8 0
Calcutta			N.R.	31	8 0	31	12 0	32 0 0
Nagpur	34	0 0	33	8 0	33	0 0	32	8 0
Madras	33	1 0			N.R.	33	1 0	33 1 0
Bombay	34	4 0	32	14 6	33	10 0	31	0 0

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N.R.—Not reported.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur began to dwindle and ceased altogether from the 10th of July 1953. Total stocks of gur at that market stood at 1,000 maunds towards the close of the month under review as against 5,000 maunds a month earlier.

During the month under review, gur prices ruled quiet to firm. Quietness of the market was partly in sympathy with the trend of sugar prices. At Hapur and Calcutta, the price of gur which stood at Rs. 18-12-0 and Rs. 19-8-0 per maund on 11th July, 1953 rose to Rs. 20-4-0 and Rs. 22-8-0 respectively on 25th July 1953. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during July 1953.

Markets	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	4-7-53	11-7-53	18-7-53	25-7-53
Hapur	Rs. a. p. 18 12 0	Rs. a. p. 18 12 0	Rs. a. p. 19 8 0	Rs. a. p. 20 4 0
Kanpur	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Calcutta	19 8 6	19 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Madras	24 11 0	N.R.	24 11 0	24 11 0
Bombay	22 4 0	22 4 0	23 8 0	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

(ii) GROUNDNUT

Sowing operations for the ensuing groundnut crop were reported to be in full swing in parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore, and had been completed almost all over Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh. Harvesting of the summer crop was in progress in South Arcot district of Madras State and outturn was reported to be satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnuts at the Bombay market during the month of June, 1953 were lower, being about 4,730 tons as against 6,458 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The groundnut section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the first three weeks of July, 1953, except for a slight reversal in the week ending 25th July, 1953. The firmness of the market was due mainly to consistent demand from Saurashtra and Gujerat interests, paucity of ready stocks and absence of sellers. Slight fall noticed towards the close of the month was mainly because of good monsoon reports and increased arrivals of groundnuts in South India. The closing quotation in the groundnut section of the Bombay market during the month under review stood at Rs. 38-15-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 36 per maund. At Madras, the market ruled generally firm closing at Rs. 37-3-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 35-3-0 per maund.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay market was firm in sympathy with the seeds section and closed for the month at Rs. 85-9-0 per maund, Rs. 11 per maund higher than the opening quotation. At Madras, the groundnut oil market opened at Rs. 74-14-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 78-11-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend of prices during the month :—

Markets	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	4-7-53	11-7-53	18-7-53	25-7-53
<i>Groundnut Kernels—</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay (Bold)	36 0 0	37 13 0	39 5 0	38 15 0
Madras (Coromandel)	35 3 0	35 10 0	37 3 0	37 3 0
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>				
Bombay	74 9 0	77 14 0	83 12 0	85 9 0
Madras	74 14 0	77 5 0	79 13 0	78 11 0

The exports of groundnut kernels during the month of April, 1953 were 3,309 tons as against 3,349 tons during the corresponding month of last year. The exports of groundnut oil during the same month stood considerably lower at 1,089 tons compared with 5,720 tons during April, 1952. The tables below show exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Groundnuts

Destination	(Tons)	
	Month of April	
	1952	1953
United Kingdom	100	989
Norway	329	..
Netherlands	414	961
Switzerland	..	..
Canada	2,402	1,007
Other countries	104	352
Total	3,349	3,399

Exports of Groundnut Oil

Destination	(Tons)	
	Month of April	
	1952	1953
United Kingdom	684	..
Germany, Western	412	..
Netherlands	814	296
Belgium	288	395
France	..	..
Italy	1,978	..
Burma	328	69
Algeria	..	..
Mauritius & Dependencies	..	..
Canada	..	..
Other Countries	1,216	329
Total	5,720	1,089

NOTE.—Figures of exports of groundnut oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 243 gallons = 1 ton.

(iii) LINSEED

Arrivals of linseed at the Bombay market during June 1953, were lower being 734 tons as against 1,159 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During July, 1953 the linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm in sympathy with the groundnut section. Thus towards the close of the month the prices of linseed bold and linseed oil in the Bombay market were quoted at Rs. 24/4/- and Rs. 55/2/- per maund as against Rs. 22/5/- and Rs. 47/12/- per maund respectively prevailing at the commencement of the month. At other

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centres also the prices exhibited an upward trend. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets during the month :

		(In rupees per maund)			
		Weeks ending			
		4-7-53	11-7-53	18-7-53	25-7-53
<i>Linseed—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)		22 5 0	22 12 0	23 11 0	24 4 0
Bombay (Small)		20 14 0	21 5 0	22 3 0	22 12 0
Calcutta (Small)		21 8 0	22 4 0	22 8 0	23 4 0
Kanpur (Bold)		23 4 0	22 8 0	23 0 0	24 8 0
Kanpur (Small)		21 4 0	20 8 0	21 0 0	22 8 0
<i>Linseed oil—</i>					
Bombay		47 12 0	49 4 0	52 2 0	55 2 0
Kanpur		48 0 0	47 0 0	48 0 0	51 0 0

There were no exports of linseed during April, 1953, while 68 tons were exported during the corresponding month of last year. Exports of linseed oil during April, 1953 were appreciably lower being 1,191 tons as compared with 3,324 tons during the corresponding month of 1952. The tables below show the exports of linseed and linseed oil during April, 1953 :

Exports of Linseed

		(Tons)	
		Month of April	
Destination		1952	1953
Australia		68	..
Total		68	..

Exports of Linseed Oil

		(Tons)	
		Month of April	
Destination		1952	1953
United Kingdom		1,182	185
Pakistan, western		55	132
Pakistan, eastern		5	..
Finland		523	..
Netherlands		490	..
Italy		56	..
Australia		275	642
New Zealand		456	104
Other countries		282	128
Total		3,324	1,191

NOTE.—Figures of exports of linseed oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 242 gallons = 1 ton.

(iv) CASTORSEED

During July 1953, sowings of the 1953-54 castorseed crop were reported to have been almost completed in Hyderabad and were progressing well in other parts of the country. Sowings were, however, hampered in parts of the Deccan Division of Bombay State due to inadequate rains.

Arrivals of castorseed at the Bombay market during June were slightly lower than in the corresponding month of 1952, being 1,396 tons as against 1,625 tons.

Castorseed markets in the country ruled more or less steady during July, 1953 and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The international market in castorseed and oil was generally weak ; however, there was a fair demand from the millers in this country. The price of castorseed at Bombay which was quoted as Rs. 22/15/- per maund during the first week of the month receded slightly during the second week. Thereafter the price registered some improvement and towards the close of the month it stood at Rs. 23/8/- per maund. The table below shows the trend in the prices of castorseed and castor oil at important markets during the month under review :—

		(In rupees per maund)			
		Weeks ending			
		4-7-53	11-7-53	18-7-53	25-7-53
<i>Castorseed—</i>					
Bombay (Small)		22 15 0	22 12 0	23 2 0	23 8 0
Madras (Salem)		22 7 0	22 3 0	22 7 0	21 0 0
Kanpur		20 0 0	20 0 0	19 6 0	19 12 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)		N.R.	N.R.	20 5 0	N.R.
<i>Castor oil—</i>					
Bombay		N.R.	52 2 6	N.R.	52 8 4
Kanpur		49 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	50 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of castorseed during April, 1953, while 3,549 tons were exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of castor oil, however, were higher during the same month, being 7,301 tons as against 4,226 tons during April, 1952. The tables below show the exports of castorseed and castor oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Castorseed

		(Tons)	
		Month of April	
Destination		1952	1953
U. S. A.		3,549	..
Total		3,549	..

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Destination	(Tons)	
	Month of April	
	1952	1951
United Kingdom	471	9,8
Sweden	42	58
Germany western	..	19
Netherlands	118	..
Belgium	15	..
France	15	..
Pakistan, western	55	..
Canada	78	1
U. S. A.	3,104	6,017
Australia	245	53
Other countries	85	174
Total	4,226	7,301

NOTE.—Figures of exports of castor oil have been converted into tons on the basis of 233 gallons : 1 ton.

(v) COTTON

According to the all-India Final Estimate of cotton for 1952-53 season, area and production are placed at 15,678 thousand acres and 3,050 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) respectively as against last year's partially revised estimate of 16,198 thousand acres and 3,133 thousand bales respectively there being a decrease of 3.2 per cent in area and 2.6 per cent in production. The decline was mainly attributed to adverse weather conditions in some of the important cotton growing states.

The trade estimates, which are based on information regarding utilization, place the 1952-53 cotton crop between 33.3 to 38.2 lakh bales as against 36.0 to 40.2 lakh bales for the 1951-52 season.

Cotton sowings for 1953-54 were nearing completion in almost all the important cotton growing areas except in Westerns/Northern zones, where monsoon was still unsatisfactory and more rain were required for regular sowings.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture published its first (acreage report on 8th July, 1953 for 1953-54 cotton crop. The planted area has been estimated at 24,618,000 acres as against 26,051,000 acres for the 1952-53 crop reported at this time last year.

Important developments in the sphere of cotton during July, 1953 are summarized below:—

1. Floor and ceiling prices of cotton which were announced for 1952-53 crop are to be continued for 1953-54 season.
2. Permission for future trading in cotton in the 1953-54 crop has been given with effect from 17th July, 1952. Contracts will be confined, for the time being, to February, 1954 delivery.
3. Licences issued for export of Indian raw cotton on or after the 1st June, 1953, with a validity till 30th June, 1953, will be extended for shipment upto and including the 10th August 1953.

Imports of raw cotton into India during April, 1953 amounted to 95,000 bales as against 177,000 bales imported during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Exports of raw cotton from India during April 1953 were of the order of 36,000 bales as against 14,000 bales exported during the same month last year.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of April, 1953, amounted to 3.58 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. each) as against 3.40 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks towards the end of April 1953 were lower than those towards the end of the corresponding month of last year. The table below gives the details of consumption and stocks.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	April 1953	April 1952	30-4-53	30-4-52
Indian cotton	2.84	2.56	13.17	13.68
Pakistan cotton	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.02
Egyptian cotton	0.19	0.11	0.64	0.47
Other foreign cotton	0.55	0.73	1.84	3.31
Total	3.58	3.40	15.66	17.48

(a) below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the 1952-53 season, compared with the 1951-52 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1952-53	1951-52
	1st Sept. 1952 to 23rd July 1953	1st Sept. 1951 to 23rd July 1952
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	1,723,372	1,806,459
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	1,119,230	896,615
Stocks with exporters, mills and dealers in Bombay	486,334†	601,604†

† On 23rd July.

The price of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur market during July 1953 fluctuated within a narrow range. The market at Sholapur, however, ruled steady. The table below shows the trend of prices :—

Kapas (cotton unginmed)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

	State Centre Variety	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Bombay Sholapur Jarilla
4-7-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	377 0 0	231 0 0
11-7-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	383 0 0	231 0 0
18-7-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	378 0 0	231 0 0
25-7-53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	381 0 0	231 0 0

The price of cotton lint at Tirupur market showed improvement during the month under review. At Abohar, however, the prices showed irregular trend as will be seen from the following table :—

Cotton Lint

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar American
4-7-53	850 0 0 to 983 0 0	N.A.
11-7-53	850 0 0 to 983 0 0	810 0 0
18-7-53	871 0 0 to 983 0 0	762 0 0
25-7-53	880 0 0 to 983 0 0	791 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

The Karachi cotton market opened higher at the beginning of the month of July 1953 as compared to closing quotation of last month due to active demand from abroad. After exhibiting a rising tendency upto the third week of the month under review, the prices again came down with the slackening of the foreign demand. The following table gives the trend of prices :—

4-F, Punjab

Weeks ending	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per maund	Indian Currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each
4-7-53	61 0 0	836 0 0
11-7-53	62 0 0	851 0 0
18-7-53	62 0 0	851 0 0
25-7-53	60 0 0	823 0 0

The price of Middling 15/16" cotton at the New York market showed a downward trend throughout the month under review. The trend of prices in that market is indicated in the table below :—

New York (Middling)

Weeks ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each.
9-7-53	34.45	1,286
16-7-53	34.40	1,284
23-7-53	34.15	1,275
30-7-53	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not yet available.

The production of both yarn and cloth during March, 1953 was higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year as will be seen from the following table :—

Production of Yarn and Cloth

	Yarn (000 lbs)	Cloth (000 lbs)	(000 Yds)
March 1953	118,316	93,542	399,192
March 1952	111,980	81,234	345,628

(vi) JUTE

During July, weather conditions were generally satisfactory in almost all the jute growing areas. However further spell of sunshine was required to promote the growth of late sown plants. River levels in Assam remained fairly steady throughout the month under review, but were slightly above normal.

Preliminary forecast for the 1953-54 jute crop of East Bengal puts the area under jute in the State at 7.9 lakh acres i.e. about 41.4 per cent of the area under the crop last year. The production this year is however estimated at about 28.39 lakh bales as against the Government's sanctioned production of 42 lakh bales and the production of 68.23 lakh bales in the previous year.

Imports from Pakistan during June, 1953 amounted to 107,600 bales as against 20,200 bales during the previous month and 53,000 bales during June, 1952. Total imports during the 1952-53 season i.e. July, 1952 to June, 1953 amounted to 1,301,800 bales compared with 1,830,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Prices of raw jute during the first week of July declined from the last quotation of the previous month mainly due to favourable weather conditions and thereafter ruled more or less steady with small increases at new levels. The table below shows the trend of prices of Bottom Variety of raw jute at Calcutta :—

(Rs. per maund of 82.2/7 lbs.)

Variety	June- July 1953 delivery 27-6-53	July/August delivery		
		4-7-53	11-7-53	18-7-53
Assam	26 8	24 8	24 8	25 0
Northerns	27 8	25 8	25 8	25 8
Orissa	27 0	25 0	25 8	25 8
Westerns	23 0	21 8	22 0	22 0
Murshidabad Dist.	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Daisee	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0

In sympathy with the loose jute market prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market also exhibited a downward trend in the first week of the month under review. During the second and third weeks, the prices showed some signs of improvement. Price quotations for the pucca bales section are given below :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	June/ July 1953 delivery 27-6-53	July/August delivery		
		4-7-53	11-7-53	18-7-53
Mill Firsts	165 0	155 0	160 0	160 0
Lightnings	150 0	140 0	145 0	145 0
Daisee Long Group	150 0	140 0	145 0	145 0
Indian N. C.	71 0	68 0	65 0	65 0

Prices in the up-country markets fluctuated within narrow limits in the absence of any appreciable business for want of fresh imports from the countryside. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :—

Centre	(Rs. per maund of 82-2/7 lbs.)			
	26-6-53 Bottoms	2-7-53 Bottoms	9-7-53 Bottoms	16-7-53 Bottoms
Nowgong (Assam)	..	20 4	20 4	19 12
Purnea (Bihar)	..	19 5	19 6	18 3
Kendrapara (Orissa)	20 0	19 0†	20 0	21 0*

* As on 14-7-53.

† As on 1-7-53.

Reports of purchases by Argentina together with enquiries from the U.K., the U.S.A. and Burma combined to maintain the upward trend in the prices of jute goods during July 1953. The expectation of a lower jute crop in Pakistan, consequent upon the announcement of official estimate of acreage by the East Bengal Government for 1953-54, was also a contributory factor to the gradual rise in their prices. The signing of the Korean armistice did not have the bearish effect that was at one time expected. The table below shows the trend of prices of hessian and sacking at Calcutta :—

Variety	Unit	4-7-53	11-7-53	18-7-53	25-7-53
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Hessian	per 100 yards	44 8	45 2	45 8	46 2
Sacking B. Twill	Per 100 bags	97 8	98 0	100 0	100 14

In consonance with their policy of keeping under constant review all export duties, the Government of India examined the effect of the present duties on jute specialties and miscellaneous manufactures (other than cloth and bags) such as jute mesh, jute, carpet yarn, paper lined hessian, jute tarpaulines, jute rope and jute mattings. It was felt that the prevailing rate of duty on these specialties was retarding the export trade. In order to improve the competitive position of these goods, the Government abolished the export duty on them with effect from the 16th July, 1953. Hitherto the duty was leviable at Rs. 80/- per ton if the variety fell under the category of sacking and at Rs. 275/- per ton if it fell under the category of hessian.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

22,116 tons of mostly slack coal were allocated by the Government of India to the States for agricultural purposes during the month of June, 1953 as against 12,188 tons allocated during the corresponding month of last year. The total quantity allocated during the period January to June, 1953 was 124,890 tons, which was 33 per cent greater than the quantity of 93,548 tons allocated during the corresponding period of last year.

Allocation of cement for the quarter July to September, 1953 amounted to 38,850 tons as against 5,500 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

(ii) Irrigation

An important event during the month of July 1953 was the opening of the Tungabhadra dam of the multi-purpose Tungabhadra project considered to be the biggest in the Deccan. The project which is a joint venture of Hyderabad and Madras Governments, has a reservoir spreading over an area of 133 square miles submerging 73 villages on the Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad sides. During the current year it is expected that 30,000 acres of Madras state and 6,000 acres of Hyderabad State will get the benefit of irrigation from the water let out from the dam. Next year another 50,000 acres will be irrigated on the Hyderabad side.

* * * * *

A Rs. 10 crore scheme for the construction of five pump canals in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, besides other irrigation projects already included in the Five Year Plan, is at present under the consideration of the U. P. Government. These canals would irrigate about 2.4 million acres of additional land. This scheme is also expected to provide sufficient irrigation facilities to paddy growing areas of the eastern districts of the State.

The main features of the scheme are tabulated below :—

Pump Canals	River from which water will be lifted	Regions benefited by lift irrigation	Acreage to be benefited (Lakh acres)
1	2	3	4
First Canal	Gandak	Deoria and Gorakhpur districts	6.0
Second Canal	Ghagra	Azamgarh, Ghazipur & Jaunpur districts	10.0
Third Canal	Ghagra	Azamgarh east & Rasra tehsil of Ballia district	3.0
Fourth Canal (known as Sarju canal).	Sarju	Gonda & Bahraich districts	2.5
Fifth Canal	Ganges and Gandak	Mariahu tehsil of Jaunpur district and Bhadohi and Banaras tehsils of Banaras district	2.0
		Total	23.5

(iii) Plant Protection

Agreed solutions to meet the locust menace which threatens India and Pakistan were reached at a meeting of the delegates of the two countries held in Karachi during the second week of July 1953.

The following conclusions were arrived at :—

- (i) The existing arrangements in the two countries are adequate to control the summer breedings
- (ii) Special attention should be given to the desert areas of Khairpur in Pakistan and Jaisalmer in India which are likely to have heavy breedings particularly due to excessive rain-fall during the current year.

(iii) The existing arrangements for the exchange of information between the Heads of the two Organisations by fortnightly bulletins and telegrams should continue. Besides, to ensure prompt exchange of information during the breeding period, it was agreed that officers located near the border should communicate each other directly.

(iv) Meetings of the responsible officers of the two countries would be held as and when necessary at the outposts near the two countries.

(v) Large-scale field trials for controlling flying swarms with aircraft should be carried out during the next locust campaign particularly during the autumn-winter period so as to find out the effectiveness of this type of method for locust control.

* * * * *

During the first fortnight of July, 1953, the incursion of mixed locust swarms continued across the Indo-Pakistan border. Immature swarms already present in the country were rapidly maturing. The locust swarms were most active in Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan where breeding also started in many places.

(iv) Land Policy and Legislation

The Bhopal Government have introduced the Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Bill, 1953 in the State Assembly. The Bill seeks to authorise the State Government to resume all the jagirs in the State against payment of compensation which is proposed to be on a decending scale in respect of higher incomes. The compensation will be paid in instalments not exceeding fifteen, the interest being paid at 3 per cent on these instalments. The intermediary, however, shall be allowed to retain in his possession and cultivation as much area of Khudkasht land as has been in his personal cultivation continuously for three years immediately preceding the date of resumption and such other waste land as he may reclaim.

According to the information given in a publication issued by the Kashmir Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, nearly two lakh acres of land had come under the direct ownership of the tillers through land reform measures carried out in Jammu & Kashmir. By the end of April, 1953, mutations of 1,541,216 Kanals of land (192,652 acres) had been attested in favour of 160,939 tillers benefiting in all 584,821 persons. In addition to this, over 92,000 acres of land which had come to be vested in State under the land reforms, are being distributed to refugees and landless peasants. Besides, State Government have abolished about 396 jagirs and 2,347 Mukkarraree holders which relieved the State and the peasants of a burden of over Rs. 10 lakhs annually.

The Hyderabad Government has ordered a land census in the State at a cost of Rs. 14 lakhs. This would enable the State Government to implement its land reforms for which an amending bill is now before a Select Committee of the State Assembly. It is reported that the Select Committee report would be presented to the State Assembly in the forthcoming session.

Under the Bhoodan Movement of Acharya Vinobha Bhave, 14 lakh and 62 thousand acres of land have so far been collected in the country for redistribution. Bihar topped the list with a contribution of about seven lakh acres while the Uttar Pradesh have donated about five lakhs. Hyderabad and Maharashtra with 60,000 and 9,000 acres respectively are two of the other major contributors.

In Punjab, consolidation of holdings is in progress in 1,484 villages with an area of 1,360,889 acres. The list of field numbers has been completed in 1,347 villages and that of names of right holders in 1,140 villages. The total area repartitioned so far comes to 1,464,947 acres in 1,858 villages.

(v) Co-operation

1. The following figures afford an idea of the working of the U. P. Co-operative Development and Marketing Federation during 1951-52.

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1950-51	1951-52	Share of 1951-52 profits proposed to be added to special funds (+)
Paid up capital	2.3	11.5	..
Reserve Fund	19.1	25.1	4.1
Funds for Buildings and Development	15.0	22.6	..
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	12.9	13.2	2.0
Value of transactions	780.6	947.4	..

2. The salient points about the working of the Federation during 1951-52 are :—

(i) Out of Rs. 820.8 lakhs worth of purchases made during the year as much as Rs. 815.22 lakhs were accounted for by cloth alone which was controlled at the time ;

(ii) the activities of the Federation which may be regarded as directly contributive to the productive effort included distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers and agricultural implements, running of Ghee Testing and Grading Station at Shikohabad, Development and Marketing of Herbs, financial help to shellac factory at Windhawganj and running of Cottage Industries Show Room at Bombay ;

(iii) the total quantity of organic manures and chemical fertilisers sold during the year amounted to 80,000 maunds.

3. The Federation did not materially suffer from decontrol of cloth in 1952 and is rather hopeful that with its background of experience in cloth trade it will be able to compete with private trade after a slight reorientation in its structure. Some of the important objectives set before itself by the Federation are ; (a) to fill its seed stores with ' A ' class seed only and to saturate the entire State with such seed within three years, (b) to raise its paid-up share capital to Rs. 25 lakhs and (c) to give increased attention to the marketing of agricultural produce.

* * * * *

In Andaman and Nicobar Islands the co-operative movement made its advent largely after independence and in 1951-52 most of the 24 co-operative societies were working fairly successfully as shown by the figures below :—

Types of Societies	Number of societies	Membership	Value of transactions during the year (Thousand rupees)	Profit (+) or loss (—) (Thousand rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural Marketing	14	267	656.5*	84.7
Farming†	4	229	52.8*	22.1
Consumers†	2	80	476.8*	15.9
Cattle Breeding	1	55	12.3*	1.5
Credit	1	162	12.5†	1.0
Handloom Weaving	1	32	8.1*	0.8
Fishermen's	1	42	N. A.	N. A.

N. A.—Not available.

*Relates to sale proceeds.

† Relates to loans advanced.

‡ Information regarding columns 3, 4 and 5 is not available for one of the societies.

All the 14 marketing societies were organised in 1951-52 while 2 farming societies, not included in the above table, were closed during the year because of their unsatisfactory working. The weavers' society is also reported to have suspended operations because of accumulation of stocks and competition from cheap mill-made cloth.

There is no co-operative bank in the Islands. The State Government is however, assisting the movement by giving leases of land to co-operative farming societies on reasonable rates and advancing loans to needy co-operatives. The Assistant Fisheries Research Officer is also working as Honorary Secretary of the Fishermen's society.

(vi) Agricultural Finance

The Government of Bombay have decided to continue for one year its policy of not granting taccavi loans to well to do persons. The loans will be continued to be restricted to poor agriculturists only. Taccavi loans, exceeding Rs. 2,000 under the 'Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884' or loans, exceeding Rs. 5,000 under the 'Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883' will not be granted by the Collectors except for the purpose of purchasing tractors and oil engines. A loan exceeding Rs. 5,000 will, however, be sanctioned to any individual for the purchase of a tractor on the recommendations of the District Rural Development Board concerned only if there is no alternative source from which a loan can be obtained on reasonable terms and in reasonable time.

(vii) Panchayats

The Bhopal State Panchayat Raj Act, 1953 has received the assent of the President. The Act when enforced will replace the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act of 1947 which was extended to the State of Bhopal with effect from 1st February, 1952. The new enactment is stated to give wider powers to the village Panchayats in the local administration.

* * * * *

Elections on the basis of adult franchise to all but 250 of the 8,803 Panchayats representing 15,830 villages in Madras State are reported to have been completed. Over 85,000 representatives have been elected to the various Panchayats so far. The elections to the remaining Panchayats are expected to be completed by September 1.

(viii) General

India's annual rice deficit is expected to be made up to a great extent by additional production of cereal by the Japanese method of cultivation which was launched on a nation-wide scale during March, 1953. The new method has been introduced in about 23,000 village areas, spread out in 26 out of the 28 states. By the end of this year, the Japanese technique will have been extended to 200,000 more villages and 600,000 acres of paddy land brought under the plough.

The use of fertiliser, which forms an important part of the Japanese system of cultivation, has been extensively resorted to and the initial campaign is likely to involve the use of nearly 300,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

The services of teachers, students, cooperative societies, besides Government personnel are being extensively used for explaining the advantages of this method to the cultivators.

V. FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

BURMA

The Government of Burma, as a part of their plan to rehabilitate the economy of the country, are going to increase the acreage under groundnuts and coconuts in 1953. During the year 1953-54, they propose to increase the acreage under groundnut by 100,000 acres. Oilseeds crops, being cash crops, are profitable and the granting of a bonus of Rs. 15/- per acre for additional plantings of groundnuts will provide an incentive for increasing them substantially.

The Government of Burma have prepared plans to plant 15,000 coconut trees in Sandow district on an industrial basis under the Pyidawtha Development Scheme. Under the Scheme, loans will be made available to those who take part in it. It is also proposed to set up, in due course, industrial plants for processing the products of coconuts.

MOROCCO

A study of Moroccan handicrafts techniques, methods of purchasing raw materials, existing equipment and the conditions under which the products are sold reveals that most crafts are in a state of complete stagnation.

The need to put handicrafts on a sound economic basis with due regard to price and quality of the products led the Government to provide craftsmen with technical, financial and commercial assistance of various kinds.

The 1948 programme aims at reorganising the craft guilds by guiding them towards a cooperative form, directing or supervising handicrafts cooperatives, taking part in the administration of the Moroccan handicrafts marketing agency, creating and directing the technical agencies concerned with modernisation.

At the same time, the creation of handicrafts cooperatives has been encouraged in order to facilitate large scale purchase of raw materials, the use, for a small fee, of the equipment in the model workshops, the execution of work order on machines that are beyond the means of individual craftsmen, the allocation of orders as between craftsmen and the sale of products of guaranteed quality.

U. S. S. R.

During the first half of 1953, the gross output of the entire industry of the U. S. S. R. increased by 10 percent as compared with the first half of 1952. During the same period industrial production costs were reduced by about 4 percent.

In the sphere of agriculture, the area under crops expanded. A substantial increase was registered in the area sown to wheat. The areas under sugar beet, oil bearing crops, perennial fodder grasses, animal grasses, fodder roots and silos also increased.

The number of livestock on collective farms and State farms showed some increase. During the first half of the current year, more agricultural machinery was used for various agricultural processes.

YUGOSLAVIA

Handicrafts cooperatives in Yugoslavia had almost disappeared as a result of the second world war, at the conclusion of which their re-instatement became a matter of vital importance in relation to the development of the economic and industrial resources of the country. This urgent need led to the rapid development of various types of handicraft societies so that by the end of 1951 there were in existence 1,129 processing and production cooperatives, 233 supply and marketing cooperatives and 28 credit societies. The value of the turnover and services recorded in 1951 by 864 handicraft production and processing cooperatives amounted to 5,641,000,000 dinars, or an average of 6,320,000 dinars per cooperative.

The authorities have paid considerable attention to the development and expansion of handicrafts especially to those that cannot be replaced by industry or are complementary to it. The State has given assistance by the provision of working facilities, suitable premises and credits at low rates of interest for the purchase of essential materials

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VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

1—ONE YEAR OF RELAXATIONS IN FOOD CONTROLS

There have been some relaxations in food controls in a number of States since the middle of June 1952. The salient features of these relaxations are : reduction in statutory rationing commitments, restoration of free trade within the States, suspension or modification of procurement, liberalisation of austerity measures and removal of restrictions on the manufacture and the inter-State movement of 'fines' (suji, rawa and flour).

2. *Rationing*.—Statutory rationing has either been completely given up as in Madras, Bihar, U.P., Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Punjab and Ajmer, or reduced to a smaller number of towns than before as in Hyderabad from 7 towns to 2, in West Bengal from 40 to 34, and in Bombay from 148 to 45. Even before these relaxations, statutory rationing did not exist in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Kutch, Coorg, Bilaspur, Manipur and Tripura. In Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, statutory rationing continues as before. The total population under statutory rationing in the country came down from 46.0 millions at the end of May, 1952 (prior to relaxations in controls) to 25.7 millions at the end of June, 1953.

Fair Price Shops.—In most of the States, however, fair price shops were opened in place of the statutory ration shops immediately after the relaxation of controls, and the card-holders had the option to continue to draw from the fair price shops the quantity they drew from the statutory ration shops before, and supplement it, if necessary, with purchases from the open market. As the supply position in the open market gradually improved with the arrival of new khariff harvest, the number of fair price shops was reduced in several States. Thus, in Madras, the number of fair price shops which stood at 12,225 at the end of September, 1952 was reduced to 9,891 by the 6th June, 1953; in Bihar, it was reduced from 10,954 at the end of June, 1952 to 3,884 at the end of June, 1953; in U.P. from 2,334 at the end of September, 1952 to 1,052 at the end of June, 1953.† In U.P. the number of shops opened under the austerity provisioning scheme in the scarcity affected eastern districts was also reduced from 2,385 at the end of September, 1952 to 409 at the end of June, 1953. In West Bengal, where relaxation in control was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1953, the number of fair price shops under modified rationing was reduced from 3,213 at the end of December, 1952 to 225 at the end of March, 1953. From May, 1953 onwards, however, modified rationing was introduced in 13 districts, including 40 municipalities, and the number of fair price shops under modified rationing rose to 2,030 at the end of June, 1953. The total population served by other types of rationing, i.e. by fair price shops, non-statutory rationing and controlled distribution declined from 68.2 millions at the end of May, 1952 to 63.8 millions at the end of June 1953, thus bringing down the total population benefited by Government distribution of all types from 114.2 millions to 89.5 millions.

Scale and composition of ration.—The scale and composition of ration issued through fair price shops, after the relaxations remained practically the same as before the relaxations. Subsequently, however, it was modified according to the exigencies of the situation. In Madras, since the relaxations in food controls in June, 1952 rice was supplied through the fair price shops in the ex-statutorily rationed urban areas at the rate of 7 oz. per adult per day upto the end of January, 1953. From the beginning of February, 1953 when the new crop arrived in the market in full swing, it was reduced in these areas to 4 oz. per adult per day; in the rest of the State no rice was being issued since February, 1953 except in Palghat, Eruad, Walluvanad taluks of Malabar District and Hosdrug sub-taluk of the South Kanara District at 6 oz. per adult per day and in the rest of Malabar and Nilgiris at 7 oz. per adult per day. With the setting in of the period of seasonal shortage, the rice content of the ration was again raised from 4 oz. to 6 oz. from the 28th June, 1953 in all the ex-statutorily rationed urban

† U. P. proposes to de-ration 12 more towns with effect from October 1, 1953 retaining only in Kanpur, Allahabad, Banares, Agra and Lucknow.

areas of the State; in the rural areas of West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna and Tanjore districts, as also in the urban and taluk headquarter centre in Vishakhapatnam, rice is now being issued at 4 oz. per adult per day in addition to 6 oz. of other grains. Earlier, the rice content of the ration in the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara district and Eruad, Walluvanad and Palghat taluks of Malabar district was raised from 6 oz. to 7 oz. per adult per day. The overall scale of ration has been reduced from 12 oz. to 10 oz. in Madras (except in Malabar and Nilgiris) with effect from 1st February, 1953. In U.P., wheat, rice and coarse grains were being issued from fair price shops after the relaxations in controls on the 1st of July, 1952. With effect from the 16th November, 1952 however, the supply of rice and coarse grains at fair price shops was discontinued and the quantum of wheat reduced from 5 Ch. to 4 Ch. per adult per day. In West Bengal, the rice content of the ration was 4½ oz. per adult per day upto the end of December, 1952 i.e. prior to relaxation in controls; with effect from the 5th January, 1953 it was raised to 6 oz. per adult per day. In Travancore-Cochin a temporary increase of 2 oz. per adult per day in the rice ration was allowed in the middle of July, 1953 to tide over the seasonal scarcity in the open market. In Hyderabad only 6oz. of rice is being issued in the statutorily rationed areas. In Assam, whole-meal *atta* has been taken off the ration since July, 1953 and its free sale in the market has been allowed.

3. *Intra-State Movement*.—In regard to intra-State movement, free movement of cereals has been permitted throughout the State in Madras, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal, Bombay, Punjab and Ajmer with, of course, certain exceptions. In Madras, restrictions on movement, sale or purchase of rice have been lifted only within each of the six zones into which the State has been divided: the inter-district ban on the movement of millets which had been removed in June, 1952, had to be reimposed later in December, 1952 owing to damage to the 1952-53 millets crop. In U. P., inter-district movement of foodgrains is no longer banned, but inter-regional movement of rice and paddy as well as the movement of any other foodgrain from Banaras region (comprising of scarcity hit eastern districts) is not allowed. In Madhya Bharat, restrictions on the intra-state movement of wheat only continue. In Bihar, cordons in respect of rice and paddy have been allowed to continue in the procurement areas. In Madhya Pradesh, district bans on movement of cereals have been removed and in their place zones have been formed of producing districts where their movement is free; export outside a zone is restricted in the State and is permissible only under permits; no export permit is, however, necessary in the case of a *bona fide* cultivator moving his produce from one village to another, though in a different district. In Saurashtra, free movement is allowed throughout the State except into and out of certain border villages. In Mysore, there is no restriction on the movement of millets, but on paddy movement restrictions were imposed during the peak period of procurement and have since been withdrawn. In Hyderabad, while free movement throughout the State has been allowed in respect of wheat and millets, restrictions on inter-village and inter-district movement have been re-imposed in respect of paddy and rice. In West Bengal, inter-district and intra-district cordons have been removed and cereals are allowed to move freely in the State except into and out of the statutorily rationed areas. In Bombay, free movement of millets and coarse grains has been allowed except within a three mile belt round rationed towns and cities since 1st January, 1953. Wheat has also been placed on the same footing since 1st June, 1953. In Punjab, movement of foodgrains other than rice is free within the state, except in areas within five miles of the State's border. Ajmer has been merged with Rajasthan for purposes of food distribution with effect from the 2nd June, 1953 and now functions like a district of Rajasthan in so far as movement of foodgrains is concerned. In several other states including Assam, Orissa, PEPSU, Vindhya Pradesh some relaxations in intra-state movement of certain foodgrains have also been made.

4. *Procurement*.—With the introduction of relaxations, procurement was suspended in Madras for all cereals from the 7th June, 1952, in U.P. for all cereals other than rice from 1st July, 1952, in Mysore for millets, in Madhya Bharat for rice and millets, in Saurashtra for all cereals from November, 1952: M224DEStat.

and in Punjab for wheat from 27th April, 1953. With the commencement of the Kharif season 1952-53, procurement operations were, however, resumed in Madras in respect of paddy in the highly surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Tanjore by means of an easy levy system. In U.P. procurement of rice from licensed dealers has been continued for export purposes only, while jowar and Bajra are being purchased from the open market. In Mysore, procurement of paddy has continued but the system of procurement has been changed from monopoly to monopoly-cum-levy, levy on cultivators being based on the average of the quantities delivered and assessed in previous years. In Saurashtra, procurement of paddy was resumed in the 1st week of January, 1953 and was made by means of levy on cultivators to the extent of 50% of Government dues. In Travancore-Cochin the scale of levy has been reduced and made more easy; there is no procurement from holdings of one acre and less in respect of double crop and triple crop lands and from holdings of two acres and less in respect of single crop lands. In West Bengal, monopoly procurement has been replaced with effect from 1st January, 1953 by a system of levy on holdings of 10 acres or more and also on rice millers to the extent of one-third of all purchases made by them. In Bombay, statutory levy in dry crop areas has been abolished and purchases of rice and paddy are being made under the existing monopoly procurement system. In the case of millets and coarse grains, procurement is being made on voluntary basis at Government procurement rates. In Hyderabad, procurement of rice is being continued by means of an easy levy system in Telangana area.

5. *Lifting of Price Control.*—Relaxations in rationing intra-state movement and procurement have been accompanied by the lifting of the control on the prices of several foodgrains in a number of States. Thus, in Madras price control on paddy, rice, jowar and bajra was removed with effect from the 15th June, 1952; in U.P. it was removed on paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize from the 1st July, 1952; in Bihar on wheat and maize from the 25th June 1952; in Hyderabad on jowar, bajra, maize, paddy, rice and wheat from the 3rd August, 1952; in Madhya Bharat on bajra, maize and jowar from the 27th August, 1952; in Mysore, on jowar and bajra from the 15th June, 1952, on wheat from the 17th November, 1952 and on paddy from the 1st June 1953; in Saurashtra on wheat, jowar and bajra from the 30th October, 1952; in Madhya Pradesh on jowar from the 30th September, 1952; in Rajasthan on wheat and barley from the 13th June, 1952, maize and jowar from 3rd November 1952; in Bombay on jowar, bajra and maize from the 1st January, 1953 and on wheat from the 1st June 1953; and, in Punjab on wheat, jowar, bajra, maize and barley from the 27th April, 1953. In these States, however, price control exists in some measure in the statutorily rationed areas, or for purposes of procurement and requisitioning of stocks, if necessary.

6. *Economic Price shops.*—In towns with large concentrations of population where the temptation was great for the black-marketeers, economic price shops have been opened along with the statutory ration shops. In Calcutta such shops were opened on the 7th July, 1952 for rice only, where a cardholder could purchase 12 oz. of fine rice per week at Rs. 30 per maund besides his usual ration from the ration shop. From the 11th August, 1952, the quantum per ration card was raised to 16 oz. and the price to Rs. 32-8-0 per maund. Following the availability of fine rice from Orissa, the price of fine rice at the economic price shops has been reduced in Calcutta to Rs. 25 per maund since March, 1953. In Delhi, economic price shops have been opened since the 2nd November, 1952 for rice, where an adult can purchase one seer of fine rice per week at Rs. 40-10-0 per maund; wheat is also being issued through economic price shops in Delhi at Rs. 23-5-0 per maund.

7. *Relaxations in Millets.*—Apart from the above-mentioned relaxations in certain States, a few relaxations of all-India character may also be mentioned. The most important of these is the relaxation in respect of millets and other coarse grains announced in the House of the People on the 17th November, 1952. Under this policy, while the existing inter-State cordons on the movement of these grains continue, the State Governments are free to buy these grains in any other State approved by the Centre and move them into their own States either on State to State basis or by purchases through their own agencies; there can be no movement restriction within a State except with the approval of

the Central Government; even in the case of inter-State cordons, movement of headloads is permitted for producers wishing to sell their produce in neighbouring markets though outside the border of the State; and, the State Governments are permitted to procure for their own requirements necessary quantities of these grains from within the State.

8. *Relaxations in Wheat.*—Another relaxation of an all-India character on the lines of millets and coarse grains was announced in April, 1953 in regard to wheat. All the State Governments except Delhi were permitted to remove or relax, if they so desired, internal restrictions on the movement of wheat. At present restrictions on intra-State movement of wheat exist, to some extent, only in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, PEPSU, Travancore-Cochin and Delhi. Inter-State ban on the movement of wheat continues but, as in the case of coarse grains, these restrictions do not apply to the movement of head-loads across the borders of the adjoining States.

9. *Relaxation in Austerity Measures.*—Relaxations have also been made in respect of austerity measures. The Government of India have relaxed the existing limitations on the number of guests permitted at entertainments where foodstuffs prepared out of cereals are served. At ordinary entertainments, the permissible number of guests has been raised from 24 to 50 and at marriages or funerals from 50 to 100. At entertainments where only non-cereal meals are served, there is no limitation on the number of guests.

10. *Relaxations in the manufactures of fines.*—Restrictions on the manufacture of 'fines' have also been relaxed. As an all-India policy, the Central Government has authorised the State Governments to allow flour mills to manufacture 'fines' from imported wheat and to sell these products in the open market without any quantitative limits. In April, 1953 in view of the satisfactory position of wheat supplies and expectations of arrivals of large quantities of wheat flour from abroad, the ceiling limits on the selling price of imported flour, or, of flour manufactured locally out of imported wheat, as also restrictions on their inter-State movement (except in the case of Delhi) were withdrawn. Statutory ban on the manufacture of flour from indigenous wheat continues. The issue price of imported wheat to roller flour mills has been reduced from Rs. 21-2-0 per maund to Rs. 20 per maund for delivery ex-docks or Central storage depot, with effect from the 1st July, 1953.

11. *Gram and Gram products (Export Control) order.*—The Central Government promulgated the Gram and Gram Products (Export Control) Order, 1953 on the 21st April, 1953. The order prohibits the export of gram and gram products outside the States of Punjab, Pepsu, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal except under a permit. The order was extended to Bihar with effect from the 18th May, 1953. Under the Order, the State Governments can take over from the trade upto 40 per cent of the exportable quantity of gram and its products, for their local requirements, at a price of Rs. 10 per maund. On the balance of the exportable quantity, there are no movement or price restrictions. Gram product has been defined as any of the products of gram including *dal*, *besan*, *atta* and *dana* but excluding *choori* and husk.

12. The circumstances which facilitated the relaxation of controls in June, 1952 and thereafter were firstly, the comfortable stock position of the States and the Central Government and secondly, the general price position, particularly the low level of open market prices in comparison with the prices at which cereals were being issued from the ration shops after the revision of the subsidy scheme. Perhaps an added circumstance was the crop outlook for 1952-53. The south-west monsoon (June-September, 1952) had begun well and it had become apparent that natural calamities of the magnitude of 1950 or 1951 would not occur that year.

13. *Implications of the Relaxation in controls—no change in Basic Policy.*—The relaxations outlined above were not based on any claims about the country having attained self-sufficiency judged by internal production, so as to render the continuance of controls unnecessary. Nor, in allowing these relaxations was it the objective of the Government to revert to complete decontrol as in November, 1947. All that was intended was to minimize the irksome features of food controls as far as possible, without

incurring the risk of having to increase the imports of foodgrains or encountering an undue rise in prices. There was no question of giving up the basic policy of the Government. Speaking on the motion to consider the food situation in the country in the House of the People on the 17th November, 1952, the Prime Minister said to remove any misapprehensions : "... We are adhering to our old policy in regard to every basic matter completely. Nothing, so far as the Government is concerned or the Food Ministry is concerned, is being proposed which is in any way a change of that basic policy which we have been pursuing". The motion as passed by the House of the People said, "... this House approves of the policy of Government regarding general control of foodgrains and welcomes the desire of Government to adjust the same to suit local or temporary conditions without prejudice to the basic objectives". Thus, the relaxations that have been made, should be understood as adjustments within the framework of the basic policy of general control of foodgrains.

14. *Safeguards behind the scheme of relaxations.*—The whole scheme of relaxations is not without the necessary safeguards. While effecting the relaxations, care was taken to see that the rationed population was not thrown suddenly to the vagaries of the open market. Accordingly, in most of the areas where statutory rationing was withdrawn, the ration shops were converted into fair price shops so that at least the minimum requirements of the de-rationed population, could be met from those shops at reasonable prices. Provision was thus made for regulating the open market indirectly and utilizing the agency of the fair price shops for arresting a precipitate rise in the open market prices.

15. The Government have also armed themselves with the necessary statutory powers to meet any situation of hoarding and profiteering. The Central Government promulgated in July, 1952 a Foodgrains (Licensing & Procurement) Order, 1952 which has by now been extended to all the States except Jammu and Kashmir and the Andamans. In terms of this order, no person shall engage in any business which involves the purchase, sale or storage for sale of any foodgrains except under and in accordance with a licence issued by the State Government. The Order empowers the State Governments to require any banking company to furnish information relating to any financial assistance granted by it to any dealer. It also empowers them to require any dealer in case they consider it necessary or expedient, to sell his stock to specified persons at the procurement price plus 10 percent, and in the event of his not doing so, the State Government concerned can seize his stocks and deliver them to the needy at procurement price plus 10 per cent.

16. The procurement machinery too was not disbanded *in toto* where procurement was suspended. An essential part of it was, at any rate, kept in tact for future use. In Madras and Saurashtra, for instance, where procurement of paddy from the 1952-53 crop was resumed, this machinery was utilized.

17. The power to re-impose any restrictions has not been given up either. In U. P., scarcity conditions had developed in the 11 eastern districts in August, 1952. Inter-regional movement of rice and paddy, as also the movement of other foodgrains from Banaras region (comprising the scarcity hit eastern districts) had, therefore, to be banned. In Madras also, ban had to be imposed on the inter-district movement of millets as a result of damage to the 1952-53 millets crop.

18. *Experience of the working of relaxations.*—What has been the experience of the working of relaxations in food controls during the last one year? These relaxations synchronized with the fall end of the kharif season *i.e.* with the lean period. The stocks in the custody of the State Governments on the eve of relaxations and the supplies made by the Centre were, therefore, naturally expected to play a more important part than the new production. An initial rise in the open market prices was, therefore, more or less conceded; but, it was expected that such rise would be temporary and that the prices would fall with the arrival of the new harvest in the markets. This expectation materialised. One should not also be surprised at the rise that the prices of kharif cereals have been showing since May-June, 1953 for it is about this time that the seasonal shortage manifests itself. The prices are expected to take an easier turn once again, as the new kharif harvest begins flowing into the markets in September-October 1953.

18.1. In Madras, during the first 1½ months after the relaxations were allowed in June, 1952, market prices in the surplus districts gradually rose while those in the deficit districts fell. With the beginning of August, the trend in the deficit districts was reversed. By the middle of September 1952, the new crop arrived and the prices began looking down. The fall was conspicuous in the surplus districts of Andhra. The downward swing in rice prices continued till February, 1953, when the peak marketing season of kharif foodgrains was practically over. The setting in of seasonal shortage threatened to strengthen rice prices in the beginning of March, 1953. Soon, Central assistance was made available to the State in a liberal measure, and the rise in prices was arrested in April; in fact, there was some decline. Seasonal shortage, however, continued and the prices firmed up again in June, when the State Government took two important steps: it raised the rice content of ration and reduced the issue price of rice—that of sort I by six pices and that of sort II by one anna per Madras measure. These steps have had wholesome effect; at any rate the vulnerable groups of population have been assured of greater rice ration at lower price.

18.2. In Bihar also, the immediate reaction to the relaxation of price control which became effective on the 25th June, 1952 was not one-directional. In July, however, there was a general rise in prices, which continued through August. In September, the upward movement was arrested and prices took an easier turn again. This downward trend continued upto the end of March, 1953, after which, with the passing of the peak marketing period, prices tended to harden. The Central Government is arranging for the supply of sufficient quantity of broken rice and gram to check the rise in food prices in the State. Following the extension of the Gram and Gram Products (Export-Control) Order to Bihar prices of gram have declined in that State.

18.3. In West Bengal, relaxations in control were enforced on the 1st January 1953. Inter-district and intra-district cordons were removed and cereals were allowed to move freely within the State except into and out of statutorily rationed areas. Freedom of movement led to a rise in the prices in the surplus areas and a fall in the prices in the deficit areas, indicating the same process of levelling up of disparity in prices between surplus and deficit areas as was witnessed in Madras after the relaxations in controls in that State. Up to the end of March, the absolute levels of prices both in the surplus and deficit areas were low reflecting the abundance of supplies in the open market during the peak marketing period. From April onwards, rice prices started firming up more so in the surplus areas. The overall increase in prices was largely due to seasonal shortage but, to some extent, it was also due to the abandonment by consumers of their newly acquired wheat habit and the consequent pressure on rice. Withholding of supplies by the cultivators from the market was also a contributory factor. In order to arrest further rise in market prices, the State Government introduced modified rationing in May, 1953. So far, modified rationing has been introduced in 13 districts, including 40 municipalities, and District officers have been given discretion to introduce it in their districts whenever and wherever they find it necessary. In the Calcutta industrial area, a medium variety of rice has been added to fine and coarse varieties for sale through ration shops since June 1953, and the price of fine rice in economic price shops has been reduced from Rs. 32/8 to Rs. 25/- in March 1953. The effect of these measures on the market prices was perceptible in August. In the first fortnight, the market prices were lower than those in July by Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per maund in most parts of the state. Good prospects of the ensuing rice crop were also a contributory factor for this fall in prices.

18.4. In the case of wheat, the relaxations in 1952 were made at a time when market arrivals were low and prices naturally on the high side. With the arrival of the new Crop in the market in April, 1953, prices showed a significant fall. The continued downward trend in wheat prices in U.P. enabled the State Government to de-ration 27 towns in the Western districts with effect from the 1st May, 1953. In Punjab, wheat was completely derationed and its procurement suspended with effect from the 27th April, 1953. The immediate reaction to de-rationing was a slight increase in the open market prices but adequate steps taken by the Government to prevent hoarding and smuggling resulted in arresting

the rise ; in fact, in June they were lower than those immediately after relaxations. In August, wheat prices were generally steady throughout the country.

18.5. As regards Millets and Maize, the announcement of relaxations in respect of these grains on the 17th November, 1952, or, the implementation of these relaxations, did not result in any undue pushing up of their market prices. Even in Bombay, there was no spurt in prices after free movement of these grains was allowed in December, 1952. On the other hand, the prices were looking down till the end of April 1953, whereafter, with the passing of the peak marketing period, there took place some increase. In Madras, however, millets prices had hardened near-about December 1952, owing to the bad millets crop of 1952-53 ; it even became necessary to impose restrictions on the inter-district movement of millets in the State. This step had a steadying influence on millets prices. Since June, 1953 the prices of millets are looking up in several parts of the country due to usual seasonal shortage.

18.6. A significant feature of the price position is that even at their risen level during June-August 1953, the open market prices were in most cases lower than those ruling in the corresponding period last year. Another marked feature is that the inter-centre disparity in the prices of any cereal now is narrower than what it was last year. Thus, the over-all effect of relaxation on prices of foodgrains has been satisfactory.

19. The recent rise in prices may be attributed largely to the usual seasonal shortage and to some extent to transport difficulties resulting from the setting in of rains or from the farmers being busy with agricultural operations. The Government of India have taken several measures in cooperation with the States to bring the prices down, some of which have already been referred to. They may be summarised as follows :

- (1) Invoking the aid of the Central Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952.
- (2) Opening of fair price shops as in West Bengal.
- (3) Increasing the quantum of foodgrains issued to card holders, as in Madras from the 28th June, 1953 and in Travancore-Cochin from the middle of July, 1953.
- (4) Reducing the issue prices of foodgrains, as in Madras and Mysore.
- (5) Supply of rice for sale at concessional rate. Ten thousand tons of rice was allotted from Assam to Manipur for sale at a specially reduced price of Rs. 15 per maund.
- (6) Supplying overseas wheat at subsidised rates for sale in scarcity areas. Under this arrangement, Bombay has been allotted 200 thousand tons of wheat, Mysore 40 thousand tons, West Bengal 20 thousand tons and U.P. 20 thousand tons at a specially reduced price of Rs. 14 per maund for sale to persons employed on distress relief works in the scarcity affected areas.
- (7) Tightening up of anti-smuggling and anti-hoarding measures.
- (8) Reduction by the Government of India in the prices of imported wheat by Re. 1 per maund in March 1953, and by another Re. 1 per maund from 1st July 1953. The State Governments were asked to pass the benefit of this reduction to consumers by suitably reducing their issue prices.

These measures have been successful to a large extent in averting any sharp rise in prices and even in actually bringing them down in West Bengal and certain other parts of the country. This is no mean achievement, considering that the arrivals in the open market have for some time been progressively declining with the advance of the off-season. When the present lean period is got over and new Kharif crops begin arriving in full swing in September-October, the prices are expected to take an easier turn once again.

20. One of the tests for judging the success of relaxations in controls is that the fall in procurement as a result of suspension or modification of the procurement operations should not lead to increase in imports. This test is borne out by the following figures.

(Thousand tons)

June to July				Procurement	Imports
1951-52	..	..	..	4,535	6,161
1952-53	..	..	..	2,323	3,052
Difference				2,212	3,109

The above table shows that the fall in imports during the period of relaxations ending July, 1953 has been over 9 lakh tons more than was warranted by the fall in procurement. As such instead of there being a heavier strain on imports, the actual import requirement during the year of relaxations was less than what it was previously.

21. *Procurement.*—Procurement of kharif cereals since the harvesting of the new crop has been going on generally satisfactorily. In regard to rice, procurement has shown a marked improvement in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Assam. The record procurement in Orissa, supplemented by satisfactory procurement in other states this year, has enabled the deficit States to meet their rice requirements out of internal surpluses and, to that extent, to reduce their dependence on the costlier imported grain. As against the import of 7.5 lakh tons of rice in 1951 and 7.2 lakh tons in 1952, the actual imports in 1953 have so far been only 1.9 lakh tons. In Assam, procurement of rice in 1953 has already exceeded the year's target, and, what is more, the State has emerged as a surplus State for the first time practically since Partition. It has been able to offer some rice for export to deficit States. In U.P., rice was procured in 1953 for export purposes only and, by the end of May, the actual procurement in that State exceeded the export quota. In Saurashtra, the production of rice has shown considerable improvement with the result that the State Government has been able to offer some rice for export to Kutch. In West Bengal, however, despite the increase in production, the actual procurement during 1953 has been much below expectation, partly due to the evasion of the levy scheme by large producers but largely due to the disappointingly low purchases by the rice mills. In regard to wheat, the procurement target has already been exceeded in Bombay. In Punjab, although procurement had been suspended with effect from the 27th April, 1953, the State Government offered 20,000 tons for export to deficit States.

22. *Off-take.*—The offtake (ex-godown) has generally been showing a decline since October, that is, since the arrival of the new kharif crops in the market. It reached the lowest level in May, 1953 when the all-India total stood at 3.5 lakh tons as against 7.2 lakh tons during August, 1952 and 5.2 lakh tons in May, 1952. In June 1953, the all-India offtake stood at the low level of 3.6 lakh tons as against 5.4 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous year. It will be seen from the following table that the offtake in any month has generally been lower during the year of relaxations of controls than during the corresponding period of the preceding year :—

(Thousand tons)

					Madras	Bihar	U.P.	Rajasthan	Saurashtra
June—	1951	..	..	..	147	95	57	10	14
	1952	..	..	..	74	15	67	3	19
September—	1951	..	..	..	130	52	72	11	12
	1952	..	..	..	147	24	76	11	18
December—	1951	..	..	..	100	29	69	9	15
	1952	..	..	..	72	10	41	7	2
March—	1952	..	..	..	77	19	71	3	7
	1953	..	..	..	34	8	43	5	Neg.
June—	1952	..	..	..	74	15	67	3	19
	1953	..	..	..	58	9	4	4	1

Part of the decline in offtake since October-November is due to the reduction in the population under rationing, but the important point to be noted is that in many States the fall in offtake has been proportionately greater than the decline in population under rationing. For instance, in Madras the total population served by fair price shops and informal rationing has come down from 27 millions in August, 1952 to 20 millions in June, 1953—a fall of 26%. The offtake, on the other hand, has gone down from 78 thousand to 58 thousand tons—a fall of 60%. There has clearly been an increasing shift in demand from ration shops to the open market, where the consumers have full freedom of purchase both in regard to quantity and quality.

22.1. *Fall in Wheat offtake.*—The fall in offtake is noticeable in the case of all cereals but particularly in that of wheat. The total offtake of wheat during the period of relaxations—June 1952 to July, 1953—was about 2.8 million tons as against about 4.2 million tons during the corresponding period of the previous year. In Calcutta industrial area, the offtake during the seven month period—January to July, 1953, has shown a fall of 40 per cent compared to that during the same period a year ago. As a result of this fall in the consumption of wheat, many State Governments are refusing to lift the full wheat quotas allotted to them. In U.P., 56,000 tons of imported wheat had been lying with the State Government for some time and had to be taken over by the Centre for conversion into flour.

The total stocks of foodgrains with the States at the beginning of August, 1953 stood at 15 lakh tons more than half of which consisted of rice. In addition, the Centre held a reserve of nearly 6 lakh tons of foodgrains. This total quantity of 21 lakh tons does not compare unfavourably with that of 19 lakh tons at the opening of the year. As against this improvement in stocks, the offtake of wheat from Government shops is so low that the entire question of control on wheat may have to be reviewed.

22.2. *Rice offtake.*—In regard to rice, the position has shown a marked improvement this year largely due to the improvement in production and the consequent increase in procurement. The offtake of rice since the arrival of the new crop in the market has been substantially below the total internal procurement. It has accordingly been possible to cut down rice imports in 1953. Also, in view of the favourable turn in the rice position, India is no longer prepared to buy rice at any price charged by foreign countries. She did not buy 160,000 tons of rice from Thailand and 50,000 tons from China offered by those countries recently.

23. *Fall in Import Demand.*—The cumulative effect of the improvement in internal procurement and the fall in offtake has been a marked decline in the dependence of the States on Central assistance. During the period January to July, 1953, 16 lakh tons were despatched by the Centre to the deficit States. Out of these 16 lakh tons, 5 lakh tons were provided from internal surplus and 11 lakh tons from imported grains. As against this, during the corresponding period of last year, 27 lakh tons were despatched by the Centre to the deficit States. Of these 27 lakh tons, only 2.5 lakh tons came out of internal surplus and as much as 24.5 lakh tons out of imported grains. This reduction in the dependence on imports from 24.5 lakh tons to 11.0 lakh tons, with a corresponding increase in receipts out of internal surplus from 2.5 lakh tons to 5.0 lakh tons, is revealing and is a measure of the States' ability to meet their commitments with the minimum of Central assistance.

23.1. The fall in the demand by the States has enabled the Centre to reduce imports from abroad. The import target for 1953 was provisionally fixed at 2.9 million tons as against the actual import of 4.7 million tons in 1951 and 3.9 million tons in 1952. The actual import during 1953 may be even less than the original target.

24. When relaxations in food controls were made, one of the hopes raised was that this step would release the forces which would eventually help in augmenting the production of cereals in the country. This hope was not based on the price incentive for the producers; it was based on the fact that the assurance to the producer that he would no longer be subject to rigours or irksomeness of controls

would enthruse him to put in greater effort. There are signs that this hope has already materialised. During 1952-53, the overall acreage under cereals reached a new record of 200 million acres. The total production of cereals was 5 million tons higher than last year; it was the highest since Partition. In rice, maize and barley, the production during 1952-53 has been an all-time record. It is not possible, however, to dogmatise on the basis of one season's experience; the above results may have been contributed to mainly by favourable climatic factors.

25. To sum up, bans on the inter-State movement of foodgrains still continue except, to a large extent, in the case of gram; bans on intra-State movement of foodgrains have been generally relaxed except in respect of the areas which are statutorily rationed; the statutory rationing commitments have been curtailed or given up; a system of fair price shops has, instead, been established; procurement has generally remained suspended; it was resumed in respect of rice in some States for procurement out of 1952-53 crop and was generally conducted on the basis of the levy system; austerity measures have been liberalized; and, restrictions on the manufacture and inter-State movement of 'fines' have been relaxed. But these relaxations are in the nature of adjustments within the framework of the basic policy of controls, there is no change of policy.

26. The relaxations took place in the light of the comfortable stock position of the States and the Central Government, the prevailing market prices, the prices at which foodgrains were being issued from the ration shops after the revision of the subsidy scheme and the crop prospects in various States. The fair shops are intended to exercise a regulating influence on the open market. The over all effect of relaxation on prices has been satisfactory. The offtake too has been showing a decline and was the lowest in May, 1953. Production of cereals for 1952-53 has shown an increase of 5 million tons over that in 1951-52. Supplies from internal production have gone up; stocks with the States and the Centre are plentiful; the irksome restrictions on inter-State movement are now negligible; there is ample freedom of choice to the consumer; the trade is re-establishing itself.

2. PROGRESS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN (I)

CROP PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES

BY

Shri J. S. Sarma

Agriculture is the mainstay of life for about 70 per cent of the population of this country but productivity in this vital sector is exceedingly low. It is, therefore, but natural that about a third of the total outlay on the Five Year Plan should be earmarked for community development, agriculture and irrigation. The Programme for Agriculture aims generally at the stepping up of productivity of land and, in particular, the meeting of the deficits that have developed since Partition, in respect of important agricultural crops like foodgrains, cotton, jute, sugarcane and oilseeds, subject of course to the availability of resources. Financial and technical assistance is given through the States for the schemes designed to increase production by a more intensive cultivation and extension of area under cultivation. The responsibility for the implementation of these schemes is vested at the Centre in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Besides, the Ministry is also directly responsible for a number of schemes designed to secure development in other related spheres such as training of village level workers, key villages, gosadans, soil conservation, research and development of marine fisheries, agricultural and animal husbandry research, storage of foodgrains and grading of agricultural products which are mainly reinforcing in character. The Five Year Plan has now been in operation for over two years and it is meet that there should be a stock taking at this stage. The progress so far achieved is indicated in the next few paragraphs.

I. FOODGRAINS

India has been deficit in foodgrains for over three decades. The seriousness of the food shortage was first brought to light during the Bengal Famine of 1943. Since then, attempts are being made to increase the food production. After Partition, the question again assumed considerable importance with the loss of wheat surplus areas to Pakistan. The adverse seasonal conditions in 1951 and 1952 and the high level of imports during 1951 brought the issue to the forefront. The food problem is considered to be the most important single issue facing the country, next in importance only to defence and internal security. Even otherwise the problem of increasing the internal production to meet the growing needs of an increasing population has to be solved satisfactorily sooner or later.

The Grow More Food campaign for increasing food production thus came to be organised in 1943 and has been in operation since then. Its working has been subject to review and scrutiny from time to time and the scope of the campaign has been gradually widened from the sanctioning of a few *ad hoc* schemes in 1943-44 to its integration with the Five Year Plan in 1951-52. The Grow More Food Enquiry Committee which conducted a review of the campaign in July last year came to the broad conclusion that although the campaign produced good results, certain amount of reorientation was necessary to achieve full benefits. They indicated certain lines of action emphasizing particularly the need for intensifying effort on permanent schemes of minor irrigation, setting up a National Extension Service and for ensuring the supply of agricultural credit in rural areas in an increasing measure. These recommendations are now being implemented by the Government of India.

The Grow More Food campaign now occupies a position of pride in the Five Year Plan. Broadly, the schemes undertaken cover both extension of area under cultivation and more intensive cultivation of existing area. These schemes may broadly be classified into those which have a permanent improvement effect such as irrigation and land improvement works and those which are designed to give benefits during the year of application such as distribution of improved seeds, fertilisers and manures.

The minor irrigation schemes are of a varying nature suiting the needs of local areas. In areas where ground-water supplies are adequate, the construction of tube-wells is sponsored by States.

Financial assistance is given to cultivators for sinking new wells or repairing old wells. The efficiency of wells is increased by installing water-lifting appliances on wells already in use. Construction of channels, embankments and dams is also undertaken by the State Governments with financial assistance from the Centre. Small private tanks and large public tanks are also developed as a source of irrigation.

Of the land improvement schemes, the most important is that for bringing back weed-infested land under cultivation. This work is mainly done by the Central Tractor Organisation which operates in the States of U. P., Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat. Besides, there are State Tractor Organisations which undertake, on behalf of the cultivators, mechanical cultivation and also land reclamation. Other aspects of land improvement covering contour bunding, soil conservation etc., also receive adequate emphasis under the G.M.F. campaign.

With regard to the recurring schemes for distribution of supplies, the Central Government besides assisting in the production, procurement and supply of improved seeds, fertilisers and manures, also grants financial assistance by way of loans to the farmers through the State Governments. The State Governments arrange for the distribution of supplies either through Government depots, co-operative stores or trade agencies. With the coming into production of the Sindri Fertiliser factory there has been an increase in the total over-all supply of fertilisers and measures are being taken to accelerate their distribution to the farmers.

Certain other indirect schemes for increasing crop production such as crop competitions and plant protection are also undertaken. Schemes for development of inland and marine fisheries, horticulture and subsidiary food crops are also eligible for financial assistance under the campaign.

Under the Five Year Plan, a target of 7.6 million tons of additional food production (of which 6.6 million tons is for cereals and the balance of 1 million tons for gram and pulses) is aimed at by the end of 1955-56 over the food production in 1949-50. The actual production during the last four years has been as under :—

Year	(Million tons) (Official estimates)		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1949-50	37.51	8.51	46.02
1950-51	33.04	8.70	41.74
1951-52	34.11	8.33	42.44
1952-53	38.16	9.42	47.58

Food production in 1950-51 and 1951-52 was lower as compared to 1949-50 because of adverse seasonal conditions over large areas in the country. During 1952-53, the weather was generally fair and consequently there has been an increase of nearly 5 million tons in the production of cereals as compared to 1951-52. The production was even higher than that of 1949-50 by about 1.6 million tons.

The improvement in food situation may also be seen from the following figures of imports of foodgrains :—

Year	(Million tons)	
	1951	1952
1951	4.7 (actual)	
1952	3.9 (actual)	
1953	2.9 (target)	

The actual imports during 1953 may be somewhat less than 2.9 million tons, mostly consisting of 1.5 million tons of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement and small quantities of rice and milo.

The trends in food production and imports shown above do not however reflect the achievements of the various schemes undertaken as part of the G.M.F. campaign. For, the over-all production in any single year is mostly influenced by the monsoons, in view of the fact that less than 20 per cent of the area is benefited by protected irrigation. The imports in each year depend on Government commitments under rationing and other forms of distribution, procurement etc. It is, however, possible to measure the targets of food production and achievements on the basis of schemes planned to be executed and actually implemented. The number of minor irrigation works completed, acres of land reclaimed or otherwise benefited by land improvement works and quantities of fertilizers, manures, and seeds distributed during the years 1950-51 to 1952-53 are given below :—

(In thousands)			
	1950-51 achievement	1951-52 achievement	1952-53 target
Minor Irrigation Works (Numbers)—			
Construction of new wells and repairs to old wells	60	55	47
Construction and improvement of tanks	2	2	1
Construction of irrigation tube-wells	1	1	2
Installation of persian wheels, <i>rahuls</i> , pumping installations etc.	14	20	15
Construction of dams, channels, etc.	15	14	4
Land Improvement Works (acres)—			
Clearance and reclamation by C.T.O.	282	255	235
Clearance and reclamation by State Tractor Organizations	504	477	149
Mechanical cultivation	55	83	66
Contour bunding and soil conservation	125	615	104
Supplies (tons)—			
Fertilizers	147	146	282
Urban compost	1,063	1,248	1,810
Oilcake and bone-meal	111	52	56
Green manure seeds	2	7	2
Improved cereal seeds	56	85	95

The additional production expected to result from the execution of these works and distribution of the supplies is given below :—

		(lakh tons)
Year	Over previous year	
1950-51	8.75 (achievement)	
1951-52	9.85 (achievement)	
1952-53	12.41 (target)	

The total financial allotment for the G.M.F. schemes over the five-year period is of the order of Rs. 125 crores. The Central contribution out of this amount is expected to be of the order of Rs. 90 crores. Besides this, additional provision has been made for certain supplementary schemes, e.g., minor irrigation works, additional programme for tube wells etc. The actual financial provision during the years 1950-51 to 1952-53 is as under :—

(Rs. crores)			
Year	Loans	Grants	Total
1950-51	7.95	7.59	15.54
1951-52	9.25	6.14	15.39 (actual)
1952-53	16.52	6.21	22.73 (sanctioned)

Out of the additional production of 7.6 million tons proposed under the Five Year Plan, the G.M.F. schemes account for nearly 5.6 million tons, the balance being expected to be achieved, through major irrigation works. If the targets during 1952-53 are fully attained, a balance of 3.4 million tons remain to be achieved during the remaining three years of the plan. The programme for 1953-54 envisages an additional production of 1.4 million tons.

II. COTTON

Next to food, comes cotton which is the raw material for clothing. At the beginning of the Second World War, there was an acute shortage of foodgrains within the country and at the same time there was a surplus of cotton in the home market as a result of the loss of Japanese markets. To meet the situation thus created, measures were taken from 1942 onwards to reduce the acreage under short staple cotton and to divert the area to foodgrains.

After Partition, the supplies from Pakistan were virtually cut off. This not only affected our foreign exchange position and internal availability of cloth, but also tended to threaten our cotton mill industry with frequent unemployment. The need for increasing cotton production within the country became imperative after devaluation of the Indian rupee. It was in consideration of these factors that the Government of India formulated the Cotton Development scheme in 1950-51.

The trends in area and production of cotton in the country may be judged from the following table :—

Year	Acreage (Million acres)	Production (lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)
Pre-war average (1936-37 to 1938-39)	20.96	41.46
1948-49	11.29	17.67
1949-50	12.17	26.28
1950-51	14.54	29.10
1951-52	16.20	31.33
1952-53	15.68	30.50

During the years 1951-52 and 1952-53, weather conditions were not very favourable for cotton in certain areas of the country. As such the results of the Cotton Development schemes are not reflected in these figures.

Under the Cotton Development scheme, suitable incentives are given for increasing the production of cotton in the country. All legislative and executive restrictions on the growing of cotton imposed earlier were removed during 1950-51. Irrigation facilities are also extended to lands under cotton. Financial assistance is given by way of loans for the purchase of ammonium sulphate and improved cotton seeds. A subsidy is also given on the supply of fertilizers to meet its distribution cost. Cotton extension staff is appointed in important cotton-growing States to do propaganda and to give technical advice to growers. The most important incentive is however the maintenance of prices of cotton lint at levels which are conducive to increasing its production. The ceiling price of cotton was raised by Rs. 150 per candy in 1950-51 over 1949-50 when the ceiling price of basic jarilla was Rs. 620 per candy. In 1951-52 the ceiling price was further raised by Rs. 50 over the previous year's price. During 1952-53, the floor price was raised by Rs. 55 over the basic price of Rs. 495 during 1951-52 while the ceiling price remained at Rs. 820. These ceilings and floors continue to operate during 1953-54 also. Further, in December 1952, permission was granted to start hedge trading in cotton under certain conditions.

The following table gives an idea of the expenditure incurred on the Cotton Development Schemes :—

Year	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Grants	Loans
1951-52	16.27	46.11 (sanctioned)
1952-53	11.52	63.18 (sanctioned)
1953-54	9.62	33.68 (Budget provision.)

Under the First Five Year Plan, the target for the five-year period ending 1955-56 has been set at an additional production of 12.6 lakh bales over 1950-51 and will be achieved through an intensification of the same measures as are in operation at present. The gross target to be achieved by the end of 1955-56 is thus put roughly at 42 lakh bales as against the requirements of about 54 lakh bales, inclusive of the long staple varieties which are generally imported.

III. JUTE

Jute is and has always been one of India's principal foreign exchange earners. Partition has, however, very seriously affected the jute economy of the country. While all the jute mills are situated in the Indian Union, nearly 4/5th of the raw material remains in Pakistan. India has, therefore, become a net importer of this commodity from Pakistan which is the only source of imports. It was felt that for one reason or another imports from that country were neither regular nor continuous. This not only affected seriously our foreign exchange earnings but also tended to threaten our jute mill industry with frequent unemployment and labour troubles. It was in consideration of these factors that in 1948-49 a plan was put into operation for increasing our jute production. The jute problem became even more acute after the devaluation of Indian rupee in September 1949 when the import prices of jute from Pakistan became prohibitive. It was, therefore, decided to intensify further our efforts for increasing jute production, under the Jute Development scheme.

The trends in area and production of raw jute in India can be judged from the following table :—

Year	Acreage (lakh acres)	Production (lakh bales of 400 lbs each)
Pre-war average (1936-37 to 1938-39)	8.62	19.04
1948-49	8.34	20.55
1949-50	11.63	30.89
1950-51	14.11	32.83
1951-52	19.51	46.78
1952-53	18.34	46.95

It will be seen that during 1951-52 and 1952-53, jute production has recorded a substantial increase of 13 to 14 lakh bales over that of 1950-51.

Under the Jute Development scheme suitable incentives are offered for increasing the production of jute. The setting up of seed multiplication farms is encouraged to increase the production of improved seeds of good quality. The distribution of improved seeds is arranged at subsidized rates and loans are granted to cultivators for their purchase. Financial assistance by way of loans is also given to meet the cost of fertilisers and construction of retting tanks. Jute extension staff appointed in the important jute growing States is engaged in conducting subvention trials to impress upon the farmers the desirability of sowing seeds of improved strain, demonstrating the method of line sowing and doing propaganda among them. Attempts are made to increase the area under jute cultivation by growing jute on fallow lands and/or as an earlier crop in addition to rice on winter paddy lands. Legislative restrictions in jute cultivation imposed earlier were all removed. The most important incentive has however been the price factor. Soon after the decontrol of jute in March 1951, the prices went

up. The high prices acted as an incentive to the increased production of the jute crop of 1951-52. Since the beginning of 1952 the prices showed a tendency to go down. In order that the prices should not become unremunerative to the cultivator, the declining trend was sought to be arrested by the banning of fatka markets in Jessore in December 1952 by the Government of West Bengal.

The following table gives an idea of the expenditure incurred on the Jute Development Schemes :—

Year	(Rs. lakhs)	
	Grants	Loans
1951-52	8.65	6.94
1952-53	8.20	3.78
1953-54	8.00	11.00

Under the First Five Year Plan, the target for the five-year period ending 1955-56 has been set at an additional production of 20.9 lakh bales and will be achieved through the continuation of the same measures as are in operation at present. The gross target will thus be roughly 54 lakh bales as against the requirements of 72 lakh bales for mill consumption, extra-factory consumption and nominal exports. Since the jute production has already reached 47 lakh bales the gap to be made up by the end of 1955-56 is 7 lakh bales only.

IV. SUGARCANE

Sugarcane is an important cash crop of the country. The sugar industry is also an important industry which the country has built up during the last two decades.

The trends in acreage and production of sugarcane during the last few years may be seen from the following figures :—

Year	Acreage (lakh acres)	Production (in terms of gur) (in lakh tons)
Pre-war average (1936-37 to 1938-39)	32.76	44.55
1948-49	37.52	48.69
1949-50	36.24	49.38
1950-51	42.17	56.15
1951-52	47.92	60.68
1952-53	43.76	52.60

With a view to stepping up production of sugarcane and thereby ensuring adequate supplies of cane to sugar factories for the manufacture of sugar, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee had launched a Five Year Sugarcane Development Scheme in the year 1948-49. The increased production is proposed to be achieved through the extension of adequate irrigation facilities to sugarcane crop also. The supply of adequate quantities of disease-free and improved varieties of seeds is ensured through the establishment of seed nurseries. Adequate manures and fertilisers of the right type are also distributed to the cultivators. Sugar Extension staff do propaganda and carry the results of research to cane growers. Efficient watch and ward service for protection of the crop against pests and diseases is also ensured in the areas benefited by the scheme.

The following expenditure has been incurred by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee on the Sugarcane Development Scheme :—

Year	(Rs. lakhs)
1951-52	8.63
1952-53	10.68
1953-54	33.00 (provisional)

The major part of the sugarcane produced in the country is used for the manufacture of gur (raw sugar) while about a fifth of the total production is used for producing crystal or factory sugar. The

table below shows the trend of production of crystal sugar, khandsari sugar and gur during the last few years :—

Year	(Lakh tons)		
	Crystal Sugar	Khandsari	Gur
Pre-war average (1936-37 to 1938-39)	9.01	1.00	26.03
1948-49	10.13	1.13	27.64
1949-50	9.79	1.75	27.43
1950-51	11.16	1.25	32.54
1951-52	14.97	1.00	31.00
1952-53	12.93*	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.— Not available.

* Provisional.

Under the First Five Year Plan, the target for additional production of sugarcane has been set at 7 lakh tons in terms of raw sugar. This increase in production is being achieved mainly through intensive cultivation measures referred to above. In the case of sugar, the target of additional production in 1955-56 has been set at 15 lakh tons. The production of sugar during 1951-52 season is placed at 14.97 lakh tons. This was mainly the result of the policy of selective control under which quantities of sugar produced over and above a prescribed basic quota were allowed for free sale. During the current year the production is expected to be slightly below that of last year.

V. OILSEEDS

India is one of the world's largest producers of oilseeds. She produces in commercial quantities greater varieties of oilseeds than any other country in the world. The important oilseeds produced in the country are groundnuts, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum and castor seed. Groundnut is by far the most important Indian oilseed and the country leads the world in its production.

The trends in acreage and production of principal oilseeds in India during the recent years may be judged from the following figures :—

Year	Average (million acres)	Production (lakh tons)
Pre-war average (1936-37 to 1938-39)	21.34	48.12
1948-49	23.59	45.02
1949-50	24.89	51.42
1950-51	26.51	50.78
1951-52	27.92	47.91

The decline in acreage and production during 1951-52 is mainly attributed to adverse seasonal conditions. Final estimates of production of all oilseeds for 1952-53 are not yet available.

During recent years, the demand for oilseeds (both internal and export) has increased considerably. This has not, however, been accompanied by a commensurate increase in production. The result has been an enforced decline in the quantum of exports, which earn valuable foreign exchange. To meet the situation, steps for increasing the production of oilseeds in the country are being taken by the Government of India. The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, which is entrusted with the improvement and development of oilseeds cultivation, has been financing schemes for the increased production of oilseeds. The Committee has been giving financial assistance to State Governments for conducting research for increasing yield per acre of oilseeds by evolving improved varieties of seeds and for their multiplication and distribution.

The following expenditure has been incurred by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee on financing schemes for development of oilseeds.

Year	(Rs. thousands)
1951-52	176
1952-53	305
1953-54	613 (provisional)

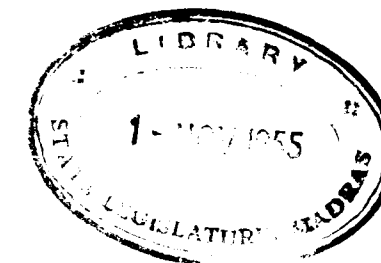
Under the First Five Year Plan, the target of additional production for the five-year period ending 1955-56 has been set at 4 lakh tons over the production in 1950-51. This increase in production will be achieved mainly through an intensification of the efforts already being undertaken by the Oilseeds Committee, mainly in the direction of increasing the area under improved varieties of oilseeds. The total target of production aimed at by the end of 1955-56 is nearly 55 lakh tons.

VI. OVER-ALL CROP PRODUCTION

The changes in the over-all crop pattern during 1952-53 are not yet known since it will be some time before this information is received from the States. During the year 1951-52, the first year of the Five Year Plan, generally, jute and sugar have recorded substantial increases while cotton showed a moderate increase. Oilseeds and foodgrains, on the other hand, showed some decline over 1950-51 mainly due to adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in 1951-52. The commodity price levels were also generally in favour of commercial crops during the year 1951. During the early part of 1952, there was recession in prices and this coupled with unfavourable weather conditions adversely affected the production of commercial crops during the year 1952-53. The season was however, favourable for foodgrains over most parts of the country as a result of which, an increase of 5 million tons in the production of cereals had been achieved during the year. This exceeds the production during 1949-50 which is considered to be a normal year, by 1.6 million tons. The production of jute was maintained at the level attained in 1951-52 viz. 47 lakh bales while that of cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane showed some decline during 1952-53.

The progress with respect to other schemes included in the Five Year Plan, with the implementation of which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is concerned, will be dealt with in the next issue.

PART II



STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

II-India Final Estimates of Rape and Mustard, Cotton and Dry Chillies, 1952-53.

II-India Second Estimate of Potato, 1952-53.

IIa First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1953-54.

TABLE NO. 1
Rainfall during July 1953
(Between 2nd July, 1953 and 29th July, 1953 and from 1st June, 1953
to 29th July, 1953)
Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 2-7-53 to 29-7-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-53 to 29-7-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	18.0	(+)2.6	34.6	(+) 3
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	26.7	(+)3.9	43.2	(-) 8
Gangetic West Bengal	11.5	(+)0.1	22.6	(+) 3
Orissa	7.8	(-)4.2	14.9	(-)29
Chota Nagpur	15.2	(+)2.9	27.3	(+)34
Bihar	14.9	(+)3.5	23.4	(+)18
U. P. East	20.3	(+)9.4	25.2	(+)52
U. P. West	17.1	(+)5.8	21.0	(+)30
Punjab (Including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	13.3	(+)6.4	16.5	(+)76
Rajasthan West	2.4	(-)0.8	3.0	(-)35
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	5.2	(-)2.9	7.3	(-)36
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	10.9	(-)1.3	14.3	(-)18
Vindhya Pradesh	17.6	(+)5.0	18.7	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh East	13.4	(-)0.7	20.2	(-)14
Madhya Pradesh West	12.1	(-)0.5	15.3	(-)23
Gujarat	6.7	(-)5.1	13.1	(-)24
Saurashtra and Kutch	3.4	(-)4.0	5.1	(-)52
Konkan	50.8	(+)24.6	79.0	(+)52
Deccan (Desh)	6.5	(+)1.3	13.2	(+)36
Hyderabad North	7.1	(-)0.3	18.4	(+)40
Hyderabad South	4.4	(-)1.4	9.7	(-) 8
Coastal Andhradesa	4.0	(-)0.6	9.6	(+)13
Rayalaseema	5.4	(+)2.5	7.1	(+)30
Tamilnad	2.4	(+)0.4	4.9	(+)37
Malabar and South Kanara	47.1	(+)14.5	67.2	(-) 3
Mysore	4.4	(+)1.0	7.5	(+)17
Travancore-Cochin	28.5	(+)14.4	39.8	(+)12

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during August

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Sesamum	Jute and Tea
Bihar	Paddy, and Bajra	Jute and Tea
Bombay	Cotton	Summer Vegetables
Madhya Pradesh		Summer Vegetables
Madras	Kharif Rice and Cotton	Sugarcane and Rice
Orissa	Ragi	Paddy, Cotton and Jute
Punjab	Maize, Jowar and Kharif Pulses	Potatoes and Summer Vegetables
U.P.	Paddy	
West Bengal		Jute and Cotton

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1950-51 and 1951-52

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1950-51 Partially Revised	1951-52 Final	1950-51 Partially Revised	1951-52 Final
<i>Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—</i>				
Rice	75,975	73,665††	20,295	20,741††
Jowar	38,419	39,144††	5,403	5,944††
Bajra	22,267	22,839††	2,549	2,299†
Maize	7,794	8,073††	1,701	2,021††
Ragi	5,444	5,399††	1,407	1,212†
Small Millets*	11,305	11,175	1,716	1,805
Wheat	24,134	23,235	6,374	5,768
Barley	7,701	7,800	2,341	2,136
<i>Pulses—</i>				
Gram	18,709	16,719	3,593	3,157
Other Pulses	28,465	28,550	4,685	4,581
Potato	592	614	1,630	1,701
Sugarcane	4,214	4,792††	5,616†	6,068††*
Ginger (Dry)	41	47††	15	15††
Pepper (Black)	197	202††	31	23†
Onillies (Dry)	1,464	1,425	345	347
Tobacco	902	764	263	225
<i>Oilseeds—</i>				
Groundnut	11,130	11,798††	3,437 (b)	3,045††(b)
Castorseed	1,378	1,428††	104	105††
Sesamum	5,629	5,845††	453	438†
Rape and Mustard	5,097	5,915††	748	916††
Linseed	3,447	3,298	361	309
<i>Fibres—</i>				
Cotton	14,556	16,198††	2,971	3,133 ††
Jute	1,454	1,951††	3,301¶	4,678††¶
<i>Beverages**—</i>				
Tea††	777	..	607,309@	..
Coffee	224	..	54,323@	..

* Figures Relate to non-reporting areas.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

(b) In terms of nuts in shell.

@ In lbs.

|| In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

** Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

†† Relates to calendar year 1950.

†† Partially Revised.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1952-53.

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice*	Final	21-5-53	74,674	73,666†	(+11.4	23,424	20,741†	(+)12.9
Jowar*	Final	21-5-53	41,945	39,144†	(+7.2	6,038	5,944†	(+)1.6
Bajra*	Final	21-5-53	25,282	22,839†	(+10.7	2,922	2,299†	(+)27.1
Maize*	Final	21-5-53	8,796	8,073†	(+9.0	2,607	2,021†	(+)29.1
Ragi*	Final	21-5-53	5,388	5,399†	(—)0.2	1,235	1,212†	(+)1.9
Wheat	Fourth	10-7-53	23,082	22,874	(+1.0	6,388	5,700	(+)12.1
Barley	Second	3-6-53	7,676	7,130	(+7.7	2,177	1,738	(+)25.3
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	18-6-53	16,008	16,916	(—)5.4	3,206	3,071	(+)4.4
Tur (Arhar)	Final	..	5,582	6,045†	(—)3.2	1,002	1,801†	(—)11.0
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	8-4-53	11,957	11,828†	(+1.1	1,050	1,098†	(—)4.4
Other Rabi Pulses	First	31-3-53	6,525	8,513	(+)30.2	..	..	..
Potato@@	Second	5-8-53	613	605	(+1.3	1,630	1,553	(+)5.0
Sugarcane	First	..	3,786	4,181	(—)9.4	..	..	..
Ginger (dry)	Final	6-5-53	46	47†	(—)1.9	14	15†	(—)8.6
Pepper (Black)	Final	2-5-53	203	202†	(+0.6	22	23†	(—)5.8
Tobacco	Final	4-7-53	768	659	(+)16.5	211	192	(+)9.9
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	13-3-53	11,862	11,798†	(+)0.5	2,894†	3,045††	(—)5.0
Sesamum	Supplementary	22-5-53	5,751	5,845†	(—)1.6	451	438†	(+)13.0
Rape & Mustard	Final	..	5,155	5,915†	(—)12.8	828	916†	(—)9.6
Linseed	Second	2-6-53	2,453	2,417	(+1.5	..	..	..
Castor	Final	16-4-53	1,349	1,428†	(—)5.5	107	105†	(+)1.9
Fibres—								
Cotton	Final	29-7-53	15,678	16,198†	(—)3.2	3,050¶	3,133¶†	(—)2.6
Jute	Final	23-1-53	1,834	1,951†	(—)6.0	4,695	4,678 †	(+)0.4
Mesta	Final	31-1-53	401	N.A.	..	631	N.A.	..

* Includes data for non-reporting areas also.

† Nuts in shell. † Partially Revised.

|| In bales of 400 lbs. each. ¶ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

N.A. Not available.

@@ Area relates to both winter and summer crops while production relates to winter crop only.

TABLE NO. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Potato, 1952-53

Released in August 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase(+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase(+)
Area (acres) 613,000	Area (acres) 605,000(A)	Per cent (+) 1.3	Production (tons) 1,630,000	Production (tons) 1,553,000(A)	Per cent (+) 5.0

Increase in acreage has occurred mainly in Assam and Bihar due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

Increase in production has been shared mainly by Assam, Bihar and Bombay due generally to favourable climatic conditions. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

This Estimate relates to the period upto the end of May, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in U. P. where the crop had been affected by drought. Past experience shows that area at the Final Estimate stage is higher by about 2% than the Second Estimate.

(A) Adjusted second Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Second Estimate)	1951-52 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam Winter	50	(r) 46	(+) 4	103	(r) 89	(+) 14
Summer	19	(r) 18	(+) 1	..	..	..
Total	69	(r) 64	(+) 5	..	..	..
Bihar	102	(r) 88	(+) 14	263	(r) 178	(+) 85
Bombay	18	19	(—) 1	88	57	(+) 31
Madhya Pradesh	11	(r) 11	..	26	(r) 30	(—) 4
Madras Winter	1	(r) 2	(—) 1	4	(r) 3	(+) 1
Summer	18	(r) 17	(+) 1	..	..	..
Total	19	(r) 19	..	..	..	..

II.—DETAILS—concd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa	19	19	..	22	22	..
Punjab	12*	12	..	41*	41	..
Uttar Pradesh	217	225	(—) 8	635	668	(—) 33
West Bengal Winter	96	100	(—) 4	413	433	(—) 20
Summer	4	3	(+) 1	..	..	..
Total	100	103	(—) 3	..	..	..
Hyderabad	1	1	..	2	1	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat	5	5	..	8	6	(+) 2
Mysore	11	(r) 9	(+) 2	8	(r) 11	(—) 33
P. E. P. S. Union . . .	3	2	(+) 1	5	4	(+) 1
Rajasthan	1	(r) 3	(—) 2	2	(r) 2	..
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	1	(b)	(+) 1
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	(a)*	(a)	..	(b)*	(b)	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	1	(b)	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh . . Winter	1	(r) (a)	(+) 1	1	(r) 1	..
Summer	19	20	(—) 1	..	..	..
Total	20	20	..	..	..	..
Kutub	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	2	2	..	3	3	..
Vindhya Pradesh	3	3	..	4	4	..
GRAND TOTAL	613	605	(+) 8	1,630	1,553	(+) 77

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

* 1951-52 Second Estimate data repeated.

(r) Revised.

NOTES.—Area and Production in this Estimate are not comparable. Acreage related to both winter and summer crops while production relates to winter crop only.

4.1.—All-India Final Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1952-53

(Published in August, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres) 5,155,000	Area (acres) 5,915,000(A)	Per cent. (—) 12.8	Production (tons) 828,000	Production (tons) 916,000(A)	Per cent. (—) 9.6

Decline in current year's acreage under Rape and Mustard crop has been reported by almost all the States, largely by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. This decline has been attributed mostly to the failure of rains at the time of sowing.

2. The decline in production has again been reported by almost all the States and has been attributed to the corresponding decrease in acreage and unfavourable weather conditions at the ripening stage of the crop during the current year. Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Bharat, have, however, recorded slight increase in production.

3. This Estimate includes for the first time data in respect of the non-reporting state Jammu and Kashmir which had an area of 34,192 acres and a production of 825 tons during the current year.

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	262	299	(—) 37	41	51	(—) 10
Bihar (Excluding merged territories)	292	300	(—) 8	44	39	(+) 5
Bombay	63	72*	(—) 9	11	13*	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh	175	182	(—) 7	28	31	(—) 3
Madras	4	6	(—) 2	(b)	1	(—) 1
Orissa	106	106	..	16	16	..
Punjab	329	673	(—) 344	46	85	(—) 39
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	324	402	(—) 78	53	67	(—) 14
Mixed	2,890	2,926	(—) 76	480	498	(—) 18
Total	3,174	3,328	(—) 154	533	565	(—) 32
West Bengal	226	218*	(+) 8	44	39*	(+) 5
Hyderabad	6	7	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Jammu and Kashmir	34	34†	..	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat	123	123	..	17	16	(+) 1
Mysore	6	4	(+) 2	1	(b)	(+) 1
PEPSU	107	159	(—) 52	14	16	(—) 2
Rajasthan	188	331	(—) 143	26	36	(—) 10
Bhopal	2	1	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	3	11	(—) 8	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	10	(—) 1	1	1	..
Ajmer, Bilaspur and Kutch	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	9	10	(—) 1	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	36	40	(—) 4	3	4	(—) 1
GRAND TOTAL	5,155	5,915	(—) 760	828	916	(—) 88

(b) Less than 500 tons.

*Relates to Final Estimate.

†Estimated.

4.2.—All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1952-53

(Released in July, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease(—)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease(—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (bales of 392 lbs. each)	Production (bales of 392 lbs. each)	Per cent.
15,678,000	16,198,000 (A)	(—) 3.2	3,050,000	3,133,000 (A)	(—) 2.6

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

II.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Variety	Area (thousand acres)		Production (thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5
Bengals	1,072	1,179	421	426
Americans	944	889	293	257
Oomras	4,557	4,625	733	996
Broach	895	924	265	125
Surti	489	517	118	71
Dholleras	1,542	1,647	290	190
Others	6,179	6,417	930	1,068
Total	15,678	16,198	3,050	3,133

Decrease in acreage under cotton during the current year has largely occurred in Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore and Rajasthan and has been attributed to deficient rains and unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by increases reported by Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Madras due to better climatic conditions at the sowing time.

The decline in production has mainly occurred in the varieties—Oomras, Hyderabad-Gaorani and Southern and in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madras and Mysore due to deficient rainfall and adverse weather conditions at the growing stage of the crop. It is significant that despite a decrease in acreage, there has been an increase in production in Bombay, Punjab, Saurashtra and Rajasthan, due to favourable weather conditions at the flowering and boll-bursting stages of the crop. Past experience shows that Official Estimates of cotton production based on information regarding acreage and yield per acre are generally lower than Trade Estimates based on information regarding utilisation. Official Estimates of cotton production compares with the latest available trade Estimates as under :—

Source	Production (Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)	
	1952-53	1951-52
Official Estimates	30.5	31.3
Trade Estimates	33.3 to 38.2	36.0 to 40.2

It will thus be seen that both Official and Trade Estimates of cotton production shows a decline in the current year as compared to 1951-52 crop.

III.—DETAILS (State-wise)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	34	34	..	15	14	(+) 1
Bihar (excluding merged territories)	13	14	(—) 1	4	3	(+) 1
Bombay	3,491	3,888	(—) 397	680*	551*	(+) 129
Madhya Pradesh	3,386	3,297	(+) 89	625	780	(—) 155
Madras	1,798	1,768	(+) 30	326	411	85
Orissa	24	24	..	2	2	..
Punjab	509	518	(—) 9	278	247	(+) 31
Uttar Pradesh	207†	193	(+) 14	70†	63	(+) 7
West Bengal	2	3	(—) 1	1	1	..
Hyderabad	2,864	3,137	(—) 273	317	430	(—) 113
Jammu and Kashmir	N. R.	N. R.	..	N. R.	N. R.	..
Madhya Bharat	1,573	1,464	(+) 109	258	193	(+) 65
Mysore	83	134	(—) 51	20	71	(—) 51
PEPSU	297	304	(—) 7	169	153	(+) 16
Rajasthan	334	365	(—) 31	94	86	(+) 8
Saurashtra	934	935	(—) 1	159	102	(+) 57
Travancore-Cochin†	15	15	..	6	6	..
Ajmer	13	15	(—) 2	4	3	(+) 1
Bhopal	58	44	(+) 14	7	4	(+) 3
Bilaspur	1	1	..	1	1	..
Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	1	1	..
Kutch	17	19	(—) 2	5	3	(+) 2
Tripura	22	22	..	8	8	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	3	(—) 1	1	1	..
Total	15,678	16,198	(—) 520	3,050	3,133	(—) 83

* Based on crop cutting experiments.

† Estimated.

‡ Relate to Trichur district only.

N. R.—Not reported.

IV.—DETAILS OF STATE-WISE AND VARIETY-WISE AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

State	Variety	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint)	
		1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	Comillas	34	34	15	14
Bihar	U. P. Deshi	13	14	4	3
Bombay	Khandesh Oomras	5	5	1	2
	Jarilla	515	482	59	96
	Barsinangar Oomras	73	140	9	40
	Broach	895	924	265	125
	Surti	489	517	118	71
	Gujarat Dholleras	591	693	126	85
	Kathiawar S. S.	..	..	..	..
	Kumpta and Upland	588	705	75	82
	Bijapur and Bagalkot Jowari	335	422	27	50

IV.—DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madhya Pradesh	C. P. Oomras	901	890	172	205
	Berar Oomras	416	424	78	105
	Nimar Oomras	170	75	27	14
	Jarilla	1,168	1,240	212	296
	Madhya Pradesh Verum	395	300	73	70
	Buri	336	368	63	90
	Total	3,386	3,297	625	780
Madras	Westerns	743	702	76	85
	White and Red Northern	112	108	12	14
	Warrangal and Coconadas	73	74	12	14
	Chinnapathi S. S.	3	3	(b)	(b)
	Tinnevelles	545	549	103	139
	Combodia	312	321	122	158
	Salems	10	11	1	1
	Total	1,798	1,768	326	411
Orissa	U. P. Deshi	22	22	2	2
	Chinnapathi S. S.	2	2	(b)	(b)
	Total	24	24	2	2
Punjab	Punjab Deshi	243	308	115	135
	Punjab American	266	210	163	112
	Total	509	518	278	247
Uttar Pradesh	U. P. Deshi	207	193	70	63
West Bengal	Hyderabad American	2	3	1	1
Hyderabad	Hyderabad American	301	281	34	40
	Jarilla	339	399	42	74
	Hyderabad Oomras	575	670	60	94
	Hyderabad Gaorani	1,020	1,047	127	163
	Westerns	38	59	3	7
	Kumpta and Upland	576	673	50	51
	Warrangal and Coconadas	15	8	1	1
	Total	2,864	3,137	317	430
Madhya Bharat	Malvi	860	712	150	190
	C. I. and Others	713	752	108	93
	Total	1,573	1,464	258	193
Mysore	Kumpta and Upland	74	124	17	68
	Salems	9	10	3	3
	Total	83	134	20	71
P.E.P.S.U.	Punjab Deshi	258	277	137	139
	Punjab American	39	27	32	14
	Total	297	304	169	153
Rajasthan	Rajputana Deshi	312	345	87	79
	Malvi	22	20	7	7
	Total	334	365	94	86

IV.—DETAILS—concl'd.

Saurashtra	Kathiawar Dholleras	793	750	137	86
	Kathiawar Short Staple	141	176	22	16
	Total	934	935	159	102
Travancore-Cochin	Cambodia	15	15	6	6
Ajmer	Rajputana Deshi	13	15	4	3
Bhopal	Malvi	58	44	7	4
Bilaspur	Punjab Deshi	2	2	1	1
Delhi	Punjab Deshi				
Himachal Pradesh	Punjab Deshi				
Kutch	Kutch Dholleras	17	19	5	3
Tripura	Comillas	22	22	8	8
Vindhya Pradesh	U. P. Deshi	2	3	1	1
GRAND TOTAL		15,678	16,198	3,050	3,133

(b) Less than 500 bales of 392 lbs. each.

V.—DETAILS (Variety-wise)

Variety	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bengals				
U. P. Deshi	244	232	77	69
Punjab Deshi	503	587	253	275
Rajputana Deshi	325	360	91	82
Total	1,072	1,179	421	426
Americans				
Punjab American	305	237	195	126
Hyderabad American	303	284	35	41
Buri	336	368	63	90
Total	944	889	293	257
Oomras				
C. P. Oomras	901	890	172	205
Berar Oomras	416	424	78	105
Nimar Oomras	170	75	27	14
Jarilla	2,022	2,121	313	466
Madhya Pradesh Verum	395	300	73	70
Khandesh Oomras	5	5	1	2
Baranagar Oomras	73	140	9	40
Hyderabad Oomras	575	670	60	94
Total	4,557	4,625	733	996
Hyderabad Georani	1,020	1,047	127	163
Central India				
Malvi	940	776	164	111
C.I. and Others	713	752	108	93
Total	1,653	1,528	272	204

V.—DETAILS (Variety wise)—concl'd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Broach		895	924	265	125
Surti		489	517	118	71
Dholleras					
Gujarat Dholleras		591	693	126	85
Kathiawar Dholleras		793	759	137	86
Kathiawar Short Staple		141	176	22	16
Kutch Dholleras		17	19	5	3
Total		1,542	1,647	290	190
Southerns					
Kumta and Upland		1,238	1,502	142	201
Bijapur and Bhagalkot Jowari		335	422	27	50
Westerns		781	781	79	92
White and Red Northernns		112	108	12	14
Warangal and Coconadas		88	82	13	15
Chinnapathi S. S.		5	5	(b)	(b)
Total		2,559	2,880	273	372
Tirunelvellies (Incl. Karunganni)		545	549	103	139
Combodias		327	336	128	164
Salems		19	21	4	4
Comillas		56	56	23	22
GRAND TOTAL		15,678	16,198	3,050	3,133

(b) Less than 500 bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

4-3.—All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1953-54

(Published in August, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
3,781,001	4,181,990(A)	(—) 9.4

The major part of the decline in current year's acreage under sugarcane has occurred in Uttar Pradesh although some minor decreases in acreage have also been reported by nearly all the other sugarcane growing States. This decline in acreage has been attributed partly to low prices of gur (jaggery) during last year and partly to inadequate supply of water in the irrigation sources at the time of sowing. Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Pepsu and Himachal Pradesh have, however, recorded some increase in acreage during the current year.

2. The information given in this Estimate relates to the period upto the middle of June, 1953. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory in all the States, except in Manbhum district of Bihar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Belgaum districts of Bombay, eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and Marathwara areas of Hyderabad where the crop was reported to have been affected to some extent due to insect pests, pyrrilla and other crop diseases.

The Estimate in hand does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane Crop. Past experience shows that the Final Estimate is about 10% higher in acreage than the First Estimate.

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

II.—DETAILS.

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (2) over column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	63	58	(+) 5
Bihar (excl. merged territories)	373	352	(+) 21
Bombay	179	178	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	35	43	(—) 8
Madras	123	120	(+) 3
Orissa	65	(A) 65	..
Punjab	360	355	(+) 5
Uttar Pradesh	2,311	2,700	(—) 389
West Bengal	47	50	(—) 3
Hyderabad	18	31	(—) 13
Jammu and Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	40	44	(—) 4
Mysore	33	39	(—) 6
Pepsu	73	66	(+) 7
Rajasthan	34	(A) 44	(—) 10
Saurashtra	10	12	(—) 2
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..
Ajmer, Bilaspur, Coorg and Kutch	1	1	..
Bhopal	5	6	(—) 1
Delhi	2	3	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	(+) 1
Tripura	5	5	..
Vindhya Pradesh	6	7	(—) 1
Total	3,786	4,181	(—) 395

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

N.R.—Not Reported.

4.4.—All-India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies, 1952-53

(Published in August, 1953)

I.—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Percent
1,280,000	(A) 1,384,000	(—) 7.5	301,000 (A)	341,000	(—) 11.7

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

Decrease in both area and production has occurred in almost all the States except Madras, major declines having been reported by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Mysore due to adverse weather conditions both at the sowing and growing time.

II.—DETAILS.

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bihar	67	80	(—) 13	21	30	(—) 9
Bombay	190*	190	..	44*	44	..
Madhya Pradesh	116	123	(—) 7	20	31	(—) 11
Madras	362	359	(+) 3	145	143	(+) 2
Orissa	22	22	..	3	3	..
Punjab	31	43	(—) 12	7	10	(—) 3
Uttar Pradesh	4	5	(—) 1	1	1	..
West Bengal	16	16	..	9	10	(—) 1
Hyderabad	304	340	(—) 36	26	32	(—) 6
Madhya Bharat	35	47	(—) 12	7	9	(—) 2
Mysore	71	88	(—) 17	6	11	(—) 5
P.E.P.S.U.	24	33	(—) 9	7	11	(—) 4
Rajasthan	26	27	(—) 1	5	5	..
Ajmer	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	3	2	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	1	1	..	(b)	1	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Total	1,280	1,384	(—) 104	301	341	(—) 40

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

* Provisionally Estimated.

4.5.—Production of Tea in Northern India

District	Up to the end of May		Up to the end of June	
	1953	1952	1953	1952
Assam Valley	20,010,227	24,551,534	52,929,912	61,288,693
Cachar	6,075,677	6,664,494	10,299,893	12,102,695
Darjeeling	3,579,736	3,878,930	5,352,545	6,050,973
Dooars	20,072,877	26,367,910	37,711,974	43,490,017
Terai	1,752,004	2,208,785	3,742,862	3,680,441
Bihar	206,909	210,470	417,548	341,969
All Others	643,851	795,602	1,375,603	1,680,872
Total	52,341,281	64,677,725	111,830,337	128,515,560

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4.6.—Production of Tea in Southern India

District	(lbs.)			
	May		January to May	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	4,433,365	3,452,707	12,349,226	12,904,410
Central Travancore	4,241,322	3,432,640	9,930,862	10,445,035
Coorg	23,607	31,362	104,484	101,982
Kanan-Devans	3,117,100	2,449,532	9,446,658	9,820,257
Madurai	141,545	86,169	452,499	406,099
Malabar	13,828	32,118	73,528	164,001
Mundakayam	330,202	308,520	989,410	1,054,170
Mysore	143,779	297,900	693,963	763,598
Nelliampathies	342,447	368,937	891,038	983,331
Nilgiris	1,705,094	1,424,798	7,235,204	6,956,114
Nilgiri Wynaad	1,552,302	829,581	3,588,455	3,113,896
South-Travancore	691,330	842,757	2,592,944	2,880,143
Tirunelvely	37,517	45,943	150,225	158,135
Wynaad	1,223,087	1,003,099	3,004,873	3,014,875
Total	17,996,525	14,606,093	51,503,369	52,769,040

* Includes revised figures for April 1953.

Source.—United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5.
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Grains	(Tons)			
	During the weeks ending			
	8-7-53	15-7-53	22-7-53	29-7-53
Wheat	31,627	30,957	61,137	70,804
Wheat Flour	3,000	6,384	..	..
Rice	..	..	..	..
Barley	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..
Sorghum	..	..	..	..
Total	34,627	37,341	61,137	70,804

* Revised figures.

TABLE NO. 6.
Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks.

(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I.I.S.T. Kanpur)

	(Tons)					
	1st fortnight of June*		2nd fortnight of June†		Progressive total from 1st November to 30th June‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
Opening Stocks§	779,207	823,904	738,251	834,139	..	..
Production	1,535	17,848	..	6,472	1,317,659	1,462,524
Despatches	57,812	37,404	84,889	34,270	1,082,801	748,690
Closing Stock§	722,930	804,346	653,362	806,341	..	..

* The reported stocks and despatches in the current fortnight are estimated to relate to 90.94 percent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 88.50 percent during the previous season.

† The reported stocks and despatches in the current fortnight are estimated to relate to 92.05 percent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 90.27 percent during the previous season.

‡ To-date figures of despatches and production do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.

§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

6.1.—Price of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate.

May 1953

	(Rupees per maund)				
	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 6 11	1 9 0	..	1 5 0	1 9 0
Minimum	1 2 6	1 5 5	..	1 5 0	1 2 6
Average	1 5 9	1 6 6	..	1 5 0	1 5 11

6.2.—Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers.

May 1953

	(Rupees per maund)				
	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 5 0	1 4 4	..	1 5 0	1 5 0
Minimum	1 1 9	1 3 4	..	1 5 0	1 1 9
Average	1 3 11	1 3 9	..	1 5 0	1 3 11

TABLE NO. 7.
Coffee Cured
1952-53 Crop

					(Cwts.)
Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
April, 1953	17,914	10,882	26,995	55,791	
May, 1953	8,429	10,745	37,742	56,916	
June 1953	4,122	3,444	14,865	22,431	

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

7.1.—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1951-52 Crop

Particulars	Upto May 31, 1953				Upto June 30, 1953				(Tons)
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921	
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,132	4,133	6,429	18,694	8,134	4,139	6,431	18,704	
Tenders against export Sales	1,600	300	300	2,200	1,600	300	300	2,200	
Balance	5	13	9	27	3	7	7	17	
To be tendered against export Sales.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(B) 1952-53 Crop

									(Tons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight).	8,587	3,605	10,286	22,478	8,722	3,624	10,528†	22,874	
Tenders against auctions and allotments (Inclusive of driage)	3,025	869	1,298	5,192	3,784	1,126	1,896	6,806	
Balance	5,562	2,736	8,988	17,286*	4,938	2,498	8,632	16,068	

* Includes a quantity of 83 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

† Includes a quantity of 52 tons sold for internal market, but not yet tendered.

‡ Includes Robusta Parchment 302 tons.

7.2.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
6-6-53	Mysore	221 9 0	222 8 0	182 15 0	185 1 0	152 15 0	153 1 0
		to		to		to	
		225 2 0		191 15 0		156 0 0	
16-6-53	Mangalore	209 6 0	213 5 0	..	..	150 1 0	152 3 0
		to				to	
		223 1 0	..	..	..	155 0 0	..

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

					(Lbs.)
Source	During the months of April & May 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to May 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	
U.S.A.	380,515	911,261	380,515	911,261	
U.K.	4	..	4	..	
Turkey	..	..	..	..	
Burma	93,783	185,562	93,783	185,562	
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	..	
Yreco	..	596	..	596	
Total	474,302	1,097,419	474,302	1,097,419	

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

8.1.—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

Destination	During the months of April & May 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to May 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	2,188,706	1,168,970	2,188,706	1,168,970
Yemen	226,774	..	226,774	..
Pakistan (Western)	..	542,344	..	542,344
U. K.	5,793,337	9,058,429	5,793,337	9,058,429
China	1,150,501	..	1,150,501	..
Egypt	206,800	25,093	206,800	25,093
Belgium	73,600	122,545	73,600	122,545
Sweden	15,046	..	15,046	..
Ceylon	50,000	171,500	50,000	171,500
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	207,142	357,523	207,142	357,523
Netherlands	60,462	112,697	60,463	112,697
Denmark	21,832	..	21,832	..
Germany	..	1,100	..	1,100
Ireland	35,701	102,488	35,701	102,488
Italy	..	343,562	..	343,562
Kenya Colony	..	..	..	..
U.S.S.R.	..	519,876	..	519,876
Others	5,093,136	721,988	5,093,136	721,988
Total	15,123,038	13,248,115	15,123,038	13,248,115

* Exports from principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly Prices		
			July, 53 (25-7-53)	June, 53 (27-6-53)	July, 52 (20-7-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Food grains—					
Wheat	Moga	..	14 0 0	13 8 0	12 11 0
	Chandausi	..	17 8 0	16 14 0	20 8 0
	Saugor	..	20 0 0	19 0 0	18 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti	..	11 4 0	11 6 0	10 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi	..	12 8 0	11 0 0	14 0 0
Gram	Abohar	..	16 6 9	16 1 0	18 0 0
Maize	Bahraich	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	21 0 0
	Bombay	..	N.Q.	26 10 0	24 5 4
	Patna	..	22 0 0	N.Q.	23 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	..	20 0 0	N.R.	18 0 0
	Patna	..	20 0 0	N.Q.	20 0 0
	Bombay	..	N.Q.	28 14 0	31 2 0
	Madras	..	21 3 0	21 15 0	22 8 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	13 0 0	..	13 0 0
	Calcutta	Lal	14 0 0	..	14 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Desi Nainital	23 8 0	23 8 0	22 0 0
		Rasi	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	..	31 0 0	34 0 0	35 0 0
	Calcutta	..	32 0 0	31 4 0	34 9 0
Gur	Hapur	..	20 4 0	19 0 0	12 0 0
	Madras	Lumps	24 11 0	24 11 0	13 3 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	N.Q.	22 4 0	13 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi	..	22 0 0	N. R.	24 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	220 0 0	220 0 0	230 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	205 0 0	210 0 0	235 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	220 0 0	220 0 0	220 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	12 2 0	11 8 3	9 3 6
Fish and Eggs—					
Sea Fish					
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	72 0 0	N.Q.	82 4 7
	Calcutta	Prawns	61 11 5	N.Q.	N.Q.
		Rohu	95 0 0	70 0 0	100 0 0
		Hilsa	95 0 0	70 0 0	No supply
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	100 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	117 8 0	115 0 0	117 8 0
	Bombay	..	124 0 0	124 0 0	124 0 0
	Jullundur	..	105 0 0	78 0 0	75 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	..	27 0 0	26 0 0	19 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	32 0 0	29 1 0	21 8 0
		Black	28 0 0	27 0 0	19 6 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	26 7 0	24 4 0	16 4 4
		Yellow	27 15 0	26 7 0	18 5 9
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	38 15 0	35 4 0	24 1 0
	Madras	Coromandel	37 3 0	35 10 0	21 11 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	24 4 0	22 12 0	22 6 6
		Brown Small	22 12 0	21 5 0	20 15 0
	Kanpur	Bold	24 8 0	23 8 0	22 0 0
		Small	22 8 0	21 8 0	20 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	23 8 0	22 15 0	23 14 0
	Madras	Salem	21 0 0	22 7 0	24 15 9
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)	..	N.R.	20 1 0	20 15 4
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	36 2 0	40 2 0	40 10 0
		Black	33 1 0	38 2 0	38 1 6
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	N.Q.	14 9 0	9 11 5
	Abohar	Desi	15 4 0	14 14 0	13 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta	..	71 0 0	70 0 0	55 0 0
	Bombay	..	N.A.	64 10 4	N.A.
	Kanpur	..	69 0 0	65 0 0	47 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay	..	85 9 0	73 13 0	48 13 9
	Madras	..	78 11 0	78 3 0	46 14 6
Linseed Oil	Bombay	..	55 2 0	49 4 0	50 11 0
	Kanpur	..	51 0 0	47 8 0	47 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay	..	52 8 4	52 14 4	54 5 10
	Kanpur	..	50 0 0	49 8 0	47 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	..	79 0 0	82 5 0	70 12 3
	Bombay	..	84 7 6	74 14 0	61 11 4
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	..	8 14 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur	..	9 8 8	8 15 11	6 8 0
	Bombay	..	8 4 0	8 8 0	7 8 5

TABLE NO. 9—*concl.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani Grade 1	332 0 0	322 0 0	293 3 8
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Pb. American	791 0 0	810 0 0	810 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine, 197/3	835 0 0	775 0 0	750 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	254 13 0	277 8 0	216 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill			
(baled)		Firsts	170 0 0	165 0 0	125 0 0
Loose Jute (Per bale of 400 lbs.)		Pakistan Middles	145 13 0	153 0 0	177 7 0
		Assam Middles	141 0 0	143 0 0	124 4 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Doars			
		Dust	1 8 6	N. Q.	1 2 6
		Clean black pekoe	1 12 6	N. Q.	1 7 6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	224 0 0	258 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	260 0 0	261 0 0	295 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	225 0 0	228 0 0	286 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation "A"	213 0 0	216 0 0	No Stock
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	52 0 0	38 0 0	23 0 0
		Bulb	18 6 0	19 4 0	18 5 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	115 0 0	105 0 0	55 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	369 14 9	N. Q.	503 4 0
Ginger	Alleppey	Garbled	N. A.	N. A.	77 2 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	529 0 0	473 0 0	N. Q.
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia not Redried leaf of 1953 crop			
		Grade 4	N. Q.	2 9 6	2 6 0
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A.IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior			
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium			
Onions	Calcutta		12 0 0	13 4 0	7 4 0
Chemical Fertilisers—					
(per ton)	(F.O.R. Main ports)	Sulphate of Ammonia	290 0 0	290 0 0	380 0 0
		Ammonium Phosphate (double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	356 0 0
		Triple Super Phosphate	290 0 0	290 0 0	440 0 0
		Nitro Phosphate	290 0 0	290 0 0	N. Q.
		Urea	290 0 0	290 0 0	N. Q.

N. R.—Not reported.

N. Q.—No Quotation.

N. A.—Not available.

9-1.—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay		19 9 4(R)	1-8-53
	Kanpur		18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0	31-8-52
	Madras		16 5 2*	18-7-53
	Amritsar		11 2 0	1-4-53
	Kanpur	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	Aman	16 12 0	1-6-53
Barley	Kanpur		14 3 0	2-5-53

* Fair price shop rate.

(R) Retail.

TABLE NO. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur		25-7-53	13 5 3(c)	19 3 0(c)
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	25-7-53	22 0 0	31 10 9
	Mymensingh	Coarse	25-7-53	24 0 0	34 9 0
Gur	Lyallpur		25-7-53	14 8 0	20 14 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	25-7-53	60 0 0	823 0 0*
		Sind N.T.	25-7-53	76 0 0	1043 0 0*
		Sawgin			
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sind N.T.	15-7-53	7 12 0	11 2 6
	Lyallpur	Popta	25-7-53	10 0 0	14 6 3
Wool	Karachi	American	15-7-53	145 0 0	209 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Sind Yellow	25-7-53	17 0 0	24 7 9
		Bottom			

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

(c) Controlled rate.

10-1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 red winter	(60 lbs.)	22-7-53	107½ cents	12 14 3
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-7-53	255½ cents	16 11 3
		Minneapolis	No. 2 Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-7-53	237½ cents	15 8 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-7-53	208 cents	13 9 9
	U. K.	London	Australian (C.I.F. in bulk) July/August shipment	Ton	24-7-53	£32-15s.	16 0 6
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	22-7-53	161½ cents	11 4 6
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(July)	48 lbs.	22-7-53	118½ cents	9 10 6
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan F.A.Q. 3 % shell (c. i. f.)	Ton	25-7-53	£ 58-0-0	28 6 6
Groundnut oil	European ports.		Indian c. & f. Bulk 3-5%	Ton	25-7-53	£142-0-0 (nominal)	69 8 9
Linseed	European ports.		c. & f. Chinese pure	Ton	25-7-53	£ 54-0-0 (nominal)	26 7 3
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian bulk (c. i. f.)	Ton	25-7-53	£ 106-0-0 (nominal)	51 14 1
Castor oil	European ports.		C. and F. Bombay firsts.	Ton	25-7-53	£154-0-0	75 6 9
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	23-7-53	34½ cents	1,275 0 0
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	24-7-53	£ 100-0-0	48 15 9 238 0 0*

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

‡ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-7-53, (Canada 2.79½ to 2.79½ dollar=1£ sterling).

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly Prices		
				July 1953 (25-7-53)	June 1953 (27-6-53)	July 1952 (26-7-52)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona superior	Dozen	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Calcutta	..	Dozen	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 14 0
	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Cashew	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 2 0
	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	6 0 0	7 3 3
Almonds	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 8 0
	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	N. Q.	5 0 0	6 2 9
Walnuts	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
	Bombay	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	4 8 0	3 1 3
Raisins	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0
	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	2 0 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Pears	Bombay	..	Seer	1 12 0	2 12 0	1 8 0
Tomatoes	Calcutta	..	Seer	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Bombay	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Lady's Fingers	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 12 0
	Bombay	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Cauliflowers	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—No Quotation.

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India.

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly Prices		
			July 53 (25-7-53)	June 53 (27-6-53)	July 52 (26-7-52)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	0 14 0	0 9 0	1 2 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	N. Q.	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 9 3
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 13 3
Pork	Calcutta	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
	Bombay	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

N. Q.—No Quotation.

TABLE NO. 13

Retail Prices of fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly Prices		
				July 53 (25-7-53)	June 53 (27-6-53)	July 52 (26-7-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 13 9	N. Q.	2 4 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 12 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 6 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 0 0	2 14 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0

N. Q.—No Quotation.

TABLE NO. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly Prices		
				July 53 (25-7-53)	June 53 (27-6-53)	July 52 (26-7-52)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100 0 0	98 0 0	N.Q.
				to 112 0 0	..	
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (12 to 16 lbs. milk yield)	Each	275 0 0	300 0 0	375 0 0
				to 350 0 0	to 375 0 0	to 425 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200 0 0	250 0 0
					to 275 0 0	to 400 0 0
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah (6 seers)	Each	225 0 0	235 0 0	275 0 0
					to 325 0 0	to ..
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah Local 8th	Each	N. R.	300 0 0	500 0 0
					to 350 0 0	to 700 0 0
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	8 teething	Each	132 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	138 0 0	N.A.	200 0 0
				N.R.	400 0 0	550 0 0
					to 550 0 0	to 750 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

N.A.—Not available.

N. Q.—No. Quotation.

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	6-6-53	13-6-53	20-6-53	27-6-53	June 53	May 53	June 52
Food Articles	395.9	400.9	399.4	399.0	398.7	382.0	349.6
Industrial Raw Materials	483.3	482.5	479.7	478.6	481.0	477.4	430.3
Semi-manufactured Articles	364.4	363.2	362.9	363.5	363.5	360.0	330.6
Manufactured Articles	371.1	370.6	369.1	369.6	370.1	369.5	373.6
Miscellaneous	658.0	659.7	690.4	691.0	674.5	619.8	603.2
All Commodities	405.1	406.1	405.4	405.4	405.4	397.4	374.8

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries.

Year or month	India (Year end- ed August, 1939)	U.S.A. (1947-49)	Canada (1935-39)	U.K. (1930)	Australia (1949)
1947	297	..	164	..	..
1948	367	104	194	..	..
1949	381	99	199	230	112
1950	401	103	211	262	132
1951	439	115	240	320	163
1952	387	112	226	328	..
1952—May	367	112	225	328	..
1953—April	385	109	222*	314	..
May	397	..	..	..	..

* Relates to March.

Sources.—1. For India, Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

2. For U.S.A., U.K., Australia, Records & Statistics Supplement to 'The Economist.'

3. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 17

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or Month	India* (1944)		U. S. A. (1935-39)	Canada (1935-39)	U. K. (June 17, 1947) (Jan. 1, 1952)	
	Surat	Calcutta				
1945	94	104	139	133	170	..
1946	119	117	160	140	169	..
1947	145	147	194	160	101†	..
1948	168	144	210	196	108	..
1949	155	157	202	203	114	..
1950	146	170	204	211	123	..
1951	151	176	227	241	..	..
1952	136	148	232	..	..	105
1952—May	131	143	231	235	..	104
1953—April	137	140	..	..	..	113
May	143	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures for the centres in India are unweighted retail price index numbers.

† This average is based on figures for the new index, beginning June. The average for the old index, based on figures for January—June 17, are 166 for retail food prices.

Sources.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., U.K. Records & Statistics, Supplement to 'The Economist'.

3. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 18

Unweighted Retail Price Index Numbers by Groups at 12 Selected Rural Centres
May, 1953

(Base : 1944=100)

Centre	Cereals	All articles of food	Clothing	Miscellaneous
EASTERN ZONE—				
Bamra (Sambalpur-Orissa)	257	141	215	209
Maibang (Cachar-Assam)	..	..	..	..
Shankargarh (Allahabad-U. P.)	153	155	122	155
Sonaili (Purnea-Bihar)	218	190	199	310
NORTHERN ZONE—				
Multapi (Betul-Madhya Pradesh)	131	169	166	200
Nana (Jodhpur-Rajasthan)	208	206	184	189
Salamatpur (Raisen-Bhopal)	229	217	139	281
SOUTHERN ZONE—				
Krishna (Mahboobnagar-Hyderabad)	206	172	133	175
Lakh (Ahmednagar-Bombay)	374	187	138	137
Malur (Kolar-Mysore)	210	164	165	173
Muniguda (Koraput-Orissa)	224	218	156	200
Kudohi (Belgaum-Bombay)	181	168	120	194

TABLE NO. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	April 1953	March 1953	April 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	450	453	442
Srikakulam	Thettangi	519	493	486
West Godavari	Alamuru	497	483	453
Bellary	Madavaram	424	424	426
South Arcot	Puliyur	447	446	433
	Agaram	437	436	423
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	474	474	456
Mathurai	Erodu	412	411	406
	Gokilapuram	433	434	431
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	436	436	478
Malabar	Koduvalli	592	588	598
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	507	502	464
	Kunnathur	472	474	466

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August, 1939=100)

Year or Month	Bombay	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
1939	100	100	100	100
1940	107	111	110	109
1941	118	123	119	114
1942	150	181	165	136
1943	219	306	299	180
1944	226	314	267	207
1945	244	308	259	228
1946	246	328	285	239
1947	266	378	320	277
1948	288	471	372	315
1949	292	478	377	330
1950	298	434	372	332
1951	314	451	391	341
1952	321	441	380	337
1952—May	323	412	376	334
1953—April	342	434	384	361
May	346	441	391	363

Source.—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)									
State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hour	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam									
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Jan., 1953	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..
		Feb., 1953	8	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Mar., 1953	8	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Apr., 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	..
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Jan., 1953	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		Feb., 1953	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		Mar., 1953	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		Apr., 1953	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Bihar									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Jan., 1953	8	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan., 1953	8	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Ranchi	Itki	Jan., 1953	8	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Jan., 1953	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Mar., 1953	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
		Apr., 1953	7	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	..
Dharwar	Hubli	Mar., 1953	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Apr., 1953	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Mar., 1953	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Apr., 1953	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	Mar., 1953	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Apr., 1953	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	Mar., 1953	8	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	1 4 0
		Apr., 1953	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

21.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Orissa									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	Sep., 1952	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
		Oct., 1952	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
		Nov., 1952	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
		Dec., 1952	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 14 0	0 12 0	..
		Feb., 1953	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	Sep., 1952	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
		Nov., 1952	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Jan., 1953	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
		Feb., 1953	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 3 8
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralakere	Apr., 1953	7	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		May, 1953	7	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Jun., 1953	8	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Apr., 1953	9	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	1 0 0	..
		May, 1953	9	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
		June, 1953	10	2 8 0	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	0 10 0	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Uzamed	Dec., 1952	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Jan., 1953	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
		Feb., 1953	12	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Travancore-Cochin.									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Feb., 1953	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Mar., 1953	8	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
		Apr., 1953	8	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
		May, 1953	8	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Trivandrum	Puliyoor sala	Feb., 1953	6	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Mar., 1953	6	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Apr., 1953	6	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		May, 1953	6	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0

21.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States—concd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Qulion	Qulion	Feb., 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		Mar., 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		Apr., 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		May, 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Poozhikol	Feb., 1953	5-6	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Mar., 1953	7-8	2 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		Apr., 1953	6-8	2 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		May, 1953	6-8	2 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Ajmer	Balad	Aug., 1952	8	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Beawar		Sep., 1952	8	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
		Oct., 1952	8	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
		Nov., 1952	8	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
		Dec., 1952	8	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
		Jan., 1953	8	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
		Feb., 1953	8	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
		Mar., 1953	8	1 2 0	0 14 0	..	1 2 0	0 14 0	..
		Apr., 1953	8	1 2 0	..	0 10 0	..	..	..
Bhopal	Sehore	Feb., 1953	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Mar., 1953	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Apr., 1953	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		May, 1953	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Coorg	Virajpet	Mar., 1953	8-10	2 7 0	1 13 0	1 7 0	2 5 0	1 13 0	1 7 0
Himachal Pradesh.	Chowari	Apr., 1953	..	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 6	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 4 6
Chamba		May, 1953	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		June, 1953	..	1 13 0	1 5 0	1 1 0	..	..	..
Kutch	Bhuj	Apr., 1953	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
		May, 1953	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas, and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Assam</i>									
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Jan., 1953	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 8 0	..	1 5 4
		Feb., 1953	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 8 0	..	..
		Mar., 1953	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 8 0	..	..
		Apr., 1953	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 8 0	..	..
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Jan., 1953	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb., 1953	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Mar., 1953	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Apr., 1953	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bihar</i>									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Jan., 1953	8	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan., 1953	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	1 2 3	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Jan., 1953	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Jan., 1953	9	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
<i>Bombay</i>									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Mar., 1953	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		Apr., 1953	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	Mar., 1953	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Apr., 1953	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	Mar., 1953	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		Apr., 1953	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Mar., 1953	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Apr., 1953	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	Mar., 1953	8	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	1 4 0
		Apr., 1953	8	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	0 12 0

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Orissa</i>									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	Sept., 1952	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0 (c)	..	..
		Oct., 1952	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0 (c)	..	..
		Nov., 1952	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0 (c)	..	..
		Dec., 1952	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0 (c)	..	..
		Feb., 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0 (c)	..	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	Sep., 1952	7	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..
		Nov., 1952	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
		Jan., 1953	7	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0 (d)	..	..
		Feb., 1953	7	2 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkur	Neralekero	Apr., 1953	7	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		May, 1953	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		June, 1953	8	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Apr., 1953	9	2 8 0	1 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
		May, 1953	9	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
		June, 1953	10	2 4 0	1 8 0	..	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 10 6
<i>Saurashtra</i>									
Gohilwad	Ugamed	Dec., 1952	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Jan., 1953	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
		Feb., 1953	12	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	Dec., 1952	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
		Jan., 1953	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
		Feb., 1953	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
<i>Travancore-Cochin</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Feb., 1953	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
		Mar., 1953	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
		Apr., 1953	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	..
		May, 1953	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	..

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Trivandrum</i>									
Puliyursala	Feb., 1953	6	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mar., 1953	6	2 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apr., 1953	6	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	May, 1953	6	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Quilon</i>									
Quilon	Feb., 1953	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Mar., 1953	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
	Apr., 1953	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
	May, 1953	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
<i>Kottayam</i>									
Poonzhikol	Feb., 1953	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..
	Mar., 1953	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..
	Apr., 1953	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..
	May, 1953	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..
<i>Ajmer</i>									
Beawar	Balad	Aug., 1952	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	1 2 8	..	..
		Sep., 1952	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	1 2 8	..	..
		Oct., 1952	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	..	..	..
		Nov., 1952	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	1 2 8	..	..
		Dec., 1952	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	1 2 8	..	..
		Jan., 1953	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	1 2 8	..	..
		Feb., 1953	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	1 2 8	..	..
		Mar., 1953	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	1 2 8	..	..
		Apr., 1953	8	15 0 0 (a)	15 0 0 (a)	15 0 0 (a)	1 2 8	..	..
<i>Bhopal</i>									
Sehore	Sehore	Feb., 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		Mar., 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		Apr., 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		May, 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		June, 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—conold.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coorg .									
South Coorg	Virajpet .	Mar., 1953	8—10	..	..	..	2 4 0	1 6 6	1 6 6
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba .	Chowari .	Apr., 1953	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	1 2 0
		May, 1953	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		June, 1953	..	3 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..
Kutch									
Bhuj .	Bhuj .	Apr., 1953	8	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
		May, 1953	8	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 4 0

(a) Per plough per harvest.

(b) Per animal per month.

(c) Herdsmen to work for 9 hours daily.

(d) Herdsmen to work for 12 hours daily.

TABLE NO. 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for "All-Pakistan"

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Production (tons.)			
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
<i>Cereals—</i>									
Rice	Fourth	1952-53	5-5-53	23,015	22,482	8,141	7,753	(+) 2.4	(+) 5.0
Jowar	Final	1952-53	17-4-53	1,250	1,076	208	199	(+) 16.2	(+) 4.5
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	2,021	270	276	(+) 10.2	(+) 2.2
Maize	Final	1952-53	2-4-53	970	957	375	396	(+) 1.4	(—) 5.3
Wheat	First	1952-53	4-3-53	8,797	10,399	..	..	(—) 15.4	..
Barley	Second	1952-53	25-5-53	478	523	..	..	(—) 8.6	..
<i>Pulses—</i>									
Gram	First	1952-52	18-4-53	2,236	2,718	..	..	(—) 17.7	..
Soyabane	Second	1952-53	1-11-52	733	728	..	..	(+) 0.7	..
<i>Oilseeds—</i>									
Sesamum	Final	1952-53	21-5-53	206	198	36	35	(+) 4.0	(+) 2.9
Rape and Mustard	Second	1952-53	9-5-53	1,569	1,548	..	..	(+) 1.4	..
Linseed	Second	1952-53	2-4-53	69	68	..	..	(+) 1.5	..
<i>Fibres—</i>									
Cotton	Fourth	1952-53	22-4-53	3,430	3,244	1,468§	1,376§	(+) 5.7	(+) 6.7
Jute	Supplementary	1952-53	8-4-53	1,907	1,779	6,823†	6,331†	(+) 7.2	(+) 7.8
Tea	Final	1952-53	27-10-52	83	82	54,000†	53,000†	(+) 0.8	(+) 2.0

† In lbs.

‡ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ In bales of 392 lbs. each of Cotton lint.

Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton Pressed, in India during the month of May 1953 (from 25-4-53 to 29-5-53) and during the period from 1st September 1952 up to the last Friday (i.e. 29-5-53) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

(1)	Number of bales pressed				(6)
	During the month of May 1953 (From 25-4-1953 to 29-5-1953)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1952	During the corresponding period of last year	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Assam—					
Cotton lint . . .	30	721	2,066	1,634	The whole State.
Cotton waste† . . .	39	659	1,437	1,608	
Bombay—					
1. Gujarat . . .	46,119	43,903	513,361	304,955	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.
2. North Deccan . . .	896	3,221	137,260	136,000	West Khandesh, East Khandesh, and Nasik.
3. East Deccan . . .	13,928	15,950	46,231	53,690	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
4. West Deccan & Southern Mahratta Country.	38,644	42,162	94,002	83,069	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar & Kanara.
Total Bombay*					
Cotton lint . . .	99,587	105,236	790,854	577,714	
Cotton waste . . .	5,924	6,000†	50,840	42,972†	
*Excludes the Konkan and the Port Block (Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay) where Cotton Pressed is mainly repressed cotton or Cotton waste. The figures for this Block are as under:—					
Cotton lint . . .	6,801	13,849	72,799	56,941	
Cotton waste . . .	..	..	..	..	
Madhya Pradesh—					
1. Jubbulpore . . .	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Damoh.
2. Nerbudda . . .	..	..	14,206	10,049	Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar . . .	..	1,750	46,360	56,173	Nimar.
4. Nagpur . . .	4,165	11,075	92,117	108,119	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat & Bhandara.
5. Satpura . . .	..	283	1,544	1,707	Chhindwara, Batul, Mandla & Seoni.
6. Chattisgarh . . .	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.
7. Berar . . .	16,754	118,547	526,883	688,209	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal.
Total Madhya Pradesh					
Cotton lint . . .	20,919	131,655	681,110	864,262	
Cotton waste . . .	89	472	3,904	2,469	
Madras@—					
Cotton lint . . .	30,091	37,493	138,401 (a)	128,603	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	3,692	2,740	38,979 (b)	28,616	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala . . .	287	1,983	45,286	43,033	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala.
2. Jullundur . . .	..	993	17,695	18,522	Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
3. Amritsar . . .	495	222	26,764	18,505	Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Kangra.
4. Ferozepore . . .	154	7,557	150,130	143,733	Ferozepore.
Total Punjab.—					
Cotton lint . . .	936	10,755	239,875	223,793	
Cotton waste . . .	..	4	76	62	

@For details by varieties in this State see Statement II.

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Uttar Pradesh—					
1. Upper Doab . . .	..	..	811	177	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab . . .	..	..	1,740	730	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand . . .	..	..	34	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
4. Rohilkhand . . .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pillibhit, Nainital, Akmore & Garhwal.
5. Rest of the State . . .	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh.
TOTAL U.P.—					
Cotton lint . . .	..	..	2,585	907	
Cotton waste† . . .	1001	1,159†	6,768	8,100†	
West Bengal—					
Cotton lint . . .	2,465	2,154	6,874	3,877	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	916	293	7,165	1,011	
Hyderabad†—					
Cotton lint . . .	11,594	45,584	269,745	411,865	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	413	..	1,429	..	
Madhya Bharat†—					
Cotton lint . . .	1,502	..	143,964	83,621	The whole State
Cotton waste . . .	..	..	..	..	
Mysore†—					
Cotton lint . . .	1,935	4,036	6,640	10,335	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	174	251	2,282	1,325	
PEPS Union—					
Cotton lint . . .	@	16,641†	144,517	204,763†	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	..	..	..	..	
Rajasthan†—					
Cotton lint . . .	26	..	101,243	68,673	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	..	..	..	..	
Saurashtra—					
Cotton lint . . .	57,440	33,613	141,662	76,871	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	..	..	..	..	
Ajmer—					
Cotton lint . . .	99	347†	15,131	7,401†	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	..	790†	2,852	2,206†	
Bhopal—					
Cotton lint . . .	1,430	..	13,494	6,239	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	..	..	..	..	
Kutch—					
Cotton lint . . .	1,286	97	6,114	480	The whole State.
Cotton waste . . .	..	..	..	..	

NOTE.—There are no Cotton Pressing Factories in Bihar, Orissa, Travancore Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Bilaspur, Coorg Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

†In running bales and data taken from weekly returns.

‡Data taken from last year's returns.

@Data not yet received.

(a) Includes 8,258 bales not reported before.

(b) Includes 124 bales not reported before.

II. Cotton Pressed in Madras during May 1953—concl'd.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

Variety of Cotton	Number of bales pressed			
	During the Month of May	During the corresponding month of last year	Since 1st February 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Timnevellies	892	5,818	2,999	8,347
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppan				
Cambodias	9,432	8,369	(a) 17,014	19,931
Uganda	1,049	602	(b) 6,214	2,405
Karunganni	4,209	1,571	(c) 10,497	3,676
Northerns	1,167	1,189	(d) 5,995	3,096
Westerns	10,859	18,497	(e) 34,871	32,351
Mungari			390	
Coconadas	2,483	1,447	(f) 6,609	2,183
Total—				
Cotton lint	30,091	37,493	(g) 84,629	71,989
Cotton waste	3,692	2,740	(h) 13,547	11,075

- (a) Includes 134 bales not reported before.
 (b) Includes 120 bales not reported before.
 (c) Includes 1,141 bales not reported before.
 (d) Includes 447 bales not reported before.
 (e) Includes 6,694 bales not reported before.
 (f) Includes 722 bales not reported before.
 (g) Includes 8,258 bales not reported before.
 (h) Includes 124 bales not reported before.

CORRIGENDA

S.No.	Vol.	No.	Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VIII	3	June, 1953	185	3	7	37	2,098	2,098
2	VIII	3	June, 1953	185	3	8	37	3,042	3,042
3	VIII	3	June, 1953	188	4-1	5	34	152*	152
4	VIII	3	June, 1953	199	4-9	7	36	(—)	(—)
5	VIII	3	June, 1953	217	23	5	22	8-6-0	8-6-0
6	VIII	3	June, 1953	217	23	5	28	8-10-4	8-10-3
7	VIII	3	June, 1953	222	23	4	6	Repesced .	Repesced
8	VIII	3	June, 1953	222	23	1	27	" Punjab shown against Tirupur.	" Punjab " should be against Jullundur.
9	VIII	3	June, 1953	222	23	2	after line 31	..	Kanpur
10	VIII	3	June, 1953	222	23	3	after line 31	..	January-March.
11	VIII	3	June, 1953	222	23	5	after line 31	..	19-0-0
12	VIII	2	June, 1953	222	23	2	after line 35	..	Bareilly
13	VIII	3	June, 1953	222	23	3	after line 35	..	January-March.
14	VIII	3	June, 1953	222	23	5	after line 35	..	19-0-0
15	VIII	3	June, 1953	223	23	4	4	74- 2-	74-2-6
16	VIII	3	June, 1953	223	23	5	19	43-8-4	43-8-6
17	VIII	3	June, 1953	223	23	2	after line 24	..	Bellary
18	VIII	3	June, 1953	223	23	3	after line 24	..	April-May.
19	VIII	3	June, 1953	223	23	4	after line 24	..	Lint
20	VIII	8	June, 1953	223	23	5	after line 24	..	55-5-9
21	VIII	3	June, 1953	223	23	3	32	3rd week of October	3rd week of October to
22	VIII	3	June, 1953	223	23	2	39	Kasihar	Katihar
23	VIII	3	June, 1953	223	23	1	42	West Benga)	West Bengal.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

Since the commencement of the current rainfall season on the 1st June, 1953, the rainfall upto the 16th August, 1953 was in excess of the normal in parts of Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi), Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Konkan, Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad. Elsewhere, it was normal except in sub-Himalayan West Bengal and east Rajasthan where it was deficient.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be satisfactory except in the flood-affected areas of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and east Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, the excessive rains received during the month caused floods in the rivers as a result of which *Bhadai* crops and paddy seedlings were adversely affected in the northern districts of the State. In the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh also, the crops were damaged due to floods in the rivers. The floods in river Godavari towards the middle of the month caused widespread damage to the standing crops in East Godavari district of Madras State. In parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa also excessive rains and consequent floods damaged the standing kharif crops to some extent. Insects and crop diseases affected the crop in some parts of Bihar, Bombay, U.P. and West Bengal.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases in some areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, the condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory. Scarcity of fodder was reported from parts of Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal. Elsewhere it was adequate.

Production of crystal sugar in India (direct from cane) during the 1952-53 season amounted to about 12.93 lakh tons as against 14.86 lakh tons produced during the 1951-52 season. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd August, 1953 stood at about 4.74 lakh tons as against 7.03 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India have planned to import 100,000 tons of sugar. Of this, 35,000 tons are expected to arrive during September, 1953.

The sugar market showed a slightly upward tendency during the month of August, 1953. In the earlier part of the month, sugar markets in northern India remained quiet. The off-take of sugar was moderate due to rainy weather but it was expected that the post-monsoon demand would be heavy. In anticipation of this demand, the stockists and sugar mills in U. P. were not anxious to liquidate their stocks. Thus, at Hapur prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 30/14/- per maund on the 8th August, 1953 rose to Rs. 31/8/- on the 22nd August, 1953. At Bombay, sugar prices showed a hardening tendency from the beginning of the month owing to paucity of stocks. The price of sugar at Bombay which was ruling at Rs. 33/13/- per maund on the 1st August, rose to Rs. 35/- on the 15th August but declined to Rs. 33/14/- on the 29th August, 1953.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during August, 1953 were almost negligible, it being the end of the season. Total stocks of gur at that market stood at 2,000 maunds towards the close of the month under review as against 1,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Gur prices generally remained quiet to steady during August, 1953. At Kanpur and Calcutta the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 18/- and Rs. 22/8/- per maund on the 1st August, 1953 rose to Rs. 20/- and Rs. 23/- per maund respectively on the 29th August, 1953. At Bombay, however, prices of gur receded from Rs. 20/- on the 1st August to Rs. 19/8/- on the 29th August, 1953 due to new gur arrivals.

In connexion with the fixation of sugarcane price for 1953-54, a meeting of the various interests concerned with sugar industry was held in New Delhi on 2nd September, 1953 under the presidency of the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture. The meeting was attended by the representatives

of the Governments of U.P., Bihar and Bombay and representatives of the sugar industry, sugar trade, gur and khandsari interests and cane growers.

The International Sugar Conference held in London during the month of August, 1953 under the auspices of the United Nations drew up a new Five Year World Commodity Sugar Agreement. The Agreement is designed to assure supplies of sugar to importing countries and markets to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. The Agreement will come into operation on January 1, 1954, if it is ratified by sufficient number of exporting and importing countries. The five year Agreement provides for a review of its working at the end of the third year. The new Agreement will replace the 1937 World Sugar Agreement which technically expired on the 31st August, 1953.

Sowing operations of the 1953-54 groundnut crop were reported to have been completed in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad States, while they continued in many parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. Though generally the recent rains had proved beneficial to the standing crop, in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the floods were reported to have caused slight damage to the crop.

Arrivals of groundnuts in the Bombay market during July 1953 were considerably lower at 4,059 tons as against 9,047 tons during the corresponding month of last year.

Prices of groundnut kernels in the Bombay market moved within a narrow range during the month of August, 1953. The market in the earlier part of the month was influenced by prospects of a better crop, truce in Korea, reduction of import duty on cottonseed oil and permission to allow its imports till the 30th September, 1953 from all countries including dollar areas. Towards the close of the month, the prices exhibited a tendency to rise on account of scarcity of ready stocks and keen buying interest evinced by traders. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 37-7-6 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 36-0-0 per maund. The groundnut oil section of the Bombay market also moved in sympathy with the seeds section, and after opening at Rs. 79/5/- on the 1st August closed for the month at Rs. 82/4/6 per maund on the 29th August, 1953.

Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during April and May, 1953 amounted to 3,715 and 1,416 tons respectively as against 5,332 and 17,763 tons in the corresponding month of last year.

The all-India final estimate of the 1952-53 linseed crop puts the area and production at 3,394 thousand acres and 355 thousand tons as against 3,402 thousand acres and 316 thousand tons respectively according to the partially revised estimate for 1951-52.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during July 1953 aggregated 510 tons compared to 1,032 tons during the corresponding month of 1952.

Prices in the linseed section of the Bombay market ruled easy during August 1953 due to easy conditions in the groundnut market and the absence of demand for Indian linsed oil from foreign countries. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 22/5/- and Rs. 20/14/- per maund as against Rs. 23/5/- and Rs. 21/14/- per maund respectively prevailing at the commencement of the month. The linseed oil section of the Bombay market opened at Rs. 52/14/- on the 1st August and closed for the month at Rs. 48/1/- per maund on the 29th August, 1953.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of May 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during May 1953 were considerably lower at 428 tons compared with 3,316 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Sowings of the 1953-54 castor crop were reported to be over in Hyderabad, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, while they were in progress in certain parts of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Except for the

slight damage done by floods in Uttar Pradesh the condition of the castor seeds crop in all the producing States was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of castor seeds in the Bombay market during the month of July 1953 were lower at 1,207 tons as against 2,852 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castor seed section of the Bombay market ruled easy during August 1953 owing to the absence of enquiries for Indian castor oil from the world markets. The Government of India's announcement of the new export quotas for castor oil for the period August-December 1953 also failed to enthuse the traders on account of the bearish nature of international markets and Brazilian competition. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 20/15/- per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 22/12/- per maund.

On the export side an important development during the month has been the announcement by the Government regarding the export quota for castor oil for the period August-December, 1953. During this period each established exporter will be eligible to export a quantity equal to one fourth of his total exports of castor oil during the half year, January-June, 1953.

There were no exports of castor seed during the month of May, 1953, though 727 tons were exported during the corresponding period of last year. Total exports of castor oil during the two months ending May, 1953 aggregated 10,433 tons as against 6,667 tons in the comparable period of last year.

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1952-53 cotton crop in India at 36.4 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 38.9 lakh bales for the 1951-52 season.

The prospects of the current cotton crop presumably appear to be brighter than those for the previous crop at this time, mainly due to favourable weather conditions. On the basis of present favourable indications, the Indian Central Cotton Committee has estimated the cotton crop at about 40 lakh bales of 392 lbs. each.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee apprehend, on the basis of the present crop prospects, some reduction in the free world cotton production during the 1953-54 season.

Total imports of foreign cotton since the 1st September 1952 aggregated 478 thousand bales, as against 1,092 thousand bales during the corresponding period of 1951-52 cotton season.

Total exports from the 1st September 1952 to the 31st May, 1953 amounted to 270 thousand bales. The corresponding figure for the previous season stood at 62 thousand bales.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of May, 1953 amounted to 3.72 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.38 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year.

The price of Kapas (cotton unginne) at Tirupur market generally ruled steady during August, 1953.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur declined from Rs. 880 to 893 on the 1st August to Rs. 850 to 893 per candy on the 29th August, 1953.

The Karachi cotton market generally showed a downward tendency in August. There was a slight recovery towards the end of the month. Thus the price of 4F Punjab cotton in Karachi which was quoted at Rs. 796 on the 1st August sagged to Rs. 755 on the 22nd August but improved to Rs. 768 on the 29th August, 1953.

During April 1953 India produced 122,396,000 lbs. yarn and 418,901,000 yards cloth as against 115,693,000 lbs. yarn and 368,514,000 yards cloth in the corresponding month of last year.

M279DES

Jute crop prospects were generally satisfactory except in some districts of Bihar where the standing crop was reported to have been adversely affected by floods. Harvesting was in progress in Assam and Bengal.

The Government of India, by a notification dated the 8th August, 1953, have appointed a Commission to make a comprehensive inquiry into the factors affecting prices of raw jute and jute goods.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July, 1953 amounted to 186,400 bales as against 107,600 bales during the previous month and 22,000 bales during July, 1952.

Total consumption of raw jute by I. J. M. A. Mills during the 1952-53 season (i.e., July 1952 to June 1953) amounted to 51.96 lakh bales as against 56.85 lakh bales in the corresponding period of last year.

Prices of raw jute during the first half of August 1953 registered increases over the closing quotations of the preceding month. Thereafter the prices exhibited an easy tone though they stood at higher levels than those towards the close of the last month. Thus the price of bottom variety Assam jute opened for the month at Rs. 27/- and closed for the month at Rs. 28/- on the 22nd August, 1953.

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market showed an erratic trend during the month under review. They ruled easy in the first week of the month, moved up during the second week, and declined thereafter. Thus the price of Mill Firsts which was ruling at Rs. 175/- on 30th July receded to Rs. 165/- per bale on the 22nd August, 1953.

Arrivals of raw jute in the up-country markets were reported to have improved during August 1953. The sellers were however, withholding supplies in the expectation of better prices.

The total production of jute goods during July, 1952 to June 1953 amounted to 891,500 tons as against 945,000 tons in the comparable period of last year.

During August, 1953 prices of jute goods at Calcutta ruled easy owing to the absence of any large scale business from overseas and few trade enquiries. Thus, the price of hessian 40" x 10 oz. (per 100 yards) and sacking B Twill (per 100 bags) declined from Rs. 46/3/- and Rs. 102/12/- on the 1st August to Rs. 43/13/- and Rs. 98/2/- respectively on the 29th August, 1953.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Since the commencement of the current rainfall season on the 1st June, 1953, the rainfall upto the 26th August, 1953 was in excess of the normal in parts of Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi), Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Konkan, Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad. Elsewhere, it was normal except in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and east Rajasthan where it was deficient.

In several parts of the country, transplantation of paddy, weeding and interculturing of kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review. These operations were, however, adversely affected due to excessive rains and consequent floods in parts of north Bihar, east U.P. and East Godavari district of Madras. The sowings of kharif crops were reported to have been completed in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, while those of Rabi crops commenced in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be satisfactory except in the flood-affected areas of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and east Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, the excessive rains received during the month caused floods in the rivers as a result of which *Bhadai* crops and paddy seedlings were adversely affected in the northern districts of the State. In the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh also, the crops were damaged due to floods in the rivers. The floods in river

Godavari towards the middle of the month, caused widespread damage to the standing crops in East Godavari district of Madras State. In parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa also excessive rains and consequent floods damaged the standing kharif crops to some extent. Insects and crop diseases affected the crops in some parts of Bihar, Bombay, U.P. and West Bengal.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases in some areas of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, the condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory. Scarcity of fodder was reported from parts of Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal. Elsewhere it was adequate.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

Production of crystal sugar in India (direct from cane) during the 1952-53 season amounted to about 12.93 lakh tons as against 14.86 lakh tons produced during the 1951-52 season. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd August, 1953 stood at about 4.74 lakh tons as against 7.03 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released on August 14, 1953, a special quota of 20,000 tons of sugar from the 1952-53 production by factories in South India for sale in the free market.

The Government of India have planned to import 100,000 tons of sugar from Java, the United Kingdom, Cuba and Mexico this year, of which, 35,000 tons are expected to arrive during September 1953.

The sugar market showed a slightly upward tendency during the month of August, 1953. In the earlier part of the month, sugar markets in northern India remained quiet. The off-take of sugar was moderate due to rainy weather but it was expected that the post-monsoon demand would be heavy. In anticipation of this demand, the stockists and sugar mills in U.P. were no longer anxious to liquidate their stocks. Thus, at Hapur, prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 30-14-0 per maund on the 8th August 1953 rose to Rs. 31-8-0 on the 22nd August, 1953. At Bombay, sugar prices showed a hardening tendency from the beginning of the month owing to paucity of stocks. The price of sugar at Bombay which was ruling at Rs. 33-13-0 per maund on the 1st August 1953 rose to Rs. 35-0-0 on the 15th August but declined to Rs. 33-14-0 on the 29th August, 1953. Prices of sugar at Madras ruled more or less steady in the earlier part of the month but firmed up subsequently due to shortage of stocks. The table below gives weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during August, 1953.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	1-8-53	8-8-53	15-8-53	22-8-53	29-8-53
Hapur	31 0 0	30 14 0	31 0 0	31 8 0	31 2 0
Kanpur	30 0 0	30 0 0	N.R.	30 0 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 4 0	30 0 0
Calcutta	31 12 0	32 0 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0
Nagpur	31 12 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	33 0 0	33 0 0
Madras	33 1 0	32 10 0	33 5 0	34 11 0	34 14 0
Bombay	33 13 0	34 10 0	35 0 0	33 12 0	33 14 0
Patna	30 0 0	30 0 0	N.R.	30 0 0	31 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during August 1953 were almost negligible, it being the end of the season. Total stocks of gur at that market stood at 2,000 maunds towards the close of the month under review as against 1,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

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Gur prices generally remained quiet to steady during the month under review. At Kanpur and Calcutta the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 18 and Rs. 22-8-0 per maund on the 1st August 1953 rose to Rs. 20-0-0 and Rs. 23-0-0 per maund respectively on the 29th August, 1953. At Bombay, however, prices of gur showed a little decline towards the close of the month due to new gur arrivals. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during August, 1953.

(Rs. per maund).

Markets	Weeks ending				
	1-8-53	8-8-53	15-8-53	22-8-53	29-8-53
Hapur	20 0 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	19 8 0	19 8 0
Kanpur	18 0 0	19 0 0	N.R.	20 0 0	20 0 0
Calcutta	22 8 0	23 0 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	23 0 0
Madras	N.Q.	24 11 0	23 1 0	23 1 0	23 1 0
Bombay	23 8 0	23 12 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 4 0
Patna	22 0 0	22 0 0	N.R.	20 0 0	22 0 0

N.R.—Not reported. N.Q.—Not quoted.

In connexion with the fixation of sugarcane prices for 1953-54, a meeting of the various interest concerned with sugar industry was held in New Delhi on 2nd September, 1953 under the presidency of the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture. The meeting was attended by the representatives of the Governments of U.P., Bihar, Madras, Mysore and Bombay and representatives of the sugar industry, sugar trade, gur and khandsari interests and cane growers.

The International Sugar Conference held in London during the month of August, 1953 under the auspices of the United Nations drew up a new Five Year World Commodity Sugar Agreement. The Agreement is designed to assure supplies of sugar to importing countries and markets to exporting countries at "equitable and stable prices". The Agreement will come into operation on January 1, 1954 if it is ratified by sufficient exporting and importing countries. The Five Year Agreement provides for a review of its working at the end of the third year. The new Agreement will replace the 1937 World Sugar Agreement which technically expired on the 31st August, 1953.

(ii) GROUNDNUT

Sowing operations of the 1953-54 groundnut crop were reported to have been completed in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad States, while they continued in many parts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore. Weeding and interculturing operations of the crop had also commenced in parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, but in some of the parts they were held up due to heavy rains. *Aphis* on groundnuts was observed in Kolhapur district of Bombay, while in Akola district of Madhya Pradesh the crop turned yellowish and its growth was stunted due to excessive rains. Though generally the recent rains had proved beneficial to the standing crop, in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the floods were reported to have caused slight damage to the crop.

Arrivals of groundnuts in the Bombay market during July, 1953 were considerably lower at 4,059 tons as against 9,047 tons arrived during the corresponding month of the last year.

Prices of groundnut Kernels in the Bombay market moved within a narrow range during the month of August, 1953. The market in the earlier part of the month was influenced by prospects of a better crop, truce in Korea, reduction of import duty on cottonseed oil and permission to allow its imports till the 30th September, 1953 from all countries including dollar areas. Towards the close of the month, the prices exhibited a tendency to rise on account of scarcity of ready stocks and keen buying interest evinced by traders. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 37-7-6

per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 36-0-0 per maund. The groundnut oil section of the Bombay market also moved in sympathy with the seeds section. The table below shows the trend in the prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at important markets.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	1-8-53	8-8-53	15-8-53	22-8-53	29-8-53
Groundnut Kernels—					
Bombay (Bold)	36 0 0	36 0 0	34 14 0	36 0 0	37 7 6
Madras (Coromandel)	36 14 0	37 15 0	N.R.	36 6 0	37 3 0
Akola (Bold)	44 0 0	N.R.	45 8 0	N.R.	N.R.
Akola (Small)	41 8 0	N.R.	42 8 0	N.R.	N.R.
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	79 5 0	77 2 0	76 6 0	78 10 0	82 4 6
Madras	79 13 0	76 8 0	N.R.	74 1 0	74 14 0
Kanpur	83 0 0	80 0 0	N.R.	78 0 0	77 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Exports of groundnut kernels during May, 1953 were appreciably lower at 406 tons as against 1,983 tons exported during May, 1952. Exports of groundnut oil during May 1953 were of the order of only 327 tons compared with 12,043 tons during the corresponding month of the last year. The tables below show the exports of these commodities according to destination.

Exports of Groundnut

(Tons)

Destination	Month of May		Two months April and May	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U.K.	150	10	250	999
Netherlands	473	28	887	999
Canada	566	..	2,968	1,067
Other countries	794	368	1,227	720
Total	1,983	406	5,332	3,715

Exports of Groundnut Oil

(Tons)

Destination	Month of May		Two months April and May	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U.K.	705	..	1,389	..
Germany	835	..	1,247	..
Netherlands	2,342	249	3,157	545
Belgium	531	..	819	395
Italy	2,012	..	2,339	69
Other Countries	5,618	78	8,812	407
Total	12,043	327	17,763	1,416

NOTE.—Figures of export of groundnut oil have been converted into tons on the basis of one ton=243 gallons.
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(iii) LINSEED

The all-India Final Estimate of the 1952-53 linseed crop puts the area and production at 3,394 thousand acres and 355 thousand tons as against 3,402 thousand acres and 316 thousand tons respectively according to the partially revised estimates for 1951-52. There has thus been a decline of 0.2 percent in area but an increase of 12.3 percent in production.

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1953-54 crop was reported to have commenced in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during July, 1953 aggregated 510 tons compared to 1,032 tons during the corresponding month of 1952.

Prices in the linseed section of the Bombay market ruled easy during August, 1953 due to easy conditions in the groundnut market and the absence of demand for Indian linseed oil from foreign countries. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown Small in the Bombay market closed for the month as Rs. 22-5-0 and Rs. 20-14-0 per maund as against Rs. 23-5-0 and Rs. 21-14-0 per maund respectively prevailing at the commencement of the month. The linseed oil section at Bombay also exhibited a similar trend. At Calcutta also, the linseed market ruled easy owing to the absence of domestic as well as foreign demand. Both buyers and sellers in the market were reported to have adopted a reserved attitude. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets within the country.

	Weeks ending				
	1-8-53	8-8-53	15-8-53	22-8-53	29-8-53
<i>Linseed—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	23 5 0	22 8 0	21 9 0	21 11 0	22 5 0
Bombay (Small)	21 14 0	21 0 0	20 2 0	20 3 0	20 14 0
Calcutta (Small)	22 8 0	22 4 0	21 4 0	21 4 0	21 0 0
Kanpur (Bold)	23 12 0	23 4 0	N.R.	23 4 0	23 0 0
Kanpur (Small)	21 12 0	21 4 0	N.R.	21 5 0	21 0 0
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>					
Bombay	52 14 0	50 11 0	49 9 0	49 4 0	48 1 0
Kanpur	51 0 0	49 8 0	N.R.	48 0 0	46 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of May, 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during May 1953 were considerably lower at 428 tons compared with 3,316 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the exports of linseed oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Linseed Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of May		Two months April and May	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U.K.	654	1	1,837	186
Pakistan Western	11	29	66	161
Pakistan Eastern	27	..	31	..
Australia	283	349	558	992
New Zealand	29	..	484	104
Other countries	2,312	49	3,664	177
Total	3,316	428	6,640	1,620

NOTE.—Figures of export of linseed oil have been converted into tons on the basis of one ton=242 gallons.

(iv) CASTORSEED

Sowings of the 1953-54 castor crop were reported to be over in Hyderabad, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, but were still in progress in certain parts of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Weeding and interculturing operations of the crop, which were in progress in many parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, were held up in certain districts of these States owing to excessive rains. Except for the slight damage done by floods in Uttar Pradesh, condition of the crop in all the producing States was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of July, 1953 were lower at 1,207 tons as against 2,852 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castorseed section of the Bombay market ruled easy during the month of August, 1953 owing to the absence of enquiries for Indian castor oil from the world markets. While sellers were active, buyers remained somewhat reserved and cautious. The announcement of the new export quotas for castor oil for the period August-December 1953 also failed to enthuse the traders on account of the bearish nature of international markets and Brazilian competition. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 20-15-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 22-12-0 per maund. The castor oil section also moved in sympathy with the seeds section. The table below shows the trend in the prices of castorseed and castor oil during the month.

	Weeks ending				
	1-8-53	8-8-53	15-8-53	22-8-53	29-8-53
<i>Castorseed—</i>					
Bombay (Small)	22 12 0	22 1 0	21 8 0	20 15 0	20 15 0
Madras (Small)	21 0 0	21 0 0	N.R.	20 7 0	19 15 0
Kanpur	20 6 0	19 6 0	N.R.	18 13 0	18 8 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	20 2 0	19 9 0	N.R.	18 13 0	17 14 0
<i>Castor Oil—</i>					
Bombay	49 8 0	49 15 4	50 5 2	48 13 8	47 12 0
Kanpur	51 7 0	48 0 0	N.R.	47 8 0	47 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

On the export side, an important development during the month has been the announcement by the Government regarding the export quota for castor oil for the period August-December 1953. During this period each established exporter will be eligible to a quantity equal to one-fourth of his total exports of castor oil during the half-year, January-June 1953.

There were no exports of castorseed during the month of May 1953, though 727 tons were exported during the corresponding period of the last year. Exports of castor oil during May, 1953 were higher at 3,132 tons as against 2,452 tons during the corresponding month of previous year. The tables below show the exports of castorseed and castor oil according to destinations.

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Exports of Castorseed

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of May		Two months April to May	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Japan				
U.S.A.	727	..	4,276	..
Other Countries				
Total	727	..	4,276	..

Exports of Castor Oil

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of May		Two months April to May	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U.K.	442	885	913	1,864
U.S.A.	1,257	1,916	4,360	7,933
Australia	155	192	350	244
Sweden	27	26	69	85
Belgium	..	10	15	11
France	107	7	123	7
Canada	..	..	76	1
Other countries	521	96	762	288
Total	2,452	3,132	6,677	10,433

NOTE :—Figures of export of castor oil have been converted into tons on the basis of one ton= 233 gallons.

(v) COTTON

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1952-53 cotton crop in India at 36.4 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 38.9 lakh bales for the 1951-52 season.

The prospects of the current cotton crop appear to be brighter than those for the previous crop at this time, mainly due to favourable weather conditions. Cotton sowings are over except in parts of Southern India. It will be sometimes before official estimates of area under cotton become available. However, on the basis of present favourable indications, the Indian Central Cotton Committee had estimated the cotton crop at about 40 lakh bales of 392 lbs. each.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee apprehend, on the basis of the present prospects some reduction in the free world cotton production during the 1953-54 season. The extent of reduction would depend largely on the out-turn of the United States crop. Outside United States, a reduction of about a million bales seems probable at this stage.

Imports of raw cotton into India during May, 1953, amounted to 73 thousand bales as against 163 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the previous year. Total imports of foreign cotton since 1st September 1952 aggregated 478 thousand bales, as against 1,092 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the 1951-52 cotton season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during May, 1953 were of the order of 27 thousand bales as against 46 thousand bales a year ago. Total exports from 1st September, 1952 to 31st May, 1953 amounted to 270 thousand bales. The corresponding figures for the previous season stood at 62 thousand bales.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of May, 1953 amounted to 3.72 lakh bales of (392 lbs. net each) as against 3.38 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks towards the end of May, 1953 were lower than those a year ago. The table below gives the details of consumption and stocks.

(Lakhs bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	May 1953	May 1952	31-5-53	31-5-52
Indian cotton	2.98	2.53	13.05	13.65
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.02
Egyptian Cotton	0.23	0.11	0.74	0.42
Other foreign Cotton	0.51	0.74	1.68	2.80
Total	3.72	3.38	15.48	17.89

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the 1952-53 season as compared to the 1951-52 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1952-53	1951-52
1st September 1952 to 20th August 1953	1,799,744	1,945,736
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	1,320,030	978,262
Stocks with exporters, mills, & dealers in Bombay	377,216†	519,245

† On 20th August.

The prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur and Sholapur markets generally ruled steady during August, 1953. The table below shows the trend of prices.

(Rs. per Candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Kapas (Cotton Unginned)	
	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Bombay Sholapur Cambodia
1-8-53	389 0 0	231 0 0
8-8-53	383 0 0	N.R.
15-8-53	386 0 0	231 0 0
22-8-53	389 0 0	252 8 0
29-8-53	N.R.	N.R.

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N.R.—Not received.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) and Nanded (Hyderabad) markets showed a downward tendency during the month under review as will be seen from the following table:—

Cotton Lint

		(Rs. per Candy of 784 lbs. each)	
State		Madras	Hyderabad
Centre		Tirupur	Nanded
Variety		Cambodia	Gaorani
1-8-53		880 to 893	670
8-8-53		871 to 893	658
15-8-53		871 to 893	613
22-8-53		850 to 893	N.R.
29-8-53		N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not received.

The Karaehi cotton market generally showed a downward tendency in August 1953. There was however, a slight recovery towards the end of the month. The trend of prices of 4. F. Punjab R. G. during the month is given below:—

4. F. Punjab R.G.

	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per md.	Indian currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each
1-8-53	58 0 0	796 0 0
8-8-53	57 8 0	789 0 0
15-8-53	N.Q.	N.Q.
22-8-53	55 0 0	755 0 0
29-8-53	56 7 0	768 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

The table below indicates the fluctuations in the prices of Middling 15/16" cotton at the New York market during the month under review:—

New York (Middling)

	Cents per lb.	Rs. per Candy of 784 lbs. each
5-8-53	34.05	1271 0 0
13-8-53	33.70	1258 0 0
20-8-53	N.Q.	N.Q.
29-8-53	33.75	1262 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Production of both yarn and cloth during the month of April 1953 was higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The relevant figures are given below:—

Production of Yarn and Cloth

	Yarn (000 lbs.)	Cloth (000 lbs.)	(000 yds.)
April 1953 (Provisional)	122,396	96,972	418,901
April 1952	115,693	85,673	368,514

(vi) JUTE

Crop prospects were generally satisfactory except in some districts of Bihar where the standing crop was reported to have been adversely affected by floods. Harvesting was in progress in Assam and West Bengal.

The Government of India, by a notification dated the 8th August, 1953, have appointed a Commission to make a comprehensive inquiry into factors affecting prices of raw jute and jute goods. The Commission would make recommendations on the measures necessary (i) to secure for the grower as well as the industry a fair price for raw jute and jute goods, (ii) to put down the malpractices engaged in by certain sectors of the jute industry in order to rig up or depress prices for their own ends, and (iii) to ensure that the jute export trade is not affected by frequent manipulation of the market by interested persons. The Commission has issued a questionnaire to Corporate bodies, associations and individuals interested in the jute industry.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July, 1953 amounted to 186,400 bales as against 107,600 bales during the previous month and 22,000 bales during July, 1952.

Consumption of raw jute during June, 1953 by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills' Association was slightly higher than that during the preceding month, but lower than in June, 1952. Total consumption during the 1952-53 season i.e. July, 1952 to June, 1953 was lower than that during the 1951-52 season. The figures of consumption are given below:—

(Lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the Mills in the mem- bership of the Indian Jute mills Association.
June, 1953	4.18
May, 1953	4.15
June, 1952	4.46
July 1952 to June, 1953	51.96
July, 1951 to June, 1952	56.88

Prices of raw jute during the first half of August, 1953 registered increase over the closing quotations of the preceding month. Thereafter, the prices exhibited an easy tone, though they stood at

higher levels than those towards the close of the last month except in case of Daisee variety where it came down to its former level. The trend of prices at Calcutta for Bottom varieties of raw jute was as under :—

(Rs. per maund of 82-2/7 lbs.)

Variety	July/Aug. '53 delivery				August/September '53 delivery			
	30-7-53				8-8-53	14-8-53	22-8-53	
Assam (Upper)	.	.	.	.	27 0 0	28 8 0	29 8 0	28 0 0
Northern	.	.	.	.	28 0 0	29 0 0	30 0 0	28 8 0
Orissa	.	.	.	.	28 0 0	29 0 0	30 0 0	28 8 0*
Murshidabad Distt.	.	.	.	.	25 8 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0
Daisee	.	.	.	.	29 0 0	30 0 0*	30 0 0*	29 0 0*

* Sept./Oct. delivery.

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market showed an erratic trend during the month under review. They ruled easy in the first week of the month, moved up during the second week and declined thereafter.

Price quotations for the pucca bales section are given below :

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	July/Aug. '53 delivery				August/Sept. '53 delivery			
	30-7-53				8-8-53	14-8-53	22-8-53	
Mill Firsts	.	.	.	.	175 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0	165 0 0
Mill Lightnings	.	.	.	.	160 0 0	155 0 0	160 0 0	150 0 0
Daisee (Long Group)	.	.	.	.	160 0 0	155 0 0	160 0 0	155 0 0*
Indian N.C.	.	.	.	.	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	68 0 0

* Sept./Oct. delivery.

Arrivals of raw jute at the up-country markets were reported to have improved during the month under review. As a result the prices ruled easy. The sellers were, however with-holding supplies in the expectation of better prices. The price position is given below :—

(Rs. per maund of 82-2/7 lbs.)

Centre	30-7-53	6-8-53	13-8-53	20-8-53
Nowgong (Assam)	26 12 0	.	25 13 0	24 0 0
Purnea (Bihar)	22 12 0†	24 8 0	25 2 0	24 8 0

† As on 31-7-53

Production of jute goods during June, 1953, was higher than in May, 1953 but lower than in June, 1952. The total production during the period July, 1952 to June 1953 was also lower than that during the preceding season. The table below brings out the position of production and stocks of jute goods.

(Thousand tons)

Period	Production of hessian	Production of sacking	Total production of gunnies including hessian, sacking and others	Total stocks of gunnies towards the end of the month
June, 1953	31.9	38.1	72.8	133.8
May, 1953	31.9	38.3	72.5	138.8
June, 1952	21.6	49.1	73.3	98.6
July 1952 to June, 1953	347.7	510.4	891.5	..
July 1951 to June to 1952	309.5	606.7	945.0	..

(R) Revised

During August, 1953, the prices of jute goods at Calcutta ruled easy owing to the absence of any large scale business from overseas and few trade enquiries. The following table shows the trend of prices of hessian and sacking at Calcutta during the month under review.

(In Rupees)

Variety	Unit	1-8-53	8-8-53	14-8-53	22-8-53	29-8-53
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	per 100 yards	46 3 0	45 15 0	45 12 0	N.A.	43 18 0
Sacking B Twill	per 100 bags	102 12 0	102 6 0	103 12 0	N.A.	98 2 0

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

28,270 tons of mostly slack coal were allocated by the Government of India to the States for agricultural purposes during the month of July, 1953 as against 17,512 tons allocated during the corresponding month of last year. The total quantity allocated during the period January to July, 1953 was 153,160 tons, which was about 38% greater than the quantity of 111,060 tons allocated during the corresponding period of last year.

Allocations of iron and steel by the Government of India to the States for agricultural purposes for the quarter October to December 1953 amounted to 29,000 tons as against 35,000 tons in the same period of last year.

(ii) Irrigation

The Uttar Pradesh Government have decided to undertake from the next financial year the construction of the Rihand Dam Scheme, a multi-purpose scheme for agricultural and industrial development of the eastern and south eastern districts of the State. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 35 crores out of which Rs. 17 crores will be met by a grant from the T.C.A., Rs. 10 crores by the Government of India and about Rs. 8 crores by the State itself. It will have a 180 square mile reservoir holding 8.6 million acre feet or 375,000 million cubic feet of water. The ultimate installed capacity of the power station will be 24,000 kilowatts, a major part of which will be utilised for pumping water from 4,000 tube-wells proposed to be installed in the districts of Faizabad, Gondia, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur, Banaras, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Allahabad and Partapgarh covering an area of more than 1.6 million acres of land.

* * * * *

In Pej-Ulhas Valley in Bombay, 4,000 acres of land in Kolaba district will be brought under irrigation when the 15-mile Raja Nala Canal will be completed in June, 1955. The canal is being designed to utilise 200 cusecs of water discharged daily by the Tata Hydro Electric Power House at Bhivpuri, five miles off the Pej-Ulhas Valley. An essential feature of the scheme is that the work is being done by the Thana-Kolaba Community Project Administration. Since May, 1953 when the work on canal started, two small channels taken out of the Raja Nala have been completed as part of a pilot scheme undertaken by the Community Project Administration. 160 acres of land have received the benefit of irrigation as a result of this work. Out of a total cost of Rs. 13 lakh over the canal, it is expected that villagers will contribute 33% of the cost in labour or cash. The canal, when completed, is expected to enable the cultivators to grow a second crop in the valley where only one crop is being raised now. An additional annual income of Rs. 7 lakhs is expected from the second crop.

* * * * *

The Vindhya Pradesh Government will shortly undertake construction of an irrigation tank in Tikamgarh district at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs approximately. The survey work for the scheme has been completed. The scheme is expected to benefit about 2,500 acres of land by providing irrigation.

(iii) Land Reclamation

The Delhi State Government have started reclamation of a large area silted by Najafgarh lake. The scheme, when completed, will bring about 2,000 acres of more land under the cultivation of rabi and kharif crops.

(iv) Soil Conservation

A six-point programme is being implemented by the Government of India to arrest the approach of the Rajasthan desert towards north. The salient features of the programme are as under :—

- (a) Creation of a five-mile wide forest belt about 400 miles long, five miles inwards to the western border of Rajasthan and its afforestation during the next ten years. Cattle, sheep, goats and camels will be excluded from this belt ;
- (b) Developing the technique for the fixation of shifting sands in desert by means of vegetation ;
- (c) Organising the establishment of oases as nuclei for the spread of vegetation around Rajasthan armed constabulary posts, railway stations, police stations, tehsils and schools ;
- (d) Establishing shelter belts along selected roads and railway lines running transversely to the direction of wind ;
- (e) Distribution of seeds and plants to various agencies for sowing and planting and ;
- (f) Establishment of a suitable pasture management on behaviour of the pasture in different systems of periodic and rotational closures.

* * * * *

The first of the six soil conservation research stations to be started under the Five Year Plan has been established at Sahibnagar in Hyderabad State. About 1,500 acres of eroded land belonging to the state have been placed at the disposal of the research station. An area of 25 acres has been set apart to test the suitability of various species of plants in these eroded lands. This experimental station, which is being financed by the Central Government, will deal with the conservation of stony soils of the Deccan where the range of rainfall is between 25" to 30" a year.

(v) Plant Protection

An ordinance, designed to secure protection to crops against locusts, has been issued by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh. It seeks to amend the C.P. and Berar Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act of 1936 and is entitled the Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1953. It authorizes deputy commissioners or revenue officers authorized by them to call upon persons not below the age of 14, without wages or compensation, to assist to protect crops from locusts and to destroy them. It also empowers authorized officers to enter any land or premises for destruction of locusts and to requisition motor vehicles for facilitating the remedial measures.

(vi) Land Policy and Legislation

A conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Cooperation is expected to be held in the last week of September, 1953.

The subjects on the agenda for the Conference include, *inter alia*, land reform policies of the various states including the questions of placing limits on holdings and resettlement of agricultural workers.

* * * * *

Six more bills on land reforms are scheduled to be introduced in the Bombay Legislature during the current session. These Bills seek to abolish the Salami tenure, the Jagir systems in the merged areas of the state, the khoti tenure in the ex-Janjira and Bhor States, and the service Inams of village servants useful to the community ; and take over records of the Inamdars and Thakors and amend the personal Inams Abolition Act.

* * * * *

A bill providing for the prevention of fragmentation and regulation of agricultural holdings is, now, believed to be ready for introduction in the coming session of the Saurashtra Assembly which is to commence shortly.

This Bill aims broadly at securing the following ends :—

- (a) settlement, determination and prescription of standard area and registration of fragments below standard area ;
- (b) prohibiting transfers of registered fragments except to the holders of contiguous plots and prohibiting creation of fragments in future, and
- (c) ensuring that partition of an estate is so effected that its division does not result in the creation of any fragment.

* * * * *

(vii) Land Reforms

According to Press reports the Government of U. P. have paid upto the end of July, 1953 a sum of Rs. 36.16 lakhs as interim compensation to the former intermediaries following the abolition of Zamindaris in the State.

* * * * *

The Government of Orissa, it is understood, have notified 17 temporarily-settled estates of Puri district in the first phase of the programme now being carried out for abolishing temporarily settled estates in Orissa numbering over 23,000 spread in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts of the State. It will be recalled in this connection, that the State Government undertook last year, the abolition of all

the permanently settled estates in Orissa, and it is now reported that excepting four, all the other permanently settled estates have since been taken over.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are reported to have decided to appoint local bodies throughout the State to examine the working of land reforms now at various stages of implementation under the Big Landed Estates Abolition Act. Old allotment cases are also likely to be looked into by these local organisations, which will consist of representatives of the landlords, the tillers and the State Government.

The Government of Tripura have set up an *ad hoc* Committee to study the question of land reforms in the State. Besides the Chief Commissioner, the Committee consists of members of the Advisory Council, Government Advocate and the Legal Remembrancer.

(viii) Agricultural Finance

The State Co-operative Department of Jammu & Kashmir Government is reported to have scaled down rural debts amounting to Rs. 25.53 lakhs by Rs. 12 lakhs in the first instance. Further scaling down of debts is under consideration.

(ix) Cooperation

The following figures indicate the progress of the cooperative movement in Madras during 1951-52 :—

Type of societies	Number		Membership (in thousands)		Working Capital (Rs. lakhs)		Transactions (Rs. lakhs)	
	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All types	25,241	24,205	3,725	3,453	9,453	8,532	7,720*	6,501*
Agricultural Credit	16,727	16,330	1,463	1,353	1,341	1,208	733*	765*
Agricultural non-credit	3,775	3,380	687	648	469	466	188*	196*
Consumers Stores	1,591	1,649	1,787	1,778	297	346	2,389†	2,562†
Weavers' Societies	1,161	1,017	222	191	384	254	1,020†	1,005†
Cottage Industrial Societies	279	269	31	27	N.A.	N.A.	41†	44†

* Loans advanced during the year.

† Value of goods sold during the year.

N.A.—Not readily available.

The salient features of the movement in the State are as under :—

- (i) The participation of cooperatives in the production activities is on the increase. During 1951-52 cooperative societies reclaimed nearly 1000 acres of fallow lands and distributed Rs. 2.3 lakh worth of improved seeds in the seven districts selected by Madras Government for intensive cultivation. The agriculturists also installed 431 pump-sets with the help of Rs. 12.2 lakhs advanced to them for this purpose by cooperative credit societies. Eight societies owned 12 power drills which were used for deepening 72 wells. 22 irrigation societies were providing irrigation facilities for over 5,000 acres. An agricultural improvement and marketing society in Chingleput district took on hire one boring set from a Government department and arranged for the sinking of 13 new wells. Land Mortgage Banks also issued Rs. 9.5 lakhs for land improvement purposes. Besides above activities the cooperatives also distributed 30 thousand tons of chemical

fertilisers, Rs. 42 lakh worth of agricultural implements and Rs. 36 lakh worth of iron and steel during the year under report. The Cooperative Department has also deputed 17 Senior Inspectors for organising credit supply, housing, marketing and cottage industries on cooperative lines in the Community Project areas.

- (ii) Compared to 1950-51 the villages covered and rural population served by agricultural credit societies increased from 65.5% and 18.0% of the total to 68.0% and 19.5% respectively in 1951-52. The fresh advances made by these societies however, fell to Rs. 7.33 crores from Rs. 7.65 crores in 1950-51. This was mainly due to the cautious policy of the societies following the price slump of early 1952. The overdues of credit societies also increased from 18.7 per cent to 24.4 per cent of the outstanding because of the unfavourable weather in the State. The State Government is reported to be taking steps to increase the membership of societies and to improve their management through the employment of efficient paid managerial personnel wherever possible. A scheme for the conversion of well-established credit societies into multi-purpose societies is also under consideration of the Madras Government. It may be added that out of 16,727 credit societies over 11,000 societies are already performing functions like supply of farmer's requisites and sale of his produce in addition to provision of credit.

- (iii) As apparent from the above table the member working capital and value of sales of consumers stores have suffered a decline during the year. It is attributable mainly to relaxation and removal of price and distribution controls in case of foodstuffs, cloth, kerosene etc. It is however, encouraging to note that the consumers stores have, (a) a strong financial structure with 2/3rds of their working capital constituted in equity measure by share capital and reserve funds, (b) a well-knit organisation and (c) substantial business experience. The Cooperative Department of the State is hopeful that with Government support in initial stages and certain necessary modifications in the business the stores will continue to play their important role.

- (iv) Madras Government have been giving help in the form of grants, subsidies and loans to the cooperative societies for housing, rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and ex-toddy tappers, cottage industries and Harijan welfare and have evinced interest in the overall progress of the cooperative movement in the State.

(x) Agricultural Labour

The Madhya Pradesh Government have set up a Minimum Wages Advisory Board with Deputy Speaker of the State Assembly as Chairman.

The Board, which includes three representatives each of employers and employees, will advise the State Government on questions relating to fixation of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(xi) Cottage Industries

According to Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning, the Government of India propose to develop cottage industries more vigorously with a view to ending unemployment. The Government would encourage 'Labour Incentive' rather than 'Capital Incentive' in suitable industries and the Five Year Plan would be re-examined from that point of view. All the technical and financial help would be given to the cottage and small scale industries which would produce consumer goods as far as possible.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

1. EXPORT DUTIES ON AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES*

BY

Dr. R. N. PODUVAL

The question of export duties was first examined by the Fiscal Commission of 1921 and the Commission made the following recommendations with regard to the levy of export duties :—

1. Export duties should only be levied on articles of which India has a complete or at any rate a partial monopoly.
2. That in any case the rates should be low.
3. That an export duty should not be utilised for the purpose of protecting an industry.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee (1925) endorsed these recommendations and it may be said that the Government of India generally adhered to these principles until World War II. The only duty of any importance before the war was that on raw and manufactured jute and it was clearly a case of a duty on a commodity of which India had a virtual monopoly.

Since the second World War, resort to export duties has been more common and the number of commodities subject to export duty has been greater. The object of the Government in levying these duties has been the cushioning of internal prices from inflationary tendencies abroad and to obtain for the exchequer the benefit of any large disparities between the internal and external prices of the country's principal exports. The Government, however, are keeping a close watch on the effect of such duties on India's export trade and whenever it was felt that the export duties have been retarding exports, they have been either abolished or reduced to improve the competitive position of the commodities in world markets.

The agricultural commodities on which export duties are at present levied are raw jute, raw cotton, oilseeds, tea and black pepper. Export duties are also levied on the manufactures of some of these raw materials like the export duty on jute manufactures, on cotton manufactures and on vegetable oils. Since the demand for the raw material arises from the industries which work them up the export duty on manufactures in so far as they affect production and prices of manufactures indirectly influence the demand for the raw materials and consequently their production and prices as well. From this standpoint, we cannot entirely leave out of account the export duties on manufactures in so far as they have a bearing on the raw materials used up in the course of their manufacture. All the same, we shall in the main be concerned with the export duties on agricultural commodities proper. These duties are examined one by one.

Export Duty on Raw Jute

The export duty on raw jute has been levied ever since 1916 and can claim to be one of the oldest of the export duties. Before partition, India had a virtual monopoly in the export of jute and jute products. Since partition, India has become an importer of raw jute. She has, however, been exporting certain varieties of raw jute which are not ordinarily consumed by the jute mills. Following the devaluation of the Rupee in September 1949 and non-devaluation of the Pakistan Rupee, the position of raw jute supply became uncertain and to ensure supply of raw jute to the mills, the Government stopped all exports of raw jute from October, 1949. The ban on export was imposed gradually. Exports were stopped completely by the beginning of 1950; but later some consignments for which letters of credit had been opened previously were allowed to be exported. The following table gives the export of raw jute (in terms of quantity and value) from 1948-49:

Export of raw Jute

Year	Quantity (Lakhs of tons)	Value (Crores of Rupees)
1948-49 (July to June)	2.14	23.97
1949-50	1.39	15.76
1950-51	0.005	0.06

(Source.—Accounts, Relating to Sea-borne Trade of India).

*The views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and do not represent those of the Govt. of India.

It will be seen that the export of raw jute has been dwindling and was only 1.39 lakh tons in 1949-50. This has been due to increased internal consumption and non-availability for export.

The export duty on raw jute has been levied on (a) cuttings (b) on all other descriptions. The export duty on jute cuttings has been Rs. 4-8 per bale of 400 lbs. and that on others Rs. 15 per bale. The receipts from export duty on raw jute from 1948-49 are given below :—

Year	Revenue from Export duty (crores of rupees)
1948-49	1.23
1949-50	1.30
1950-51	0.03

Since the devaluation of the Rupee in September, 1949, the Government of India raised the export duty on jute manufactures in order to prevent a fall in export proceeds to the dollar area on account of the dollar price of jute manufactures having been reduced by the devaluation of the Rupee and also to prevent an undue distortion in the price parity between jute and paddy. The export duty on hessian, for example, was raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350 per ton (of 2,240 lbs.) on 29th September, 1949. After devaluation, the Government had also to fix the maximum price for raw jute and jute goods, both for internal and for export markets. The stock piling programme of the United States and the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950 led to a pressure of foreign demand which pushed up the prices of jute manufactures as well as of raw jute. To counteract the impact of inflationary forces from abroad and thereby insulate the internal price level, the Government on 31st October, 1950, raised the export duty on hessian from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 750/- per ton and on 20th November, 1950 again doubled the export duty to Rs. 1,500 per ton. Control on raw jute and jute goods was lifted with effect from 9th March, 1951. As a result of decontrol, prices of both raw jute and jute goods exhibited an upward trend. In May, 1951 the price of Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta touched the high level of Rs. 103 per maund.

The high price of raw jute led to increased production in 1950-51 and 1951-52. Production of raw jute in 1950-51 was 32.83 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 30.89 lakh bales in 1949-50. In 1951-52 production increased to 46.78 lakh bales. Increased domestic production coupled with steadier and adequate imports from Pakistan and the diminished offtake of the mills due to slackening of foreign demand for jute goods brought about a sharp fall in the prices of raw jute in February/March 1952; price of Bottom variety at Calcutta being Rs. 37 per maund in March, 1952. In view of the changed circumstances, the export duty on hessian was reduced on 7th May, 1952 from Rs. 1,500 per ton to Rs. 275 per ton. The duty on sacking was also similarly reduced from Rs. 300 per ton to Rs. 175 per ton. These steps did not however arrest the downward tendency in raw jute prices. The accumulating stocks of goods with the mills combined with consumer resistance abroad led to still further decline in raw jute prices. In November, 1952, the price of Bottom variety was being quoted at Rs. 24-8-0 per maund.

From October, 1949 the export of raw jute as mentioned earlier, has been banned. Prices of raw jute which remained low upto April, 1953, showed a gradual rising tendency from May, 1953. The rise in price has been partly attributed to the shorter expectation of the 1953-54 crop both in India and in Pakistan and in view of this anticipated reduction in supply, there does not seem to be any prospect of raw jute exports being permitted.

Export Duty on Raw Cotton

The Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925 considered the export duty on raw cotton as unsound as in their view it would fall upon the producers of Indian cotton and might do considerable harm to export trade. A minority of the Committee held that, as Indian short staple cotton, as compared with long staple cotton of other countries was a practical monopoly of India, its use being profitable on account of comparative cheapness, an export duty on raw cotton was justified. During the second World

War, the price of raw cotton fell due to loss of overseas markets and it became necessary to reduce the acreage under raw cotton by diverting it to the production of foodgrains. It was in 1946 that the Government decided to levy an export duty on raw cotton. On 26th October 1946, the Government of India issued an Ordinance amending the Indian Tariff Act, by which the Government was empowered to impose an export duty on raw cotton at such rate, not exceeding Rs. 75 per bale of 400 lbs., as they might, by notification, in the official Gazette, from time to time determine. By a notification on the same date, Government fixed the rate of duty at Rs. 20 per bale of 400 lbs. and it came into force with immediate effect. In January 1948, the duty was raised to Rs. 40 per bale. The duty on export of raw cotton was further enhanced to Rs. 100 per bale from 18th February, 1949. In sympathy with the general rise in commodity prices following the Korean War, the price of raw cotton in India began to rise; the price of Jarilla fine variety of cotton at Bombay touched the ceiling of Rs. 820 per candy of 784 lbs. In November 1950, the Government raised the export duty to Rs. 400 per bale.

In pre-war years, exports of raw cotton ranged from 30 to 40 lakh bales. After partition, India became a net importer of cotton and exporter of the shortest staples, which were not consumed by Indian mills, were allowed to be exported. The following table gives the quantity and value of exports, from 1948-49 :—

Year (April to March)	Quantity (Lakh of bales)	Value (crores of rupees)
1948-49	4.35	14.00
1949-50	3.30	10.60
1950-51	0.80	4.94
1951-52	1.31	13.69
1952-53	4.05	19.32

The non-devaluation of the Pakistan Rupee in September, 1949 made the prices of Pakistan cotton prohibitive for Indian mills. In order to ensure adequate supplies of raw cotton within the country, the export of raw cotton had to be restricted. In 1950-51 the export of raw cotton was only 0.8 lakh bales. In March, 1952, the prices of raw cotton, along with other commodities slumped. A number of factors were at work; the most important being larger world production, slowing down of the pace of rearmament resulting from truce negotiations on the Korean front and the stringent credit policy initiated by the Government which curbed speculation and over-trading. With a view to stimulating foreign demand for short staple varieties of which there was a surplus in the country particularly that of Bengal Deshi, the export duty was reduced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 200 per bale from 16th March, 1952. In November, 1952, the export duty on Bengal Deshi was further reduced to Rs. 125 per bale and that on Assam Comilla was abolished. The export duty on all other varieties of raw cotton remains at Rs. 200 per bale.

The revenue from export duty on raw cotton for the years 1948-49 to 1952-53 is given below :—

Year	Revenue from Export duty (crores of rupees)
1948-49	1.80
1949-50	2.20
1950-51	1.20
1951-52	4.88
1952-53 (April 1952 to July 1953)	6.54

Export Duty on Oilseeds

The Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925 expressed the majority view that an export duty on oilseeds might have the effect of encouraging the crushing of oilseeds in India and of cheapening the cost of oilcake and other forms of manure to the Indian cultivator. It may be observed that before the outbreak of the second world war, India ranked as the second largest producer of oilseeds. Since the War, however, on account of comparatively more rapid increase in production in other countries, India has been reduced to the third place. The quantity available for export has also declined due to increased internal demand. Moreover, export of oilseeds and oils has been subject to export control since October 1943. The ostensible object of this step has been to ensure adequate supplies of oilseeds and oils within the country. Thus exports of groundnut, linseed and castor and their oils have been normally permitted subject to over-all quotas. In the case of sesamum and rape and mustard and their oils, exports are not generally permitted except for a certain quantity of mustard oil permitted for export to Pakistan. Apart from regulating the quantities exported, export control has also been used for regulating the pace of exports to prevent any undue disturbing influence on internal prices and for encouraging the oilseeds crushing industry in the country by permitting exports chiefly in the form of oil.

World supply of oils showed a great decline during the war years and continued for some years after the war. It was in 1948 that the Government of India for the first time imposed an export duty on oilseeds and oils. Castorseed was exempted from the duty and the rate of duty was Rs. 80 per ton on groundnut and linseed. In 1948-49, prices of oilseeds continued to rise in India and they went out of parity with world prices. This handicapped our exports. As a result the Government abolished the export duty on groundnut and linseed and their oils in March 1949. Devaluation of the currencies in September, 1949 brought about an increase in oilseeds and oil prices both in the world as well as in internal markets and this was further accentuated by the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950. The annual average price of groundnut rose from Rs. 25/4/8 per maund in 1948-49 to Rs. 32/14/9 in 1950-51; that of linseed from Rs. 24/14/9 to Rs. 28/- and that of castor seed from Rs. 21/12/- to Rs. 34/1/10. The Government therefore reimposed the export duty on groundnut in March 1951 at Rs. 80 per ton. In June 1951 the rate of duty was raised to Rs. 150 per ton. The export duty on linseed which had been abolished in March 1949 was also reimposed in June 1951, the rate of duty being Rs. 100 per ton. Further castorseed which had hitherto been exempted from export duty was subjected to duty in June, 1951 at the rate of Rs. 150 per ton. The minor oilseeds like niger and kardi seed were similarly subjected to duty at the same rate. The imposition of export duties had a sobering effect on the price of oilseeds, which showed a downward trend from July, 1951. During March, 1952 with the recession in commodity prices and fall in overseas demand, the Government abolished the export duty on kardi and niger seeds. Exports of linseed showed considerable decline in 1951-52 as compared with 1950-51 and in 1952-53 the quantity exported was almost negligible, being only 68 tons compared to 7,284 tons in 1951-52. The Government therefore in May 1953 reduced the export duty on linseed from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25 per ton with a view to stimulating exports.

The following table gives the quantities and value of exports of groundnut, linseed and castor seed from 1948-49 :—

	(Quantity in thousand tons Value in crores of rupees)									
	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Groundnut (Kernels)	38.3	3.1	125.7	9.0	38.3	3.6	19.7	2.4	12.7	1.4
Linseed	25.0	1.4	71.6	4.6	67.6	5.7	7.3	.70	Negligible	
Castorseed	..	..	5.2	.28	78.6	5.9	1.2	.16	4.3	.38

M279DEStatistics

(Source.—Accounts Relating to Sea-borne Trade of India).

Export duties are levied, as mentioned above, on vegetable oils as well. The Government's policy has been to encourage the export of oil in preference to oilseeds, subject to availability of supplies for internal consumption and quotas have been adjusted with this end in view. The export duty on groundnut oil which was abolished along with the duty on groundnut in March 1949 was reimposed in June 1951 at the rate of Rs. 300 per ton to arrest the rising trend of oil prices in the country. The slump in commodity prices which set in by March, 1952 affected groundnut oil prices as well. This downward trend gained momentum with the shrinkage in world demand for oils and in order to retain the export markets, the export duty on groundnut oil was abolished on 16th March, 1952. Similarly the export duty on linseed oil, abolished in March 1949, was reimposed in June, 1951 at Rs. 200 per ton. To stimulate its exports, the export duty was reduced in May, 1953, to Rs. 50 per ton. The duty on castor oil remains at the level of Rs. 300 per ton while that on mustard oil has been reduced from -/8/- per lb. to -/3/- per lb. in November 1951.

The receipts from export duty on groundnut and on other oilseeds are given below :

	(Lakh of rupees)				
Export duty	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53*
(a) Groundnut				9	3
(b) Other Vegetable oilseeds	60	2	..	92	131

(* Eleven months April 1952 to February 1953)

Export Duty on Tea

Among the export duties on agricultural commodities, the export duty on tea is the most important so far as the yield is concerned. It fetches the largest amount of revenue. This is due to the fact that the bulk of our production of tea is exported and since the export duty imposed in 1948 is only Rs. 0-4-0 per lb., it has not so far acted as an impediment to exports. Indian tea, of course, has to meet the competition of Ceylon tea and Indonesian tea and the preference of the consumers in overseas markets particularly in U. K. and U. S. A. determines the tempo of exports. It may be mentioned that generally U. S. A. and Canada favour the Ceylon type of tea. The following table gives the total quantity and value of exports from 1948-49 :—

Year	Quantity ('000 lbs)	Value (crores of rupees)
1948-49	405,907	63.7
1949-50	441,507	72.4
1950-51	439,240	79.9
1951-52	425,483	93.4
1952-53	423,743	80.3

Production of tea has increased from 577.8 million lbs. in 1948-49 to 640.6 million lbs. in 1951-52. Exports have not proportionately increased due to increase in internal consumption. So long as Ceylon is levying a higher export duty than India, the continuance of the present level of export duty may not reduce the competitive position of Indian tea in overseas markets. That the Government are alive to the seriousness of competition from Ceylon, Indonesia and China is evident by the fact that in January, 1952, the duty on green tea was abolished.

Table below gives the yield from the export duty on tea :—

Year	Revenue (crores of rupees)
1948-49	10.81
1949-50	10.99
1950-51	11.24
1951-52	10.20
1952-53	10.30
(Revised Budget)	

Export Duty on Black Pepper

The post-war years witnessed a remarkable boom in pepper prices. The removal of controls over the trade in pepper in October, 1947 coupled with the absence of competition from Indonesia sent

up pepper prices to levels not attained by any other commodity. The high prices led to increased production and the monopolistic position stimulated exports. The following table gives the quantity and value of exports from 1948-49 :—

Year	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (Crores of rupees)
1948-49	7.1	2.7
1949-50	15.6	14.6
1950-51	15.4	20.4
1951-52	14.9	23.2
1952-53	12.3	16.0

Soon after devaluation, the Government of India, in November, 1949, imposed an export duty amounting to 30% *ad valorem* on black pepper with a view to bring down internal prices. In September, 1950, the duty was converted into a specific duty of Rs. 120 per cwt. or Rs. 88-3-0 per maund. The price of black pepper continued to rise in 1951. Whereas the average wholesale price of black pepper at Cochin in 1950 was Rs. 440-12-0 per maund, in 1951 it had risen to Rs. 495-11-4 per maund. In March 1951, therefore the Government increased the export duty to Rs. 150 per cwt. or Rs. 110-4-0 per maund. It may be mentioned that since the expenditure on pepper forms only an insignificant part of the budgets of overseas consumers, the higher price level is not felt to be a serious burden. Along with the prices of other commodities, pepper prices also fell in March and April 1952. Since then there has been a recovery but the present prices are considerably lower than in 1951. In July, 1953 the wholesale price of black pepper was quoted at Cochin at Rs. 371-3-3 per maund.

The receipts from the export duty on black pepper are given below :—

Year	Revenue (crores of rupees)
1949-50	64
1950-51	4.26
1951-52	4.56
1952-53	2.95
(Eleven months April 1952 to February 1953)	

Conclusion

Of the 14 articles on which export duties are at present levied, 6 are exclusively agricultural commodities while three (jute manufactures, cotton cloth and yarn and vegetable oils) are the products of primary commodities. Since exports of raw jute have been banned from October, 1949, the export duty on raw jute has been inoperative. The export duty on raw cotton and on oilseeds has been reduced in recent years to improve their competitive position in world markets and thereby step up their exports. Of all the export duties on agricultural products, the export duty on tea fetches the largest amount of revenue.

Export duties cannot be depended upon as a stable source of revenue and their use for purposes of revenue has not been favoured on grounds of fiscal prudence. Unless a country is virtually a monopolist in the supply of a particular commodity, it is obvious the country cannot make the foreigner pay. But export duties have often proved useful as a tool of broader economic policy. In the post-war years, the Government resorted to export duties on a number of commodities because of the disparity between internal and external prices, the external price level at times being higher than the internal. It was felt that middle men should not be allowed to appropriate the whole of the difference but that at least a part should accrue to the State. Moreover, the duties were meant to insulate the internal price structure from the influence of inflationary conditions abroad and it was particularly the case after devaluation and the outbreak of the Korean War. Whenever the Indian price level was deemed to be out of parity with the world price level, the export duties have been either abolished or reduced. Export duties therefore are not allowed to handicap exports and a close watch is being maintained on the level of exports and on the relative prices of Indian commodities *vis-a-vis* world prices.

2. PROGRESS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN (II)

By

SHRI J. S. SARMA

CENTRAL SCHEMES OTHER THAN CROP PRODUCTION

The achievements of the Integrated Crop Production Programme now forming part of the First Five Year Plan have been indicated in the first part of the article published in the previous issue. With regard to the development in other related spheres, a total provision of Rs. 22.5 crores has been made in the Plan for undertaking the following specific schemes sponsored by the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Scheme	Provision during 1951-52 to 1955-56
	(Lakh Rs.)
I. Training of Village Level Workers	35.0
II. Land Reclamation by Central Tractor Organization	10,22.4
III. Soil Conservation (including shelter belts)	2,00.0
IV. Key Villages for Cattle Improvement	2,98.5
V. Gosadans for Segregation of useless cattle	97.1
VI. Rinderpest Eradication	15.7
VII. Research & Development of Marine Fisheries	50.5
VIII. Construction of Food Storage Godowns	85.6
IX. Grading & Fumigation of certain Export Commodities	1,06.6
X. Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Research	88.0
XI. Livestock and Fisheries Statistics	5.6
XII. Resettlement of Landless Workers	2,00.0
XIII. Co-operative Training and Experiments	50.0
	22,50.0*

* Besides, provision has been made for two schemes, viz., Organization of National Extension Service and Improvement of Agricultural Statistics, under the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture, but these are now the responsibility of the Community Projects Administration and the Ministry of Finance.

The progress achieved during the last two years under each of these schemes is indicated below.

I. TRAINING OF VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS

The Grow-More-Food Enquiry Committee has emphasised the need for setting up an agricultural Extension Organisation for undertaking intensive rural work which would reach every farmer and assist in the co-ordinated development of rural life. The Five Year Plan also gives high priority to the organisation of the service. Two projects, which are mainly in the nature of experiments in rural development, have been initiated last year. The first one relates to the setting up of fifteen pilot development projects in collaboration with the Ford Foundation of the U. S. A. The second is the starting of 55 community development projects, financed jointly by the Governments of United States of America and India under the Indo-U. S. Technical Co-operation Programme. Proposals are also being formulated for setting up the National Extension Service over the entire country by the end of 1960-61. During the period of the present Plan, that is, between 1953-54 and 1955-56, it is proposed to have 900 National Extension blocks, where intensive rural development work will be undertaken.

These various programmes call for trained workers at the village level and also at supervisory and other technical levels. The objective of the scheme for Training of Village Level Workers is to expand the meagre facilities for training available hitherto to meet these demands adequately. The following steps have so far been taken in this direction.

(i) Firstly, under the Agreement signed between the Ford Foundation of the USA and the Government of India, five training centres have been started during May and June 1952 for training village level workers, in 5 out of 15 pilot development projects.

(ii) Secondly, 25 extension training centres have been started with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation and T. C. A. of the U. S. for training extension personnel to man the Community Projects and National Extension Blocks.

(iii) Thirdly, proposals are also under consideration for expanding facilities for basic agricultural education in order to train *gram sewaks* for the National Extension Service. Agricultural wings will be added to 22 out of the 34 existing training centres each with a capacity for training 50 diplomates every year. Twelve out of the 35 existing agricultural schools need reorganization before they can provide the necessary training. Besides, it is also proposed to start 22 new basic agricultural schools each capable of producing 100 diplomates every year.

(iv) Fourthly, to provide practical training in farming and extension work under rural conditions to undergraduate and post-graduate students of agricultural colleges, extension departments are being opened in 6 agricultural colleges with the financial assistance rendered by the Ford Foundation. Four of these wings have already been established in U. P., Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and West Bengal.

Upto July, 1953, about 1,544 village level workers and 283 supervisory personnel have been trained at the different Extension Training Centres.

The total expenditure envisaged upto 1955-56 on these training programmes inclusive of contributions from the Ford Foundation, T. C. A. and the share of Central Government is as under:—

	(Lakh Rs.)
5 Training Centres under the Agreement with Ford Foundation	25*
25 Training Centres sponsored jointly by the TCA and Ford Foundation	109
56 Basic Agricultural Schools	72
6 Extension Wings to Agricultural Colleges	18
Total	224

* Provisional

The sum originally provided for the training of village level workers in the Five Year Plan is Rs. 35 lakhs only as the Central share but this provision is being increased.

II. LAND RECLAMATION BY CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANIZATION

The Central Tractor Organization was started in 1946 with the help of 100 old D-7 tractors received from U. S. Army Disposals for undertaking, land reclamation. In 1948, the Government of India negotiated and obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development a loan of \$ 8.75 million (Rs. 4.2 crores) for reclamation of *kans* land and \$ 1.25 million (Rs. 0.6 crores) for a pilot project of jungle clearance in U. P. 240 heavy tractors have been purchased out of the proceeds of the loan and an amount of \$ 2.5 million (Rs. 1.2 crores) of the loan has been surrendered.

One hundred and forty new tractors have been put into operation during 1949-50. The old tractors were all withdrawn in the year 1950-51 excepting for a few stand-bys in each unit and one unit of tractors to assist in jungle clearance operations. A total of 2 lakh acres has been reclaimed by these old tractors during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51. The area reclaimed by new tractors is given below:—

	(Lakh acres)
1949-50	0.39
1950-51	2.26
1951-52	2.35
1952-53	2.44
Total	7.44

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Besides this, an area of 7,000 acres has been harrowed during this period. There has been considerable progress in jungle clearance operations also. Tree felling has been done over an area of 39,000 acres. The area actually ploughed or harrowed and handed over to States is nearly 36,000 acres. Under the Five Year Plan, a total area of 1.4 million acres is proposed to be reclaimed during 1951-52 to 1955-56.

The land reclaimed by C.T.O. may not entirely be lying fallow before tractorization. The infestation by weeds may not be so intensive and some sort of cultivation may be going on, although the yields may be very low. The additional production achieved from these lands varies according as the lands were fallow or cultivated before tractorization. It is estimated that the additional yields from tractor-reclaimed land have been 10 mds. per acre on new lands and 6 maunds per acre on pre-cultivated lands. On a rough estimate, the over-all additional production may be taken as 1/3 ton per acre. On this basis, the additional production of foodgrains from the lands reclaimed so far by the C.T.O. is put at 3.15 lakh tons per year.

A sum of Rs. 10.22 crores was provided for in the Five Year Plan towards the expenditure on C.T.O. The progress in expenditure during the last 3 years is as under :—

	(Rs. crores)
1951-52	2.58 (Actual)
1952-53	3.31 (Revised)
1953-54	2.41 (Budget Provision)

The C.T.O. works on a 'no-profit no-loss' basis and the cost of the operations is recoverable from the individual cultivators through State Governments on an instalment basis. The rate provisionally fixed according to the original scheme was Rs. 52 per acre. Recently, the rates have been enhanced slightly as result of the increase in the cost of operation as also in costs of POL, spare parts, etc.

The follow-up cultivation in the areas reclaimed by the C.T.O. is done by the State Governments, who take special interest in the matter. Almost the entire area is grown with crops. Normally, the cultivators themselves make the necessary arrangements for ploughing, etc., but wherever necessary, the State Governments assist the farmers by affording facilities for mechanical cultivation.

III.—SOIL CONSERVATION

The measures for controlling erosion and restoring the productivity of the soil generally fall under four classes viz.—

- (i) regulation of land use ;
- (ii) afforestation and preservation of forests ;
- (iii) improved land-use practices on farm land ; and
- (iv) engineering measures.

While essentially the work has to be done in this direction by the State Governments themselves, certain amount of Central direction and supervision is necessary. For formulation and implementation of suitable policies in the field of land utilisation and soil conservation, the Planning Commission have recommended the constitution of a Land Utilization and Soil Conservation Organisation at the Centre and similar organisations in the States. Steps are being taken to set up a Soil Conservation Board at the Centre, very soon.

Out of the provision of Rs. 2 crores made in the Five Year Plan, three schemes viz.,

- (i) setting up the Desert Afforestation Research Station at Jodhpur ;
- (ii) setting up of a Soil Conservation Branch at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun ; and
- (iii) setting up Soil Conservation Demonstration Centres in the Different States ;

have been drawn up and are being implemented.

The problem of arresting the insidious spread of Rajputana desert has been engaging the attention of the Central and the concerned State Governments. The affected areas have already been surveyed by the Officers of the Central Government and effective proposals are in hand to tackle this problem. The establishment of the experimental station at Jodhpur is an important preliminary step that has been taken in this direction.

The Soil Conservation Branch has already been created at the Forest Research Institute which will entirely devote its time to problems connected with the subject. This Branch will be merged with the Directorate of Soil Conservation proposed to be set up shortly at the Centre.

In order to demonstrate the improved land-use and soil conservation practices to cultivators, six Research and Demonstration Centres are being set up in different parts of the country. Each Centre, which will be located in typically eroded areas, will serve as a laboratory for the problems in the area. Data on soils, land-use, rainfall, run-off, soil-wash, etc., will be collected at each of these Centres. Proposals for setting up such centres in Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU and Delhi are being finalised. Two more centres are being selected.

These three schemes are expected to cost over Rs. 54 lakhs during the five-year period. Schemes to cover the remaining portion of the expenditure are being received from the States and will be considered by the Soil Conservation Board at the Centre.

IV. KEY VILLAGES

In order to ensure all-round cattle improvement, a scheme known as the 'Key Village Scheme' for improving the breed and productive capacity of cattle is being implemented under the Five Year Plan.

The programme of work in a key village area, which comprises a group of villages with a specified cattle population in the aggregate envisages, different types of activities concerned with animal husbandry development. Selected pedigree bulls of approved breeds are located in the Key Village Centres. The breeding of cattle is completely controlled by compulsorily castrating all other male cattle of breeding age in the area. Contagious and infectious diseases of cattle are completely eradicated through a programme of inoculations. Simultaneously steps are taken to ensure increased production of cattle feeds and their fuller utilisation. Old and unproductive cattle are segregated by transferring them to *Gosadans*. Performance records are maintained to watch the progress in improvement achieved from time to time. The marketing aspect of milk and milk products is also attended to so that the cattle owners receive remunerative prices on quality basis. An Artificial Insemination Centre will be attached to each Key Village Unit consisting of 4 key villages. Besides, Bull Rearing Farms will also be set up to rear the calves of approved bulls. Under the Five Year Plan, it is proposed to set up 600 key village centres, 150 artificial insemination centres and 225 bull rearing farms at a cost of nearly Rs. 3 crores to the Central Government. During the year 1952-53, 96 artificial insemination centres with 222 key villages were sanctioned. The scheme now covers 1900 villages having over 2 lakh cows and she-buffaloes of breeding age. The provisional programme for the current year (1953-54) is to establish 31 additional artificial insemination centres and 292 key villages thus making a total of 127 artificial insemination centres and 514 key villages.

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Initially there seemed a great deal of prejudice among the cattle-owners against the adoption of the technique of artificial insemination but through persuasion, the field-staff have been able to overcome this prejudice to a considerable extent in a large majority of the centres. There has also been progress reported in the matter of castrating scrub bulls and undertaking prophylactic measures against contagious diseases. Increasing attention is being paid now to the other items of the programme such as improvement in feeding resources, improvement in the systems of marketing etc.

V. GOSADANS

In any scheme of cattle development, elimination of undesirable cattle is the most essential step. The Gosadan scheme sponsored by the Government of India aims at establishing 160 *Gosadans* or 'segregation camps' for such cattle at a total cost of nearly a crore of rupees during the period 1952-53 to 1955-56. At present a large number of old and unproductive cattle are being maintained at a very high cost. These cattle besides competing with the useful cattle for their food, and being a source of congestion are often responsible for quick spread of diseases thereby proving a handicap to the progress of cattle development work. These cattle could advantageously be segregated and maintained on grazing lands in the forest areas and other waste lands without much cost, where they might even prove useful in fertilising and developing the land. All male cattle in these *Gosadans* are to be castrated and no further propagation of these animals will be allowed.

During 1952-53, proposals for the establishment of 18 *Gosadans* were received which were sanctioned in the States of Bhopal, Tripura, Cutch, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, PEPSU, Orissa and Vindhya Pradesh. A majority of these have already been set up. During the year 1953-54, proposals have so far been received from Assam, Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Cutch, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Ajmer, Mysore and Madras for ten additional *Gosadans*.

VI. RINDERPEST ERADICATION

Plans for eradication of rinderpest were first formulated in 1945 and thereafter several alternative proposals were considered from time to time to eradicate this disease which is widely prevalent in India. A provision of Rs. 15.7 lakhs has been made for this scheme in the Five Year Plan.

The objective of the scheme is to vaccinate compulsorily all the animals with the anti-rinderpest vaccine. The various stages of the scheme comprise the following main parts:—

- (i) investigation on the use of goat virus, lapinized and avianized vaccines;
- (ii) production of vaccine on a mass scale;
- (iii) initiation of a pilot eradication project in the South; and
- (iv) expansion of the activities on a country-wide basis.

The progress regarding the rinderpest scheme was discussed at the meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, held recently in Poona. It was decided that research on goat virus, lapinized and avianized vaccines should be conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and other research institutes in the country. Rinderpest vaccine as now accepted will be tried out on a large-scale in suitable areas in the South on a pilot project basis. Vaccination in the pilot project will be confined to cattle and buffaloes only. The Wing also recommended the appointment of a Central Rinderpest Control Committee with a full-time Secretary and staff to control, progress and administer the pilot project. Steps are being taken to set up this Committee.

VII. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

Fish is a very valuable and protective food and fisheries, though yet undeveloped, contribute a substantial sum to the National Income. The development of fisheries, both marines and inland, has

received considerable attention in the Five Year Plan. A provision of about Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for undertaking the following schemes during the five year period:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
(i) Development of marine fisheries	28.2
(ii) Research on marine fisheries	10.7
(iii) Research on in-land fisheries	8.5
(iv) Co-ordination of developmental and research programme	3.1
	50.5

(i) *Development of marine fisheries*.—The pilot deep sea fishing station established at Bombay in 1946 has been engaged in chartering of fishing grounds, training of Indian personnel and generally undertaking work which will lead to the development of commercial fishing in India. Under the Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to continue exploratory fishing with new types of fishing gears and to find out suitable methods of improving facilities for handling at the shore. Provision has been made for renovating two of the existing trawlers for conducting bull-trawl operations and for operating purse seiners, shrimp trawls and also for extending transport facilities in the form of insulated road vans. In addition, fishing technicians for operating this new type of gear and also for training Indian personnel in these methods are being recruited. The cost of some of the items, of equipment and also part of the expenditure on technicians will be financed under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme.

(ii) *Research on marine fisheries*.—The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station is collecting and evaluating data relating to fish catches and carrying out scientific investigations of various fisheries of commercial importance. For a comprehensive survey of the various factors influencing the life of fish, it is necessary to have adequate equipment for collection of data and for observing marine organisms in life conditions. Provision has been made for research vessels with the full complement of oceanographical and fishery equipment and the construction of running sea-water tanks, transport vans and workshop equipment under this scheme. It is also proposed to have small marine fish farms for conducting experiments on the suitability of rearing fish in farm conditions.

(iii) *Research on inland fisheries*.—The Inland Fisheries Research Station is carrying out investigations on the various problems connected with riverine, estuarine and pond fisheries. Research on riverine and lacustrine fisheries has received comparatively little attention and it is proposed to take up intensive investigations on these aspects by providing better facilities and staff, mainly in view of their importance in relation to the implementation of multi-purpose river valley projects. Besides research on fresh water fisheries, investigations on the estuarine conditions require immediate attention. Provision has been made in the Five Year Plan for appointing additional staff and for providing additional equipment including a fishery research vessel.

(iv) *Co-ordination of developmental and research programme*.—A Central organisation is being set up for co-ordinating research activities carried out by the Central Fisheries Research Stations and by the Research Departments of various States and Universities in India and for collecting and disseminating fisheries information to the State Governments for development of industry. This agency will also organize extension work for making the results of fisheries research available for application on the field.

VIII. CONSTRUCTION OF FOOD STORAGE GODOWNS

To meet the situation arising out of the heavy arrivals of imported foodgrains from overseas, the construction of additional storage accommodation at ports was undertaken by the Food Ministry. These godowns were to be located at Bombay, Madras and Cochin and were to provide storage for

1.57 lakh tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 85.6 lakhs. Subsequently, it was decided to add two more godowns at Calcutta and Visakhapatnam with a total capacity of 60,000 tons costing Rs. 40 lakhs. The storage capacity and the cost of the godowns at each centre are given below :—

	Capacity tons	Cost Rs. lakhs
1. Bombay (Waldalah)	100,000	46.0
2. Bombay (Sewri)	13,000	2.6
3. Madras	24,000	20.0
4. Cochin	20,000	17.0
5. Calcutta	40,000	40.0
6. Visakhapatnam	20,000	

Thus the total capacity of the additional storage likely to be available by construction of these godowns is 2.17 lakh tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 125.6 lakhs. The scheme will be completed by the year 1953-54. During 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 31 lakhs was spent and the balance is proposed to be spent by the end of the current financial year. Preliminary action in regard to acquisition of suitable sites, drawing up plans and estimates has already been completed.

IX. GRADING AND FUMIGATION

An important handicap in export markets for our agricultural produce has been the absence of proper quality standard. Some of the agricultural commodities exported from this country get infested before they reach the destination and are rejected there. The objective of the grading and fumigation schemes is to ensure that the exported produce is properly graded according to quality and fumigated to prevent infestation.

The schemes for compulsory grading of sann-hemp and tobacco for export have been in operation since 1942 and 1945 respectively. The results achieved from these schemes have been extremely satisfactory and have encouraged the formulation of similar schemes for wool, bristles, goat hair, lac, tanned leather, goat and sheep skins, cashew-nuts, ginger and pepper, kapok and myrobalans and oilseeds and oils under the Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 86 lakhs has been provided in the Plan towards the cost of the scheme. The scheme for the grading of wool, bristles and goat hair has been sanctioned during 1953-54 and is expected to be put into operation shortly. Lac, tanned leather and goat and sheep-skins are expected to be taken up next in the order of priority. The others will be taken up later.

The fumigation scheme provides for the setting up of special fumigation plants at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where the agricultural seeds intended for export will be fumigated. The agricultural seeds are classified into three categories :

- (i) essential seeds such as cumin, fennel, groundnut, ajama, ajwan, ani, coriander, etc.
- (ii) non-essential seeds such as castor, cotton, copra, linseed, mohwa, mustard, niger, poppy, rape, sesamum, etc.
- (iii) other seeds such as celery and psyllium.

The scheme for the fumigation of these seeds is being taken up this year and during next year cashew-nuts will be taken up. The cost of the two schemes is estimated at Rs. 17.4 lakhs during the three years of the Plan. The scheme will be worked out on 'no-profit, no-loss' basis, the cost being recovered by levying a fee for the fumigation service.

X. AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESEARCH

Agricultural and animal husbandry research is sponsored and co-ordinated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research who annually sanction more than 300 schemes. The provision of Rs. 88 lakhs for research made in the Five Year Plan supplements the normal resources and covers the following schemes :—

	(Rs. lakhs)
(i) Pilot scheme for crop and cattle insurance	27.22
(ii) Co-ordinated wheat-rust control	16.98
(iii) Manurial, varietal and agronomic trials	18.94
(iv) Co-ordinated weed control	3.07
(v) Cattle sterility	6.90
(vi) Utilization of industrial and other by-products as cattle feed	3.37
(vii) Scheme for development work on potatoes	11.49
	87.97

The progress achieved so far in respect of these schemes is indicated below :—

- (i) *Pilot schemes for crop and cattle insurance.*—These are mainly intended to study the feasibility, on a practical basis, of adopting crop and cattle insurance, on a country-wide scale and the problems connected with it. The crop insurance scheme is expected to operate in 12 centres spread over 4 States, while the cattle insurance scheme will operate in 8 centres. The question of the States sharing the cost of the scheme is being examined in consultation with the States and the scheme will be implemented in the light of their replies.
- (ii) *Co-ordinated wheat-rust control.*—The objective of the scheme is to deal effectively with the wheat rust menace by evolving a variety which would be resistant to the three kinds of rust prevalent in India viz., black, brown and yellow. The scheme was initiated in April 1949 and is at present in progress in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. Certain amount of agronomic experimentation is also considered necessary which is being attended to in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.
- (iii) *Manurial, varietal and agronomic trials.*—The object of the scheme is to take the known improved agricultural practices evolved at Government farms and to apply them on cultivator's farms over as wide an area as possible. Soil surveys are also proposed to be taken up in the selected districts, as a first step. The final aim is to prepare clear-cut schedules of cultivation for adoption by the farmers all over India. The scheme is in progress in 7 States.
- (iv) *Co-ordinated weed control.*—The scheme envisages the development of appropriate methods for eradicating weeds by the use of chemicals as widely practised in the U.K. and U.S.A. The scheme is in two parts—one dealing with the manufacture and synthesis of suitable weedicides and the other dealing with the actual experimentation in the different States, in conjunction with the State Governments. Financial sanction for this scheme is being obtained.
- (v) *Cattle sterility.*—The objective of the scheme is to study the extent of prevalence of infertility and sterility in cattle and the causes thereof with a view to finding out measures to reduce their incidence. The scheme is being drawn up in consultation with F.A.O. experts.

- (vi) *Utilization of industrial and other by-products as cattle feed.*—There are a number of substances such as mango, jaman, and sann-hemp and tarmarind seeds, mohwa cake, *munj* and *kans* grasses, groundnut husk, shed tree leaves of *jaman*, *peepal*, etc., which can be used as concentrates and subsidiary cattle feeds after necessary processing and blending. The scheme envisages the setting up of a technological station to undertake the work and is expected to be self-supporting. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Scheme for development work on potatoes.—The scheme is being implemented under the Central Potato Research Institute and is designed to secure around development of potatoes consisting of—

- (a) evolution of improved varieties suited to hills and plains ;
- (b) determination of manurial requirements ;
- (c) control of diseases ; and
- (d) production of nucleus disease-free potato-seeds.

The scheme is in progress.

XI. FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

Under the Plan for the improvement of livestock statistics, it is proposed to evolve a rationalised method of supervision for ensuring the accuracy of the statistics of livestock numbers obtained through the quinquennial livestock census at present and for estimating the major livestock products. A pilot investigation with the objective of evolving a satisfactory system of sampling for ensuring the accuracy in the data on livestock numbers has been carried out by the I. C. A. R. in one district of U. P. in 1950-51 and one district of Madhya Pradesh during 1952-53. Proposals for carrying out similar investigations in two districts of Bombay are under consideration.

In so far as marine fisheries is concerned, a scheme for evolving a suitable method of sampling for estimating the catch of fish was undertaken during 1951-52 on the Malabar coast of Madras under the auspices of the I. C. A. R. The Plan followed is one of stratified sampling in space, with systematic sampling in time according to which the number of fishing centres are selected and the number of boats landing within fixed intervals of time are recorded and the catch of selected boats enumerated during each hour of fishing activity. The scheme is still in exploratory stage and may have to be modified in various details to suit conditions of fisheries in other parts of the country. A similar project in the south east coast of Madras had been taken up during 1952-53 and proposals are under consideration to extend the scope of these investigations further. In regard to inland fisheries, no investigation has so far been undertaken to estimate the catch of fish. An appropriate pilot scheme has to be evolved for this purpose. This will be tried out during the current year in Bihar.

XII. RESETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS LABOURERS

A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been provided in the Five Year Plan for rehabilitation of landless agricultural workers and their organisation into co-operative groups and settlement of these groups on blocks of newly reclaimed land or culturable waste land wherever available. The details of the schemes are being prepared. Preliminary information regarding the availability of lands in compact blocks is being obtained from the State Governments.

XIII. CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING AND EXPERIMENTS

The Five Year Plan has recognised that one of the most important handicaps to the progress of the co-operative movement in most of the States is the lack of trained personnel to administer and guide the movement. To work on this, therefore, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for organising co-operative training and for undertaking experimental work. Rs. 15 lakhs have been allotted in the current financial year for the purpose. It is proposed that this sum would be made use of for encouraging the States to undertake the training of subordinate personnel employed in the departments and also non-official bodies, while the training of intermediary and higher grade personnel will primarily be the responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India. The training of both categories will, however, be undertaken in a co-ordinated fashion and with the co-operative efforts of the Government of India, Reserve Bank and the State Governments.

XIV. CONCLUSION

This brief review will show that the progress in respect of a large number of schemes has generally been satisfactory. Such of those schemes which were in operation even before 1951-52, *e.g.*, C. T. O., received additional impetus under the Five Year Plan. The progress in such cases has been more or less according to schedule. There are others which have been initiated during 1951-52 and 1952-53. In respect of some of these, *e.g.*, Key Village, Gosadan, the progress has been slow as is inevitable in the initial years, but their pace, it is expected, will be accelerated during the remaining years of the Plan. Only a few schemes, *e.g.*, Resettlement of Landless Labourers, Co-operative Training and Experiments and Rinderpest have yet to be initiated. Even in these cases, preliminary work has been taken up and details are being worked out. It is expected that these will be taken up at an early date.

In evaluating the over-all progress, it will have to be remembered that the efforts which the Central Government is making in the various directions are intended to supplement the large amount of work that is being done or is proposed to be done by the States themselves under the Five Year Plan. The success of the Plan in achieving the progress in the agricultural sector will have to be measured in terms of the total achievement by the Central and State Governments and by and large by the people themselves.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Cereals and Pulses, 1952-53.

All-India Estimate of Small Millets, 1952-53.

All-India Final Estimates of Gram and Linseed, 1952-53.

Important Forest Statistics, 1949-50.

Cotton Press Returns, June, 1953.

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall During August, 1953

(Between 30th July 1953 and 2nd September 1953 and from 1st June 1953 to 2nd September 1953).

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 30-7-53 to 2-9-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-53 to 2-9-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3		4
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	10.9	(-) 6.4	45.5	(-)11
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	9.5	(-)13.3	52.7	(-)24
Gangetic West Bengal	14.2	(-) 0.9	36.8	(+) 4
Orissa	17.3	(+) 3.2	32.2	(-) 8
Chota Nagpur	18.1	(+) 2.9	54.4	(+)28
Bihar	9.9	(-) 4.8	33.3	(-) 3
U. P. East	16.8	(+) 3.3	42.0	(+)40
U. P. West	11.6	(-) 2.7	32.6	(+) 7
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	6.9	(-) 1.4	23.4	(+)33
Rajasthan West	7.6	(-) 2.6	10.6	(+)11
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	9.8	(-) 0.8	17.1	(-)18
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	9.7	(-) 2.2	24.0	(-)18
Vindhya Pradesh	12.3	(-) 2.5	31.0	(-) 7
Madhya Pradesh East	24.0	(+) 8.4	44.2	(+)13
Madhya Pradesh West	14.1	(+) 1.3	29.4	(-)10
Gujarat	23.9	(+)14.8	37.0	(+)40
Saurashtra and Kutch	20.4	(+)16.0	25.5	(+)69
Konkan	15.7	(-) 1.5	94.7	(+)37
Deccan (Desh)	5.5	(+) 0.6	18.7	(+)28
Hyderabad North	9.7	(+) 1.8	28.1	(+)33
Hyderabad South	8.9	(+) 2.7	18.6	(+)11
Coastal Andhradesa	8.1	(+) 2.0	17.7	(+)21
Rayalaseema	3.6	(+) 2.0	10.7	(+)10
Tamilnad	2.5	(-) 1.4	7.4	(-) 2
Malabar and South Kanara	19.4	(-) 3.5	86.6	(-) 6
Mysore	3.8	(-) 0.7	11.3	(+) 4
Travancore-Cochin	9.2	(-) 1.2	49.0	(+) 6

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1.—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during September.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	..	Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	..	Jute and Bhadoi Crop.
Bombay	..	Kharif Crops.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Til	Kharif Pulses, Groundnut, Urd, Mung and Kutki.
Madras	Paddy, Jowar, Cotton, Til and Groundnuts.	Kharif Rice and Sugarcane.
Orissa	Til	Autumn Paddy, Ragi, Maize and Jute.
Punjab	Gram, Barley, Oilseeds, Oats and Potato	Autumn Crops, Kharif Pulses and Cotton.
U. P.	Gram and Potato	Early Kharif Crops.
West Bengal	Castor	Aus Paddy and Jute.

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Final Crop Estimates, 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,665	74,674	20,741	23,424
Jowar	39,144	41,945	5,914	6,038
Bajra	22,839	25,282	2,299	2,922
Maize	8,073	8,796	2,021	2,607
Ragi	5,399	5,388	1,212	1,235
Small Millets	11,834	12,170	1,891	1,932
Wheat	23,450	24,041	6,039	6,762
Barley	7,835	7,500	2,293	2,604
Total Cereals	192,239	199,796	42,440	47,584
Pulses—				
Gram	16,857	17,267	3,293	3,771
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,852	1,801	1,602
Urad or Mash	3,135	2,930	366	305
Mung	2,697	2,520	254	182
Moth	425	427	38	37
Masur	1,107	1,099	184	101
Kulthi	2,531	2,711	182	186
Peas	2,352	2,242	618	612
Lakh or Khesari	1,759	1,778	221	246
Other Pulses	9,471	9,843	1,292	1,354
Total Pulses	46,379	46,669	8,249	8,486
Sugarcane	4,792	4,376	6,068†	5,260†
Ginger (Dry)	47	46	15	14
Pepper (Black)	202	203	23	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,384	1,280	341	301
Oil Seeds—				
Groundnuts	11,798	11,802	3,045**	2,891**
Castorseed	1,428	1,349	105	107
Sesamum	5,845	5,751	438	451
Rape and Mustard	5,915	5,155	916	828
Linseed	3,402	3,394	316	355
Fibres—				
Cotton	16,198	15,678	3,133§	3,050§
Jute	1,951	1,834	4,678¶	4,695¶
Mesta	N.A.	401	N.A.	631¶
Beverages@—				
Tea ¶	777	..	607,309(A)	..
Coffee (j)	224	..	54,325(A)	..

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

@ Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

** In terms of nuts in shell. § In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each. (A) In lbs. ¶¶ Relates to calendar year 1950.

(j) Figures relate to 1950-51. N. A. Not available.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
Cereals—								
Rice @	Final	21-5-53	74,674	73,665†	(+) 1.4	23,424	20,741†	(+) 12.9
Jowar @	Final	21-5-53	41,945	39,144†	(+) 7.2	6,038	5,944†	(+) 1.6
Bajra @	Final	21-5-53	25,282	22,839†	(+) 10.7	2,922	2,299†	(+) 27.1
Maize @	Final	21-5-53	8,796	8,073†	(+) 9.0	2,607	2,021†	(+) 29.0
Ragi @	Final	21-5-53	5,388	5,399†	(—) 0.2	1,235	1,212†	(+) 1.9
Small Millets*	Final	21-8-53	12,170	11,834†	(+) 2.8	1,932	1,891†	(+) 2.2
Wheat @	Final	21-8-53	24,041	23,450†	(+) 2.5	6,762	6,039†	(+) 12.0
Barley @	Final	21-8-53	7,500	7,835†	(—) 4.3	2,664	2,293†	(+) 16.2
Total cereals	Final	21-8-53	199,756	192,239†	(+) 3.9	47,584	42,440†	(+) 12.1
Pulses—								
Gram @	Final	15-8-53	17,267	16,857†	(+) 2.4	3,771	3,293†	(+) 14.5
Tur (Arhar)	Final	18-8-53	5,852	6,045†	(—) 3.2	1,602	1,801†	(—) 11.0
Urad or Mash	Final	8-9-53	2,930	3,135†	(—) 6.5	305	366†	(—) 16.7
Mung	Final	8-9-53	2,520	2,697†	(—) 6.5	182	254†	(—) 28.3
Moth	Final	8-9-53	427	425†	(+) 0.5	37	38†	(—) 2.6
Masur	Final	8-9-53	1,099	1,107†	(—) 0.7	191	184†	(+) 3.8
Kulthi	Final	8-9-53	2,771	2,531†	(+) 9.5	186	182†	(+) 2.2
Peas	Final	8-9-53	2,242	2,352†	(—) 4.7	612	618†	(—) 1.0
Lakh Khesari	Final	8-9-53	1,778	1,759†	(+) 1.1	246	221†	(+) 11.3
Other Pulses	Final	8-9-53	9,843	9,471†	(+) 3.9	1,354	1,292†	(+) 4.8
Total Pulses	Final	8-9-53	46,669	46,379†	(+) 0.6	8,486	8,249†	(+) 2.9
Potato@@	Second	5-8-53	613	605	(+) 1.3	1,630	1,553	(+) 5.0
Sugarcane (i)	First	1-8-53	3,786	4,181	(—) 9.4	..	..	..
Ginger (Dry)	Final	6-5-53	46	47†	(—) 1.9	14	15†	(—) 8.6
Pepper (black)	Final	2-5-53	203	202†	(+) 0.6	22	23†	(—) 5.8
Chillies (Dry)	Final	1-8-53	1,280	1,384†	(—) 7.5	301	341†	(—) 11.7
Tobacco	Final	4-7-53	768	659	(+) 16.5	211	192	(+) 9.9
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	13-3-53	11,862	11,798†	(+) 0.5	2,894†	3,045†	(—) 5.0
Castorseed	Final	16-4-53	1,349	1,428†	(—) 5.5	107	105†	(+) 1.9
Sesamum	Supplementary	22-5-53	5,751	5,845†	(—) 1.6	451	438†	(+) 3.0
Rape and Mustard	Final	1-8-53	5,155	5,915	(—) 12.8	828	916†	(—) 9.6
Linseed	Final	14-8-53	3,394	3,402	(—) 0.2	355	316†	(+) 12.3
Fibres—								
Cotton	Final	29-7-53	15,678	16,198†	(—) 3.2	3,050¶	3,133¶	(—) 2.6
Jute (i)	First	7-9-53	1,269	1,757	(—) 27.8	..	..	..
Mesta	Final	31-1-53	401	..	=	631¶	..	..

@@ Includes data for non-reporting areas also.

@@ Area relates to both summer and winter crops while production relates to winter crops only.

* Figures relate to non-reporting areas.

† Nuts in shell.

‡ Partially Revised.

¶ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

(i) Estimates relate to 1953-54.

II. DETAILS

TABLE NO. 4
All-India Final Estimates of Cereals (Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Small-Millet, Wheat and Barley), 1952-53.

(Reporting and Non-reporting Areas)

Released in August, 1953

I. SUMMARY

Area (Thousand acres)					Production (Thousand tons)				
Cereals	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partia- lly Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3		1952-53 (Final Estima- te)	1951-52 (Partia- lly Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 6 over Col. 7		
			Absolute	Percent			Absolute	Percent	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Rice	74,674	73,665	(+)1,009	(+) 1.4	23,424	20,741	(+)2,683	(+) 12.0	
Jowar	41,945	39,144	(+)2,801	(+) 7.2	6,038	5,944	(+) 94	(+) 1.6	
Bajra	25,282	22,839	(+)2,443	(+) 10.7	2,922	2,299	(+) 623	(+) 27.1	
Maize	8,796	8,073	(+) 723	(+) 9.0	2,607	2,021	(+) 586	(+) 29.0	
Ragi	5,388	5,399	(—) 11	(—) 0.2	1,235	1,212	(+) 23	(+) 1.9	
Small-Milleta	12,170	11,834	(+) 336	(+) 2.8	1,932	1,891	(+) 41	(+) 2.1	
Total Kharif Cereals	168,255	160,954	(+)7,301	(+) 4.5	38,158	34,108	(+)4,050	(+) 11.7	
Wheat	24,041	23,450	(+) 591	(+) 2.5	6,762	6,039	(+) 723	(+) 12.0	
Barley	7,500	7,835	(—) 335	(—) 4.3	2,664	2,293	(+) 371	(+) 16.2	
Total Rabi Cereals	31,541	31,285	(+) 256	(+) 0.8	9,426	8,332	(+)1,094	(+) 13.0	
Total Cereals	199,796	192,239	(+)7,557	(+) 3.9	47,584	42,440	(+)5,144	(+) 12.1	

State	Area (Thousand acres)				Production (Thousand tons)			
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3		1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 6 over Col. 7	
			Absolute	Percent			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Assam	4,000	4,227	(—) 227	(—) 5.4	1,561	1,520	(+) 41	(+) 2.7
Bihar	18,981	18,000	(+) 981	(+) 5.5	4,831	3,655	(+)1,176	(+) 32.2
Bombay	24,470	23,668	(+) 802	(+) 3.4	3,364	3,331	(+) 33	(+) 1.0
Madhya Pradesh	19,225	19,377	(—) 152	(—) 0.8	4,608	4,876	(—) 268	(—) 5.5
Madras	22,508	22,900	(—) 392	(—) 1.7	6,790	6,878	(—) 88	(—) 1.3
Orissa	10,100	9,953	(+) 147	(+) 1.5	3,185	2,202	(+) 983	(+) 44.6
Punjab	7,470	7,395	(+) 75	(+) 1.0	2,337	1,859	(+) 478	(+) 25.7
Uttar Pradesh	31,377	30,952	(+) 425	(+) 1.4	8,930	8,094	(+) 836	(+) 10.3
West Bengal	10,536	9,880	(+) 656	(+) 6.6	4,054	3,595	(+) 459	(+) 12.8
Hyderabad	13,738	12,167	(+)1,571	(+) 12.9	1,666	1,677	(—) 11	(—) 0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	1,163	1,214	(—) 51	(—) 4.2	392	403	(—) 11	(—) 2.7
Madhya Bharat	6,447	5,950	(+) 497	(+) 8.4	781	513	(+) 268	(+) 52.2
Mysore	3,355	3,435	(—) 80	(—) 2.3	456	566	(—) 110	(—) 19.4
Pepsu	2,320	2,248	(+) 72	(+) 3.2	724	572	(+) 152	(+) 26.6
Rajasthan	11,644	9,231	(+)2,413	(+) 26.1	1,948	953	(+) 995	(+)104.4
Saurashtra	4,855	4,147	(+) 708	(+) 17.1	309	173	(+) 136	(+) 78.6
Travancore-Cochin	1,097	1,097	..	..	405	405	..	..
Ajmer	302	241	(+) 61	(+) 25.3	53	16	(+) 37	(+)231.3
Bhopal	694	674	(+) 20	(+) 3.0	137	95	(+) 42	(+) 44.2
Bilaspur	86	102	(—) 16	(—) 15.7	21	19	(+) 2	(+) 10.5
Coorg	94	93	(+) 1	(+) 1.1	42	42	..	..
Delhi	148	146	(+) 2	(+) 1.4	28	28	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	732	793	(—) 61	(—) 7.7	134	167	(—) 33	(—) 19.8
Kutch	577	575	(+) 2	(+) 0.3	51	20	(+) 31	(+)155.0
Manipur	179	202	(—) 23	(—) 11.4	71	67	(+) 4	(+) 6.0
Tripura	403	384	(+) 19	(+) 4.9	137	135	(+) 2	(+) 1.5
Vindhya Pradesh	3,289	3,182	(+) 107	(+) 3.4	567	578	(—) 11	(—) 1.9
The Andaman & Nicobar lands	6	6	..	..	2	1	(+) 1	(+)100.0
Total	199,796	192,239	(+)7,557	(+) 3.9	47,584	42,440	(+)5,144	(+) 12.1

4-1. All-India Estimate of Small Millets, 1952-53

(Released in August, 1953)

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres) 12,170,000	Area (acres) 11,834,000	Percent (+) 2.8	Production (tons) 1,932,000	Production (tons) 1,891,000	Percent (+) 2.2

The increase in acreage and production has been shared mainly by Bihar, Bombay, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed to better climatic conditions at the sowing and growing stages of these crops.

This estimate includes for the first time information in respect of forest areas in Madhya Pradesh accounting for an area of 51,000 acres and a production of 7,000 tons during 1952-53.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	14	5	(+) 9	3	1	(+) 2
Bihar	886	453	(+) 433	168	83	(+) 85
Bombay@	1,248	1,205	(+) 43	313	287	(+) 26
Madhya Pradesh*	2,201	2,220	(—) 19	188	238	(—) 50
Madras	3,635	3,718	(—) 83	646	656	(—) 10
Orissa	106	106	..	19	19	..
Punjab	27	29	(—) 2	5	6	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh	1,670	1,711	(—) 41	324	333	(—) 9
West Bengal	13	17	(—) 4	4	4	..
Hyderabad	778	771	(+) 7	53	63	(—) 10
Jammu and Kashmir	53	96@	(—) 43	12	22@	(—) 10
Madhya Bharat	170	228	(—) 58	12	16@	(—) 4
Mysore	334	356	(—) 22	20	18	(+) 2
P.E.P.S.U.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	198	133	(+) 65	14	8	(+) 6
Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	24	24	..	2@	2@	..
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	5	5	..	1	(b)	(+) 1
Bilaspur	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	48	64	(—) 16	13	12	(+) 1
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	759	692	(+) 67	135	123	(+) 12
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12,170	11,834	(+) 336	1,932	1,891	(+) 41

*Includes an area of 51,052 acres and production of 7,215 tons as the estimates of the crops grown in forest areas.

@ Estimated.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

4-2. All India Final Estimate of Wheat, 1952-53

(Reporting and non-reporting areas)

(Released in August 1953)

I. SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres) 24,041,000	Area (acres) 23,450,000 (A)	Percent (+) 2.5	Production (tons) 6,762,000	Production (tons) 6,039,000 (A)	Percent (+) 12.0

(A)—Partially Revised Estimate.

The increase in acreage under wheat crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bombay, Bihar, Saurashtra, Hyderabad and Ajmer and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase in acreage has been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by some of the States, especially Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh due to inadequate moisture in the soil at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has been reported by almost all the wheat-growing States due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to better climatic conditions during the current year. Some of the States, especially Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, have recorded a fall in the current year's production due to insufficient rainfall during the growing period. The estimates of production of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Pepsu and Bhopal are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

This estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas' i.e. areas for which forecasts are not prepared for this crop. The Non-Reporting Areas for this Estimate include Assam, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and non-reporting (forest) areas in Madhya Pradesh which together account for an area of 274,000 acres and a production of 102,000 tons during 1952-53. The non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh accounting for an area of 4,239 acres and a production of 201 tons, have been included in this Estimate for the first time.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	7	5	(+) 2	2	2	..
Bihar*	1,494	1,375	(+) 119	369§	236§	(+) 131
Bombay*	1,731	1,591	(+) 140	252§	231§	(+) 21
Madhya Pradesh†	2,683	2,805	(—) 122	547§	541§	(+) 6
Madras	14	14	..	2	2	..
Orissa	12	12	..	3	3	..
Punjab*	2,984	3,207	(—) 223	1,071	1,175	(—) 104
Uttar Pradesh	8,341	8,302	(+) 39	2,824§	2,533§	(+) 291
West Bengal	106	130	(—) 24	35§	41§	(—) 6
Hyderabad	507	478	(+) 29	55§	56§	(—) 1
Jammu and Kashmir	248	247†	(+) 1	98	98†	..
Madhya Bharat*	1,702	1,533	(+) 169	267	141	(+) 126
Mysore	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..

II—DETAILS—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P.E.P.S.U.	928	922	(+) 6	404§	409§	(-) 5
Rajasthan*	1,562	1,109	(+) 453	494	255	(+) 239
Saurashtra	194	141	(+) 53	62	39	(+) 23
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	39	13	(+) 26	12	3	(+) 9
Bhopal	442	464	(-) 22	78§	58§	(+) 20
Bilaspur	28	44	(-) 16	5	9	(-) 4
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	57	52	(+) 5	16	15	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	251	286	(-) 35	32	51	(-) 19
Kutch	43	42	(+) 1	12	13	(-) 1
Manipur	1	(a)	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	666	677	(-) 11	122	126	(-) 4
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24,041	23,450	(+) 591	6,762	6,039	(+) 723

* Figures are provisional.

§ Based on the results of Random Sample Crop cutting Surveys.

† Includes an area of 4,239 acres and a production of 201 tons as the estimates of the crop grown in Non-Reporting (Forest) areas.

‡ Estimated.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

4.3. All India Final Estimate of Barley, 1952-53

(Reporting and Non-Reporting areas)

Released in August, 1953

I. SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Percent
7,500,000	7,835,000(A)	(—) 4.3	2,664,000	2,293,000 (A)	(+) 16.2

(A): Partially Revised Estimate.

The decrease in acreage under Barley crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Punjab, Pepsu, Bihar, West Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and has been attributed to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing. Barley being mostly an unirrigated crop. In Pepsu and Delhi the decrease is also due to low prices of Barley as compared to wheat and gram. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Ajmer, Madhya Bharat and Kutch have, however, recorded some increase in current year's acreage due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

In spite of an overall decrease in acreage, there has been a significant increase in the current year's production, shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Bihar. The increase in production is due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the current year. Punjab, Pepsu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh

have, however, reported decreases in the current year's production due to the corresponding decrease in acreage. The estimates of production in respect of Bihar, U.P., West Bengal and Rajasthan are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of 'Non-Reporting Areas' i.e. areas for which forecasts are not prepared for this crop. The Non-Reporting Areas for this estimate include Madras and Jammu and Kashmir which together account for an area of 69,000 acres and a production of 8,000 tons during 1952-53.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	757	886	(-) 129	138†	131†	(+) 7
Bombay	20	21	(-) 1	4	6	(-) 2
Madhya-Pradesh	25	26	(-) 1	4	4	(+) 17
Madras	(a)	(b)	(-) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Punjab	346	546	(-) 200	106	135	(-) 29
Uttar Pradesh	4,731	4,661	(+) 70	1,750†	1,485†	(+) 265
West Bengal	73	109	(-) 36	25†	36†	(-) 11
Hyderabad	15	19	(-) 4	3	3	..
Jammu & Kashmir	69	78@	(-) 9	8	9@	(-) 1
Madhya Bharat	99	95	(+) 4	26	23	(+) 3
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepsu	118	253	(-) 135	33	47	(-) 14
Rajasthan	851	739	(+) 112	476†	328†	(+) 148
Saurashtra	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	52	26	(+) 26	21	6	(+) 15
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	13	18	(-) 5	1	2	(-) 1
Himachal Pradesh	60	71	(-) 11	12	17	(-) 5
Kutch	9	4	(+) 5	2	1	(+) 1
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya-Pradesh	260	280	(-) 20	55	60	(-) 5
The Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,500	7,835	(-) 335	2,664	2,293	(+) 371

@ Estimated

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

(†) Based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

4.4. All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1952-53

(Reporting and non-reporting areas)

Released in August 1953

I. SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Percent
17,267,000	16,857,000 (A)	(+) 2.4	3,771,000	3,293,000 (A)	(+) 14.5

(A): Partially Revised Estimate.

The increase in acreage under Gram crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Pepsu and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the decreases reported by some of the States, especially Bihar, Bombay, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh due to inadequate moisture in the soil at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab Pepsu, Rajasthan and Hyderabad due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to better climatic conditions during the current year. West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Vindhya Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Bharat have, however, reported some decrease in production due to insufficient rainfall during the growing period. The production estimates for 1951-52 and 1952-53 in respect of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., West Bengal, Pepsu and Rajasthan are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas' i.e. areas for which forecasts are not prepared for this crop. The 'Non-Reporting Areas' for this Estimate include Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and non-reporting areas in Madhya Pradesh which together account for an area of 21,000 acres and a production of 4,000 tons during 1952-53. Estimates for Assam and non-reporting areas in Madhya Pradesh have been included in this Estimate for the first time.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	(Final Estimate)	(Partially Revised Estimate)		(Final Estimate)	(Partially Revised Estimate)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	8	10	(—) 2	2	2	(—) 5
Bihar	1,159	1,338	(—) 179	210*	221*	(—) 11
Bombay	656	760	(—) 104	57*	70*	(—) 13
Madhya Pradesh †	1,384	1,445	(—) 61	238*	260*	(—) 22
Madras	94	89	(+) 5	16	13	(+) 3
Orissa	41	41		5	5	
Punjab	2,270	1,861	(+) 409	573	449	(+) 124
Uttar Pradesh	5,990	5,736	(+) 254	1,563*	1,274*	(+) 289

II DETAILS—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	410	488	(—) 78	139*	164* (—)	25
Hyderabad	800	780	(+) 20	94	83 (+)	11
Jammu and Kashmir †	10	10		2	2	
Madhya Bharat	1,395	1,415	(—) 20	222	233 (—)	11
Mysore	32	31	(+) 1	3	4 (—)	1
Pepsu	1,055	821	(+) 234	286*	213* (+)	73
Rajasthan	1,072	1,151	(—) 79	224*	159* (+)	65
Saurashtra	59	45	(+) 14	4	2 (+)	2
Travancore-Cochin						
Ajmer	15	1	(+) 14	3	(b) (+)	3
Bhopal	287	288	(—) 1	46	43 (+)	3
Bilaspur	1	9	(—) 8	(b)	1 (—)	1
Coorg						
Delhi	34	14	(+) 20	2	1 (+)	1
Himachal Pradesh	6	6		1	1	
Kutch						
Manipur						
Tripura						
Vindhya Pradesh	489	518	(—) 29	81	93 (—)	12
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
Total	17,267	16,857	(+) 410	3,771	3,293 (+)	478

† Includes an area of 3,255 acres and a production of 167 tons as the estimates of the crop grown in the non-reporting areas

* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

‡ Estimated.

(b) Below 500 tons.

4.5. All India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1952-53

Released in August 1953

I. SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease	1952-53	1951-52	Increase(+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
3,394,000	3,402,000 (A)	(—) 0.2	355,000	316,000(A)	(+) 12.3

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

Decrease in acreage under linseed has been shared mainly by Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Vindhya Pradesh and Bombay and has been attributed to insufficient moisture in the soil at the sowing time. This decrease has, however, been largely offset by the increases reported by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

2. Production, however, shows a good increase during the current year mainly shared by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar due to increase in acreage.

3. This Estimate includes for the first time, information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas' i.e., areas for which forecasts for this crop are not prepared. The Non-Reporting areas included in this Estimate are Assam and Jammu and Kashmir which together account for an area of 30,999 acres and a production of 1,330 tons during the current year.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Esti- mate)	1951-52 (Partial- ly Re- vised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1952-53 (Final Esti- mate)	1951-52 (Partial- ly Re- vised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	3	4	(—) 1	(b)	1	(—) 1
Bihar (excl. merged territories)	327	294*	(+) 33	36	25*	(+) 11
Bombay	47	61*	(—) 14	3	5*	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh	986	1,035	(—) 49	68	66	(+) 2
Madras	3	3	..	(b)	(b)	..
Orissa	48	48	..	4	4	..
Punjab	22	27	(—) 5	1	4	(—) 3
Uttar Pradesh						
Pure	118	112	(+) 6	20	17	(+) 3
Mixed	661	632	(+) 29	111	98	(+) 13
Total	779	(R)744	(+) 35	131	(R) 115	(+) 16
West Bengal	64	45*	(+) 19	10	8*	(+) 2
Hyderabad	373	417	(—) 44	24	31	(—) 7
Jammu and Kashmir	28	28†	..	1	1†	..
Madhya Bharat	283	336	(—) 53	27	28	(—) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	1	2	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Rajasthan	217	123	(+) 94	29	6	(+) 23
Mysore, Ajmer and Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	42	45	(—) 3	3	2	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	169	188	(—) 19	18	20	(—) 2
GRAND TOTAL	3,394	3,402	(—) 8	355	316	(+) 39

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

* Relates to Final Estimate.

† Current year's figures have been repeated.

(R) Revised Estimate.

4.6.—All India Final Estimate of Pulses (Gram, Tur, Urad or Mash, Mung, Moth, Masur, Kulthi, Peas, Lakh or Khesari and other Pulses), 1952-53

Released in September, 1953

I—SUMMARY

Pulse	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Gram	17,267	16,857	(+)410	3,771	3,293	(+)478
Tur	5,852	6,045	(—)193	1,602	1,801	(—)199
Urad or Mash	2,930	3,135	(—)205	305	366	(—)61
Mung	2,520	2,697	(—)177	182	254	(—) 72
Moth	427	425	(+) 2	37	38	(—) 1
Masur	1,099	1,107	(—) 8	191	184	(+) 7
Kulthi	2,711	2,531	(+)180	186	182	(+) 4
Peas	2,242	2,352	(—)110	612	618	(—) 6
Lakh or Khesari	1,778	1,759	(+) 19	246	221	(+) 25
Other Pulses	9,843	9,471	(+)372	1,354	1,292	(+) 62
Total	46,669	46,379	(+)290	8,436	8,249	(+)237

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1951-52 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ASSAM						
Gram	8	10	(-) 2	2	2	..
Tur	13	9	(+) 4	1	1	..
Other Pulses	190	108*	(+) 82	27	13*	(+) 14
Total	211	127	(+) 84	30	16	(+) 14
BIHAR						
Gram	1,159	1,338	(-) 179	210	221	(-) 11
Tur	589	702	(-) 113	132	140	(-) 8
Other Pulses	3,679	3,705**	(-) 26	693	681**	(+) 12
Total	5,427	5,745	(-) 318	1,035	1,042	(-) 7
BOMBAY						
Gram	656	760	(-) 104	57	70	(-) 13
Tur	601	628	(-) 27	115	124	(-) 9
Urad or Mash	109	300	(-) 191	14	38	(-) 24
Mung	120	176	(-) 56	14	20	(-) 6
Moth	72	125	(-) 53	8	12	(-) 4
Masur	6	4	(+) 2	36	1	..
Kulthi	303	112	(+) 191	1	14	(+) 22
Other Pulses	1,410	1,111	(+) 299	151	134	(+) 17
Total	3,277	3,216	(+) 61	396	413	(-) 17
MADHYA PRADESH						
Gram	1,384	1,445	(-) 61	238	260	(-) 22
Tur	861	850	(+) 14	368	546	(-) 178
Urad or Mash	1,148	1,201	(-) 53	90	105	(-) 15
Mung and Moth	506	489	(+) 17	38	41	(-) 3
Masur	280	285	(-) 5	45	45	..
Peas	187	200	(-) 13	20	21	(-) 1
Lakh or Khesari	1,327	1,435	(-) 108	143	159	(-) 16
Total	5,696	5,905	(-) 209	942	1,177	(-) 235
MADRAS						
Gram	94	89	(+) 5	16	13	(+) 3
Tur	387	403	(-) 16	36	37	(-) 1
Urad or Mash	288	287	(+) 1	26	26	..
Mung	470	510	(-) 40	33	40	(-) 7
Kulthi	1,341	1,284	(+) 57	94	83	(+) 11
Other Pulses	261	37	(-) 86	17	22	(-) 5
Total	2,841	2,920	(-) 79	222	221	(+) 1

II—DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ORISSA						
Gram	41	41	..	5	5	..
Tur	27	27	..	7	7	..
Other Pulses	926	930	(-) 4	210	213	(-) 3
Total	994	998	(-) 4	222	225	(-) 3
PUNJAB						
Gram	2,270	1,861	(+) 409	573	449	(+) 124
Urad or Mash	164	133	(+) 31	23	15	(+) 8
Mung	48	77	(-) 29	5	7	(-) 2
Moth	87	88	(-) 1	10	8	(+) 2
Masur	101	122	(-) 21	18	21	(-) 3
Peas	14	15	(-) 1	2	2	..
Other Pulses	39	38	(+) 1	4	4	..
Total	2,723	2,334	(+) 389	635	506	(+) 129
UTTAR PRADESH						
Gram	5,990	5,736	(+) 254	1,563	1,274	(+) 289
Tur	1,696	1,711	(-) 15	733	705	(+) 28
Urad or Mash	445	439	(+) 6	56	65	(-) 9
Mung	45	96	(-) 51	6	14	(-) 8
Moth	92	98	(-) 6	10	13	(-) 3
Masur	310	293	(+) 17	47	43	(+) 4
Peas	2,000	2,097	(-) 97	582	584	(-) 2
Total	10,578	10,470	(+) 108	2,997	2,698	(+) 299
WEST BENGAL						
Gram	410	468	(-) 78	139	164	(-) 25
Tur	69	41	(+) 28	17	13	(+) 4
Urad or Mash	380	371	(+) 9	69	81	(-) 12
Mung	41	30	(+) 11	10	9	(+) 1
Masur	294	293	(+) 1	62	60	(+) 2
Peas	40	39	(+) 1	8	11	(-) 3
Lakh or Khesari	306	177	(+) 129	84	47	(+) 37
Other Pulses	8	7	(+) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Total	1,548	1,446	(+) 102	391	386	(+) 5
HYDERABAD						
Gram	800	780	(+) 20	94	83	(+) 11
Tur	1,018	1,114	(-) 96	121	159	(-) 38
Urad or Mash	357	372	(-) 15	23	33	(-) 10
Mung	1,133	1,222	(-) 89	67	119	(-) 52
Masur	25	24	(+) 1	2	2	..
Kulthi	1,063	1,129	(-) 66	55	85	(-) 30
Lakh or Khesari	145	147	(-) 2	19	15	(+) 4
Other Pulses	272	294	(-) 22	17	24	(-) 7
Total	4,813	5,082	(-) 269	398	520	(-) 122
JAMMU & KASHMIR						
Gram†	10	10	..	2	2	..
MADHYA BHARAT						
Gram	1,395	1,415	(-) 20	222	233	(-) 11
Tur	301	291	(+) 10	35	32	(+) 3
Other Pulses	493	471	(+) 22	41	36	(+) 5
Total	2,189	2,177	(+) 12	298	301	(-) 3

II—DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE							
Gram	.	32	31	(+) 1	3	4	(-) 1
Tur	.	90	96	(-) 6	5	7	(-) 2
Other Pulses	.	895	741	(+) 64	53	62	(-) 9
Total	.	927	868	(+) 59	61	73	(-) 12
P.E.P.S. UNION							
Gram	.	1,055	821	(+) 234	286	213	(+) 73
Urad or Mash	.	27	19	(+) 8	3	2	(-) 1
Mung	.	49	27	(+) 13	4	2	(+) 2
Moth	.	63	55	(+) 8	5	4	(+) 1
Masur	.	12	9	(+) 3	2	2	..
Total	.	1,197	931	(+) 266	300	223	(+) 77
RAJASTHAN							
Gram	.	1,072	1,151	(-) 79	224	159	(+) 65
Tur	.	22	21	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Other Pulses	.	1,427	1,365	(+) 62	100	61	(+) 39
Total	.	2,521	2,537	(-) 16	327	222	(+) 105
SAURASHTRA							
Gram	.	59	45	(+) 14	4	2	(+) 2
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN							
	.	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N. R.	..
AJMER							
Gram	.	15	1	(+) 14	3	(b)	(+) 3
Urad or Mash	.	2	4	(-) 2	..	..	..
Mung	.	7	12	(-) 5	..	..	..
Moth	.	5	6	(-) 1	1	(b)	(+) 1
Kulthi	.	..	1	(-) 1	..	..	..
Other Pulses	.	1	2	(-) 1	..	..	..
Total	.	30	26	(+) 4	4	(b)	(+) 3
BHOPAL							
Gram	.	287	288	(-) 1	46	43	(+) 3
Tur	.	42	31	(+) 11	10	6	(+) 4
Urad or Mash	.	8	6	(+) 2	1	1	..
Mung	.	11	9	(+) 2	1	1	..
Masur	.	69	74	(-) 5	14	10	(+) 4
Other Pulses	.	49	70	(-) 21	5	6	(-) 1
Total	.	466	478	(-) 12	77	67	(+) 10
BILASPUR							
Gram	.	1	9	(-) 8	(b)	1	(-) 1
Urad or Mash	.	2	3	(-) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Mung	.	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Moth	.	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kulthi	.	4	5	(-) 1	1	(b)	(+) 1
Total	.	8	18	(-) 10	1	1	..
COORG							
Tur	.	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Other Pulses	.	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Total	.	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..

II—DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
DELHI							
Gram	.	34	14	(+) 20	2	1	(+) 1
Tur	.	N.R.	N.R.	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
Other Pulses	.	5	6	(-) 1	1	1	..
Total	.	39	20	(+) 19	3	2	(+) 1
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
Gram	.	6	6	..	1	1	..
Tur	.	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Masur	.	2	3	(-) 1	..	..	..
Peas	.	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other Pulses	.	43	39	(+) 4	5	7	(-) 2
Total	.	52	49	(+) 3	6	8	(-) 2
KUTCH							
Mung	.	99	49	(+) 50	4	1	(+) 3
Moth	.	107	52	(+) 55	4	1	(+) 3
Total	.	206	101	(+) 105	8	2	(+) 6
TRIPURA							
Other Pulses	.	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
VINDHYA PRADESH							
Gram	.	489	518	(-) 29	81	93	(-) 12
Tur	.	133	121	(+) 12	19	22	(-) 3
Other Pulses	.	232	234	(-) 2	27	27	..
Total	.	854	873	(-) 19	127	142	(-) 15
GRAND TOTAL							
Gram	.	17,267	16,857	(+) 410	3,771	3,293	(+) 478
Tur	.	5,852	6,045	(-) 193	1,602	1,801	(-) 199
Urad or Mash	.	2,930	3,135	(-) 205	305	366	(-) 61
Mung†	.	2,520	2,697	(-) 177	182	254	(-) 72
Moth	.	427	425	(+) 2	37	38	(-) 1
Masur	.	1,099	1,107	(-) 8	191	184	(+) 7
Kulthi	.	27,11	2,531	(+) 180	186	182	(+) 4
Peas	.	2,242	2,352	(-) 110	612	618	(-) 6
Lakh or Khesari	.	1,778	1,759	(+) 19	246	221	(+) 25
Other Pulses	.	9,843	9,471	(+) 372	1,354	1,292	(+) 62
Total	.	46,669	46,379	(+) 290	8,486	8,249	(+) 237

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

N.R. Not reported.

* Final Estimate, 1951-52.

† Includes data for moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

‡ Estimated.

** Figures for 'other Rabi Pulses' being not furnished by the State for 1951-52 the figures of 2,597,000 acres and 530,000 tons for 1952-53 have been provisionally utilised.

4.7—All-India Preliminary Estimate of Coffee Production, 1953-54

(Blossom Estimates upto 30th April 1953)

District of Growth	1953-54		
	Arabica	Robusta	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Mysore including Bababudans	6,300	2,000	8,300
2. Billigiris	315	..	315
3. North Coorg	3,600	160	3,600
4. South Coorg	1,000	2,300	3,300
5. Nilgiris	1,085	5	1,090
6. Nilgiri/Wynaad	750	63	803
7. Malabar/Wynaad	..	1,400	1,400
8. Nelliampathies	225	132	357
9. Anamallais	480	120	600
10. Shevaroyas	1,500	..	1,500
11. Pulneys	995	125	1,120
12. Kannandevans	60	..	60
13. Travancore	5	205	210
14. Others	35	..	35
GRAND TOTAL	16,250	6,500	22,750

Released by the Indian Coffee Board on 19th August, 1953.

4.8.—Production of Tea in Northern India

(lbs.)

District	Upto the end of July	
	1952	1953
Assam Valley	113,467,676	102,150,613
Cachar	18,186,276	16,224,403
Darjeeling	8,667,424	7,485,928
Dooars	62,801,046	56,624,141
Terai	5,999,139	5,730,832
Bihar	687,575	788,230
All others	2,613,009	2,353,860
Total	212,422,145	191,355,007

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4.9.—Production of Tea in Southern India

(lbs.)

District	June		January to June	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	2,347,959	2,067,721	15,357,691	14,972,131
Central Travancore	1,571,320	1,432,513	11,865,272	12,277,548
Coorg	27,467	26,748	131,951	128,730
Kanan-Devans	1,914,507	1,406,574	11,608,079	11,226,831
Madurai	133,603	63,970	619,829	473,063
Malabar	10,882	31,785	141,638	195,786
Mundakayam	234,298	264,380	1,231,374	1,318,550
Mysore	114,891	215,685	808,854	979,283
Nelliampathies	185,482	153,368	1,076,520	1,136,699
Nilgiris	1,371,116	949,011	8,880,943	7,905,125
Nilgiri Wynaad	905,031	927,165	4,741,612	4,041,061
South Travancore	539,209	541,467	3,435,366	3,421,610
Tirunelvely	20,793	28,850	171,018	186,985
Wynaad	668,804	761,172	3,768,346	3,776,047
Total	10,045,362	9,270,409	63,838,493	62,039,449

* Includes revised figures for May, 1953.

Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-53 to 26-8-53
	5-8-53	12-8-53	19-8-53	26-8-53	
Wheat	62,971	52,163	37,616	52,907	1,426,647*
Wheat Flour	..	8,855	..	..	62,950
Rice	..	..	..	2,202	189,186
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Milletts	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	102,211
Sorghum	..	7,428	..	..	7,428
Total	62,971	68,446	37,616	55,109	1,788,422

* Revised figure.

6.—Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks

(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I. I. S. T., Kanpur)

	1st fortnight of July*		2nd fortnight of July†		Progressive total from 1st November to 31st July‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
Opening Stocks§	681,717	823,843	600,065	766,294	..	..
Production	..	2,037	..	2,812	1,317,629	1,486,686
Despatches	58,028	53,049	72,596	59,391	1,221,469	879,483
Closing Stocks§	623,689	772,831	527,469	709,715	..	..

* The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 95.67 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 91.39 per cent during the previous season.
† The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 91.55 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 92.55 per cent during the previous season.
‡ To-date figures of despatches and reduction do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.
§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

TABLE NO 7

COFFEE CURED

1952-53 Crop

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
May 1953	8,429	10,745	37,742	56,916
June 1953	4,122	3,444	14,865	22,431
July 1953	3,526	1,483	7,385	12,394

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

7.1.—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1951-52 Crop

Particulars	Upto June 30, 1953				Upto July 31, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,134	4,139	6,431	18,704	8,137	4,145	6,437	18,719
Tenders against export Sales	1,600	300	300	2,200	1,600	300	300	2,200
Balance	3	7	7	17	..	1	1	2
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(B) 1952-53 Crop

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	..	8,722	3,624	10,528§	22,874	8,761	3,652	10,606†	23,019
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	3,734	1,126	1,896	6,806	4,353	1,307	2,561	8,221
Balance	..	4,938	2,493	8,632	16,068*	4,408	2,345	8,045	14,798‡

* Includes a quantity of 52 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.
† Includes a quantity of 93 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.
‡ Includes 304 tons of Robusta Parchment.
§ Includes Robusta parchment 302 tons.

7.2.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range		Range		Range	
		to	Average	to	Average	to	Average
14-7-53	Mangalore	209 11	0 220 3	0 183 1	0 183 11	0 146 9	0 148 13
14-7-53	Mysore	220 15	0 225 9	0 184 9	0 188 9	0 159 6	0 155 11
		225 0	0 228 15	0 190 7	0 190 15	0 153 12	0 157 11

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports* From

Countries	During the month of June 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to June 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..
Pakistan (Western)	41,008	279,333	421,523	1,290,336
U. K.	..	..	..	..
Burma	22,400	36,416	116,183	221,978
Greece	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..
Southern Rhodesia	2	13	2	13
Total	63,410	315,762	537,712	1,512,923

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs

8.1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports * To

(Lbs.)

Countries	During the month of June 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to June 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	607,301	328,898	2,798,007	1,497,868
Yemen	17,691	..	244,465	..
Pakistan (Western)	300,000	170,226	300,000	712,570
U. K.	3,930,505	3,783,056	9,723,842	12,841,485
China	412,497	..	1,562,998	..
Egypt	60,981	..	267,781	25,093
Belgium	341,936	303,866	415,536	426,411
Sweden	..	699,742	15,046	699,742
Ceylon	61,000	113 203	111,000	284,703
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	519,393	24,065	726,535	381,588
Netherlands	96,784	238,624	157,247	351,321
Denmark	..	..	21,832	..
Germany	..	..	..	1,100
Irish Republic	164,949	..	200,650	102,488
Italy	..	305,419	..	648,981
Kenya Colony	..	120,452	..	120,452
U. S. S. R.	..	..	..	519,876
Others	2,858,758	457,276	7,951,894	1,179,264
Total	9,371,795	6,544,827	24,494,833	19,792,942

* Exports from principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			August '53 (29-8-53)	July '53 (25-7-53)	August '52 (30-8-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	..	13 14 0	14 0 0	12 12 0
	Chandausi	Dara	16 12 0	17 8 0	19 8 0
	Saugor	..	18 8 0	20 0 0	18 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti	..	11 3 0	11 4 0	10 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi	..	13 8 0	12 8 0	14 4 0
Gram	Abohar	..	15 12 0	16 6 9	19 10 0
Maize	Bahraich	..	12 8 0	13 0 0	15 4 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	22 0 0
	Bombay	..	25 0 0	25 9 0	25 9 0
	Patna	..	22 8 0	22 0 0	24 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	19 8 0	(a) 20 0 0	17 0 0
	Patna	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
	Bombay	..	30 0 0	28 5 6	29 7 0
	Madras	..	24 2 0	21 3 0	22 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	14 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0
		Lal	14 8 0	14 0 0	18 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	22 0 0	23 8 0 (b)	21 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st Sort	15 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
		2nd Sort	N.Q.	15 8 0	N.Q.
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	..	33 14 0	31 0 0	34 8 0
	Calcutta	..	31 12 0	32 0 0	34 9 0
Gur	Hapur	..	19 8 0	20 4 0	13 8 0
	Madras	..	23 1 0	24 11 0	13 2 0
	Bombay	Kopargao 3	23 4 0	23 8 0	16 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi	..	20 0 0 (a)	22 0 0	22 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	220 0 0	220 0 0	235 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	220 0 0	205 0 0	240 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	220 0 0	220 0 0	217 3 0
Vanaspatis—					
Vanaspatis	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	12 2 6	12 2 0	9 8 6
Fish and Eggs—					
Sea Fish					
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	108 0 0	72 0 0	123 6 10
		Catfish	30 13 8	36 0 0	82 4 7
	Calcutta	Rohu	95 0 0	95 0 0	190 0 0
		Hilsa	100 0 0	66 13 9	130 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fish and Eggs contd.—</i>					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	122 8 0	117 8 0	122 8 0
	Bombay		130 0 0	124 0 0	114 0 0
	Jullundur		110 0 0	105 0 0	125 0 0
<i>Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—</i>					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		27 0 0	27 0 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	30 7 0	32 0 0	21 8 0
		Black	26 8 0	28 0 0	19 6 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	27 3 0	26 7 0	17 10 0
		Yellow	28 10 0	27 15 0	19 1 9
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	37 7 6	38 15 0	26 1 3
	Madras	Coromandel	37 3 0	37 3 0	26 0 6
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22 5 0	24 4 0	21 5 0
		Small	20 14 0	22 12 0	19 13 6
	Kanpur	Bold	23 0 0	24 8 0	22 8 0
		Small	21 0 0	22 8 0	20 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	20 15 0	23 8 0	24 4 0
	Madras	Salem	19 15 0	21 0 0	27 14 9
	Jadoherla (Hyd. Dn.)		17 14 0	19 12 0	21 12 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	31 10 0	36 2 0	35 8 9
		Black	29 10 0	33 1 0	33 0 3
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	13 6 6	14 2 0	11 15 0
	Abohar	Desi	14 12 0	13 11 0	12 12 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		71 0 0	71 0 0	50 0 0
	Bombay	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	54 6 5
	Kanpur		63 8 0	69 0 0	47 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		82 4 8	85 9 0	53 10 3
	Madras		74 14 0	78 11 0	51 13 6
Linseed Oil	Bombay		48 1 0	55 2 0	47 12 0
	Kanpur		46 0 0	51 0 0	49 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		47 12 0	52 8 4	55 13 5
	Kanpur		47 0 0	50 0 0	52 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		75 11 0	79 0 0	68 4 9
	Bombay		79 5 6	84 7 6	60 12 6
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 10 0	8 14 0	8 2 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 14 0	8 4 0	7 4 0
	Bombay		8 13 0	9 8 8	7 6 6
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American	731 0 0	791 0 0	810 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila (new)	750 0 0	835 0 0	750 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	272 9 0	254 13 0	216 0 0
		Joria Yellow fine	250 14 0	N.Q.	164 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian	170 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0
		Mill Firsts	155 0 0	155 0 0	N.Q.
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	30 8 0	29 0 0	30 8 0
		Pakistan			
		District Middles	33 8 0	30 0 0	38 0 0

TABLE No. 9—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India.			
		Medium	1 8-6	1 8-6	1 4 0
		Downs Dust Export			
		Clean black pekoe	1 13 0	1 12 6	1 7 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	219 0 0	222 0 0	213 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	253 0 0	260 0 0	223 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	225 0 0	225 0 0	312 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	213 0 0	213 0 0	No Stock
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	50 0 0	52 0 0	22 8 0
	Cochin	Bulb	18 5 6 (a)	18 5 6	20 3 3
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	100 0 0	115 0 0	48 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	296 1 0	369 14 9	426 2 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	53 4 0 (a)	58 12 5	67 15 3
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	N. Q.	529 0 0	939 6 3
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop Grade 4	1 12 0	2 9 6	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	16 10 8	10 6 6	8 5 4
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	6 0 0	16 6 0	10 0 0
Areca nuts	Madras	Singapore	N.R.	131 10 0	88 14 0
	Mangalore	Supari new	N.R.	154 4 6	88 2 7
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	15 8 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
<i>Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Sindri		290 0 0	290 0 0	380 0 0
2. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Bombay	Madras (Imported)	310 0 0	310 0 0	N. Q.
3. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	356 0 0
4. (Triple). Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	440 0 0
5. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N. Q.
6. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N. Q.

(a) N.Q.—Not quoted.

(b) Desi Nainital.

(a) Relates to previous week ended 22-8-53

N. R.—Not Reported.

9.1.—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay	Overseas	20 6 8	1-5-53
	Kanpur*	Dara	18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0†	31-8-52
	Madras†		18 3 2†	25-4-53
	Amritsar	White tota and Kani	11 2 0	1-4-53
	Kanpur*	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	Aman	16 12 0	11-8-52
Barley	Kanpur		14 3 0	2-5-53

* Control relaxed in U.P. on 1-7-52.
† Control relaxed in Madras on 15-8-52.
† Fair price shop rate.
(R) Retail

TABLE NO. 10
Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets
PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur	Dara	29-8-53	13 5 0	19 2 9
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	29-8-53	22 8 0	32 6 0
	Mymensingh	Course	29-8-53	25 0 0	36 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		29-8-53	16 8 0	23 12 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	28-8-53	56 0 0	768 0 0*
		Sind N.T.	28-8-53	68 0 0	933 0 0*
		Sawgin			
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sind N.T.	20-8-53	7 12 0	11 2 9
		Popta	29-8-53	9 4 0	13 5 3
	Lyallpur	American	29-7-53	146 0 0	210 0 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	29-8-53	19 0 0	27 6 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom			133 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.
† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10.1—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter Cash (May)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-8-53	187½ cents	12 3 9
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-8-53	184½ cents	12 0 9
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-8-53	264½ cents	17 4 9
					27-8-53	241 cents	15 12 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-8-53	202½ cents	13 5 4@
	U. K.	London	Australian (o.i.f. in bulk) Sept. Oct. ship-ment				
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash (May)	Ten. Bushel. (56 lb.)	28-8-53	£31 10 0	15 7 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg		48 lbs.	27-8-53	166 cents	11 10 0
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan F.A.Q. 3% (shell)	Ton	29-8-53	£57-10-0	28 2 6
Groundnut oil	European ports.		Indian C.&F. bulk 3-5% Chinese C and F Pure Indian. (bulk C.I.F.)	Ton	29-8-53	£142-0-0	69 8 9
Linseed	European ports.			Ton	29-8-53	£50-0-0 (nominal)	24 7 9
Linseed oil	European ports.			Ton	29-8-53	£124-0-0	60 11 0
Castor oil	European ports.		Bombay firsts.	Ton	29-8-53	£152-0-0 (nominal)	74 7 3
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling.	lb.	29-8-53	33.75 cents	1260 0 0†
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	29-8-53	£101-0-0	49 7 6 240 6 0*

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-4-53.
(Canada 2.79 15/16 to 2.80 1/16 dollar as=£1 sterling).

* Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

† Rupees Per candy of 784 lb.

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Aug. '53 (29-8-53)	July '53 (25-7-53)	Aug. '52 (30-8-52)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and Dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona superior	Dozen	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Bananas	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Cashew	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 2 0
	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
Almonds	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 0
Walnuts	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 4 0
	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 1 3
Raisins	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	N.Q.
	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 1 0
	Calcutta		Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	0 6 0	1 12 0	0 6 0
Tomatoes	Calcutta		Seer	2 8 0	3 4 0	2 12 0
	Bombay		Seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
Lady's Fingers	Calcutta		Seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	Bombay		Seer	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflowers	Calcutta		Seer	0 6 0	0 11 0	0 8 0
	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 7 8	0 6 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			Aug. '53 (30-8-53)	July '53 (25-7-53)	Aug. '52 (30-8-52)
Milk	Bombay		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta		1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 8 0	N.Q.	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 9 3
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 13 3
	Calcutta		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta		1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE NO. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				August '53 (29-8-53)	July '53 (25-7-53)	August '52 (30-8-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	NQ	1 13 9	1 14 10
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 11 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 14 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE NO. 14.

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				August '53 (29-8-53)	July '53 (25-7-53)	August '52 (30-8-52)
Milk Cow	Bihar—	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	60 0 0	100 0 0	N.R.
				to	to	
				72 0 0	112 0 0	
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	*250 0 0	225 0 0	300 0 0
				to	to	to
				300 0 0	275 0 0	350 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	250 0 0
						to
						380 0 0
Milk Buffalo	Bihar—	Murrah	Each	207 0 0	225 0 0	265 0 0
				to	to	to
				218 0 0	260 0 0	312 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	N.R.	500 0 0
						to
						750 0 0
Bullocks	Bihar—	Local 8th teething	Each	98 0 0	132 0 0	142 0 0
				to	to	to
				112 0 0	138 0 0	218 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	N.R.	500 0 0
						to
						700 0 0

* Relate to 1st fortnight of August.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE NO. 15.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	4-7-53	11-7-53	18-7-53	25-7-53	July '53	June '53	July '52
Food Articles	406.6	406.0	406.6	406.4	406.4	398.7	367.6
Industrial Raw Materials	478.7	476.8	479.2	487.1	480.5	481.0	435.1
Semi-manufactured Articles	363.7	364.3	366.4	367.0	365.4	363.4	347.2
Manufactured Articles	366.4	366.7	366.1	369.5	366.7	370.1	368.7
Miscellaneous	691.1	689.0	699.3	696.1	693.9	674.5	629.5
All Commodities	406.7	406.6	407.5	409.8	407.5	405.4	383.8

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India (Year ended August 1939)	U.S.A. (1947-49)	Canada (1935-39)	U.K. (1930)	Australia (1948)
1947	297	..	164	..	..
1948	367	104	194	..	..
1949	361	99	199	230	112
1950	401	103	211	262	132
1951	439	115	240	320	161
1952	387	112	226	328	..
June 1952	375	111	226	328	..
1953—May	397	..	..	..	..
June	405	..	..	..	..

Sources.—1. For India, Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
 2. For U.S.A., U.S. Department of Labour Index.
 3. For U.K., Board of Trade Index.
 4. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.
 5. For Australia, Records and Statistics, Supplement to 'the Economist', London.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 17.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or Month	India* (1944)		U.S.A. (1935-39)	Canada (1935-39)
	Surat	Calcutta		
1945	94	104	139	133
1946	119	117	160	140
1947	145	147	194	160
1948	168	144	210	196
1949	155	157	202	203
1950	146	170	204	211
1951	151	176	227	241
1952	136	148	232	..
1952 June	132	143	232	237
1953—May	143	146	..	..
June	148	153	..	..

* Figures for the centres in India are unweighted retail price index numbers.

Sources.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, (of India.

2. For U.S.A., U.S. Department of Labour Index.

3. For U.K., Board of Trade Index.

4. For Canada, Canadian Statistical Review.

5. For Australia, Records & Statistics, Supplements to 'The Economist' London.

N.B.—The base period is mentioned below each country within brackets.

TABLE NO. 18.

Unweighted Retail Prices Index Numbers by Groups at 12 Selected Rural Centres, June

(Base 1944=100)

Centre	Cereals	All articles of food	Clothing	
EASTERN ZONE—				
Bamra (Sambalpur-Orissa)	232	145	215	
Maibang (Cachar-Assam)	176	137	..	
Shankargarh (Allahabad-U.P.)	163	165	122	
Sonaili (Purnea-Bihar)	218	196	199	
NORTHERN ZONE—				
Multapi (Betul-Madhya Pradesh)	139	171	166	
Nana (Jodhpur-Rajasthan)	..	..	..	
Salamatpur (Raisen-Bhopal)	..	..	..	
SOUTHERN ZONE—				
Krishna (Mahboobnagar-Hyderabad)	209	181	134	175
Lakh (Ahmednagar-Bombay)	..	..	..	..
Malur (Kolar-Mysore)	216	172	195	171
Muniguda (Koraput-Orissa)	244	231	160	200
Kudchi (Belgaum-Bombay)	181	186	120	194

TABLE NO. 19.

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	May, 1953	April, 1953	May, 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	455	450	440
Srikakulam	Thettangi	524	519	477
West Godavari	Alamuru	497	497	460
Bellary	Madavaram	424	424	427
South Arcot	Puliyur	448	447	440
	Agaram	437	437	432
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	475	474	460
Mathurai	Erodu	410	412	401
	Gokilapuram	430	433	431
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	436	436	474
Malabar	Koduvalli	588	592	599
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	508	507	466
	Kunnathur	471	472	473

TABLE NO. 20.

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base: August, 1939=100)

Year or Month	Bombay	Kanpur	Nagpur	Madras
1939	100	100	100	100
1940	107	111	110	109
1941	118	123	119	114
1942	150	181	165	136
1943	219	306	299	180
1944	226	314	267	207
1945	244	308	259	228
1946	246	328	285	239
1947	266	378	320	277
1948	288	471	372	315
1949	292	478	377	330
1950	298	434	372	332
1951	314	451	391	341
1952	321	441	380	337
1952—June	322	424	375	337
1953—May	346	441	391	363
June	353	453	393	367

Source.—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	May, 1953.	7	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Dharwar	May, 1953.	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	May, 1953.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	May, 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	May, 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	Oct., 1952.	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
		Nov., 1952.	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
		Dec., 1952.	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowairi	July, 1953.	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	June, 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
		July, 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	June, 1953.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		July, 1953.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

N.A.—Not available

21.1.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

District	Centre	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other agricultural operations
Hissar	Mangli	April, 1953	Man	8	1 14 0	..	1 14 0†	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 14 0	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	April, 1953	Man	8	4 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Ambala	Shahpur	April, 1953	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	April, 1953	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	April, 1953	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 10 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	April, 1953	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
			Woman	8	..	..	1 8 0	1 0 0
			Child	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

† To work for 10 hours.

21.2.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	May, 1953.	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	May, 1953.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 9
Kaira	Ode	May, 1953.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	May, 1953.	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	May, 1953.	8	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	0 12 0

21.2.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	April, 1953.	8 3 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	April, 1953.	8 2 11 0	2 11 0	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	April, 1953.	8 4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	April, 1953.	8 3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	April, 1953.	8 5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	April, 1953.	8 4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	July, 1953.	8 3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	June, 1953.	8 4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		July, 1953.	8 4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	Oct., 1952.	8 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
		Nov., 1952.	8 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
		Dec., 1952.	8 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	June, 1953.	7 3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0
		July, 1953.	7 3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0

@—Rs. 2 11 0 in kind or Rs. 4 0 0 (If employed for construction of house)

TABLE NO. 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for "All-Pakistan"

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Yield (tons)	
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year
				Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Cereals—							
Rice	Fourth	1952-53	5-5-53	22,015	22,482	8,141	7,753
Jowar	Final	1952-53	17-4-53	1,250	1,076	208	199
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	2,021	270	276
Maize	Final	1952-53	2-4-53	970	957	375	396
Wheat	First	1952-53	4-3-53	8,797	10,399	..	..
Barley	Second	1952-53	25-5-53	478	523	..	..
Pulses—							
Gram	First	1952-53	18-4-53	2,236	2,718	..	..
Soyabean	Second	1952-53	1-11-52	733	728	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1951-52	12-2-53	179	179	75	72
Oilseeds—							
Sesamum	Final	1952-53	21-5-53	206	198	36	35
Rape and Mustard	Second	1952-53	9-5-53	1,569	1,548	..	..
Linseed	Second	1952-53	2-4-53	69	68	..	..
Fibres—							
Cotton	Fourth	1952-53	22-4-53	3,430	3,244	1,468†	1,376†
Jute	Supplementary	1952-53	8-4-53	1,907	1,779	6,823*	6,331*
Tees	Final	1952-53	27-10-52	83	82	54,000†	53,000†

* In bales of 400 lbs. each. † In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

† In lbs.

Source : Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE NO. 23
Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton Pressed, in INDIA for the month of June, 1953 (from 30th May 1953 to 26th June, 1953) and for the period from 1st September 1952 upto the last Friday (i.e., 26th June, 1953) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
	During the month of June, 1953 (From 30-5-53 to 26-6-1953)	During the corresponding period last year	Since 1st September 1952	During the corresponding period last year	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ASSAM†					
Cotton lint	..	2,944	3,478	5,010	5,112
Cotton waste	..	..	..	1,437	1,608
BOMBAY					
1. Gujarat	..	7,044	3,663	520,405	308,618
2. North Deccan	..	..	502	137,260	136,502
3. East Deccan	..	4,319	10,046	50,550	63,736
4. West Deccan & Southern Mahratta Country	..	11,064	40,260	105,066	123,329
TOTAL BOMBAY (A)					
Cotton lint	..	22,427	54,471	8,13,281	632,185
Cotton waste	..	4,139	5,533†	54,979	48,505†
(A) Excludes the Konkan and the Port Block (Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay) where Cotton Pressed is mainly repressed cotton or Cotton waste. The figures for this Block are as under :—					
Cotton lint	..	4,483	6,025	77,282	62,966
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..
MADHYA PRADESH					
1. Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Damoh.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	..	14,206	10,049
3. Nimar	..	..	..	46,360	56,178
4. Nagpur	..	564	12,027	92,681	120,146

Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MADHYA PRADESH— <i>contd.</i>						
5. Satpura	.	..	..	1,544	1,707	Chhindwara, Batul, Mandla and Seoni.
6. Chattisgarh	.	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.
7. Berar	.	3,303	78,944	530,186	767,153	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal.
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH						
Cotton lint	.	3,867	90,971	684,077	955,233	
Cotton waste	.	340	567	4,244	3,066	
MADRAS*						
Cotton lint	.	20,645	28,804	170,241 (a)	157,407	
Cotton waste	.	3,478	3,387	42,500 (b)	32,003	The whole Stato.
PUNJAB						
1. Ambala	.	107	1,514	45,393	44,547	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala
2. Jullundur	.	..	496	17,695	19,018	Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
3. Amritsar	.	141	361	26,905	18,866	Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Kangra.
4. Ferozepore	.	..	1,626	150,130	145,359	Ferozepore.
TOTAL PUNJAB						
Cotton lint	.	248	3,997	240,123	227,790	
Cotton waste	.	25	10	101	72	
UTTAR PRADESH						
1. Upper Doab	.	..	..	811	177	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	.	..	..	1,740	730	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
2. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand	.	..	..	34	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.

* For details by varieties in this State see Statement II.

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
4. Rohilkhand	.	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaan, Bijnor, Pillibhit, Nainital, Akmora and Garhwal.
5. Rest of the State	.	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh.
TOTAL U. P.						
Cotton lint	.	..	..	2,585	907	
Cotton waste	.	484	1,113†	7,126	9,213†	
WEST BENGAL						
Cotton lint	.	994	1,553	7,868	5,430	
Cotton waste	.	759	198	7,924	1,209	The whole State.
HYDERABAD†						
Cotton lint	.	2,713	19,612	272,458	431,477	
Cotton waste	.	..	..	1,429	..	The whole State.
MADHYA BHARAT						
Cotton lint	.	\$	..	143,964	83,621	
Cotton waste	.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
MYSORE†						
Cotton lint	.	1,476	2,565	8,116	12,861	
Cotton waste	.	43	250	2,325	1,575	The whole State.
PEPS UNION						
Cotton lint	.	\$	13,792†	144,517	218,555†	
Cotton waste	.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
RAJASTHAN						
Cotton lint	.	596†	2,231†	111,812	79,119	
Cotton waste	.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
SAURASHTRA						
Cotton lint	.	18,025	11,076	159,687	87,947	
Cotton waste	.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
AJMER						
Cotton lint	.	66	195†	15,199	7,596†	
Cotton waste	.	..	327†	2,652	2,533†	The whole State.

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
BHOPAL						
Cotton lint	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cotton waste	.	.	.	.	.	.
				13,494	6,239	The whole State.
KUTCH†						
Cotton lint	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cotton waste	.	.	.	.	.	.
		808	554	6,9	1,034	The whole State.

NOTE.—There are no Cotton Pressing Factories in Bihar, Orissa, Travancore Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Bilaspur Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

† Data taken from weekly returns.

‡ Data taken from last year's returns.

§ Data not yet received.

|| Revised.

(a) Includes 11,195 bales not reported before.

(b) Includes 43 bales not reported before.

II—COTTON PRESSED IN MADRAS

For the Month of June, 1953

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

Variety of Cotton	Number of bales pressed			
	During the month of June 1953	During the Corresponding month last year	Since 1st February 1953	During the corresponding period last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tinnevellies	1,596	2,798	4,595	11,145
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppan	..	..	..	..
Cambodias	5,693	7,448	23,796 (a)	27,379
Uganda	1,622	323	8,190 (b)	2,728
Karunganni	1,675	2,341	12,840 (c)	6 017
Northerns	2,523	1,581	9,499 (d)	4,677
Westerns	5,181	13,574	47,348 (e)	45,925
Mungari	..	..	370	..
Coconada	2,355	739	9,851 (f)	2,522
TOTAL				
Cotton lint	20,645	28,804	116,469 (g)	100,793
Cotton waste	3,478	3,387	17,068 (h)	14,468

(a) Included 1,089 bales not reported before.

(b) Included 354 bales not reported before.

(c) Included 668 bales not reported before.

(d) Included 981 bales not reported before.

(e) Included 7,296 bales not reported before.

(f) Included 807 bales not reported before.

(g) Included 11,195 bales not reported before.

(h) Included 43 bales not reported before.

23-1. Important Forest Statistics, 1949-50 (Revised)

(The forest statistics for 1949-50, published in the January, 1953 issue of the Journal, have been revised in the light of the latest data received from the States. The table below gives the revised data for the year 1949-50).

	(Sq. Miles)
1. Geographical Area of India	1,266,890
2. Forest area in the country	265,932
2-1 By Ownership	
(i) Forest Deptts. & Civil Authorities	205,272
(ii) Corporate Bodies	850
(iii) Private Individuals	59,810
2-2 By Types of Forests (a).	
(i) Merchantable	155,136
(ii) Inaccessible	54,353
(a) Excludes 56,443 sq. miles for which details are not available.	
2-3 By Legal Status (b)	
(i) Reserved	123,665
(ii) Protected	37,944
(iii) Unclassed.	87,371
(b) Excludes 16,952 sq. miles for which details are not available.	
2-4 By Composition (c)	
(i) Conifers	13,983
(ii) Sal	40,932
(iii) Teak	16,874
(iv) Miscellaneous	147,898
(c) Excludes 46,245 sq. miles for which details are not available.	

3. Outturn of Major Forest Produce.

	Quantity ('000 C.ft.)	Value ('000 Rs.)
(i) Timber	85,208	11,10,45
(ii) Roundwood	22,822	1,00,38
(iii) Pulpwood	95	(d)
(iv) Firewood	372,048	3,21,45
(v) Charcoal	28,571	13,98
Total	534,528(e)	17,16,48(f)

(d) Included under "Timber"

(e) Includes 25,784 thousand Cu. feet for which details are not available.

(f) Includes 1,70,22 thousand Rupees for which details are not available.

4. Outturn of Minor Forest Produce.

	Value ('000 Rupees)
(i) Animal Products	1,29
(ii) Bamboos and Canes	1,00,37
(iii) Drugs	5,02
(iv) Spices	37
(v) Fibre and Flosses	45
(vi) Fodder and Grazing	1,50,94
(vii) Grass other than fodder	28,82
(viii) Gums and Resins	32,72
(ix) Lac	56,00
(x) Rubber & Latex	5,67
(xi) Incense & perfume wood	6,50
(xii) Tanstuffs and Dyestuffs	19,16
(xiii) Vegetable oils and oilseeds	1,20
(xiv) Other sorts of Minor Forest Produce	1,59,41

23-2 Imports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	1952-53 (April to March)	1951-52 (April to March)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Deal and pine wood	Cubic tons	1,835	1,899
2.	Jarrah wood	Cubic tons	..	1,129
3.	Teak wood	Cubic tons	17,346	44,881
4.	Fire wood	Tons	16,250	9,422
5.	Sandal wood	Tons	..	..
6.	Sleepers of wood for Railways*	Tons	..	..
7.	Logs and timber for match-making	Cubic tons	..	..
8.	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	6,631	12,148
9.	Plywood and other laminated wood†	Tons	4	7
10.	Manufactures of wood‡	Value ('000 Rs.)	3,501	4,615
11.	Tea chests of wood	No. of sets	1,037,807	2,582,062
12.	Paper and paste board	Cwts.	2,129,194	1,825,457
13.	Pulp of wood	Cwts.	159,027	105,339

* Sleepers of Jarrah and other wood are included in "Sleepers of wood for Railways."

† Excluding veneers for match boxes and plywood for tea chests.

‡ Excluding furniture, cabinet ware and laminated wood.

Source :—Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23-3.—Exports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	1952-53 (April to March)	1951-52 (April to March)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Fire wood	Tons	..	..
2.	Hard wood (other than teak)	Cubic tons	2,713	10,017
3.	Sandal wood	Tons	912	607
4.	Teak Keys	Tons	..	..
5.	Teak wood	Cubic tons	1,231	10,017
6.	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	19,327	9,904
7.	Manufactures of wood*	Value ('000 Rs.)	1,045	407
8.	Paper and Paste board	Cwts.	34,033	65,125
9.	Paper-making materials	Cwts.	110,858	321,771

* Excluding furniture and cabinet ware.

Source.—Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No. Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line As Printed	As desired
1	VIII	4 July, 1953	249	..	..	37 notified	not paid
2	VIII	4 July, 1953	283	..	..	39 1248	1948
3	VIII	4 July, 1953	278	2	5	20 6068†	6068††
4	VIII	4 July, 1953	280	4	5	36 225	228
5	VIII	4 July, 1953	282	4-1	6	13 615	605
6	VIII	4 July, 1953	283	4-2	1	33 Punjab	Punjab†
7	VIII	4 July, 1953	284	4-2	5	9 (b)	1
8	VIII	4 July, 1953	284	4-2	1	16 P.E.P.S. Union	P.E.P.S. Union†
9	VIII	4 July, 1953	285	4-3	3	20-22 Corresponding Estimate.	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate
10	VIII	4 July, 1953	285	4-3	6	20-22 Corresponding Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate
11	VIII	4 July, 1953	305	22	4	19 11-1-52	1-11-52
12	VIII	4 July, 1953	305	22	10	23 (+) 6-6	(+) 8-6
13	VIII	4 July, 1953	306	23	7	24 149,317	249,317
14	VIII	4 July, 1953	306	23	9	24 261,092	261,052
15	VIII	4 July, 1953	306	23	5	28 9-979	9,919
16	VIII	4 July, 1953	306	23	8	28 23,303	32,303
17	VIII	4 July, 1953	307	23	6	6 24,488	26,488
18	VIII	4 July, 1953	307	23	5	16 271	171
19	VIII	4 July, 1953	307	23	7	18 40,146	40,145
20	VIII	4 July, 1953	307	23	2	25 9,065	8,065
21	VIII	4 July, 1953	307	23	2	28 15,355	75,355
22	VIII	4 July, 1953	308	23	7	21 263,538	263,358
23	VIII	4 July, 1953	308	23	1	26 Mysore	Mysore
24	VIII	4 July, 1953	308	23	1	20 Hyderabad	Hyderabad
25	VIII	4 July, 1953	309	23	3	7 6,032	8,032
26	VIII	4 July, 1953	309	23	4	10 1,819	1,820
27	VIII	4 July, 1953	309	23	7	10 5,404	5,404
28	VIII	4 July, 1953	309	23	9	10 7,054	7,054
29	VIII	4 July, 1953	309	23	7	11 622	622
30	VIII	4 July, 1953	309	23	9	11 1,416	1,416
31	VIII	4 July, 1953	309	23	..	20 † Data taken from last year's return.	..
32	VIII	4 July, 1953	309	23	..	21 ¶ Data not yet available.	(a) Data not yet available.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BULLETIN

This monthly publication, issued by the Department of Research and Statistics of the Reserve Bank of India, contains a monthly review of business and financial conditions, articles on economic problems, notes on current topics, summaries of important official reports, legislation relating to finance and banking, and a section on current statistics in summary form. (Annual subscription : Rs. 18 inland, and abroad Rs. 30 or s. 45 or \$6·5 ; single copy : Rs. 2 inland and abroad Rs. 3 or s. 5 or 75 cents).

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I.—GENERAL SUMMARY

Since the commencement of the current rainfall season on the 1st June, 1953, the rainfall upto the 23rd September, 1953 was in excess of the normal in parts of Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (including Pepsu and Delhi), Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan and Deccan (Desh) and deficient in east Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. Elsewhere it was normal.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the flood-affected areas of Assam, north Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madras. In parts of Bombay, Madras and Mysore the crops were affected due to inadequate soil moisture. Standing crops were attacked by insects and pests in parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

The outstanding event of the month was the announcement by the Government of India on the 23rd September, 1953 of their sugar policy for 1953-54. The salient features of this policy are :—

(a) The minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in the 1953-54 season will be Rs. 1-7-0 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1-5-0 per maund for deliveries at rail centres as against Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-3-0 per maund respectively in 1952-53.

(b) In order to keep the fair price of sugar at previous year's level of Rs. 27-0-0 per maund the Government have decided to discontinue the special additional excise duty of Re. 1-0-0 per maund of sugar which they imposed last year.

(c) No statutory control will be exercised on the price or distribution of sugar but releases of stocks from factories will be controlled by Government in 1953-54 season in the same manner as was done in 1952-53 season.

(d) **No control will be exercised by Government on the movement or prices of gur and khandari.**

The Government of India have also decided that the minimum price for cane in the 1954-55 season will be the same as in 1953-54.

Total imports of crystal sugar during September 1953 amounted to 29.4 thousand tons.

In order to distribute imported sugar to the consumers at a reasonable price the Government was of the view that the major portion of the imported sugar should be sold through the agencies of the State Governments. In case the State Governments are not able to take over the entire quantity for controlled distribution, the balance should be sold to co-operative societies and merchants, first preference being given to the former.

The prices of sugar in the South Indian market remained steady in the earlier part of the month but turned easier subsequently with the release of a further quantity of sugar in the open market and the arrival of foreign sugar in Madras and Bombay ports. At Madras, there was an increase in the price from Rs. 34-14-0 to Rs. 36-3-0 per maund in the beginning of the month due to heavy demand for the festive season but the price came down to Rs. 32-14-0 towards the close of the month specially as a result of the availability of imported sugar in the market.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during September, 1953 were almost negligible.

Gur markets generally remained quiet during September, 1953 except in Madras, where price rose from Rs. 23-1-0 on the 5th September to Rs. 26-5-0 per maund on the 26th September, 1953.

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The all-India first estimate of the groundnut crop puts the area at 6,822 thousand acres as against the adjusted first estimate of 6,119 thousand acres for 1952-53.

The condition of the standing groundnut crop was reported to be generally satisfactory, except in some parts of Bombay, Madras and Mysore where the crop needed more moisture in the soil. Harvesting of the crop had commenced in certain parts of Madras State.

Arrivals of groundnuts in the Bombay market during August, 1953 were appreciably lower at 2,654 tons as against 8,737 tons arrived during the corresponding month of last year.

During the earlier part of the month of September 1953, the groundnut section of the Bombay market exhibited a firm undertone. Subsequently the market turned easy mainly on account of increasing movement of groundnuts, better crop prospects and discouraging overseas advices. The bearish sentiment created among operators by larger arrivals of sesamum seed also contributed to the weakness in the groundnut market. Thus, the Bombay market opened at Rs. 37-8-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 35-8-0 per maund. At Madras also the trend was more or less similar.

The groundnut oil section moved in sympathy with the seeds section. The prices of groundnut oil at Bombay rose gradually from Rs. 81-9-0 per maund to Rs. 86-11-0 per maund but receded sharply towards the close of the month under review.

Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the three months ending June, 1953 amounted to 3,885 and 1,473 tons as against 6,499 and 27,891 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1953-54 linseed crop was in progress in the States of Bombay, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and the non-flooded areas of Uttar Pradesh. Sowing of the crop had commenced in certain parts of Bombay State.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during August, 1953 were lower at 364 tons as against 650 tons during August, 1952.

Linseed section of the Bombay market ruled easy during the month of September 1953, mainly due to the absence of demand for Indian linseed oil from foreign countries. This sentiment was further aided by fall in the prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil during the second fortnight of the month. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 17-7-0 and Rs. 16-6-0 per maund compared to Rs. 22-1-0 and Rs. 20-15-0 per maund respectively prevailing at the commencement of the month. The oil section of the market also moved in sympathy with the seeds section and the closing price was Rs. 39-11-0 per maund compared to the opening quotation of Rs. 49-4-0 per maund.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of June, 1952 and 1953. Total exports of linseed oil during the three months ending June, 1953 aggregated 46,877 tons as against 213,916 tons in the comparable period of last year.

Sowings of the current castor crop were reported to have been completed in most of the producing areas. Harvesting of the crop had also commenced in certain parts of Bombay, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh States.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during August, 1953 were appreciably lower at 1,032 tons as against 3,472 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Unlike other sections of the oilseeds market at Bombay, the castorseed section generally ruled firm during September, 1953 mainly due to speculative activity in the market. Thus, the market closed for the month at Rs. 25-11-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 20-15-0 per

maund. The price of castor oil at Bombay which was ruling at Rs. 47-12-0 on 5th September improved to Rs. 48-7-9 per maund on 26th September, 1953.

There were no exports of castorseed during June, 1953 while 35 tons were exported during June, 1952.

Total exports of castor oil during the quarter ending June, 1953 amounted to 13,284 tons as against 8,669 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

According to the trade estimate, production of cotton in India during 1952-53 season is finally placed at 36.65 lakh bales as compared to the corresponding estimate of 38.93 lakh bales for 1951-52 season.

The progress of the 1953-54 cotton crop was satisfactory except in the southern part of the country where the sowings were held up due to lack of rains.

The official all-India first estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop puts the area at 11.7 million acres as against the adjusted first estimate of 10.8 million acres for 1952-53.

A trade source puts the production of cotton in 1953-54 at 41 lakh bales, if present favourable weather conditions continue throughout the season.

On the basis of the latest reports, the International Cotton Advisory Committee apprehend that there will be a significant decline in free world cotton production during 1953-54 as compared to the last two seasons.

Important developments relating to cotton in India during the month of September, 1953 are summarised below :

- (i) The validity period of licences issued for the export of short staple cotton of 1952-53 cotton has further been extended upto the end of October, 1953.
- (ii) Export quota for Deshi cotton from 1953-54 crop has been announced.
- (iii) Permission for future trading in cotton of 1953-54 crop has been given for May, 1954 delivery also in addition to February delivery announced earlier.

Imports of raw cotton into India during September, 1952 to June, 1953 aggregated 558 thousand bales as against 1,145 thousand bales during the corresponding period of 1951-52 cotton season.

Total exports of raw cotton from India during September, 1952 to June, 1953 amounted to 301 thousand bales as against 101 thousand bales in the comparable period of last season.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during June, 1953 amounted to 3.74 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.32 lakh bales in the corresponding month of last year.

The prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) market showed generally an easier tendency during September 1953 while prices at Sholapur (Bombay) market ruled steady.

The price of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) market generally ruled steady during the month under review. Thus, the price of Cambodia variety cotton lint at Tirupur in Madras which was quoted at Rs. 350- to 982- on 5th September, sagged to Rs. 793 to 982 per candy on the 26th September, 1953.

During September, 1953 the price of 15/16" Middling variety of kapas at New York fluctuated between 33.75 and 33.53 cents per lb.

During May, 1953 Indian mills produced 124,364,000 lbs. yarn and 421,894,000 yards cloth as against 116,501,000 lbs. yarn and 391,032,000 yards cloth in the corresponding month of last year.

The all-India first estimate of jute for the 1953-54 season puts the area at 12.69 lakh acres as against the corresponding figure of 17.57 lakh acres for the 1952-53 season. The decline in area was due partly to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time and partly to low jute prices.

The all-India first estimate of Mesta for 1953-54 puts the area at 1.43 lakh acres as against the corresponding figure of 1.79 lakh acres for 1952-53.

The total quantity of raw jute imported from Pakistan during July and August, 1953 amounted to 3.81 lakh bales as against 0.80 lakh bales in the corresponding months of last year. Arrivals of raw-jute at Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during August, 1953 aggregated 2.67 lakh bales as against 2.56 lakh bales during August, 1952.

Total consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I. J. M. A. during the period July-August, 1953 amounted to 8.29 lakh bales as against 8.99 lakh bales in the comparable period of last year.

The Calcutta raw jute market was dull and featureless and prices continued to recede upto the third week of September, 1953 mainly due to the absence of buyers and demand from mills. Thus, the prices of Assam and Northern variety jute at Calcutta which were quoted at Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 28-0-0 on 29th August sagged to Rs. 25-0-0 and 25-8-0 per maund respectively on the 19th September, 1953.

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market showed a declining tendency upto the second week of the month under review, mainly in sympathy with loose jute prices. During the third week, however, prices remained more or less steady at the new levels. Thus the prices of Mill Firsts and Lightnings at Calcutta which were ruling at Rs. 170-0-0 and Rs. 155-0-0 on 29th August declined to Rs. 155-0-0 and Rs. 140-0-0 per bale on 12th September, 1953, and continued to rule at that level in the subsequent week.

During July and August, 1953 Indian mills produced 146,900 tons of jute goods as against 158,100 tons during the comparable period of last year.

Prices of jute goods during September, 1953 generally continued to rule easy. During the third week of the month, however, prices moved up on account of shortage of stocks and fresh purchase enquiries. Thus, the price of hessian 40" x 10 oz. which was quoted at Rs. 42-2-0 (Per 100 yards) on 5th September and had sagged to Rs. 41-11-0 in subsequent week improved to Rs. 43-7-0 on 26th September, 1953.

In accordance with their policy of keeping under constant review all export duties, the Government of India examined the effect of duties on hessians and reduced them from Rs. 275 per ton to Rs. 120 per ton with effect from the 15th September, 1953.

II.—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Since the Commencement of the current rainfall season on the 1st June, 1953 the rainfall upto the 23rd September, 1953 was in excess of the normal in parts of Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (including Pepsu and Delhi) Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan and Deccan (Desh), deficient in east Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. Elsewhere it was normal.

In different parts of the country preparation of land for rabi sowings, weeding and interculturing of kharif crops, transplantation of paddy, sowings of rabi crops, picking of cotton and harvesting of jute, paddy and other kharif crops were main agricultural operations carried out during the month of September, 1953. These operations were, however, hampered in parts of Assam, north Bihar and east Uttar Pradesh due to excessive rainfall and consequent floods.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the flood-affected areas of Assam, north Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madras. In parts of Bombay, Madras and Mysore the crops were affected due to inadequate soil moisture. Standing crops were attacked by insects and pests in parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III.—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) Sugar

The outstanding event of the month was the announcement by the Government of India on the 23rd September, 1953 of their sugar policy for 1953-54. The salient features of this policy are :—

(a) The minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in the 1953-54 season will be Rs. 1-7-0 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1-5-0 per maund for deliveries at rail centres as against Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-3-0 per maund respectively in 1952-53.

(b) As a result of the increase in minimum price of cane by 2 annas per maund, there should normally be an increase of Rs. 1-4-0 per maund in sugar price. In order to keep the fair price of sugar at previous year's level of Rs. 27- per maund the Government have decided to discontinue the special additional excise duty of Re. 1- per maund of sugar which they imposed last year for meeting the loss involved in reducing the price of the previous year's carryover controlled stocks. (The sugar mills have agreed to forego the remaining 4 annas per maund from their margin of profit.)

(c) No statutory control will be exercised on the price of distribution of sugar but releases of stocks from factories will be controlled by Government in 1953-54 season in the same manner as was done in 1952-53 season. Approximately 25 % of the year's production will, however, be treated as reserve stock from which government will make releases at controlled prices, if the market price of sugar rises unduly high.

(d) No control will be exercised by Government on the movement or prices of gur and khandsari.

2. The Government of India have also decided that the minimum price for cane in the 1954-55 season will be the same as in 1953-54. This practice of fixing minimum price for cane one year in advance has been adopted by the Government for the first time in order to meet the long standing demand of cane growers and also to facilitate planning of cane production with previous knowledge of the minimum price.

3. The first instalment of the projected import of 1.5 lakh tons of sugar for 1953 arrived during September 1953. Total imports during this month amounted to 29.4 thousand tons of which the shares of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were 6.0, 12.1 and 11.3 thousand tons respectively.

4. In order to distribute imported sugar to the consumers at a reasonable price the Government was of the view that the major portion of the imported sugar should be sold through the agencies of the State Governments. In case the State Governments are not able to take over the entire quantity for controlled distribution, the balance should be sold to co-operative societies and merchants, first preference being given to the former. Bombay and Madras Governments have, however, not agreed to take any quantity for distribution and tenders have been invited by the Regional Director (Food) from the Co-operative Societies and merchants. The West Bengal Government have made arrangements with the local sugar merchants association who have formed into a company known as Sugar Distributors Ltd., for handling storage and retail sale of imported and indigenous sugar at a fixed price of 12 annas 6 pies per seer. The Travancore-Cochin Government have also agreed to take over the

entire quantity of imported sugar for controlled distribution. The prices of imported sugar have been fixed at Rs. 30-0-0 per maund ex-docks for Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Bhavnagar and Rs. 29-14-0 per maund for Calcutta.

The prices of sugar in the South Indian markets remained steady in the earlier part of the month but turned easier subsequently with the release of a further quantity of sugar in the open market and the arrival of foreign sugar in Madras and Bombay ports. At Madras, there was an increase in the price from Rs. 34-14-0 to Rs. 36-3-0 per maund in the beginning of the month due to heavy demand for the festive season but the price came down to Rs. 32-14-0 towards the close of the month specially as a result of the availability of imported sugar in the market. In the North Indian markets like Hapur, Kanpur, Patna, Jullundur, the prices of sugar remained more or less steady. At Calcutta, however, prices came down due to arrival of imported sugar. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar in some important markets during September, 1953.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53	26-9-53
Hapur	31 2 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Kanpur	N.R.	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.
Jullundur	30 12 0	30 12 0	N.R.	30 12 0
Calcutta	31 8 0	30 0 0	30 5 0	30 5 0
Nagpur	33 0 0	33 0 0	32 6 0	32 0 0
Madras	36 3 0	35 15 0	33 7 0	32 14 0
Bombay	N.R.	34 8 9	34 11 6	34 3 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	31 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during September, 1953 were almost negligible. Total stocks of gur at that market on 21st September, 1953 stood at 1,000 maunds. Thereafter the stocks were totally exhausted.

Gur market generally remained quiet during September 1953 except in Madras, where the price rose from Rs. 23-1-0 on the 5th September, 1953 to Rs. 26-5-0 on the 26th September, 1953. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during September, 1953 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53	26-9-53
Hapur	20 0 0	19 8 0	19 8 0	20 0 0
Kanpur	21 8 0	21 0 0	20 12 0	19 0 0
Calcutta	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0
Madras	23 1 0	23 1 0	23 1 0	26 5 0
Bombay	24 0 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0
Patna	22 0 0	22 0 0	N.R.	22 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(ii) GROUNDNUT

The all-India first estimate of the 1953 54 groundnut crop puts the area at 6,822 thousand acres as against the adjusted first estimate of 6,119 thousand acres for 1952-53, there being an increase of 11.5 per cent.

The condition of the standing groundnut crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Bombay, Madras and Mysore where the crop needed more moisture in the soil. Harvesting of the crop had commenced in certain parts of Madras State.

Arrivals of groundnuts in the Bombay market during August, 1953 were appreciably lower at 2,654 tons as against 8,737 tons arrived during the corresponding month of last year.

During the earlier part of the month of September 1953, the groundnut section of the Bombay market exhibited a firm undertone. Subsequently the market turned easy mainly on account of increasing movements of groundnuts, better crop prospects and discouraging overseas advices. The bearish sentiment created among operators by larger arrivals of sesamum seed also contributed to the weakness in the groundnut market. Thus, the Bombay market opened at Rs. 37 8-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 35-8-0 per maund. At Madras also the trend was more or less similar.

The groundnut oil section moved in sympathy with the seeds section. The prices of groundnut oil at Bombay rose gradually from Rs. 81-9-0 per maund to Rs. 86-11-0 per maund but receded sharply towards the close of the month under review. At Madras, the prices of groundnut oil registered a heavy decline of Rs. 11-8-0 per maund during the month.

The table below shows the weekly prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras markets.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53	26-9-53
Groundnut Kernels—				
Bombay (Bold)	37 8 0	38 15 0	37 7 0	35 8 0
Madras (Coromandel)	37 15 0	37 15 0	34 2 0	28 11 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	81 9 0	86 11 0	80 13 0	71 4 0
Madras	74 1 0	74 1 0	72 7 0	62 9 0

Exports of groundnut kernels during June, 1953 aggregated 170 tons and those of groundnut oil 40 tons. The corresponding figures for June 1952 were 1,167 tons and 9,337 tons. The tables below show the exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destinations :

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

(Tons)

Destination	Month of June		Three months, April to June	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	..	45	250	1,044
Norway	125	..	820	..
Netherlands	1,042	77	1,920	1,006
Canada	..	..	2,968	1,007
Other countries	..	48	523	768
Total	1,167	170	6,499	3,885

NEEDS ESTIMATES

Exports of Groundnut Oil

Destination	(Gallons)			
	Month of June		Three months, April to June	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	141,600	..	479,141	..
Germany (West)	143,160	..	440,112	..
Netherlands	698,460	..	1,465,495	192,438
Belgium	103,104	..	392,192	96,000
Italy	234,272	..	1,311,306	..
Barma	460,428	..	1,028,953	16,800
Mauritius & D. p. ndencies	..	..	130,368	..
Other countries	352,821	9,576	1,306,583	108,534
Total (Gals)	2,243,845	9,576	6,560,150	353,772
(Tons)	9,337	40	27,891	1,473

(iii) LINSEED

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1953-54 linseed crop was in progress in the States of Bombay, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and the non-flooded areas of Uttar Pradesh. Sowing of the crop had also commenced in certain parts of Bombay State.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during August, 1953 were lower at 364 tons as against 650 tons during August 1952.

Linseed section of the Bombay market ruled easy during September, 1953, mainly due to the absence of demand for Indian linseed oil from foreign countries. This sentiment was further aided by fall in the prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil during the second fortnight of the month. Thus, Brown Bold and Brown Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 17-7-0 and Rs. 16-6-0 per maund respectively compared to Rs. 22-1-0 and Rs. 20-15-0 per maund prevailing at the commencement of the month. The oil section of the market also moved in sympathy with the seeds section and the closing price was Rs. 39-11-0 per maund as compared to the opening quotation of Rs. 49-4-0 per maund. At Calcutta also the linseed market ruled easy. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53	26-9-53
Linseed				
Bombay (Bold)	22 1 0	21 11 0	20 6 0	17 7 0
Bombay (Small)	20 15 0	20 0 0	18 15 0	16 6 0
Calcutta (Small)	21 6 0	21 0 0	20 8 0	18 8 0
Kanpur (Bold)	22 8 0	22 0 0	21 8 0	18 8 0
Kanpur (Small)	21 0 0	20 8 0	20 0 0	17 4 0
Linseed Oil				
Bombay	49 4 0	48 8 0	45 9 0	39 11 0
Kanpur	46 0 0	45 8 0	42 8 0	42 0 0

There were no exports of linseed during the months of June 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed-oil during June 1953 were of the order of 705 tons as against 4,039 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the exports of linseed oil according to destination :—

Exports of Linseed Oil

Destination	(Gallons)			
	Month of June		Three months, April to June	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	93,401	..	537,945	45,021
Pakistan (West)	4,344	..	20,258	38,979
Pakistan (East)	1,766	..	9,349	..
Finland	..	..	153,280	..
Germany (West)	145,320	..	160,860	..
Netherlands	485,925	..	707,174	..
Italy	155,760	..	391,480	..
Australia	42,314	124,444	177,256	364,301
New Zealand	..	12,444	117,264	37,644
Japan	..	..	4,978	..
Other countries	44,827	48,739	300,707	91,503
Total	973,658	185,627	2,580,551	557,488
	(Gals)			
	4,039	705	2,13,916	46,877
	(Tons)			

(iv) CASTORSEED

Sowings of the current castor crop were reported to have been completed in most of the producing areas. Weeding and interculturing operations of the crop were in progress in certain parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Harvesting of the crop had also commenced in certain parts of these States.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during August, 1953 were appreciably lower at 1,033 tons as against 3,472 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Unlike other sections of the oilseeds market at Bombay, the castorseed section generally ruled firm during the month under review. The main reason responsible for firm conditions is stated to be the persistent speculative activity in the market. Thus, the market closed for the month at Rs. 25-11-0 per maund against the opening quotation of Rs. 20-15-0 per maund. Prices in the oil section also exhibited a tendency to rise. The closing quotation in the oil section stood at Rs. 48-7-9 per maund compared to Rs. 47-12-0 per maund at the commencement of the month. The table below shows the trend in the price of castorseed and castor oil during the month.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53	26-9-53
Castorseed				
Bombay (Small)	20 15 0	23 2 0	22 15 0	25 11 0
Madras (Salem)	19 15 0	19 15 0	21 15 3	21 7 0
Kanpur (Average)	N.R.	17 12 0	18 0 0	N.R.
Jadoheria (Hyderabad)	18 0 0	18 13 0	19 12 0	19 13 0
Castor Oil				
Bombay	47 12 0	49 9 3	49 15 3	48 7 9
Kanpur	N.R.	46 0 0	44 8 0	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of castorseed during June, 1953, while 35 tons were exported during June, 1952. Exports of castor oil during June, 1953 were of the order of 3,214 tons as against 2,175 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The tables below show the exports of castorseed and castor oil according to destinations.

Exports of Castorseed

Destination	Month of June		Three months, April to June	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Japan	..	..	..	..
U. S. A.	35	..	4,311	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..
Total	35	..	4,311	..

Exports of Castor Oil

Destination	Month of June		Three months, April to June	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	55,008	115,841	267,778	550,094
Sweden	13,920	1,680	29,904	21,405
Germany (West)	..	..	1,728	4,500
Netherlands	80,469	2,400	202,915	2,400
Belgium	..	3,600	3,600	6,102
France	30,084	..	58,637	1,680
Pakistan (Western)	396	..	15,984	..
Canada	..	..	17,772	300
U. S. A.	322,683	616,776	1,338,601	2,465,048
Australia	..	25,754	83,760	82,622
Other countries	18,595	11,759	56,315	74,567
Total	521,158	777,800	2,076,994	3,208,718
	(Gals)			
	2,175	3,214	8,669	13,284
	(Tons)			

(v) COTTON

According to the trade estimate, production of cotton in India during 1952-53 season is finally placed at 36.65 lakh bales as compared to the corresponding estimate of 38.93 lakh bales for 1951-52 season, there by showing a decrease of 2.28 lakh bales.

The progress of the 1953-54 cotton crop was satisfactory except in the southern part of the country where the sowings were held up due to lack of rains. In Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Bombay the crop was in bolling stage. Arrivals of Jarilla from certain parts of Bijapur district of Bombay were reported to have commenced.

The official all-India first estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop puts the area at 11.7 million acres as against the adjusted first estimate of 10.8 million acres for 1952-53.

A trade source puts the production of cotton in 1953-54 at 41 lakh bales, if present favourable weather conditions continue throughout the season.

On the basis of the latest reports, the International Cotton Advisory Committee, apprehend that there will be a significant decline in free world cotton production during 1953-54 as compared to the last two seasons.

The Agriculture Department of U.S.A. in their second crop forecast released on the 8th August, 1953 estimated the production of cotton in U.S.A. at 14,605,000 bales as against 15,136,000 bales last year. In Egypt the first official report on the 1953-54 cotton acreage has placed the area at 1.37 million acres as against 2.04 million acres for 1952-53.

Important developments relating to cotton in India during the month of September, 1953 are summarised below :

(i) The validity period of licences issued for the export of short staple cotton of 1952-53 cotton which was previously extended upto 30th September, 1953 has been further extended upto the end of October, 1953.

(ii) Export quota for Deshi cotton from 1953-54 crop has been announced as under :

	(Lakh bales)
(a) Bengal Deshi	0.75
(b) Mathias, Kalagin and Dholleras	0.50
(c) C. P. I. & II, and Oomras of 11/16" and below	0.50
Total	1.75

(iii) Permission for future trading in cotton of 1953-54 crop has been given for May 1954 delivery, also in addition to February delivery announced earlier.

Imports of raw cotton into India, during June 1953 amounted to 80 thousand bales as against 53 thousand bales during June 1952. The total quantity imported during September, 1952 to June 1953 aggregated 558 thousand bales as against 1,145 thousand bales during the corresponding period of 1951-52 cotton season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during June, 1953 were of the order of 31 thousand bales as against 39 thousand bales an year ago. Total exports from 1st September, 1952 to 30th June, 1953 amounted to 301 thousand bales. The corresponding figure for the previous season stood at 101 thousand bales.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of June, 1953 amounted to 3.74 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.32 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks towards the end of June, 1953 were lower than those a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	June, 1953	June, 1952	30-6-53	30-6-52
Indian cotton	3.04	2.53	12.04	13.66
Pakistan cotton	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.02
Egyptian cotton	0.21	0.09	0.69	0.40
Other foreign cotton	0.49	0.70	1.68	3.97
Total	3.74	3.32	14.42	18.05

(a) Negligible.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bon bay during 1953-54 season as compared to 1952-53 season is indicated below :

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1953-54	1952-53
	1st September 1953 to 17th September, 1953	1st September 1952 to 17th September, 1952
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	36,361	75,438
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	59,500	50,400
Stocks with exporters, mills and dealers in Bombay	370,099†	528,725†

†On 17th September.

The prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) market showed generally an easier tendency during the month of September, 1953 while prices at Sholapur (Bombay) market ruled steady. The table below shows the trend of prices :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Kapas (Cotton unginned)	
	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Bombay Sholapur Jarilla
5-9-53	356 0 0	252 8 0
12-9-53	353 0 0	259 8 0
19-9-53	350 0 0	257 0 0
26-9-53	293 to 373	257 0 0

The prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) market generally ruled steady during the month under review. At Nanded (Hyderabad) market prices, however, showed an easy tendency as will be seen from the following table :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Cotton (ginned)	
	State Tirupur Cambodia	Hyderabad Nanded Goarani
5-9-53	Rs. 850 to 982	Rs. 657
12-9-53	850 to 982	626
19-9-53	850 to 982	618
26-9-53	792 to 982	N.R.

N.R.—Not received.

The Karachi cotton market ruled easy during the second week of September, 1953. Thereafter the prices advanced and at the close of the month the quotation for 4 F Punjab R. G. was the same as in the beginning. The following table gives the week-end quotations :—

4. F. Punjab R. G.

	Pakistan Currency	Indian Currency
	Rs. (P) per maund	Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lb. each
5-9-53	55 0 0	755 0 0
12-9-53	54 0 0	741 0 0
19-9-53	54 8 0	748 0 0
26-9-53	55 0 0	755 0 0

The table below indicates the fluctuations in the prices of 15/16" middling at the New York cotton market during the month under review :—

New York (Middling)

	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
3-9-53	33.75	1260
10-9-53	33.75	1260
17-9-53	33.50	1251
24-9-53	33.53	1253

Production of both yarn and cloth during May last was higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The quantities produced were as shown below :—

Production of Yarn and Cloth

	Yarn (‘000 lbs.)	Cloth (‘000 lbs.)	(‘000 yds.)
May, 1953	124,364	95,558	421,894
May, 1952	116,501	88,157	391,032

(iv) JUTE

The all-India first estimate of jute for the 1953-54 season puts the area at 12.69 lakh acres as against the corresponding figure of 17.57 lakh acres for 1952-53 season, thereby showing a decrease of 27.8 per cent. The decline in area is due partly to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time and partly to low jute prices.

The area under the 1953-54 mesta crop is put at 1.43 lakh acres according to the all-India first estimate. The corresponding estimate for the last year's crop was 1.79 lakh acres. The decline of 20.1 per cent in the area under the 1953-54 crop is attributed mainly to the fall in prices.

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According to the final forecast for the 1953-54 jute crop of East Bengal, released recently, the production of jute is estimated to be 25 lakh bales against Government's sanctioned production of 4 lakh bales and last year's production of 68.23 lakh bales.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during August, 1953 amounted to about 1.89 lakh bales against 1.92 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 58,000 bales during August 1952. The total quantity imported during the first two months of the 1953-54 jute season i. e., July and August amounted 3.81 lakh bales, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 0.80 lakh bales. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during August, 1953 were 2.67 lakh bales as against 2.56 lakh bales during July, 1953 and 2.37 lakh bales during August 1952.

Consumption of raw jute during August, 1953 by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was lower than in July, 1953 and August, 1952. Total consumption of raw jute during the period July to August, 1953 was also lower than that during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The figures of consumption are given in the table below :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association
August, 1953	3.96
July, 1953	4.33
August, 1952	4.18
July to August, 1953	8.29
July to August, 1952	8.99

The Calcutta raw jute market was dull and featureless with prices receding from week to week upto the third week of September, 1953 mainly due to the absence of buyers and the fact that the mills generally were reserved consequent upon the decline in jute goods prices. The business in the old crop was nominal and most of the business done during the month under review was in New crop. The table below shows the trend of prices of Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta :—

(Rs. per maund of 82.2/7 lbs.)

Variety	September/October delivery				
	29-8-53		5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53
	Old	New			
Assam (Upper)	25 0 0	27 8 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	25 0 0
Northern	25 8 0	28 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	25 8 0
Orissa	26 8 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	25 8 0
Murshidabad Distt.	23 8 0	26 0 0	24 8 0	24 0 0	23 0 0
Daisee	26 8 0	28 8 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market showed a declining tendency upto the second week of the month under review mainly in sympathy with loose jute prices. During the third

week, however, prices remained more or less steady at the new levels. The quotations for the various weeks were as follows :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	September/October Delivery			
	29-8-53	5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53
Mill Firsts	170 0 0	165 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0
Lightnings	165 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
Daisee (Long Group)	165 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	135 0 0
Indian N. O.	*68 0 0	56 0 0	64 0 0	63 0 0

* Nominal.

The upcountry markets during September, 1953 exhibited, on the whole, a downward tendency in sympathy with the Calcutta market. Sellers were inclined to hold back jute rather than accept lower prices; as a result, prices ruled above the Calcutta parity. In most areas imports increased except in Upper Assam where steeping difficulties continued. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :—

(Rs. per maund of 82.2/7 lbs.)

Centre	27-8-53	3-9-53	10-9-53	17-9-53
Nowgong (Assam)	24 0 0	21 10 0	22 2 0	22 2 0
Purnea (Bihar)	24 0 0	23 5 0	21 10 0	21 6 0

Production of jute goods during August, 1953 was lower than that in July, 1953 and August, 1952. Total production during the period July to August, 1953 was also lower than that during the corresponding period of last year. The stocks at the end of August, 1953 were lower than those in July, 1953, but were higher in comparison to the stocks an year ago. The following table shows the latest position.

(In thousand tons)

Period	Production of hessian	Production of sacking	Total production of gunnies including hessian, sacking and others	Total stocks of gunnies at the end of the month
August, 1953	30.8	35.0	68.1	138.5
July, 1953	35.5	40.8	78.8	136.7
August, 1952	24.0	53.3	74.3	93.8
July/August, 1953	66.3	75.8	146.9	..
July/August, 1952	50.5	102.7	158.1	..

Prices of jute goods during the month under review generally continued to rule easy. The foreign demand was slack due to apprehensions in business circles that the truce in Korea may lead

to trade slump. During the third week, however, prices moved up on account of shortage of stocks and fresh purchase enquiries. The table below shows the trend of prices of hessian and sacking. Calcutta :—

		(Rs.)			
Variety	Unit	5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53	26-9-53
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	Per 100 yds.	42 2 0	41 11 0	41 12 0	43 7 0
Sacking B Twill	Per 100 bags	93 12 0	93 12 0	91 0 0	92 2 0

In accordance with their policy of keeping under constant review all export duties, the Government of India examined the effect of present duties on Hessians. It was felt that the present rate of duty was retarding the export trade. The Government, therefore, reduced with effect from September 15, 1953 the export duty on hessians from Rs. 275 per ton of 2,240 lbs. to Rs. 120 per ton.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

During August, 1953, 27,962 tons of coal (mostly slack) were allocated by the Central Government to the various States for agricultural purposes; the quantity distributed during the corresponding month of last year was 16,280 tons. The total allocation during January to August, 1953 amounted to 181,122 tons against 127,340 tons allocated during the corresponding period of last year, i.e., the allocation during the first eight months of 1953 was about 42 per cent higher than that during the corresponding period of 1952.

Allocation of other essential supplies for agricultural purposes was as follows :—

- 129,800 tons of cement during January to September, 1953 against 196,500 tons during the corresponding period of last year; and
- 114,000 tons of iron and steel for the calendar year 1953 as against 135,000 tons in the previous year.

(ii) Irrigation

In Punjab, the work of re-modelling the Sutlej Grey Canals is proceeding at a quick pace and is likely to be completed by the close of the current financial year. The old Grey canal system which depended upon the river condition is now being re-modelled so as to receive a regular and continuous supply of water. Supplementary water supply to the areas served by Grey canals is being ensured from the Sidhwan canal which forms a part of the Sirhind Canal System. With the completion of the project, an additional area of over 1 lakh acres will be put under irrigation in addition to the area of about 4 lakh acres already irrigated by the System in Ludhiana and Ferozepore districts.

(iii) Mechanical Cultivation

Madhya Pradesh Government will have 14 tractor stations during this year. The State has at present a total of about 144 tractors available in 15 districts in the State and these tractors are intended for ploughing cultivators land in villages under the Machine Tractor Stations Scheme. The State Government have specified that the ploughable area for one Station should be between 5 to 6 thousand acres containing contiguous blocks of about 60 to 70 acres. The ploughing charge per-acre is Rs. 30 and is recoverable in taccavi in three instalments.

(iv) Soil Conservation

Under the Desert Control Plan in Pepsu, the State Government are reported to be taking measures to save the Southern districts of the State from the ruinous approach of the Rajasthan desert which has already advanced deep into Mahendragarh district. Some of the measures to be taken in this connection include: the creation of shelter belts, two miles wide, all along the border; a half mile deep belt of trees along the Dohan river; local fixation of sand dunes by afforestation and raising wind-breaks along the edges of the fields.

(v) Plant Protection

During the first fortnight of September, 1953, two yellow and two pink locust swarms entered India from the Bahawalpur State of Pakistan through Ganganagar and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan. Egg-laying on a small scale and fresh hopper emergence has been reported from some localities in Rajasthan. Suitable conditions for second generation breeding of locusts were reported to obtain in certain areas in that State.

(vi) Land Policy and Legislation

The Assam Legislative Assembly passed on 11th September last, the Assam Acquisition of Zamin-daris (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

* * * * *

The Government of Orissa have decided to set up a Zamindari Abolition Fund. According to Press reports 1,645 estates have so far been taken over by the Government under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act. The gross income of these estates from land revenue, forest, mines and ferries and excise is estimated at Rs. 65,21,400.

* * * * *

The validity of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 has been recently challenged in the Punjab High Court *inter alia*, on constitutional grounds.

* * * * *

The Government of West Bengal is reported to have undertaken a programme of revision of the existing settlements as a necessary preliminary to the abolition of Zamindari system in the State.

* * * * *

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir is reported to have taken in hand the preparation of a new settlement record of lands in the state. It has been stated that this work has become necessary as revenue records have undergone considerable changes as a result of recent land reforms in the State.

* * * * *

The two principal objectives of the Delhi Land Reforms Bill which was recently introduced in the State Legislature are the abolition of the Zamindari system in Delhi State so as to create a uniform body of peasant proprietors without intermediaries and the unification of the Punjab (I) and Agra systems of tenancy in force in Delhi State. The Bill is expected to affect 350,000 people living in the rural areas of Delhi.

* * * * *

(vii) Cooperation

Consequent upon the formation of Andhra State, the Governor of Madras has promulgated the Madras State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Ordinance, 1953. The measure contemplates to reconstitute the Madras State Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Madras Co-operative

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Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., and the Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. with the residuary Madras area under their operation and also creates the three corresponding societies for the Andhra State. The ordinance also makes provisions for the division of assets and liabilities between the residuary society and the corresponding new society.

(viii) Agricultural Finance

The taccavi loans granted by the Madras Government amounted to Rs. 209 lakhs in 1951-52 as against Rs. 262 lakhs in 1950-51.

The advances granted by the Reserve Bank of India to State Co-operative Apex Banks amounted to Rs. 1,045 lakhs in 1952 as against Rs. 943 lakhs in 1951 and Rs. 462 lakhs in 1950.

The Himachal Pradesh Debt Reduction Bill, 1953 which has been passed by the State legislature awaits President's assent now. Under the Bill, the maximum rate of interest on secured debt is 6% per annum and on unsecured debt is 12% per annum. Loans advanced by Co-operative Societies, Scheduled Banks, State Loans and debts taken for the purpose of trade have been excluded from the operation of this Bill. In execution of a decree, the sale of agricultural land, attachment of agricultural produce more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th or of trees on agricultural land has been prohibited. Courts will be empowered to give a self-liquidating usufructuary mortgage of an agricultural land for a period not exceeding 20 years. This enactment, if assented to, will operate through the regular civil courts in Himachal Pradesh.

(ix) Cottage Industries

In accordance with the policy of Government of India and with a view to achieving greater collaboration between the official and non-official agencies and to associate social workers of standing having interest in Khadi and Village industries, the Government of Saurashtra have introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of Statutory Board for encouraging and intensifying Khadi and Village Industries in the State.

(x) General

According to preliminary reports, about 34.72 lakh acres of land were put under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the country during the current kharif season.

A novel experiment, probably the first of its kind in India, is in operation in Orissa under which farmers, irrespective of educational qualifications, are being associated directly with the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. A course of training in rice cultivation of 3 to 4 days' duration is being imparted to farmers at the Institute.

The Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operation held at New Delhi towards the end of September, 1953, made a number of recommendations regarding the Grow More Food Campaign in the country. These recommendations relate to the conduct of surveys for the assessment of G.M.F. campaign, distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers and manures, completion of a comprehensive survey of the minor irrigation potential of the country, re-organization of engineer-

ing and agriculture departments in the States to gear them up for the execution of the accelerated programmes of minor irrigation and the popularisation of improved farm implements. The Conference recognising the need for urgent survey of the indigenous agricultural implements in use in different parts of the country for effecting improvements, urged upon the State Government to extend active assistance to the I.C.A.R. in carrying out such a survey as quickly as possible.

V.—FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

Australia

The Government of Australia have decided to invest £260,000 on subsidizing a plan to expand the production of Kenaf in Oro Bay district of New Guinea. The Australian Government are reported to have granted a lease of 15,000 acres to a local company for developing this fibre.

British Guinea

Some time back, the Government of British Guinea had requested the World Bank Mission to advise them on the formulation of a general expansion plan for economic development of the country. Accordingly, the World Bank Mission has drawn up a five-year development programme aiming at increasing the Colony's national income by 20 per cent. The development programme involves Governmental expenditure of about \$39 million over the five year period, 1954-58.

As agriculture and processing of agricultural products contribute 38 per cent to the total national income and account for 66 per cent of exports and employment of 40 per cent of the labour force, the Programme has naturally accorded priority to the development of agriculture. The programme aims at raising the output of the principal food crops and achieving a better dietary balance through higher production of meat and fish. Among other things, the World Bank Mission has made specific recommendations regarding land settlements and tenure, agricultural credit and processing and marketing and research and extension services.

Ceylon

Under the land development programme of the Government of Ceylon, 38,400 acres of paddy land and 18,700 acres of garden land were transferred to the peasants between the years 1947 and 1952.

The Government of Ceylon are reported to have requested an American Economic Survey Team to report on the Walawe River Project, which is expected to bring about 60,000 acres of land under rice cultivation.

U.S.S.R.

In order to increase agricultural production and augment supply of consumer goods, the Government of U.S.S.R. have reorganised their Ministries and have created a separate Ministry of Agricultural Procurement. This latter Ministry proposes to pay higher prices to farmers for Government procurement. The price for farm procurement would only be limited by the need to keep cost of living low enough without a Government subsidy. The prices of butter, milk and potatoes have been doubled, those of cattle and poultry increased $5\frac{1}{2}$ times and of vegetables by 33 per cent. These price increases are expected to add 3,800 million roubles to farmers' incomes this year.

ECAFE

According to the recent quarterly review published by the ECAFE, the main features of the Asian Economic development during the period January—March 1953, were a substantial increase in rice production, a slow increase in industrial output and an improvement in the balance of trade.

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The ECAFE regions' aggregate food grain output was higher than the rate of population growth. Though there was a reduction in wheat output, it was more than made good by the rise in rice production. This does not, however, mean that all is well on the Asian food front. On the contrary, one has to remember that the supply of foodgrains is still below the prewar level.

Improvement in industrial production was particularly marked in China due chiefly to the high rate of public investment. In India and Japan low export demands and uncertainties in some markets retarded production in many industries. In Pakistan production was higher particularly in the cotton and jute industries.

During the period January—March 1953, the combined balance of trade of the countries of this region improved and the trade deficit became smaller due to diminishing imports, a sharp fall in the value of imported goods relative to that of exported goods.

F.A.O.

The Report of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation entitled "The State of Food and Agriculture, 1953" points out that the world's food output in 1953 caught up for the first time since world war II, with the increase in world population mainly due to a record rice crop in the Far East and larger agricultural output in Oceania, North America, Latin America and North-Western Europe.

The Report adds that although the total agricultural production in Asia and the Far East has regained its pre-war level, it is still 15 to 20 per cent below the prewar per capita level. In other words, the rise in production in the ECAFE region has not been keeping pace with the expansion in population.

In his foreword to the Report, Mr. Morris E. Dodd, Director-General of F.A.O. has warned that nearly 70 per cent of the world's population lives in the less developed regions and that it would require an additional supply of food equal to the 1952-53 production of food in North America and Oceania combined before the people in the under developed countries can raise their average diet to the present average of the world as a whole. What then is the real solution for the problem of food deficit in under-developed countries? The answer is that there is no simple solution. A basic improvement in the country's food supply must come primarily from a steady improvement in their own production.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

1. OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS POSITION IN INDIA

BY

SHRI N. M. Bhargava

India is one of the world's largest producers of oilseeds and vegetable oils. She produces in commercial quantities greater varieties of oilseeds than any other country in the world. The important oil seeds produced in the country and utilized largely for the manufacture of vegetable oil are groundnut, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum and castor seed. There is also a comparatively small production of copra and cotton seed. Cotton seed is primarily used as cattle feed, the quantities presently utilized for oil manufacture being rather insignificant. Of late, however, there has been some progress in the crushing of cotton seeds in the country. Besides these major oilseeds, a number of other oilseeds of minor importance are also produced, as for example niger seed, kardi seed, mahua seed, poppy seed etc. Groundnut is by far the most important Indian oilseed and the country leads the world in its production. In spite of large production of different oilseeds in the country, the over-all supply-price position within the country in respect of this group of commodities has during the past some years not been a happy one. It is true that the world-wide shortage in the supplies of oils and fats and the inflationary tendencies abroad have had their impact on the oilseeds and vegetable oils prices in India. But, at the same time, the home production of oilseeds has been declining while the domestic demand has been increasing. There has been a keen foreign demand for Indian oilseeds and vegetable oils. As a result, the prices of these commodities have been increasing and at times have been out of parity with world prices. This has caused hardship not only to the internal consumer but has brought about a decline in the country's export trade in this group of commodities. Earnings of foreign exchange from the export of oilseeds and vegetable oils, some years ago, contributed very significantly to the country's total earnings of foreign exchange. In the case of copra and coconut oil, India has to depend upon imported supplies to meet the domestic requirements in full.

2. The trend in area under and production of the five major oilseeds during the three years 1949-50 to 1951-52, are shown in Appendix I. It is observed that while the area sown to all oilseeds steadily increased from 24.9 million acres in 1949-50 to about 28.1 million acres in 1951-52, i.e., an increase of nearly 13 per cent, their production, on the other hand, declined from 4.1 million tons to 3.9 million tons, a fall of over 5 per cent. As between the edible and non-edible oilseeds, the area under edible oilseeds showed a constant increase but the area under linseed declined continuously and that under castor seed fluctuated. Amongst the edible oilseeds, the largest increase in area was in the case of groundnut kernels, but their production declined by over 10 per cent. Favourable price position played the main role in encouraging cultivators to put larger and larger area under oilseeds. It may be mentioned here that prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils exhibited, more or less, a continuous upward trend since the outbreak of the last World War till recently. Normally, the increase in area should have brought about larger production. But unfavourable weather conditions not only prevented the production from showing increases but caused it to decline. Taking the whole group of oilseeds, the yield per acre declined from 370 lbs. in 1949-50 to 310 lbs. in 1951-52. The fall in the yield per acre was still larger in the case of certain individual oilseeds. For instance, the yield per acre of groundnut kernels declined from 539 lbs. in 1949-50 to 405 lbs. in 1951-52. Unfavourable weather conditions, no doubt, have their influence on the per acre yield of any commodity but there are some long-term factors also which influence the yield per acre. It may be argued that the data utilised above are hardly adequate to yield a valid inference regarding the declining soil fertility. Nevertheless if the production of oilseeds is to be maintained and increased, which is so

NOTE:—Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should be not taken to represent the views of the Government.

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necessary for meeting the increasing home demand, keeping up the quantum and tempo of exports and for keeping the prices at reasonable levels—greater and more concentrated intensive cultivation of oilseeds is called for. The Five Year Plan which has laid down the target of additional production of oilseeds at 0.4 million tons by the end of 1955-56 also relies largely on this. No doubt, efforts in this direction are being made by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the State Governments, but the situation warrants greater energy and drive in these efforts.

3. The table below shows the production of the five major oilseeds in India during the 1952-53 season—

Oilseed	Area	Production
	('000 acres)	('000 tons)
Groundnut (kernels)	11,862	2,028
Sesamum	5,751	851
Rape and Mustard	5,155	825
Linseed	3,354	255
Castor seed	1,346	107
Total	37,511	3,766

Compared with the average production during the triennium ending 1951-52, the production of groundnut kernels during 1952-53 has been about 6 per cent lower. Sesamum production has been 3 per cent higher and there has been an increase of about 2 per cent in castor seed. Production of linseed has been about 2 per cent lower while that of rape and mustard has shown little change. On the whole, the production of oilseeds during 1952-53 has been estimated at 3.77 million tons as against the average annual production of 4.04 million tons during the three years ending 1951-52.

4. How do the indigenous supplies currently available for consumption compare with the estimated domestic requirements for both edible and industrial purposes and for meeting the demand for overseas exports? To answer this we shall first take up for examination the utilisation of the major oilseeds. In India, the major oilseeds are generally used for the following purposes:

- seed for sowing;
- retention by cultivators for other domestic uses;
- human consumption in the form of seeds;
- export to foreign countries;
- manufacture of vegetable oils.

Actual data on requirements for all these purposes are not available except in the case of the quantum of exports from the country from year to year. However, some conjectural and workable estimates of requirements have been framed on the basis indicated below:—

(a) *Seed for sowing.*—The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have conducted, under the supervision of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, surveys on the marketing of all the major oilseeds. In the reports brought out as a result of these surveys, estimates have been framed with regard to the quantities of oilseeds retained by cultivators for seeding purposes. It has been estimated that in the case of groundnut kernel, the retention for seeding purposes on an average amounts to about 12 per cent of the production at the rate of 72 lbs. of groundnut kernel per acre. In the case of linseed, the seeding rate is taken at 15 lbs. per acre and the total quantities retained by cultivators are reckoned generally at 5 per cent of production. 6 lbs. per acre is the seeding rate estimated in the case of rape and mustard and the total retention by the cultivators is put at 1.5 per cent of the total production. The corresponding estimates for sesamum and castor are put at 4.6 lbs. per acre or 2.5 per cent of production and 8 to 20 lbs. per acre or 6 per cent of production respectively.

(b) and (c) *Consumption for edible and other domestic purposes.*—As in the case of retention by cultivators for seeding purposes, no regular data are available bearing upon the utilization of different oilseeds in the form of seeds for edible purposes and other domestic purposes. Here again, some estimates have, however, been framed in the marketing surveys with regard to this aspect of utilization of oilseeds. It is estimated that in recent years the consumption of groundnut kernels in the form of seed for edible purposes has been of the order of 200,000 tons in terms of kernel. The quantities of linseed used for these purposes have been estimated at 27,000 tons or 6 per cent of production. Some 76,000 tons of mustard seed have been estimated to be thus required. In the case of sesamum seed it is estimated that 20 per cent of production is annually used for the preparation of sweets and other edibles. Castor seed is not used for edible purposes.

(d) *Exports.*—Data on the quantum of export of major oilseeds are being regularly published from year to year in the Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India. The actual exports of the different major oilseeds (and vegetable oils) during the three years ending 1951-52 are shown in Appendix II.

(e) *Manufacture of vegetable oils.*—Quantities of oilseeds reckoned to be available for being crushed into vegetable oils are estimated by deducting from the production of oilseeds, the quantities required for seeding purposes, human consumption, other domestic purposes and for export to overseas countries.

(f) *Total utilisation.*—The average annual utilisation of different major oilseeds for various purposes during the triennium ending 1951-52 may, on the bases indicated above, be estimated as follows:—

Estimated utilisation of major oilseeds for different purposes in India

	('000 tons)					
	Ground nut (in terms of kernel)	Sesamum	Castor	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Total
1. Seed for sowing	276	10	7	18	12	323
2. Edible purposes and retention by cultivators for other domestic purposes	200	88	..	27	76	391
3. Exports	61	1	28	37	..	127
4. Manufacture of vegetable oils [Production minus (1)+(2)+(3)]	1,764	342	77	281	731	3,195

The above table thus reveals that, during the three years ending 1951-52, by far the largest utilisation of the oilseeds produced in the country was for the purpose of manufacture of vegetable oils which alone accounted for about 80 per cent of the total utilisation. As indicated earlier there is no information available which could be made use of in estimating the quantities of oilseeds utilised for the manufacture of vegetable oils and that the quantities of oilseeds left over after their use for other purposes are reckoned to be available for being crushed into vegetable oils. Therefore, a decrease or increase in the production of oilseeds and their exports directly influences the quantities reckoned to be available for the manufacture of oils. Thus, during 1952-53 the quantities of oilseeds available for manufacture of vegetable oils amounted to about 3.08 million tons as against 3.19 millions during the three years ending 1951-52.

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5. The proportion of oil in the seed is taken at 40 per cent in the case of groundnut and sesamum, 33·3 per cent for linseed and rape and mustard, and 37 per cent in the case of castor seed. At these rates of oil content in the different oilseeds, the average annual production of vegetable oils from the quantities of seeds available for crushing, as shown in the above table, during the triennium ending 1951-52 works out to be of the following order :—

Vegetable oil				Estimated production
				('000 tons)
Groundnut	..	..	..	706
Sesamum	..	..	..	137
Castor	..	..	..	28
Linseed	..	..	..	94
Rape and Mustard	..	..	..	244
Total				1,209

Thus, during the triennium ending 1951-52, the average annual production of vegetable oils may be estimated at 1·21 million tons. Production of vegetable oils is directly related to the quantities of oilseeds available for crushing. During the 1952-53 year, the quantity of oilseeds available for crushing has been less than in the earlier years and accordingly the production of vegetable oils in the year is estimated to have declined to 1·16 million tons.

6. Mention may also be made here about the utilisation of copra. Copra is either used for edible purposes or for the manufacture of oil. Actual data are not available but it is estimated that about 20 per cent of copra is utilized for edible purposes in the form of copra and about 80 per cent for being crushed into oil. Thus, during the triennium ending 1951-52 the quantity of copra utilized for edible purposes may on an average be put at about 43,000 tons and that for the manufacture of coconut oil at about 172,000 tons. The production of coconut oil may, on this basis, be estimated at about 107,000 tons annually.

7. Major vegetable oils are generally put to the following uses in the country—

- (i) for edible purposes in the form of oil ;
- (ii) for edible purposes in the form of vanaspati ;
- (iii) for preparation of soaps and toilets, paints & varnishes and other industrial purposes ;
- (iv) for other miscellaneous uses such as illumination, lubrication etc.
- (v) for export.

8. The consumption of vegetable oils in the form of oil varies considerably in the different parts of the country. It is highest in southern India, particularly in Madras, Mysore etc., and lowest in northern India especially in Punjab and Pepsu. Actual estimates relating to the consumption of vegetable oils in liquid form in the country are not available. However, some estimates have been framed on the basis of normal per capita consumption in the country. It was estimated some time ago that in all about 8 lbs. of fats and oils are normally consumed per capita per year in the country in the form of both seeds and oil.

9. Of the major vegetable oils, only groundnut and sesamum are used for the manufacture of vanaspati, although very small quantities of cotton seed oil are also utilised in the process. It is generally estimated that out of the quantity of raw oils consumed by the vanaspati industry only 5 per cent is in the form of sesamum oil for compulsory mixing for checking of adulteration etc. The balance is in the form of groundnut oil. During 1950, the quantity of raw oils consumed by the vanas-

pati industry amounted to 192,000 tons ; in 1951 it was 214,000 tons and in 1952 the corresponding figure was 227,000 tons. Thus, on an average, the annual consumption of raw oils by vanaspati industry during these years amounted to 211,000 tons. Of this, about 10,000 tons were in the form of sesamum oil and about 200,000 tons in the form of groundnut oil.

10. In the industrial field, the consumption of vegetable oils has increased with the increased production of soaps, hair oils, cosmetics etc. The soap industry is estimated to use now about 54,500 tons of vegetable oils (including coconut oil and mohwa oil) annually as compared with 35,000 tons before the last World War. Out of this quantity, groundnut oil constitutes 21,000 tons and coconut oil 18,000 tons, mohwa oil 13,000 tons and castor oil, linseed oil and rape & mustard oil each 500 tons. The paints and varnish industry is reported to consume at present about 45,000 tons which is reckoned to be in the form of linseed oil mainly. The quantities of vegetable oils, particularly sesamum oil, now used for other industrial purposes such as hair oils, toilet preparations etc. are estimated to be about 16,000 tons.

11. Vegetable oils are also used as illuminants and lubricants. It is a common practice in rural areas to use the oil which is locally produced for burning in lamps and lubricating wheels of bullock carts. It is therefore difficult to frame an estimate with regard to the utilization of vegetable oils for these purposes. However, it has been estimated that for lubrication purposes castor oil is largely used and the quantity thus used is about 4,000 tons. Besides lubrication, castor oil is also used for industrial and medical purposes, the quantity estimated being about 16,000 tons.

12. The position of average annual utilization of major vegetable oils in the country for different purposes and export availabilities during the triennium ending 1951-52, arising out of the above analysis, may be briefly indicated as below—

Estimated utilisation of major vegetable oils in India for different purposes and their export availabilities

	Ground-nut oil	Sesamum oil	Castor oil	Linseed oil	Rape & mustard oil	Total
(000 tons)						
A. Supply—						
Estimated production (Average 1949-50 to 1951-52)	706·0	137·0	28·0	94·0	244·0	1209·0
B. Utilisation—						
(i) For edible purposes in the form of oil	418·0	106·0	..	22·0	235·0	781·0
(ii) For vanaspati manufacture	201·0	10·0	..	..	..	211·0
(iii) For soap industry	21·0	..	0·5	0·5	0·5	22·5
(iv) For paints & varnishes	..	..	..	45·0	..	45·0
(v) For miscellaneous, such as medical, toilet making etc. uses	..	16·0	16·0	..	2·0	34·0
(vi) For lubrication	..	..	4·0	..	..	4·0
Total B (i) to B (vi)	640·0	132·0	20·5	67·5	237·5	1097·5
C. Export availability (A-B)	66·0	5·0	7·5	26·5	6·5	111·5

Thus, about 90 per cent of the production of vegetable oils is required for consumption within the country ; only 10 per cent of the production therefore being the export availability. But for obvious reasons, the figures of utilization estimated above cannot claim any mathematical exactitude. It follows that the figures of export availability given therein are subject to a margin of error. It is desirable to interpret these figures in the light of the prevailing price trends.

13. As indicated earlier, the average annual production of coconut oil from the indigenous supply of copra available for crushing is estimated to be about 107,000 tons. India also imports copra from the foreign countries and the average annual imports during the three financial years ending 1951-52 amounted to 11,000 tons. It is generally considered that the imported supply of copra is mainly utilised in the production of coconut oil which during that triennium may be estimated to have amounted to about 7,000 tons annually. Thus, the total production of coconut oil in India, out of the indigenous and imported copra, may be put at about 114,000 tons per year. The total average annual requirements of coconut oil in the country are estimated at 146,000 tons as indicated below :—

Used for	Quantity ('000 tons)
Edible purposes	80
Toilet, domestic use, illumination etc.	48
Soap	18
Total	146

The indigenous supply of coconut oil thus falls short of the requirements by about 32,000 tons. Against this, the average annual imports of coconut oil during the three financial years ending 1951-52 amounted to about 26,000 tons.

14. A number of other oilseeds of minor importance are also produced in India but they have, of late, come to occupy quite a significant place in the oilseeds export trade of the country. Reliable and upto-date information regarding the production, consumption, export availability etc., in respect of these oilseeds is not available. These oilseeds are however reported to be partly crushed within the country for the production of oil and are partly exported. Actual data regarding the production of oil from these seeds are not available. But it is estimated that the recovery of oil is about 25 to 30 per cent in the case of kardi seed and about 35 per cent in the case of niger seed. The superior quality of niger seed oil is used for edible purposes while the inferior quality is used for soap making, lubricating and lighting purposes. Kardi seed oil, besides being used for edible purposes, can also be put to some important industrial uses. In boiled form, it becomes one of the best water-proofing materials which may be used as a cement for sealing glass or fixing ornamental stones or tiles on walls.

15. The above analysis of the position of the five major vegetable oils shows that during the triennium ending 1951-52, the average annual production of vegetable oils was of the order of about 12.1 lakh tons while the domestic demand amounted to about 11.0 lakh tons i.e. the export availability was about 1.1 lakh tons. The trend in the quantum of actual exports of these different vegetable oils during the three financial years ending 1951-52 is shown in Appendix II. On an average, the total actual annual exports of the major vegetable oils during the period under reference amounted to about 0.8 lakh tons. Production of vegetable oils during 1952-53 year, as indicated earlier, has been estimated to be about 11.6 lakh tons and the export surplus is reckoned at 0.6 lakh tons. Actual exports during the 1952-53 financial year have however been much larger, being 1.3 lakh tons. The quantum of exports during 1952-53 is by no means very much larger than the exports in earlier years. But viewed against the shorter production of oilseeds during 1952-53, it would appear to be on the high side. Government of India have been regulating the exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils almost since the termination of the last World War mainly with a view to keeping within the country adequate quantities for meeting the gradually expanding home demand at reasonable prices. Then, how did larger exports than the country could afford take place during the 1952-53 financial year?

16. The export policy in respect of oilseeds and vegetable oils for the 1952-53 exchange year was formulated towards the end of June 1952. At that time, the price level of oilseeds and oils both in India and world markets ruled easy due to the impact of general recession in commodity markets.

The formulation of policy for the exchange year 1952-53 had naturally to take into account the conditions of prices and demand in India and in our export markets ruling at the time i.e. in June 1952 and earlier months. Accordingly, the export policy for the half-year July-December 1952 was liberalized in the sense that overall export quotas in the case of groundnut, linseed and castor oils were fixed liberally. The export of niger and kardi seeds and their oils and mustard oil was also made freely licensible. Subsequently, the export of castor oil also came to be licensed freely. This liberalisation of export policy during the half-year July-December 1952 coupled with improvement in commodity markets the world over helped the prices recover slightly but towards the closing months, of 1952, a downward trend in prices again became discernible as shown in Appendix III.

17. Towards the middle of December 1952, the groundnut oil export quota of 40,000 tons was announced. At that time, the position of edible oils prices was generally easy. Soon after, by about the middle of January 1953, the trade reports indicated that the groundnut crop of the 1952-53 season which was then moving into the market was likely to be considerably shorter than the previous year's crop. The trade estimation of the size of the crop led to a good deal of speculative activity causing a steady increase in the prices of not only groundnut kernels and oil but also other two major edible oilseeds and oils viz., sesamum, and mustard. That upward movement in prices continued upto July 1953.

18. The shortfall in groundnut crop thus caused a precipitate rise in prices of edible oilseeds and oils viz., groundnut, sesamum and mustard and tight supply position of edible oils in the country. The Government of India considered the position from time to time with a view to devising suitable steps to counter this rise. Some of the steps taken to improve the internal availability of edible oils are indicated below—

- (i) Improving the prospects of imports of palm oil (intended to relieve soap industry's pressure on groundnut oil) by reducing import duty on palm oil.
- (ii) Suitably liberalising the import policy in respect of copra and coconut oil subject to reasonable safeguard of the interest of the indigenous coconut grower by reducing import duty on copra.
- (iii) Prohibiting exports of groundnut kernels and oil except under sales registered with port authorities upto the 9th June, 1953 and cancelling the new comers' share in the groundnut oil quota.
- (iv) Reducing import duty on cotton seed oil and granting licences liberally to vanaspati manufacturers etc., for the import of cotton seed oil from all sources including dollar areas up to the 30th September, 1953.

19. Towards the close of July, 1953 groundnut oil section of the oilseeds market manifested a tendency to ease. Sympathetic response by other edible oils was also noticeable. This downward trend has since been maintained. The recent welcome decline in groundnut oil prices which mainly influence the course of prices of other edible vegetable oils, is due to (i) good monsoon reports and consequent expectation of a good groundnut crop at present on the fields, (ii) arrivals of summer crop in South Indian markets and good selling pressure, (iii) armistice in Korea and the subsequent ease in international political situation and (iv) governmental steps to improve the internal availability of vegetable oils. Towards the end of September 1953 all oilseeds and vegetable oils registered further decline except castor and its oil which showed recovery again.

20. The main facets of the present oilseeds and vegetable oils position in the country, all of which point to the inescapable necessity of producing increasing quantities at lower costs of production, are :—

- (a) Need for increased production through more efficient use of the existing area by greater and more concentrated intensive cultivation.

- (b) Need for increasing their domestic consumption, at present estimated at less than 7 lbs per capita per annum. Our present per capita consumption compares very unfavourably with most countries.
- (c) Need for maintaining, and if possible raising, the present levels of exports of both oilseeds and vegetable oils. During recent years, there has been an enforced decline in the quantum of exports with the possibility of our losing ground in the traditional markets to the emerging competitors like Argentine, Brazil, Japan and last but not the least China.
- (d) Need for stabilisation of prices at levels reasonable to both the producer and the consumer, as also to enable the country to effectively compete in the international market.
- (e) Need for improvement in the techniques and machinery of crushing.

APPENDIX I

Trends in Area under and Production of Major Oilseeds during 1949-50 to 1951-52

Oilseed	Year	Area ('000 acres)	Production ('000 tons)
Groundnut (Kernels)*	1949-50	9,832	2,365
	1950-51	11,130	2,406
	1951-52	11,798	2,132
Sesamum	1949-50	5,055	431
	1950-51	5,629	453
	1951-52	5,845	438
Linseed	1949-50	3,759	411
	1950-51	3,447	361
	1951-52	3,402	316
Rape & Mustard	1949-50	4,781	793
	1950-51	5,097	748
	1951-52	5,915	916
Castorseed	1949-50	1,458	128
	1950-51	1,378	104
	1951-52	1,428	105
All Oilseeds	1949-50	24,885	4,128
	1950-51	26,681	4,072
	1951-52	28,388	3,907

* Kernels are 7/10ths of nuts-in-shell.

APPENDIX II

Trends in the Quantum of Exports of Major Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils during 1949-50 to 1951-52

	('000 Tons)		
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Groundnut (Kernels)	126	38	20
Groundnut (Oil)	39	82	21
Sesamum Seed	(a)	1	2
Sesamum Oil	(a)	..	1
Linseed	72	68	7
Linseed Oil	7	6	25
Rape & Mustard Seed	(a)	(a)	(a)
Rape & Mustard Oil	(a)	(a)	(a)
Castor Seed	5	79	1
Castor Oil	5	25	24

Negligible.

APPENDIX III

Trends in the Wholesale Prices of Major Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils since 1950

(Rupees per maund)

	Groundnut at Bombay	Sesamum at Bombay	Linseed at Bombay	Mustard at Kanpur	Castor at Bombay
<i>Seeds—</i>					
1950 January	29 12 1	32 5 3	27 2 11	42 10 6	20 0 2
April	31 15 3	36 0 0	27 7 0	37 10 4	20 6 2
July	33 6 10	40 6 6	29 12 0	40 0 0	22 6 6
October	28 7 6	38 3 3	30 7 0	37 10 4	27 5 11
1951 January	34 5 7	39 10 9	35 4 3	38 0 0	41 2 3
April	36 5 11	37 10 6	32 2 3	35 8 11	..
July	30 13 9	35 14 3	25 15 10	35 12 0	31 16 3
October	29 15 0	35 4 3	28 14 9	34 9 6	33 12 9
1952 January	28 10 0	32 5 3	29 6 3	32 8 0	30 1 0
April	22 0 9	29 0 3	19 1 6	18 8 0	18 5 9
July	24 1 0	32 5 8	22 6 0	21 8 0	28 14 0
October	26 7 0	30 2 0	21 1 0	21 8 0	23 8 0
November	22 13 9	27 3 0	20 9 3	20 0 0	22 3 6
December	22 15 0	27 3 0	19 13 0	21 13 0	23 14 0
1953 January	24 8 6	29 6 0	19 10 6	21 5 0	22 0 0
February	29 3 0	33 0 0	21 0 0	21 5 0	23 5 0
March	29 12 0	33 1 0	20 9 0	20 5 0	22 7 0
April	34 8 6	37 7 6	23 14 0	24 10 0	24 1 0
May	34 8 0	38 3 0	24 14 0	31 4 0	22 12 0
June	35 4 0	38 3 0	22 12 0	29 1 0	22 15 0
July	38 15 0	41 2 0	24 4 0	32 0 0	23 8 0
August	37 7 6	42 9 9	22 5 0	30 7 0	20 15 0
September	35 8 0	32 5 0	17 7 0	28 8 0	25 11 0
<i>Oils—</i>					
1950 January	66 13 9	65 6 2	61 11 5	98 0 0	46 8 0
April	67 3 7	72 0 0	63 14 7	89 0 0	48 7 8
July	70 11 5	75 10 8	64 4 7	91 0 0	46 4 6
October	61 11 6	70 8 6	63 3 0	85 0 0	57 4 10
1951 January	74 15 0	77 2 2	70 8 6	83 0 0	96 15 0
April	78 9 10	77 14 0	72 11 9	81 8 0	..
July	68 5 3	72 0 0	58 12 5	75 0 0	66 13 8
October	69 12 9	67 9 6	65 12 0	75 0 0	64 1 6
1952 January	59 8 3	63 3 0	68 11 0	72 0 0	68 11 0
April	47 6 3	55 2 8	45 8 9	45 0 0	45 13 0
July	48 13 9	61 11 4	50 11 0	47 0 0	54 5 10
October	53 10 0	58 1 0	47 12 0	45 0 0	53 7 0
November	50 0 0	49 15 4	45 3 0	41 0 0	52 2 8
December	48 14 0	48 13 8	41 14 0	42 8 0	52 14 4
1953 January	53 10 0	55 1 5	40 6 0	44 0 0	52 14 4
February	60 10 0	59 8 2	48 0 0	45 0 0	55 7 6
March	63 11 9	65 6 2	44 1 0	46 0 0	54 0 0
April	70 14 0	63 14 8	45 9 0	55 0 0	53 10 0
May	72 11 0	72 7 8	51 7 0	65 0 0	52 2 6
June	73 13 0	74 15 0	49 4 0	65 0 0	52 14 4
July	85 9 0	84 7 6	55 2 0	69 0 0	52 8 4
August	82 4 6	79 5 6	48 1 0	63 8 0	47 12 0
September	71 4 0	65 6 0	39 11 0	61 0 0	48 7 9

2. PLANNING IN COTTON

BY

Shri Ram Saran

While the cultivator in India grows food crops primarily for subsistence, he grows cotton chiefly for the market. Cotton, for him is a cash crop whose sale enables him to satisfy a number of requirements of daily life. From the national point of view, cotton, by its use as raw material in the textile industry, gives employment to about 7 lakh persons, besides contributing annually to the Government a substantial revenue from export duty, excise duty and income tax as well as earning valuable foreign exchange from its exports both in raw and manufactured forms. The overwhelming importance of cotton in the Indian economy needs no stressing. It is but natural, therefore, that the attention of Government should be focussed on this vital sector of the economy.

World War II brought about certain important changes in the supply of and the demand for cotton as a result of which the normal adjustment between the two was severely disturbed. The Government had to step in to correct this mal-adjustment and with this, an era of planning may be said to have been ushered in the field of cotton production and distribution. Since then, the cotton economy has more or less remained subject to Government control. Certain targets of production and consumption have also been envisaged under the First Five Year Plan which have again necessitated governmental measures for their achievement. We shall first review the Government policy in the past and then suggest a basis for future planning.

I. PLANNING IN THE PAST

Production.—The Continental and Far Eastern markets, which imported large quantities of raw cotton, particularly short staple varieties, were lost one after another to India after the outbreak of World War II. Simultaneously, as a result of stoppage of imports of rice from Far Eastern countries, the food position in the country became increasingly difficult. Various measures were, therefore, adopted by the Central, Provincial and State Governments with the twin object of growing more food and reducing the supply of cotton. These measures included (a) propaganda and persuasion; (b) fixation of minimum prices for foodstuffs at a level higher than those for cotton and (c) legislative action.

In the beginning, the main reliance was placed on propaganda and persuasion. It was reinforced by certain measures aimed at reducing the acreage under cotton. In 1942, the Government of India announced the creation of a special cotton fund from the proceeds of an additional duty of 1 anna per lb. on the imports of raw cotton. Subsidies at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre (subsequently raised to Rs. 4 per acre in Madras) were given out of this fund for diversion of area under short staple cotton to food crops. During the period 1942-43 to 1945-46, the total grants made from cotton fund for financing the measures designed to assist the cultivators to change over from short staple cotton to foodgrains were of the order of Rs. 78 lakhs.

Since propaganda alone could not bring about the necessary reduction in cotton acreage, in 1944 specific fair prices were guaranteed for wheat, jowar and bajra, the latter two millets being competitive crops to short staple cotton. The minimum prices assured for food crops were comparatively higher than the prevailing prices of short staple cotton.

Legislative measures were also adopted for restricting acreage under cotton. The Government of India took over statutory powers by an amendment of the Defence of India Act to make way for controlling and regulating agriculture and Rule 88-D was issued under that Act in January 1944, empowering the Central and Provincial Governments to regulate crop areas and to prohibit the growing of particular crops. The Madras Government was the first to take advantage of this

Note.—Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent views of the Government.

provision by compulsorily restricting the acreage under certain varieties of short staple cotton. They also imposed a ban on the production of certain varieties and ordered that certain others could be grown only as a mixed crop. The Bombay Government took a step further and passed the 'Growth of Food Crops' Act in 1944 which required that a cultivator must grow a minimum prescribed proportion of the cultivated area of his holding with food crops, and must not grow more than a prescribed proportion of the area with cotton or tobacco. Hyderabad State levied in May 1944 a cash crop tax equivalent to double the normal land revenue on all areas sown with cotton and also imposed a sales tax on all the sales of cotton.

The net effect of the measures stated above was a steep decline in the acreage and production of cotton. The total area under cotton in the territories now included in the Indian Union fell from about 20 million acres in the pre-war period to 11 million acres in 1947-48. The production of cotton in the same period decreased from 36.6 lakh bales to 21.7 lakh bales. There has been some increase in area and production in recent years, which shall be dealt with later. Reference to the chart on page 512 will show the trend of area and yield.

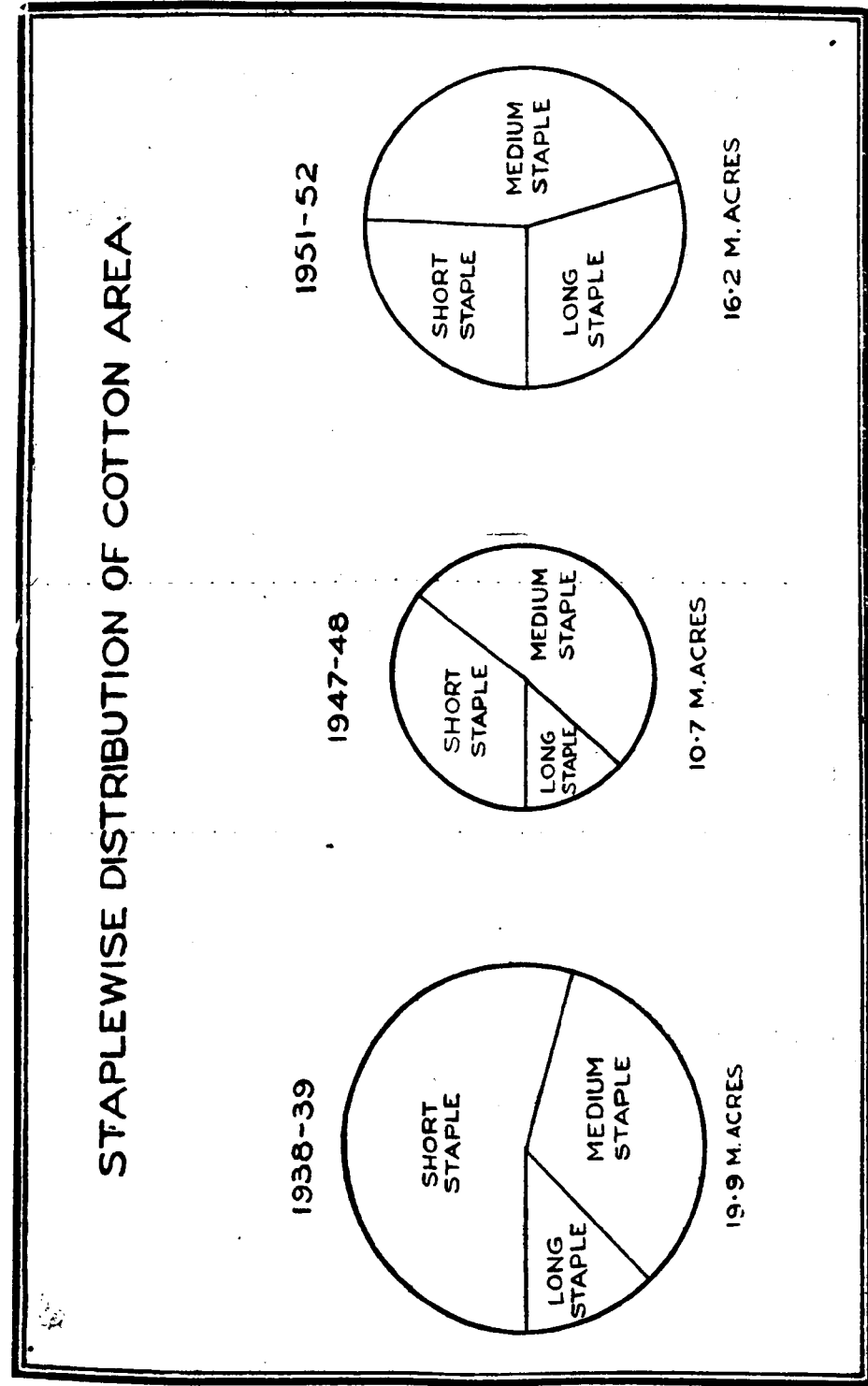
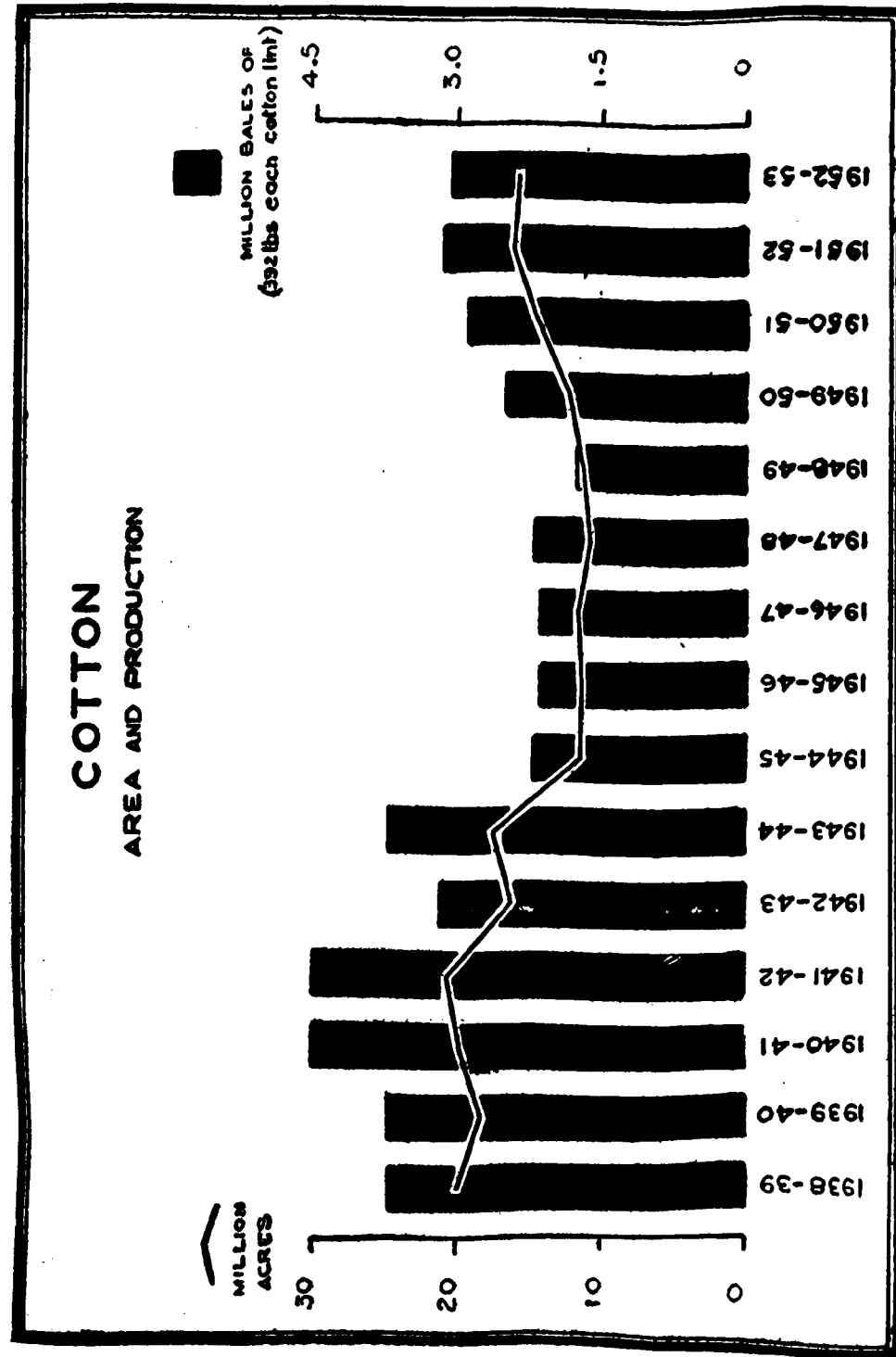
Further, as was planned, the area and production of short staple cotton decreased relatively more than that under medium and long staple cotton. While the total acreage of cotton in 1947-48 decreased by about 9 million acres as compared with 1938-39, the acreage under short staple cotton alone decreased by about 7 million acres. In some States, e.g., Bombay, Saurashtra, etc., the entire area under short staple cotton was wiped out. The relative position of different staple groups of cotton in the country on account of changes during World War II is represented by the chart on page 513.

With the cessation of hostilities, the Indian Central Cotton Committee felt the need of extension of cotton acreage, but in the beginning did not press for it having regard to the difficult food position in the country. With the partition of the country, however, the position became very much different. The fertile and irrigated Provinces of Sind and West Punjab having gone over to Pakistan, the Indian mills lost a large supply of long and medium staple cotton from this source. Thus India which was so far known in the world for large exports, became herself a net importer of raw cotton from abroad, for meeting its mill and other requirements. While India's normal requirements of raw cotton are estimated at 47.7 lakh bales, composed of mill requirements of 36 lakh bales of East Indian Cotton and 7 lakh bales of long staple cotton (above 1"), extra-factory requirements of 2.7 lakh bales and export requirements of 2 lakh bales, the domestic production was estimated by Indian Central Cotton Committee at 30.3 lakh bales in 1947-48. Thus the over-all deficit of cotton was estimated at 16 to 17 lakh bales of which about 9 to 10 lakh bales were of the type of East Indian varieties and the remaining 7 lakh bales of long staple cotton. (The latter type of cotton is at present not produced in India).

The existence of an over-all deficit of 9 to 10 lakh bales of East Indian varieties of cotton to meet the requirements for internal consumption made it necessary to fill up the gap by all possible ways. In the beginning reliance was placed on imports from Pakistan; but with the trade deadlock with Pakistan consequent upon devaluation of Indian rupee and non-devaluation of Pakistan rupee in September, 1949, it became increasingly clear that the domestic production of cotton should be increased.

Early in 1950, therefore, a scheme was put into operation for increasing production of cotton in the country. During 1951-52, the scheme was assimilated into the Five Year Plan formulated by the Planning Commission. The Five Year Plan envisages an additional production of 12.6 lakh bales of cotton over 1950-51 to be achieved by 1955-56.

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Various steps have been taken since 1950-51 to achieve the above-mentioned targets of production of cotton. These include :—

- (i) removal of the legislative and executive restrictions on the growing of cotton imposed by the State Governments ;
- (ii) provision of additional irrigation facilities for the growing of cotton wherever possible ;
- (iii) supply of improved seeds and fertilisers on a large scale to cotton growers ;
- (iv) appointment of extension staff for doing propaganda and offering technical advice ;
- (v) raising the ceiling price of cotton by Rs. 150/- per candy in 1950-51 and another Rs. 50 per candy in 1951-52 ; and
- (vi) raising the floor prices of cotton by Rs. 55 per candy in 1952-53 over the previous year's prices and permitting hedging operations in raw cotton in Bombay in December, 1952.

Financial assistance is given by Central Government to State Governments in respect of expenditure on items like cotton extension staff, cotton seeds, pest control measures, inter-cropping measures, propaganda and publicity etc. In addition to these, interest free loans have been sanctioned to the States for the purchase of cotton seeds and fertilisers. The following figures will give an idea of the loans and the grants sanctioned to the fourteen cotton growing States in 1951-52 and to 1952-53 :—

(In thousand Rupees)			
	Grants	Loans	Total
1951-52	16.27	46.11	62.38
1952-53	11.52	63.18	74.70

As a result of the various steps taken by the Government, the area and production of cotton has shown a considerable increase in recent years. The production has almost doubled. The trend of acreage and production since 1948-49 may be seen from the following table :—

	Area	Production
	(Million acres)	(Lakh bales)
1948-49	11.3	17.7
1949-50	12.2	26.3
1950-51	14.5	29.1
1951-52	16.2	31.3
1952-53	15.7	30.5

Distribution.—(i) *Internal distribution and movement* :—In the sphere of distribution, prior to the partition of the country, there was no need for any planning since all these years production was more than enough to meet the country's domestic requirements. After partition, however, the supply position in India became difficult. With a view to making a proper and equitable distribution of the available supplies of cotton at controlled prices fixed by the Government, certain measures have been adopted since 1949 under the Cotton Control Order. These measures include introduction of a zonal system involving restrictions on the movement of cotton from one zone to another, control over the purchases of cotton by mills through a system of quotas, freezing of cotton stocks, enforcing a system of licensed trading etc. In view of the easier position of cotton supply since 1952, the control on cotton distribution has been considerably relaxed. The zonal system is no longer operative and restrictions on cotton movement have been relaxed to a large extent. The licensed cotton trading system has been simplified. In place of the former three classes of licenses, viz.,

A, B and C, there are now only two classes of licenses viz., A & C. The mills are permitted to purchase cotton from any of the A and C class licensees. Formerly, they could purchase cotton only from A class licensees ; while B and C class licensees could sell to A class licensees only.

(ii) *Exports* :—While during World War II exports of raw cotton from India declined on account of loss of foreign markets, after the cessation of hostilities it was found that even with better prospects of exports the capacity for export had been reduced. The Government, therefore, resorted to regulation of exports of raw cotton. Except for a short period from June, 1947 to November, 1947 when exports were allowed free, cotton exports have been subject to quota for each season. For the season 1952-53, an export quota of only 4 lakh bales of certain varieties e.g., Bengal Deshi, C. P. I & II etc. together with free exports of certain other varieties viz., Assam/Commillas and Coconadas (which are however likely to be very small) was allowed. This may be compared with the actual exports of the order of about 33 lakh bales in pre-war period. Thus in recent years, the importance of India as an exporter of raw cotton has receded into the background.

(iii) *Imports* :—Indian mills require at least about 7 lakh bales of long staple cotton (above 1" which is at present not produced in India and for meeting the requirements of which India has always remained dependent on overseas countries, i.e., Egypt, East Africa, Sudan, U.S.A., etc. Besides, as stated above, with the partition of the country, India's deficit increased to about 16 lakh bales. With a view to securing the required supplies from abroad, India has been entering into trade agreements with other cotton producing countries whenever possible. Besides import quotas are at present fixed so as to ensure the necessary supplies of cotton from outside. Thus import quotas have been fixed at 16 lakh bales and 7.5 lakh bales during 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively.

Prices.—The declaration of War had a bullish effect on the cotton markets in India but the position deteriorated in 1941-42 as a result of the loss of foreign markets. In 1942-43, the prices again went up due to Grow More Food Campaign and expansion of mill demand. Against this background, the Government resorted to a policy of cotton control aimed at maintaining the prices of cotton within stated floors and ceilings. On 18th November, 1943, the Government announced the maximum and minimum prices for different varieties, the maximum and minimum prices for Jarilla $\frac{3}{4}$ " being Rs. 550 and 400 respectively. The control on cotton prices has been continued since then but for a few months in 1948. The floor and ceiling prices, have, however, been modified from year to year. For the year 1953-54, the floor and ceiling prices for basic Jarilla 25/32" have been fixed at Rs. 550 and Rs. 820 respectively.

The control on cotton prices worked effectively uptill 1947-48, the actual price being somewhere between floor and ceiling prices. In 1948-49, however, the ceilings became rather ineffective owing to keen inter-mill competition caused by shortage of supply, firstly due to Indo-Pakistan trade difficulties and secondly due to rise in world prices. The main loophole which tended to make the control ineffective was the absence of price control on Kapas. Another unfortunate aspect of cotton control brought to light during 1950-51 was a large scale admixture of inferior varieties with superior varieties, as a result of which all varieties of a particular description of cotton were sold at the maximum price permissible for the highest grade, staple and class. This threatened to lead to a deterioration of the quality of cotton and particularly undo all the useful work done for development of improved varieties of cotton in the past. In order to meet this situation in respect of 1951-52 crop, the Government announced the establishment of an effective machinery with the assistance of the 'Sworn Surveyors' of the East Indian Cotton Association to maintain adequate check over qualities. During March, 1952, the prices of raw cotton, along with prices of several other commodities, fell sharply under the influence of various factors, such as, larger world production, stoppage of stock-pilling, downward trend in Egyptian and U.S. cotton markets, stringent credit policy initiated by Government of India, etc. Measures to avert the downward trend were introduced by the Government.

The Central Government reiterated that the policy of supporting prices at floors would be given effect to, if necessary. It also gave an assurance to the scheduled banks that, if necessary, it would purchase from them at prescribed prices American cotton pledged with the banks against loans granted to the mills. Export duty on short staple varieties was reduced. During 1952-53 season not only floor prices of basic varieties were raised by Rs. 55 per candy, but permission was also granted for hedging operations in raw cotton to the East Indian Cotton Association in December, 1952. For the 1953-54 season, it has been decided to continue the floors and ceilings at the previous year's level as well as to maintain the *status quo* in regard to hedging operations.

II. PLANNING FOR FUTURE

Production Target.—As stated above, the Planning Commission have recommended a target of 12.6 lakh bales of additional production of cotton over 1950-51 to be achieved by 1955-56. The total production for the year 1955-56 is thus roughly expected to be 42 lakh bales compared to the production of about 29 lakh bales in 1950-51 according to official estimates. Of the Five Year Plan period, the first two years, namely, 1951-52 and 1952-53 have already been over. There has been some improvement in these two years. The production of cotton during 1951-52 and 1952-53 was of the order of 31.3 lakh bales and 30.5 lakh bales respectively, showing an increase of 2.2 lakh bales and 1.4 lakh bales over 1950-51 (trade estimates of production are higher than the official estimates, being about 39 lakh bales in 1951-52 and 36 lakh bales in 1952-53). As for the year 1953-54, the sowings have been almost completed and the harvesting too has commenced in some parts of the country. Even if as unofficial reports indicate, during 1953-54 the production shows a considerable increase nearing targetted production, the aim of the Government policy for the coming years will have to be to ensure that the production is at least maintained. This calls for continuance of governmental efforts for increasing production potential in the country. Actual production achieved in any year will however depend largely on climatic and other uncertain factors.

The Five Year Plan does not give a detailed break-up of 12.6 lakh bales of additional production according to different schemes. The steps already taken since 1950-51 to increase cotton production have been mentioned above. These steps may be divided into the following three main groups:—

- (i) Extension of area under cotton;
- (ii) Increasing the yield per acre of cotton by intensive cultivation methods; and
- (iii) Inter-cropping with other crops.

The feasibility of adopting each of the above measures in the remaining years of the Plan period is examined below:—

(i) **Extension of area under cotton.**—The Five Year Plan envisages an increase of area under cotton by 1955-56 of the order of about 3½ million acres. Two possible ways of bringing additional area under cotton are (a) diversion of area from food crops and (b) utilisation of fallow and waste lands.

(a) **Diversion of area from food crops.**—Experience during the last few years has proved that diversion of area from food grains to cotton is the most effective means of achieving increase in production of cotton. No doubt this results in some loss to food production in the country, but in terms of value this loss is more than counter-balanced by increase in the production of cotton. Assuming one acre of land in Bombay is diverted from foodgrains to cotton, the quantity of foodgrains (i.e., millets) thus lost, if imported, would cost to the country about Rs. 50 as against Rs. 120 which the country would save by importing less of cotton as a result of additional quantity produced from the above piece of land. Thus, there will be a net gain to foreign exchange of Rs. 70 by growing cotton as against food in one acre of land.

Notwithstanding the obvious economies resulting from diversion of areas from foodgrains to cotton, we cannot forget that in supplies of foodgrains too India has a serious deficit. Food deficit, because of its far-reaching implications on Indian economy, is a cause of greater concern to the country than cotton deficit is. Already there appears to have taken place some diversion from foodgrains to cotton in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 and it may not be in the interest of the country to divert large areas in the years to come.

(b) **Utilisation of fallow and waste lands:**—An argument has been often put forward from certain quarters that the area under cotton went down during World War II without resulting in a corresponding benefit to food crops and that part of the area diverted from cotton has been lying fallow and is perhaps now declared as culturable waste. Due to the fact that pre-partition and post-partition statistics of land use are not strictly comparable, it is not possible to arrive at any precise conclusion in this respect. However, even though area under cotton had declined in some States, there is no reason to believe that the area thus reduced has necessarily turned fallow, or has continued to remain fallow during all these years, in view of the fact that recently, especially in 1952-53, there has been a substantial increase in area under various crops as may be seen from the following table:—

Year	Area under Principal Crops						Total
	Cereals	Pulses	Cotton	Jute	Oil seeds	Sugar cane	
1949-50	195.5	49.8	12.2	1.2	24.9	3.6	287.2
1950-51	193.3	47.2	14.5	1.4	26.5	4.2	287.1
1951-52	192.2	45.5	16.2	2.0	28.4	4.8	289.1
1952-53	199.8	45.7	15.7	1.8	27.5	4.4	294.9

Even though there has been an increase in total cropped area in recent years, it would of course be very much in the interest of the country to bring maximum possible of fallow and waste lands under cultivation. In fact, the Five Year Plan envisages an increase in total cropped area in the country to the extent of 10.4 million acres by 1955-56, which includes 7.4 million acres of reclaimed area and an anticipated increase of 3 million acres in double cropped area. The increase in area under cotton alone accounts for 3½ million acres. Part of this may be available either as a result of reclamation of waste and fallow lands or on account of supply of additional irrigation facilities. These facilities may actually be made available mainly for increasing area under foodgrains; but in effect the area under cotton will also partly increase in the normal course of rotation.

(ii) **Intensive Cultivation Methods:**—The total increase of cotton production by way of extension of area (to the extent of 3½ million acres) may be only of the order of 7 to 8 lakh bales. Thus there will still be a gap of about 5 lakh bales which has to be made up by intensive cultivation or other methods.

The average yield per acre of cotton in India is extremely low as compared with yields obtained in other cotton growing countries of the world as is illustrated from the following figures:—

Estimated yield per acre in 1950-51

Country	Lbs.
U.S.A.	268
Pakistan	196
Egypt	410
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	401
India	80

The main reason for low yields in India is that most of the Indian cotton crop is grown under rain-fed conditions, dependent upon vagaries of nature. The irrigated area under cotton during 1949-50 was only 9 lakh acres which constituted about 6 per cent. of the total area under cotton. Further, the cotton crop is rarely manured directly, since the available manure is applied mainly to the food crops grown independently or in rotation with cotton. The important ways of increasing the yield per acre of cotton in the country are:—

- (a) Use of improved seeds,
- (b) Use of fertilisers, and
- (c) Provision of irrigation facilities.

By the use of improved seeds, average yield per acre in the country may increase by about 10 to 15 lbs. By utilizing ammonium sulphate which is an important chemical fertilizer, yield per acre may go up by about 40 lbs. in irrigated lands. Irrigation facilities may likewise result in much better yields, as is clear from the results achieved in the past. For example, in Madras during 1950-51 while average yield per acre of cotton from irrigated lands was 276 lbs., that from unirrigated lands was only 106 lbs. Distribution of ammonium sulphate and improved seeds and provision of irrigation facilities should, therefore, be the key note of our programme. The provision of appreciable irrigation facilities may be possible after the major irrigation projects under construction are completed.

(iii) *Inter-cropping of cotton with other crops*:—Mixed or inter-cropping of cotton with other crops specially groundnut can arise cotton yield without affecting the production of the crop with which it is inter-cropped. Experiments conducted in the State of Madras have shown that sowing of 1 to 2 rows of cotton for every 8 to 10 rows of groundnut will bring in additional production of cotton without affecting the groundnut production. The development and extension staff in the States can, therefore, particularly encourage this method among cotton and groundnut cultivators.

Incentive for achieving the target.—In order to ensure the achievement of the target set under the Plan, it is essential to create such conditions as should enthrust the cultivators to bring in the required acreage under cotton as well as to adopt methods for intensive cultivation. Past experience has shown that the necessary incentive to the cultivator can be provided in the following forms:—

(i) *Suitable Price Policy*:—With regard to the price policy for the duration of the Plan, the Planning Commission have recommended that the relationship between the prices of food-grains and other crops as was prevailing in the summer of 1951 should continue and there should be no attempt to offer price incentive of a varying degree for different crops. They have also recommended that the maintenance of strategic controls over the prices of different commodities should continue to be the essential condition of agricultural planning.

The control on cotton prices is being maintained through the specifications of 'floors' and 'ceilings'. For the year 1953-54, it has been decided to continue the floor and ceiling prices at the previous year's level as well as to maintain the *status quo* in regard to the hedging operations. No doubt the prices at present are lower than what they were before the onset of the slump in the beginning of 1952. However, all that is practical, is being done to stabilise prices at appropriate levels and the prices are finding their own level between 'floors' and 'ceilings'. In any case, in view of the fact that despite lower prices prevailing since the beginning of 1952, the area under cotton has more or less steadied during 1952-53 at previous year's level and may even show some increase in 1953-54 goes to prove that the present system of control is not found to be restrictive or distasteful to the cultivator.

(ii) *Crop Regulation*:—Another way of increasing area under cotton is to compel through legislative action the cultivator to bring minimum prescribed proportion of his holding under this crop. However, this measure has also its limitations. For instance, past experience in the implementation of the Growth of Food Crops Act, 1944 in Bombay has revealed that the reduction in area under cotton has been achieved not by each individual cultivator reducing the area under cotton by a certain proportion but in different ways. While small growers of cotton ceased to grow cotton altogether, a number of large holdings devoted smaller acreages under cotton than before. Cotton cultivation had been discontinued on marginal lands altogether. Under the present conditions, where in most areas direct contact between the State and the actual cultivators is still lacking, there is not much to be gained by attempting to fix areas in proportion to individual holdings for particular crops.

(iii) *Technical and financial assistance*:—Cotton growers are at present assisted mainly in the form of provision of irrigation facilities and the supply of improved seeds and fertilisers. Besides financial assistance is given by Central Government to State Governments in respect of expenditure on items like cotton extension staff, cotton seeds, pest control measures, inter-cropping measures, propaganda, publicity, etc. Continuation of the above types of assistance can help to achieve the targets to a large extent. It will be noted that the Five Year Plan provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 3.5 crores to be spent over the five year period.

Distribution.—As against the target of 42 lakh bales of cotton production for 1955-56, the aggregate requirements for that year are estimated at about 54 lakh bales. Thus, even on the achievement of the target, there will be a gap of about 12 lakh bales which is proposed to be filled up by imports. The decision whether or not any control on distribution of raw cotton in a particular year is necessary will be taken in the light of the demand and supply position in that year. If the target of additional production, as envisaged, is achieved and the supply position becomes easy, there will perhaps be no need for any control on distribution and movement of cotton. With regard to exports and imports, perhaps control may be necessary and the quotas, etc. may have to be fixed with a view to (a) ensuring adequate supplies of raw cotton for meeting mill requirements, (b) allowing exports of certain short-staple varieties not required by Indian mills and (c) stabilising prices at appropriate levels so as to safeguard the interests of both producers and consumers.

CONCLUSIONS

It follows from the foregoing analysis that—

(i) The Government policy with regard to production of cotton has in the past more or less succeeded in achieving—although with varying time-lag—the necessary increase or decrease in area and production of cotton according to the needs at a particular time.

(ii) As regards distribution and prices of cotton, though there have been difficulties in making the required quantities of cotton available to all mills at controlled prices, yet the manner in which the administrative machinery has been organised, particularly in 1950-51 and 1951-52, is quite creditable.

(iii) The Five Year Plan envisages an increase in production of 12.6 lakh bales over 1950-51. Even though there has been a considerable improvement in cotton production in recent years, still more is left to be achieved in the remaining years of the Plan period. We can increase our production through various measures, e.g., extension of area under cotton, increase in yield per acre by use of improved seeds and fertilisers, and by way of irrigation facilities, and by inter-cropping of cotton with other crops. Extension of area under cotton may be possible partly by bringing fallow and waste lands under the plough. In the immediate years to come, such lands will be utilised primarily for growing food-crops, but some portion of it located in the cotton growing parts is expected to be brought under cotton in the normal course of rotation. Extension of area is also possible

by diverting areas under foodgrains to cotton, and such diversion will even save large amount of foreign exchange to the country. But in view of the food shortage in the country, we cannot allow large areas to be diverted in the years to come.

(iv) In order to ensure the achievement of the target of production, sufficient incentive will have to be given to the cultivators. The important type of incentive in respect of commercial crops is to assure remunerative prices to the cultivator despite lower prices prevailing since the beginning of 1952, the present price control does not appear to be restrictive or distasteful to the cultivator. Technical and financial assistance will also help in inducing the cultivators to bring larger areas under cotton and to adopt improved methods of cultivation. In view of the lack of direct contact between the State and the cultivators in most areas, there is not much to be gained by way of compelling, through legislative action, the cultivator to bring his holdings under specified crops.

(v) The Government's policy with regard to distribution, exports and imports will have to be guided mainly by the results achieved in the production sector. In any case, for some time to come exports and imports will have to be regulated so as to ensure adequate supplies to mills, to allow exports of certain short staple cottons not required by the mills and to stabilise prices in the interests of both producers and consumers.

3.—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF ANDHRA AND MADRAS

BY

Shri N. N. Agrawala

The new state of Andhra comprises of the seven coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore and the four plateau districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor and three taluks (Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg) of Bellary district. Adoni and Alur taluks form part of the Kurnool district and Rayadurg has been merged in the Anantapur district. The shape of Andhra is like a triangle. It starts with a strip of land nearly 50 miles wide in the north between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal and widens towards the south to a width of about 150 miles. The geographical area of Andhra is 40.7 million acres and it ranks ninth amongst the States in India. It will thus be larger than the residuary Madras, the neighbouring State Orissa and almost double the size of Punjab or West Bengal. Its population according to the last census is 20.5 million persons which is much smaller than that of the residuary Madras. The districts of West Godavari, Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari are densely populated, the alluvial lands having more than 1,000 persons per sq. mile. The plateau parts of the State are sparsely populated where the density may range between 100 and 300 persons per sq. mile. Andhra State lies between the latitudes 13° and 18° north of the equator on the eastern Coast of India. It has a coast line of nearly 600 miles. The mean annual rainfall in the coastal districts is about 40" and in the Plateau districts about 25". Most of this rainfall is received during the south west monsoon and post monsoon periods. Andhra is fed by a number of good rivers. There are two big rivers, Godavari and Krishna and three medium rivers all having a large number of tributaries. Besides, there are more than 25 minor and small rivers. The coastal districts and the deltaic regions are rich in alluvial soil. In the hilly parts of the Plateau districts, red, yellow or dark brown soils are mostly found. Andhra is thus better placed than the residuary Madras so far as the natural resources for the development of agriculture are concerned. It has got a larger magnitude of plains, more rivers and water supply and some natural advantages for the construction and development of different irrigation projects.

Agriculture is the basic industry of Andhra and nearly three-fourths of the population in the State earn their livelihood from occupations connected with it. There is still vast scope for the development of agriculture in this State and it appears that Nature has destined Andhra to be one of the premier agricultural States of India.

Land Utilisation

From the point of view of land utilisation the geographical area of Andhra and residuary Madras for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 may be classified as under :—

	(Million acres)			
	Andhra		Residuary Madras	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
Forests	7.52	7.99	5.99	5.92
Area not available for cultivation	7.91	8.01	6.47	6.45
Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	4.82	4.55	6.26	5.58
Current fallows	4.83	4.52	4.88	5.62
Net area sown	15.06	15.51	14.86	14.88

NOTE.—The total of the above figures for each year may not tally exactly with the geographical area since the figures of geographical areas are according to the Surveyer General of India and above figures are according to village papers.

NOTE.—Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent the views of the Government.

During the last few years the area under forests in Andhra has shown a steady increase by a few thousand acres. It now stands at nearly eight million acres and comprises 20% of the geographical area of the State. Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Srikakulam and Chittoor account for an area of 6.5 million acres out of 8 million acres under forest in the whole State. The forests in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari are ever green forests while those in Kurnool and Cuddapah are of the monsoon type. A large variety of timber, capable of being used for different purposes, is grown in these forests. If properly developed, forest resources of Andhra can give employment to a large number of people and add to the total wealth of the State. The area under forests in residuary Madras is only 6 million acres mainly shared by Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Malabar, South Kanara and Madurai districts. It is only 16% of the geographical area and falls short of the average requirements in the country which are placed at 20% of the geographical area.

Net area sown in Andhra is placed at nearly 15.5 m. acres and comprises nearly 40% of the geographical area. The net area sown has also shown a steady increase during the last five years. Anantapur, Kurnool, Guntur, Nellore, Krishna, Cuddapah and East Godavari share more than 75% of the net area sown in the State. In residuary Madras too, net area sown is nearly 40% of the geographical area. Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tanjore, South Arcot, Madurai and North Arcot account for nearly 80% of the net sown area.

Some area is sown more than once in a year. The average area sown more than once in Andhra may be placed at nearly 2 million acres and in residuary Madras at 2.5 million acres per year. Including area sown more than once, the total cropped area in Andhra exceeds that in residuary Madras by a bout $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres.

Cropping pattern

The table below gives the percentage share of different crops during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 in Andhra and Madras :—

Crops	Percentage share of total Sown Area			
	Andhra		Madras	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
Rice	26.1	24.7	34.5	32.6
Jowar	15.1	15.0	9.7	8.8
Bajra	6.1	5.2	6.9	6.8
Ragi	3.6	3.4	5.1	4.7
Other cereals	11.5	11.1	7.4	7.5
Total cereals	62.4	59.4	63.6	60.4
Sugarcane	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
Groundnut	11.0	13.3	9.6	11.8
Other oilseeds	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1
Total oilseeds	13.9	16.2	12.1	13.9
Cotton	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4
Tobacco	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.2
Other food and non-food crops	17.5	17.7	19.5	20.3

The cropping patterns of the two States do not radically differ. Foodgrains occupy nearly 60% of the sown area, oilseeds nearly 15%, and cotton 4%. Tobacco is an important crop in Andhra occupying nearly 2% of the sown area; its cultivation in residuary Madras is, however, insignificant. Cotton, Tea, Coffee and Black Pepper continue to be the main commercial crops of residuary Madras.

The distribution of area under the individual crops, however, differs in the two States. The table below gives the acreages under the main crops in the two States :—

Crop	State	Area (Million Acres)			Districts where mainly grown
		1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	
Rice	Andhra	4.57	4.30	4.24	W. Godavari, E. Godavari, Krishna, Srikakulam Guntur.
	Madras	6.01	5.56	5.78	Tanjore, Malabar, S. Kanara, Chingleput, S. Arcot, Tiruchirapalli.
Jowar	Andhra	2.64	2.62	2.89	Kurnool, Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur.
	Madras	1.69	1.50	1.78	Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirapalli.
Bajra	Andhra	1.07	0.90	1.07	Anantapur, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Chittoor.
	Madras	1.20	1.16	1.34	Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Tirunelveli.
Ragi	Andhra	0.62	0.59	0.64	Chittoor, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Nellore.
	Madras	0.89	0.81	0.88	Salem, Coimbatore, Chingleput, N. Arcot.
Small Millets.	Andhra	1.98	1.90	2.04	Kurnool, Anantapur, Guntur, Nellore.
	Madras	1.26	1.27	1.44	Salem, Tiruchirapalli, S. Arcot, Madurai, Coimbatore.
Total cereals	Andhra	10.93	10.34	10.90	Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, Anantapur, Krishna, E. Godavari, W. Godavari.
	Madras	11.07	10.31	11.23	Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Coimbatore, S. Arcot, Madurai, Malabar, Kurnool, Anantapur, Guntur.
Gram	Andhra	0.12	0.11	0.10	Kurnool, Anantapur, Guntur.
	Madras	0.09	0.12	0.14	Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Srikakulam, E. Godavari.
Sugarcane	Andhra	0.09	0.12	0.14	Visakhapatnam, Chittoor, Srikakulam, E. Godavari.
	Madras	0.08	0.13	0.13	S. Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, N. Arcot, Salem.
Tobacco	Andhra	0.31	0.34	0.25	Guntur, W. Godavari, E. Godavari, Krishna.
	Madras	0.04	0.04	0.06	Coimbatore, Madurai.
Groundnut	Andhra	1.91	2.31	2.22	Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor.
	Madras	1.67	2.01	1.75	N. Arcot, S. Arcot, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli.
Castor	Andhra	0.18	0.16	0.17	Anantapur, Nellore, Kurnool, Guntur.
	Madras	0.04	0.04	0.04	Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore.
Sesamum	Andhra	0.34	0.35	0.33	W. Godavari, E. Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur.
	Madras	0.41	0.32	0.37	Tiruchirapalli, S. Arcot, Chingleput, Tirunelveli.

Crop.	State	Area (Million Acres)			Districts where mainly grown
		1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	
Total oilseeds	Andhra	2.42	2.82	2.73	Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Guntur.
	Madras	2.11	2.37	2.15	N. Arcot, S. Arcot, Malabar, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem.
Cotton	Andhra	0.71	0.70	0.68	Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Guntur.
	Madras	0.71	0.75	0.88	Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Ramana thapuram, Madurai.

The share of Madras in cereals is slightly larger than that of Andhra. Rice, bajra, ragi and barley largely grow in Madras while jowar, maize, small millets and wheat are cultivated to a greater extent in Andhra. Amongst pulses, gram is mainly grown in Andhra. The area under sugarcane is shared by the two States almost equally but its production is greater in Andhra than in Madras. Amongst the non-food crops, tobacco is the virtual monopoly of Andhra and production of cotton is much larger in Madras. As regards oilseeds, Andhra gets a substantially larger share than Madras. Groundnut, the main oilseed of the South, grows to a greater extent in Andhra while sesamum is cultivated largely in Madras. Castorseed, rape and mustard and linseed chiefly grow in Andhra.

It will be interesting to compare the shares of the two States in different crops with their shares in the population of erst-while Madras. The two States of Andhra and Madras share the population in the ratio of 36% and 62.7% respectively or in other words the population of Andhra is less by nearly 15 million persons. As against this, Andhra and Madras share the production of cereals in the proportion of 44% and 54% respectively. In the matter of food, Andhra will, therefore, be much better placed than the residuary Madras. The separation of Andhra will, on the other hand, increase the deficit of the Madras State and it will have to look to its old partner for a part of its food supply. In cash crops, the position of residuary Madras is better off than that of the new State. In oilseeds and sugarcane the two States are almost at par. Out of the remaining cash crops, the main-stay of Andhra is Tobacco while residuary Madras retains Cotton, Tea, Coffee, and Black Pepper.

Irrigation

The two States share the irrigated area almost equally. Thus, in Andhra as well as in the residuary Madras out of a cultivated area of 20 million acres (net area sown + current fallows) an area of nearly 5 million acres is under irrigation. The source-wise distribution of the irrigated area in the two States is as follows :—

Source	(Million acres)	
	Andhra	Madras
Canals	2.8	2.0
Tanks	1.5	1.7
Wells	0.5	1.1
Other sources	0.2	0.2

Thus, canals and tanks form the most important sources of irrigation in Andhra while in Madras wells are also equally important. In Andhra the irrigated area is mostly concentrated in West Godavari, Krishna, East Godavari, Nellore, Guntur and Srikakulam while in Madras it is shared by Tanjore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram.

Well irrigation is not quite popular in Andhra mostly because the water strata in the Rayalaseema districts is available at great depths. On the other hand, the topography and river system of Andhra State afford immense possibilities for the development of canal and tank irrigation. The table below gives an account* of the water resources available to the Andhra State :—

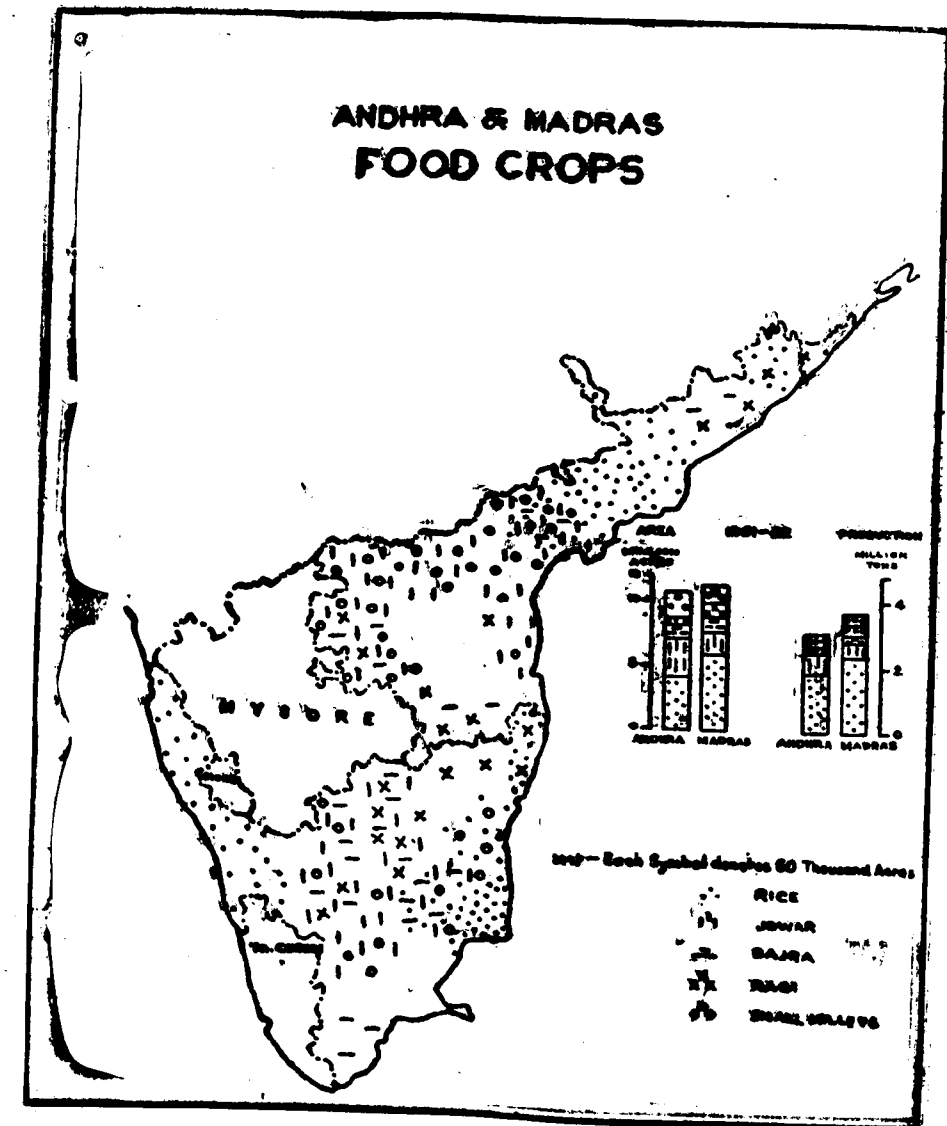
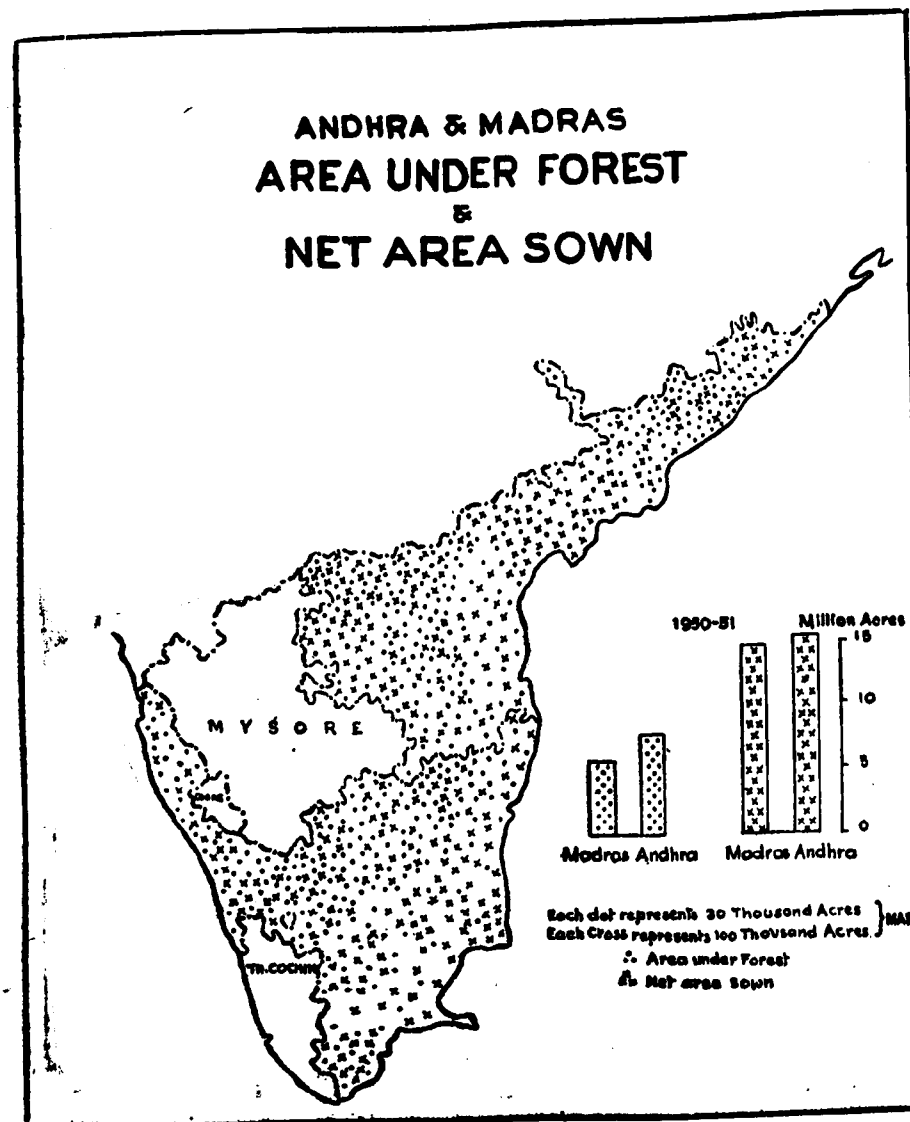
Source	Million acre ft.
1. Major rivers—Godavari and Krishna	130
2. Medium rivers—Pennar, Nagavalli and Vamsadhra	10
3. Minor and small rivers and head reaches of Arvi, Kortaliar and Poini	10
	150
Deduct share of Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore States in the Inter-State rivers	50
Balance	100

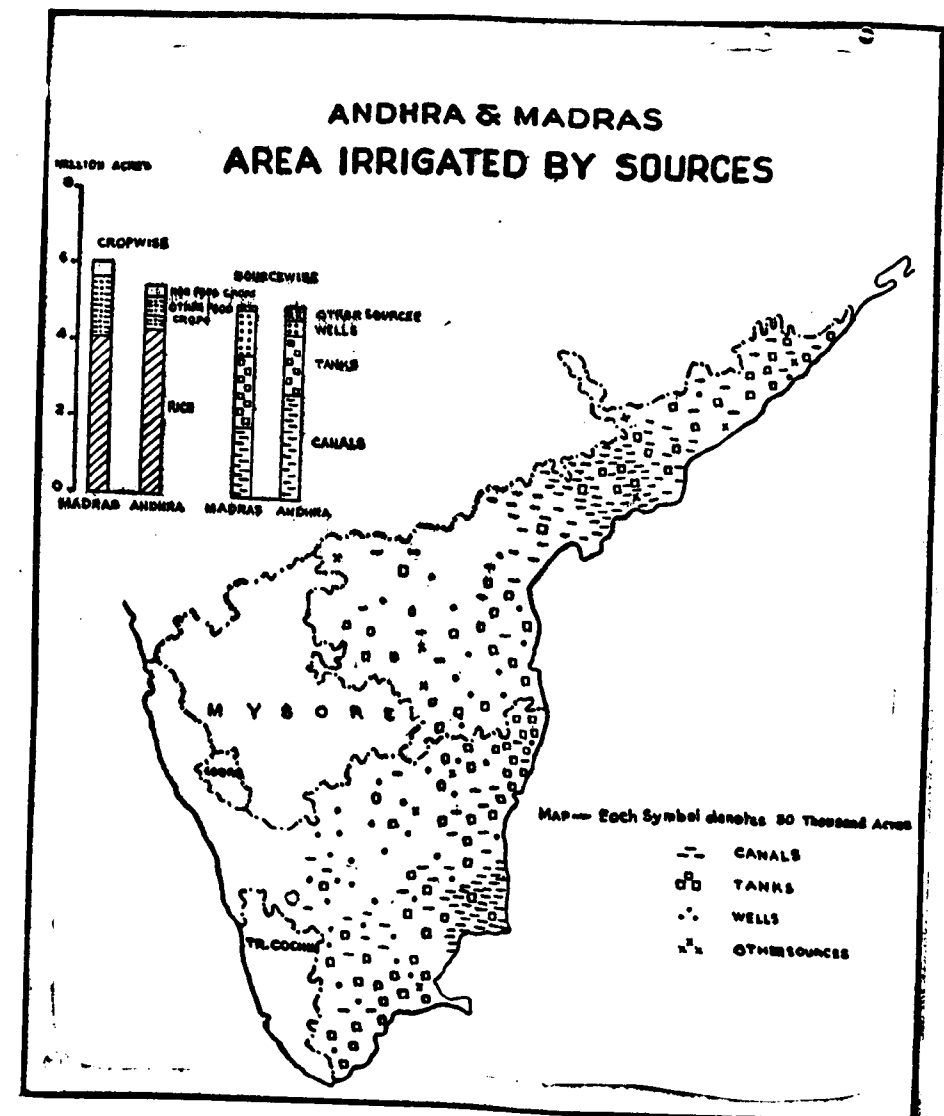
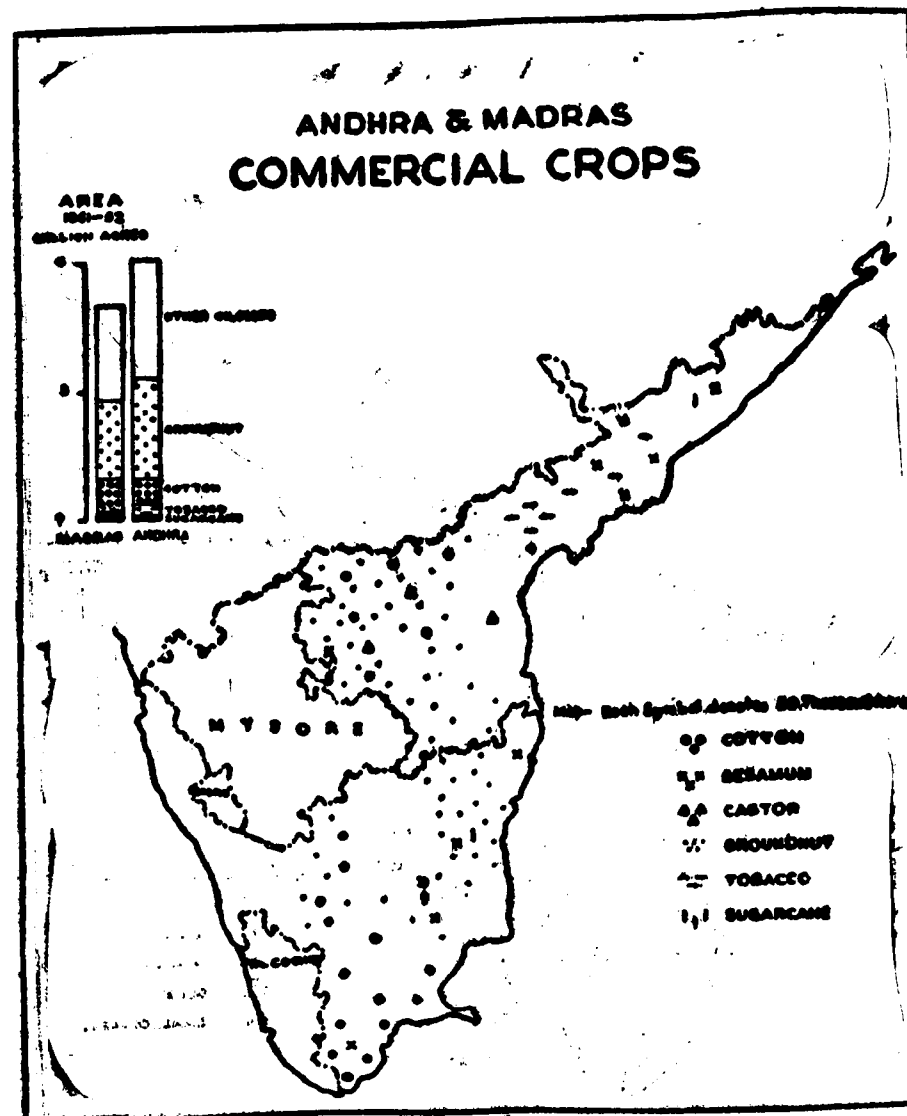
Out of 100 m. acre ft. of water available to the Andhra State, only about 20 m. acre ft. are likely to be utilised in the anicuts and projects under construction detailed as follows :—

Source	Million acre ft.
Godavari	7
Krishna	7
Pennar and other systems	6
	20

It leaves a balance of 80 m. acre ft. of water still unexploited which the Andhra rivers annually carry into the Bay of Bengal. This water is sufficient to irrigate not only the 20 million acres under cultivation at present but even more. The main projects from which irrigation sources in Andhra at present get their water supply are the Dhowlaiswaram weir on Godavari, Tungabhadra Dam and Vijayawada weir on Krishna, Kanigiri and Sarvapalli reservoirs on Pennar, Thotapalli regulator on the Nagavalli and a number of open channels on the Vamsadhra. Investigations in respect of a number of major projects like Ramapadasagar Project on Godavari, Pulichintala Dam, Nandikonda, Sreesailam and Siddheswaran Projects on Krishna have been in progress. These projects are estimated to provide irrigation to about 5 million acres in different districts of Andhra, which will raise the area with protected irrigation to 10 million acres. There are equally good prospects for the development of some minor irrigation sources. Men, money and materials are required for the implementation of these projects. Their cost is likely to be very large and it remains to the new Government to mobilize their resources in a way that may bring steady results in the shortest possible time.

* River Basins of Andhra State by Dr. K. L. Rao, Director, Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India.





PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Groundnut, Sesamum, Cotton, Jute and Mesta, 1953-54.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, July 1953.

Total Area and classification of Area, 1949-50.

Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated, 1949-50.

TABLE NO. 1
Rainfall during September, 1953
(Between 3rd September, 1953 and 30th September, 1953 and from 1st June, 1953
to 30th September, 1953)
Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 3rd September, 1953 to 30th September, 1953 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1st June, 1953 to 30th September, 1953 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	16.7	(+)6.0	62.4	(+) 1
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	20.9	(+)3.7	74.2	(-)14
Gangetic West Bengal	9.0	(+)1.2	45.6	(+) 6
Orissa	8.7	(+)0.3	41.1	(-) 5
Chota Nagpur	9.3	(+)1.8	54.4	(+)27
Bihar	11.8	(+)3.3	45.3	(+) 6
U. P. East	7.0		49.0	(+)32
U. P. West	3.0	(-)2.9	35.7	(-) 2
Punjab (Including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	2.4	(-)2.3	25.7	(+)16
Rajasthan West	0.7	(-)0.6	11.6	(+) 7
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	2.0	(-)1.7	19.3	(-)21
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	3.9	(-)3.3	28.1	(-)23
Vindhya Pradesh	4.3	(-)1.4	34.1	(-)13
Madhya Pradesh East	8.3		52.5	(+)11
Madhya Pradesh West	4.1	(-)2.6	33.4	(-)15
Gujarat	3.8	(-)0.7	40.8	(+)32
Saurashtra and Kutch	3.8	(+)1.3	29.4	(+)68
Konkan	4.8	(-)3.5	99.6	(+)28
Deccan (Desh)	6.2	(+)1.0	24.8	(+)25
Hyderabad North	10.9	(+)3.7	38.7	(+)37
Hyderabad South	8.2	(+)1.8	26.8	(+)15
Coastal Andhradesa	5.3	(-)0.5	22.9	(+)12
Rayalaseema	7.0	(+)1.5	17.7	(+)16
Tamilnad	5.4	(+)1.7	12.7	(+)13
Malabar and South Kanara	4.0	(-)4.5	90.6	(-) 9
Mysore	4.5	(-)0.4	15.8	(+) 1
Travancore-Cochin	4.0	(-)1.7	52.9	(+) 2

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during October

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Matikalai, Vegetables, Rabi Crop	Paddy, Jute and Tea
Bihar	Rabi Crops	Autumn Rice
Bombay	Wheat	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, and Groundnut
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Linseed, Gram, Masur and Lac	Kharif Paddy, Groundnut, Urd, Mung, Maize and Minor Pulses.
Madras	Paddy, Jowar, Cotton and Potato	Kharif Paddy, Maize, Sesamum and Groundnut
Orissa	Wheat and Jowar	Kharif Crops
Punjab	Wheat, Potato and other Rabi Crops	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Vegetables
U.P.	Wheat and Bengal Gram	Kharif Rice, Jowar and Sesamum
West Bengal	Pulses, Linseed and Horse Gram	Bajra and Ragi

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1951-52 and 1952-53

Crops	(In thousands)			
	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,065	74,674	20,741	23,424
Jowar	39,144	41,945	5,944	6,038
Bajra	22,839	25,282	2,299	2,922
Maize	8,073	8,796	2,021	2,607
Ragi	5,399	5,388	1,212	1,235
Small Millets*	11,834	12,170	1,891	1,932
Wheat	23,450	24,041	6,039	6,762
Barley	7,835	7,500	2,293	2,664
Total cereals	1,92,239	1,99,796	42,440	47,584
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	16,857	17,267	3,293	3,771
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,852	1,801	1,802
Urad or mash	3,135	2,930	366	305
Mung	2,697	2,520	254	182
Moth	425	427	38	37
Masur	1,107	1,099	184	191
Kulthi	2,531	2,711	182	186
Peas	2,352	2,242	618	612
Lakh or Khesari	1,759	1,778	221	246
Other Pulses	9,471	9,843	1,292	1,354
Total pulses	46,379	46,869	8,249	8,486
Potato (i)	805	813	1,553	1,630
Sugarcane	4,792	4,376	6,068†	5,260†
Ginger (Dry)	47	46	15	14
Pepper (Black)	202	203	23	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,384	1,280	341	301
Tobacco	712	798	205	219
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,798	11,862	3,045 (b)	2,894(b)
Castorseed	1,428	1,349	105	107
Sesamum	5,845	5,751	438	451
Rape and Mustard	5,915	5,155	916	828
Linseed	3,402	3,394	316	355
Total oilseeds	28,388	27,511	4,820	4,635
Fibres—				
Cotton	16,198	15,678	3,133	3,050
Jute	1,951	1,834	4,678¶	4,695¶
Mesta	N.A.	401	N.A.	631¶
Beverages**—				
Tea††	777	..	607,309†	..
Coffee(j)	224	..	54,323†	..

* Non-Forecast crops.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

(b) In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In lbs.

(i) Second Estimate of potato for 1952-53 and corresponding Estimate for 1951-52.

|| In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

** Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

†† Relates to calendar year 1950.

N.A. Note available.

(j) Relates to 1950-51.

¶ In bales of 400 lb. each.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Sugarcane	First	22-9-53	3,786	4,181	(—) 9.4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	First	25-9-53	6,822	6,119	(+) 11.5	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	..	3,642	3,443	(+) 5.8	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	First	7-10-53	11,708	10,775	(+) 8.7	..	..	..
Jute	First	7-9-53	1,269	1,757	(—) 27.8	..	..	..
Mesta	First	13-9-53	143	179	(—) 20.1	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 4

All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1953-54.

Released in September, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
1,269,000	1,757,000	(—) 27.8

The decline in acreage under jute during the current year is reported by all the Jute-growing States; it is more marked in Bihar and West Bengal and is due partly to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time and partly to low jute prices.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the period generally upto the middle of July, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory; but subsequent reports indicate damage to the crop by excessive rains and floods in Bihar and U. P. and by insect pests etc., in U. P. and West Bengal.

This Estimate does not give the complete area sown in this crop. The area reported in the Final Estimate is generally higher than that in this Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	('000 acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	(1)	(2)	(4)
Assam	256	295	(—) 39
Bihar*	330	491	(—) 161
Orissa	60	109	(—) 49
Uttar Pradesh	39	110	(—) 71
West Bengal	569	728	(—) 159
Tripura	15	24	(—) 9
Total	1,269	1,757	(—) 488

* Excluding merged territories.

4.1.—All-India First Estimate of Mesta, 1953-54

Released in September, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
143,000	179,000	(—) 20.1

The decline in acreage under Mesta during the current year has been reported by all the Mesta-growing States except Bombay and is due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decline is most marked in Bihar and Orissa. The decrease in area in Madras State is attributed mainly to the fall in the prices of this fibre during 1952-53. Bombay has, however, reported an increase of nearly 3,000 acres over last year.

This is for the first time that the all-India First Estimate of Mesta is being issued. The Estimate does not include data about Mesta grown in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Mysore which shall be included in the Final Estimate. Mesta is generally sown late in these States.

II—DETAILS

State	('000 acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (1)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	3	3†	—
Bihar	48	71	(—) 23
Bombay	18	15	(+) 3
Madras	61	65	(—) 4
Orissa*	9	21	(—) 12
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4	—
Total	143	179	(—) 26

* Figures are provisional.

† 1953-54 figure has been repeated.

Note.—The estimate does not include data about Mesta grown in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Mysore which shall be included in the Final Estimate. Mesta is generally sown late in these States.

4.2.—All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1953-54

Released in September, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
6,822,000	6,119,000 (A)	(+) 11.5

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

The increase in acreage over last year, shared mainly by Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, has been reported by almost all States except Bombay and Madhya Bharat and is due to good rainfall at the sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to this crop during 1953-54. The area reported at the Final Estimate stage is generally higher than that in the First Estimate.

II—DETAILS

Name of State	(Area thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bombay			
Madhya Pradesh	2,188	2,247	(—) 59
Madras	545	497	(+) 48
Orissa	230	223	(+) 7
Punjab	56	56 (A)	—
U. P.*	94	93	(+) 1
Hyderabad			
Madhya Bharat	2,030	1,724 (b)	(+) 306
Mysore	346	347	(—) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	255	231	(+) 24
Rajasthan	28	24 (A)	(+) 4
Saurashtra	75	58	(+) 17
Travancore-Cochin†	943	590	(+) 353
Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	25	25	—
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	—
Kutch	4	3	(+) 1
	3	1	(+) 2
Total	6,822	6,119	(+) 703

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Second Estimate.

* Data for U. P. are reported in the Final Estimate only.

† Figures relate to Trichur district only.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

4.3.—All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1953-54

Released in September, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
11,708,000	10,775,000 (A)	(+) 8.7

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

II. AREA ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Variety	Area (thousand acres)	
	1953-54	1952-53]
Bengals		
Americans	1,033	1,116]
Oomras	768	605
Broach	5,477	5,055
Surti	492	486
Dholleras	11	9
Others	726	539
	3,201	2,965
Total	11,708	10,775

The increase in acreage has been reported by almost all the cotton-growing States except U. P., Mysore, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh and is due partly to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and partly to the efforts made to grow more cotton under the Five Year Plan. The increase has occurred mainly in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the period generally upto the end of July, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1953-54. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 65 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

III—DETAILS (State-Wise)

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-54 First Estimate	1952-53 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	36	32	(+) 4
Bihar (Excluding merged territories)	16	14	(+) 2
Bombay	2,557	2,354	(+) 203
Madhya Pradesh	3,548	3,120	(+) 422
Madras	98	94	(+) 4
Orissa	26	26(A)	..
Punjab	515	489	(+) 26
Uttar Pradesh	202	226	(—) 24
West Bengal	1	1	..
Hyderabad	1,949	1,915 *	(+) 34
Madhya Bharat	1,428	1,411	(+) 17
Mysore	65	67	(—) 2
P.E.P.S.U.	294	248	(+) 46
Rajasthan	317	309 (A)	(+) 8
Saurashtra	551	368	(+) 183
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..
Ajmer	11	10	(+) 1
Bhopal	68	55	(+) 13
Bilaspur	1	1	..
Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	N.R.	3	(—) 3
Tripura	22	22	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	3	(—) 1
Total	11,708	10,775	(+) 933

* Second Estimate.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

N.R. —Not reported.

IV—DETAILS (Variety-Wise)

Variety	Area (Thousand acres)	
	1953-54 (2)	1952-53 (3)
Bengals—		
U. P. Deshi	245	268
Punjab Deshi	479	548
Rajputana Deshi	309	300
Total	1,033	1,116
Americans—		
Hyderabad American	76	87
Punjab American	332	191
Buri	360	327
Total	768	605
Oomras—		
C. P. Oomras	968	860
Berar Oomras	402	355
Nimar Oomras	134	105
Jarilla	2,095	1,581
Madhya Pradesh Verum	593	332
Khandesh Oomras	64	45
Barsinagar Oomras	869	823
Hyderabad Oomras	352	954
Total	5,477	5,055
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,045	827
Central India—		
Malvi	1,153	1,127
C. I. & Others	362	358
Total	1,515	1,485
Broach	492	486
Surti	11	9
Dholleras—		
Gujarat Dholleras	167	161
Kathiawar Dholleras	402	286
Kathiawar Short Staple	149	85
Kutch Dholleras	8	7
Total	726	539
Southerns—		
Kumta & Upland	450	447
Westerns	44	67
White & Red Northern	6	6
Warrangal & Coconadas	7	5
Chinnapathi S.S.	5	4
Total	512	533
Oombodias	62	57
Salons	9	9
Oomilas	56	54
GRAND TOTAL	11,708	10,775

4.4.—All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1953-54

Released in October, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
3,642,000	3,443,000(A)	(+) 5.8

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

The increase in acreage over last year, is shared mainly by Bombay, Hyderabad and Saurashtra though reported by a majority of the States. It is due mainly to good rains and favourable weather at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases in area reported by some States, specially Madhya Bharat, and Vindhya Pradesh.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to this crop during 1953-54. The area reported at the Final Estimate stage is generally higher than that in the First Estimate.

II—DETAILS

Name of State	Area (Thousand acres)			Increase (+)
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Assam	N.R.	N.R.		
Bihar	49	42	(-)	13
Bombay	295	245	(+)	50
Madhya Pradesh	311	306	(+)	5
Madras	291	272	(+)	19
Orissa	253	248	(+)	5
Punjab	63	72	(-)	9
Uttar Pradesh	..	..		
West Bengal	5	7	(-)	2
Hyderabad	630	542 (b)	(+)	88
Madhya Bharat	343	352	(-)	9
Mysore	52	52		
P. E. P. S. U.	4	3	(+)	1
Rajasthan	810	783	(+)	27
Saurashtra	181	128	(+)	51
Travancore-Cochin	2*	2		
Ajmer	15	15		
Bhopal	29	21	(+)	1
Bilaspur	1	1		
Coorg	(a)	..		
Delhi	..	..		
Himachal Pradesh	1	1		
Kutch	(a)	(a)		
Tripura	10	10		
Vindhya Pradesh	297	321	(-)	2
Total	3,642	3,443	(+)	11

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Relates to Second Estimate.

* 1952-53 figure repeated, 1953-54 figure being not available.

4.5.—Production of Tea in North India

(lbs.)

District	Upto the end of August	
	1952	1953
Assam Valley	168,920,199	148,344,929
Cachar	25,030,018	21,691,681
Darjeeling	11,347,673	9,801,288
Dooars	81,693,148	75,615,178
Terai	8,392,179	8,028,793
Bihar	944,800	1,189,668
All others	3,689,288	3,296,277
Total	299,917,305	267,967,814

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4.6.—Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

District	July		January to July	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	1,413,813	1,319,284	16,995,358	16,291,415
Central Travancore	1,338,868	1,715,330	13,306,918	13,992,878
Coorg	20,007	33,400	151,958	162,130
Kanan-Devans	711,770	934,350	12,524,038	12,161,181
Madurai	30,461	34,108	650,290	507,171
Malabar	23,814	28,953	189,909	224,739
Mundakayam	217,724	265,527	1,470,082	1,584,077
Mysore	95,156	133,389	1,004,568	1,112,672
Nelliampathies	106,258	116,103	1,182,778	1,252,802
Nilgiris	830,820	563,990	9,905,919	8,469,115
Nilgiri Wynnad	597,683	824,934	5,418,865	4,865,995
South Travancore	524,630	537,672	3,989,120	3,959,282
Tirunelvely	30,323	39,104	201,341	226,089
Wynnad	697,055	551,721	4,639,829	4,327,768
Total	6,638,382	7,097,865	71,630,973	69,137,314

* Includes revised figures for June, 1953.

Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending					Progressive total from 1-1-53 to 30-9-53
	2-9-53	9-9-53	16-9-53	23-9-53	30-9-53	
Wheat	17,917	9,371	12,694	19,820	23,113	1,509,785*
Wheat Flour	..	..	600†	3,000	..	65,950
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	189,781*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milleta	..	..	..	..	..	102,211
Milo	8,290	..	..	..	..	15,718
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	26,207	9,371	13,294	22,820	23,113	1,883,3 95

* Revised figure.

† Received from Ceylon Government on replacement basis.

TABLE NO. 6

Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks

(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I. I. S. T., Kanpur).
(Tons)

	1st fortnight of August*		2nd fortnight of August†		Progressive total from 1st November to 31st August ‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
Opening Stocks§	529,751	690,910	456,691	679,773		
Production		3,533		3,607	1,317,653 (r)	1,488,748
Despatches	56,969	42,899	66,172	52,899	1,354,082	984,912
Closing Stocks§	472,782	6,51,644	390,519	630,481		

* The reported stocks and despatches in the current fortnight are estimated to relate to 92.93 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 90.17 per cent during the previous season.

† The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 91.89 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 93.36 per cent during the previous season.

‡ To-date figures of despatches and production do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.

§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

(r) Revised

TABLE NO. 7

COFFEE CURED

1952-53 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months											Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1											2	3	4	5
June	1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,122	3,444	14,865	22,431
July	1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,526	1,483	7,385	12,394
August	1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,879	1,832	12,992	17,708

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

7.1.—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1951-52 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto July 30, 1953				Upto August 31, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921
Orders against auction and allotments (inclusive of drriage)	8,137	4,145	6,427	18,719	8,137	4,146	6,438	18,729
Orders against export Sales	1,600	300	300	2,200	1,600	300	300	2,200
Balance		1	1	2				
To be tendered against export Sales								

(B) 1952-53 Crop

(Tons)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)		8,761	3,652	10,606§	23,019	8,775	3,659	10,631†	23,065
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of drriage)		4,353	1,307	2,561	8,221	4,800	1,890	2,882	9,072
Balance		4,408	2,345	8,045	14,798*	3,975	2,869	7,749	13,993†

* Includes a quantity of 98 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

† Includes a quantity of 81 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

‡ Includes Robusta Parchment 305 tons.

§ Includes 304 tons of Robusta Parchment.

7.2.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
8-8-53	Mysore	210/15 to 216/-	212/3	..	..	..	..
18-8-53	Coimbatore	209/11 to 215/15	212/5	182/12 to 185/4	184/1	146/4 to 153/8	150/9

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Source	During the month of July 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to July 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	79,056	830,782	500,579	2,121,118
U. K.	..	..	4	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..
Burma	39,793	61,906	155,976	283,684
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	13
Greece	..	..	..	596
Danmark	..	..	2	..
Total	118,849	892,688	656,561	2,405,811

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs

8-1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports *

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of July 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to July 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Ken and Dependencies	804,646	491,082	3,600,853	1,998,950
men	50,878	76,332	295,843	788,902
kistan (Western)	247,032	2,374,864	12,194,164	15,216,249
K.			1,562,998	
ina		549,120	267,781	574,213
gypt	176,098	12,912	591,634	439,330
gium			15,046	899,742
eden		18,227	111,000	302,930
ylon				
rocco	123,880	109,993	850,215	491,581
ugkong	92,889	11,820	250,136	369,141
st verlands			21,832	
mark		262,401		263,501
many	152,340		352,990	102,468
ah Republic				648,981
ly	54,961		54,961	120,462
anya Colony				519,878
S. S. R.	564,200	338,282	8,522,401	1,517,548
kers				
Total	2,260,724	4,245,040	28,991,154	24,037,982

* Exports from principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Source—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			September '53 (26-9-53)	August '53 (29-8-53)	September '52 (27-9-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Grains—					
Wheat	Moga		18 8 0	18 14 0	
	Chandani	Dara	16 0 0	16 12 0	19 8 0
	Sanger		19 0 0	18 8 0	21 10 0
	Amraoti		10 0 0	11 8 0	9 2 0
Jowar	Chandani				
Bajra	Abohar		15 12 0	17 12 0	20 0 0
Gram	Bahraich		10 10 0	12 6 0	12 0 0
Kulms					

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi		N.Q.	N.Q.	23 6 0
	Bombay		22 12 6	25 0 0	25 9 0
	Patna		23 0 0	22 8 0	25 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		18 0 0	19 8 0	18 12 0
	Patna		19 8 0	21 12 0	20 8 0
	Bombay		25 9 0	26 11 0	27 7 0
	Madras		19 12 0	20 5 0	24 2 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	14 0 0	14 0 0	17 0 0
		Lal	16 0 0	14 8 0	18 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	17 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	14 0 0	15 8 0	17 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 3 0	33 14 0	34 0 0
	Calcutta		30 5 0	31 12 0	34 9 0
Gur	Hapur		20 0 0	19 8 0	12 4 0
	Madras	Lumps	26 5 0	23 1 0	18 2 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon	23 8 0	23 4 0	15 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Ghec	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	200 0 0	220 0 0	235 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	195 0 0	200 0 0	240 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	212 0 0	220 0 0	217 0 0
Vanaspali—					
Vanaspali	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	11 11 0	12 2 6	9 13 6
Fish and Eggs—					
Sea Fish					
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	92 9 3 (a)	108 0 0	51 6 10
		Prawns	66 13 9 (a)	N. Q.	41 2 3
	Calcutta	Rohu	70 0 0	95 0 0	100 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0	100 0 0	115 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fish and Eggs—					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	110 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	122 8 0	122 8 0	122 8 0
	Bombay		90 0 0	130 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		120 0 0	110 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		24 8 0	27 0 0	18 8 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	28 8 0	30 7 0	21 0 0
		Black	24 8 0	26 8 0	19 6 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	25 0 0	27 3 0	16 14 3
		Yellow	26 8 0	28 10 0	18 5 9
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	35 8 0	37 7 6	27 5 9
	Madras	Coromandel	28 11 0	37 3 0	26 5 6
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	17 7 0	22 5 0	21 10 9
		Brown Small	16 3 0	20 14 0	20 3 3
	Kanpur	Bold	18 8 0	23 0 0	21 4 0
		Small	17 4 0	21 0 0	19 6 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	25 11 0	20 15 0	23 14 0
	Madras	Salem	21 7 0	19 15 0	26 7 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		19 13 0	17 14 0	20 6 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	33 10 0	31 10 0	33 0 3
		Black	33 2 0	29 10 0	31 7 9
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	13 0 0	13 6 0	11 12 0
	Abohar	Desi	14 12 0	14 12 0	12 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		61 0 0	71 0 0	48 0 0
	Bombay		73 7 6 (a)	75 10 8	58 12 4
	Kanpur		61 0 0	63 8 0	46 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		71 4 0	82 4 6	56 9 3
	Madras		62 9 0	74 14 0	55 2 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		39 11 0	48 1 0	49 3 6
	Kanpur		42 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		48 7 9	47 12 0	52 8 6
	Kanpur		44 8 0 (a)	47 0 0	47 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		72 7 0	75 11 0	60 14 3
	Bombay		65 6 3	79 5 6	58 12 4
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 8 0 (a)	8 10 0	8 6 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 11 0 (a)	7 14 0	7 4 0
	Bombay		9 0 9	8 13 0	7 12 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani Grade 1	28 0 0	330 0 0	310 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Pb. American	686 0 0	731 0 0	762 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila fine 197/3	725 0 0	750 4 0	735 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine Indian	294 4 0	272 9 0	236 9 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Mill Firsts	145 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0
		Pakistan Middles	143 6 0	162 13 0	185 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 500 lbs.)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	128 13 0	148 4 0	158 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concl.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India.			
		Medium Doars Dust	1 10 0	1 8 6	0 15 6
Export					
		Clean black pekoe	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 7 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	221 0 0	219 0 0	328 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	251 0 0	253 0 0	335 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	226 0 0	225 0 0	320 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	211 0 0	213 0 0	No Stock
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	52 0 0	50 0 0	22 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0	18 5 6	20 3 3
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	115 0 0	100 0 0	48 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	309 5 0	296 0 0	452 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	55 0 0	53 4 0	66 2 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	529 0 0	No Sale	N. R.
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop Grade 4	2 10 6	1 12 0	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	11 6 9	16 10 8	14 9 4
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		14 0 0	15 8 0	7 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Sindri		290 0 0	290 0 0	380 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	356 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	440 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N. Q.
5. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N. Q.

N. Q.—Not quoted.

N. R.—Not Reported.

(a) Prices relates to previous week.

9.1.—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay		19 9 4	2-8-53
	Kanpur		18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0	31-8-52
	Madras		16 5 2*	18-7-53
	Amritsar		10 1 6	16-9-53
	Kanpur	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	Common	16 12 0	1-4-53

* Fair price shop rate.
(R) Retail

TABLE NO. 10
Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets
PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur		26-9-53	13 5 0	19 2 9
	Lyallpur	Ordinary	26-9-53	25 0 0	36 0 0
Rice	Mymensingh	Coarse	26-9-53	25 0 0	36 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		26-9-53	15 0 0	21 9 6
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	26-9-53	55 0 0	754 9 6*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	26-9-53	67 8 0	926 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sind N.T. Popta	26-9-53	9 0 0	12 15 3
	Lyallpur	American	26-9-53	12 0 0	17 4 6
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	9-9-53	166 0 0	239 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	26-9-53	14 8 0	20 14 0
					101 8 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

(c) Controlled rate.

10.1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 red winter	(60 lbs.)	24-9-53	192½ Cents	12 9 3
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-9-53	257½ Cents	16 13 3
		Minneapolis	No. 2 Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-9-53	245½ Cents	16 0 3
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-9-53	197½ Cents	13 1 9†
	U.K.	London	Australian (C.I.F. in bulk) Nov./Oct. shipment	Ton	25-9-53	£30 10 0	14 15 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	24 9-53	166½ Cents	11 10 3
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(Oct.)	48 lbs.	24-9-53	106½ Cents	8 14 0†
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan O/J 3% shell (c. i. f.)	Ton	26-9-53	£62 10 0	30 9 9
Groundnut oil	European ports.		Indian (c. & f.) Bulk 3.5% (c. & f.)	Ton	26-9-53	£142 0 0	69 8 9
Linseed	European ports.		Chinese pure	Ton	26-9-53	£50 0 0	24 7 9
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (bulk c.i.f.)	Ton	26-9-53	£112 0 0	54 13 9
Castor oil	European ports.		C and F Bombay first.	Ton	26-9-53	£149 0 0	72 15 6
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	24-9-53	33.55 Cents	1,253 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	25-9-53	£94 0 0	46 0 6
							224 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

‡ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 26-9-53.

§ (Canada 2.75 to 2.75-1/8 dollar=1 £ sterling).

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Sept. '53 (26-9-53)	Aug. '53 (29-8-53)	Sept. '52 (27-9-52)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona superior	Dozen	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	1 14 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 2 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 9
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 4 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 1 3
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 1 9
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 2 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Onions.	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 5 0

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			Sept. '53 (26-9-53)	Aug. '53 (29-8-53)	Sept. '1952 (27-9-52)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 9 3
Pork	Calcutta	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Bombay	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	N.A.
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

N. A.—Not available.

TABLE NO. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Sept. '53 (26-9-53)	Aug. '53 (29-8-53)	Sept. '52 (27-9-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 10 9	N.Q.	1 10 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 11 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

N.Q.—No quotation.

TABLE NO. 14.

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices										
				Sept. '53 (26-9-53)		Aug. '53 (29-8-53)		Sept. '52 (27-9-52)						
Milch Cow	Bihar—	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	68	0	0	60	0	0	110	0	0	
					to	to	to							
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (2 to 16 lbs. milk yield)	Each	75	0	0	72	0	0	130	0	0		
				(b)										
	Punjab—	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	300	0	0	350	0	0	325	0	0	
					to	to	to							
					400	0	0	400	0	0	375	0	0	
					(b)									
						150	0	0	200	0	0	250	0	0
						to	to	to						
					300	0	0	350	0	0	350	0	0	
					(b)									
Milch Buffalo	Bihar—	Maujipur	Murrah (6 seers)	Each	210	0	0	207	0	0	235	0	0	
					to	to	to							
	Punjab—	Bahadurgarh	Murrah Local 8th	Each	215	0	0	218	0	0	280	0	0	
					(b)									
						550	0	0	400	0	0	500	0	0
						to	to	to						
						750	0	0	800	0	0	700	0	0
						(b)								
						95	0	0	98	0	0	125	0	0
						to	to	to						
					115	0	0	112	0	0	160	0	0	
					(b)									
					450	0	0	400	0	0	600	0	0	
					to	to	to							
					650	0	0	650	0	0	750	0	0	
					(b)									

(b) Relates to fortnight ended 15-9-53

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	1-8-53	8-8-53	15-8-53	22-8-53	29-8-53	Aug. '53	July '53	Aug. '52
Food Articles	406.4	410.1	409.8	408.1	402.9	407.0	406.4	372.9
Industrial Raw Materials	492.8	491.2	489.4	484.6	485.4	488.7	490.5	446.4
Semi-manufactured Articles	363.9	363.1	366.8	364.6	364.2	364.7	365.4	351.0
Manufactured Articles	371.7	371.5	371.0	370.4	369.3	370.8	367.3	366.4
Miscellaneous	693.7	704.9	705.0	707.8	718.8	706.0	693.9	638.2
All Commodities	410.7	411.7	411.9	409.4	408.3	410.4	407.7	387.2

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(Base 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	123
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	184
1952—June	102	107	117	149	188
1953—May	108	105	114	150	187
—June	110	105	..	150	..

*Weighted by the value of home consumed goods.

Source.—United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(Base 1944=100)	(Base 1948=100)					
	India	U.S.A.		Canada		U. K.	
	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	138	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	138	97	100	106	107	113	106
1951	144	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	141	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1952—June	140	110	110	120	120	109*	128
1953—May	145	108	111	114	119	113*	130
—June	150	109	110	116	119	114*	131

* Base.—January 1952=100.

Source.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., Canada and U. K., United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 18

Unweighted Retail Prices Index Number by Groups at 12 Selected Rural Centres, July, 1953

(Base 1944=100)

Centre	Cereals	All articles of food	Clothing	Miscellaneous
EASTERN ZONE—				
Bamra (Sambalpur-Orissa)	205	149	213	203
Maibang (Cachar-Assam)	192	141	..	95
Shankargarh (Allahabad-U.P.)	167	170	127	160
Sonalli (Purnea-Bihar)	250	213	199	310
NORTHERN ZONE—				
Multapi (Betul-Madhya Pradesh)	139	171	166	200
Nana (Jodhpur-Rajasthan)	209	231	184	189
Salamatpur (Raisen-Bhopal)	250	239	139	277
SOUTHERN ZONE—				
Krishna (Mahboobnagar-Hyderabad)	212	193	132	189
Lakh (Ahmednagar-Bombay)	374	201	126	169
Malur (Kolar-Mysore)	222	184	195	147
Muniguda (Koraput-Orissa)	268	256	163	202
Kudchi (Belgaum-Bombay)	181	186	120	184

TABLE NO. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	May 1953	April 1953	May 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	455	450	440
	Srikakulam	524	519	477
	West Godavari	497	497	460
	Bellary	424	424	427
	South Arcot	448	447	440
Tiruchirapalli	Agaram	437	437	432
	Thulayanatham	475	474	460
	Mathurai	410	412	401
	Erodu	430	433	431
	Gokilapuram	436	436	474
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	588	592	569
	Malabar	508	507	466
	Chingleput	471	472	473

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August 1939=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1940	112	107	112	111	108	110	114	109
1941	125	118	122	123	117	119	117	114
1942	161	150	181	181	163	165	151	136
1943	225	219	319	306	290	299	218	180
1944	235	226	331	314	263	267	257	207
1945	242	224	326	308	251	259	274	228
1946	283	246	364	328	282	285	293	240
1947	307	265	424	378	320	320	324	277
1948	311	288	514	471	379	372	360	315
1949	327	292	538	478	384	377	382	330
1950	340	298	471	434	382	372	380	332
1951	356	314	494	451	397	391	383	341
1952	366	321	472	441	382	380	377	337
1952—July	358	314	497	456	381	377	377	338
1953—June	420	353	486	453	403	393	438	367
1953—July	..	355	..	465	..	394	..	362

Source.—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	June, 1953	7	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	June, 1953	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	June, 1953	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	June, 1953	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	June, 1953	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

21.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Orissa									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	March, 1953	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
		April, 1953	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
		May, 1953	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
		June, 1953	6	0 14 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	..
anjam	Berhampur	March, 1953	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		April, 1953	8	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Mysore									
umkur	Neralakere	July, 1953	8	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
angalore	Harisandra	July, 1953	8	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	0 8 0	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	March, 1953	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
		April, 1953	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
		May, 1953	12	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Tamil Nadu									
Trichur	Vilvattom	June, 1953	..	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
		July, 1953	8	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Trivandrum	Puliyoorala	June, 1953	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Qullion	Qullion	June, 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		July, 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pooshikol	June, 1953	8	2 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		July, 1953	8	2 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Coorg									
South Coorg	Vitrajpet	April, 1953	8—10	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		May, 1953	8—10	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Ohamba	Chowari	Aug., 1953	..	1 12 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pias)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Moohie	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	June, 1953	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0 (a)	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	June, 1953	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0 (a)	1 0 0 (a)	0 12 (a)
Kaira	Ode	June, 1953	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8
Poona	Junnar	June, 1953	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	June, 1953	8	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	0 12
Orissa									
Mayurbhanj	Moroda	March, 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0 (b)	..	..
		April, 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0 (b)	..	..
		May, 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0 (b)	..	..
		June, 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 0 (b)	..	..
Ganjam	Berhampur	March, 1953	7	2 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
		April, 1953	7	2 8 0	3 0 0	..	1 8 0 (c)	..	..
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralekere	July, 1953	8	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4
Bangalore	Harisandra	July, 1953	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 10

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamed	March, 1953	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
		April, 1953	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
		May, 1953	12	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	March, 1953	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
		April, 1953	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
		May, 1953	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvattom	June, 1953	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	..
		July, 1953	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	..
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	June, 1953	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	June, 1953	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
		July, 1953	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Poonzhikol	June, 1953	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
		July, 1953	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
Coorg		April, 1953	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
South Coorg	Virajpet	May, 1953	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	August, 1953	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

(a) Per animal per month.

(b) Herdsmen to work for 9 hours daily.

(c) Herdsmen to work for 12 hours daily.

TABLE No. 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for "All-Pakistan"

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		(Production) (tons.)	
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year
						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Cereals—							
Rice	Fourth Final	1952-53	5-5-53	23,015	22,482	(+) 2.4	(+) 5.0
Jowar	Final	1952-53	17-4-53	1,250	1,076	(+) 16.2	(+) 4.5
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	2,021	(+) 10.2	(-) 2.2
Maize	Final	1952-53	2-4-53	970	957	(+) 1.4	(-) 5.3
Wheat	Third Final	1952-53	4-6-53	9,536	10,280	(-) 7.2	(-) 20.6
Barley	Final	1952-53	1-8-53	521	532	(-) 2.1	(-) 18.3
Pulses—							
Gram	Second	1952-53	28-5-53	2,248	2,700	(-) 16.8	..
Soyabene	Second	1952-53	1-11-52	733	728	(+) 0.7	..
Oilseeds—							
Sesamum	Final	1952-53	21-5-53	206	198	(+) 4.0	(+) 2.9
Rape and Mustard	Second	1952-53	9-5-53	1,569	1,548	(+) 1.4	..
Linseed	Second	1952-53	2-4-53	69	68	(+) 1.5	..
Fibres—							
Cotton	Fourth Preliminary	1952-53	22-4-53	3,430	3,244	(+) 5.7	(+) 6.7
Jute	Final	1953-54	1-8-53	789	1,696	(-) 53.5	..
Tea	Final	1952-53	27-10-52	83	82	(+) 0.8	(+) 2.0

† In lbs.
§ In bales of 392 lbs. each of Cotton lint.
Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23
Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton Pressed, in India during the month of July 1953 (from 27-6-53 to 31-7-53) and during the period from 1st September 1952 up to the last Friday (i.e. 31-7-53) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
	During the month of July 1953 (From 27-6-1953 to 31-7-1953)	During the corresponding month of last year	Since 1st September 1952	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam—					
Cotton lint	..	..	5,010	5,112	The whole State.
Cotton waste†	..	..	1,437	1,608	
Bombay—					
1. Gujarat	..	897	520,405	309,515	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.
2. North Deccan	..	130	137,230	136,632	West Khandesh, East Khandesh, and Nasik.
3. East Deccan	3,163	9,538	53,713	73,274	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
4. West Deccan & Southern Mahratta Country.	9,725	23,460	114,791	146,789	Poona, Satara, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar & Kanara.
Total Bombay†					
Cotton lint	12,888	34,025	826,169	666,210	
Cotton waste	5,516	5,014†	60,495	53,519†	
† Excludes the Konkan and the Port Block (Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay) where Cotton Pressed is mainly repressed cotton or Cotton waste. The figures for this Block are as under:—					
Cotton lint	7,647	9,375	84,929	72,341	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	
Madhya Pradesh—					
1. Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Damoh.
2. Nerbudda	@@	..	14,206@b	10,049†	Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	@@	..	46,360@b	56,178†	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	@@	613†	92,681@b	120,759†	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat & Bhandara.
5. Satpura	@@	..	1,544@b	1,707†	Chhindwara, Batul, Mandla & Seoni.
6. Chattisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur.
7. Berar	@@	5,657†	530,186@b	772,810†	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal.
Total Madhya Pradesh					
Cotton lint	@@	6,270†	684,977@b	961,503†	
Cotton waste	@@	730†	4,244@b	3,766†	
Madras*					
Cotton lint	27,373	31,036	197,614	188,443	The whole State.
Cotton waste	4,997	3,969	47,497	35,972	
Punjab—					
1. Ambala	..	333	45,393	44,880	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	234	17,695	19,252	Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
3. Amritsar	..	240	26,905	19,108	Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Kangra.
4. Ferozepore	..	231	150,130	145,590	Ferozepore.
Total Punjab—					
Cotton lint	..	1,038	240,123	228,828	
Cotton waste	..	13	101	85	

*For details by varieties in this State see Statement II.
† Data taken from last year's returns.

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Uttar Pradesh—					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	811	177	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab	..	..	1,740	730	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	..	..	34	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pillibhit, Nainital, Akmore & Garhwal.
5. Rest of the State	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh.
TOTAL U.P.—					
Cotton lint	..	..	2,585	907	
Cotton waste†	686	683†	7,812	9,896†	
West Bengal—					
Cotton lint	521	2,191	8,389	7,021	
Cotton waste	1,051	465	3,975	1,674	The whole State.
Hyderabad @—					
Cotton lint	4,282	5,211	276,740	436,688	
Cotton waste	428	24	1,857	24	The whole State.
Madhya Bharat—					
Cotton lint	@@	..	143,964	83,621	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
Mysoore†—					
Cotton lint	714	2,431†	8,830	15,292†	
Cotton waste	193	343†	2,518	1,918†	The whole State.
PEPS Union—					
Cotton lint	@@	8,735†	144,517	227,290†	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
Rajasthan†—					
Cotton lint	330	..	112,142	79,119	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
Saurashtra—					
Cotton lint	..	275†	159,687	88,222†	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
Ajmer—					
Cotton lint	@@	89†	15,199 @ b	7,685†	
Cotton waste	@@	130†	2,652 @ b	2,663†	The whole State.
Bhopal—					
Cotton lint	..	..	13,494	6,239	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
Kutch—					
Cotton lint	..	206†	6,922	1,240†	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	The whole State.

NOTE.—There are no Cotton Pressing Factories in Bihar, Orissa, Travancore Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

@@ Data not yet received.

@b Data upto the month of June '53.

† In running bales.

@ Data taken from weekly returns.

II. Cotton Pressed in Madras for the month of July 1953

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

Variety of Cotton	Number of bales pressed			
	During the Month of July '53	During the corresponding month of last year	Since 1st February 1953	During the corresponding period last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Timnevellies	1,192	1,020	5,787	12,165
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppan	..	..	..	..
Cambodias	5,674	7,748	29,470	35,127
Uganda	996	1,835	9,186	4,563
Karunganni	5,739	7,585	18,579	13,602
Northerns	1,802	2,018	11,301	6,695
Westerns	9,484	10,044	56,832	55,969
Mungari	..	..	370	..
Coconadas	2,486	786	12,317	3,708
Total—				
Cotton lint	27,373	31,086	143,842	131,829
Cotton waste	4,997	3,969	22,065	18,431

23.1 Total Area and Classification of Area, 1949-50

Data contained in this table are the latest available and supersede the earlier data published in 'Indian Agricultural Statistics, 1949-50—Vol. I' and in the June 1952 issue of this Journal)

(Thousand acres)

State	Total geographical area according to Surveyor-General of India	Net area according to village papers for which returns exist	Classification of reporting area					Gross area sown	Area sown more than once	Culturable area included in other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	State
			Forests	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Net area actually sown				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Assam	54,408	33,400(p)	4,062	4,248	16,946	1,739	5,570	6,393	832	N.A.	Assam.
Bihar	45,011	44,790	7,884	3,747	5,574	4,737	22,848	29,133	6,285	N.A.	Bihar.
Bombay	71,213	70,212(q)	9,913	8,473	2,098	7,043	41,082	42,363	1,281	1,058	Bombay.
Madhya Pradesh	83,375	83,104	23,645	5,817	20,267	4,919	28,456	32,194	3,738	5,764	Madhya Pradesh.
Madras†	81,786	80,757	13,814	14,647	11,272	9,716	31,308	36,345	5,037	245	Madras†.
Orissa	38,487	37,534	7,971	10,029	6,141	1,839	12,154	15,436	3,282	N.A.	Orissa.
Punjab	23,922	23,208	759	6,034	2,587	1,880	11,948	14,136	2,188	307	Punjab.
Uttar Pradesh	72,597	72,234	7,819	11,834	10,240	2,562	39,779	49,319	9,540	762	Uttar Pradesh.
West Bengal	19,696	19,549	1,713	3,046	1,911	1,159	11,720	13,011	1,291	N.A.	West Bengal.
Hyderabad	52,572	52,927(m)	6,187	8,572	985	13,119	24,064	24,199	135	N.A.	Hyderabad.
Jammu and Kashmir†	59,379*	5,799	1,472	1,801	564	406	1,556	1,664	108	74	Jammu & Kashmir†.
Madhya Bharat	29,785	27,625	2,880	6,215	6,669	1,109	10,752	11,440	688	3,367	Madhya Bharat.
Mysore	18,873	17,353	1,925	5,479	1,596	1,697	6,656	6,861	205	N.A.	Mysore.
P. E. P. S. U.	6,431	6,371	46	398	936	876	4,115	4,790	675	N.A.	P. E. P. S. U.
Rajasthan	83,327	55,247	3,257	14,991	18,352	2,158	16,489	17,407	918	10	Rajasthan.
Saurashtra	13,655	5,849	179	930	390	810	3,540	3,690	150	N.A.	Saurashtra.
Travancore-Cochin	5,852	5,350	1,542	492	422	68	2,826	3,065	239	N.A.	Travancore-Cochin.
Ajmer	1,547	1,561(m)	47	596	302	247	369	406	37	127	Ajmer.
Bhopal	4,402	4,406(m)	953	937	858	107	1,531	1,608	57	N.A.	Bhopal.
Bilaspur	290	285	30	29	136	15	75	120	45	N.A.	Bilaspur.
Coorg	1,015	1,012	331	250	226	35	170	171	1	N.A.	Coorg.
Delhi	370	366	(a)	80	50	11	225	274	49	N.A.	Delhi.
Himachal Pradesh	6,692	1,956	342	365	627	60	562	911	349	121	Himachal Pradesh.
Kutch	10,864	10,864(r)	127	7,268	1,200	1,466	741	764	23	599	Kutch.
Manipur	5,518	345	109	(t)	16	13	207	207	..	N.A.	Manipur.
Tripura	2,580	2,634(m)	1,715	17	591	14	387	457	70	13	Tripura.
Vindhya Pradesh	15,104	14,356	2,740	2,211	4,297	1,046	4,062	4,850	788	3,484	Vindhya Pradesh.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	2,058	77 ..	36	16	13	3	9	9	(a)	N.A.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Total	810,809	679,171(e)	100,898	118,522	115,176	58,854	283,221	321,223	38,002	15,931	Total.

* Includes enemy-held portion of the State.

† Excludes enemy-held portion of the State.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(m) Difference between the figures of area according to Surveyor General of India and according to Village Papers is due to different method of Survey.

(r) Includes 62 thousand acres for which details of classification are not available.

(e) Includes 2,500 thousand acres for which details of classification are not available.

(t) Included under 'Forests'.

(p) Includes 835 thousand acres for which, details are not available.

(q) Includes 1,603 thousand acres in respect of Banas Kantha district of Bombay for which details are not available.

† Includes Andhra State and Bellary District of Mysore.

N.A.—Not available.

to different

23.2 Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated, 1949-50

(Data contained in this table are the latest available and supersede the earlier data published in 'Indian Agricultural Statistics 1949-50—Vol. I')

(Thousand acres)

State	Area Irrigated from				Crops Irrigated															
	Canals		Other Wells Sour-ces		Total Rice		Jowar Bajra or Maize		Wheat Bar-ley & pulses		Other Sugar- cane		Food Cotton		Other non- food crops		Total	State		
	Govt. Pri- vate						Cho- lum bu													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
Assam	150	640	(a)	(a)	537	1,327	1,130	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	88	..	56	1,327	Assam.	
Bihar	997	640	1,150	644	2,164	5,595	4,374	..	(a)	1	319	148	299	122	288	(a)	44	5,595	Bihar.	
Bombay	378	64	154	1,035	130	1,761	308	379	72	60	368	10	150	172	223	25	244	2,011	Bombay.	
Madhya Pradesh	796	..	613	206	76	1,691	1,438	2	..	(a)	49	2	10	39	149	(a)	2	1,691	Madhya Pradesh.	
Madras†	4,025	160	2,995	1,651	419	9,850	8,459	473	447	11	4	..	1,044	162	222	210	534	11,566	Madras†	
Orissa	398	76	877	100	876	2,327	2,108	4	(a)	5	5	..	78	48	84	(a)	12	2,345 (c)	Orissa.	
Punjab	2,587	337	8	1,838	20	4,790	313	104	200	335	1,601	111	672	204	136	294	1,018	4,988	Punjab.	
Uttar Pradesh	3,927	36	12	4,966	1,937	10,878	804	62	8	164	3,712	2,103	2,533	1,406	408	65	490	11,755	Uttar Pradesh.	
West Bengal.	279	304	1,035	31	680	2,329	2,198	(a)	(a)	10	19	4	52	33	62	(a)	25	2,403	West Bengal.	
Hyderabad	173	13	834	418	50	1,488	1,187	47	11	31	29	12	32	69	119	7	79	1,623	Hyderabad.	
Jammu & Kashmir†	97	516	5	8	75	701	444	(a)	7	51	56	16	74	1	18	2	56	705	Jammu & Kashmir†.	
Madhya Bharat	135	..	36	280	11	462	48	(a)	..	10	172	38	66	40	56	5	57	492	Madhya Bharat.	
Mysore	272	6	548	107	120	1,053	721	12	5	(a)	(a)	..	105	45	73	3	101	1,065	Mysore.	
P. E. P. S. U.	1,176	..	..	623	46	1,845	31	40	247	138	594	108	213	46	43	215	371	2,041	P. E. P. S. U.	
Rejasthan	560	4	69	1,193	203	2,029	39	132	70	197	441	480	225	43	242	155	202	2,266 (d)	Rejasthan.	
Saurashtra	2	..	1	186	(a)	189	13	17	7	(a)	65	..	1	4	8	2	16	189 (e)	Saurashtra.	
Travancore-Cochin	325	68	113	26	445	977	629	..	..	(a)	(a)	..	21	10	192	..	59	1,024 (f)	Travancore-Cochin.	
Ajmer	..	..	16	99	2	117	(a)	1	1	37	21	35	4	(a)	3	10	17	129	Ajmer.	
Bhopal	2	..	1	11	3	17	(a)	..	..	(a)	2	(a)	1	9	3	..	2	17	Bhopal.	
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	(a)	5	5	4	..	..	..	3	(a)	1	(a)	1	(a)	9	Bilaspur.	
Coorg	4	(a)	2	..	..	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Coorg.	
Delhi	36	..	3	29	..	68	(a)	6	1	1	32	3	3	3	8	(a)	11	68	Delhi.	
Himachal Pradesh.	..	..	..	(a)	135	135	49	(a)	(a)	14	47	9	14	(a)	3	(a)	16	162	Himachal Pradesh.	
Kutch	9	..	..	60	..	69	..	5	30	..	19	4	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	10	69	Kutch.	
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur.	
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura.	
Vindhya Pradesh.	6	..	14	176	(a)	196	..	..	..	..	60	83	30	5	6	..	12	196	Vindhya Pradesh.	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	

† Excludes enemy held portion of the State.

† Includes Andhra State and Bellary District of Mysore.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Includes 28 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 1 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(d) Includes 40 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(e) Includes 57 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(f) Includes 113 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(g) Includes 239 thousand acres for which details are not available.

CORRIGENDA

S. No.	Volume No.	Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VIII	5	August, 1953	360	2	5	21	6,068††* 6,068 †††
2	VIII	5	August, 1953	393	22	3	18	1952-52 1952-53

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

The rainfall during the period 1st October to 21st October, 1953 was in excess of the normal in Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, east Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Malabar and South Kanara. Elsewhere, it was scanty except in west Rajasthan, Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch where there was no rain.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of Bombay however, the standing tobacco and cotton crops were slightly affected due to untimely rains. Crops were also affected adversely in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Mysore due to inadequate rains.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore, the condition of cattle was generally satisfactory.

The total production of sugar in India for the 1952-53 season amounted to 12.96 lakh tons. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd October, 1953 stood at about 2.4 lakh tons as against 5.3 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released 21,000 tons of sugar on the 28th October, 1953 for sale in the open market out of 1952-53 season's sugar production. With this, the free sale quota of 12.3 lakh tons for 1952-53 season has been completely released.

Total imports of foreign sugar during October, 1953 amounted to 29.5 thousand tons.

The sugar market remained quiet with prices showing an easier tendency during the first fortnight of the month under review. This was partly due to feeble demand by traders, on the one hand, and the anxiety of the mill owners to liquidate their season-end stocks on the other. During the second fortnight of the month, however, prices showed a hardening tendency. In Madras and Bombay the rise in prices was attributed to the reports of delayed arrivals of foreign sugar while in Northern India, the prices rose on pressure of demand for the Diwali.

Arrivals of new gur in Hapur market commenced from the beginning of the month. In the early part of the month, daily arrivals were only 50 to 100 maunds but towards the close of the month, the arrivals increased to as high as 8,000 maunds a day. Due to good demand and satisfactory supply position, there was no delay in the lifting of arrivals and no stocks were left undisposed of in the Hapur market.

Gur markets remained quiet in most of the important centres due to the arrivals of new gur in the market. At Kanpur and Calcutta prices showed some increase towards the latter half of the month and were Rs. 2/- to Rs. 3/- per maund higher than the prices prevailing at the beginning of the month.

The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur has evolved an improved process of Khandasari sugar manufacture for the benefit of Khandasaris. The process gives a recovery of 7.5 per cent. sugar on cane which is 25 per cent. higher than that given by the ordinary process.

During October, 1953 the condition of the standing groundnut crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in all the groundnut growing states. In the States of Madras, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh harvesting of the crop was in full-swing.

Arrivals of groundnut kernels in the Bombay market during September, 1953 were lower at 1,556 tons as against 2,654 tons in the preceding month and 10,611 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During October, 1953 there was little activity in the groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market and prices generally ruled easy mainly due to uncertainty about the export policy. At Madras, however, prices showed firm tendency mainly on account of small arrivals as a result of rains in the groundnut-growing centres which delayed movement of the crop.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay and the Madras markets exhibited more or less the same trend as the seeds section. The Bombay market opened at Rs. 66/2/- per maund and closed at Rs. 54/6/-. At Madras the quotation towards the end of the month under review was about Rs. 6/- per maund higher than the opening quotation.

Total exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil during the four months ending July 1953 amounted to 3,895 and 1,484 tons as against 6,524 and 36,974 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

Sowings of the 1953-54 linseed crop were reported to be in full swing in almost all the linseed producing States, although preparation of land for the sowing of the crop was still reported to be in progress in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during September 1953 were 886 tons compared to 688 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled steady to firm during the month of October, 1953 due to increased demand for linseed from upcountry centres and for linseed oil from foreign countries. Thus, linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market opened at Rs. 15/14/- and 15/13/- per maund and closed for the month higher at Rs. 18/0/- and Rs. 16/11/0 per maund respectively. The linseed oil section of the market moved in sympathy with the seeds section. Thus the price of linseed oil in Bombay opened at Rs. 38/13/- on 3rd October and closed at Rs. 41/14/- per maund on 24th October, 1953.

There were no exports of linseed during July 1953 and 1952. The export of linseed oil during the four months ending July 1953 aggregated 2,437 tons as against 6,657 tons in the comparable period of last year.

The condition of the standing castorseed crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during September, 1953 were considerably lower at 3,842 tons as against 10,611 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The castorseed section of the Bombay Oilseeds market exhibited an easy tone in the beginning of October, 1953 due to lack of export demand and weak advices. In the second week of the month under review, the market showed slight recovery and thereafter ruled generally steady. The recovery in prices was attributed to the renewal of trade support attracted by the lower levels. The market opened, at Rs. 21/5/- per maund and closed at Rs. 22/- per maund. The castor oil section, however, ruled generally steady to firm throughout the month under review. The closing quotation stood at Rs. 49/15/- per maund compared to Rs. 48/7/9 per maund at the commencement of the month.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of July 1952 and 1953. The total exports of castor oil during the four months ending July 1953 amounted to 14,261 tons as against 10,843 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Favourable weather conditions continued in most of the cotton growing areas except in the Comptali (Dharwar and Western/Northern tracts), where unwanted rains were reported to have caused a slight set back in the condition of the crop.

According to a trade source, the output of the 1953-54 cotton crop in India is placed at 45 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 36 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its fourth report for the 1953-54 cotton crop has placed the production at 15,596 thousand bales as compared to 15,159 thousand bales reported in the third report.

The total imports of raw cotton into India since 1st September, 1952 to 31st July, 1953 aggregated 340 thousand bales while the corresponding figure for the previous season was 1,191 thousand bales.

Total exports of raw cotton from India during the period September, 1952 to July, 1953 amounted to 308 thousand bales as against 151 thousand bales in the comparable period of 1951-52 season.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of July, 1953 amounted to 3.91 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.83 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks of cotton with the mills on 31st July, 1953 were lower at 13.36 lakh bales as against 17.10 lakh bales on 31st July, 1952.

The price of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur market generally showed an easy tendency during the month of October, 1953 while at Sholapur (Bombay) market prices ruled steady.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur, (Madras) and Nanded (Hyderabad) markets generally ruled easy during the month under review. Thus the price of Cambodia variety cotton lint at Tirupur which was quoted at Rs. 800/- to 950/- on 10th October sagged to Rs. 721/- to 930/- per candy on 24th October, 1953.

The Karachi cotton market was generally dull during October and the prices of 4 E. Punjab (R.G.) remained stationary during the major part of the month at Rs. 727/- per candy of 784 lbs.

With a view to helping the textile industry to overcome the present crises created by accumulation of stocks, the Government of India announced the following concessions on the 24th October :—

- Export duty on medium cloth will be abolished with effect from 25th October, 1953.
- The excise duty on super-fine cloth will be reduced with effect from the same date from Re. -3/3 to Re. -2/- per yard. The excise duty of Re. -1/3 per yard on fine cloth will however continue to be levied at the same rate.
- The Industry will be allowed in the case of cloth exported, a rebate of the import duty paid on cotton entering into such exports.

Production of both yarn and cloth during June, 1953 amounted to 124, 772 thousand lbs. and 14, 974 thousand yards as against 113,673 thousand lbs. and 377,790 thousand yards in June, 1952.

Imports of raw jute into India from Pakistan during the period July to September 1953 amounted to 5.46 lakh bales as against 1.26 lakh bales in the corresponding period of last year. The total arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta during the three months ending September, 1953 aggregated 7.97 lakh bales as against 8.37 lakh bales in the comparable period of last year.

Total consumption of raw jute during the period July—September, 1953 amounted to 12.56 lakh bales as against 13.17 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

During October, 1953, the raw jute market in Calcutta ruled steady to firm due to increased interest shown by the mills and possibility of lower mill stocks towards the end of the month. Thus, the prices of Bottom Variety Assam and Northern raw jute which were quoted at Rs. 22/- and Rs. 22/8/- on 3rd October increased to Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 24/- per maund respectively on the 24th October, 1953.

ARTICLES

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market generally followed the pattern of loose jute prices. The downward trend of prices continued during the first week. Thereafter the trend reversed and the prices ruled steady to firm. Thus, the price of Mill Firsts and Lightnings opened at Rs. 140/- and Rs. 125/- on 3rd October and improved to Rs. 155/- and 140/- per bale (October-November delivery) on 24th October, 1953.

During the period July-September 1953 Indian mills produced 2.2 lakh tons of jute goods as against 2.3 lakh tons in the same period of last season.

Prices of jute goods at Calcutta during September, 1953 generally exhibited an upward trend. Thus, the price of Hessian 40" x 10 oz. per 100 yds. and Sacking B. Twill per 100 bags which were quoted at Rs. 43/8/- and 91/6/- on 3rd October closed higher at Rs. 45/12/- and 99/2/- respectively on the 31st October, 1953.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The rainfall during the period 1st October to 21st October, 1953 was in excess of the normal in Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and normal in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, East Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Malabar and South Kanara. Elsewhere, it was scanty except in west Rajasthan, Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch where there was no rain.

During the month under review, weeding and inter-culturing and harvesting of kharif crops and preparation of land for sowings of Rabi crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory. The timely arrival of the North-East monsoon in Madras after several years, proved beneficial to the standing crops. In parts of Bombay, however the standing tobacco and cotton crops were slightly affected due to untimely rains. Crops were also affected adversely in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Mysore due to inadequate rains.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

The 1952-53 sugar season was generally over by the middle of June, 1953. However, one factory in Mysore restarted cane crushing from 23rd September, 1953 and produced 989 tons of sugar upto 22nd October, 1953 bringing the total production of sugar in India for 1952-53 season to 12.96 lakh tons. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories on the 22nd October, 1953 stood at about 2.4 lakh tons as against 5.3 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released 21,000 tons of sugar on the 28th October, 1953 for sale in the open market out of 1952-53 production. With this the free sale quota of 12.3 lakh tons for 1952-53 season has been completely released.

Total imports of foreign sugar during October, 1953 amounted to 29.5 thousand tons of which the shares of Bombay, Bhavnagar, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta were 14.8, 2.5, 3.0, 5.0 and 4.2 thousand tons respectively.

The sugar market remained quiet with prices showing an easier tendency during the first fortnight of the month under review. This was partly due to feeble demand by traders, on the one hand, and the anxiety of the mill owners to liquidate their season—and stocks on the other. During the second fortnight of the month, however, prices showed a hardening tendency. In Madras and

Bombay, the rise in prices was attributed to the reports of delayed arrivals of foreign sugar while in Northern India, the prices rose on pressure of demand for the Diwali. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar in some important markets during October, 1953 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	3-10-53	10-10-53	17-10-53	24-10-53	31-10-53
Hapur	30 14 0	30 14 0	30 14 0	30 14 0	31 0 0
Kanpur	31 0 0	30 12 0	N.R.	30 12 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	30 12 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Calcutta	30 5 0	30 5 0	N.R.	30 5 0	N.R.
Nagpur	32 0 0	32 0 0	33 4 0	33 12 0	33 0 0
Madras	32 14 0	32 8 0	33 9 0	34 9 0	34 4 0
Bombay	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Patna	31 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	31 0 0	31 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

Arrivals of new gur in Hapur market commenced from the beginning of the month. In the early part of the month, daily arrivals were only 50 to 100 maunds but subsequently the pace of arrivals was accelerated and towards the close of the month, the arrivals were as high as 8,000 maunds a day. Due to good demand and satisfactory supply position, there was no delay in the lifting of their arrivals and no stocks were left undisposed of in the Hapur market.

Gur markets remained quiet in most of the important centres due to the arrivals of new gur in the market. At Kanpur and Calcutta prices showed some increase towards the latter half of the month and were Rs. 2/- to Rs. 3/- per maund higher than the prices prevailing at the beginning of the month. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during October, 1953.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	3-10-53	10-10-53	17-10-53	24-10-53	31-10-53
Hapur	21 12 0	20 8 0	20 0 0	19 10 0	19 12 0
Kanpur	19 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 8 0	22 0 0
Calcutta	22 0 0	22 0 0	N.R.	25 0 0	N.R.
Madras	26 5 0	26 5 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	24 11 0
Bombay	23 8 0	23 8 0	N.R.	24 8 0	23 8 0
Patna	22 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	16 0 0	14 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur has evolved an improved process of Khandasari sugar manufacture for the benefit of Khandasaris. The process gives a recovery of 7.5 per cent sugar in cane which is 25 per cent higher than that given by the ordinary process. The quality of sugar produced by this process compares favourably with the ordinary grade of sugar produced by vacuum-pan factories.

In order to popularise the process, the Institute is going to arrange demonstrations during the coming cane crushing season at outside farms and open-pan factories in collaboration with farmers and khandasaris.

(ii) GROUNDNUTS

During October, 1953 the condition of the standing groundnut crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in all the groundnut growing states. In the States of Madras, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh harvesting of the crop was in full-swing.

Arrivals of groundnut kernels in the Bombay market during September, 1953 were lower at 1,556 tons as against 2,654 tons in the preceding month and 10,611 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During October, 1953 there was little activity in the groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market and prices generally ruled easy mainly due to uncertainty about the export policy. At Madras, however, prices showed firm tendency mainly on account of small arrivals as a result of rains in the groundnut-growing centres which delayed movement of the crop.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay and the Madras markets exhibited more or less the same trend as the seeds section. The Bombay market opened at Rs. 66.2/- per maund and closed at Rs. 54.6/-. At Madras the quotation towards the end of the month under review was about Rs. 6/- per maund higher than the opening quotation. The table below shows the weekly prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras markets.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	3-10-53	10-10-53	17-10-53	24-10-53
Groundnut Kernels				
Bombay (Bold)	30 2 0	27 15 0	N. Q.	N. Q.
Groundnut oil Madras (Coromandel)	24 13 0	27 14 0	27 14 0	N. Q.
Bombay	66 2 0	66 2 0	66 2 0	54 6 0
Madras	51 0 0	55 15 0	57 10 0	N. Q.

N. Q.—Not quoted.

Exports of groundnut kernels during July, 1953 aggregated 10 tons and those of groundnut oil 25 tons. The corresponding figures for July, 1952 were 25 tons and 6,845 tons. The tables below show the exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

(Tons)

Destination	Month of July		Four months April to July	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.			250	1,044
Norway	25		854	
Netherlands			1,929	1,066
Canada			2,968	1,007
Other countries		10	523	778
Total	25	10	6,524	3,895

Exports of Groundnut Oil

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of July		Four months April to July	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	84,000		563,141	
Germany (West)			446,112	
Netherlands	683,508		2,149,003	132,438
Belgium	259,404		651,596	96,000
Italy			1,311,306	
Burma	278,400		1,307,353	16,900
Mauritius & Dependencies			130,368	
Other countries	338,785	2,695	1,645,368	111,226
Total (Gls)	1,644,097	2,695	8,204,247	356,467
(Tons)	6,845	11	36,974	1,484

(iii) LINSEED

Sowings of the 1953-54 linseed crop were reported to be in full swing in almost all the linseed producing States, although preparation of land for the sowing of the crop was still reported to be in progress in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during September 1953 were of the order of 886 tons compared to 665 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled steady to firm during the month of October 1953 due to increased demand for linseed from upcountry centres and for linseed oil from foreign countries. Thus, linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market opened at Rs. 16-14-0 and Rs. 15-13-0 per maund and closed for the month at Rs. 18-0-0 and Rs. 16-11-0 per maund respectively. The linseed oil section of the market moved in sympathy with the seeds section.

At Calcutta also, the linseed market ruled firm on account of poor arrivals and increased demand from overseas countries. While generally keen interest was evinced by buyers for ready goods, sellers were inclined to remain somewhat reserved. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	3-10-53	10-10-53	17-10-53	24-10-53
Linseed				
Bombay (Bold)	16 14 0	18 6 0	18 6 0	18 0 0
Bombay (Small)	15 13 0	17 1 0	16 14 0	16 11 0
Calcutta (Small)	17 4 0	19 0 0	19 4 0	20 4 0
Kanpur (Bold)	18 8 0	20 0 0	20 4 0	20 8 0
Kanpur (Small)	17 12 0	18 12 0	18 13 0	19 4 0
Linseed Oil				
Bombay	38 3 0	39 11 0	41 2 0	41 14 0
Kanpur	38 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	42 8 0

There were no exports of linseed during the months of July, 1952 and 1953. (Exports of linseed oil during July, 1953 were 93 tons only as against 4,550 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year.) The table below shows the exports of linseed oil according to destinations.

Exports of Linseed Oil

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of July		Four months April to July	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	38,688	..	576,663	45,021
Pakistan Western	1,140	..	21,398	38,979
Pakistan Eastern	..	..	9,349	..
Finland	12,000	..	165,280	..
Germany Western	310,984	..	471,824	..
Netherlands	525,357	..	1,232,531	..
Italy	82,567	..	474,047	..
Australia	12,321	..	189,577	364,301
New Zealand	..	1,220	117,264	38,864
Japan	67,240	..	72,218	..
Other countries	50,681	21,474	351,388	109,568
Total (Gals)	1,100,958	22,694	3,681,509	596,783
(Tons)	4,547	93	8,657	2,437

(iv) CASTORSEED

The condition of the standing castorseed crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. Harvesting of the crop commenced in certain parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Hyderabad.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during September, 1953 were considerably lower at 3,842 tons as against 10,611 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited an easy tone in the beginning of the month of October, 1953, due to lack of export demand and weak advices. In the second week of the month under review the market showed slight recovery and thereafter ruled generally steady. The recovery in prices was attributed to the renewal of trade support attracted by the lower levels. The market opened at Rs. 21-5-0 per maund as against the previous month's closing quotation of Rs. 25-11-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 22-0-0 per maund. The castor oil section, however, ruled generally steady to firm throughout the month under review. The closing quotation stood at Rs. 49-15-0 per maund compared to Rs. 48-7-9 per maund at the commencement of the month. The table below gives the weekly quotations of castorseed and castor oil at important centres.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	3-10-53	10-10-53	17-10-53	24-10-53
Castorseed—				
Bombay (Small)	21 5 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Madras (Salem)	19 15 0	19 7 0	19 7 0	N.R.
Kanpur	17 12 0	18 13 0	N.R.	18 5 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	22 4 0	18 0 0	N.R.	18 13 0
Castor oil—				
Bombay	48 7 9	N.R.	50 5 0	49 15 0
Kanpur	43 0 0	44 0 0	N.R.	42 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of July 1952 and 1953. Exports of castor oil during July 1953 were appreciably lower at 977 tons as against 2,174 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the exports of castor oil according to destinations.

Exports of Castor oil

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of July		Four months April to July	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	53,631	177,356	321,409	727,459
Sweden	4,620	17,865	34,524	39,270
Germany (West)	..	..	1,728	4,500
Netherlands	40,664	..	243,579	2,400
Belgium	..	..	3,600	6,102
France	1,200	..	59,837	1,680
Pakistan (Western)	2,184	..	18,168	..
Canada	9,600	..	27,372	300
U.S.A.	387,280	..	1,725,881	2,465,048
Australia	..	15,600	83,760	98,222
Other Countries	25,598	23,014	81,913	97,581
Total (Gals)	524,777	233,835	2,601,771	3,442,553
(Tons)	2,174	977	10,843	14,261

(v) COTTON

Favourable weather conditions continued in most of the cotton growing areas except in the Comptal Dharwar and Westerns/Northern tracts, where unwanted rains were reported to have caused a slight set-back in the condition of the crop. In Punjab & Pepsu pickings were reported to be in full swing and the quality of the crop was good. Rains in the extreme South enabled farmers to carry out sowings.

According to a trade source, the output of the 1953-54 cotton crop is likely to be 45 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 36 lakh bales for 1952-53 season, thus there being an increase of 9 lakh bales.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in its fourth report for the 1953-54 cotton crop has placed the production at 15,596 thousand bales as compared to 15,159 thousand bales reported in the third report.

Imports of raw cotton into India, during July, 1953 amounted to 81 thousand bales (of 392 lbs each) as against 36 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total imports of raw cotton since 1st September, 1952 to 31st July, 1953 aggregated 640 thousand bales while the corresponding figure for the previous season was 1,191 thousand bales.

Exports of raw cotton from India during July, 1953 were of the order of 7 thousand bales. The total exports from 1st September, 1952 to 31st July, 1953 amounted to 308 thousand bales. The corresponding figures for the 1951-52 cotton season stood at 50 thousand bales and 151 thousand bales respectively.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of July, 1953 amounted to 3.9 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.83 lakh bales during the corresponding month of last year.

M329DEStal

Stocks towards the end of July, 1953 were lower than those a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	July, 1953	July, 1952	31-7-53	31-7-52
Indian Cotton	3.16	2.87	10.96	12.87
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.02
Egyptian Cotton	0.23	0.10	0.71	0.87
Other foreign Cotton	0.52	0.86	1.68	3.84
Total	3.91	3.83	13.36	17.10

(a) Negligible.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during 1953-54 season as compared to 1952-53 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1st September, 1953 to 15th October 1953	1st September, 1952 to 15th October 1952
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	98,394	200,354
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	157,500	128,900
Stocks with exporters, mills, and dealers in Bombay	418,580†	510,400†

† On 15th October.

The prices of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur market generally showed an easy tendency during the month of October, 1953 while at Sholapur (Bombay) market prices ruled steady. At Jullundur (Punjab) however, the prices exhibited a rising trend. The following table gives the week-end quotations for these centres.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)
Kapas (Cotton unginned)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Cambodia (1st grade)	Bombay Sholapur Jarilla	Punjab Jullundur Deshi
Weeks ending 3-10-53	356 0 0	257 0 0	172 0 0
10-10-53	280 0 0	257 0 0	200 0 0
17-10-53	280 0 0	257 0 0	210 0 0
24-10-53	280 0 0	257 0 0	229 0 0
	322 0 0	276 0 0	238 0 0

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) and Nanded (Hyderabad) markets generally ruled easy during the month under review. The prices at the Jullundur market, however, fluctuated within a narrow range. The week-end quotations were as under :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)
Cotton lint (Cotton ginned)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Jullundur Deshi	Hyderabad Nanded Gaorani
Weeks ending 3-10-53	N.Q.	457 0 0	568 0 0
10-10-53	800 0 0	448 0 0	556 0 0
	960 0 0	476 0 0	
17-10-53	725 0 0	476 0 0	556 0 0
24-10-53	950 0 0	495 0 0	
	721 0 0	457 0 0	543 0 0
	930 0 0	476 0 0	

The Karachi cotton market during October, 1953 was generally dull with prices ruling steady as will be seen from the table below :—

	4 F. Punjab (R.G.)	
	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per md.	Indian Currency (Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each)
4-10-53	N.Q.	N.Q.
12-10-53	53 0 0	727 0 0
20-10-53	53 0 0	727 0 0
24-10-53	53 0 0	727 0 0

At the New York cotton market, prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

	New York (Middling)	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
1-10-53	33.50	1251
8-10-53	N.A.	N.A.
15-10-53	33.60	1254
22-10-53	33.55	1252
29-10-53	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

M229/NE82as.

With a view to helping the textile industry to overcome the present crisis created by accumulation of stocks, the Government of India announced the following concessions on the 24th October, 1953

- Export duty on medium cloth will be abolished with effect from 25-10-53.
- The excise duty on super-fine cloth will be reduced with effect from the same date from Re. 0-3-3 to Re. 0-2-0 per yd. The excise duty of Re. 0-1-3 per yard on fine cloth will however continue to be levied at the same rate.
- The Industry will be allowed in the case of cloth exported, a rebate of the import duty paid on cotton entering into such exports.

Production of both yarn and cloth during June, 1953 was higher than that in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production was as under :—

	Production of Yarn and Cloth		
	Yarn	Cloth	
	('000 lbs.)	('000 lbs.)	('000 yards)
June, 1953	124,772	93,967	414,073
June, 1952	113,673	86,050	377,790

(vi) JUTE

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during September, 1953 aggregated about 1.65 lakh bales against 1.89 lakh bales during the preceding month and 46,000 bales during September, 1952. The total quantity imported during the first three months of the current jute season i.e., July to September, 1953 stood at 5.46 lakh bales, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 1.26 lakh bales. Arrival of raw jute into the Calcutta market and mill stations from the mofussil centres during September, 1953 were 2.73 lakh bales as against 2.67 lakh bales in August, 1953 and 3.31 lakh bales a year ago. The total arrivals during three months July-September, 1953 amounted to 7.97 lakh bales against the corresponding figure of 8.37 lakh bales for the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute during September, 1953 by the mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association was higher than that in August, 1953 and September, 1952. Total consumption during the period July-September, 1953 was however, lower than that during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The figures of consumption are given in the table below :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A.
Sept., 1953	4.27
Aug., 1953	3.98
Sept., 1952	4.18
July to Sept., 1953	12.56
July to Sept., 1952	13.17

During October, 1953, the raw jute market at Calcutta ruled steady to firm due to increased interest shown by the mills and possibility of lower mill stocks towards the end of the month. The table below shows the trend of prices of Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

(Rs. per standard maund)

	Sept./Oct. Delivery	Oct./Nov. Delivery				
	26-9-53	3-10-53	12-10-53	20-10-53	24-10-53	
Assam (upper)	23 8 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	
Northern	24 0 0	22 8 0	23 8 0	25 8 0	24 8 0	
Orissa	24 0 0	22 8 0	24 0 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	
Murshidabad district	21 8 0	20 8 0	21 0 0	23 8 0	22 8 0	
Daisee	24 0 0	23 0 0	19 8 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market generally followed the pattern of loose jute prices. The downward trend of prices continued during the first week. Thereafter the trend reversed and the prices ruled steady to firm. The quotations for various weeks were as under :—

(Rs. per bale)

	Sept./Oct. Delivery	Oct./Nov. Delivery				
	26-9-53	3-10-53	12-10-53	20-10-53	24-10-53	
Mill Firsts	145 0 0	140 0 0	150 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0	
Lightnings	130 0 0	125 0 0	135 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	
Daisee (Long Group)	130 0 0	125 0 0	135 0 0	145 0 0	140 0 0	
Indian N. C.	62 0 0	58 0 0	59 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	

The upcountry markets during Oct., 1953 generally moved in sympathy with the Calcutta Market. Imports into upcountry markets after Pujah were smaller and growers were holding for better prices. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :—

(Rs. per md. of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Centre	24-9-53	1-10-53	15-10-53	20-10-53
Nowgong (Assam)	18 6 0	16 8 0		
Purnea (Bihar)	19 5 0	17 2 0	19 5 0	19 5 0

Production of jute goods during September, 1953 was higher than in August, 1953 and September, 1952. The total production during the period July-September, 1953 stood at 2.2 lakh tons as against the corresponding figure of 2.3 lakh tons for the 1952-53 season. The stocks towards the end of September, 1953 had declined considerably as compared to the preceding month-end stocks. The following table gives the latest position :—

(In thousand tons)

Period	Production of Hessian	Production of sacking	Total production of gunnies including Hessian, Sacking and others	Total stocks of gunnies at the month-end.
Sept., 1953	33.8	36.8	73.1	118.4
Aug., 1953	30.8	35.0	68.1	133.6
Sept., 1952	23.3	44.0	70.0	91.5
July/Sept., 1953	100.1	112.6	220.0	
July/Sept., 1952	73.8	145.8	228.0	

Prices of jute goods at Calcutta during September, 1953 generally exhibited an upward trend. The weekly quotations for hessians and sackings are shown below :—

Variety	Unit	(Rs.)				
		2-10-53	10-10-53	17-10-53	24-10-53	31-10-53
Hessian 40" x 10 os.	per 100 yards	43 8 0	43 8 0	M.C.	44 11 0	45 12
Sacking B. Twill	per 100 bags	91 6 0	93 4 0	M.C.	94 8 0	99 2

M.C.—Market closed.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Irrigation

The Government of India have approved a minor irrigation scheme in Travancore-Cochin State estimated to cost Rs. 54 lakhs during the current financial year. It is expected that on completion of the scheme by June, 1954, an area of about 87,000 acres will be brought under irrigation, yielding an annual additional food production of about 22,000 tons.

The Government of India have agreed to allot during this year a sum of Rs. 21 lakhs as loan to the State of Bhopal for new minor irrigation schemes. The schemes include repairs to derelict tanks, construction of five new tanks and barrages across rivers and streams. These works, which are expected to be taken up immediately, will irrigate an additional area of about 21,000 acres yielding an extra food production of about 7,000 tons. Besides, the Government of India have also decided to provide a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs as loan to the State Government for the purchase of earth-moving machinery required for the above works and a further loan of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for bunding machinery, in case the State Government does not succeed in getting private firms to undertake field bunding.

The Government of India have decided to appoint a technical Committee, known as the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power to make recommendations to the Planning Commission about the various irrigation and power schemes that may be included in the next Five Year Plan. The functions of the Committee will be to examine the projects proposed by the State Governments and to ensure that (i) the schemes have been prepared after detailed investigation, (ii) the estimates are complete and correct technically, and (iii) the financial forecast and estimates of benefits derived are based on accurate data and are reliable.

(ii) Fishery Development

The Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Cooperation held at New Delhi from the 24th to the 28th September, 1953 recommended that the State Governments should set up suitable machinery for fishery extension work with a view to demonstrating to the fisher-folk the benefits of research and improved techniques. Other recommendations made by the Conference on the subject related to training facilities, supply of fishery requisites, mechanisation of indigenous craft, transport of fish, storage facilities, survey of inland waters and culturable areas and also survey for locating fish seed resources, stocking of fish, marketing arrangements, organisation of cooperative societies and setting up of a suitable machinery for the collection of fishery Statistics.

(iii) Plant Protection.

The U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization is expected to call an international meeting early in November 1953 at Damascus to coordinate counter measures to arrest the spread of desert locusts. India, Afghanistan and Pakistan are among the countries which will be represented at the meeting. The meeting will aim at co-ordinating contributions of transport, insecticide, manpower and funds.

The Madhya Pradesh Assembly passed into law on October 14, 1953, the bill providing for conscription of service of every male person above the age of 14 years in combating the menace from locusts, rice bugs and paddy grass hoppers.

(iv) Agricultural Legislation

Four bills bearing on different agricultural subjects were passed by the Punjab Legislative Council in its October Session. The Punjab Live-stock Improvement Bill seeks to scientifically check promiscuous breeding by low grade scrub bulls. The Punjab Minor Canals (Amendment) Bill confers powers on the Government to requisition unskilled labour free of cost for community development. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Validation) Bill validates certain orders made under the provisions of the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, in respect of market committees in the Ferozepur District. The last bill namely the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill ensures expeditious disposal of decisions relating to revenue matters through delegation of certain powers to subordinate officials.

The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 which was recently challenged on constitutional grounds, has been now declared by the Punjab High Court to be 'intra vires' of the Constitution.

(v) Land Reforms

The Select Committee of the Delhi State Legislature, which considered the Delhi State Land Reforms Bill, has recommended a lowering of the scales of compensation to be paid to the expropriated landlords.

It is reported that the ex-malguzars in Madhya Pradesh would get before March, 1954, Rs. 279 lakhs as compensation out of a total of Rs. 480 lakhs under the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Act. A sum of Rs. 192 lakhs was paid in 1952-53 and provision for Rs. 87 lakhs has been made this year.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has appointed a 12-man committee with the Revenue Minister, Mir Quasim, as Chairman to review the existing land-laws in the State and to suggest changes therein.

By about the middle of October, 1953 the State Bhoodan Yagna Samati in Hyderabad is reported to have distributed about 10,000 acres of land among 2,123 families in the State.

(vi) Taxation

The Estate Duty Act, 1953 along with the Estate Duty rules, came into force on the 15th October, 1953.

(vii) Cooperation

The Conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture and Cooperation held in the last week of September in New Delhi considered, *inter alia*, the problems of coordination and intensification of work in the field of cooperation and encouragement of cooperative farming and made the following recommendations :—

- (i) In view of the basic importance of cooperative training and education to cooperative development, the State Governments should make adequate arrangements for the training of official and non-official cooperators and take full advantage of the Regional Training Centres proposed to be organised for the training of higher and intermediate personnel.
- (ii) For ensuring coordination in the different kinds of assistance given to the agriculturists and for utilising them as an incentive for the development of cooperatives, the distribution of Grow More Food aid such as seeds, fertilizers, manures, implements etc., should be done, as far as possible, through cooperatives.
- (iii) Since cooperative techniques are widely applicable, the State Governments should undertake cooperative experiments in new fields of economic activity. Well considered new schemes would qualify for central assistance.
- (iv) A committee under the chairmanship of Union Minister of Agriculture should consider the proposal for the setting up of cooperative Trading Organisations for importing agricultural machinery and implements and other consumers' goods for sale and hire to agriculturists.
- (v) Suitable organisations should be set up at State and local levels for promoting the development of cooperative farming societies as expeditiously as possible.
- (vi) In the selection of areas for starting cooperative farming societies preference should be given to (a) areas already initiated to some form of cooperative action, (b) areas where Government development efforts are otherwise concentrated, (c) villages where small holders predominate and (d) newly reclaimed areas.
- (vii) Special obligation should be laid on village panchayats, extension service staff and Community Development Organisations to encourage and assist formation of cooperative farming societies.
- (viii) Since cooperative farming is still in an experimental stage there should be no compulsion for forcing minority to join a cooperative farm. However, every possible help should be given to cooperative farms in the form of grants, subsidies and loans for meeting establishment and developmental charges, land improvement and current expenses and organisation of subsidiary occupations. Encouragement may also be given through remission or rebate in land revenue and taxes for specified periods and preference in the disbursement of G.M.F. aid and allotment of culturable waste lands.
- (ix) Cooperative officials from different States may go and study the Working of cooperative farming societies in those States where they are well developed.
- (x) There being good scope for the organisation of cooperation for particular processes of farming like cooperative use of machinery, use of pumping sets for lift irrigation etc., formation of societies for such limited purposes should be encouraged wherever full-scale joint farming is not possible.

Conference also stressed the need for co-ordinated development of credit, marketing and consumers' co-operatives and for strengthening of Central and Apex bodies.

(viii) Agricultural Finance

The Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operation held at New Delhi on 24th to 28th September, 1953 made the following recommendations.

- (i) Attempts should be made by each state to draw up a target, at least for the year 1954-55, for short, medium and long term loans separately.
- (ii) Attempts should be made by the co-operative Institutions to tap rural savings so that the movement may be made in a greater degree self-financing.
- (iii) Necessary machinery should be created to ensure closer working between the co-operative and other lending agencies.
- (iv) Taccavi and other government assistance should be channelised, as far as possible through co-operative organisations. In order to ensure the proper and productive utilisation of such assistance, it should, as far as possible, be directed to the areas where community project and intensive development schemes are in operation.
- (v) Wherever co-operatives are not functioning, efforts should be made to organise borrowers' groups which could eventually function as co-operatives.
- (vi) The states should implement the recommendations made by the Reserve Bank for the re-organisation of the co-operative Movements in the different States.

(ix) Panchayats

The U.P. Government is reported to be considering the reorganization of the activities of the Gaon Panchayats. This is intended to bring about coordination between Panchayats and Land Management Committees which have been formed after the abolition of Zamindari in the State. The relation between Gaon Panchayats and the District Boards are also being examined with a view to bringing about some sort of adjustment in the financial matters of the two bodies.

(x) General

In U.P., two Government mechanised farms are undertaking the reclamation of usar lands. 400 acres of such lands were reclaimed by them during 1952-53 by the application of gypsum.

Experiments are in progress on some of the State farms to ascertain the comparative merits of 'Sanai', 'Dhaincha', 'Jouar' and 'Moong' as green manure crops both in respect of addition of green manure and nitrogen.

The Paddy Breeding Section of the Madras Agricultural Department has evolved improved strains of paddy capable of giving 10 to 15 per cent higher yields, compared to local varieties.

V. FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

BURMA

The Government of Burma have announced new standard tariff rates. These rates have been made effective from the mid-night of 1st October, 1953 under a Presidential Order. The new rates replace all preferential rates hitherto enjoyed by U.K., India and Pakistan. Important amongst the new rates are the following :

- (i) 5 per cent to 75 per cent on the import of textiles.

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- (ii) 5 per cent on the import of building materials like iron and steel, cement, steel wire and educational toys.
- (iii) Rs. 10 per ton export duty on rice husked and unhusked.
- (iv) 100 per cent on the import of wines and liquors as well as cigarettes.
- (v) 300 per cent on the import of playing cards and gambling requisites.

The new tariffs are applicable to all imported goods without special preference to any country. They have been designed with a view to providing incentive to industrialisation in the country. Thus, capital goods and equipment will be charged at low rates. The high duty on tobacco will promote local industries. The taxes on luxuries will reduce the drain on Burma's foreign exchange which needs conservation for importing essential goods.

INDONESIA

According to the second annual report on the Colombo Plan, Indonesia has made considerable progress in approaching the goal of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, especially rice. In 1952-53, she imported only 300,000 tons of rice as against 6,00,000 tons in 1951-52.

Rural education centres to intensify extension work have been set up. A programme for transfer of population from over populated areas to under populated areas is being carried out. Motorisation of the fishing fleet and also of the South Borneo drainage plan which involves an area of about 500,000 acres have been undertaken.

MALAYA

Malaya's Department of Drainage and Irrigation is now engaged on a gigantic development programme involving the conversion of 100,000 acres of swamp jungle land into paddy fields and the improvement of yields on 300,000 acres of existing paddy land. In many parts of the Federation excavators, tractors and dredgers are in operation day and night making canals, digging drains and building bunds.

In Malaya, the marketing of small holders' produce through co-operative marketing societies, both for local consumption and for exports is now increasing. The Co-operative Department is concentrating its activities on the marketing of copra and rubber on a fairly large scale. An organisation for the marketing of copra is already in existence. Some rubber marketing societies also exist in the States of Perak and Kedah. It is now proposed to extend their activities and also form new societies in those areas where there is a large produce of small holders' rubber. The Co-operative Department confidently expects to improve the quality of rubber, increase its production and bring increased benefits to small holders.

UNITED KINGDOM

At the eighth session of G.A.T.T. four matters of special interest to U.K. were discussed.

The Japanese request for provisional association was eventually abandoned in favour of a resolution under which those countries who wish to do so can assume individually the obligations of the General Agreement towards Japan.

On no new preference rule, the Contracting Parties agreed to a waiver which will give the U.K., subject to certain conditions, general dispensation from any obligation to impose or raise tariffs on foreign goods, and where U.K. needs to do so in order to protect her industry.

The U.K. agreed with other Contracting Parties to extend for a further period of 18 months the bar against negotiating duties which are bound by the General Agreement.

The Contracting Parties provisionally agreed that there should be a comprehensive review of the General Agreement in the late autumn of 1954.

A new insecticide, which is a product of British research and is fatal to the red spider, promises to be of assistance to tea growers in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. The red spider attacks fruit and foliage with equally devastating results, the tea plant being one of its particular victims.

The new insecticide is known as "Chlorocide". This insecticide can also be used to protect flowers and shrubs. It acts by penetrating leaves and fruit and impregnating the sap on which the spiders feed.

U.S.A.

The U.S. Government have relaxed restrictions on the shipment of rice to foreign countries. U.S. exporters will now be able to ship rice to most countries under general licence, instead of individual export licences, which were required so far.

The U.S. Foreign Operation's Administration has offered to sell American surplus farm produce worth 175 million to friendly countries in the Far East, Europe, the Middle East and Latin America for local currencies.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

1. PROSPECTS OF INDIAN BLACK PEPPER IN WORLD TRADE*

BY

Sri N. M. Bhargava

INTRODUCTORY

1.1. Uptill about the entry of Japan in the last World War, Indian black pepper was largely a domestic commodity. Then, hardly a thousand tons out of its annual production were exported to overseas markets. During the latter part of the War, India's export trade in black pepper received some impetus. But it was in the post-war years that the commodity came to occupy a very significant position in the country's foreign trade. To-day, black pepper has an important role as a dollar earner. An attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to take stock of the past and to gauge the future of Indian black pepper in the international trade in this commodity.

1.2. Pepper is derived from the berries of a creeping vine which is indigenous to South India, Ceylon and Malaya and is cultivated extensively in Indonesia, Sarawak and Borneo. About 2° degrees north and south of the Equator is the region generally suitable for the cultivation of this vine while a height of three to four thousand feet above the sea-level in this region forms an excellent cultivation ground for the vine yielding black pepper. It requires an early monsoon but cannot flourish in areas with intense rains or heat, the plant requiring an annual rainfall of about 60 to 64 inches. In order to protect the pepper vine from excessive heat and ravages of heavy showers, the vine is generally grown under the shelter of trees like the arecanuts, coconuts or the mango trees. The soil best suited for its cultivation is red gravel since this type of soil can drain off the rain water. The harvesting season of the pepper plant usually runs for six months from November to April. Berries, when green, are plucked and black pepper is obtained by drying them in sun.

Area and Production in India

2.1. The Dutch, who were interested in the spice trade, introduced the pepper plant in their Eastern colonial possessions where it came to be cultivated as a plantation crop. In India, it is grown chiefly on the south west coast in the States of Travancore-Cochin, Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Coorg. While the largest area under pepper is to be found in Madras, the State of Travancore-Cochin is by far the largest producer of black pepper in the country. That State produces about 60 to 65 per cent of the country's total production. Table I brings out the trends in the area and production of black pepper in the country.

TABLE I

Trends in area and production of black pepper in India

Period	Area ('000 acres)	Production ('000 tons)
Average 1941-42 to 1943-44	197.5	32.7
Average 1944-45 to 1946-47	184.5	32.3
Average 1947-48 to 1949-50	193.8	30.7
1950-51	193.7	30.6
1951-52	201.9	23.0
1952-53	203.1	21.6

NOTE:—Figures below the line are not comparable with those above the line due to changes in the method of estimation.

*The views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent those of the Government of India.

2.2. The above table shows that during the years of the last World War, the area under black pepper was of the order of about 198 thousand acres and the production amounted to about 33 thousand tons. During the triennium ending 1946-47, there was, however, a fall in the area under black pepper. But the production was more or less maintained in the neighbourhood of the war-time production. There was a further decline in the area during the triennium ending 1949-50, and it caused a fall in production as well. Since 1948-49 however, there has been a small but steady increase in the area; from 194 thousand acres in 1948-49, it increased to over 197 thousand acres in 1950-51. But the production in 1950-51 remained at the same level as during the triennium ending 1949-50. In 1951-52 and 1952-53 there has been an increase in acreage as compared with 1950-51, but production as recorded has shown an apparently significant decline. It may, however, be pointed out in this connection that the figures prior to the year 1951-52 are not comparable with those since 1951-52 due to changes in the method of estimation introduced recently by the Travancore-Cochin Government, as a result of which the production in 1951-52 itself has been estimated for that State at about 6.6 thousand tons less than 1950-51. On the other hand, the production in all the other States had shown an increase.

World Production & Trade

3.1. Indonesia, before the last World War, was by far the largest producer of pepper in the world. While actual data about area and production of pepper in Indonesia are not available for all the years, it is estimated that the pre-war average annual output in Indonesia was of the order of 50 thousand tons, in good years it being as high as 70 to 75 thousand tons. Indonesia was, then, the source of about four-fifths of the world supply of pepper. But during the war years, Indonesian pepper plantations suffered a large-scale destruction at the hands of the Japanese. In the post-war years also there were political disorders in that country. As a result, the production of pepper in Indonesia declined very considerably and it is reported that in 1949 it was not more than 5,000 tons. In the subsequent years, efforts have, however, been made to step up the production. By 1950, the production was reported to have increased to 8,000 tons. Data for later years are not yet available but there is every likelihood of the production gradually expanding.

3.2. The exportable surplus of pepper from all the important producing countries in the world amounted annually to about 65 thousand tons in the pre-war period. Of this, about nine-tenth share was contributed by Indonesia alone. It is estimated that Indonesia annually put about 58 to 60 thousand tons in the world markets. But, as pointed out in the earlier paragraph, pepper production in Indonesia suffered a severe set-back during the years of the second World War and as a result her exportable surplus in this commodity dwindled from the pre-war high level of 58 thousand tons to the meagre figure of about 8 thousand tons in 1950. In the prewar period, India's contribution to the world trade in pepper was less than 3 per cent, but she was the only other source of supply. With the disappearance of Indonesia as the principal source of pepper supply, India had the virtual monopoly over world pepper supplies and got the opportunity of becoming the world's leading supplier of pepper.

Indian Exports

4.1. Trends in India's export trade in black pepper may be examined from different points of view, such as the quantum of its exports, the value of exports and its share in the total value of exports of spices and the share of earnings from black pepper exports in the country's total earnings of foreign exchange. A study of the country-wise position of exports would bring out the importance of black pepper as a dollar earner. In this context, a reference may be made to Table II.

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TABLE II

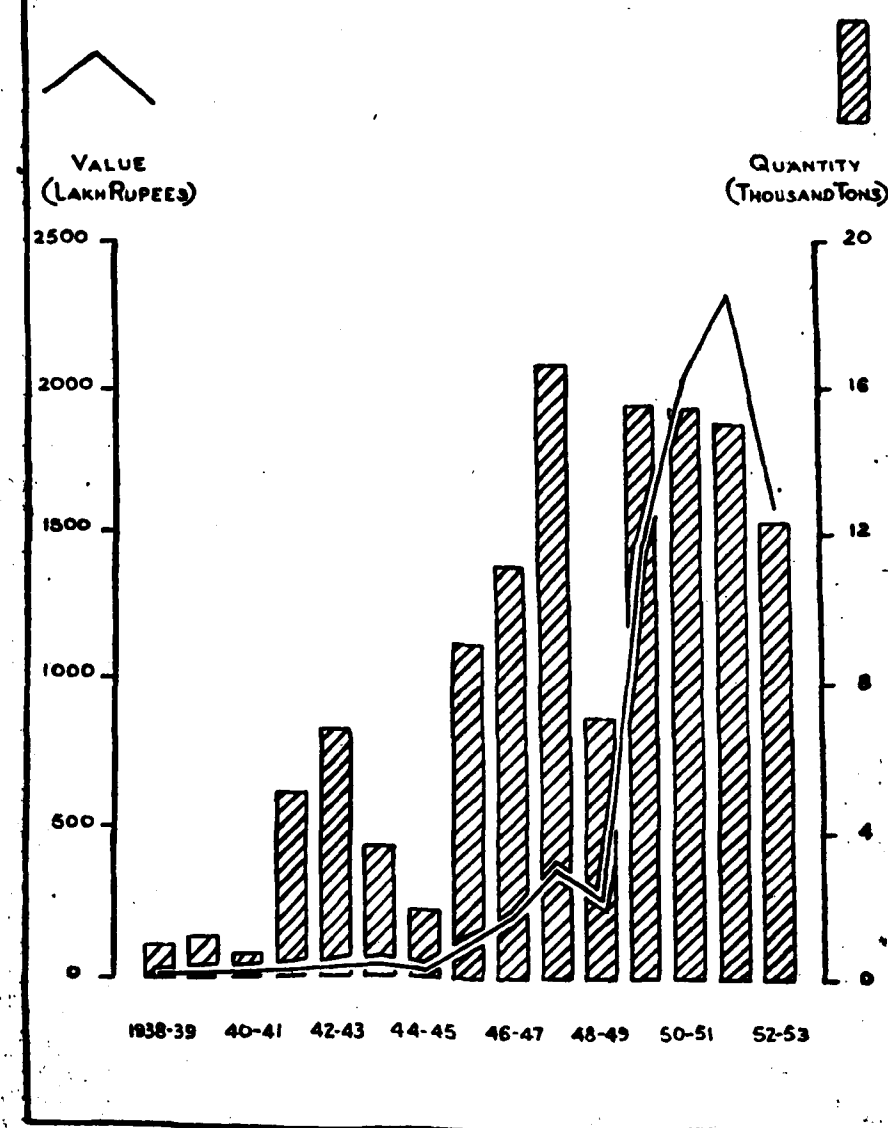
Trends in quantity and value of exports of Indian Black Pepper

Year	Quantity exported (000 tons)	Value of exports (Rs. lakhs)	Export Relatives (Quantity exported during 1938-39 taken to be equal to 100)	Percentage share of value of exports of black pepper to the total value of ex- ports of spices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1938-39	1.0	3	100	3.8
1939-40	1.0	4	100	3.7
1940-41	0.6	11	60	14.4
1941-42	4.0	18	400	16.0
1942-43	6.6	30	660	15.4
1943-44	3.5	39	350	20.7
1944-45	1.8	20	180	18.0
1945-46	9.0	117	900	37.8
1946-47	11.0	206	1,100	45.9
1947-48	16.6	372	1,660	58.3
1948-49	7.1	287	710	48.9
1949-50	15.5	1,450	1,550	75.6
1950-51	15.4	2,040	1,540	81.8
1951-52	14.9	2,322	1,490	83.2
1952-53	12.3	1,596	1,230	77.8

4.2. From the table above it will be seen that in the pre-war years, exports of Indian black pepper were very meagre, if not negligible, the production almost wholly being utilised for home consumption. The extension of the second World War to the East greatly altered the world pepper situation and brought India to the forefront as the world's principal supplier. During the triennium ending 1943-44, the average annual exports amounted to more than 5,000 tons but still they were not large enough being only about 15 per cent. of the domestic production. The financial year 1944-45 was poor from the point of view of black pepper exports. But very appreciable quantities of black pepper came to be exported in 1945-46 in which year the exports amounted to about 9,000 tons. The quantum of exports showed further increase in 1946-47 and in 1947-48 the quantum of exports reached the peak level of 16.6 thousand tons.

4.3. A set back was, however, in evidence in 1948-49 when the quantity exported declined to only 7.0 thousand tons, the lowest on record during the entire post-war period. In 1949-50, the quantum of exports once again recovered to nearly the peak level registered in 1947-48. In that year a significant fact to be noticed was that though quantitatively the exports were less than 1947-48, the value of exports was four times that in 1947-48. In 1950-51 also, though the quantity exported declined slightly, but the increase in the value of exports was maintained, the value amounting to about Rs. 20 crores compared with Rs. 14.5 crores in 1949-50. It will be recalled that in June 1950, consequent on the outbreak of the Korean War there was a general spurt in commodity prices and black pepper prices also got great fillip therefrom. Hence, the phenomenal increase in the value of black pepper exports.

4.4. Exports of Indian black pepper in 1951-52 declined further to 14.9 thousand tons but, as in the earlier two years, the value of exports showed further increase to Rs. 23.2 crores. In 1952-53 the quantity of black pepper exported declined further to about 12.3 thousand tons. Unlike the earlier two or three years, the value of exports however showed a marked decline to Rs. 16 crores. In the first quarter of 1952 the commodity markets were faced with a crisis due to recession in prices. Black pepper prices also suffered a set back and there has been a shrinkage too in the foreign demand

TRENDS IN QUANTITY AND
VALUE OF EXPORTS OF BLACK PEPPER
FROM INDIA

for Indian black pepper and it has been losing some of the ground it had found previously. Never the less, Indian black pepper which in the pre-war period, was a domestic commodity is now largely exported and is an important item of export in the foreign trade of the country.

4.5. That black pepper is by far the most important spice exported from the country is amply evident from the position as shown in column 5 of Table II. In 1938-39, the value of exports of black pepper represented less than 4 per cent. of the total value of exports of all spices. Gradually, the proportion of the former has increased. In 1947-48, the share of black pepper in the total value of spices exports was about 58 per cent. In the subsequent years it has been very much larger, although in 1952-53 the value of black pepper exports formed only 78 per cent. of the total value of exports of spices from the country, being about 6 per cent. less than in the earlier year.

Importance as a dollar earner.

5.1. Besides, Indian black pepper is also now one of the leading earners of foreign exchange and has gradually come to rank sixth in importance in India's total foreign trade. In the pre-war period, as also in the war years, the share of the value of exports of black pepper in the total value of the country's export trade was very meagre. Since 1948-49 there has been a marked change in this position and, on an average, the value of black pepper exports has constituted more than 3 per cent. of the total value of the export trade, a very satisfactory position indeed. The increasing importance of black pepper as a dollar earner becomes clear from the currency-wise position of its exports. Table III shows the share of principal pepper importing countries in the export trade of Indian black pepper.

TABLE III

Share of principal importing countries in India's export trade in Black Pepper

Year	U.K.		U.S.A.		Burma		Germany	
	Quantity ('000 tons)	% share of the total exports	Quantity ('000 tons)	% share of the total exports	Quantity ('000 tons)	% share of the total exports	Quantity ('000 tons)	% share of the total exports
1938-49	0.05	5.9	0.02	2.6	0.30	25.3	0.30	35.2
1947-48	3.85	23.2	6.95	41.9	..	..	0.10	2.1
1948-49	0.75	10.6	2.90	41.1	..	..	0.10	1.0
1949-50	3.75	24.0	7.75	50.0	..	..	0.35	2.3
1950-51	1.70	11.2	10.50	69.3	..	..	0.50	3.4
1951-52	2.20	14.7	7.92	53.1	..	..	..	..
1952-53	1.20	10.0	7.88	64.0	..	..	..	..

5.2. In the pre-war period, Burma and Germany together accounted for more than 70 per cent. of the total exports of about 850 tons. The off-take by U.K. was less than 6 per cent. and that by U.S.A. only 2.5 per cent. Important changes in the direction of trade took place in the post-war years mainly due to the disappearance of Indonesian supplies from the world market. U.S.A., the main consumer of pepper, had now to rely for the bulk of her imports on the Indian source of supply. As a result, exports of Indian black pepper to U.S.A. showed a remarkable increase in the post-war period. Thus, in 1947-48 the exports of Indian black pepper to U.S.A. were of the order of 7 thousand tons, being about 42 per cent. of the total exports of the commodity. In 1949-50 and 1950-51, the exports to U.S.A. increased further. In 1950-51 the quantity exported amounted to 10.5 thousand tons representing as much as 70 per cent. of the total exports. In terms of value, out of a total of Rs. 20 crores earned by the country on exports of black pepper in 1950-51, nearly, Rs. 14 crores were received from U.S.A. Thus, black pepper now ranks second in importance as a dollar earner. During the past two years also, U.S.A. has been the main destination for Indian black pepper though both the quantities and value of exports to that country during 1952-53 have been less.

5.3. What have been the factors that have raised black pepper to this important position in the group of dollar earners? Besides the falling off of the Indonesian supplies, the export policy adopted by the Government from time to time has been the main factor. It will be recalled that in the later years of the second World War and for some time after the termination of the War, the movement of black pepper was subject to international allocation. In India, too, black pepper was subject to price and export control. With the easing of the supply position, the control on black pepper was lifted in October 1947. Towards the close of 1947 and in 1948, India developed difficult balance of payments position. Due to this it became necessary for India to explore ways and means of increasing her hard currency earnings. With this end in view, the Government of India reimposed in May 1948 control on exports of black pepper to non-dollar areas. Exports to hard currency areas, particularly to the dollar areas, were allowed freely, while in the case of only some of the soft currency countries destination quotas were fixed and in the case of other countries in the sterling block, exports were permitted only under special circumstances. In February 1949, exports to dollar and other hard currency countries were placed on Open General Licence. In November 1949, exports to such soft currency countries as were found to be re-exporting the Indian product to dollar areas were completely prohibited. While exports to dollar areas continued to be allowed on OGL, the exports to soft currency countries, were, with effect from March 1950, permitted up to the level of exports made to each country in 1948-49. This prevented a diversion of Indian black pepper exports from dollar to non-dollar areas and U.S.A. came to be the chief destination for black pepper exports, from India. All these years, the U.K. has been a regular though small, customer for India's black pepper. Germany which was once a very important buyer of Indian black pepper is again beginning to show interest in this commodity.

5.4. United States of America is not only the chief buyer of Indian black pepper but is by far the largest consumer of pepper in the world. Latest data bearing upon the share of different important pepper exporting countries in the imports of the commodity by U.S.A. are not available. However, Table IV shows the position in respect of recent years for which data are available.

TABLE IV

Share of principal Pepper exporting countries in the U.S. Imports

Country of origin	Quantity imported into USA ('000 tons)			
	Pre-war period (Average 1935-39)	1948	1949	1950
Ceylon	..	0.03	0.10	0.11
India	..	8.45	9.08	11.14
Indonesia	21.10	2.32	1.68	2.50
Lebanon	..	0.02	0.08	0.13
Thailand	..	0.26	0.21	0.05
Others	0.65	1.10	0.21	0.54
Total	22.40	12.18	11.28	14.47

5.5. Indonesia accounted for more than 90 per cent. of the total imports of black pepper into USA in the pre-war period. Then, India's share was hardly 2 per cent. In 1948, India's share in U.S. imports amounted to about 70 per cent. while that of Indonesia fell off to only 19 per cent. Share of Indian exports in the U.S. imports in 1949 increased further to 80 per cent. But in 1950, India accounted for only 77 per cent. of the total imports of black pepper into U.S.A. In the same year, exports of Indonesian pepper to U.S.A. were of the order of 2.5 thousand tons as compared with 1.6

thousand tons in 1949. Share of Indonesian pepper in U.S. imports of the commodity in 1950 had, thus, increased to 18 per cent. from 14 per cent. a year ago. Incidentally as early as 1950, there were signs of Indonesia staging a come back in the international trade in pepper. Data for later years are not available. But Indonesia is reported to have further revived her exports, thereby threatening India's virtual monopoly in the world pepper trade.

Prices

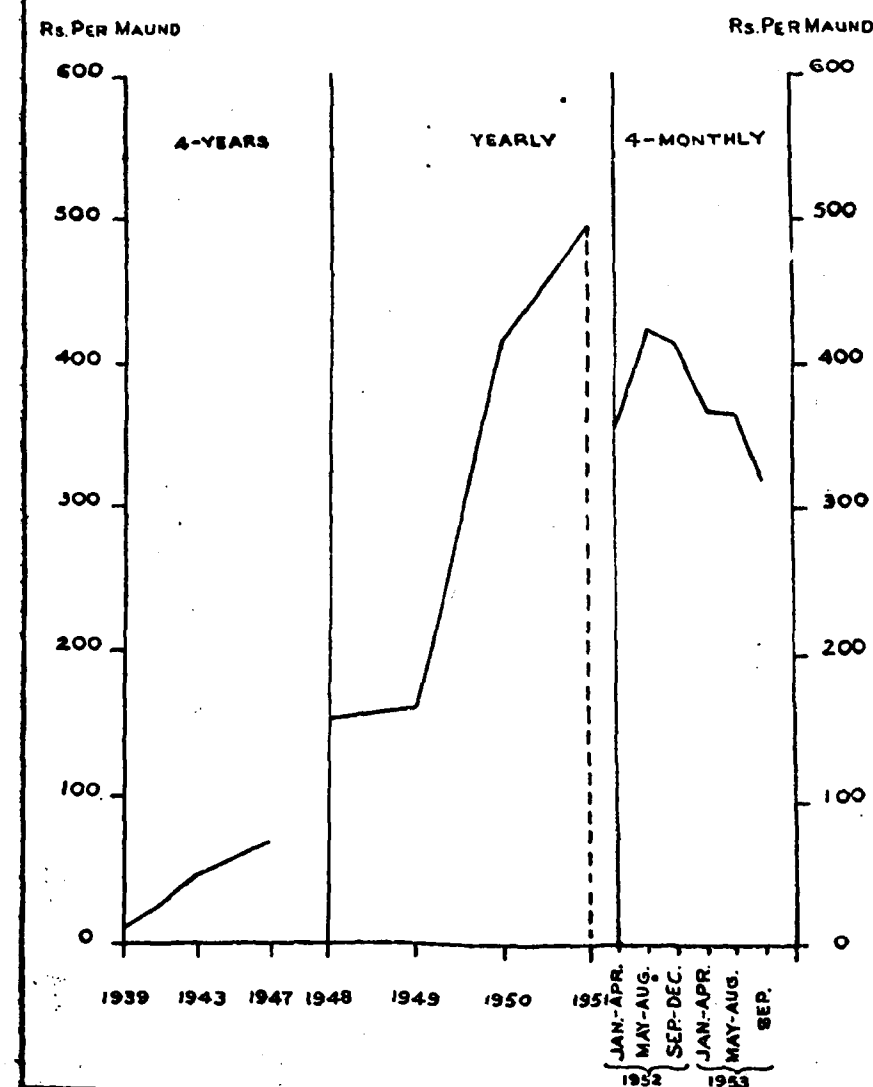
6.1. Prices of black pepper in India exhibited an almost continuous upward trend with slight interruptions since the early years of the second World War, till about the first quarter of 1952. In the pre-war period, exports of black pepper from India were very meagre while, on the other hand, the country even imported this commodity, though in small quantities, from Indonesia, Strait Settlements etc. Consequent upon the entry of Japan in the second World War in 1941 and the invasion and occupation by the Japanese of Indonesia and Strait Settlements in 1943, imports of pepper into India almost ceased. The more important change was that the main pepper consuming countries of U.S.A. and U.K. began to look to India for their requirements. With little or no increase in the domestic production, the prospects of increasing exports naturally created bullish tendency in the internal pepper markets and its price began to follow an upward course. Thus, the price which was quoted at about Rs. 10-4-0 per maund in 1939 had risen to Rs. 48 per maund in 1943. During the later years of the war, the tempo of the rising tendency was however checked. By 1946 the price had advanced by hardly Rs. 10 per maund and stood at Rs. 57-8-0 per maund. The prices would have registered a very much larger increase if there existed a free market for pepper. But, as pointed out earlier, with a view to checking the rising tendency of prices and for rendering equitable supplies to all the consuming countries, the movement of pepper, for some time during the second half of the second World War was subject to international allocation. In India, too, the exports were subject to strict destination control. Besides, the U.K.C.C. was allowed to handle the export trade in pepper and to make sales and purchases for the Allied Nations at prices below what they might have been in the free market. In 1947, the price in Indian markets averaged at Rs. 69 per maund.

6.2. With the cessation of purchases by the U.K.C.C. and the lifting of the destination control in October 1947, the prices of black pepper rose sharply. During the financial year 1947-48 more than half of the country's production was exported abroad. Thus, in May 1948, the export control was reimposed, chiefly for checking the rising prices by preventing exports to such centres which were reported to be carrying on re-export trade in Indian black pepper. This measure however did not succeed in its purpose in so far as prices were concerned. The rising tendency of prices was further accelerated by inflation in 1948, the average price in India being Rs. 155 per maund which was more than double the price ruling in 1947.

6.3. Throughout the year 1949, the prices of pepper in India fluctuated widely. In February 1949, the price was Rs. 130 per maund. During the subsequent months and prior to the devaluation of the Indian rupee in September 1949, the price averaged at about Rs. 162 per maund. Consequent upon devaluation the price shot up to Rs. 360 per maund and towards the end of October 1949 the price had touched the high level of Rs. 451 per maund. Speculation became rampant and with a view to curbing speculative activity and for pulling down the prices, the Government of India levied an export duty of Rs. 30 per cent *ad valorem* on all pepper shipments on 18th November 1949. There was some agitation by the trade about the basis of the duty and on November 28, 1949 the rate of the duty was based on the tariff value of Rs. 200 per cwt. or about Rs. 150 per maund. The measure did bring about some reduction in price in December, 1949.

6.4. Pepper prices in India suffered a sharp set back in the early months of 1950 on the news that Indonesia had decided to devalue her currency. But, soon there was a revival of the prices

TRENDS IN WHOLESALE PRICES OF BLACK PEPPER AT MADRAS



in the upward direction and the outbreak of the war in Korea further aggravated the rising tendency. The uncertain international political situation and the race for stock-piling led to heavy demand for Indian black pepper. The tariff value of Rs. 200 per cwt. at which rate the *ad valorem* duty was being assessed was found to be much below the prevailing market price and thus proved ineffective. Therefore, on 1st July, 1950, the Government raised the tariff value from Rs. 200 per cwt. to Rs. 500 per cwt. Another change in the export duty was made on 2nd September, 1950. While the tariff value continued to be assessed at Rs. 500 per cwt., the actual duty charged on the exports of black pepper was Rs. 120 per cwt. In the meantime, the prices continued to rise.

6.5. A further revision in the export duty was effected on the 1st March, 1951 when the assessment value was raised to Rs. 650 per cwt. and the actual duty charged was fixed at Rs. 150 per cwt. This revision in the export duty also failed to check the rising tendency of prices which in August 1951 had gradually risen to the all time peak level of Rs. 560 per maund. This rising tendency of prices inspite of tariff duty changes effected by the Government has to be attributed largely to the fairly inelastic demand for Indian black pepper from the U.S.A. during that period.

6.6. Due to the easing of the international political situation as a result of the initiation of truce negotiations on the Korean front, the prices of black pepper in India, as also in the world markets, began to decline towards the closing months of 1951. Besides, Indonesia which during the past many years had been out of the world pepper trade was reported to be reviving her exports thereby threatening India's virtual monopoly in the world trade in pepper. Thus, in December 1951, the price in India had declined to Rs. 400 per maund. The declining tendency assumed serious proportions towards March/April 1952, when conditions of general recession manifested themselves in commodity markets all the world over. During April 1952, the price of black pepper in India stood at Rs. 308 per maund, the lowest on record over the past many years. This decline in prices was not in the case of India alone; the price at London market (of Lampong black variety) also declined from Rs. 603 per maund in January 1952 to Rs. 411 per maund in April 1952. In the remaining eight months, prices in India, as also at the London market, tended to rise; prices in India during the eight months ending December 1952 averaged at about Rs. 426 per maund as against the average price of Rs. 355 per maund in the first four months of that year.

6.7. During 1953, the prices of black pepper in India have been ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 per maund, except in March and May 1953 when they were a little above Rs. 400. The prevailing price is reported to be Rs. 300 per maund. Thus, since the last quarter of 1951, the rising tendency of black pepper prices has not only been checked but the course has been reversed in the downward direction with only occasional spurts here and there. Though the present prices are only a little more than half of the peak level attained in August 1951, they are still on the high side. The easing tendency has been manifesting itself due to certain factors emerging from the toning down of the tense situation on the Korean front. More important amongst these factors are :—

- (a) Disappearance of sellers' market;
- (b) Liquidation of stocks piled up under the scare of the Korean war; and
- (c) Resistance by consumers to the prevailing high prices.

Besides, as pointed out more than once, Indonesia has of late been reviving her export trade in pepper, thereby affecting the monopoly position of India. Lastly, synthetic pepper is also reported to be now available at cheaper prices.

Causes hampering increased production in India

7.1. The foregoing analysis reveals that during the post-war years Indian black pepper emerged from a domestic commodity into an article of export of considerable importance. More than half of the production is at present exported. Black pepper prices have ruled at very high levels. Under

the stimulus of high prices, an increase in area and production should have normally been expected. But a reference to Table I would indicate that the significant feature of the Indian black pepper industry has been that the present production is less than that in the earlier years while little efforts seem to have been made at the expansion of the area. No doubt, since 1947-48, the area under black pepper has shown increase. But over the last six years, the increase has been of the order of only 11 thousand acres. This is by no means a happy position. On the other hand, the production has declined. This situation has been attributed to several factors. Though a plantation crop, in India, black pepper is a small grower's crop and is not cultivated on an organized commercial scale. The size of holdings is generally uneconomic. Any incentive to larger production is retarded by the uncertain nature of the yield. Past experience has shown that bumper black pepper crops are usually obtainable in alternate years only. Another factor is that it is only after 3 to 5 years from plantation that the vines begin to yield berries. Due to this, if the area is increased in one year, the additional production could be got only after about three years. This is naturally too long a period to gauge in advance the market conditions and it is difficult to judge if the high prices in evidence at the time of planting would continue to prevail five years hence. Last but not the least factor standing in the way of increased production for the growers is that the growers generally obtain only a part of the high price while the bulk of the profit is pocketed by the middle-men.

Future of Indian Black Pepper

8.1. The future of the Indian black pepper in the world trade would therefore appear to depend upon (a) the pace of recovery of pepper cultivation in Indonesia, the quantum of her export trade and the prices at which her pepper surplus is exported; (b) level of world consumption; and (c) emergence of synthetic pepper as an effective substitute for pepper.

8.2. Production of pepper in Indonesia in 1950, the latest year for which data are readily available, has been reported to be double the 1949 production. In the subsequent years also the production in that country should normally have shown further increase. With increased production she will be putting larger quantities in the world markets. India's high level of exports has been due to her virtual monopoly in production and world trade but once the supplies begin to increase she may find it difficult to hold this position in the face of world competition. Due to the lack of alternative sources of supply, U.S.A., U.K., etc. have been taking the Indian black pepper even at the abnormally high prices. But over the last two years exports of Indian black pepper to U.S.A. have been less. The synthetic pepper has not yet emerged as a competing substitute for pepper on any large scale and has therefore not caused much damage to the monopoly position of the Indian black pepper. But it is reported that synthetic pepper is gradually gaining ground. All these factors indicate that the high level of demand for Indian black pepper at the prevailing prices is not likely to continue over a long period.

8.3. A fall in the world consumption of black pepper has to be inferred from the declining demand from the principal importing countries. It may be argued that the decline in the world consumption is due to the resistance by consumers to the prevailing high prices. With increasing supplies, the prices may tend to stabilize at reasonable levels and then the price factor may no longer act as a deterrent to greater consumption and revival of demand from the continental markets for Indian black pepper. Considering the inelastic nature of the demand for pepper, however, it appears unlikely that with the increase in supplies, a corresponding increase in demand should also take place.

8.4. Nevertheless, the prospects for Indian black pepper in world trade should not be viewed as being poor. India enjoys certain advantages as a competitive grower of pepper. The vine which yields pepper is a native of India's soil and generally begins to yield in the third year of its planting.

while in most other countries the vine begins to produce only after about seven years. This being so, the future outlook should be bright, provided efforts are made to increase the production in the country at a lower cost of cultivation. What is really necessary is to achieve higher yield per acre by the application of improved agricultural methods. The main factors limiting higher production of pepper are incidence of diseases and pests, want of high-yielding varieties and better cultural practices, including manuring. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research conducted, as early as in 1944, a survey of the diseases of pepper in the major pepper-growing regions in the country. Based on the results of that survey, the Council have been financing a scheme on scientific aid to pepper industry in Malabar. The main aim of the scheme is to investigate the various aspects of pepper cultivation, such as, evolution of high-yielding strains, control of pests and diseases, proper methods of cultivation and manuring etc., with the two-fold object of increasing the yield and reducing the cultivation cost. The results of this scheme are expected to be available in 1954.

8.5. The marketing of black pepper needs to be organized on lines which would be in the best interests of the industry. A scheme for compulsory grading of spices before export has been included in the Five Year Plan and is likely to be enforced from 1954-55. Further, of late, it has been recognised that inadequate attention has been paid to the various aspects concerning the marketing and production of some important dollar-earning commodities, such as pepper, and that there is need for taking concerted measures. With this end in view, the Government of India appointed the Spices Enquiry Committee in 1951, to examine the various aspects of production and marketing of these commodities, to see whether any centralised direction was necessary and feasible; if so, in what form; and to make suitable recommendations to the Government.

8.6. While measures for increasing production at lower costs of cultivation, organizing the marketing on proper lines and for compulsory grading of the produce before export will go a long way in helping the country to hold its own against world competition, it is also important that the indigenous producers should join hands to organize the home industry on scientific and modern lines.

2. ROLE OF FERTILIZERS IN CROP PRODUCTION IN INDIA

BY

Shri V.S. Menon

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Climate and soil conditions are two factors which generally govern the growth of a plant. Climate is almost unalterable and it is, therefore, the climatic condition which determines more or less the choice and economic production of crops in different parts of the country. Its effect on agriculture can, however, be off-set to a considerable extent by providing irrigation, choice of suitable crops and species, adoption of suitable methods of cultivation and so on. The soil, on the other hand, is a fundamental raw material of agriculture. The available soil conditions for crop production are associated with depth and tilth, the presence of adequate supplies of plant food materials, satisfactory drainage and the absence of injurious substances or pests. The optimum yield of a crop is influenced by the presence of all these conditions in harmonious proportions.

1.2. The principal substances required by plants are water, carbon di-oxide, oxygen and suitable compounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium and sulphur. Of these, nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and calcium are used up in such large amounts in the process of plant growth that in many soils the available stocks may become depleted and their returns to the land in the form of manures or fertilizers become essential, if soil fertility and crop yields are to be maintained.

1.3 Past experiments have amply demonstrated that one of the deficiencies more commonly found in Indian soils is that of nitrogen. The first step to be taken in rebuilding the soil over wide parts of the country is, therefore, the restoration of nitrogen to the soil. The application of nitrogenous fertilizers thus assumes great importance in the measures to be taken for increasing crop yields in India.

1.4. Plenty of nitrogen is available in heavy organic manures, such as farm yard manure, town refuse and compost made from vegetable and village wastes. The value of organic manures lies in that, that they supply not only nitrogen, but also the very essential complex compound called 'Humus', which is vital for keeping up the fertility of the soil. Tradition and difficulties of collection and transport have rendered their application in large quantities difficult in this country. Oilcakes afford another source for nitrogen. Oilcakes are very important as cattle feed and as such their use as manure is very much restricted. Nitrogenous fertilizers like ammonium sulphate are, therefore, essential to supplement the organic manures to overcome the deficiency of nitrogen in the soil. Ammonium sulphate is the most popular fertilizer and is the surest and quickest means of increasing food production in India. To a lesser extent the Indian soils require also enrichment in phosphorus and potash. Phosphorus, not only helps to keep the soil fertile but also prevents soil erosion by fostering the growth of a good plant coverage. None of the major crops in India require the application of potash and requirements are mainly confined to tobacco, coconut, chillies and fruit trees. In some parts of the country, it is applied in small quantities to sugarcane. Generally potash fertilizers are applied in combination with nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.

2. NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS

2.1. Until 1926, there was little systematic experimental work on artificial fertilizers, and their consumption was also small, being taken almost entirely by tea growers. From 1926 onwards, the use of ammonium sulphate has extended gradually to other commercial and food crops. Its use has been given a fillip under the Five Year Plan, in view of the important role the fertilizers play in intensifying production.

NOTE: Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent the views of the Government.

2.2. The requirements of nitrogen per acre (or the dosage) varies with the crops grown and with the soils in the different parts of the country. According to the manurial experiments conducted in the past, the following applications have been roughly found to be the minimum for each crop :—

Dose of Nitrogen	Lbs. per acre
Cereals (e.g., wheat, paddy, maize)	20 to 40
Millets	15 to 20
Sugarcane (Irrigated)	300 to 400
(Unirrigated)	100 to 200
Cotton	40
Jute	20 to 30
Tobacco	60 to 80

2.3. Recently, Yates, Finney and Panse worked out the average responses to sulphate of ammonia from a large mass of data collected from the various experiments conducted in the different experimental farms and cultivators' fields in the principal States. A brief summary of the results is given in Appendix I. This study has shown firstly that the responses of the different crops are very consistent and secondly that the representative response for all cereals will be 2.5 mds. of additional foodgrains per acre with a dosage of 20 lbs. of nitrogen (i.e., 100 lbs. of ammonium sulphate) per acre.

2.4. The response to the application of nitrogenous fertilizers also varies with the adequacy of water supply. This is more or less illustrated from the average additional production of wheat obtained in the irrigated and unirrigated fields summarised below :—

Soil type	Response to 20 lbs. nitrogen per acre (Maunds per acre)	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Black soil tract	2.0	2.2
Gangetic alluvium	3.3	0.8
Indus alluvium	3.0	2.0
Average	2.8	1.7

(Source :—I.C.A.R. Research Series No. 1.)

It will be seen that, on an average, the additional production of wheat due to the application of nitrogen in the irrigated fields is 60 per cent higher than that obtained from unirrigated fields.

2.5. The responses to nitrogen also vary according to the types of soil to some extent. Available data from experiments conducted on cultivators fields in Bihar during 1949-50 in respect of paddy are given below :—

Soil	Response to 20 lbs. nitrogen per acre (Mds. per acre)		
	Clays*	Loams	Sands†
Alluvial	1.9	3.5	1.3
Non-alluvial	4.1	4.4	2.0

* Including clay loams.

† Almost entirely light loams and sandy loams.

Source. —I.C.A.R. Research Series No. 1.

2.6. Coming to the consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers, ammonium sulphate is the most popular in India. The bulk of the quantity of ammonium sulphate consumed in India was till recently imported, internal production being small as compared to the requirements which steadily grew during the last two or three years. Production was confined to West Bengal, Bihar, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. With the coming into production of the Sindri factory, the dependence on imports has decreased, the annual rated capacity of the present industry having reached an estimated figure of 429,000 tons. The availability and consumption of ammonium sulphate since 1950 are given below :—

Stocks, Imports, Production, Availability and Consumption of Ammonium Sulphate in India (1950—1953)

	(Thousand tons)			
	1950	1951	1952	1953
(a) Opening stocks	70	200	63	253
(b) Imports	426	104	235	101
(c) Production	50	50	240	360*
(d) Availability (a) + (b) + (c)	546	354	538	714*
(e) Consumption	346	291	285	..
(f) Closing stocks (d) — (e)	200	63	253	..

* Estimated.

This table reveals the following interesting facts. Imports during 1950 were the highest at 426,000 tons; but a considerable portion has been held over in the shape of stocks, for distribution during the next year. Production has increased considerably in 1952 and 1953 when Sindri started manufacture in October, 1951. The level of consumption of 3.5 lakh tons attained in 1950 has not been maintained during 1951 and 1952 because the adverse weather conditions have restricted its application by the cultivators. During the current year, however, the figure is expected to reach 4 to 4.5 lakh tons as a result of the measures undertaken under the G.M.F. Campaign.

2.7. The consumption of other nitrogenous fertilizers is very negligible. During the three years 1950 to 1952 the total annual imports varied from 7 to 10 thousand tons only and there has been no significant internal production.

2.8. As regards the distribution of fertilizers, the Government of India set up the Central Nitrogen Pool in 1943, in order to handle procurement, import and distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers. For, the supplies of nitrogenous fertilizers to different countries were carefully regulated from the World Nitrogen Pool, both during and immediately after the war years and chemical fertilizers came under the International allocations in 1943 in view of the world shortage. Subsequently, it was possible to make direct negotiations with other countries for obtaining increased quantity of fertilizers. All the ammonium sulphate is imported only on Government account. The domestic production which is also taken into the Pool and the imports are distributed at a common price by the Central Government with the assistance and co-operation of different State Departments. Separate allocations are made for food-grains, coffee, tea, rubber, sugarcane, cotton and jute. Small quantities are also

allotted for industrial and experimental purposes. Allocations made from the Central Pool since 1947-48 are as under :—

Year	Allocation of ammonium sulphate
	(,000 tons)
1947-48*	111
1948-49*	166
1950†	408
1951	195
1952	370
1953	388

* April to March

† Calendar year basis from 1950 onwards.

The Pool prices varied from time to time depending on the price of imported fertilizer and the rate at which internal production could be procured. The actual pool prices in operation since 1947-48 are given in Appendix II. The latest price at which Sindri fertilizer is available to State Governments is Rs. 290 per ton F.O.R. Sindri.

The State Governments make their own arrangements for distribution, either through government depots, Co-operative agencies or through private traders or distributors according to convenience. The aim of distribution is to ensure that the fertilizer reaches the cultivator at the appropriate time and at the lowest possible price. The cultivators are also given short-term advances towards the cost of fertilizers which are recoverable after the harvest.

2.9. The total requirement of nitrogen for all crops grown in India is hypothetically estimated at slightly more than 2 million tons per annum, which expressed in terms of ammonium sulphate, will be more than 10 million tons. Such a large scale application of ammonium sulphate is not, however, practicable under the present circumstances. Bearing in view the difficulties in the consumption, the requirements at the end of 1955-56 have been moderately put at 600,000 tons. The increase in food production expected as a result of this is estimated at 1,200,000 tons in 1955-56.

On the production side, the Five Year Plan envisages an increase in the rated annual capacity of the fertilizer industry to 481,000 tons as shown below :—

Year	Rated capacity	Estimated consumption requirements
	('000 tons)	
1952-53	429	450
1955-56	481	600

With production estimated at about 450,000 tons in 1955-56, there would remain a gap of about 150,000 tons to be made up by imports.

3. PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZERS

3.1. More recently it has been realised that the use of phosphatic manures, such as superphosphate is also essential for increasing the crop yield. With increasing application of nitrogenous manures the plant nutrient balance in the soil will be upset, as the plants will draw larger quantities of

phosphate from the soil and the resultant phosphatic deficiency in the soil has also to be made up. The result of the manurial experiments conducted in the various parts of India indicate that the average dose per acre required for most of the crops varies from 40 to 80 lbs. of phosphate (i.e., 240 to 480 lbs. of superphosphate). Responses to superphosphate as revealed in a recent analysis of the various experiments by Panse and others are given in Appendix III. It will be seen that firstly the responses to 20 lbs. phosphate applied to one acre vary from 1 to 2 mds. from crop to crop, and secondly they are smaller and more variable as compared to those to nitrogen. Responses also vary with types of soils as is illustrated in the table below :—

Responses of paddy to phosphate by soil type (experiments on cultivators' fields in Bihar, 1949-50)

	20 lbs. P ₂ O ₅ per acre		
	(Mds. per acre)		
	Clays*	Loams	Sands†
Alluvial	1.9	3.5	1.3
Non-alluvial	4.1	4.4	2.1

* Including clay loams.

† Almost entirely light loams and sandy loams.

(Source : I.C.A.R. Research Series No. 1)

This table will show that on the heavier soils, (especially non-alluvial clays and loams) responses to phosphate are generally satisfactory and that on other types, they are very poor. Further investigations in the matter are, however, necessary for drawing firm conclusions.

3.2. Before the war superphosphate consumption in India was negligible. The demand increased significantly after the war. The indigenous production is still entirely in the form of single-superphosphate manufactured from imported rock phosphate. The annual rated capacity of this industry in India was 47,000 tons in 1947; it rose to 124,000 tons before the end of 1950 and it stood at 174,000 tons by May, 1952 as a result of certain expansions effected in the existing industry.

3.3. The production, imports and consumption of superphosphate since 1948 have been as under :—

Year	Production	Imports	Estimated consumption
	('000 tons)		
1948	21	1	...
1949	46	(a)	19
1950	52	(a)	36
1951	61	3	40
1952	47	2	36

(a) Below 500 tons.

The production of superphosphate has steadily increased in recent years, and imports, however, have varied from 1 to 3 thousand tons. Consumption has also been on the increase in recent years.

3.4. Superphosphate produced in India was distributed to different consuming centres from the Pool organized by the Government of India and at prices recommended by the Tariff Board. The Pool was, however, abolished with effect from 15th August, 1952. Allocations from the Central Pool to the States were of the order of about 70,000 tons, a year during 1950 to 1952. The pool prices fixed from time to time since 1949 are given in Appendix IV.

3.5. The total hypothetical requirement of phosphatic fertilizers, in proportions suitable to each crop all over the country and with 450,000 tons of nitrogen as the minimum requirements for growing all the principal crops, is estimated at 250,000 tons of phosphate equivalent to 1.5 million tons of super phosphate, the only phosphatic fertilizer so far used in India. Compared to the present consumption of say, 35 to 40 thousand tons, this estimated minimum requirement of super phosphate is very large. Bones and bone products are also used in India to some extent for meeting the requirements of phosphatic fertilizers. Keeping in view the difficulties in increasing the use of this fertilizer, its consumption has been moderately estimated at 200,000 tons in 1955-56. The increase in food production expected as a result of this is estimated at 200,000 tons.

3.6. According to projects of expansion under implementation and new schemes envisaged under the Five Year Plan, the annual rated capacity of the industry is expected to increase from 124,000 tons in 1950-51 to just over 200,000 tons by 1955-56. The production prospect of super phosphate is, however, limited and alternate sources of phosphatic fertilizer may have to be explored. The possibility of manufacturing more concentrated types of fertilizers, such as, double and triple super phosphates, di-calcium phosphate, etc. may also be explored in future.

3.7. Bones provide another source for phosphatic manure. About 150,000 tons of bones are at present collected and utilized directly as a fertilizer in the form of bone-meal or exported as bone grist out of a total estimated availability of 5 to 7 lakh tons of raw bones. The large gap between the availability and the utilization is due to the centralisation of bone crushing mills in a few cities, such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and the utilization of bones available only in the areas close to these mills. Bones available in other areas are not utilized at present. If the collection of bones is properly organized, it may be possible to collect at least a major portion of 7 lakh tons of bones available in the country and to utilize them for manufacturing phosphatic manures. The programme for phosphatic fertilizer under the Five Year Plan may be summarised as under :—

('000 tons)				
Year	No. of factories	Annual capacity	Actual Production	Estimated consumption
1950-51	14	123	55	58
1955-56	17	209	180*	200

* Estimated.

4. POTASH FERTILIZERS

4.1. Potash fertilizers are used in very limited quantities in India. The past experimental evidence shows that most Indian soils, apart from the laterities, are relatively well supplied with potash and that for most crops, there is little need for potash fertilizers. Requirements of potash fertilizers are mainly confined to crops, such as tobacco, coconut, chillies and fruits. The estimated annual requirement of potash fertilizers on the basis of using them only for the most essential crop is roughly put at 37,500 tons of all potash fertilizers reckoned together. Potash fertilizers in India are commonly derived from the natural deposits of potassium nitrate occurring in Bihar, U.P., Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan, which are extracted and purified by crude methods on a cottage or small scale basis. The production in Bihar, U.P. and other parts is not sufficient to meet the demand. Necessary steps may have to be taken by these State Govts. to organize cottage scale manufacture of potash nitrate on a co-operative basis so as to increase the output of production and also to bring down its cost. Potash fertilizers are also manufactured as a by-product of salt manufacture and from molasses.

4.2. Of potash fertilizers muriate of potash is used in India to a great extent. Muriate of potash is imported into India and the imports during the recent years had been about 8,000 tons on an average. The additional production by the application of 40 lbs. potash to an acre as Muriate of potash was re-

ported to be about 2.6 mds. per acre in the case of paddy and 3.2 mds. per acre in the case of maize from the analysis of a few experiments conducted in the Bihar State. Responses to potash in the case of other crops are not available. However further researches are needed to establish the utility of potash fertilizers to the Indian soils for increasing yields in the case of food crops.

5. FERTILIZER USE UNDER THE G.M.F. CAMPAIGN

5.1. The rapid growth in the use of fertilizers is entirely due to the Grow More Food Campaign which was launched in 1943 and to the accelerated measures undertaken under the Five Year Plan. The supply and distribution of fertilizers form an integral part of the Campaign for increasing food production. The quantities of fertilizers distributed, acreage benefited and additional production obtained under the G.M.F. Campaign since 1943 are as under :—

Year	Quantities distributed ('000 tons)			Acreage benefited ('000 acres)	Additional Production ('000 tons)
	Ammonium Sulphate	Other Fertilizers*	Total		
1943-44	(a)	..	(a)	(a)	(a)
1944-45	(a)	..	(a)	(a)	(a)
1945-46	9	8	17	58	37
1946-47	14	9	23	170	33
1947-48	53	12	65	356	140
1948-49	85	22	107	2,462	157
1949-50	84	53	137	2,615	208
1950-51	95	52	147	2,187	221
1951-52	110	36	146	2,094	223
1952-53 (Target)	159	123	282	5,260	402
1953-54 (Target)	144	133	277	4,689	404

* Includes fertilizer mixtures also.

(a) Below 500.

5.2. Among the States, Madras uses about 100,000 tons and U.P. and Bombay each about 30,000 tons of ammonium sulphate every year. But in some States, where there is great scope for the use of fertilizers, e.g., Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, the cultivators have been slow to take to them. One chief difficulty experienced in the popularisation of fertilizers is the lack of adequate purchasing power on the part of cultivators. A scheme of deferred payment has, therefore, been evolved to enable the States to supply fertilizers to the cultivators on loan, the payment being collected either in cash or kind after the harvest. During 1953-54 a provision of Rs. 8 crores has been made for short term loans for the supply of fertilizers to cultivators under the G.M.F. Campaign. The price of ammonium sulphate has been reduced from Rs. 365 to Rs. 290 per ton recently. The price of super phosphate has also gone down recently. Further, with the establishment of National Extension Service and the progress of work in the Community Project areas, the demand for fertilizers is expected to go up considerably.

6. ECONOMICS OF FERTILIZERS AND THE NEED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

6.1. The application of fertilizers admittedly increases crop yield. But cost is the vital factor affecting their use and unless the net return justifies their application, they will fail to get into popular

use. In a recent analysis by Panse and others, the following data on economics of manuring paddy and wheat have been revealed :—

	Ammonium Sulphate	Super phosphate
Additional production of paddy (in Mds.)	3.4	1.7 to 4.2
Value of additional crop	Rs. 34	Rs. 17 to Rs. 42
Value of fertilizer	Rs. 15	Rs. 14
Profit per acre	Rs. 19	Rs. 3 to Rs. 28
Profit per cent	127	21 to 200

(Source :—I.C.A.R. Research Series No. 1.)

It will be seen that the application of ammonium sulphate is highly profitable. In the case of super phosphate it may be mentioned that this fertilizer has to be applied to that type of soil where the response will be favourable so as to be remunerative to the cultivators. It is, thus, essential to find out the economic utilization of fertilizer for raising a particular crop in a particular soil. This is a work for both the scientist and the agronomist having regard to the technique of cultivation adopted and the price prevailing for the crop. There are other resistances to be overcome, partly of a psychological nature and partly arising from lack of immediate purchasing power. Traditional prejudices die hard and constant propaganda would be needed, at least for sometime, to break them and get the cultivators use artificial fertilizers as a matter of normal farming practice.

6.2. Experiments carried out hitherto in this aspect were confined mostly to research stations only. Hereafter work on these will have to be on a two way basis—Fundamental research should result in practicable formulæ and the chemist in turn should receive samples of the soil so that he may see if any relation exists between the field results and the data given by the recognized methods of soil analysis.

6.3. Some spade work has already been done in determining the most suitable time for the application of the fertilizers, the proportions of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium required for different soils and crops and the proportions in which organic manures should be used. Much work is still to be done for getting the results already achieved in the past soil and manurial experiments, established in the farming practices of the country. This requires technical guidance, test experiments and demonstrations on an organized scale. This is proposed to be achieved under the Project for determination of soil fertility and fertilizer use sponsored jointly by the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, 1952. This project undertakes

- (i) to provide effective technical assistance and equipment for determining the fertility status of Indian soils ;
- (ii) to evaluate the performance of various fertilizers on Indian soils ; and
- (iii) to develop a soil testing service for the farmers and the agriculturists of India.

The programme for imports of fertilizers other than ammonium sulphate and super phosphate for conducting agronomic trials for 1952 and 1953 is as under :—

	(Tons)	
	1952	1953
Ammonium phosphate	4,000	500
Triple super phosphate	4,016	500
Urea	1,027	2,000
Nitro phosphate	1,012	500
Ammonium nitrate	—	3,000

The activities contemplated under this project are expected to be completed within 3 years. The scheme has already been put into operation from 1953 kharif season.

7. CONCLUSION

Crop yields in India are known to be generally low as compared to other countries. Great scope exists for increasing production, by the application of intensive methods. Use of chemical fertilizers is one of the sure methods of enriching the soil and thereby stepping up production. The use of fertilizers has shown considerable increase during recent years as a result of the efforts made under the GMF campaign and the Five Year Plan. After the setting up of the Sindri fertilizer Factory, a very large proportion of the increased requirements is being met from internal production. The need for expanding consumption to the optimum possible level has been recognized by the Central and State Governments. Efforts are now needed to persuade the cultivators to use them, cutting across their traditional prejudices. With the organization of National Extension Service, the cultivators are expected to 'accept' them as one of their normal agricultural practices. Then financial resources of the cultivator and the economic price will be the two other bottlenecks that will remain to be cleared. These two are being tackled by the Central and State Governments, and it is hoped that substantial increases in fertilizer use will be recorded by the close of the decade.

APPENDIX I

RESPONSE TO SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

(Standardized to 20 lbs. per acre)

Crop	Sites	State	Years	Response (Additional production) (Mds. per acre)
Paddy*	Exp. Farms	Various States	1937-49	4.8
	Exp. Farms etc.	"	1936-38	4.0
	Cultivators' fields	Bihar	1948-49	4.1
	"	"	1949-50	4.7
	"	"	1951-52	3.0
	"	"	1952-53	2.5
	"	West Bengal †	1951-52	2.5
	"	Madhya Pradesh	1950-51	1.5
	"	"	1951-52	2.8
	"	"	1952-53	4.0
	"	Madras	1950-51	4.1
	"	"	1951-52	4.0
	"	Madras†	1951-52	2.4
Average				3.4
Wheat	Exp. Farms	Various States Mostly	Before 1947	2.4
	Cultivators' fields	Bihar	1948-49	2.8
	"	"	1949-50	2.7
	"	Punjab	1948-49	3.0
	"	U.P.	1949-51	2.8
Average				2.8
Barley	Cultivators	Bihar	1948-49	2.5
	"	U.P.	1949-51	3.2
Jowar	Exp. Farms	Various States	Mostly Before 1947	1.8
	Cultivators' fields	U.P.	1949-51	2.6
Maize	Cultivators' fields	Bihar	1949-50	2.5
	"	"	1952-53	1.7
	"	U.P.	1949-51	2.5

* Responses need to be reduced by one-third to give values for husked grain.

† Two districts only in each state; in Madras basal dressing of green manure applied.

Source:—I.C.A.R. Research Series No. 1.

APPENDIX II

POOL PRICE OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE FIXED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE SINCE 1944

	(Per ton F.O.R. Main Ports)
From 1-4-47 to 3-2-48	Rs. 265
" 4-2-48 to 31-3-48	271
" 1-4-48 to 30-9-48	290
" 1-10-48 to 31-10-48	294
" 1-11-48 to 31-12-48	304
" 1-1-49 to 31-8-49	325
" 1-9-49 to 31-3-50	330
" 1-4-50 to 30-9-50	325
" 1-10-50 to 31-6-51	320
" 1-7-51 to 30-9-51	345
" 1-10-51 to 31-12-51	360
" 1-1-52 to 26-3-52	355
" 27-3-52 to 30-9-52	390
" 1-10-52 to 31-12-52	365

1952—1st January to 31st December, 1953.

(i) From Sindri Factory	(a) State Govt. Rs. 290 per ton F.O.R. Sindri.
	(b) Private parties } Rs. 330 per ton F.O.R. Sindri. N.I. Tea
	(c) Industrial consumers Rs. 335 per ton F.O.R. Sindri.
(ii) From Ports	(a) State Govts. Rs. 310 per ton F.O.R. Main port.
	(b) Private parties Rs. 335 per ton F.O.R. Main port.
	(c) Industrial Consumers Rs. 335 per ton F.O.R. Main port.

APPENDIX III

Response to superphosphate

(Standardised to 20 lbs. P₂ O₅ per acre)

Crop	Sites	State	Years	Response (additional yield) (Maunds per acre)
Paddy*	Exp. Farms etc.	M. Pradesh	Before 1950	4.2
	Do.	Various States	Do.	1.3
	Cultivators' field	Bihar	1949-50	2.4
	Do.	Do.	1951-52	2.0
	Do.	Do.	1952-53	1.9
	Do.	W. Bengal†	1951-52	1.2
	Do.	Madras†	1951-52	1.0
Average (excluding M. Pradesh)				1.6
Wheat	Exp. Farms etc.	Various States	Before 1950	0.9
	Cultivators' field	Bihar	1949-50	1.4
		U. P.	1949-51	1.3
Average				1.2
Barley	Cultivators' field	U. P.	1949-51	2.3
Jowar	Exp. Farms	Various States	Before 1950	0.1
	Cultivators' field	U. P.	1949-51	1.0
Bajra	Exp. Farms	Various States	Before 1950	0.3
	Cultivators' field	U. P.	1949-51	1.0
Maize	Cultivators' field	ar	1949-50	1.1
		Do.	1951-52	2.3
		U. P.	1949-51	0.3
Gram	Exp. Farms	Various States	Before 1950	0.4
	Cultivators' field	Bihar	1948-49	1.3
		Do.	1949-50	2.0

*Responses must be reduced by one-third to give values for husked grain.

† Two districts only in each State.

Source.—I.C.A. R. Research Series No. 1.

APPENDIX IV

Pool Prices Fixed for superphosphate since 1949

	(Per ton F. O. R. Despatching station)
	Rs.
From 1-2-49 to 31-3-50	227
From 1-4-50 to 31-12-50	207
From 1-1-51 to 26-4-51	222
From 27-4-51 to 20-9-51	207 (For supplies made against 1950 order)
From 21-9-51 to 31-12-51	250
From 1-1-52 to 31-3-52	230
From 1-4-52 to 15-8-52	240

NOTE.—The Pool was abolished with effect from 15th August 1952 and hence the Super phosphate was decontrolled from that date.

3. PROGRESS AND STRUCTURE OF MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVES IN INDIA

BY

Shri H. L. Chawla,

INTRODUCTORY

Uptil the outbreak of the second world war, cooperative activity in India was primarily concerned with the provision of credit, especially to small farmers. The depression of the thirties which caused unparalleled misery to the agriculturists and brought cooperative movement to the verge of collapse in most of the States, demonstrated the futility of compartmental approach to our rural problems. It was realised that mere provision of credit was "no panacea for the economic ills of the agriculturist" and that there was need for coordinated effort for simultaneous improvement of the economic, social and cultural life of the villages. In 1937, a Bulletin entitled 'Co-operative Village Banks' published by the Reserve Bank, pointed out that the true and original objective of co-operative societies was the betterment of rural life and they could best succeed in their aim by "taking within their ambit every possible aspect of his (farmer's) life and endeavouring to help him not only in regard to supply of credit, but in all matters which combine to make farming uneconomic at present." This suggestion was of a radical nature in as much as it implied, not merely widening of functions of existing co-operative societies but a departure from some of the fundamental principles of co-operation in rural areas. The cardinal Raiffeisian principles of unlimited liability, restricted area of operation, honorary service and transfer of entire profits to reserve fund, which were accepted and practised widely in this country, could not be strictly adhered to in case of the proposed multi-purpose societies. For, a multi-purpose society involves relatively greater risks in its varied activities, requires larger number of members for functioning economically and has to attract capital by promising some dividends. Doubts were also expressed whether co-operatives comprehending diverse functions are likely to succeed when even simple type of credit and other single-purpose societies had failed to forge ahead. It was particularly pointed out that due to widespread illiteracy in the country, the villagers would not be able to provide the personnel with sufficient business ability for managing multi-purpose societies. These questions were discussed by individual co-operators and by the Committees which were set up by the Provincial Governments for reviewing the working of co-operative movement from time to time and for suggesting organisational and functional reforms to put the movement on a sound basis. The idea of integrated approach to agriculturist's problems gradually gained ground and expert opinion began to favour the organisation of multi-purpose societies. The principles of limited liability, wider area of operation, relatively larger membership and paid management also came to be generally accepted as necessary corollaries to the adoption of the new pattern of co-operative organisation.

The Co-operative Planning Committee (1946), which was appointed by the Government of India to draw up a plan of co-operative development for the country, recommended that "the primary credit society should be reformed and reorganised so as to serve as a centre for the general economic improvement of its members". The Committee proposed that primary village societies should in particular undertake financing of crop production, marketing of crops, supply of farmer's domestic and farm requisites, maintenance of machinery for hiring out to agriculturists, encouragement to subsidiary industries etc. On the organisational side, the Committee suggested that "the membership of the society should be open to all persons residing in its area of operation. The society should be so organised so as to have at least 50 members and its area of operation should be such as would permit adequate

NOTE.—Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author. and should not be taken to represent views of the Government.

business and at the same time efficient supervision and effective control". In fact the Committee wanted the aforesaid pattern to be a model for future organisation when it recommended that "an attempt should be made to bring 50 per cent of villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the ambit of the reorganised primary societies within a period of 10 years". These recommendations of the Co-operative Planning Committee were endorsed by the Fifteenth Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies held in 1947. Because of the general policy of all-sided development of rural areas, the Planning Commission have also favoured this policy, and the targets laid down by the Co-operative Planning Committee are therefore, accepted as the objectives to be attained by 1955-56.

Co-operative opinion is still, however, not unanimous about the functions the multi-purpose societies should perform. There are some who would have the rural primaries break into all types of activities without let or restraint from their very commencement; others who would like them to start with credit and a few ancillary functions, but not combine banking with trade under any circumstances. The more reasonable view appears to be that the function of a multipurpose society should depend on (a) the degree of co-operative spirit among members and appreciation by them of the advantages of co-operative approach, (b) local requirements, (c) efficiency of management and (d) business experience. As a general rule, it would be wise if multi purpose societies start with closely linked functions like provision of credit to farmers, arranging the supply of good seeds, implements, fertilisers etc. and major home requisites and marketing of farm produce. If the society starts with one central function which has the widest appeal to the members and later branches out into new allied functions, it has greater chances of stability and success. Consistent with efficiency the size of business must be adequate for the society to work as an economic unit. Gradually a multi-purpose society may extend its sphere of activities in new directions and initiate new activities like promotion of dairying, poultry farming, organisation of cottage industries, co-operative farming, etc. When the work of the society tends to increase so much as to make effective supervision and control difficult, some of the activities can be passed on to newly-created co-operatives for specific activities.

2. PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

In most parts of the country, the development of multi-purpose societies has been undertaken on a schematic basis, though the procedure and pattern of organisation show considerable variation from State to State. For example, in U. P. where an attempt is being made to reorganise the rural economy through such societies, the primary village societies numbering about 25,000 in 1952 are federated into 1,660 Block Unions, each of which covers about 10 to 15 villages and has a seed store as a nucleus for promoting agricultural production. Rural development through similar co-operative structure has been planned by Delhi and Himachal Pradesh also. In Mysore 746 circle multi-purpose societies cover all the 746 revenue circles of the State each containing 20 to 25 villages. The Bombay Government are promoting the formation of new multi-purpose co-operatives in accordance with the recommendations of the Bhansali Mehta Committee (1937) which suggested the organisation of broad-based primary co-operatives. Credit societies are also being reorganised on multi-purpose basis as recommended by the Agricultural Credit Organisation Committee, 1947. In Madras, under a scheme initiated in February 1949, rural credit societies have been encouraged to take up functions like supply of farmers' requisites, marketing of their produce, construction of godowns, encouragement of subsidiary occupations etc. Out of 16,330 credit societies in Madras on 30th June, 1952, over 11,000 societies were performing these functions and the value of their transactions during 1951-52 came to Rs. 205 lakhs. In Bihar, over 2,000 credit societies have been converted into multi-purpose societies by the special staff sanctioned for this purpose by the State Government in 1949. The formation of such societies is also being undertaken in other States like Punjab, Saurashtra, Orissa, Delhi, Coorg and W. Bengal, although the progress in these states has been on a relatively modest scale.

3. PROGRESS ACHIEVED

An idea of the progress of the multi-purpose societies in the past few years can be had from the table below :—

Progress of the Multi-purpose cooperative societies

(In lakh rupees)

Year	Number	Membership (in thousands)	Working capital	Loans outstanding	Purchase of goods	Sale of goods
1946-47	9,850	345	178	107	79	212
1947-48	18,162	577	279	171	163	352
1948-49	24,809	1,107	541	254	100	452
1949-50	29,525	1,508	755	399	1,398	1,384
1950-51*	36,082	1,928	1,042	501	2,121	2,194

N. B.—The above figures generally include information in respect of such of the credit societies as have undertaken multi-purpose functions except in case of Madras State where such societies numbered 10,305 in 1950-51 and which purchased and sold goods worth Rs. 241 lakhs and Rs. 260 lakhs respectively during that year.

*Provisional

The Progress achieved in some of the States individually was as under :—

Progress of multi-purpose co-operatives in some of the States between 1947-48 and 1951-52

State	Number of societies		Membership (in thousands)		Working Capital (Rs. lakhs)		Value of goods sold (Rs. lakhs)	
	1947-48	1951-52	1947-48	1951-52	1947-48	1951-52	1947-48	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
U. P.	8,032*	24,302	215*	916	110*	373	5*	39
Bombay	414*	3,226	35*	347	36*	543	108*	1,161
W. Bengal	90	1,693	16	189	3	71	6	245
Madras†		243		19		N. A.		9
Madhya Pradesh	650	899	N.A.	81	N.A.	21	N.A.	137
Mysore	828	828	91	190	24	41	N.A.	N.A.
Punjab	165	432	4	22	7	42	N.A.	56
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	538	N.A.	103	N.A.	35	N.A.	171
Delhi	5	151	(a)	8	(b)	10		47

N.A.—Not readily available.

*Relates to 1946-47.

(a) Less than 500.

(b) Less than 50 thousand.

† Figures given here do not include (i) 11,106 credit societies which are doing multi-purpose business and transacted goods worth Rs. 205 lakhs in 1951-52 and (ii) multi-purpose societies in select Firkas which number 92 and are undertaking provision of credit, common arrangements for watch and ward of crops and irrigation etc.

The above table shows that (i) in the past few years number of multi-purpose societies has greatly increased in U. P. and Bombay and remained static in Mysore and (ii) the volume of business transacted by multi purpose societies is substantial in Bombay but relatively very small in U. P. This position is attributable to the following factors :—

- (a) In U. P. most of the multi-purpose societies have been organised under the Development Plan of the State Government initiated in 1946, while in Bombay many of the well-established credit societies have been converted into multi-purpose societies in accordance with the recommendations of the Credit Organisation Committee, 1947. In Mysore the entire state is covered by 828 circle and taluka multi-purpose cooperatives and the question of numerical increase in societies does not arise.

- (b) The business transactions of primary multi-purpose societies in U.P. are small because each multi-purpose co-operative covers only one village, most of the societies are new and a good deal of distribution work is done by block unions. In Bombay on the other hand the area of operation of each society is larger and most of the societies have wide contacts, substantial past experience in co-operative practices, support of strong credit structure and active Government encouragement.

4. NATURE OF GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT

The means whereby the State Governments have been promoting the growth of multi-purpose societies include : (a) the usual legislative protection and help and moral support available to the co-operative movement and (b) special direct and indirect financial assistance to these societies. In Bombay, for example, the State Government have been giving to the newly organised multi-purpose societies annual grants at the rate of Rs. 300 (Rs. 500 in special cases) for the first three years, Rs. 200 in the fourth year and about Rs. 150 in the fifth year. In Mysore, the Government assistance in the management of co-operatives between 1948-49 and 1951-52 consisted of (a) one clerk, one peon and services of Circle Revenue Inspector as ex-officio secretary to each of the 746 Circle Multi-purpose Societies and (b) one salesman, one fieldman, one peon and services of Circle Inspectors of Societies as ex-officio secretaries to each of the Taluka Societies. In U. P., the State Government has given grants to the State Co-operative Union to the extent of nearly Rs. 80 lakhs during 1947-52 for organising multi-purpose societies. It has also granted Rs. 9 lakhs during the past three years for the equipment of seed stores which are intended to be the nuclei of agricultural development programmes. The following figures will give an idea of the various types of expenses incurred by some States between 1947-48 and 1951-52 for the promotion of multi-purpose co-operatives.

(In thousand rupees)

State	Expenditure on personnel deputed by Govt. for organising and managing multi-purpose societies	Grants and subsidies to societies for improvement of administration.	Assistance for purposes other than administrative.	
			Subsidies	Loans
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay	538	..	252	222
Madras	..	448	214	..
Bihar	743	..	..	..
W. Bengal	..	..	198	..
Madhya Pradesh	115	..	..	15
Orissa	..	42	..	85*
Coorg	..	..	..	47*

** Included under Col. 5.

*Includes subsidies.

5. FUNCTIONS

The functions of primary multi-purpose societies, as laid down in the bye-laws of such societies in most of the States, include, (a) supply of credit, (b) distribution of consumers' goods like cloth, sugar, edible oils, kerosene oil, foodgrains, pulses etc., (c) sale of seeds, manure, fabricated implements and fodder, (d) encouragement of cottage industries like spinning, weaving, dairy and poultry farming, bee-keeping etc. (e) marketing of agricultural produce and cottage industrial products, (f) maintenance of agricultural machinery for sale or hire, (g) construction, repair and maintenance

of village roads, wells and tanks, (h) encouragement of thrift and self help, (i) demonstration and propagation of improved agricultural techniques, (j) preparation of compost manure and (k) promotion of health, sanitation, education and social and cultural activities. It may be mentioned that a relatively small number of societies only undertake all the above functions simultaneously. The above list only indicates the wide scope of activities open to such societies. Most of the multi-purpose cooperatives are at present concentrating on the provision of credit and distribution of seeds, manure, iron and steel and controlled commodities and, to some extent, on marketing business. A few leading societies in Bombay, Mysore and U.P. have, however, achieved a considerable diversification of activities. In Bombay, for example, some multi-purpose societies have as varied activities as running of transport buses and trucks, preparation and marketing of charcoal, taking contracts for repairs of wells and roads etc.

6. LINKS WITH HIGHER ORGANISATIONS

In view of the comprehensive scope of activities of village multi-purpose societies it is essential that they should be supported and aided by specialised agencies at higher levels. In U. P., the village societies received improved seeds, fertilisers and controlled commodities from Block Unions which are connected with District Cooperative Federations and through the latter with the State Cooperative Development Federation. In Mysore, all circle multipurpose societies are affiliated with State institutions like Apex Cooperative Bank, Housing Federation and State Cooperative Institute etc. and for some of their functions with the Taluka Multi-purpose Societies. For marketing purpose, these taluka societies are in turn linked up with marketing organisations at district and State levels. In Madras, primary societies with multiple-functions are linked with local Cooperative Unions for supervision and guidance, with Central Cooperative Banks for credit, with Wholesale Stores for purchases of consumers' goods and with Marketing Societies, at taluka or district level for marketing of members' produce. The primary multi-purpose cooperatives in Punjab, W. Bengal and Delhi are linked mainly to central credit agencies only, in Ajmer, Saurashtra and Himachal Pradesh to purchase and sale organisations, while in Bombay and Bihar, they have connections with both such agencies. In Hyderabad, the village societies obtain controlled commodities from the State or Taluka Agricultural Co-operative Associations and have no other links.

7. MANAGERIAL STRUCTURE

Past experience shows that efficient management, whether honorary or paid, is the *sine qua non* of the success of cooperative movement. This is particularly true of multi-purpose cooperatives. The State Governments of Mysore, Bombay, U. P., and Madras have been giving a good deal of attention to this aspect of the problem. Besides usual expenditure on supervisory staff, they have spent substantial amounts on (a) qualified official personnel deputed for management of newly formed societies at initial stages and (b) grants and subsidies to societies for employment of efficient managers. Some idea of this assistance has already been given in para 4 above. In view of the paucity of efficient and well qualified honorary personnel, increasing reliance is coming to be placed on paid managers. At present, most of the societies in Bombay, Mysore, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Coorg are employing salaried managers. In the States of Bihar, W. Bengal, Orissa, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Ajmer, the management is mostly in the hands of honorary personnel. In other States, the management is of a mixed nature. Further, for increasing the efficiency of management of cooperatives, increasing attention is being paid by some States to cooperative education and training. In U. P., nearly 6,000 secretaries of cooperatives received training and education in cooperation and rural development during 1949-52—through Institutes established by Government for this purpose. In Mysore, all employees of the multi-purpose societies have been given training under joint auspices

of the State Cooperative Institute and the Cooperative Department. In Bombay, the official supervisory staff and non-officials are imparted cooperative training at Cooperative Training College Poona Regional Training Schools and at *ad hoc* refresher courses organised by the Department. Most of the employees of multi-purpose societies in Saurashtra, Delhi and Coorg and some employees in Punjab have also received training through refresher courses organised by the State Cooperative Departments. There is great need for stress on cooperative education and training particularly in the States of Bihar, W. Bengal, Punjab, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer, Manipur and Tripura.

8. EDUCATION OF PEOPLE

The real base for the development of comprehensive cooperative effort can be provided only by the keen interest of the people in this mode of organisation. Certain States are taking active steps for creating enthusiasm and desire for such cooperative effort in rural areas. In the States of Bombay, U. P., Madras, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Travancore-Cochin cooperative propaganda is carried out through cooperative journals published in English and/or regional languages and through posters, placards, magic lanterns and film vans. Lectures on cooperation are organised from time to time in the Adult Education Centres in these and certain other States. In Bihar, Punjab and Coorg, cooperative societies of teachers and students are organised in schools. There is, however, considerable scope for the initiation and expansion of such activities in many other States where the movement has not shown much progress.

9. FACTORS HAMPERING PROGRESS

At present multi-purpose cooperatives are working generally on sound lines in the States of Mysore, Bombay, U. P. and Coorg. In other States their progress is blocked or slowed down due to :—

- (a) widespread illiteracy, acute poverty and general backwardness of people ;
- (b) limitation imposed on the authorities entrusted with the promotion of such organisations by the paucity of finances needed for rendering initial assistance to cooperatives ;
- (c) lack of effective encouragement from State Governments in the form of grants and subsidies to societies, provision of adequate staff in State Cooperative Departments and preferences to cooperative societies in the distribution of controlled commodities ;
- (d) lack of understanding and appreciation by people of the utility of cooperative techniques as a means of increasing their economic and social welfare and the resulting hesitation on their part to form such societies or to show consistent loyalty to them, and
- (e) non-availability of suitable managerial personnel with spirit of service especially in States where reliance is placed on honorary service.

10. EFFECTS OF DECONTROL DURING 1952

Sudden derationing and lifting of controls over prices and distribution of cloth, sugar, kerosene oil, foodgrains and certain other commodities during 1952 led to a fall in their prices and sales. As a result of all this a large number of multi-purpose societies which were dealing in these commodities suffered considerable losses. In the States of Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Coorg where timely precautions were generally taken to consolidate the position of multipurpose cooperatives in prosperous times, lifting of controls has not caused serious dislocation. The primary societies in Ajmer, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan and Block Unions and District Federation in U. P. which have been confining their activities mainly to the distribution of controlled goods have, however, suffered a serious set-back. The State Governments concerned are helping these societies to adjust to the changed circumstances. Numerous multi-purpose societies in PEPSU, Hyderabad and W. Bengal which were relying solely on distribution of controlled commodities went under liquidation due to decontrol while many similar societies in Bihar, Punjab and Saurashtra are unable to make further headway.

11. MEASURES NECESSARY FOR ACCELERATING PROGRESS

Besides the general developmental efforts like spread of education, better health and medical facilities, adoption of improved production techniques, etc., the following measures are necessary for the spread of multi-purpose co-operative activity :—

- (i) Grant of adequate financial assistance by State Governments to the officials or non-official agencies entrusted with the organization of such societies ;
- (ii) Encouragement to societies for taking up functions other than distribution of controlled commodities and to develop competitive capacity. In fact, the secure profits accruing from distribution of controlled articles should largely be utilized for strengthening the owned funds of societies ;
- (iii) The organisers should impress upon people the long term economic and social benefits of co-operative activity rather than lure them with prospects of immediate gains ;
- (iv) Proper care should be taken about the managerial personnel at the time of organisation of multi-purpose societies. In States where duly qualified and efficient persons are available for managing such organizations, the State Governments should subsidize the societies in the first three to five years for attracting such persons. In States like Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Saurashtra, where adequate number of qualified persons may not be found in rural areas, trained departmental staff may be appointed to manage multipurpose societies in the initial few years ;
- (v) Emphasis should be placed on the development of cottage and small scale industries suited to local conditions. In fact, real benefit of multi-purpose cooperatives will accrue only if their members take full advantage of their varied capacity in the spheres of credit, purchase and sale and contacts with specialized agencies at higher levels.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimate of kharif Pulses, 1953-54.

Cotton Press Returns, August 1953.

Number of Persons Employed in Coffee Plantation in India, 1950-51 and 1951-52.

TABLE NO. 1
Rainfall During October, 1953
(Between 1st October 1953 and 28th October 1953)
Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-10-53 to 28-10-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent.)
1	2	3	4
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	5.2	+0.3	+7
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	4.7	-0.8	-14
Gangetic West Bengal	2.2	-2.0	-45
Orissa	1.5	-4.0	-72
Chota Nagpur	0.6	-2.0	-76
Bihar	1.2	-1.5	-55
U. P. East	0.1	-1.8	-93
U. P. West	0	-0.9	-96
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	0	-0.4	-98
Rajasthan West	0	-0.2	-100
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0.1	-0.5	-99
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0.2	-0.8	-83
Vindhya Pradesh	0.1	-1.4	-95
Madhya Pradesh East	2.2	+0.2	+5
Madhya Pradesh West	1.0	-0.7	-40
Gujarat	0	-0.9	-100
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	-0.5	-100
Konkan	4.9	+0.6	+14
Deccan (Desh)	7.3	+4.3	+141
Hyderabad North	3.8	+1.9	+107
Hyderabad South	7.6	+5.2	+211
Coastal Andhradesa	11.7	+4.3	+59
Rayalaseema	9.7	+6.1	+164
Tamilnad	9.9	+2.5	+33
Malabar and South Kanara	10.1	+1.6	+19
Mysore	12.2	+7.2	+145
Travancore-Cochin	19.8	+3.9	+23

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1-1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during November

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Rabi Paddy, Grams, Pulses, Mustard seeds and winter Vegetables.	Kharif Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Wheat	Kharif Paddy and Cotton.
Bombay	Rabi Rice, Jowar, Gram and Pulses	Kharif Paddy, Jowar and Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Linseed and Grams	Kharif Paddy and Jowar.
Madras	Rabi Paddy and Jowar	Kharif Paddy.
Orissa	Mustard, Grams and Linseed	Kharif Paddy.
Punjab	Wheat and Tobacco	Jowar, Pulses, Cotton and Sugarcane.
U. P.	Rabi Paddy and Wheat	Kharif Paddy, Jowar and Cotton.
West Bengal	Wheat, Linseed and Mustard	Kharif Paddy, Bajra, Cotton and Sesam-Hemp.

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Final Crop Estimates, 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,665	74,674	20,741	23,424
Jowar	89,144	41,945	5,944	6,033
Bajra	22,839	25,233	2,299	2,928
Maize	8,073	8,796	2,021	2,607
Ragi	5,399	5,388	1,212	1,235
Small Millets	11,834	12,170	1,891	1,933
Wheat	23,450	24,041	6,039	6,763
Barley	7,835	7,500	2,293	2,664
Total Cereals	192,239	199,796	42,440	47,684
Pulses—				
Gram	16,857	17,267	3,293	3,771
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,852	1,801	1,608
Urad or Mash	3,135	2,930	366	305
Mung	2,697	2,520	254	189
Moth	425	427	35	57
Masur	1,107	1,099	184	191
Kulthi	2,531	2,711	182	196
Peas	2,352	2,242	618	619
Lath or Khesari	1,759	1,778	221	246
Other Pulses	9,471	9,843	1,293	1,354
Total Pulses	46,379	46,669	8,240	8,486
Potato (i)	675	613	1,553	1,630
Sugarcane	4,792	4,376	6,068†	5,300†
Ginger (Dry)	47	46	15	14
Pepper (Black)	202	203	23	23
Chillies (Dry)	1,384	1,280	341	301
Tobacco	712	798	306	319
Oil Seeds—				
Groundnut	11,798	11,863	3,045**	3,394**
Castorseed	1,428	1,349	105	107
Sesamum	5,845	5,751	438	451
Rape and Mustard	5,915	5,155	916	828
Linseed	3,402	3,394	316	355
Total oilseeds	28,388	27,511	4,820	4,635
Fibres—				
Cotton	16,198	15,678	3,133‡	3,050‡
Jute	1,951	1,834	4,678‡	4,693‡
Mesta	N.A.	401	N.A.	631‡
Beverages—				
Tea§	777	..	607,309(A)	..
Coffee (j)	224	..	54,323(A)	..

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

‡ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

@ Figures are provisional and subject to revision. § In bales of 392 lbs. of each of cotton lint.

** In terms of nuts in shell.

(A) In lbs.

‡ Relates to calendar year 1953.

(j) Figures relate to 1950-51.

N. A. Not available.

(i) Second Estimate of Potato for 1952-53 and corresponding Estimate for 1951-52.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corres- ponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percen- tage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corres- ponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percen- tage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Pulses—								
Tur (Arhar)	First	5-11-53	5,368	5,426	(—) 1.1	..	..	..
Other kharif pulses	First	11-11-53	9,499	9,144	(+) 3.9	..	..	..
Sugarcane	First	22-9-53	3,786	4,181	(—) 9.4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	First	25-9-53	6,822	6,119	(+) 11.5	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	10-10-53	3,642	3,443	(+) 5.8	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	First	7-10-53	11,708	10,775	(+) 8.7	..	..	..
Jute	First	7-9-53	1,269	1,757	(—) 27.8	..	..	..
Mesta	First	13-9-53	143	179	(—) 20.1	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 4

All India First Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1953-54

Released in November 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease(—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
5,368,000	5,426,000(A)	(—) 1.1

The decline in acreage has occurred mainly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh due to heavy and incessant rains at the sowing time. This decline has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases recorded mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat due, generally, to favourable weather conditions and better prices of the crop at the sowing time.

This Estimate covers the period upto the end of August, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, however, the crop was adversely affected due to heavy rains and floods.

(A) : Adjusted First Estimate.

Various steps have been taken since 1950-51 to achieve the above-mentioned targets of production of cotton. These include :—

- (i) removal of the legislative and executive restrictions on the growing of cotton imposed by the State Governments ;
- (ii) provision of additional irrigation facilities for the growing of cotton wherever possible ;
- (iii) supply of improved seeds and fertilisers on a large scale to cotton growers ;
- (iv) appointment of extension staff for doing propaganda and offering technical advice ;
- (v) raising the ceiling price of cotton by Rs. 150/- per candy in 1950-51 and another Rs. 50 per candy in 1951-52 ; and
- (vi) raising the floor prices of cotton by Rs. 55 per candy in 1952-53 over the previous year's prices and permitting hedging operations in raw cotton in Bombay in December, 1952.

Financial assistance is given by Central Government to State Governments in respect of expenditure on items like cotton extension staff, cotton seeds, pest control measures, inter-cropping measures, propaganda and publicity etc. In addition to these, interest free loans have been sanctioned to the States for the purchase of cotton seeds and fertilisers. The following figures will give an idea of the loans and the grants sanctioned to the fourteen cotton growing States in 1951-52 and to 1952-53 :—

(In thousand Rupees)

	Grants	Loans	Total
1951-52	16.27	46.11	62.38
1952-53	11.52	63.18	74.70

As a result of the various steps taken by the Government, the area and production of cotton has shown a considerable increase in recent years. The production has almost doubled. The trend of acreage and production since 1948-49 may be seen from the following table :—

	Area (Million acres)	Production (Lakh bales)
1948-49	11.3	17.7
1949-50	12.2	26.3
1950-51	14.5	29.1
1951-52	16.2	31.3
1952-53	15.7	30.5

Distribution.—(i) Internal distribution and movement :—In the sphere of distribution, prior to the partition of the country, there was no need for any planning since all these years production was more than enough to meet the country's domestic requirements. After partition, however, the supply position in India became difficult. With a view to making a proper and equitable distribution of the available supplies of cotton at controlled prices fixed by the Government, certain measures have been adopted since 1949 under the Cotton Control Order. These measures include introduction of a zonal system involving restrictions on the movement of cotton from one zone to another, control over the purchases of cotton by mills through a system of quotas, freezing of cotton stocks, enforcing a system of licensed trading etc. In view of the easier position of cotton supply since 1952, the control on cotton distribution has been considerably relaxed. The zonal system is no longer operative and restrictions on cotton movement have been relaxed to a large extent. The licensed cotton trading system has been simplified. In place of the former three classes of licenses, viz.,

A, B and C, there are now only two classes of licenses viz., A & C. The mills are permitted to purchase cotton from any of the A and C class licensees. Formerly, they could purchase cotton only from A class licensees ; while B and C class licensees could sell to A class licensees only.

(ii) **Exports:—**While during World War II exports of raw cotton from India declined on account of loss of foreign markets, after the cessation of hostilities it was found that even with better prospects of exports the capacity for export had been reduced. The Government, therefore, resorted to regulation of exports of raw cotton. Except for a short period from June, 1947 to November, 1947 when exports were allowed free, cotton exports have been subject to quota for each season. For the season 1952-53, an export quota of only 4 lakh bales of certain varieties e.g., Bengal Deshi, C. P. I & II etc. together with free exports of certain other varieties viz., Assam/Commillas and Coconadas (which are however likely to be very small) was allowed. This may be compared with the actual exports of the order of about 33 lakh bales in pre-war period. Thus in recent years, the importance of India as an exporter of raw cotton has receded into the background.

(iii) **Imports:—**Indian mills require at least about 7 lakh bales of long staple cotton (above 1") which is at present not produced in India and for meeting the requirements of which India has always remained dependent on overseas countries, i.e., Egypt, East Africa, Sudan, U.S.A., etc. Besides, as stated above, with the partition of the country, India's deficit increased to about 16 lakh bales. With a view to securing the required supplies from abroad, India has been entering into trade agreements with other cotton producing countries whenever possible. Besides import quotas are at present fixed so as to ensure the necessary supplies of cotton from outside. Thus import quotas have been fixed at 16 lakh bales and 7.5 lakh bales during 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively.

Prices.—The declaration of War had a bullish effect on the cotton markets in India but the position deteriorated in 1941-42 as a result of the loss of foreign markets. In 1942-43, the prices again went up due to Grow More Food Campaign and expansion of mill demand. Against this background, the Government resorted to a policy of cotton control aimed at maintaining the prices of cotton within stated floors and ceilings. On 18th November, 1943, the Government announced the maximum and minimum prices for different varieties, the maximum and minimum prices for Jarilla $\frac{3}{4}$ " being Rs. 550 and 400 respectively. The control on cotton prices has been continued since then but for a few months in 1948. The floor and ceiling prices, have, however, been modified from year to year. For the year 1953-54, the floor and ceiling prices for basic Jarilla 25/32" have been fixed at Rs. 550 and Rs. 820 respectively.

The control on cotton prices worked effectively uptill 1947-48, the actual price being somewhere between floor and ceiling prices. In 1948-49, however, the ceilings became rather ineffective owing to keen inter-mill competition caused by shortage of supply, firstly due to Indo-Pakistan trade difficulties and secondly due to rise in world prices. The main loophole which tended to make the control ineffective was the absence of price control on Kapas. Another unfortunate aspect of cotton control brought to light during 1950-51 was a large scale admixture of inferior varieties with superior varieties, as a result of which all varieties of a particular description of cotton were sold at the maximum price permissible for the highest grade, staple and class. This threatened to lead to a deterioration of the quality of cotton and particularly undo all the useful work done for development of improved varieties of cotton in the past. In order to meet this situation in respect of 1951-52 crop, the Government announced the establishment of an effective machinery with the assistance of the 'Sworn Surveyors' of the East Indian Cotton Association to maintain adequate check over qualities. During March, 1952, the prices of raw cotton, along with prices of several other commodities, fell sharply under the influence of various factors, such as, larger world production, stoppage of stock-piling, downward trend in Egyptian and U.S. cotton markets, stringent credit policy initiated by Government of India, etc. Measures to avert the downward trend were introduced by the Government.

II—DETAILS—concd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rajasthan	Total	2,448	2,386(r)
Saurashtra		N. R.	N. R.
Travancore-Cochin		N. R.	N. R.
Ajmer—			
Urad or Mash		2	5
Mung		7	13
Moth		6	4
Others		1	2
Total		16	24
Bhopal	Total	23	21
Bilaspur—			
Urad or Mash		(a)	(a)
Mung		(a)	(a)
Moth		5	5
Kulthi			
Total		8	8
Coorg	Total	(a)	(a)
Delhi	Total	(a)	(a)
Himachal Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash		25	24
Mung		(a)	2
Moth		(a)	(a)
Kulthi		13	11
Others		2	2
Total		40	39
Kutch—			
Mung		78	53
Moth		105	55
Total		183	108
Manipur		N. R.	N. R.
Tripura	Total	(a)	(a)
Vindhya Pradesh	Total	128	149
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		N. G.	N. G.
Grand Total—			
Urad or Mash		1,613	1,586
Mung†		1,623	1,638
Moth		259	241
Kulthi		915	939
Lakh or Khesari		15	2
Others		5,074	4,744
Total		9,499	9,144

(a) Below 500 acres. Include Data for Moth in Madhya Pradesh.

† Estimated.

(r) Revised.

N. G.—Not grown.

N. R.—Not reported.

4-2. Production of Tea in North India

District	Upto the end of September	
	1952	1953
Assam Valley	215,595,234	198,489,005
Cachar	30,541,101	27,739,374
Darjeeling	12,940,748	12,032,974
Dooars	96,868,202	95,788,766
Terai	10,402,076	10,353,418
Bihar	1,211,751	1,635,978
All others	4,577,661	4,309,652
Total	372,136,773	350,349,167

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4-3. Production of Tea in South India

District	August		January to August	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	1,103,337	1,183,044	18,221,312	17,474,459
Central Travancore	1,401,655	958,068	14,870,571	14,950,946
Coorg	25,252	17,147	177,210	179,277
Kanan-Devans	707,841	764,045	13,308,078	12,925,226
Madurai	15,115	15,354	665,405	522,525
Malabar	24,837	16,620	214,746	241,359
Mundakayam	215,278	167,077	1,685,360	1,751,154
Mysore	209,702	98,475	1,247,998	1,211,147
Nelliampathies	100,331	70,250	1,283,109	1,323,052
Nilgiris	815,073	428,114	10,786,368	8,897,229
Nilgiri Wynaad	867,388	642,123	6,434,111	5,508,118
South Travancore	478,318	323,226	4,531,225	4,282,508
Tirunelvely	36,002	23,746	237,343	249,835
Wynaad	833,362	515,291	5,547,587	4,843,059
Total	6,833,521	5,222,580	79,210,423	74,359,894

* Includes revised figures for July 1953.

Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-53 to 28-10-53
	7-10-53	14-10-53	21-10-53	28-10-53	
Wheat	10,375	21,680	10,988	33,361	1,587,744*
Wheat Flour	5,681	..	..	..	71,720*
Rice	..	..	..	..	189,731
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Bilo	..	..	..	..	102,211
Sorghum	17,265	..	..	..	32,983
Total	33,321	21,680	10,988	33,361	1,984,389

* Revised figure.

TABLE NO. 6.
Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks
(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I. I. S. T., Kanpur.)
(Tons)

	1st fortnight of September*		2nd fortnight of September†		Progressive total from 1st November to 30th September‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
Opening Stocks§	401,384	596,733	329,306	604,076		
Production		3,698	133@	3,232	1,317,650	1,489,631
Despatches	60,843	39,337	52,024	42,634	1,481,866	1,077,664
Closing Stocks§	340,541	561,094	277,415	564,674		

* The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 92.22 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 89.62 per cent during the previous season.

† The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 91.65 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 96.00 per cent during the previous season.

‡ To-date figures of despatches and reduction do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.

§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

● Production of 113 tons of sugar pertains to 1953-54 season and has not been included in the to-date production of 1952-53.

TABLE NO. 7
Coffee Cured
1952-53 Crop.

Months	Arabica Robusta Plantation Cherry and Cherry and Est. Pd. Est. Pd.				Total
	1	2	3	4	
July 1953		3,526	1,483	7,385	12,394
August 1953		2,879	1,832	12,992	17,703
September 1953		889	3,944	12,446	17,279

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

7-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1951-52 Crop

Particulars	Upto August 31, 1953				Upto September 30, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	9,737	4,446	6,738	20,921	..	..	..	..
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,137	4,146	6,438	18,721	..	..	..	..
Tenders against export Sales	1,600	300	300	2,200	..	..	..	..
Balance To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(B) 1952-53 Crop

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)		8,775	3,659	10,631†	23,065	8,785	3,604	10,660§	23,109
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)		4,800	1,390	2,882	9,072	5,388	1,558	3,517	10,463
Balance		3,975	2,269	7,749	13,993†	3,397	2,106	7,143	12,646

* Includes a quantity of 52 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

† Includes a quantity of 81 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

‡ Includes 305 tons of Robusta Parchment.

§ Includes Robusta parchment 305 tons.

(C) 1953-54 Crop

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)		..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4

7-2.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
15-9-53	Coimbatore	209 5 0 to 211 1 0	183 4 0	184 9 0 to 146 4 0	149 2 0		
15-9-53	Mysore	216 9 0 to 212 15 0	185 0 0	200 1 0 to 150 4 0	152 0 0		
		221 11 0			158 11 0		

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

Source	During the month of August 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to August, 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	59,685	..	560,264	2,121,118
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	..	..
U. K.	..	..	4	..
Burma	..	..	155,976	283,884
Greece	..	..	..	596
Denmark	..	..	2	..
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	13
Total	59,685	..	716,246	2,405,611

*Into the principal ports—Bombay and Madras only.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

8-1.—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

Destination	During the month of August 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to August 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	588,176	213,711	4,188,829	2,202,661
Yemen	32,147	..	327,490	..
Pakistan (Western)	..	19,491	300,000	808,393
U. K.	2,165,157	2,205,804	14,359,321	17,422,153
China	..	..	1,562,998	..
Egypt	452,248	703,853	720,029	1,278,066
Belgium	279,931	82,210	871,565	521,540
Sweden	315,007	119,670	330,053	819,421
Ceylon	122,000	78,713	233,000	381,643
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	86,818	175,783	937,033	667,364
Netherlands	275,448	564,722	525,584	927,863
Denmark	..	9,829	21,832	9,829
West Germany	..	..	..	263,501
Irish Republic	109,088	..	462,078	102,488
Italy	..	..	..	648,981
Kenya Colony	414,138	599,500	469,099	719,452
U.S.S.R.	..	3,119,155	3,639,031	..
Others	581,014	3,356,787	9,103,415	4,874,333
Total	5,421,172	11,249,237	34,412,326	35,287,219

* Exports from principal ports—Bombay and Madras only.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9.

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			October '53 (31-10-53)	September '53 (26-9-53)	October '52 (25-10-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		14 4 0	13 8 0	12 9 0
	Chandausi	Dara	16 8 0	16 0 0	19 4 0
	Saugor		16 4 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		9 8 0	10 8 0	8 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi		11 0 0	12 8 0	13 5 0
Gram	Abohar		15 12 0	15 12 0	20 12 0
Maize	Bahraich		11 0 0	10 10 0	12 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi		N.Q.	N.Q.	23 4 0
	Bombay		23 5 3	22 12 6	25 4 0
	Patna		22 0 0	23 0 0	27 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	17 0 0	18 0 0	19 0 0
	Patna		19 0 0	19 8 0	22 0 0
	Bombay		26 10 9	25 9 0	27 12 0
	Madras		18 13 0	19 12 0	24 2 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	14 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0
		Lal	N.Q.	16 0 0	19 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	21 8 0	17 0 0	24 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st Sort	16 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 3 0	34 3 0	34 8 0
	Calcutta		30 5 0	30 5 0	34 9 0
Gur	Hapur		19 12 0	20 0 0	15 4 0
	Madras		24 11 0	26 5 0	16 8 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	23 8 0	23 8 0	12 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	200 0 0	200 0 0	260 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	195 0 0	195 0 0	230 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	198 0 0	220 0 0	217 0 0
Vanaspatti—					
Vanaspatti	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	11 11 0	11 11 0	9 13 6
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	54 0 0	92 9 3	41 2 3
		Catfish	30 13 9	41 2 3	30 13 8
	Calcutta	Rohu	65 0 0	70 0 0	105 0 0
		Hilsa	60 0 0	70 0 0	46 4 7
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	110 0 0	110 0 0	125 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	105 0 0	122 8 0	112 8 0
	Bombay		110 0 0	90 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		110 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		24 0 0	24 8 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	29 1 0	28 8 0	21 8 0
		Black	25 9 0	24 8 0	19 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	21 5 0	25 0 0	16 3 0
		Yellow	22 12 0	26 8 0	17 10 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	N.Q.	35 8 0	26 7 0
	Madras	Coromandel	21 11 0	28 11 0	26 0 6
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	17 7 0	17 7 0	21 1 0
		Small	16 5 0	16 3 0	19 10 6
	Kanpur	Bold	20 8 0	18 8 0	21 4 0
		Small	19 0 0	17 4 0	19 6 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Oilseeds, oils and oilcakes—contd.</i>					
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	21 11 0	25 11 0	23 8 0
	Madras	Salem	18 15 0	21 7 0	25 5 6
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		18 5 0	19 13 0	21 3 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	31 2 0	33 10 0	33 0 0
		Black	27 9 0	33 2 0	31 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0
	Abohar	Desi	12 0 0	14 12 0	12 6 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		63 0 0	61 0 0	45 0 0
	Bombay		76 6 3	73 7 6	64 10 0
	Kanpur		60 0 0	61 0 0	45 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		56 9 0	71 4 0	53 10 0
	Madras		51 13 0	62 9 0	55 15 3
Lineeed Oil	Bombay		41 2 0	39 11 0	47 12 0
	Kanpur		42 8 0	42 0 0	46 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		49 15 3	48 7 9	53 7 0
	Kanpur		43 0 0	44 8 0	46 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		72 7 0	72 7 0	64 3 0
	Bombay		64 10 3	65 6 3	58 1 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 14 0	8 8 0	8 4 0
Groundut Cake	Kanpur		8 4 0	7 11 0	7 4 0
	Bombay		8 13 0	9 0 9	7 9 6
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	269 0 0	233 8 0	217 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	{ Desi	550 0 0	548 0 0	438 0 0
		{ American	681 0 0	686 0 0	743 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila (new)	700 0 0	725 0 0	675 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	277 0 0	294 0 0	266 1 0
		Joria Yellow fine	251 0 0	N.Q.	215 9 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	{ Indian	170 0 0	145 0 0	160 0 0
		{ Mill Firsts	155 0 0	130 0 0	N.Q.
		Mill Lightning	29 8 0	26 8 0	30 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	32 0 0	29 8 0	38 0 0
		Pakistan			
		District Middles			
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India.			
		{ Medium	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 3 0
		{ Doars Dust			
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	1 13 6	1 13 0	1 7 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	217 0 0	221 0 0	310 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	241 0 0	251 0 0	320 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	226 0 0	320 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	212* 0 0	211 0 0	310 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	45 0 0	52 0 0	22 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0	22 0 0	20 3 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	115 0 0	115 0 0	48 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	264 0 0	309 5 0	457 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	55 0 0	55 0 0	67 15 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	617 0 0	529 0 0	705 0 0
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop			
		Grade 4	2 10 6	2 10 6	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	11 0 0	11 6 9	12 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	4 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	7 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	125 1 0(b)	121 12 6	97 2 0
	Mangalore	Supari new	102 14 0(b)	102 14 3	98 3 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	18 0 0	14 0 0	9 0 0
<i>Chemical Fertilisers—Per ton.</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Sindri		290 0 0	290 0 0	380 0 0
2. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Bombay	Madras (Imported)	310 0 0	310 0 0	N.Q.
3. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	356 0 0
4. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		290 0 0	290 0 0	440 0 0
5. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
6. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(b) Relates to week ended 17-10-53.

9-1. Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
<i>Foodgrains—</i>				
Wheat	Bombay	Overseas	19 9 4	2-8-53
	Kanpur*	Dara	18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0†	31-8-52
	Madras†		16 5 2‡	18-7-53
	Amritsar	White tota and Kani	10 1 6	16-9-53
	Kanpur*	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	(Common)	16 12 0	11-8-52

*Control relaxed in U.P. on 1-7-52.

† Control relaxed in Madras on 15-6-52.

‡ Fair price shop rate.

(R) Retail.

TABLE NO. 10
Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets—
Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur	Dara	31-10-53	13 5 0(c)19	2 9
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	31-10-53	25 0 0	36 0 0
	Mymensingh	Coarse	24-10-53	22 0 0	31 11 0
Gur	Lyallpur		31-10-53	19 0 0	27 5 9
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned } Sind N.T.	31-10-53	53 0 0	727 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sawgin } Sind N.T.	31-10-53	64 0 0	878 0 0*
	Lyallpur	Popta	31-10-53	8 4 0	11 14 0
	Karachi	American	31-10-53	11 12 0	16 14 9
Wool		Sind Yellow	21-10-53	160 0 0	230 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	24-10-53	15 0 0	21 9 6
					105 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

(c) Controlled rate.

10-1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter Cash (December)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-10-53	196 cents	12 12 9
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-10-53	197½ cents	12 14 6
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% Protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-10-53	274½ cents	17 14 9
					29-10-53	256½ Cents	16 12 3
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-10-53	191½ Cents	12-11-9
	U.P.	London	Australian (c.i.f. in bulk) Sept. Oct. shipment		30-10-53	£ 29-15-0	14 9 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Ton. Bushel (56 lb.)	29-10-53	149½ Cents	10 7 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	October Sudan N/D 3% (c.i.f.) (shell)	48 lbs.	29-10-53	99½ cents	8 4 0
Groundnut	European ports		Indian C. & F. bulk 3-5%	Ton	31-10-53	£ 61-0-0	29 14 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		Chinese C and F Pure Indian (bulk C.I.F.)	Ton	31-10-53	£ 142-0-0	69 8 9
Linseed	European ports		C and F Pure Indian (bulk C.I.F.)	Ton	31-10-53	£ 50-0-0 (nominal)	24 7 9
Linseed oil	European ports		C and F Bombay firsts.	Ton	31-10-53	£ 98-0-0	48 0 0
Castor oil	European ports			Ton	31-10-53	£ 145-0-0	71 0 8
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling.	lb.	29-10-53	35-70 cents	1258 0 0
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	30-10-53	103 0 0	50 7 4 245 0 0

* Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 31-10-53.

(Canada 2.75 3/16 to 2.75 5/16 dollar = £1 sterling).

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

‡ Rupees Per candy of 784 lb.

N. B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupee, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				October	September	October
				1953 (31-10-53)	1953 (26-9-53)	1952 (26-10-52)
Fruits—						
Fresh and dry						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona Superior	Dozen	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 2 0(a)	1 14 0	0 15 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 8 0(a)	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0(a)	0 12 0	0 15 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6 0 0(a)	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	4 12 0(a)	7 0 0	5 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0(a)	5 0 0	6 2 9
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0(a)	7 0 0	7 4 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 8 0(a)	4 8 0	3 10 3
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 12 0(a)	2 12 0	2 14 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 0 0(a)	2 0 0	4 1 9
	Calcutta		Seer	2 10 0(a)	2 8 0	2 4 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	1 8 0(a)	0 12 0	1 6 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 8 0(a)	2 8 0	1 12 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0(a)	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 4 0(a)	1 2 0	1 8 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	0 12 0(a)	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 6 0(a)	0 6 0	0 11 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 12 0(a)	0 12 0	0 9 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 8 0(a)	0 8 0	0 6 0

(a) Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			October	September	October
			1953 (31-10-53)	1953 (26-9-53)	1952 (25-10-52)
Milk	Bombay		1 4 0(a)	1 4 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta		0 10 0(a)	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0(a)	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		3 0 0(a)	3 0 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0(a)	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 9(a)	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		3 0 0(a)	3 0 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay		2 8 0(a)	3 0 0	N.A.
	Madras		2 5 0(a)	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		1 4 0(a)	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta		1 12 0(a)	1 12 0	1 8 0

N.A.—Not available.

(a)—Relates to previous week.

TABLE NO. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees annas & pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				October	September	October
				1953 (31-10-53)	1953 (26-9-53)	1952 (25-10-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	1 10 9	1 10 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 10 6
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 10 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE NO. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Oct., 53	Sept., 53	Oct., 52
				(31-10-53)	(26-9-53)	(25-10-52)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur.	2nd lactation	Each	125 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0
				to	to	to
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	135 0 0	85 0 0	80 0 0
				to	to	to
Milch Buffalo	Punjab— Bahadur- garh	Hariana	Each	225 0 0	250 0 0	275 0 0
				to	to	to
	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah	Each	300 0 0	325 0 0	350 0 0
				to	to	to
Bullocks	Punjab	Bahadur- garh	Each	150 0 0	150 0 0	N.R.
				to	to	to
	Bihar—	Local 8th teething	Each	250 0 0	225 0 0	310 0 0
				to	to	to
	Punjab— Bhadur- garh	Hariana	Each	275 0 0	280 0 0	0
				to	to	to
				600 0 0	600 0 0	N.R.
				to	to	to
				750 0 0	750 0 0	0
				to	to	to
				N.A.	95 0 0	85 0 0
				to	to	to
				115 0 0	110 0 0	0
				to	to	to
				450 0 0	450 0 0	N.R.
				to	to	to
				650 0 0	650 0 0	0
				to	to	to

* Relate to 1st fortnight of October, 1953.
N.R.—Not reported.

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE NO. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	5-9-53	12-9-53	19-9-53	26-9-53	September 1953	August 1953	September 1952
Food Articles	402.7	400.5	398.6	394.4	399.0	407.0	388.1
Industrial Raw Materials	482.2	483.9	477.8	457.6	475.3	488.7	459.8
Semi-manufactured Articles	364.8	366.0	364.5	359.8	363.8	364.7	351.5
Manufactured Articles	365.1	364.0	363.9	364.0	364.4	370.8	370.3
Miscellaneous	719.1	718.5	716.6	715.3	717.4	706.0	629.8
All Commodities	406.5	405.9	404.0	398.7	403.8	410.4	389.0

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries
(Base 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
	(Base : 1948=100)				
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	184
1952—July	105	107	117	149	192
1953—June	110	105	115	150	187
July	111	106	..	150	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumed goods.

Source : (i) For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1948 as base.

(ii) For other Countries, United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 17
Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India	U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	(Base : 1944=100)			(Base : 1948=100)			
	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	138	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	138	97	100	106	107	113	106
1951	144	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	141	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1952—July	142	112	111	120	120	108†	128
1953—June	150	109	111	116	119	114†	131
July	152	109	112	117	120	114†	131
	(P)						

†Base : January 1952=100.

(P)—Provisional.

Source :—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U.S.A., Canada and U.K. United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 18
Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 selected Rural Centres for August 1953
(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Mustard Oil	Chilies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	152	..	..	..	..	98	96	99	..	91	85	78	..	84
Sonaili (Bihar)	125	..	..	..	..	106	91	82	103	87	129	124	100	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	..	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	155	..	100	109	..	..	..	123*	109	..	90	..
Multapit (M. Pradesh)	84	..	99	..	..	97	..	96	121	91†	110	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	95	89	84	..	120	172	..	124	65
Muniguda (Orissa)	117	..	..	..	..	118	103	..	101	171*	126	..	77	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	117	84	132	..	130	110	90	..	..	92	78	..	125	78
Krishna (Hyderabad)	172	..	147	..	122	102	98	144	148	130*	169	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	157	..	..	..	..	88	82	148	..	365*	158	89	100	119
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	52	..	64	83	..	97	114	104	..	133	..	88	120
Salampur (Bhopal)	170	96	..	..	..	177	94	149	116	121†	121	..	142	..

* Groundnut Oil.

† The relatives in this case relate to July, 1953.

‡ Til Oil.

TABLE NO. 19
Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras
(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	June 1953	May 1953	June 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	461	455	436
Srikakulam	Thettangi	524	524	479
West Godavari	Alamuru	498	497	457
Bellary	Madavaram	425	424	423
South Arcot	Pulliyur	461	448	447
	Agaram	443	437	437
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	479	475	462
Mathurai	Erodu	409	410	405
	Gokilapuram	441	430	431
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	437	436	471
Malabar	Koduvalli	590	588	602
Chingleput	Guduvanchori	501	508	468
	Kunnathur	476	471	467

TABLE NO. 20
Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base: August, 1939=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1940	112	107	112	111	106	110	114	109
1941	125	118	122	123	117	119	117	114
1942	161	150	181	181	163	165	151	136
1943	225	219	319	306	290	299	218	180
1944	235	226	331	314	263	267	257	207
1945	242	224	326	308	251	259	274	228
1946	283	246	364	328	282	285	293	240
1947	307	265	424	378	320	320	324	277
1948	311	288	514	471	370	372	360	315
1949	327	292	538	478	384	377	382	330
1950	340	298	471	434	392	372	380	332
1951	356	314	494	451	397	391	383	341
1952	366	321	472	441	382	380	377	337
1952—August	376	324	505	460	385	380	379	337
1953—July	420	355	504	465	405	394	429	362
August	..	358	512	469	..	397	..	359

Source :—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	July 1953.	7	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	July 1953.	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	July 1953.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	July 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	July 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	January 1953.	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowarri	September 1953.	8	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	August 1953.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

21.1—Daily Agricultural Wages in Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

District	Centre	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other agricultural operations
Hissar	Mangli	May, 1953	Man	8	1 7 0	..	1 7 0*	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	May, 1953	Man	8	4 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Ambala	Shahpur	May, 1953	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	May, 1953	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	May, 1953	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	May, 1953	Man	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 8 0	..
			Child	8	1 4 0	..	1 4 0	..

* To work for 10 hours.

21.2—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	July 1953.	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
							(a)	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	July 1953.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
							(a)	(a)	(a)
Kaira	Ode	July 1953.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	July 1953.	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	July 1953.	8	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	1 4 0
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	May, 1953.	8	3 14 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	May, 1953.	8	2 5 0†	2 5 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	May, 1953.	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	May, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	May, 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	May, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	September, 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	January, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
							(a)	(a)	(a)
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	August, 1953.	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0

† Rs. 2-5-0 in kind or Rs. 4-0-0 (If employed for construction of house)
(a) Per animal per month.

TABLE NO. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for all Pakistan

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
				Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Current Forecast	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
						Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
<i>Cereals—</i>							
Rice	Fourth	1952-53	5-5-53	22,482	(+) 2.4	8,141	(+) 5.0
Jowar	Final	1952-53	17-4-53	1,076	(+) 16.2	208	(+) 4.5
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	(+) 10.2	270	(-) 2.2
Maize	Final	1952-53	2-4-53	957	(+) 1.4	375	(-) 5.3
Wheat	Third	1952-53	4-6-53	10,280	(-) 7.2	2,576	(-) 20.6
Barley	Final	1952-53	1-8-53	532	(-) 2.1	112	(-) 18.3
<i>Pulses—</i>							
Gram	Second	1952-53	28-5-53	2,700	(-) 16.8	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	1952-53	1-11-52	728	(+) 0.7	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1951-52	12-2-53	179	..	75	(+) 412
<i>Oilseeds—</i>							
Sesamum	Final	1952-53	21-5-53	198	(+) 4.0	36	(+) 2.9
Rape and Mustard	Second	1952-53	9-5-53	1,548	(+) 1.4	..	..
Linseed	Second	1952-53	2-4-53	68	(+) 1.5	..	..
<i>Fibres—</i>							
Cotton	Fourth	1952-53	22-4-53	3,244	(+) 5.7	1,468†	(+) 6.7
Jute	Preliminary	1953-54	1-8-53	1,696	(-) 53.5	..	..
Tea	Final	1952-53	27-10-52	83	(+) 0.8	54,000†	(+) 2.0

† In lbs.

‡ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cottonlint.

Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE NO. 23
Monthly Cotton Press Returns, August, 1953

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

		Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of August 53 from 1-8-53 to 31-8-53	During the corresponding period last year	Since 1st September 1952	During the corresponding period last year	
1		2	3	4	5	6
ASSAM @						
Cotton lint	. . .	..	..	5,010	5,112	The whole State
Cotton waste	. . .	..	..	1,437	1,608	
BOMBAY						
1. Gujarat	. . .	..	1,315	52,405	310,830	Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.
2. North Deccan	. . .	..	..	1,37,260	1,36,632	West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik.
3. East Deccan	. . .	5,866	12,120	59,579	85,394	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
4. West Deccan & Southern Mahratta Country.		14,106	20,129	1,28,897	1,66,918	Poona Satara, Ratnagiri Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara.
TOTAL BOMBAY*						
Cotton lint	. . .	19,972	33,554	8,46,141	6,99,774	
Cotton waste	. . .	3,892	4,239†	64,387	57,758†	
* Excludes the Konkan and the Port Block (Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay) where Cotton Pressed is mainly repressed cotton or Cotton waste. The figures for this Block are as under :—						
Cotton lint	. . .	6,169	9,286	91,098	81,627	
Cotton waste	. . .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA PRADESH					
1. Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Damoh.
2. Nerbudda	..	..	14,206 @@	10,049†	Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar	..	..	46,360 @@	56,178†	Nimar.
4. Nagpur	..	..	92,681 @@	76,339†	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat & Bhandara.
5. Satpura	..	..	1,544 @@	1,707†	Chhindwara, Batul, Mandla and Seoni.
6. Chattisgarh	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur and Bilaspur
7. Berar	..	..	5,30,186 @@	7,72,810†	Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal.
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH					
Cotton lint	..	..	6,84,977 @@	9,61,503†	
Cotton waste	..	..	4,244 @@	3,766†	
MADRAS @					
Cotton lint	14,152	26,373	2,11,766	2,14,816	
Cotton waste	3,125	4,654	50,721 (a)	40,626	The whole State.
PUNJAB					
1. Ambala	..	142	45,393	45,022	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala.
2. Jullundur	..	..	17,695	19,252	Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
3. Amritsar	..	24	26,905	19,130	Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Kangra.
4. Ferozepore	..	33	1,50,130	1,45,623	Ferozepore.
TOTAL PUNJAB					
Cotton lint	..	199	2,40,123	2,29,027	
Cotton waste	..	..	101	85	

@ For details by varieties in this State see Statement II.

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH					
1. Upper Doab	..	..	811	177	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar
2. Middle Doab	..	..	1,740	730	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand.	..	..	34	..	Kanpur Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pillibhit, Nainital, Akmore and Garhwal.
5. Rest of the State	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Luknow, Barabanki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partabgarh.
TOTAL U.P.					
Cotton lint	..	..	2,585	907	
Cotton waste	578	65†	8,390	9,961	
WEST BENGAL					
Cotton lint	124	988	8,513	8,609	
Cotton waste	590	2,138	9,585	3,812	The whole State.
HYDERABAD @					
Cotton lint	3,203	23,899	2,79,943	4,60,587	
Cotton waste	190	46	2,047	70	The whole State.
MADHYA BHARAT					
Cotton lint @b	..	..	1,43,964	83,621	
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
MYSORE					
Cotton lint	657	2,529†	9,487	17,821†	
Cotton waste	131	359†	2,649	2,277†	The whole State

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
PEPS UNION					
Cotton lint	..	580†	2,17,843 (R)	2,27,870†	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..
RAJASTHAN					
Cotton lint	..	..	1,12,142	79,119	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..
SAURASHTRA					
Cotton lint	..	..	1,59,687	88,222	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..
AJMER					
Cotton lint	@b	5†	15,199	7,690†	The whole State.
Cotton waste	@b	362†	2,652 @@	3,025†	The whole State.
BHOPAL					
Cotton lint	..	..	13,494	6,239	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..
KUTCH					
Cotton lint	..	..	6,922	1,240	The whole State.
Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—There are no Cotton Pressing Factories in Bihar, Orissa, Travancore Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura.

@b Data not yet received.

@@ Data relate upto the month of June 1953.

@ Data taken from Weekly returns.

† Data taken from last year's returns.

(a) Includes 99 bales not reported before.

(R) Revised.

II. COTTON PRESSED IN MADRAS

For the month of August 1953

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

Variety of Cotton (1)	Number of bales pressed			
	During the month of August (2)	During the corresponding month of last year (3)	Since 1st February 1953 (4)	During the corresponding period of last year (5)
Tinnevellies	..	..	..	..
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppan	347	525	6,134	12,690
Cambodias	5,727	9,555	35,197	44,682
Uganda	2,365	4,817	11,551	9,380
Karunganni	940	2,460	19,519	18,062
Northerns	477	756	11,778	7,451

MONTHLY COTTON PRESS RETURNS—(concl'd)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Westerns	3,293	7,232	60,125	63,201
Mungari	..	..	370	..
Coconadas	1,003	1,028	13,320	4,736
TOTAL				
Cotton lint	14,152	26,373	1,57,994	1,58,202
Cotton waste	3,125	4,654	25,289	23,085
			(a)	

(a) Includes 99 bales not reported before.

23.1—Number of Persons Employed in Coffee Plantations in India

		Madras	Orissa	Coorg	Mysore	Travancore Cochin	Total All India
Garden Labour	1950—51	33,044	27	16,262	34,899	2,101	86,333
(Permanent)	1951—52	31,987	27	13,307	35,562	2,034	82,917
Outside Labour	1950—51	15,406	..	5,956	7,644	591	29,597
(Permanent)	1951—52	7,370	..	6,534	7,980	904	21,888
Outside Labour	1950—51	26,934	..	8,159	23,339	749	59,181
(Temporary)	1951—52	15,466	..	7,287	23,098	521	46,372
Total	1950—51	75,384	27	30,377	65,882	3,441	175,111
	1951—52	54,823	27	26,228	66,640	3,459	151,177

CORRIGENDA

Sl. No.	Volume	No.	Month & year	Page	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VIII	5	August 1953	350	2	40	12.41 (target)	12.41* (target)

* The figures of additional production include the benefits from miscellaneous irrigation schemes which are expected to yield 4.06 lakh tons during 1952-53 as against an actual achievement of 0.34 lakh tons during 1951-52.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

Since the beginning of the current rainfall season on 1st October, 1953, the rainfall upto the 25th November, 1953 was normal in Bay Islands, Assam, east Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, coastal Andhra-desa, Tamilnad and Malabar and South Kanara. It was in excess of the normal in Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin; deficient in north east India and west Madhya Pradesh and scanty in U.P., Punjab, east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh. Elsewhere there was no rainfall.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally fair except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. For want of sufficient rains, late sown paddy crop in Mandla and Raipur districts of Madhya Pradesh and standing crops in parts of U.P. and Mehsana, Ahmednagar and Poona districts of Bombay were adversely affected to some extent. In some of the areas in Andhra and Uttar Pradesh which were affected by floods in the early season, the standing crops were reported to be not progressing satisfactorily. Insects or pest attacks were reported from parts of Bihar, Bombay and Orissa.

Inadequacy of water supply was felt in some parts of Andhra, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan.

During the month under review, the condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Tripura. The fodder position in the country remained generally satisfactory during November, 1953 except in parts of West Bengal where some scarcity of fodder was experienced.

The 1953-54 sugar season commenced on 1st November, 1953. Till the 22nd November, 1953, 22 sugar factories were reported to be in production as against 14 in the corresponding period of the previous season. Production of sugar by these factories during the period 1st November to 22nd November, 1953 amounted to 12,959 tons as against 13,533 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1952-53. The stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 0.7 lakh tons on the 22nd November, 1953 as compared to 4.6 lakh tons on the corresponding date of 1952.

Imports of foreign sugar during November, 1953 amounted to 36.1 thousand tons. During the period September to November 1953, 95 thousand tons of foreign sugar were imported into India against the planned imports of about 2.5 lakh tons.

During November 1953, sugar prices generally ruled steady except at some important markets where they displayed a hardening tendency. For instance, the prices of sugar at Bombay and Madras which were quoted at Rs. 32-5-9 and Rs. 32-13-0 on the 7th November, increased to Rs. 33-11-9 and Rs. 25-12-0 per maund respectively on the 28th November, 1953.

Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market which were about 8,000 maunds a day towards the end of October increased to 60,000 maunds daily in the beginning of November, 1953. The daily arrivals declined to 7,000 to 8,000 maunds a day by the middle of November but subsequently increased again to 60,000 maunds a day.

Gur markets showed an easier trend due to heavy arrivals of new gur in the markets. At Hapur the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 20/- on the 7th November, 1953 declined to Rs. 14/- per maund on 28th November, 1953.

Consequent upon Government's decision to set up a Development Council for Sugar under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has been divested of a part of its functions relating to technological research in the development of sugar and its by-products which work would henceforth be taken over by the Development Council. The rest of the functions relating to research and development of sugarcane and the gur and Khandasari industry will continue to be the responsibility of the Sugarcane Committee.

According to the first estimate of world sugar crop published by C. Czarnikow Ltd., the world production of sugar for 1953-54 has been put at 38.2 million tons, showing an increase of about one million tons over the 1951-52 crop and about two and a half million tons over the 1952-53 crop. There is a fear that unless the supplies of sugar coming into the free market are regulated by the International Sugar Agreement concluded in August last, the world prices might fall to uneconomic levels.

The all-India second estimate of 1953-54 groundnut crop puts the acreage at 9,655,000 acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 9,501,000 acres for the previous year.

Arrivals of groundnut kernels into the Bombay market amounted to 2,670 tons during October, 1953 as against 8,167 tons during October, 1952.

The downward tendency exhibited by the groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market in October, 1953 persisted in the first half of the month of November 1953 due mainly to satisfactory arrivals of the new crop. During the later half of the month, however, the market presented a firm tone on account of scarcity of floating stocks, keen buying interest evinced by the traders and encouraging advices from the European continent for groundnut oil. Thus, the groundnut market at Bombay closed for the month at Rs. 22-9-0 per maund being about Rs. 1-4-0 per maund higher than the price prevailing during the second week. At Madras the market ruled firm throughout the month under review, closing at Rs. 23-4-0 per maund against the opening quotation of Rs. 19-6-0 per maund.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay and Madras markets moved generally in sympathy with the seeds section.

Total exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil during the five months ending August 1953 aggregated 3,895 and 1,484 tons as against 6,524 and 38,879 tons in the comparable period of the previous year.

Sowing of the ensuing linseed crop was reported to be nearing completion in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during October, 1953 were appreciably lower at 270 tons compared with 886 tons in the previous month.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm during the month under review on account of scarcity of ready stocks and good demand from Australia for Indian linseed oil despite the competition offered by Uruguay and the U.S.A. Thus linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 19-8-0 and Rs. 18-3-0 per maund as against the opening quotations of Rs. 17-10-0 and Rs. 16-8-0 per maund respectively. The oil section also moved in sympathy with the seeds section.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of August 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during the five months ending August, 1953 amounted to 2,585 tons only as against 19,256 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Prospects of the 1953-54 castor crop were reported to be generally satisfactory and better than the last year in almost all the producing States.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of October 1953 were 1,239 tons as against 1,983 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled easy during the first fortnight of November, 1953. During the second fortnight the prices exhibited a tendency to recover on account of the revival of speculative activity inspired by the firmness in the groundnut and linseed sections. The

castorseed market closed for the month at Rs. 19-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 20-6-0 per maund prevailing at the commencement. The castor oil section of the Bombay market moved in sympathy with the seeds section.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of August 1952 and 1953. Total exports of castor oil during the period April-August, 1953 aggregated 15,082 tons as against 15,012 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

During November, 1953 weather conditions were favourable to the 1953-54 cotton crop throughout the country.

A trade estimate framed at the end of October, 1953 puts the production of cotton in India during the 1953-54 season at 44.70 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. each gross) as against the corresponding estimate of 35.09 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee has put the output of cotton in 1953-54 in the free world at 28.20 million bales as compared to 28.80 million bales during the 1952-53 season. The production in the entire world including the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe has been estimated at 35.60 million bales, the production for 1952-53 being 35.70 million bales.

Total imports and exports of raw cotton during the period September 1952 to August 1953 aggregated 677 thousand bales and 309 thousand bales as against 1243 thousand bales and 200 thousand bales respectively in the corresponding period of the 1951-52 cotton season.

During the 1952-53 cotton season, Indian mills consumed 44.60 lakh bales of raw cotton as against 40.71 lakh bales in the 1951-52 season. In this connection it would be interesting to note that while the consumption of the indigenous cotton increased from 29.87 lakh bales in 1951-52 to 36.12 lakh bales in 1952-53, that of foreign cottons declined from 10.84 lakh bales in 1951-52 to 8.48 lakh bales in 1952-53.

During November, 1953 the prices of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur market generally ruled steady to firm. At Sholapur (Bombay) market, prices declined in the first week but thereafter remained steady at the new levels.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur remained steady during the first fortnight of the month under review but subsequently improved from Rs. 721 to Rs. 930 to Rs. 721 to Rs. 950 per candy.

During November, 1953 prices of cotton at Karachi market ruled steady.

The total imports of raw jute into India from Pakistan during July-October 1953 aggregated 6.42 lakh bales as against 3.46 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous year. The total arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations during the period July-October, 1953 amounted to 11.37 lakh bales as against 10.3 lakh bales in the corresponding period of 1952.

During the period July-October, 1953 the mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. consumed 16.44 lakh bales of raw jute as against 17.73 lakh bales in the comparable period of last year.

The upward trend in the prices of raw jute observed during October persisted upto the middle of November, 1953 due to the reserve attitude of sellers and declining arrivals into the upcountry markets. Subsequently, however, the rising trend in prices was checked.

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market ruled steady with a firm under-tone during the month under review. Thus the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings which were quoted at Rs. 170 and Rs. 155 on 7th November improved to Rs. 180 and Rs. 165 per bale respectively on the 21st November, 1953.

During the period July-October, 1953 Indian mills produced 286,800 tons of jute goods as against 304,900 tons produced in the comparable period of the previous year.

Prices of jute goods at Calcutta during November, 1953 exhibited a firm undertone due to good enquiry from abroad and some speculative activity. Thus, the prices of Hessian 40" x 10 oz and Sacking 'B' Twill advanced from Rs. 48-1-0 (per hundred yards) and Rs. 101 (per 100 bags) on 7th November to Rs. 48-6-0 and Rs. 104-2-0 respectively on the 28th November, 1953.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Since the beginning of the current rainfall season on 1st October, 1953, the rainfall upto the 25th November, 1953 was normal in Bay Islands, Assam, east Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, coastal Andhra-desa, Tamilnad and Malabar and South Kanara. It was in excess in Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin; deficient in north east India and West Madhya Pradesh and scanty in U.P., Punjab, east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh. Elsewhere there was no rainfall.

During the period under review, sowing of Rabi crops, harvesting of groundnut, sugarcane, early paddy and other Kharif crops, picking of cotton and interculturing of aman paddy cotton, tobacco and Rabi jowar were the main agricultural operations, carried out in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally fair except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. For want of sufficient rains, late sown paddy crop in Mandla and Raipur districts of Madhya Pradesh and standing crops in parts of U.P. and Mehsana, Ahmednagar and Poona districts of Bombay were adversely affected to some extent. In some of the areas in Andhra and Uttar Pradesh which were affected by floods in the early season, the standing crops were reported to be not progressing satisfactorily. Insect or pest attacks were reported from parts of Bihar, Bombay and Orissa.

Inadequacy of water supply was felt in some parts of Andhra, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan.

During the month under review, the condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except in East Godavari and Chittoor districts of Andhra, three sub divisions of West Bengal and in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Tripura where cattle were attacked by diseases. The fodder position in the country remained generally satisfactory during the period under review, except in twelve sub-divisions of West Bengal where some scarcity of fodder was experienced.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

The 1953-54 sugar season commenced on 1st November, 1953. Till the 22nd November, 1953, 22 sugar factories were reported to be in production as against 14 in the corresponding period of the previous season. Production of sugar by these factories during the period 1st November to 22nd November 1953 amounted to 12,959 tons as against 13,533 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1952-53. The stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 0.7 lakh tons on the 22nd November, 1953 as compared to 4.6 lakh tons on the corresponding date of 1952.

Imports of foreign sugar during November, 1953 amounted to 36.1 thousand tons. During the period September to November 1953, 95 thousand tons of foreign sugar were imported into India against the planned imports of about 2.5 lakh tons.

During November 1953, sugar prices generally ruled steady except at some important markets where they displayed a hardening tendency. For instance, at Hapur, the prices advanced slightly towards the end of the month owing to the dwindling stocks with the factories. At the Madras market

the prices showed a sharp increase of about Rs. 3 per maund partly due to reluctance of the local dealers to purchase sugar from Northern India at the prevailing prices which were considerably higher than the sale prices of imported sugar which were to arrive in adequate quantities shortly. At Bombay also prices showed some strength towards the close of the month. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during November, 1953 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53	28-11-53
Hapur	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 3 0	32 0 0
Kanpur	30 12 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Jullundur	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Calcutta	30 5 0	30 5 0	30 5 0	30 5 0
Nagpur	N.R.	N.R.	34 0 0	34 0 0
Madras	32 13 0	35 3 0	35 12 0	35 12 0
Bombay	32 5 9	32 0 0	33 11 9	33 11 9
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	31 0 0

Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market which were about 8,000 maunds a day towards the end of the previous month increased to 60,000 maunds daily in the beginning of the month under review. The daily arrivals declined to 7,000 to 8,000 maunds by the middle of the month. Subsequently arrivals of gur improved and towards the end of the month, 60,000 maunds a day were arriving again in the market. Due to good demand and easy transport position, traders did not allow stocks to accumulate.

Gur markets showed an easier trend due to heavy arrivals of new gur in the markets. At Hapur, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 20 on the 7th November, 1953 declined to Rs. 14 per maund on the 28th November, 1953. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during November, 1953 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53	28-11-53
Hapur	20 0 0	14 12 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Kanpur	20 0 0	21 0 0	17 4 0	18 0 0
Calcutta	22 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	18 8 0
Madras	24 11 0	24 11 0	24 11 0	23 1 0
Bombay	24 0 0	21 8 0	20 0 0	19 0 0
Patna	14 0 0	14 0 0	N.R.	14 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Consequent upon Government's decision to set up a Development Council for Sugar under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has been divested of a part of its functions relating to technological research in the development of sugar and its by-products, which work would henceforth be taken over by the Development Council. The rest of the functions relating to research and development of sugarcane and the gur and Khandsari industry will continue to be the responsibility of the Sugarcane Committee.

M360DEStas.

According to the first estimate of world sugar crop published by C. Czarnikow Ltd., the world production of sugar for 1953-54 has been put at 38.2 million tons showing an increase of about one million tons over the 1951-52 crop and about two and a half million tons over the 1952-53 crop. There is a fear that unless the supplies of sugar coming into the free market are regulated by the International Sugar Agreement concluded in August last the world prices might fall to uneconomic levels. Under the present arrangements the International Sugar Agreement should come into force by the 1st January 1954.

(ii) GROUNDNUT

According to All-India Second Estimate of 1953-54 groundnut crop, the area has been put at 9,655,000 acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 9,501,000 acres for the previous year's crop, there being an increase of 154,000 acres or 1.6 per cent.

Harvesting of the current groundnut crop was in progress all over the country. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be satisfactory except in parts of Bombay where crop suffered due to inadequate soil moisture.

Arrivals of groundnut kernels into the Bombay market during October, 1953 were higher at 2,670 tons than those in the previous month but were appreciably lower when compared with 8,167 tons during October, 1952.

The downward tendency exhibited by the groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market in October, 1953 persisted in the first half of the month of November, 1953, due mainly to satisfactory arrivals from the new crop. During the later half of the month under review, however, the market presented a firm tone on account of scarcity of floating stocks, keen buying interest evinced by the traders and encouraging advices from the European continent for groundnut oil. Thus, the groundnut market at Bombay closed for the month at Rs. 22-9-0 per maund being about Rs. 1-4-0 per maund higher than the price prevailing during the second week. At Madras the market ruled firm throughout the month under review, closing at Rs. 23-4-0 per maund against the opening quotation of Rs. 19-6-0 per maund.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay and Madras markets moved generally in sympathy with the seeds section. Thus, the Bombay market opened at Rs. 52-3-0 per maund and after touching the low level of Rs. 48-8-0 per maund on 14th November, 1953, recovered to close for the month at Rs. 49-8-0 per maund. The table below shows the weekly prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras markets :—

		Rs. per maund)				
		Weeks ending				
		31-10-53	7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53	28-11-53
Groundnut Kernels—						
Bombay (Bold)		N.Q.	N.Q.	21 5 0	22 4 0	22 9 0
Madras		21 11 0	19 6 0	21 6 0	22 7 0	23 4 0
Groundnut Oil						
Bombay		56 9 0	52 3 0	48 8 0	49 3 0	49 8 0
Madras		51 13 0	44 7 0	44 7 0	46 1 0	47 12 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

There were no exports of groundnut kernels during the months of August 1952 and 1953. Exports of groundnut kernels during the five months April to August 1953 were appreciably lower at 3,895 tons compared to 6,524 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year. There were also no exports of groundnut oil during August, 1953 but exports during the corresponding month of the last year aggregated 4,144 tons. The tables below show the export of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destination :—

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

Destination	Month of August		Five months April to August	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
	(Tons)			
U. K.	..	..	250	1,044
Norway	..	..	854	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,929	1,066
Canada	..	..	2,968	1,007
Other countries	..	..	523	778
Total	..	..	6,524	3,895

Exports of Groundnut Oil

Destination	Month of August		Five months April to August	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
	(Gallons)			
U. K.	..	..	5,63,141	..
Germany West	24,000	..	4,70,112	..
Netherlands	451,684	..	26,00,687	1,32,438
Belgium	8,640	..	6,60,236	96,000
Italy	1,93,380	..	15,04,686	..
Burma	40,728	..	13,48,081	16,800
Mauritius and Dependencies	..	..	1,30,368	..
Other countries	..	..	..	..
Total (Gallons)	9,95,434	..	91,99,681	3,56,467
(Tons)	4,144	..	38,879	1,484

(iii) LINSEED

Sowings of the ensuing linseed crop were reported to be nearing completion in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh though, in certain parts of the former State sowings were hampered owing to inadequate soil moisture. In the other producing States the crop was still being sown. In Madhya Pradesh germination of the crop was reported to be good.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during the month of October, 1953 were appreciably lower at 270 tons compared with 886 tons received in the previous month and 405 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm during the month under review on account of scarcity of ready stocks and good demand from Australia for Indian linseed oil despite the competition offered by Uruguay and the U. S. A. Thus linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 19-8-0 and Rs. 18-3-0 per maund as against the opening quotations of Rs. 17-10-0 and Rs. 16-8-0 per maund respectively. The linseed oil section also moved in sympathy with the seeds section. At Calcutta however, the linseed market ruled steady and the price fluctuated within a narrow range. The local crushers were interested buyers for ready goods but sellers, on the

other hand, remained somewhat reserved owing to the scarcity of supplies. The table below shows the trend in the weekly prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets :—

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Weeks ending				
	31-10-53	7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53	28-11-53
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	17 7 0	17 10 0	18 15 0	19 2 0	19 8 0
Bombay (Small)	16 5 0	16 8 0	17 13 0	17 13 0	18 3 0
Calcutta (Small)	20 12 0	19 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 2 0
Kanpur (Bold)	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 5 0	19 8 0	20 10 0
Kanpur (Small)	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	18 5 0	18 13 0
Linseed Oil					
Bombay	41 2 0	40 6 0	41 14 0	41 14 0	43 5 0
Kanpur	42 8 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	43 0 0

There were no exports of linseed during the months of August 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during August 1953 were appreciably lower at 148 tons only as against 4,014 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the destination-wise exports of linseed and linseed oil :—

Exports of Linseed Oil

Destination	(Gallons)			
	Month of August		Five months April to August	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
United Kingdom	..	..	576,833	45,021
Pakistan Western	3,700	2,488	25,098	41,467
Pakistan Eastern	..	..	9,349	..
Finland	..	..	165,280	..
Germany (Western)	121,692	..	593,516	..
Netherlands	254,932	..	1,487,463	..
Italy	123,815	12,407	597,862	12,407
Australia	..	..	189,577	364,301
New Zealand	40,274	..	157,538	38,864
Japan	378,904	..	451,122	..
Other countries	33,510	20,200	384,898	129,768
Total (Gallons)	956,827	35,095	4,638,336	631,828
(Tons)	4,014	148	19,256	2,585

(iv) CASTORSEED

Prospects of the 1953-54 castor crop were reported to be generally satisfactory and better than the last year in almost all the producing States. Harvesting of the crop was in full swing in most of the States while threshing of the crop had commenced in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of October 1953 were of the order of 1,239 tons as against 1,983 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled easy during the first fortnight of the month of November, 1953. The price of castorseed Small declined by about Rs. 2-12-0 per maund owing to the continued absence of demand for castor oil from overseas countries and the conflicting

rumours regarding the reduction in the export duty on castorseed and castor oil. During the second fortnight the prices exhibited a tendency to recover on account of the revival of speculative activity inspired by the firmness in the groundnut and linseed sections. The castorseed market closed for the month at Rs. 19-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 20-6-0 per maund prevailing at the commencement. The castor oil section of the Bombay market moved in sympathy with the seeds section. The table below shows the trend in the weekly prices of castorseed and castor oil at important markets :—

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Weeks ending				
	31-10-53	7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53	28-11-53
Castorseed					
Bombay (Small)	21 11 0	20 6 0	17 10 0	18 12 0	19 8 0
Madras (Salem)	18 15 0	18 7 0	17 15 0	17 15 0	17 15 0
Kanpur (Average)	17 12 0	17 5 0	17 12 0	17 8 0	18 4 6
Jadcheria (Hyderabad)	18 5 0	17 0 0	17 4 0	17 13 0	18 5 0
Castor Oil					
Bombay	49 15 0	N.A.	N.A.	42 0 0	47 0 8
Kanpur	43 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	44 1 3	43 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of August 1952 and 1953. Exports of castor oil during August 1953 were considerably lower at 821 tons only as against 4,169 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the exports of castor oil according to destination :—

Exports of Castor Oil

Destination	(Gallons)			
	Month of August		Five months April to August	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	71,854	193,649	393,263	921,099
Sweden	6,828	..	41,352	39,270
Germany (West)	2,400	..	4,128	4,500
Netherlands	14,400	..	257,979	2,400
Belgium	..	..	3,600	6,102
France	..	..	59,837	1,680
Pakistan (Western)	276	..	18,444	..
Canada	26,304	..	53,676	360
U. S. A.	803,732	..	2,529,613	2,465,048
Australia	65,784	..	149,544	98,222
Other countries	12,914	2,964	94,827	100,545
Total (Gallons)	1,004,492	196,613	3,606,263	3,639,166
(Tons)	4,169	821	15,012	15,089

(v) COTTON

During November 1953, weather conditions were favourable to the 1953-54 cotton crop throughout the country. In the South a welcome break in rains occurred, as a result of which the crop was stated to be slowly recovering from the effects of previous excessive rains. Arrivals of Kapas have commenced briskly in the upcountry markets of Punjab, PEPSU, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

M360DEStas.

According to a trade estimate framed as per the end of October, 1953, production of cotton in India during 1953-54 is expected to be 44·70 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. each gross) as against the corresponding estimate of 35·09 lakh bales for 1952-53 season; there being an increase of about 10 lakh bales.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee has put the output of cotton in 1953-54 in the free world at 28·20 million bales as compared to 28·80 million bales during 1952-53 season. The production in the entire world including the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe has been estimated at 35·60 million bales, the production for 1952-53 being 35·70 million bales.

The fourth official estimate for the 1953-54 U.S. cotton crop issued recently by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Board has placed the production at 16,093 thousand bales as compared to 15,596 thousand bales reported in the third estimate.

Imports of raw cotton into India during August, 1953 amounted to 38 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) as against 52 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total imports of raw cotton during the period September 1952 to August 1953 aggregated 677 thousand bales while the corresponding figure for the previous season was 1,243 thousand bales.

Exports of raw cotton from India during August, 1953 were of the order of one thousand bales. The total exports from September, 1952 to August, 1953 amounted to 309 thousand bales. The corresponding exports during the 1951-52 cotton season were 49 thousand bales and 200 thousand bales respectively.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of August, 1953 amounted to 3·79 lakh bales (of 392 lbs net each) as against 3·91 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3·77 lakh bales during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total quantity of raw cotton consumed by the Indian mills during the 1952-53 season i.e., September 1952 to August 1953 aggregated 44·60 lakh bales as compared to 40·71 lakh bales in 1951-52. It would be interesting to note that while the consumption of the indigenous cotton increased from 29·87 lakh bales in 1951-52 to 36·12 lakh bales in 1952-53, that of foreign cottons declined from 10·84 lakh bales in 1951-52 to 8·48 lakh bales in 1952-53. Stocks towards the end of August, 1953 were lower than those a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during				Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	August 1953	August 1952	Total from 1-9-52 to 31-8-53	Total from 1-9-51 to 31-8-52	31-8-53	31-8-52
Indian cotton	3·09	2·76	36·12	29·87	10·13	12·60
Pakistan cotton	(a)	0·01	0·01	0·04	0·01	0·01
Egyptian cotton	0·24	0·10	1·99	1·59	0·76	0·42
Other Foreign cotton	0·45	0·90	6·48	9·21	1·69	3·48
Total foreign cotton	0·69	1·01	8·48	10·48	2·46	3·91
Total	3·78	3·77	44·60	40·71	12·59	16·51

(a) Negligible.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the 1953-54 season as compared to the 1952-53 season is indicated below:—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1st September 1953 to 19th November 1953	1st September 1952 to 19th November 1952
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	188,471	282,890
Consumption of cotton by Bombay Mills	280,000	226,800
Stocks with importers, mills and dealers in Bombay	318,085†	420,804†

† As on 19th November.

During the month of November, 1953 the prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur market generally ruled steady to firm. At Sholapur (Bombay) market, prices declined in the first week but thereafter remained steady at the new levels. At Jullundur (Punjab) however, the prices during the month under review ruled higher than those in the previous month. The following table gives the week end quotations for these centres:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lb each)
Kapas (cotton unginned)

State	Madras	Bombay	Punjab
Centre	Tirupur	Sholapur	Jullundur
Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla	Deshi
	(1st Grade)		
31-10-53	280 to 336	257 to 276	219 to 233
7-11-53	280 to 336	248 to 267	229 to 233
14-11-53	280 to 336	248 to 267	224 to 229
21-11-53	280 to 342	248 to 267	224 to 229
28-11-53	..	..	229 to 243

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) remained steady during the month. The prices at the Jullundur market exhibited a rising tendency. At Nanded (Hyderabad) prices showed a rising tendency upto the second week of November 1953. During the third week however prices again declined. The quotations for the various weeks were as under:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)
Cotton lint (Cotton ginned)

State	Madras	Punjab	Hyderabad
Centre	Tirupur	Jullundur	Nanded
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi	Gaorani
Weeks ending—			
31-10-53	721 to 930	476	N.A.
7-11-53	721 to 930	476	549
14-11-53	721 to 930	467 to 476	556
21-11-53	721 to 950	476 to 495	553
28-11-53	721 to 950	524 to 543	

N.A.—Not available.

During November, 1953 prices at the Karachi cotton market ruled steady as would be seen from the table below :—

Week ending	4 F. Punjab (R.G.)	
	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per md.	Indian currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each
31-10-53	53 0 0	727 0 0
7-11-53	52 8 0	720 4 9
14-11-53	53 8 0	734 0 0
21-11-53	53 8 0	734 0 0
28-11-53	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

At the New York cotton market, prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

	New York (Middling)	
	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
29-10-53	33.70	1258
5-11-53	32.45	1211
12-11-53	33.65	1256
19-11-53	33.55	1253
26-11-53	33.65	1256

N.A.—Not available.

Production of both yarn and cloth during July, 1953 was higher than that in the corresponding month of the previous year, as shown below :—

	Production of yarn and cloth		
	Yarn	Cloth	
	('000 lbs)	('000 lbs)	('000 yds.)
July 1953	132,918	99,879	435,952
July 1952	131,937	98,015	423,788

(vi) JUTE

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October, 1953 amounted to about 0.9 lakh bales as against 1.7 lakh bales (revised) during the preceding month and 2.2 lakh bales during October, 1952. The total imports during the first four months of the current jute season, i.e., July to October, 1953 aggregated 6.42 lakh bales, the quantity imported during the corresponding period of the previous year being 3.46 lakh bales. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during October, 1953 were 3.4 lakh bales as against 2.73 lakh bales in September, 1953 and 4.07 lakh bales in October, 1952. The total arrivals during the period July-October, 1953 amounted to 11.37 lakh bales, which were about 1.07 lakh bales less than the corresponding arrivals in the previous year.

Consumption of raw jute during October, 1953 by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was lower than that in the preceding month and October, 1952. Total consumption from the beginning of July, 1953 upto the end of October, 1953 was also less than that in the period July-October, 1952. Consumption figures are given below :—

Period	(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)	
	Consumption of raw jute by the Mills in the membership of I.J.M.A.	
October, 1953	3.88	
September, 1953	4.27	
October, 1952	4.56	
July to October, 1953	16.44	
July to October, 1952	17.73	

The upward trend, observed during the previous month, persisted upto the middle of November, 1953 due to reserve attitude of sellers and declining arrivals into the upcountry markets. During the third week, however, the rising trend was checked. The following table indicates the price trend in respect of the Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

	(Rs. per standard maund)			
	November/December Delivery			
	31-10-53	7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53
Assam (Upper)	26 8	27 0	28 8	28 0
Northern	27 0	27 8	28 7	27 8
Orissa	27 0	27 8	29 0	29 0
Murshidabad District	24 8	24 0	26 0	26 0
Western	24 0	25 0	25 8	25 8
Daisee	27 8	28 0	30 0	30 0

Prices in the pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market ruled steady with a firm undertone during the month under review, as will be seen from the following table.

	(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)			
	November/December Delivery			
	30-10-53	7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53
Mill Firsts	170	170	180	180
Mill Lightnings	155	155	165	165
Daisee (Long Group)	150	155	165	165
Indian N.C.	65	67	70	71

The upcountry markets ruled steady to firm during November, 1953 due to lower arrivals on account of growers having been pre-occupied with paddy harvest. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :—

Centre	(Rs. per md. of 82 2/7 lbs.)			
	29-10-53	5-11-53	12-11-53	19-11-53
Purnea (Bihar)	20 5	20 13	22 8	22 5
Nowgong (Assam)	20 12	21 3	23 1	23 15

Production of jute goods during October, 1953 was less than in the preceding month and also than that in the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate production during July-October, 1953 was about 2·87 lakh tons as against about 3·05 lakh tons during July-October, 1952. In October, 1953 stocks declined further to 1·03 lakh tons as against about 1·18 lakh tons towards the close of September, 1953. The latest position is as given under :—

Period	(In thousand tons)			
	Production of Hessian	Production of Sacking	Total production of gunnies including Hessian, Sacking and others	Total stocks of gunnies at the month end
1	2	3	4	5
October 1953	31·5	33·1	66·8	102·8
September 1953	33·8	36·8	73·1	118·8 (R)
October 1952	27·6	47·9	76·8	95·0
July/October 1953	131·6	145·7	286·8	..
July/October 1952	101·4	193·7	304·9	..

R—Revised.

Prices of jute goods at Calcutta during November, 1953 exhibited a firm undertone due to good enquiry from abroad and some speculative activity. The weekly quotations are given below :—

Variety	Unit	(Rupees)			
		7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53	28-11-53
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	per 100 yds.	48 1	48 8	N.R.	48 6
Sacking	per 100 bags	101 0	101 14	N.R.	104 2
B Twill					

N.R.—Not Reported.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

During September, 1953, the Central Government allocated 29,150 tons of coal (mostly slack) to the various States for agricultural purposes ; the quantity distributed during the corresponding month of the previous year was 17,974 tons. The total allocation during January to September, 1953 amounted to 210,272 tons against 145,314 tons allocated during the corresponding period of last year, i.e., the allocation during the first nine months of 1953 was about 45% higher than that during the corresponding period of 1952.

Allocation of cement by the Government of India to the States for agricultural purposes for the quarter October to December, 1953 amounted to 50,850 tons as against 44,790 tons for the corresponding quarter of last year. The total allocation of cement during 1953 amounted to 180,650 tons, the corresponding figure for 1952 being 241,290 tons.

(ii) Irrigation

The Government of India propose to undertake a large-scale tube-well construction programme during the next three years. The programme includes the construction of 2,650 production tube-wells in 15 States at a cost of Rs. 24 crores. Besides, 350 exploratory tube-wells will be constructed to ascertain the ground-water possibilities in the States.

The Bhakra Dam is expected to benefit nearly 6 lakh acres in Bikaner Division of Rajasthan. Work on the construction of canal and branch lines is progressing satisfactorily. Efforts are being made to ensure the supply of water for irrigation purposes from the system before the advent of next monsoon.

For minor irrigation schemes, the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs to Madhya Pradesh Government and a loan of Rs. 20·6 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 3·2 lakhs to PEPSU Government. Besides, 14 irrigation schemes in U.P. costing Rs. 28·2 lakhs have been approved as also a loan of Rs. 37 lakhs for special minor irrigation schemes in Madhya Bharat, and a loan of Rs. 25·95 lakhs for irrigation schemes in Saurashtra.

(iii) Mechanical Cultivation

The U.P. Government have decided to advance *taccavi* loans upto Rs. 4·5 lakhs for the purchase of tractors during the current financial year.

(iv) Fertilizers

The establishment of a National Fertiliser Association to develop the use of fertilisers in India has been recommended by the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilisers), constituted by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(v) Land Policy and Legislation

The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Bill, 1953, as modified by the Joint Select Committee, has been passed by both Houses of the State Legislature, and is now awaiting Presidential assent. The Bill provides for (a) acquisition of the interests of all Zamindars and other intermediaries in lands, mines, etc., (barring khudkasht lands, home-farms, etc.) subject to the payment of compensation ; (b) imposition of ceiling on holdings that an individual can retain in his private ownership after the rent receiving interests are taken over by the State Government and (c) taking over by the State of Khas lands in excess of 100 bighas held by ryots and under-ryots known locally as *Jotedars* and *latdars*.

The P.E.P.S.U. Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1953, which was promulgated by the President, has been recently enforced in the State. The main features of the Act are (i) provision of a greater measure of security of tenure to the tenants-at-will (the tenants-at-will cultivate over a million acres of land in the State), (ii) vesting of proprietary rights in the tenants on payment of compensation at the rate of Rs. 200 per acre, (iii) right of landowner to retain 30 standard acres for personal cultivation, (iv) reservation of lands for personal cultivation to be made within six months of the coming into force of this Act, (v) the provision that " reserved " lands must be brought under personal cultivation within five years of reservation, (vi) the right of the tenants, who are likely to be ejected from the ' reserved ' lands, for being resettled on newly reclaimed lands in the State.

(vi) Cooperation

The progress made by the cooperative movement in the Delhi State during 1952-53 is indicated below :

Type of Societies	Number		Membership (in thousands)		Working Capital		Transactions	
	'51-52	'52-53	'51-52	'52-53	'51-52	'52-53	'51-52	'52-53
All types	1,011	1,075	64.4	70.8	189.2	208.7	(in lakh rupees)	
Multi-purpose	151	171	8.9	7.4	9.7	10.5	46.9*	31.3*
Agricultural Credit	90	96	2.3	2.4	171.2	183.0	1.3†	1.7†
Non-agricultural Credit	207	213	17.4	20.2	54.9	62.7	36.5†	27.3†
Supply Societies and Stores	165	144	16.7	16.9	9.0	9.3	96.1*	69.3*
Industrial	149	137	2.7	2.8	9.0	13.1	N.A.	N.A.
Housing	82	74	4.8	8.2	35.7	44.0	..	..

* Value of goods sold.

† Loans advanced.

N.A.—Not readily available.

The movement is playing a growingly important role in increasing agricultural production. The multi-purpose cooperatives alone have set up 11 tube-wells, 6 pumping sets with engines and 177 Persian wheels, sunk and repaired 308 surface wells and constructed two mile long drains of waste water for irrigation. During 1952-53, these societies sold Rs. 4 lakh worth of seeds, Rs. 51 thousand worth of iron and steel and Rs. 16 thousand worth of manures; distributed controlled consumers' goods worth Rs. 31.3 lakhs; reclaimed 1,218 acres of land, planted over 5 thousand trees and promoted education and health facilities in their areas of operation. Ten multi-purpose societies were given a subsidy of Rs. 20 thousand by Government for the construction of seed stores on 50 per cent contributory basis. The Vegetable Grower's Societies which increased from 11 in 1951-52 to 31 in 1952-53 sent over 16 thousand maunds of vegetables and about 2,000 maunds of fodder to the market through the Delhi Vegetable Growers' Association Ltd. These societies also supplied 11.7 lakh maunds of sludge and manure, Rs. 17,956 worth of improved seeds and Rs. 94,500 worth of implements to their members.

As is evident from the above table, the cooperative movement in Delhi has achieved a good deal of wholesome diversification in its activities. The industrial societies manufacture a wide variety of goods including various items of stationery, hosiery, leather and sheet metal goods, toilets, toys, surgical and scientific apparatus, radio parts, electric shades and lamps etc. In order to encourage industrial cooperatives, the State Government have (a) appointed one technical officer for technical guidance to societies, (b) advanced loans of Rs. 29,000 to five societies, (c) given stipends worth Rs. 3,000 to members and their sons for training in various crafts and vocations and (d) sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a sales emporium for marketing the products of these industries.

The financial position of practically all the societies in the State is sound. The percentage of owned funds to working capital was 67 in case of agricultural credit societies, over 40 for multipurpose societies, 84.7 for urban credit societies and 81.7 for supply societies and stores.

The decline in the value of sales made by the multi purpose societies and consumers' stores is attributable to relaxation of controls on cloth, sugar, foodgrains, kerosene etc. The activities of House Building societies are hampered by difficulties in obtaining sites and cheap long-term credit. The decline in the number of societies in certain categories is due to the winding up of some societies of displaced persons who could not obtain rehabilitation benefits.

(vii) Agricultural Labour

The committee appointed by the Madhya Bharat Government to examine the prevailing wage levels in the State and make recommendations about minimum rates of wages for agricultural labour has submitted its report. The main observations of the committee are:—(i) it is not feasible to lay down, at present, an agricultural minimum wage for the whole of Madhya Bharat, or even in some particular districts; (ii) any increase in wages is bound to have an adverse impact on prices and disturb the efforts of the Government towards price stabilisation; (iii) if agricultural wages are enhanced, the wage increment is likely to be spent on food, for, an agricultural family generally spends about 81 per cent of its income on items of food; (iv) a minimum wage for agriculture should be kept in view as a terminal, rather than the starting point, of a long process of implementation of the various development plans now being carried out in the State.

* * * * *

A Committee has been recently set up by the Governor of Bihar to advise the State Government regarding fixation of minimum rates of wages for such categories of workers, employed under local authorities in Bihar, for whom minimum wages have not so far been laid down. It is reported that Bihar has so far fixed minimum wages in Patna district and appointed minimum wage committees in the districts of Shahabad and Gaya.

* * * * *

(viii) Panchayats

The results of general elections of Gram Panchayats in Punjab show that nearly 50 per cent of the 'Panches' were returned by compromises. The Gram Panchayats shall now form Adalti Panchayats, one each for a population of 10,000. These adalti panchayats shall have the power to try cases involving property valued upto Rs. 250. The pecuniary limit of jurisdiction of Panchayats with enhanced power shall, however, be Rs. 500 in respect of civil suits and Rs. 200 in respect of revenue suits. The Government may also by notification empower these Panchayats to try criminal cases not punishable with imprisonment for more than 2 years.

* * * * *

It is reported that the All-India Congress Committee has decided to make a special study of the organisation of village panchayats in India with a view to finding the means for placing them on a sound and systematic footing. For this purpose, the committee has already addressed a comprehensive questionnaire to the State Chief Ministers and Pradesh Congress Committee Presidents.

(ix) Rural Development

During 1951-52, the Government of Madras continued its policy of supplying electricity for agricultural consumption at less than an anna per unit and laying of free service connection to agriculturist consumers subject to a maximum of Rs. 60 per H. P. of connected load. Electricity was extended to 282 more villages and to 3,265 agricultural pump sets during the year bringing the total number of villages electrified in the State to 2,228 and the total number of agricultural pump sets connected to 19,356. The total connected load for agricultural purposes at the end of 1951-52 was 83,118 K.W., a load of 13,338 K.W. having been added during the year.

* * * * *

(x) General

The Wazir Enquiry Committee, set up by the Jammu and Kashmir Government to go into some of the basic economic problems of the State, have suggested that the maximum land unit for a proprietor in Kashmir Kandi (economically backward area) should be laid down at 28 acres, and for a proprietor in Jammu Kandi at 34 acres. The limit on ownership of lands held by a tiller should not exceed 65 kanals, taking together the land he can acquire under the Big Landed Estates Abolition Act and the land he owns. Some other important recommendations of the Committee are :—(a) there should be no fragmentation of land below 65 kanals by partition; (b) land of a proprietor who keeps it fallow for two consecutive crops should be distributed to landless tillers; (c) a uniform and equitable rate of rent should be determined for all holdings irrespective of their size; (d) facilities for rural credit should be put within easy reach of the cultivators.

Good progress has been maintained in the work of consolidation of holdings in the Punjab. Out of 2,529 villages in the selected Tehsils which were taken up after April, 1951 it is reported, work in more than 2,000 villages has been completed.

The Government of India have agreed to a scheme for the killing of monkeys on a reward basis, Rs. 2 per monkey tail, in PEPSU under the G.M.F. programme for 1953-54. Earlier, the Central Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 18,000 to Himachal Pradesh for destroying monkeys.

Four Japanese fishery experts are now in Bombay to operate the Government of India's deep-sea fishing vessels, namely 'Ashok' and 'Pratap' on the West Coast of India. They are to introduce the bull-trawling method, which has not yet been successfully employed in this country.

V. FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

ARGENTINA

The second Five Year Plan of Argentina (1953-57) covers all the sectors of economic activity and calls for a total direct investment of 33,500 million pesos (about \$ 2,500 million). This Plan puts greater emphasis on agricultural and other primary production than did the first which mainly aimed at industrial development.

The fundamental objective of the Plan is to raise the social, material and cultural standards of the rural population and to increase production to meet domestic needs as well as allow adequate agricultural exports.

The target set for the total cultivated area in 1957-58 is 36 million hectares, an increase of about 45 per cent. over the annual average of 24.8 million hectares during 1947-51, with a view to increasing the production of the main crops substantially. For instance by 1957-58, wheat production is to be increased by 27 per cent, oats and rye by 45 per cent. each, maize by 154 per cent, linseed by 62 per cent, sugarcane by 26 per cent, and cotton by 15 per cent. over the average of 1947-51. An increase in livestock numbers is also planned; beef cattle is to be increased by 10 per cent, milk cows by 20 per cent, sheep by 5 per cent and pigs by 60 per cent.

The Government of Argentina propose to regulate the use of land, facilitate the access of tenants to the ownership of the land they cultivate, further the aims of the Plan by taxation and credit policies, establish fair prices for farm products in advance of the sowing period, encourage cooperatives and develop more adequate marketing facilities. On the technical side, special importance is attached to mechanization, which will be furthered by the manufacture of agricultural machinery in Argentina and by the joint use of machines when they are too expensive for individual farmers. Other technical measures include improved seeds and livestock, the control of pests and diseases and better extension services.*

IRELAND

The main objective of the Irish Government is to promote increased tillage, with a view to building up an expanding and profitable livestock economy based on home grown feeding stuffs, reducing dependence on imported supplies of wheat and sugar, by putting the less productive permanent pastures under the plough and raising in due course the yield and quality of grass. While there is still room for considerable progress on these lines, much has already been achieved. Improved crop yields have increased home supplies of barley and it has been possible to reduce imports of American maize by as much as 30 per cent in 1952 as compared with those in 1951.

The total area under tillage in 1952 was about 1,720,000 acres as compared with an annual average of 1,450,000 acres during the period 1930-34. The area under wheat and sugar beet in 1952 was respectively around six times and three times the annual averages during 1930-34. The acreage under feeding and malting barley increased by about 85 per cent. in 1952 over 1948. The 1953 tillage is expected to show a further rise, particularly in the case of wheat.

Irish agriculture requires a very heavy input of lime, much greater quantities of fertilizers and better drainage facilities. Satisfactory progress is being made in the supply of all these requisites.

In view of the already high level of food consumption in Ireland, the major portion of any increase in the output of food would be disposed of in export markets. Even in 1952, 34 percent. of the total marketable surplus was exported.

The January 1953 census of livestock showed an increase over January 1952 in every category except poultry.**

MEXICO

The Government of Mexico have drawn up a six-year (1953-59) programme for agricultural development. The table below gives the provisional target, in respect of agricultural commodities.

Commodity	Average 1948-49— 1950-51	1952-53	1958-59	Increase contemplated over 1952-53
		(Thousand Metric Tons)		Per cent
Wheat	522	595	893	50
Barley	157	167	200	20
Maize	2,942	3,699	4,700	27
Rice	178	151	227	50
Pulses	230	298	409	42
Sugar	659	691	1,037	50
Cottonseed	330	450	880	85
Linseed	51	67	133	99
Bananas	288	220	300	37
Cocoa	7	9	14	59
Coffee	59	71	141	99
Cotton	190	259	518	85

* Source: F.A.O. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, September, 1953.

**Source: The Economy of Ireland, October 24, 1953.

The means by which these targets are to be achieved include expansion of cultivated area, pest and disease control, population resettlement, expansion of credit and marketing facilities, organisation of research and extension services, and supply of farm machinery and fertilizers. The total net investment required is estimated at 17,192 million pesos (1,987 million U.S. dollars)*.

U. S. A.

According to a preliminary estimate framed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the world rice production in 1953-54 (August-July) is expected to be higher than in 1952-53. The increase in rice production is expected to be due to larger acreage sown to rice and to larger harvests.

The 1953-54 world harvest of rough rice is forecast at 359,000 million lbs compared with 357,000 million lbs. in the preceding year, and the average annual figure of 335,000 million lbs. in the prewar years.

Increased production is in prospect in Burma, India, Indo-China, Republic of Korea, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Production is expected to increase in Taiwan and Ceylon where two crops are harvested annually. Among other countries harvesting larger crops are: the U. S., Cuba, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil. Turkey's crop is expected to equal the last year's record outturn. Larger crops are anticipated in all countries that usually have surpluses for export. The total increase over last year's production in these countries is estimated at 7,000 million lbs. †

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that individuals own approximately 88 per cent (about 1,000 million acres) of the land now in farms in the United States.

The survey was made by the Departmental experts in order to investigate a belief that there had been rapid growth of huge corporate owned farms. The survey, however, showed that mechanisation has enabled farmers to till more land—a fact which accounts for both the expansion of individual farm ownership and the increase in the size of farms.

The survey also showed that corporate owned farm land had increased over the past five years, but mainly in the two States of Florida and California. These States produce speciality crops—such as citrus and sugar—and corporate ownership of such commodities as sugar accounted for much of the rise. The survey showed that compared to the more than 1,000 million acres of individually owned farm lands in the U.S., corporate owned farms total about 51 million acres. ‡

* Source : F.A.O. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, September, 1953.

† Source : American Economy dated the 25th November, 1953

‡ Source : American Agriculture dated the 15th October, 1953.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1952-53

All-India Second Estimates of Groundnut and Sesamum, 1953-54

All-India First Estimates of Rice, Ragi, Maize and Bajra, 1953-54

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, September, 1953.

Total Area and Classification of Area, 1950-51.

Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated, 1950-51.

Imports and Exports of Forests Products.

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during November, 1952

(Between 29th October, 1953 and 2nd December, 1953 and from 1st Oct., 1953

to 2nd December, 1953)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 29th October, 1953 to 2nd December, 1953 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1st Oct., 1953 to 2nd December, 1953 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	0.5	(-)0.8	5.7	(-)7
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0.1	(-)0.6	4.8	(-)23
Gangetic West Bengal	1.9	(+)0.5	4.1	(-)25
Orissa	4.1	(+)1.7	5.6	(-)29
Chota Nagpur	1.9	(+)1.2	2.5	(-)26
Bihar	0.3	(-)0.1	1.5	(-)51
U. P. East	..	(-)0.3	0.1	(-)94
U. P. West	..	(-)0.3	..	(-)97
Punjab (Including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	..	(-)0.2	..	(-)95
Rajasthan West	..	(-)0.1	..	(-)100
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	..	(-)0.3	0.1	(-)93
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	..	(-)0.7	0.2	(-)90
Vindhya Pradesh	..	(-)0.4	0.1	(-)96
Madhya Pradesh East	..	(-)0.9	3.2	(-)17
Madhya Pradesh West	..	(-)0.7	1.0	(-)59
Gujarat	..	(-)0.4	0	(-)100
Saurashtra and Kutch	..	(-)0.1	0	(-)100
Konkan	0.2	(-)0.9	5.1	(-)4
Deccan (Desh)	1.2	(-)0.3	8.5	(+)85
Hyderabad North	..	(-)1.2	3.8	(+)27
Hyderabad South	..	(-)1.3	7.6	(+)99
Coastal Andhradesa	1.0	(-)6.4	12.7	(-)14
Rayalaseema	0.1	(-)2.6	9.8	(+)52
Tamilnad	7.1	(-)3.6	17.0	(-)6
Malabar and South Kanara	1.8	(-)3.1	11.9	(-)12
Mysore	2.0	(-)1.0	14.2	(+)78
Travancore-Cochin	8.1	(-)0.1	27.9	(+)46

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".

Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1.—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during December

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Rabi Paddy	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Tea.
Bihar	..	Aghani Paddy and Sugarcane.
Bombay	Wheat, Jowar, Pulses and other Rabi Crops	Jowar, Cotton, Groundnut and Sugarcane.
Madhya Pradesh	..	Jowar, Cotton and Sugarcane.
Madras	Rabi Paddy	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Ragi and Groundnut.
Orissa	Wheat, Barley, Green Gram, Linseed and Summer Paddy.	Winter Paddy, Cotton and Groundnut.
Punjab	..	Sugarcane, Turmeric, Ginger and Chillies.
U. P.	Rabi Paddy	Jowar, Bajra, Cotton and Sugarcane.
West Bengal	Wheat and Other Rabi Crops	Millets, Paddy and Cotton.

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1951-52 and 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,665	74,674	20,741	23,424
Jowar	39,144	41,945	5,944	6,038
Bajra	22,839	25,282	2,299	2,922
Maize	8,073	8,796	2,021	2,607
Ragi	5,399	5,388	1,212	1,235
Small Millets*	11,834	12,170	1,891	1,932
Wheat	23,450	24,041	6,039	6,762
Barley	7,835	7,500	2,293	2,654
Total cereals	1,92,239	1,99,796	42,440	47,584
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	16,857	17,267	3,293	3,771
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,852	1,801	1,602
Urad or mash	3,135	2,930	366	305
Mung	2,697	2,520	254	182
Moth	425	427	38	37
Masur	1,107	1,099	184	191
Kulthi	2,531	2,711	182	186
Peas	2,352	2,242	618	612
Lakh or Khesari	1,759	1,778	221	246
Other Pulses	9,471	9,843	1,292	1,354
Total pulses	46,379	46,669	8,249	8,486
Potato	616	608	1,679	1,932
Sugarcane	4,792	4,376	6,068†	5,260†
Ginger (Dry)	47	46	15	14
Pepper (Black)	202	203	23	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,384	1,280	341	301
Tobacco	712	798	205	219
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,798	11,862	3,045 (b)	2,894†
Castorseed	1,428	1,349	105	107
Sesamum	5,845	5,751	438	451
Rape and Mustard	5,915	5,155	916	828
Linseed	3,402	3,394	316	355
Total oilseeds	28,388	27,511	4,820	4,635
Fibres—				
Cotton	16,198	15,678	3,133‡	3,050‡
Jute	1,951	1,834	4,678¶	4,695¶
Mesta	N.A.	401	N.A.	631¶
Beverages**—				
Tea††	777	..	607,309†	..
Coffee(j)	224	..	54,323†	..

* Non-Forecast crops.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

(b) In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In lbs.

¶ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

** Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

†† Relates to calendar year 1950.

N.A. Note available.

(j) Relates to 1950-51.

¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	First	19-11-53	67,452	65,374	(+) 3.2	..	..	..
Jowar	First	3-12-53	26,192	24,606	(+) 6.4	..	..	..
Bajra	First	5-12-53	26,514	23,154	(+) 14.5	..	..	..
Maize	First	1-12-53	8,484	7,764	(+) 9.0	..	..	..
Ragi	First	30-11-53	4,771	4,598	(+) 3.8	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur (Arhar)	First	5-11-53	5,368	5,426	(—) 1.1	..	..	..
Other Kharif pulses	First	11-11-53	9,499	9,144	(+) 3.9	..	..	..
Sugarcane	First	22-9-53	3,786	4,181	(—) 9.4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	25-11-53	9,655	9,501	(+) 1.6	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	6-12-53	4,393	4,219	(+) 4.1	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Second	5-12-53	12,9656	12,174	(+) 6.4	..	..	..
Jute	First	7-9-53	1,269	1,757	(—) 27.8	..	..	..
Mesta	First	13-9-53	143	179	(—) 20.1	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 4

All-India First Estimate of Rice, 1953-54

Released in November, 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres) 67,452,000	Area (acres) 65,374,000 (A)	Per cent. (+) 3.2

(A) Adjusted First Estimate

The increase in acreage during the current year over 1952-53, reported by almost all the rice-growing States, has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Hyderabad, Mysore, Punjab, and PEPSU. The increase in acreage is due mainly to sufficient and timely rainfall received, at the time of sowing. In West Bengal, it is also due to the decrease in acreage under Jute Crop. Orissa, Bombay, Rajasthan and Bhopal have, however, recorded some decreases in the current year's acreage under rice due to insufficient rainfall at the sowing time.

This Estimate covers the period up to the end of September or the beginning of October, 1953. Till then, the condition of crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In Assam, North Bihar, eastern parts of U. P. and East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra, however, the crop was reported to have been damaged by floods or excessive rainfall. The crop was also slightly affected by insects and pests in parts of Bombay, West Bengal and Vindhya Pradesh.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to rice crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 percent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1952-53 (First Estimate)	1951-52 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	3,295	3,240	(+)55
Assam—			
Autumn	985	947	(+)38
Winter	3,068	2,812	(+)256
Total	4,053	3,759	(+)294
Bihar (excl. merged territories)—			
Autumn	1,081	1,394†	(—)313
Winter	11,079	10,713†	(+)366
Total	12,110	12,107†	(+)3
Bombay	3,083	3,153	(—)70
Madhya Pradesh	9,037	8,981	(+)56
Madras	2,825	2,731	(+)94
Orissa—			
Autumn	1,290	1,368†	(+)78
Winter	7,919	7,917†	(+)2
Total	9,209	9,285†	(—)76
Punjab	568	535	(+)33
Uttar Pradesh	8,629	7,848	(+)781
West Bengal—			
Autumn	1,630	1,395	(+)235
Winter	8,859	8,339	(+)520
Total	10,489	9,734	(+)755
Hyderabad	1,062	958	(+)104
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	N.R.	..
Madhya Bharat	232	240	(—)8
Mysore†	763	699†	(+)64
Pepsu	55	38	(+)17
Rajasthan	129	166	(—)37
Saurashtra	74	74	..
Travancore-Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	..
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	31	40	(—)9
Bilaspur	11	11	..
Coorg	98	86	(+)12
Delhi	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	100	97	(+)3
Kutch	N.R.	N.R.	..
Manipur	400	403†	(—)3
Tripura	1,197	1,180	(+)17
Vindhya Pradesh	6*	6	..
The Andaman & Nicobar Islands			
Total	67,452	65,374	(+)2,078

*1952-53 figures have been repeated for want of data for current year.

† Excludes figures for Bellary district.

‡ Adjusted Estimate. (a) Less than 500 acres.

N. R. Not reporting.

4.1—All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1952-53

Released in November, 1953

I—SUMMARY

1952-53	1951-52	Decrease (—)	1952-53	1951-52	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
608,000	616,000(A)	(—)1.3	1,932,000	1,679,000(A)	(+)15.1

The decline in area has occurred mainly in Bombay, Orissa, U. P. and West Bengal due generally to inadequacy of rains at the sowing time. Despite an overall decline in area, the production has increased considerably. The increase has been shared mainly by Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Punjab. In these states favourable rains during the growing period proved very beneficial to the crop.

(A) : Partially Revised Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1952-53 Final Estimate	1951-52 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam						
Winter	51	46	(+) 5	103	89	(+) 14
Summer	19	18	(+) 1	39	33	(+) 6
Total	70	64	(+) 6	142	122	(+) 20
Bihar	97	88	(+) 9	401	172	(+)229
Bombay	19	26	(—) 7	89	73	(+) 16
Madhya Pradesh	11	11	..	26	30	(—) 4
Madras						
Winter	4	2	(+) 2	13	8	(+) 5
Summer	16	17	(—) 1	51	43	(+) 8
Total	20	19	(+) 1	64	46	(+) 18
Orissa	14	20	(—) 6	14	20	(—) 6
Punjab	15	12	(+) 3	78	41	(+) 37
Uttar Pradesh	217	225	(—) 8	635	668	(—) 33
West Bengal						
Winter	96	101	(—) 5	413	435	(—) 22
Summer	4	3	(+) 1	8	7	(+) 1
Total	100	104	(—) 4	421	442	(—) 21

II.—DETAILS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hyderabad	1	1		2	1	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat	4	5	(—) 1	8	9	(—) 1
Mysore	11	10	(+) 1	11	12	(—) 1
P.E.P.S.U. Union	3	3		5	4	(+) 1
Rajasthan	2	3	(—) 1	2	2	
Saurashtra	(a)	(a)		7	2	(+) 5
Bhopal	(a)	(a)		1	(b)	(+) 1
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)		(b)	(b)	
Coorg	(a)	(a)		(b)	(b)	
Delhi	(a)	(a)		1	(b)	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	1	(a)	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	
	Winter					
	Summer	18	20	(—) 2	19	26
	Total	19	20	(—) 1	19	26
Kutch	(a)	(a)		1	1	
Tripura	2	2		3	3	
Vindhya Pradesh	3	3		2	5	(—) 3
GRAND TOTAL	608	616	(—) 8	1,932	1,679	(+) 253

(a)—Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—Andhra, Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Manipur are not reporting for this Estimate.

4.2—All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1953-54

Released in November, 1953

I. SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
9,655,000	9,501,000(A)	(+) 1.6

The increase in acreage over last year reported by almost all groundnut-producing States has been shared mainly by Hyderabad, Mysore, Bombay, Madhya Bharat and Andhra and is due to favourable seasonal conditions at the sowing time. Madhya Pradesh has, however, reported an appreciable decrease in acreage due partly to the diversion of area to cotton and foodgrains and partly to the high prices of seed prevailing at the sowing time.

2. This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

3. This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to this crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 80 P.C. of the area under the crop finally reported

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

Name of State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-44 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted (Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	1,622	1,612	(+) 10
Bombay	2,398	2,369	(+) 29
Madhya Pradesh	538	(r) 606	(—) 68
Madras	1,244	1,237	(+) 7
Orissa	59	(r) 59	
Punjab	94	93	(+) 1
U. P.*			
Hyderabad	1,837	1,724	(+) 113
Madhya Bharat	382	363	(+) 19
Mysore†	275	234	(+) 41
P.E.P.S.U.	25	24	(+) 1
Rajasthan	67	64	(+) 3
Saurashtra	1,078	1,080	(—) 2
Trav. Cochin‡	24	25	(—) 1
Ajmer, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh & Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	
Bhopal	4	3	(+) 1
Kutch	7	7	
Total	9,655	9,501	(+) 154

* Data for U. P. are reported at the Final Estimate stage only.

(r) Revised.

† Excludes figures for Bellary district.

‡ Relates to Trichur district only.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for Groundnut Estimate.

(2) Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Bilaspur, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans.

4.3—All-India First Estimate of Ragi, 1953-54

Released in November, 1953

I. SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per Cent
4,771,000	4,598,000 (A)	+3.8

The increase in acreage under Ragi during the current year over 1952-53 has been shared mainly by Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay and Andhra due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing the crop. This increase in acreage has, however, been considerably offset by the heavy decrease reported by Bihar due to unfavourable weather conditions.

This Estimate covers the period upto the middle of October, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In North Bihar and Karnatak division of Bombay, however, the crop was reported to have been damaged by floods or excessive rainfall. The crop was also slightly affected by insects and pests in parts of Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to Ragi crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 85% of the area under the crop finally reported.

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	328	315	(+) 13
Bihar	307	(r) 509	(-) 112
Bombay	688	660	(+) 19
Madhya Pradesh†	563	493	(+) 70
Madras	307	(r) 307	..
Orissa	457	461	(-) 4
Uttar Pradesh	24	24	..
West Bengal	168	135	(+) 33
Hyderabad	1,790**	(r) 1,637	(+) 153
Mysore*	(a)	(a)	..
Rajasthan	3	3	..
Travancore-Cochin†	5	4	(+) 1
Coorg	41	41	..
Himachal Pradesh			
Total	4,771	4,598	(+) 173

†Estimates are received only at the Final Estimate stage.

*Excludes data for Bellary district.

**1952-53 First Estimate figures in respect of Tumkur and Bangalore districts have been repeated for want of data for current year.

† Relates to Cochin area of Trichur district only.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

Notes.—(i) Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for Ragi Estimates.

(ii) Ragi is not grown in Assam, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, Vindhya Pradesh and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4.4—All-India First Estimate of Maize, 1953-54

Released in December, 1953

I. SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent
8,464,000	7,764,000 (A)	(+) 9.0

The increase in acreage during the current year over 1952-53 reported by almost all the maize growing States, has been shared mainly by Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh only have recorded negligible decreases in the current year's acreages under the crop.

This Estimate covers the period upto the middle of October, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In North Bihar and parts of Bombay, however, the crop was slightly damaged due to floods or excessive rainfall. In parts of Bombay the crop was also slightly affected by insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to maize crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90% of the area under the crop finally reported.

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra*			
Bihar	1,789	(r) 1,581	(+) 208
Bombay	522	491	(+) 31
Madhya Pradesh	316	298	(+) 18
Madras*			
Orissa	60	(r) 60	..
Punjab	785	744	(+) 41
Uttar Pradesh	2,174	2,104	(+) 10
West Bengal	115	109	(+) 6
Hyderabad	392	358	(+) 34
Madhya Bharat	568	380	(+) 188
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..
Pepsu	176	169	(+) 7
Rajasthan	1,091	(r) 946	(+) 145
Saurashtra	2	1	(+) 1
Ajmer	80	72	(+) 8
Bhopal	23	19	(+) 4
Bilaspur	47	46	(+) 1
Delhi	3	1	(+) 2
Himachal Pradesh	230	232	(-) 2
Vindhya Pradesh	91	93	(-) 2
Total	8,464	7,764	(+) 700

*Estimates are received only at the Final Estimate stage.

(a) less than 500 acres.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTE.—(i) Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Tripura are non-reporting for Maize.

(2) Maize is not grown in Coorg, Kutch and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4.5.—All-India First Estimate of Bajra, 1953-54

Released in December, 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent
26,514,000	23,154,000 (A)	(+) 14.5

The increase in acreage during the current year over 1952-53, reported by almost all the bajra growing States, has been shared mainly by Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Saurashtra due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. Uttar Pradesh has, however, recorded an appreciable decrease in the current year's acreage under the crop due to unfavourable weather conditions.

This Estimate covers the period upto the middle of October, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In Gurajat and Deccan divisions of Bombay, however, the crop was slightly damaged due to excessive rainfall in August and September whereas in Karnatak division it suffered due to inadequate rainfall. The crop was also slightly affected by insects and pests in many parts of Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to Bajra crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90% of the area under the crop finally reported.

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

(1)	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	847	820	(+) 27
Bihar	4	(r) 9	(—) 5
Bombay	6,858	5,932	(+) 926
Madhya Pradesh	91	89	(+) 2
Madras	700	592	(+) 108
Orissa	9	(r) 9	..
Punjab	2,278	1,719	(+) 559
Uttar Pradesh	2,651	2,855	(—) 204
West Bengal	(a)	1	(—) 1
Hyderabad	1,602	1,398	(+) 204
Madhya Bharat	435	353	(+) 82
Mysore*	87†	49	(+) 38
Pepsu	905	(r) 722	(+) 183
Rajasthan	7,012	(r) 5,707	(+) 1,305
Saurashtra	2,557	2,449	(+) 108
Ajmer	32	30	(+) 2
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	52	51	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
Kutch	385	(r) 359	(+) 26
Vindhya Pradesh	9	10	(—) 1
Total	28,514	23,154	(+) 3,360

* Excludes figures for Bellary District.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

† 1952-53 First Estimate figures in respect of Tumkur district have been provisionally utilized for want of data for current year.

Notes—(i) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Bajra.

(ii) According to available information, Bajra is not grown in Assam, Bilaspur, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4-6. All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1953-54.

Released in December, 1953.

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent
4,393,000	4,219,000 (A)	(+) 4.1

The increase in acreage over last year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Bombay and is due mainly to timely rains and favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. Bihar, U.P., Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh have, however, recorded a decrease in acreage due to unfavourable weather conditions.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Sesamum during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 65 p.c. of the area under the crop finally reported.

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

(1)	(Area thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1953-53 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	213	214	(—) 1
Bihar	37	79	(—) 42
Bombay	326	302	(+)
Madhya Pradesh	533	500	(+) 33
Madras	225	201	(+) 24
Orissa	249	(r) 250	(—) 1
Punjab	63	(b) 61	(+) 2
U.P.	218	232	(—) 14
West Bengal	5	7	(—) 2
Hyderabad	609	542	(+) 67
Madhya Bharat	358	371	(—) 13
Mysore*	59	(r) 53	(+) 6
P.E.P.S.U.	4	3	(+) 1
Rajasthan	848	(r) 722	(+) 126
Saurashtra	265	252	(+) 13
Travancore-Cochin†	2	2	..
Ajmer	17	16	(+) 1
Bhopal	51	60	(—) 9
Bilaspur	1	1	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	(c) 3	18	(—) 15
Tripura	10	10	..
Vindhya Pradesh	296	322	(—) 26
Total	4,393	4,219	(+) 174

(r) Revised.

*Excludes figures for Bellary district.

†Relates to Trichur district only.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Relates to final Estimate.

(c) Incomplete.

Notes—(1) Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi are non-reporting for Sesamum Estimate.

(2) According to available information, Sesamum is not grown in Manipur and Andamans.

4.7.—All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1953-54

Released in December, 1953

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres) 12,956,000	Area (acres) 12,174,000 (A)	Per cent. (+) 6.4

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

II.—ACREAGE ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Variety	1953-54	1952-53	Area (Thousand acres)	
			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
<i>Long Staple</i>				
Americans	1,386	1,127	(+)	259
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,108	1,004	(+)	104
Surti-Suyog	476	498	(—)	22
Southerns-Jayadhar	333	319	(+)	14
Total	3,303	2,948	(+)	355
<i>Medium Staple</i>				
Americans	937	867	(+)	70
Oomras-Jarilla & Verum	2,542	2,289	(+)	253
Broach Vijay	825	841	(—)	16
Dholleras	1,029	1,142	(—)	113
Southerns	286	272	(+)	14
Total	5,619	5,411	(+)	208
<i>Short Staple</i>				
Bengals	1,005	1,095	(—)	90
Oomras	2,750	2,445	(+)	305
Dholleras—Mathio	181	177	(+)	4
Southerns—Mungari & Chinnapathi	40	42	(—)	2
Comillas	58	56	(+)	2
Total	4,034	3,815	(+)	219
GRAND TOTAL	12,956	12,174	(+)	782

The increase in acreage over last year, reported by almost all the cotton-growing States, has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Bombay, Pepsu and Mysore and is due to timely and sufficient rains received at the sowing time. As regards varieties, the increase in area is the largest amongst the long staple cottons.

This estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75 p.c. of the area under the crop finally reported.

III.—DETAILS

(State-wise)

Area (Thousand acres)

Name of State	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col (2) over Col (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	288	273	(+)15
Assam	(a) 38	34	(+)4
Bihar	18	18	..
Bombay	2,974	2,905	(+)69
Madhya Pradesh	3,580	3,227	(+)353
Madras	91	83	(+)8
Orissa	27	(r) 27	..
Punjab	515	490	(+)25
U. P.	215	209	(+)6
West Bengal	1	2	(—) 1
Hyderabad	2,016	1,915	(+)101
Madhya Bharat	1,485	1,403	(+)821
Mysore*	100	55	(+)45
P. E. P. S. U.	297	(r) 248	(+)49
Rajasthan	326	(r) 324	(+)2
Saurashtra	855	833	(+)22
Travancore-Cochin†	15	15	..
Ajmer	13	12	(+)1
Bhopal	70	58	(+)12
Bilaspur	1	1	..
Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	8	16	(—) 8
Tripura	20	22	(—)2
Vindhya Pradesh	2	3	(—)1
Total	12,956	12,174	(+)782

* Estimates exclude those for Bellary district.

† Figures relate to Trichur district only.

(r) Adjusted.

(a) Estimated.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir is not reporting for cotton estimate.

(2) Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman.

IV.—DETAILS
(Variety-wise)

(1)	Area (Thousand acres)			(4)
	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Long Staple				
Bombay Americans	240	277	(—)37	
Madhya Pradesh Americans	343	358	(—)15	
Punjab Americans	355	198	(+)157	
West Bengal Americans	1	2	(—)1	
Hyderabad Americans	74	69	(+)5	
Mysore Americans	100	55	(+)45	
H. 420	273	170	(+)103	
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,108	1,004	(+)104	
Surti Suyog	476	498	(—)22	
Southerns Jayadhar	333	319	(+)14	
Total Long Staple	3,303	2,948	(+)355	
Medium Staple				
Madras Americans	106	98	(+)8	
U. P. Americans	15	14	(+)1	
Madhya Bharat Americans	778	731	(+)47	
Rajasthan Americans	38	24	(+)14	
Oomras—Jarilla and Verum	2,542	2,289	(+)253	
Broach Vijay	825	841	(—)16	
Gujarat Dholeras	22	21	(+)1	
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	707	697	(+)10	
Kalyan Dholeras	300	424	(—)124	
Southerns—Westerns	204	190	(+)14	
Southerns—White and Red Northern	42	41	(+)1	
Southerns—Warrangal and Coconadas	40	41	(—)1	
Total Medium Staple	5,619	5,411	(+)208	
Short Staple				
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	459	542	(—)83	
Bengals—U. P. Deshi	245	241	(+)4	
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	301	312	(—)11	
M. B. Oomras	777	730	(+)47	
M. P. Oomras I	974	873	(+)101	
M. P. Oomras II	435	376	(+)59	
M. P. Oomras III	137	86	(+)51	
Hyderabad Oomras	347	332	(+)15	
Barsinagar Oomras	80	48	(+)32	
Dholeras—Mathio	181	177	(+)4	
Southerns—Mungari	35	37	(—)2	
Southerns—Chinnapathi	5	5		
Comillas	58	56	(+)2	
Total Short Staple	4,034	3,815	(+)219	
GRAND TOTAL	12,956	12,174	(+)782	

4-8.—Production of Tea in North India

(lbs.)

District	Upto the end of August	
	1952	1953
Assam Valley	263,719,080	245,508,157
Coochhar	36,658,085	34,041,835
Darjeeling	14,384,651	13,349,087
Dooars	116,256,088	116,549,600
Terai	13,157,069	12,867,877
Bihar	1,507,426	2,061,762
All others	5,550,626	5,285,300
Total	451,233,025	429,663,618

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4-9.—Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

District	September		January to September	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	2,027,195	1,210,611	20,234,393	18,685,070
Central Travancore	1,984,385	1,856,346	16,881,632	16,807,292
Coorg	31,176	19,493	208,386	198,770
Kanan-Devans	1,822,738	1,441,449	15,131,130	14,366,675
Madurai	48,827	45,854	713,085	568,379
Malabar	26,562	21,186	241,308	262,545
Mundakayam	196,067	217,413	1,880,644	1,968,567
Mysore	177,677	108,352	1,425,675	1,319,499
Nelliampathies	163,641	120,571	1,446,750	1,443,623
Nilgiris	1,171,985	486,515	11,990,954	9,353,744
Nilgiri Wynaad	930,216	668,526	7,391,037	6,176,644
South Travancore	471,451	412,034	5,016,759	4,694,542
Tirunelvely	43,447	11,023	280,790	260,858
Wynaad	798,698	546,508	6,382,804	5,369,567
Total	9,894,055	7,165,881	89,225,347	81,525,775

* Includes revised figures for August, 1953.

Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-53 to 25-11-53
	4-11-53	11-11-53	18-11-53	25-11-53	
Wheat	24,877	..	..	..	1,612,621
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	71,720
Rice	..	..	..	..	189,731
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Milleta	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	102,211
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	32,983
Total	24,877	..	..	..	2,009,266

TABLE NO. 6

Sugar Production, Despatches and Stocks

(Based on fortnightly returns received from Central Sugar Factories in India by I. I. S. T., Kanpur)

	1st fortnight of October*		2nd fortnight of October†		Progressive total from 1st November to 31st October‡	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-53	1951-52
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
Opening Stocks§	290,216	524,284	258,769	502,811	..	..
Production	..	3,199	720@	4,772	13,17,681	14,89,377
Despatches	46,902	48,301	66,529	39,475	1,602,897	1,170,986
Closing Stocks§	243,314	479,182	192,960	468,108	..	..

* The reported stocks and despatches in the current fortnight are estimated to relate to 92.08 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 89.20 per cent during the previous season.

† The reported stocks and despatches in the fortnight are estimated to relate to 98.10 per cent of the cane crushing capacity of the operating factories as compared to 93.51 per cent during the previous season.

‡ To-date figures of despatches and production do not represent all the factories for all the fortnights.

§ Discrepancies between the opening and closing stocks in the consecutive fortnights are accounted for by the fact that the number of reporting factories in the concerned fortnights is not the same.

@ Relates to 1953-54 season and is excluded from to-date figure

TABLE NO. 7

COFFEE CURED

1952-53 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
August, 1953	..	2,879	1,832	17,703
September, 1953	..	889	3,944	17,279
October, 1953	..	306	182	9,836

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

7.1.—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1952-53 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto September 30, 1953				Upto October 31, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	..	8,785	3,664	10,660@	23,109	8,797	3,670	10,683*
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	5,388	1,558	3,517	10,463	5,879	1,681	4,055
Tenders against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance	..	3,397	2,106	7,143	12,646†	2,918	1,989	6,628
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(B) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	..	3	1	..	4	25	2	..	27
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

‡ Includes a quantity of 70 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

* Includes Robusta Parchment 305 tons.

@ Includes 305 tons of Robusta Parchment.

† Includes a quantity of 52 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7.2.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
27-10-53	Mysore	210/2 to 216/15	212/4	188/15	188/15	146/15 to 150/-	154/15
20-10-53	Coimbatore	209/4 to 217/11	211/3	183/6 to 188/11	186/1	146/4 to 154/-	147/13

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Source	During the month of Sept. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From April 1953 to Sept. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	97,064	..	657,328	2,121,118
U.K.	..	40	4	40
Turkey	..	969	..	969
Burma	14,112	84,672	219,538	479,882
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	13
Greece	..	..	..	596
Denmark	..	..	2	..
Total	111,176	85,681	876,872	2,602,618

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

8.1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of Sept. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From April 1953 to Sept. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	598,244	158,828	4,787,073	2,361,489
Yemen	36,580	..	364,070	..
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	300,000	808,333
U. K.	2,896,304	2,963,489	17,255,625	20,385,642
China	..	..	1,562,998	..
Egypt	638,381	51,200	1,358,410	1,329,266
Belgium	247,995	278,578	1,119,560	800,118
Sweden	..	600,521	830,053	1,419,942
Ceylon	..	560	233,000	382,203
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	368,258	50,529	1,325,291	717,893
Netherlands	522,065	329,840	1,048,449	1,257,703
Denmark	..	..	21,832	9,829
Western Germany	..	107,118	..	370,619
Irish Republic	747,886	..	1,209,964	102,488
Italy	217,113	..	217,113	648,981
Kenya Colony	..	..	479,739	719,952
U. S. S. R.	..	..	..	3,639,031
Others	1,350,954	3,142,813	10,586,369	8,044,596
Total	7,644,580	7,683,476	42,199,496	42,998,145

* Exports from principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Source—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			November '53 (28-11-53)	October '53 (31-10-53)	November '52 (29-11-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	..	14 14 0	14 4 0	12 12 0
	Chandausi	Dara	16 0 0	16 8 0	20 8 0
	Saugor	..	16 8 0	16 4 0	19 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti	..	9 8 0	9 12 0	10 4 0
Bajra	Chandausi	..	11 8 0	11 0 0	12 8 0
Gram	Abohar	..	15 2 0	15 12 0	..
Maize	Bahraich	..	11 10 0	11 0 0	11 6 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dates—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi	..	N.R.	N.R.	24 0 0
	Bombay	..	23 14 3	23 5 3	26 10 6
	Patna	..	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	..	17 0 0 (a)	17 0 0	24 0 0
	Patna	..	19 8 0	19 0 0	21 12 0
	Bombay	..	26 10 6	26 10 9	29 0 0
	Madras	..	20 1 0	18 13 0	24 2 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	21 0 0	14 0 0	N.Q.
		Lal	..	..	19 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	23 8 0	21 8 0	23 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	12 0 0 (a)	16 0 0	16 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	..	33 11 9	34 3 0	34 4 0
	Calcutta	..	30 5 0	30 5 0	34 9 0
Gur	Hapur	..	14 0 0	19 12 0	11 0 0
	Madras	Lumps	23 1 0	24 11 0	16 8 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon	19 0 0	23 8 0	13 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi	..	20 0 0 (a)	20 0 0	20 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	200 0 0	200 0 0	230 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	N.R.	195 0 0	195 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	N.R.	198 0 0	217 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	10 13 6	10 10 9	10 10 0
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	36 0 0	54 0 0	33 8 10
		Prawns	N. Q.	48 13 9	30 13 8
	Calcutta	Rohn	70 0 0	65 0 0	85 0 0
		Hilsa	65 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fish and Eggs—					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	95 0 0	95 0 0	110 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	102 8 0	105 0 0	122 8 0
	Bombay		110 0 0	110 0 0	124 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	110 0 0	138 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		26 0 0	24 0 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	30 8 0	29 1 0	20 0 0
		Black	27 13 0	25 9 0	17 12 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	21 5 0	21 5 0	17 10 3
		Yellow	22 12 0	22 12 0	19 1 9
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	22 9 0	N.Q.	21 13 9
	Madras	Coromandel	23 4 0	21 11 0	24 3 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	19 8 0	17 7 0	20 9 3
		Brown Small	18 3 0	16 5 0	19 1 9
	Kanpur	Bold	20 10 0	20 8 0	19 8 0
		Small	18 13 0	19 0 0	17 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	19 8 0	21 11 0	22 3 6
	Madras	Salem	17 15 0	18 15 0	23 14 0
	Jadoheria (Hyd. Dn.)		18 5 0	18 5 0	19 10 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	30 2 0	31 2 0	31 7 9
		Black	28 2 0	27 9 0	29 15 3
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 5 0
	Abohar	Desi	12 8 0	12 0 0	12 4 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		68 0 0	63 0 0	46 0 0
	Bombay		74 15 0	70 6 3	N.A.
	Kanpur		66 8 0	60 0 0	41 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		49 8 0	56 9 0	50 0 0
	Madras		47 12 0	51 13 0	51 13 6
Linseed Oil	Bombay		43 5 0	41 2 0	45 3 0
	Kanpur		43 0 0	42 8 0	38 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		47 0 3	49 15 3	52 2 6
	Kanpur		43 0 0	43 0 0	48 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		67 8 0	72 7 0	58 6 9
	Bombay		52 2 6	64 10 3	49 15 4
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		9 4 0	8 14 0	8 8 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8 0 0	8 4 0	6 4 0
	Bombay		7 12 0	8 13 0	6 5 10
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani Grade 1	280 0 0	280 0 0	295 3 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Pb. American	728 0 0	681 0 0	638 5 9
	Bombay	Jarila fine 197/3	765 0 0	700 0 0	681 13 3
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine Indian	280 7 0	268 0 0	256 5 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Mill Firsts	185 0 0	170 0 0	140 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	{ Pakistan Middles Assam Middles	165 0 0 151 0 0	156 0 0 143 0 0	N.A. N.Q.

TABLE No. 9—conold.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India.			
		Medium Doars Dust	1 10 0	1 9 6	1 0 0
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	1 14 6	1 13 6	1 4 6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	211 0 0	217 0 0	293 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	231 0 0	241 0 0	303 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	216 0 0	220 0 0	254 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	210 0 0	212 0 0	295 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	60 0 0	45 0 0	22 8 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0 (a)	22 0 0	18 6 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	85 0 0	130 0 0	55 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	259 0 0	235 0 0	382 0 6
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	51 7 0 (a)	55 0 0	55 1 6
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	617 0 0	617 0 0	440 13 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop Grade 4	2 10 6 (a)	2 10 6	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	125 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	N. Q.	10 6 9	12 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	4 0 0 (a)	4 0 0	5 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		11 8 0	16 0 0	7 12 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Sindri		290 0 0	290 0 0	380 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	356 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	440 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N. Q.
5. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N. Q.

N. Q.—Not quoted.

(a) Price relates to previous week.

N. A. Not available

N. R.—Not Reported.

9-1.—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay		19 9 4	2-8-53
	Kanpur		18 1 1	1-3-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0	31-8-52
	Madras		16 5 2*	18-7-53
	Amritsar		10 1 6	16-9-53
	Kanpur	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	Common	16 12 0	1-6-53

* Fair price shop rate.
(R) Retail

TABLE NO. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur		28-11-53	13 5 0	16 2 9
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	28-11-53	17 0 0	24 7 9
Gur	Mymensingh	Coarse	28-11-53	15 0 0	21 9 6
	Lyallpur		28-11-53	15 0 0	21 9 6
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned } Sind N.T. Sawgin }	21-11-53	53 8 0	734 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	Katidhar	21-11-53	9 0 0	12 15 3
	Lyallpur	Ameritan	21-11-53	13 0 0	18 11 6
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	18-11-53	100 0 0	230 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	28-11-53	18 0 0	25 14 9
					126 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

(e) Controlled rate.

10-1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 red winter	(60 lbs.)	23-11-53	199 Cents	13 0 0
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	18-11-53	276½ Cents	18 0 6
		Minneapolis	No. 2 Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-11-53	246½ Cents	16 1 9
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-11-53	189 Cents	12 9 9@
	U.K.	London	Australian (C.I.F. in bulk) Dec./Jan. shipment	Ton	27-11-53	£28 15 0	14 1 3
Maine	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	26-11-53	157½ Cents	11 0 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(Oct.)	48 lbs.	26-11-53	96½ Cents	8 0 0@
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan 3% shell (c. i. f.) Indian	Ton	28-11-53	£58 0 0	28 6 6
Groundnut oil	European ports.		(c. & f.) Bulk 3-5% (c. & f.)	Ton	28-11-53	£142 0 0	69 8 9
Linseed	European ports.		Chinese pure (C & F)	Ton	28-11-53	£50 0 0	24 7 9
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (bulk c.i.f.)	Ton	28-11-53	£97 0 0	48 8 0
Castor oil	European ports.		C and F Bombay first.	Ton	28-11-53	£138 0 0	68 1 3
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	25-11-53	33.65 Cents	1,256 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	27-11-53	£108 0 0	52 14 3
							257 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-11-53.

(Canada 2.74 to 2.74-3/8 dollar=1 £ sterling).

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Nov. '53	Oct. '53	Nov. '52
				(28-11-53)	(31-10-53)	(29-11-52)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Poona superior	Dozen	N.Q.	2 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 3 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernol	Seer	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 9
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 10 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 1 9
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 11 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 4 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			Nov. '53	Oct. '53	Nov. '52
			(28-11-53)	(31-10-53)	(29-11-52)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	N.R.	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	N.R.	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	N.A.
	Madras	..	N.R.	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	N.A.

N. A.—Not available.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE NO. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Nov. '53	Oct. '53	Nov. '52
				(28-11-53)	(31-10-53)	(29-11-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Robu	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 13 3	2 1 0	1 12 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

TABLE NO. 14.

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Nov. '53	Oct. '53	Nov. '52
				(28-11-53)	(31-10-53)	(29-11-52)
Milk Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	112 0 0	125 0 0	76 0 0
				to	to	to
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (12 to 16 lbs. milk yield)	Each	136 0 0	135 0 0	82 0 0
				to	to	to
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	325 0 0	300 0 0	335 0 0
				to	to	to
Milk Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah (6 seers)	Each	375 0 0	375 0 0	475 0 0
				(b)		
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah Local 8th	Each	300 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0
				to	to	to
	Bihar— Maujipur	8 teething	Each	450 0 0	350 0 0	400 0 0
				(b)		
Bullocks	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	265 0 0	250 0 0	222 0 0
				to	to	to
	Bihar— Maujipur	8 teething	Each	280 0 0	275 0 0	248 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	600 0 0	500 0 0	600 0 0
				to	to	to

(b) Relates to fortnight ended 15-11-53.

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE NO. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	3-10-53	10-10-53	17-10-53	24-10-53	31-10-53	Oct. '53	Sept '53	Oct. '52
Food Articles	778.7	388.9	385.6	388.2	386.6	385.6	390.0	357.9
Industrial Raw Materials	444.5	452.6	452.9	443.1	445.7	448.0	475.3	452.3
Semi-manufactured Articles	354.8	354.2	353.4	351.8	352.0	353.4	363.8	351.7
Manufactured Articles	363.9	363.8	364.2	364.2	366.6	364.5	364.4	370.0
Miscellaneous	715.3	729.8	728.6	723.1	716.6	721.9	717.4	684.0
All Commodities	390.7	395.4	394.4	393.1	394.1	393.6	403.8	387.5

Source.—Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(Base 1948=100)				
	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	100	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	184
1952—August	106	107	116	148	191
1953—July	111	106	114	150	190
August	112	106	..	149	..

*Weighted by the value of home consumed goods.

Source.—United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 17
Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(Base 1944=100)		(Base 1948=100)					
	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U. K.	
	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group
1949	138	96	99	104	104	105	103	103
1950	138	97	100	106	107	113	106	106
1951	144	108	108	121	118	126	116	116
1952	141	110	110	121	121	100*	126	126
1952—August	144	112	111	120	120	107*	127	127
1953—July	152 (P)	109	112	117	120	114*	131	131
August	152 (P)	110	112	117	120	112*	130	130

* Base.—January 1952=100.

(P)=Provisional.

Source.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., Canada and U. K., United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 18
18. Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for September, 1953.

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram	Arhar	Su-gar	Gur	Ghee pure	Mustard Oil	Chil-lies	Pota-toes	Milk	Tobacco.
Maibang (Assam)	129	..	..	..	..	98	90	88	..	91	103	80	..	84
Sonailli (Bihar)	125	..	..	..	..	106	91	82	103	87	127	110	100	148
Kudohi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	..	..	122*	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	155	..	100	109	..	..	..	123*	109	..	90	..
Multapi (M. Pardesh)	84	..	99	..	..	97	..	98	121	102†	110	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	95	89	87	..	83	177	..	116	63
Muniguda (Orissa)	108	..	..	..	..	111	101	..	101	172*	132	..	77	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	103	88	134	..	132	113	90	108	..	88	109	..	94	67
Krishna (Hyderabad)	170	..	148	..	124	105	99	149	144	132*	165	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	154	..	..	..	..	86	82	152	..	328*	190	118	120	130
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	49	..	52	79	..	95	112	106	105†	133	..	88	126
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	162	92	..	..	..	180	94	140	111	109*	102	..	126	..

* Groundnut Oil.

† Til Oil.

Source :—Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 19
Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	July 1953	June 1953	July 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	468	461	440
Srikakulam	Thettangi	526	524	477
West Godavari	Alamuru	492	498	461
Bellary	Madavaram	426	425	422
South Arcot	Puliyur	474	461	444
	Agaram	455	443	423
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	489	479	462
Mathured	Erodu	419	409	404
	Gokilapuram	447	441	431
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	443	437	474
Malabar	Koduvalli	590	590	594
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	499	501	474
	Kunnathur	480	476	468

TABLE NO. 20
Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August 1939=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1940	112	107	112	111	106	110	114	109
1941	125	118	122	123	117	119	117	114
1942	161	150	181	181	163	165	151	136
1943	225	219	319	306	290	299	218	180
1944	235	226	331	314	263	267	257	207
1945	242	224	326	308	251	259	274	228
1946	283	246	364	328	282	285	293	240
1947	307	265	424	378	320	320	324	277
1948	311	288	514	471	379	372	360	315
1949	327	292	538	478	384	377	382	330
1950	340	298	471	434	382	372	380	332
1951	356	314	494	451	397	391	383	341
1952	366	321	472	441	382	380	377	337
1952—September	377	325	508	463	386	381	379	335
1953—August	422	350	512	469	408	397	424	359
September	..	353	509	464	406	391	..	358

Source.—Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Assam</i>									
Nowgong	Topa Kuohi	May, 1953	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..
Sibsagar	Rangohual	May, 1953	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkur	Neralakere	August, 1953	9	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	August 1953	10	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 8 0	0 8 0	..
<i>Saurashtra</i>									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	June, 1953	12	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Zalawad	Nagnash	Dec., 1952 to June, 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0

21.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Travancore-Cochin.</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	August, 1953	8	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
		July, 1953	8	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Trivandrum	Puliyoorala	August, 1953	6	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	August, 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Poozhikol	August, 1953	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	June, 8—10 1953	8—10	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	October, 1953	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Moohie	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.									
<i>Assam</i>									
Nowgong	Topa Kuohi	May, 1953	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 8 0	..	..
Sibsagar	Rangohual	May, 1953	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkur	Neralakere	August, 1953	9	2 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	August, 1953	10	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 10 0

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—conold.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Saurashtra</i>									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	June, 1953.	12	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	June, 1953.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Travancore-Cochin</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	August 1953.	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	..
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	July, 1953.	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		August 1953.	6	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	August, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Poonzhikol	August, 1953.	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	June, 1953.	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	October, 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for "All-Pakistan"

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year
						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
<i>Cereals—</i>							
Rice	Fourth	1952-53	5-5-53	23,015	22,482	8,141	7,753
Jowar	Final	1952-53	17-4-53	1,250	1,076	208	199
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	2,021	270	276
Maize	Final	1952-53	2-4-53	970	957	375	396
Wheat	Final	1952-53	20-10-53	9,507	10,236	2,438	3,063
Barley	Final	1952-53	1-8-53	521	532	112	137
<i>Pulses—</i>							
Gram	Second	1952-53	28-5-53	2,248	2,700	..	..
<i>Sugarcane</i>	Second	1952-53	1-11-52	733	728	..	..
<i>Oilseeds—</i>							
Sesamum	Final	1952-53	21-5-53	296	198	36	35
Rape and Mustard	Second	1952-53	9-5-53	1,669	1,548	..	..
Linseed	Second	1952-53	2-4-53	69	68	..	..
<i>Fibres—</i>							
Cotton	Fourth	1952-53	22-4-53	3,430	3,244	1,468½	1,376½
Jute	Preliminary	1953-54	1-8-53	789	1,696	..	..
Tea	Final	1952-53	27-10-52	83	82	54,000†	53,000†

† In lbs.

§ In bales of 392 lbs. each of Cotton lint.

Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.



TABLE NO. 23

MONTHLY COTTON PRESS RETURNS

Quantity of Cotton Pressed, in INDIA for the month of September, 1953 (from 1st September 1953 to 25th September 1953) and for the period from 1st September 1953 upto the last Friday (i.e. 25th September 1953) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of September from 1-9-53 to 25-9-53	During the corresponding period last year	Since 1st September 1953	During the corresponding period last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	Comillas	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	
Bombay						
1. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Barodi Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
2. North Decan.	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	

TABLE NO. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. East Decan	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Sholapur.
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
4. West Decan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
5. Total* Bombay	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

* Excludes the Konkan and the Port Block (Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay) where Cotton Pressed is mainly repressed Cotton or Cotton waste. The figures for this Block are as under :—

Cotton lint — — — —
Cotton waste — — — —

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TABLE NO. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Pradesh—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad (Including old Narsingpur District) Nimar.
2. Nimar	1. C. P. & Berar Americans. 2. Jarila 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Sagar (including old Damoh District) and Jabalpur.
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Americans. 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
5. Satpara	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara (including old Seoni District) Betul, Mandla.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C.P. & Berar Americans. 2. Jarila 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C.P. Oomras 5. Berar Oomras	..	..	..	..	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
Total Madhya Pradesh—						
	1. Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	4. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	5. C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	6. Berar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE NO. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—*						
	1. Westerns	1,618	2,214	1,618	2,214	
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	4. Madras Cambodia	1,559	3,657	1,559	3,657	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	1,661	2,714	1,661	2,714	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas.	415	557	415	557	
	8. Tinnevellis	42	170	42	170	
	9. Karunganni	263	936	263	936	
	Total	5,558	10,248	5,558	10,248	
	Cotton Waste	5,325	4,574	5,325	4,574	
Punjab—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla Distt.).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gurdaspur.
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
4. Ferozepur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Ferozepur.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
Total Punjab—						
	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Uttar Pradesh—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzafarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	

* For details by Divisions or Block-wise varieties-wise in this State see Statement II.

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, .. Fatehpur Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur Bareilly, Moradabad, Bad aun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini tal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	Almora, Garhwal.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State.	U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazi- pur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Par- tapgarh.
Total Uttar Pradesh—	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	511	..	511	..	
West Bengal—	1. Comillas	160	231	160	231	
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	3. Cotton Waste	674	578	674	578	
Hyderabad—	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	2. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal and Cocana- das.	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Madhya Bharat—	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Mysore—	1. Mysore American	53	..	53	..	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	1,003	1,193	1,003	1,193	
	3. Nadam, Bourben and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	Total	1,056	1,193	1,056	1,193	
	Cotton Waste	127	302	127	302	

TABLE NO 23—*concl'd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PEPSU—	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Rajasthan—	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Saurashtra—	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Ajmer—	1. Rajasthan Desi.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Bhopal—	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	
Kutch—	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Tripura—	1. Comillas	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total—	Cotton Lint	6,774	11,672	6,774	11,672	
	Cotton Waste	6,637	5,454	6,637	5,454	

N.A.—Not available.

23.1 Total Area and Classification of Area, 1950-51 (Provisional)

(Thousand acres)

State	Total geographical area according to Survey-General of India	Net area according to village papers for which returns exist	Classification of reporting area					Gross area sown more than once	State
			Forests	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Current fallows	Net area actually sown		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra	40,711	40,582	7,991	8,010	4,548	4,524	15,509	17,408	Andhra.
Assam	54,408	35,764(b)	4,201	4,248	16,811	1,849	5,499	6,313	Assam.
Bihar	45,011	44,789	8,459	5,543	3,244	5,428	22,115	26,997	Bihar.
Bombay	71,213	70,299	10,860	5,496	6,035	6,763	41,145	42,603	Bombay.
Madhya Pradesh	83,375	83,112	23,641	5,978	20,139	4,685	28,669	31,172	Madhya Pradesh.
Madras	38,632	38,437	5,918	6,450	5,566	5,624	14,879	17,080	Madras.
Orissa	38,487	37,534	7,371	10,029	6,141	1,839	12,154	15,436	Orissa.
Punjab	23,922	23,179	764	6,310	2,101	1,593	12,411	14,646	Punjab.
Uttar Pradesh	72,597	72,299	7,892	11,712	9,924	2,663	40,108	49,322	Uttar Pradesh.
West Bengal	19,696	19,618	1,712	3,213	1,830	1,133	11,730	13,234	West Bengal.
Hyderabad	52,572	50,386	4,197	8,145	996	12,971	24,077	24,364	Hyderabad.
Jammu and Kashmir†	59,379*	5,823	1,472	1,765	709	341	1,536	1,600	Jammu & Kashmir†
Madhya Bharat	29,785	27,780	2,918	6,223	5,998	1,709	10,932	11,452	Madhya Bharat.
Mysore	21,316	19,920	2,175	2,489	4,901	2,118	8,237	8,496	Mysore.
P. E. P. S. U.	6,431	6,372	47	452	878	593	4,402	5,269	P. E. P. S. U.
Rajasthan	83,327	76,333	3,274	17,275	22,172	9,990	23,622	24,792	Rajasthan.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Saurashtra@	13,655	5,849	179	930	390	810	3,540	3,690	150	Saurashtra.
Travancore-Cochin	5,852	5,351	1,537	583	409	62	2,760	3,170	410	Travancore-Cochin.
Ajmer	1,547	1,561(m)	47	535	235	359	385	458	73	Ajmer.
Bhopal	4,402	4,406(m)	1,343	359	912	219	1,573	1,602	29	Bhopal.
Bilaspur	290	285	32	29	134	15	75	117	42	Bilaspur.
Coorg	1,015	1,012	331	250	226	33	172	173	1	Coorg.
Delhi	370	366	(a)	79	46	9	232	278	46	Delhi.
Himachal Pradesh	6,692	1,946	341	112	865	66	562	886	324	Himachal Pradesh.
Kutch	10,864	10,864	127	8,152	1,144	663	778	805	27	Kutch.
Manipur	5,518	346	123	(c)	(c)	13	210	210	..	Manipur.
Tripura	2,580	2,634(m)	1,707	44	471	22	390	472	82	Tripura.
Vindhya Pradesh	15,104	14,668	1,546	2,428	4,057	2,754	3,883	4,483	600	Vindhya Pradesh.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,058	77	36	16	13	2	10	10	(a)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Total	810,809	701,592(d)	100,241	116,855	120,895	68,850	291,595	326,538	34,943	Total.

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* Includes enemy-held portion of the State.

† Excludes enemy-held portion of the State.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(m) Difference between the figures of area according to Surveyor General of India and according to Village Papers is due to different methods of Survey.

(b) Includes 3,156 thousand acres for which details of classification are not available.

(c) Included under 'Forests'.

(d) Includes 3,156 thousand acres for which details are not available.

@ Data relate to the year 1949-50 since 1950-51 returns have not been received so far.

N.A.—Not available.

23-2 Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated, 1950-51 (Provisional)

(Thousand acres)

State	Area Irrigated from					Crops Irrigated														
	Canals		Tanks Wells Sour-ces		Other		Jowar Bajra or Maize		Wheat Bar-ley & pulses		Other Sugar- cane crops		Food Cotton		Other non-food crops		Total (Gross)		State	
	Govt. Pri- vate						Cho- lum bu													
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
Andhra	2,707	46	1,207	459	164	4,606	3,981	40	100	(a)	5	..	383	114	53	1	324	5,001	Andhra.	
Assam	150	641	..	..	548	1,339	1,142	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	88	..	56	1,339(c)	Assam.	
Bihar	997	640	1,150	644	2,164	5,595	4,374	..	(a)	1	318	148	331	122	288	(a)	13	5,595	Bihar.	
Bombay	373	71	205	1,194	133	1,976	322	386	90	60	433	18	108	196	209	36	366	2,224	Bombay.	
Madhya Pradesh	815	..	919	226	110	2,070	1,805	2	..	(a)	57	2	15	38	148	(a)	3	2,070	Madhya Pradesh.	
Madras	1,890	5	1,345	1,049	123	4,412	3,756	349	123	8	1	(a)	481	125	98	133	345	5,419	Madras.	
Orissa	398	76	877	100	876	2,327	2,108	4	(a)	5	5	..	78	48	84	(a)	12	2,345 (d)	Orissa.	
Punjab	2,623	267	8	1,896	23	4,617	370	114	174	236	1,561	114	761	231	84	409	1,090	5,144	Punjab.	
Uttar Pradesh	4,547	37	14	5,391	1,970	11,959	1,058	61	6	89	4,041	2,229	2,696	1,713	426	57	520	12,896	Uttar Pradesh.	
West Bengal	259	431	1,042	31	683	2,446	2,248	(a)	(a)	9	26	3	58	27	78	(a)	24	2,493 (c)	West Bengal†	
Hyderabad	207	15	681	545	53	1,501	1,060	76	13	43	56	14	42	83	98	4	73	1,562	Hyderabad.	
Jammu & Kashmir†	93	510	8	8	25	644	386	(a)	1	52	47	18	55	1	27	2	62	651	Jammu & Kashmir†.	
Madhya Bharat	152	..	36	305	26	519	52	(a)	(a)	4	183	42	68	38	79	14	77	557	Madhya Bharat.	
Mysore	272	5	539	106	95	1,055(a)	753	8	6	(a)	(a)	..	85	58	50	2	96	1,058	Mysore.	
P. E. F. S. U.	1,162	1	..	585	28	1,766	33	36	202	115	009	51	398	59	48	236	508	8,283	P. E. F. S. U.	

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Rajasthan	836	5	62	1,760	176	2,339	43	71	67	232	800	634	596	39	104	232	391	3,119	Rajasthan.
Saurashtra@.	2	..	1	186	(a)	189	13	17	7	(a)	65	..	1	4	8	2	15	189 (f)	Saurashtra.
Travancore-Cochin	367	68	113	26	293	867	723	1	1	(a)	(a)	..	13	13	139	..	27	917	Travancore-Cochin.
Ajmer	..	..	14	89	(a)	103	(a)	(a)	1	39	24	40	8	1	(a)	18	4	135	Ajmer.
Bhopal	1	(a)	3	13	3	20	(a)	..	..	(a)	4	(a)	2	9	(a)	(a)	6	21	Bhopal.
Bilaspur	..	..	..	(a)	5	5	4	(a)	..	1	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8	Bilaspur.
Coorg	5	(a)	2	..	1	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Coorg.
Delhi	39	..	4	35	..	78	(a)	6	(a)	1	34	3	5	3	13	1	12	78	Delhi.
Himachal Pradesh.	..	..	..	(a)	89	89	50	(a)	(a)	17	54	11	14	(a)	3	(a)	7	156	Himachal Pradesh.
Kutch	14	..	5	66	..	85	..	7	40	..	18	5	..	1	13	1	(a)	85	Kutch.
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur.
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura.
Vindhya Pradesh.	..	..	29	162	13	204	8	..	..	..	62	85	22	5	2	..	20	204	Vindhya Pradesh.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Total	17,938	2,817	8,288	14,695	7,601	51,339	24,297	1,168	831	912	8,406	3,417	6,155	2,928	2,138	1,148	4,051	55,557 (g)	Total.

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† Excludes enemy-held portion of the State.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Includes 23 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 28 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(d) Includes 1 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(e) Includes 20 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(f) Includes 57 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(g) Includes 106 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(h) Includes 38 thousand acres for which details are not available.

@ Data relate to the year 1949-50, since 1950-51 returns have not been received so far.

23-3. Imports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	April, 1953 to July, 1953	April, 1952 to July, 1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Deal and pine wood	Cubic tons	1,131	651
2	Jarrah wood	Cubic tons	..	..
3	Teak wood	Cubic tons	2,934	8,729
4	Fire wood	Tons	947	10,727
5	Sandal wood	Tons	..	..
6	Sleepers of wood for Railways*	Tons	..	..
7	Logs and timber for match-making	Cubic tons	..	..
8	Other kinds of wood & timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	2,318	2,847
9	Plywood and other laminated wood†	Tons	..	..
10	Manufactures of wood‡	Value ('000 Rs.)	1,025	1,461
11	Tea chests of wood	No. of sets	292,100	293,167
12	Paper and paste board	Cwts.	756,730	510,125
13	Pulp of wood	Cwts.	89,371	28,804

* Sleepers of Jarrah and other wood are included in " Sleepers of wood for Railways ".

† Excluding veneers for match boxes and plywood for tea chests.

‡ Excluding furniture, cabinetware and laminated wood.

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23-4. Exports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	April, 1953 to July, 1953	April, 1952 to July, 1952
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Firewood	Tons	..	..
2	Hardwood (other than teak)	Cubic tons	324	2,377
3	Plywood and other laminated wood*	Tons	..	..
4	Sandal wood	Tons	290	371
5	Teak keys	Tons	..	..
6	Teak wood	Cubic tons	723	119
7	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	3,430	10,966
8	Manufactures of wood†	Value ('000 Rs.)	218	142
9	Paper and Pasteboard	Cwts.	6,443	9,331‡
10	Paper making materials	Cwts.	42,601	34,013

* Separately specified from April 1953.

† Excluding furniture and cabinetware.

‡ Incomplete.

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

CORRIGENDA

S. No.	Volume No.	Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VIII	7 October, 1953	517	..	3	21	45.5	46.4
2	VIII	7 October, 1953	517	..	8	21	289.1	290.0
3	VIII	7 October, 1953	517	..	3	22	45.7	46.7
4	VIII	7 October, 1953	517	..	8	22	294.9	295.9
5	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	4	19	Increase (+)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3.
6	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	1	26	Madras	Madras@
7	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	2	29	..	N.R.
8	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	3	29	..	N.R.
9	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	2	37	2*	2
10	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	3	41	..	(a)
11	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	2	42	..	N.R.
12	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	3	42	..	N.R.
13	VIII	7 October, 1953	540	4.4	..	47	..	@ includes Andhra and Bellary district of Mysore.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY

The rainfall during the post-monsoon period (1st October to 31st December 1953) was either normal or in excess of the normal in Assam, Deccan and Konkan Divisions of Bombay and the southern parts of the country comprising Andhra, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore Cochin. In west Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch no rain was received during this period. In the rest of the States, however, the rainfall was deficient.

The condition of the standing Rabi crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad. In parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara-North districts of Bombay and Jabalpur, Betul, Raipur and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh the Rabi crops were reported to be not thriving well for want of sufficient soil moisture. Also for want of sufficient rains the standing crops were adversely affected in some unirrigated areas of Uttar Pradesh and some parts of Hyderabad. Insects or pests attacks on the standing crops were reported from some parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad.

During the month under review, the condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Orissa, Mysore, Andhra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. The fodder position in the country remained satisfactory except in parts of West Bengal.

According to the all-India second estimate, the production of sugarcane during 1953-54 has been estimated at 51.0 lakh tons showing an increase of 1.10 lakh tons (in terms of gur) over the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1952-53.

Since the commencement of the 1953-54 sugar season till the 22nd December, 1953, 103 sugar factories had started production as against 116 factories in the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The production of sugar during the current season, till the 22nd December, 1953 amounted to 152.6 thousand tons as compared to 147.9 thousand tons produced in the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the factories amounted to 195.5 thousand tons on the 22nd December, 1953 as against 515.1 thousand tons a year ago.

During the period September 1953 to December 1953, India imported 143.5 thousand tons of crystal sugar.

Prices of sugar showed slightly easier tendency during the early part of December, 1953 owing to the release for free sale of the entire quantity of sugar produced during the current season. Subsequently, however, the brisk demand from buyers for building up stocks before the suspension of railway booking of sugar on account of the ensuing Kumbh festival led to a slight hardening of prices. Thus, the price of sugar at Bombay market which was quoted at Rs. 33/12/6 on 5th December declined to Rs. 33/4/- on 19th December but advanced again to Rs. 33/13 per maund during the week ended the 26th December, 1953.

The daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market were of the order of 4 to 5 thousand maunds during the major part of the month under review. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 35,000 maunds towards the end of December, 1953.

Wholesale prices of gur during the early part of December, 1953 declined at almost all the centres due to large arrivals of gur. Subsequently, however, arrivals decreased and the prices took a slightly upward turn. Thus, the price of gur at Bombay which was quoted at Rs. 20/- on 5th December declined to Rs. 18/4/- in the subsequent week but again improved to Rs. 21/- per maund on the 26th December, 1953.

The condition of the standing 1953-54 groundnut crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in all the groundnut growing States except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and North Satara districts of Bombay State where the crop suffered due to inadequate soil moisture.

Arrivals of groundnut kernels into the Bombay market during November, 1953 were about 2,214 tons and were appreciably lower when compared with 15,212 tons arrived during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The groundnut section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the month of December, 1953 on account of heavy purchases of groundnut kernels by vanaspati manufacturers and Saurashtra and Hyderabad traders. This sentiment was also aided by small arrivals during the month from up-country centres where the middlemen were reported to be withholding stocks in anticipation of further rise in prices. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 26/7/- per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 21/5/- per maund. At the Madras market also the groundnut section ruled firm and closed for the month at Rs. 26/5/6 per maund compared with Rs. 21/11/- per maund prevailing at the commencement.

The groundnut oil sections of the Bombay and Madras markets moved in sympathy with their respective seeds sections. The Bombay market opened at Rs. 45/14/- per maund and closed for the month at Rs. 54/12/- per maund.

Exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil during the six months ended September 1953 amounted to 3,947 and 1,484 tons respectively as against 6,524 and 40,580 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year.

During the month of December, 1953, the sowings of the 1953-54 linseed crop continued vigorously in certain parts of the states of Bombay, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab, while they had been almost completed in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during November, 1953 aggregated 588 tons compared with 270 tons received in the previous month and 503 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm during the month of December 1953 on account of poor arrivals from upcountry markets and shortage of floating stocks locally. Thus, linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 22-12-6 and Rs. 21-11-0 per maund respectively compared with Rs. 19/15 and Rs. 18/- per maund prevailing at the commencement of the month.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of September 1952 and 1953. Total exports of linseed oil during the six months ending September 1952 and 1953 aggregated 20,196 tons and 2,707 tons respectively.

Prospects of the 1953-54 castor crop were reported to be generally satisfactory and better than the last year's crop in almost all the producing states.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of November, 1953 were considerably higher at 3,579 tons compared with 1,239 tons received during the previous month and 3,032 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During December 1953 the prices in the castor seed section of the Bombay oilseeds market fluctuated within a narrow range though the undertone was reported to be generally firm during the second fortnight of the month. This was due mainly to the firmness in the groundnut section owing to heavy purchases of groundnut kernels by vanaspati manufacturers and Saurashtra and Hyderabad traders. Thus, at the Bombay market, the price of castorseed closed for the month at Rs. 19/8/- per maund as against Rs. 19/2/- per maund prevailing at the commencement of the month.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of September 1952 and 1953. Exports of castor oil during the six months ending September, 1953 amounted to 15,997 tons as against 18,397 tons in the comparable period of the previous year.

According to the all-India second estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop area is put at 12,956 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 12,174 thousand acres for the 1952-53 crop.

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 43.70 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 32.92 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season, thereby showing an increase of about 10.78 lakh bales.

The free world cotton production in 1953-54 will, according to the International Cotton Advisory Committee, approximate the previous season's postwar record output of 28.8 million bales.

The fifth official estimate for the 1953-54 U. S. cotton crop issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, puts the production at 16,437 thousand bales as against 16,093 thousand bales reported in the fourth estimate.

The Government of India have decided to withdraw with effect from 31st December 1953 the guarantee given to cotton textile mills in April 1953 to purchase Indian raw cotton of the 1951-52 crop from scheduled banks at certain stipulated prices.

Imports of raw cotton into India during the month of September 1953 amounted to 64,000 bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as compared to 61,000 bales in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Exports of cotton from India during September, 1953 were 6,000 bales while 43,000 bales were exported during September, 1952.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of September 1953 amounted to 3.74 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.59 lakh bales during the corresponding month of the previous year.

Prices of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) market ruled easy till the third week of December, 1953. During the fourth week of the month, however, prices showed some increase. Thus, the price of Combodia variety kapas at Tirupur sagged from Rs. 266 to Rs. 350 on 5th December to Rs. 252 to Rs. 350 on the 12th December but increased again to Rs. 280 to 367 per candy on the 26th December, 1953.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) and Jullundur (Punjab) remained steady during the month under review.

During December, 1953, prices of cotton at the Karachi market exhibited an upward trend. Thus, the price of 4F Punjab (R.G.) advanced from Rs. 830 on 5th December to Rs. 837 per candy on the 26th December, 1953.

During August 1953, cotton mills in India produced 127,339,000 lbs. yarn and 95,934,000 lbs. cloth as against 126,709,000 lbs. yarn and 93,893,000 lbs. cloth in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The all-India final estimate for the 1953-54 jute crop puts the area and production at 11.96 lakh acres and 31.28 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. each) respectively as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 18.17 lakh acres and 46.05 lakh bales for 1952-53.

According to the all-India second estimate for the 1953-54 mesta crop, the area and production have been put at 3.49 lakh acres and 4.39 lakh bales respectively as against the corresponding estimate of 3.69 lakh acres and 5.60 lakh bales for 1952-53.

During the period July to November, 1953, India imported 7.2 lakh bales of raw jute from Pakistan as against 6.06 lakh bales in the comparable period of 1952. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during the period July-November, 1953 amounted to 15.63 lakh bales as against 16.82 lakh bales during the corresponding period of 1952.

Total consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A. since the commencement of the current season upto the end of November, 1953 aggregated 20.59 lakh bales as against 22.09 lakh bales in the corresponding period of last year.

The raw jute market at Calcutta generally ruled quiet during December, 1953. The sellers exhibited a reserve attitude and the prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market ruled generally steady in sympathy with the raw jute market and the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings remained stationary at Rs. 180 and Rs. 165 per bale during the major part of the month under review.

Total production of jute goods during the five months ending November, 1953 aggregated 355,800 tons as against 377,100 tons in the comparable period of the previous year.

Relatively greater overseas demand for heavy goods gave some fillip to the sacking section of the Calcutta jute goods market, while the Hessian section remained steady during December, 1953. Thus, the prices of Hessian 40" x 10 oz. (per 100 yards) and of Sacking B. Twill (per 100 bags) which opened at Rs. 47-4-0 and Rs. 103-12-0 on 5th December closed for the month at Rs. 47-2-0 and Rs. 107-2-0 respectively.

The Government of India have accepted the main recommendations of the Expert Committee, set up early in 1953 to go into the question of improving the quality of Indian grown jute and a scheme of work on the lines suggested by the Committee has been drawn up. The scheme envisages the setting up of eight state farms for the production of good quality seeds in the jute growing states. It has also been decided to establish a centrally financed farm under the Indian Central Jute Committee for the production of nucleus stocks of seeds to be distributed among the State farms.

II.—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The rainfall during the post-monsoon period (1st October to 31st December, 1953) was either normal or in excess of the normal in Assam and Deccan and Konkan Divisions of Bombay and the southern parts of the country comprising Andhra, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. In west Rajasthan, Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kutch no rains were received during this period. In the rest of the States, however, the rainfall was deficient.

Preparation of land, sowing of Rabi crops, harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and other Kharif crops, picking of cotton, weeding, interculturing and irrigation of standing Zaid Kharif and early Rabi crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing Rabi crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad. In parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara-North districts of Bombay and Jabalpur, Betul, Raipur and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh the Rabi crops were reported to be not thriving well for want of sufficient soil moisture. Also for want of sufficient rains the standing crops were adversely affected in some unirrigated areas of Uttar Pradesh and some parts of Hyderabad. In parts of Bihar, Madras and Hassan district of Mysore, however, rains were urgently needed for the proper growth of crops. Insects or pests attacks on the standing crops were reported from some parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad.

During the month under review, the condition of cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Baragarh and Deogarh sub-divisions of Orissa, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Chitaldurg and Bellary districts of Mysore; three sub-divisions of West Bengal and parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. Except for fodder scarcity in nine sub-divisions of West Bengal, the fodder position in the country remained satisfactory.

III.—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

According to the all-India second estimate, the production of sugarcane during 1953-54 has been estimated at 51.0 lakh tons showing an increase of 1.10 lakh tons (in terms of gur) over the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1952-53. This increase has been achieved despite a reduction in area from 42.28 lakh acres in 1952-53 to 41.01 lakh acres in 1953-54.

Since the commencement of the 1953-54 sugar season and till the 22nd December, 1953, 103 sugar factories had started production as against 116 factories in the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The production of sugar during the current season till the 22nd December, 1953 amounted to 152.6 thousand tons as compared to 147.9 thousand tons produced in the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the factories amounted to 195.5 thousand tons on the 22nd December, 1953 as against 515.1 thousand tons a year ago.

Imports of foreign sugar during December, 1953 amounted to 48.5 thousand tons. During the period September 1953 to December 1953 India imported 143.5 thousand tons of sugar.

Prices of sugar showed slightly easier tendency during the early part of December, 1953 owing to the release for free sale of the entire quantity of sugar produced during the current season. Subsequently however, the brisk demand from buyers for building up stocks before the suspension of railway booking of sugar on account of the ensuing Kumbh festival led to a slight hardening of prices. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during December, 1953.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53	26-12-53
Hapur	31 10 0	31 10 0	31 10 0	32 0 0
Kanpur	30 8 0	N.R.	31 0 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	30 8 0	31 0 0	31 8 0	31 4 0
Calcutta	30 5 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0
Nagpur	33 0 0	N.R.	33 0 0	33 8 0
Madras	35 0 0	35 9 0	35 5 0	34 5 0
Bombay	33 12 6	34 3 0	33 4 0	33 13 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

The daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market were of the order of 4 to 5 thousand maunds during the major part of the month under review. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 35,000 maunds towards the end of the month.

Wholesale prices of gur during the early part of December, 1953 declined at almost all the centres due to large arrivals of gur. Subsequently, however, there was a falling off in arrivals on account of pre-occupation of cultivators with irrigation work for rabi crops and the prices took a slightly upward turn. The table overleaf gives the weekly wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres during December, 1953.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53	26-12-53
Hapur	12 4 0	13 2 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Kanpur	15 8 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	15 0 0
Calcutta	17 0 0	14 8 0	15 8 0	16 8 0
Madras	22 3 0	22 3 0	22 3 0	18 2 0
Bombay	20 0 0	18 4 0	20 0 0	21 0 0
Patna	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	17 0 0

(ii) GROUNDNUT

During December, 1953, the condition of the standing 1953-54 crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in all the groundnut growing States except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and North Satara districts of Bombay State where the crop suffered due to inadequate soil moisture. Insects and pests attack was reported from parts of Bombay and Madras States. Harvesting of the crop was in full swing all over the country.

Arrivals of groundnuts into the Bombay market during the month of November, 1953 were of the order of about 12,214 tons, being appreciably lower when compared with 15,212 tons arrived during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The groundnut section of the Bombay market ruled firm during the month of December, 1953 on account of heavy purchases of groundnut kernels by vanaspati manufacturers and Saurashtra and Hyderabad traders. This sentiment was also aided by small arrivals during the month from up-country centres where the middlemen were reported to be withholding stocks in anticipation of a further rise in prices. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 26/7/- per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 21/5/- per maund. At the Madras market also, the groundnut section ruled firm and closed for the month at Rs. 26/5/6 per maund compared with Rs. 21/11/- per maund prevailing at the commencement.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay and Madras markets moved in sympathy with the seeds section. The groundnut oil prices at the Bombay market opened at Rs. 45/14/- per maund and closed for the month at Rs. 54/12/- per maund. The table below shows the weekly trend in the prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras.

(Rs. per maund)

Particulars	Weeks ending			
	5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53	26-12-53
Groundnut Kernels—				
Bombay (Bold)	21 5 0	22 7 0	23 8 0	26 7 0
Madras (Coromandel)	21 11 0	23 4 0	24 0 0	26 5 6
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	45 14 0	47 8 0	49 15 0	54 12 0
Madras	43 10 0	47 1 0	49 0 0	51 0 0

The exports of groundnut kernels during the month of September, 1953 aggregated 52 tons while there were no exports during September, 1952. There were no exports of groundnut oil during September 1953, while 1,701 tons were exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The tables below show the exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destinations :

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

(Tons)

Destinations	Month of September		Six months April to September	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	..	..	250	1,044
Norway	..	..	854	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,929	1,066
Canada	..	..	2,968	1,007
Other countries	..	52	523	830
Total	..	52	6,524	3,947

Exports of Groundnut Oil

(Gallons)

Destinations	Month of September		Six months April to September	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	..	..	563,141	..
Germany (West)	1,620	..	471,732	..
Netherlands	1,872	..	2,602,559	132,438
Belgium	15,600	..	675,836	96,000
Italy	315,826	..	1,820,512	..
Burma	2,400	..	1,350,481	16,800
Mauritius & Dependencies	..	..	130,368	..
Other Countries	72,479	..	1,994,849	111,220
Total (Gallons)	409,797	..	9,609,478	356,467
(Tons)	1,701	..	40,580	1,484

(iii) LINSEED

During the month of December, 1953, the sowings of the 1953-54 linseed crop continued vigorously in certain parts of the states of Bombay, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab, while they had been almost completed in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In some districts of Bihar the crop was reported to be deteriorating for want of rains.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during the month of November, 1953 aggregated 588 tons compared with 270 tons received in the previous month and 503 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm during the month of December 1953 on account of poor arrivals from upcountry markets and shortage of floating stocks locally. Thus, linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 22-12-6 and Rs. 21-11-0 per

maund respectively compared with Rs. 19-15-0 and Rs. 18 per maund prevailing at the commencement of the month. At the Calcutta market also, the linseed section ruled firm owing to increased demand by crushers. Though buyers remained active in the market, sellers, on the other hand, were rather reserved owing to poor arrivals and firm advices from the upcountry centres. The table below shows the weekly trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53	26-12-53
Linseed—				
Bombay (Bold)	19 15 0	20 9 0	22 1 0	22 12 6
Bombay (Small)	18 0 0	19 7 0	20 15 0	21 11 0
Calcutta (Small)	20 2 0	21 0 0	22 4 0	22 8 0
Kanpur (Bold)	20 12 0	21 5 0	23 0 0	23 4 0
Kanpur (Small)	19 4 0	19 14 0	21 8 0	21 8 0
Linseed oil—				
Bombay	43 5 0	44 13 0	49 15 0	51 7 0
Kanpur	43 0 0	46 8 0	51 0 0	51 0 0

There were no exports of linseed during the months of September 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during September 1953 were of the order of 122 tons only as against 940 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the exports of linseed oil according to destinations.

Exports of Linseed Oil

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of September		Six months, April to September	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	2,014	8,024	576,633	45,031
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	27,112	47,491
Pakistan (Eastern)	..	..	9,349	..
Finland	..	..	165,280	..
Germany (Western)	19,056	..	612,572	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,487,463	..
Italy	147,535	..	745,397	12,407
Australia	7,467	1,152	197,044	365,453
New Zealand	..	..	157,538	38,864
Japan	1,272	..	452,394	..
Other countries	50,892	22,030	435,790	151,798
Total (Gallons)	228,236	24,206	4,866,572	661,084
(Tons)	940	122	20,196	2,707

(iv) CASTORSEED

Prospects of the 1953-54 castor crop were reported to be generally satisfactory and better than the last year's crop in almost all the producing states. While harvesting of the crop still continued in most of the states, threshing operations had also commenced in certain parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of November 1953 were considerably higher at 3,579 tons compared with 1,239 tons received during the previous month and 3,032 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During December 1953, the prices in the castorseed section of the Bombay oil seeds market fluctuated within a narrow range though the undertone was reported to be generally firm during the second fortnight of the month. This was due mainly to the firmness in the groundnut section owing to heavy purchases of groundnut kernels by vanaspati manufacturers and Saurashtra and Hyderabad traders. Thus at the Bombay market, the price of castor seed towards the close of the month was Rs. 19-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 19-2-0 per maund prevailing at the commencement of the month. The table below shows the weekly trend in the prices of castorseed and castor oil during the month under review at some important markets.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53	26-12-53
Castorseed—				
Bombay (Small)	19 2 0	18 10 0	19 8 0	19 8 0
Madras (Salem)	17 15 0	17 15 0	18 1 0	18 0 0
Kanpur	17 4 0	17 8 0	17 12 0	17 12 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	18 0 0	18 7 0	18 0 0	17 14 0
Castor Oil—				
Bombay	42 8 0	45 2 9	43 8 0	N.R.
Kanpur	45 8 0	43 8 0	44 13 0	42 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of September 1952 and 1953. Exports of castor oil during September 1953 were appreciably lower at 715 tons as against 3,385 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the exports of castor oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Castor Oil

(Gallons)

Destination.	Month of September		Six months April to September	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	119,892	49,740	513,155	970,839
Sweden	7,908	..	49,260	39,270
Germany (Western)	3,600	..	7,728	4,500
Netherlands	15,120	..	273,099	2,400
Belgium	..	..	3,600	6,102
France	2,400	..	62,237	1,680
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	18,444	..
Canada	12,480	4,800	66,156	5,100
U. S. A.	619,371	..	3,148,948	2,465,048
Australia	..	100,303	149,544	198,525
Other countries	30,168	17,406	124,995	1,117,951
Total (Gallons)	810,939	172,249	4,417,202	3,811,415
(Tons)	3,385	715	18,397	15,797

(v) COTTON

According to the all-India second estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop, the area is put at 12,956 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 12,174 thousand acres for the 1952-53 crop.

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 42.70 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 32.92 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season, thereby showing an increase of about 10.78 lakh bales.

The free world cotton production in 1953-54 will, according to the International Cotton Advisory Committee, approximate the previous season's postwar record output of 28.8 million bales.

The fifth official estimate for the 1953-54 U. S. cotton crop, issued by the United States Department of agriculture, puts the production at 16,437 thousand bales as against 16,093 thousand bales reported in the fourth estimate.

The Government of India have decided to withdraw, with effect from 31-12-53, the guarantee given to cotton textile mills in April 1953 to purchase Indian raw cotton of the 1951-52 crop from scheduled banks at certain stipulated prices. The guarantee was given in order to afford adequate credit facilities to the cotton textile mills to purchase Indian cotton and to minimize the difficulties which they were experiencing in financing imports of American and East African cotton.

Imports of raw cotton into India during the month of September 1953 amounted to 64,000 bales of (392 lbs. net each) as compared to 61,000 bales in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Exports of cotton from India during September, 1953 were 6,000 bales while 43,000 bales were exported during September, 1952.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of September 1953 amounted to 3.74 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.79 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3.59 lakh bales during the corresponding month of the previous year. Stocks towards the end of September 1953 were appreciably lower than those a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Stocks of Cotton with	
	September, September,		mills on	
	1953	1952	30-9-53	30-9-52
Indian Cotton	3.11	2.70	8.84	11.55
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01
Egyptian Cotton	0.23	0.09	0.79	0.44
Other foreign Cotton	0.40	0.80	1.78	3.17
Total foreign Cotton	0.63	0.89	2.51	3.62
Total	3.74	3.59	11.35	15.17

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the 1953-54 season as compared to 1952-53 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. net each)

	1st September, 1953 to 10th December, 1953	1st September, 1952 to 10th December, 1952
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	298,354	338,493
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	353,500	303,264
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 10th December, 1953	307,549	368,699

Prices of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) market ruled easy till the third week of December, 1953. During the fourth week of the month, however, prices showed some increase. At Sholapur (Bombay), prices exhibited an upward trend while at Jullundur (Punjab), the market ruled steady. The following table gives the week end quotations for these centres :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Kapas (Cotton unginned)		
	Madras Tirupur	Bombay Sholapur	Punjab Jullundur
	Cambodia (1st grade)	Jarilla	Deshi
Weeks ending—			
5-12-53	266 to 350	248 to 267	224 to 238
12-12-53	252 to 350	..	229 to 238
19-12-53	252 to 350	267 to 286	229 to 238
26-12-53	280 to 367	..	229 to 238

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) and Jullundur (Punjab) remained steady during the month under review. At Nanded (Hyderabad), however, prices declined in the first half of the month but registered marked increase in the third week. The quotations for the various weeks were as under :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State Centre Variety	Cotton lint (Cotton ginned)		
	Madras Tirupur	Punjab Jullundur	Hyderabad Nanded
	Cambodia	Deshi	Goarani
Weeks ending—			
28-11-53	721 to 950	524 to 543	639
5-12-53	721 to 950	524	603
12-12-53	700 to 950	524 to 543	603
19-12-53	700 to 950	524	651
26-12-53	700 to 980	524	..

During December, 1953, prices of cotton at the Karachi market exhibited an upward trend. The table below gives the week-end quotations :—

4. F. PUNJAB R. G.

Week ending	Pakistan				Indian			
	Currency				Currency			
	Rs. (P) per				Rs. (I) per			
	maund				candy of			
					784 lbs.			
					each			
28-11-53	.	.	.	53 8 0	.	.	.	734
5-12-53	.	.	.	60 8 0	.	.	.	830
12-12-53	.	.	.	60 8 0	.	.	.	830
19-12-53	.	.	.	61 0 0	.	.	.	837
26-12-53	.	.	.	61 0 0	.	.	.	837

At the New York market, cotton prices declined uptill the third week of the month under review. During the fourth week, however, prices showed some improvement. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

	New York	
	(Middling)	
	Cents per	Rs. per
	lb.	candy of
		784 lbs
		each
25-11-53	33.65	1256
3-12-53	33.45	1249
10-12-53		
17-12-53	33.20	1239
22-12-53	33.50	1251

Production of both yarn and cloth during August, 1953 was higher than that in the corresponding month of the previous year as shown below :—

	Production of Yarn & Cloth		
	Yarn	Cloth	
	(000 lbs.)	(000 lbs.)	(000 yard)
August, 1953	127,339	95,934	413,531
August, 1952	126,709	93,893	404,868

(vi) JUTE

The all-India final estimate for the 1953-54 jute crop puts the area and production at 11.96 lakh acres and 31.28 lakh bales (of 400 lbs each) respectively as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 18.17 lakh acres and 46.05 lakh bales for 1952-53, there being a fall of about 34% in area and about 32% in production. The decline in area and production has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions, low prices of jute at the time of sowing and damage caused by floods and pests attack in some parts of West Bengal and U.P.

According to the all-India second estimate for the 1953-54 mesta crop, the area and production have been put at 3.49 lakh acres and 5.39 lakh bales respectively as against the corresponding estimate of 3.69 lakh acres and 5.60 lakh bales for 1952-53 crop. The decrease has been reported to be due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during November, 1953 amounted to 0.78 lakh bales as against 0.9 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 2.6 lakh bales during November, 1952. Total imports during the first five months of the current jute season i.e., July to November, 1953, were of the order of 7.2 lakh bales as against imports of 6.06 lakh bales in the corresponding period of 1952. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during November, 1953 amounted to 4.24 lakh bales as against 3.41 lakh bales (revised) in October, 1953 and 4.38 lakh bales in November, 1952. The total arrivals during the period July-November, 1953, amounted to 15.63 lakh bales as against 16.82 lakh bales during July to November, 1952.

Consumption of raw jute during November, 1953 by the mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association was higher than that in the preceding month, but lower than the consumption in November, 1952. Total consumption since the commencement of the current season upto the end of November, 1953 was, however, less than in the corresponding period of the previous season. Consumption figures are given below :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the Mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A.
November, 1953	4.15
October, 1953	3.88
November, 1952	4.36
July to November, 1953	20.59
July to November, 1952	22.09

The raw jute market at Calcutta generally ruled quiet during December, 1953. The sellers exhibited a reserve attitude and the prices fluctuated within narrow range. The following table indicates the price trend in respect of the Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

(Rs. per md. of 82.2, 7 lbs.)

Variety	December 1953/January 1954 delivery			
	28-11-53	5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53
Northern	28 8	27 0	28 8	28 8
Assam (Upper)	28 0	27 8	28 0	28 0
Orissa	29 0	29 0	29 8	29 8
Murshidabad	26 0	26 0	26 8	26 0
Western	25 8	25 8	26 0	25 8
Daisee	30 8	30 8	31 0	30 8
U. P.	25 8	25 8	26 0	25 8

Prices in the pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market ruled generally steady in sympathy with the raw jute market, as will be seen from the following table :—

Variety	(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)			
	28-11-53	5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53
Mill Firsts	185 0	180 0	180 0	180 0
Mill Lightnings	170 0	165 0	165 0	165 0
Daisee (Long Group)	170 0	170 0	170 0	170 0
Indian N.C.	70 0	72 0	73 0	70 0

The prices at the upcountry markets also fluctuated within narrow range during the month under review. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres :

Centre	(Rs. per mt. of 82.27 lbs.)			
	28-11-53	3-12-53	10-12-53	17-12-53
Nowgong (Assam)	22 9	23 8	23 1	23 1
Purnea (Bihar)	23 0	23 14	23 14	24 4
Belakoba* (W. Bengal)	27 2	26 3	26 7	27 0
Kendrapara*	24 12	23 12	24 12	24 12

*Relate to the previous week.

Production of jute goods during November, 1953 was higher than that in the preceding month but less than that in November, 1952. The aggregate production during the first five months of the 1953-54 jute season was of the order of 3.56 lakh tons as against about 3.77 lakh tons during July-November, 1952. Towards the end of November, 1953 the stocks declined to a level below one lakh tons. The latest position is given below :—

Period	(In thousand tons)			
	Production of Hessian	Production of sacking	Total production of gunnies including sacking Hessian, and others	Total stocks of gunnies at the month end
November, 1953	32.8	33.7	69.0	97.8
October, 1953	31.5	33.1	66.8	102.9
November, 1952	26.9	42.0	72.2	104.4
July/Nov. 1953	164.4	179.4	355.8	
July/Nov. 1952	128.3	233.7	377.1	

(R)—Revised.

Relatively greater overseas demand for heavy goods gave some fillip to the sacking section of the Calcutta jute goods market, while the Hessian section ruled steady during December, 1953. The weekly quotations are given below :—

Variety	Unit	(Rs.)			
		5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53	26-12-53
Hessain 40" × 10 oz.	per 100 yds.	47 4	47 1	47 1	47 2
Sacking B. Twill	per 100 bags	103 12	104 8	104 2	107 2

The Government of India have accepted the main recommendations of the Expert Committee, set up early in 1953, to go into the question of improving the quality of Indian grown jute and a scheme of work on the lines suggested by the Committee has been drawn up. The scheme envisages the setting up of eight state farms for the production of good quality seeds in the jute growing states. It has also been decided to establish a centrally financed farm under the Indian Central Jute Committee for the production of nucleus stocks of seeds to be distributed among the State farms. The three-year scheme for constructing 8,200 new retting tanks and re-excavating 4,300 old tanks, as recommended by the Committee, has also been accepted. The possibility of declaring certain areas as protected areas is being explored.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

During the quarter ending December, 1953 a total quantity of 122,100 tons of coal (mostly slack) was allocated by the Central Government to the various States for agricultural purposes; the quantity distributed during the corresponding period of last year was 66,066 tons. The total allocation during 1953 amounted to 332,372 tons against 211,380 tons during 1952, an increase in allocation of about 57%.

(ii) Irrigation

A Tubewells Exploratory Division has been formed in the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture under the control of an Administrator of Tubewell Projects. Large-scale tube-well construction schemes for irrigation purposes in India were, hitherto, confined to the alluvial soils of the Indo-Gangetic plains in the States of U.P., Bihar, the Punjab, and P.E.P.S.U., where sub-soil water suitable for irrigation is known to exist in adequate quantities. It is, however, believed that some other parts of the country which suffer from chronic scarcity of rainfall and have no other source of irrigation water may also prove economically productive for groundwater irrigation. But, before any extensive development programme is undertaken in such areas, it has been thought necessary to conduct an exploratory survey of the ground-water potentialities of these areas. The Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture will, in cooperation with the Geological Survey of India and the concerned State Governments, have the over-all responsibility for the administration of the exploratory tube-wells project which comprises 350 exploratory tube-wells in 16 states in the country. The project is scheduled to be completed by June, 1956 and is estimated to cost 4.5 million dollars and Rs. 1.2 crores, to be contributed by the Governments of the U.S.A. and India respectively under an agreement entered into the March last under the T.C.A. Programme.

* * * * *

A Technical Working Committee, consisting of the Irrigation Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Senior Project Officer, Central Water and Power Commissioner, Superintending Geologist of the Geological Survey of India, Soil Chemist of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and two experts of the T.C.A. has been appointed for recommending the allocation of 2,650 production tube-wells under the T.C.A. programme in the States of U.P., Bihar, Punjab, and Pepsu and the selection of the areas in these States on the basis of existing geological and hydrological data.

* * * * *

The Government of India have approved of schemes for the construction of tube-wells with filter points and supply of oil engines and electric motors under the hire-purchase system costing Rs. 37 lakhs in the State of Madras, including Andhra, under their grow-more-food programme. The Central Government will finance the schemes on loan basis during the 1953-54 financial year.

The Government of Bombay intend to increase the capacity of the Doswada dam on the river Mindhola, tributary of Tapti by raising the dam by five feet at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The additional area which will be irrigated from the scheme will be about 1,500 acres and the additional production of foodgrains will amount to about 1,000 tons per year.

* * * * *

(iii) Land Reclamation.

Large-scale jungle-clearing operations are being carried on by the Central Tractor Organisation over an extensive plateau in Bhopal. The tract, about 10,000 acres in extent has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by Bhopal State for a period of 10 years. 1,800 acres of weed-infested area were reclaimed by the C. T. O's *Kans* units in 1951-52, and an area of 4,200 acres of thickly wooded land is being reclaimed at present. The work on the remaining 1,000 acres is proposed to be undertaken in the next season and is expected to be over by March, 1955.

* * * * *

(iv) Soil Conservation.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Central Soil Conservation Board under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Agriculture. The main functions of the Board will be to organize, co-ordinate and initiate research in soil conservation on various types of lands put to different kinds of land-use such as agriculture, forestry and grazing and to assist the States and river-valley projects in drawing up schemes of soil-conservation and in enactment of legislation for the purpose. The other functions of the Board will be to act as a clearing-house of information on soil conservation, to arrange for the training of technical personnel to provide assistance for detailed surveys throughout the country, to recommend financial assistance for State Schemes and river-valley projects and to co-ordinate inter-state soil conservation projects.

* * * * *

The Technical Sub-Committee of the U. P. Flood Committee have recommended long-term measures of afforestation of hilly slopes in the State and for the protection of forests in these areas. The other recommendations relate to prevention of soil erosion in the plains, checking of ravine formation along deep rivers by the construction of check 'bunds' or belt of trees for making provision for flood control to the maximum economically feasible extent in all river valley projects that may be taken up in future, and removal of obstruction to the flow of water whether artificial or natural. The sub-Committee are of the opinion that flooding of land in most cases increases its fertility and so the construction of marginal embankments for the protection of the agricultural land is not desirable.

* * * * *

(v) Fertilizers.

The indigenous production and the carry-over stocks of sulphate of Ammonia being sufficient to meet internal demand, there will be no import of ammonium sulphate during 1954 on Government or private account.

* * * * *

(vi) Land Policy and Legislation.

The Government of U. P. have referred "The Soil Conservation Bill" and "The Encumbered Estates Amendment Bill" to select committees. The object of the Soil Conservation Bill is to provide for the adoption of measures and schemes for the prevention of erosion and deterioration of soil and reckless use of productive land. It also provides for the establishment of a Soil Conservation Board for the whole State and a Soil Conservation Committee for each of the districts. The U. P. Encumbered Estates Amendment Bill has been brought forward to take out those provisions of the old Act which had become infructuous or impracticable as a result of the abolition of Zamindaries in the State.

Some important features of the Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reform Bill, 1953 which has been recently enacted by the State legislature are : (i) All jagir lands shall be resumed by the State Government as from the appointed day either in batches or individually ; (ii) the compensation to an outgoing jagirdar shall be paid in multiples of net annual income and will carry simple interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from the date of resumption of the jagirs to the date of payment of the compensation and (iii) any jagirdar whose jagir land has been resumed and every *Shikmi* under a jagirdar who has been in possession of Khud-kasht land of the jagirdar for a specified period may apply for allotment to him of land for personal cultivation.

* * * * *

According to a recent press note issued by the Punjab Government, the work of consolidation of holdings is progressing steadily in the State.

Some details of the work done in October, 1953 are now available. *Khatauni Ishtemal* was prepared in 13 villages and valuation carried out in 26 during the month. Remeasurement was undertaken in five new villages. *Naqsha Hagdarwar* is now ready in 2,397 villages including 40 completed during October. The over-all position at the end of October 1953 may be summed up as follows :

In all 2,712 villages with an area of 22,19,859 acres have been repartitioned in the State during the period 1st April, 1951 to 31st October, 1953.

* * * * *

(vii) Co-operation

A substantial expansion in cooperative credit is reported to have occurred in Madhya Pradesh in 1952-53. In the year under report the share capital of the Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Bank has gone up from Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs and that of the 41 central cooperative banks in the State from Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 27 lakhs. The deposits of the central banks registered a remarkable increase of Rs. 64 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 280 lakhs on the 30th June, 1953. The State Government also helped to increase the funds available to the cooperative institutions by guaranteeing the repayment of Rs. 73 lakhs of the Apex Bank's borrowings from the Reserve Bank at a concessional rate of 1½ per cent. The increase in financial resources enabled the central cooperative banks to make advances of Rs. 276 lakhs as against Rs. 216 lakhs for the previous year. This progress is also attributed partly to greater interest taken by the non-official workers and general public in the development of the movement.

The efforts for increasing the membership and for functional expansion of the cooperative movement are also reported to be afoot in Madhya Pradesh. In order to increasingly associate the movement with productive efforts, 12 central banks in Berar have made it obligatory for each one of its borrowers to purchase a bag of ammonium sulphate for a cash loan of Rs. 200. The Taccavi Policy Committee of the State is examining the question of channelling all financial aid to agriculturists through cooperative agencies. The State Government is envisaging the organisation of multi purpose cooperatives in each of the villages in Community Project and National Extension Service areas.

* * * * *

The Government of India, in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India, have set up a Central Committee for Cooperative Training for formulating and administering schemes for the training of personnel in all ranks of Cooperative service in official and non-official bodies. The first meeting of the Committee was held in the office of the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay in the third week of December, 1953. The Committee discussed the possibilities of expanding the facilities afforded by the Co-operative Training College at Poona, Bombay, so that it could function as all-India Training centre for higher grade personnel employed in co-operative service, the opening of regional training centres for intermediate grade personnel, improvement of existing arrangements in the different states for the training of personnel in subordinate ranks and the steps to be taken for the training of office bearers and members of co-operative societies and of the public.

(viii) Agricultural Finance

The Governor of Madras has promulgated the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Ordinance, 1953 which takes effect from 5th December, 1953. The ordinance forbids the institution of new suits and provides for stay of proceedings regarding recovery of debts for one year.

* * * * *

The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 which received the President's assent on 30th December, 1953 would enable the Reserve Bank to—

(a) Finance—

- (i) the production and marketing of the products of animal husbandry and other allied activities undertaken with agricultural operations;
- (ii) the processing of crops prior to marketing of agricultural produce on the same conditions on which accommodation is at present being granted for the production and marketing of agricultural crops;
- (b) finance through the State Co-operative Bank or State Financial Corporations and under guarantee of principle and interest by the State Governments concerned, the production and marketing of the products of cottage and small scale industries;
- (c) advance medium term loans (from 15 months to 5 years) to State Co-operative Banks under guarantee of capital and interest by the State Government and within two maxima, namely:—
 - (i) a maximum for any individual State Co-operative Bank will be equal to its owned funds (share-capital and reserves) and
 - (ii) an overall maximum of Rs. 5 crores for the advances outstanding against all the State Co-operative banks at any single time.

All the three provisions mentioned above have been introduced through additions and amendments to Section 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 which at present governs the grant of accommodation by the Reserve Bank.

(ix) Panchayats

The Madhya Pradesh Assembly has passed a Bill to amend the State Panchayat Act, 1946. The Bill seeks to improve panchayat administration and put it on a sound financial footing. It provides for the 'amalgamation of gram panchayats', election of the sarpanch by panchas and the constitution of new panchayats through elections rather than nomination as at present.

(x) General

Under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation one acre of land has yielded a record produce of 63 maunds and 30 seers of paddy at Sultanpur village, about 50 miles from Bhopal. The average yield of paddy per acre of land in the State by indigenous method of cultivation is between 8 to 10 maunds.

V.—FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

AUSTRIA

Austrian agriculture has made good progress during the past few years. By 1952-53, the agricultural production had almost doubled since the end of World War II and it is expected that the per-war production level will be surpassed in 1953-54. In the year 1953-54, the yield per acre is likely to be higher due to intensive use of fertilisers, insecticides and improved seeds. The present rate of growth of agricultural production is expected to continue and the agricultural output in 1954-55 will probably exceed the pre-war production level by 8 per cent*.

DENMARK

People generally think of Denmark as the "farmer's country" but the 1951 census has shown that industry employs 40.9 percent of man power as against 23 percent in agriculture including fishing, forestry and horticulture. The export of industrial goods now amounts to about 15 to 20 per cent of the total production and its value is about two-thirds of that of agricultural exports.

The two biggest industrial groups are the food industry and the iron and metals industry each of them covering about 25 percent of the total industrial production. Together they account for 75 per cent of the export trade.

In the food industry the production of canned food, condensed milk, canned fish etc. has more than doubled since the war and exports have grown accordingly. Denmark's dairy industry has placed on the markets some specialised products like rennet, cheese and butter colouring and casein.†

SOUTH KOREA

According to official statistics, 56 percent of South Koreans are farmers and the area devoted to agriculture represents one fourth of the country's total area. The average number of people living directly on farm land is 2.3 per acre while the average size of a farm is only 2.2 acres. In fact, 75 percent of the farmers cultivate less than 2.5 acres each and more than 33 percent farm less than 1.2 acres of land.

South Korean agriculture is mainly devoted to grain production; about 76 percent of the arable land is seeded to grain.

The area under food crops has been declining in South Korea since 1941 and as a result of the Korean war, the reduction was particularly high in 1951 and 1952. Thus the area sown to food crops in South Korea was reduced from 7.9 million acres in 1941-45 to 6.1 million acres in 1952. During the same period, food production dropped from 3.3 to 2.3 million tons i.e. by 30 percent.

* * * * *

South Korean agricultural production depends largely on imported chemical fertilisers. Before World War II, the average annual consumption of fertilizers was estimated at 500,000 tons; it was increased to 766,000 tons in 1950-51 but in 1951-52 it dropped considerably due to the outbreak of the Korean war. According to some estimates, South Korea needs from 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of chemical fertilisers to meet her requirements.

As lack of water is one of the main factors in the irregular and low rice production of South Korea, the Korean Government has prepared a ten year programme for irrigation development. This programme includes the construction of 3,939 projects which, when completed, might provide irrigation facilities to an area of 895,000 acres and increase rice production by 374,000 metric tons.*

* Based on "Agriculture Abroad," October 1953.

† Based on the "Times Review of Industry," December 1953.

Experience over the past few years has shown that cooperation can help peoples of the under developed territories to free themselves from the scourge of indebtedness, to improve farming and fishing methods, to gain knowledge and experience of a money economy and to practice self government. Encouragement of cooperative movement has therefore been an important part of the British Colonial Policy.

Before the second World War, cooperatives had made a start in a few colonies. Their collective experience showed that cooperation could help in solving some of the economic and social problems of colonial peoples.

In 1946, the Secretary of State for the Colonies urged the Colonial Governments to promote the growth of Cooperative Societies. In 1947, an Adviser on Cooperation to the Secretary of State was appointed and an advisory committee was set up. Under this post-war policy there has been a general expansion of the cooperative movement in the Colonies. The idea of cooperation is becoming more and more accepted as an important instrument in teaching better business, better farming, better living and in raising the standard of living of the peoples. The number of registered societies and of members are now almost three times greater than in 1945 while the value of produce marketed has increased ten fold.

To-day cooperative societies have spread to many parts of the world and in British dependencies their activities include such diverse functions as the marketing of copra in Fiji, of cocoa in the Gold Coast, of pigs in Kenya, the operation of a passenger launch in British Guiana, paddy growing in Perak and silk-worm egg production in Cyprus.**

** Based on Colonial Development, December 1953.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1953-54

All-India Second Estimates of Sugarcane and Mesta, 1953-54

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, October, 1953

Area and Production of Tobacco in India 1951-52 and 1952-53

Number of Persons Employed in Tea Plantations in India

Number of Estates, Acreage and Production of Tea and Coffee in India

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall During December, 1953

(Between 3rd December 1953 and 30th December 1953 and from 1st October 1953 to 30th December 1953.)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 3-12-53 to 30-12-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-10-53 to 30-12-53 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (percent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	0.5	(+) 0.2	6.2	-3
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0	(-) 0.1	4.8	-23
Gangetic West Bengal	0.1	(-) 0	4.2	-25
Orissa	0	(-) 0.2	5.6	-31
Chota Nagpur	0	(-) 0.2	2.5	-30
Bihar	0	(-) 0.1	1.5	-53
U. P. East	0	(-) 0.3	0.1	-94
U. P. West	0.1	(-) 0.4	0.1	-92
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	0.1	(-) 0.4	0.1	-91
Rajasthan West	0	(-) 0.1	0	100
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0	(-) 0.2	0.1	-94
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0	(-) 0.2	0.2	-91
Vindhya Pradesh	0	(-) 0.4	0.1	-97
Madhya Pradesh East	0	(-) 0.2	3.2	-21
Madhya Pradesh West	0	(-) 0.4	1.0	-65
Gujarat	0	(-) 0.1	0	-100
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(-) 0.1	0	-100
Konkan	0	(-) 0.2	5.1	-8
Deccan (Desh)	0	(-) 0.3	8.5	+74
Hyderabad North	0	(-) 0.2	3.8	+19
Hyderabad South	0	(-) 0.2	7.6	+89
Coastal Andhradesa	0	(-) 0.9	12.7	-19
Rayalaseema	0	(-) 0.4	9.8	+45
Tamilnad	1.5	(-) 2.6	18.5	-17
Malabar and South Kanara	0	(-) 0.7	11.9	-16
Mysore	0	(-) 0.3	14.2	+71
Travancore-Cochin	1.1	(-) 0.7	29.0	+39

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".

Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during January

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Aus Paddy	Kharif Rice, Sugarcane and Kulthi.
Bihar	Sugarcane	Kharif Rice, Linseed and Castor.
Bombay	Summer Rice and Sugarcane	Turmeric, Linseed, Rape, Castor and Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Rice	Sugarcane, Linseed, Rape & Mustard, Cotton and Groundnut.
Madras	Rabi Rice, Sugarcane and Tobacco	Rice, Jowar, Groundnut, Sesamum, Cotton and Castor seed.
Orissa		Linseed, Cotton, Rape & Mustard.
Punjab	Tobacco	Sugarcane, Toria and Potatoes.
U. P.	Rice	Cotton, Linseed, Castor, Rape & Mustard.
West Bengal	Sugarcane	Aman Rice, Sugarcane and Potatoes.

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Final Crop Estimates, 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,665	74,674	20,741	23,424
Jowar	39,144	41,945	5,944	6,038
Bajra	22,830	25,282	2,200	2,022
Maize	8,073	8,790	2,021	2,607
Ragi	5,399	6,388	1,212	1,235
Small Millets	11,834	12,170	1,891	1,932
Wheat	23,450	24,941	6,039	6,762
Barley	7,835	7,500	2,293	2,664
Total Cereals	192,230	199,796	42,440	47,584
Pulses—				
Gram	16,857	17,267	3,293	3,771
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,852	1,801	1,602
Urad or Mash	3,135	2,930	306	303
Mung	2,697	2,520	254	182
Moth	425	427	38	37
Masur	1,107	1,090	184	191
Kulthi	2,531	2,711	162	186
Peas	2,352	2,242	618	612
Lakh or Khesari	1,759	1,778	221	246
Other Pulses	9,471	9,843	1,292	1,354
Total Pulses	46,379	46,669	8,249	8,486
Potato	616	608	1,079	1,932
Sugarcane	4,792	4,376	6,068†	5,260†
Ginger (Dry)	47	46	15	14
Pepper (Black)	202	203	23	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,384	1,280	341	301
Tobacco	712	798	205	219
Oil Seeds—				
Groundnut	11,798	11,862	3,045**	2,894**
Castorseed	1,428	1,349	105	107
Sesamum	5,845	5,751	438	451
Rape and Mustard	5,915	5,155	916	828
Linseed	3,402	3,394	316	355
Total oilseeds	28,388	27,511	4,820	4,635
Fibres—				
Cotton	16,198	15,678	3,133§	3,050§
Jute	1,951	1,834	4,678	4,695
Mesta	N.A.	401	N.A.	631
Beverages@—				
Tea¶	777	..	607,309(A)	..
Coffee (j)	224	..	54,323(A)	..

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

|| In bales of 400 lbs. each.

@ Figures are provisional and subject to revision. § In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

** In terms of nuts in shell.

(A) In lbs.

¶ Relates to calendar year 1950.

(j) Figures relate to 1950-51.

N. A. Not available.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)			
		Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
Cereals—								
Rice	First	19-11-53	67,452	65,374	(+) 3.2	..	..	..
Jowar	First	3-12-53	26,192	24,606	(+) 6.4	..	..	..
Bajra	First	5-12-53	26,514	23,154	(+) 14.5	..	..	..
Maize	First	1-12-53	8,464	7,764	(+) 9.0	..	..	..
Ragi	First	30-11-53	4,771	4,598	(+) 3.8	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur (Arhar)	First	5-11-53	5,368	5,426	(—) 1.1	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	11-11-53	9,499	9,144	(+) 3.9	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	25-12-53	4,101	4,228	(—) 3.0	5,100*	4,990*	(+) 2.2
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	25-11-53	9,655	9,501	(+) 1.6	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	6-12-53	4,393	4,219	(+) 4.1	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Second	5-12-53	12,956	12,174	(+) 6.4	..	..	..
Jute	Final	29-12-53	1,196	1,817	(—) 34.2	3,128†	4,605†	(—) 32.1
Mesta	Second	27-12-53	349	369	(—) 5.4	539†	560†	(—) 3.7

* In terms of raw sugar or gur.

† In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE NO. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1953-54

(Released in December, 1953)

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease(—)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase(+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Percent
4,101,000	4,228,000*	(—) 3.0	5,100,000†	4,990,000†	(+) 2.2

The current year's estimate shows an increase of 2.2% or 110,000 tons (in terms of gur) in production over last year in spite of a decrease of 3.0% or 127,000 acres in area. The standing crop has been reported to be good in Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Andhra and these States have mainly contributed to the increase in production. Bihar has reported a decline both in area and production mostly due to adverse weather conditions.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory in all the States except in the North Arcot district of Madras where the crop was affected by inadequate rainfall. In parts of Panch Mahals, Nasik, Kanara and Ahmednagar districts of Bombay, the crop suffered, to some extent, due to insects and pests attack.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1953-54. Past experience shows that the area and production at the Second Estimate stage form roughly 95% and 90% respectively of the area and production of the crop finally reported.

* Adjusted Second Estimate.

† In terms of raw sugar or gur.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw sugar or gur)		
	1953-54 Second Estimate	1952-53 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 Second Estimate	1952-53 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	87	83	(+) 4	257	220	(+) 37
Assam	64	58	(+) 6	63	62	(+) 1
Bihar	294	354	(—) 60	174	207	(—) 33
Bombay	186	179	(+) 7	486	482	(+) 4
Madhya Pradesh	35	42	(—) 7	43	49	(—) 6
Madras	89	88	(+) 1	252	212	(+) 40
Orissa	60	60	..	100	(r) 100	..
Punjab	373	356	(+) 17	379	421	(—) 42
Uttar Pradesh	2,581	2,653	(—) 72	2,872	2,759	(+) 113
West Bengal	46	49	(—) 3	83	91	(—) 8
Hyderabad	53	(r) 62	(—) 9	111	(r) 118	(—) 7
Madhya Bharat	39	44	(—) 5	36	41	(—) 5
Mysore	46	(r) 45	(+) 1	79*	77*	(+) 2
P. E. P. S. U.	75	(r) 70	(+) 5	86	(r) 75	(+) 11
Rajasthan	41	(r) 47	(—) 6	35	(r) 36	(—) 1
Saurashtra	12	13	(—) 1	27	21	(+) 6
Travancore-Cochin†	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	4	5	(—) 1	4	4	..
Bilaspur	(a)	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	2	3	(—) 1	1	2	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	(+) 1	1	1	..
Kutch	(a)	1	(—) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Tripura	5	5	..	6	6	..
Vindhya Pradesh	6	8	(—) 2	3	(r) 5	(—) 2
Total	4,161	4,228	(—) 127	5,160	4,996	(+) 110

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

(r) Revised Estimate.

* Estimated.

† Relate to Trichur district only.

NOTE.—Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

4.1. All-India Second Estimate of Mesta, 1953-54

(Released in December 1953)

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)	1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent	Production (Bales of 400 lbs each)	Production (Bales of 400 lbs each)	Percent
349,000	369,000	(—) 5.4	539,000	560,000	(—) 3.7

The decline in acreage and production of mesta during the current year has occurred mainly in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and is due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decline in production has, however, been offset to some extent by increases reported by Andhra and Hyderabad.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of October or beginning of November, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta during 1953-54. Some late varieties of this crop are also grown in certain States. Complete data regarding the estimates of acreage and production of mesta will, therefore, become available in the final Estimate due in March, 1954.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	Second Estimate 1953-54	Corresponding Estimate 1952-53	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over Col. (3)	Second Estimate 1953-54	Corresponding Estimate 1952-53	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	73	75	(—) 2	182	167	(+) 15
Bihar	19	31	(—) 12	24	40	(—) 16
Bombay	19	14	(+) 5	16	12	(+) 4
Madras	1	1	..	2	2	..
Orissa	12	25	(—) 13	24	50	(—) 26
West Bengal	12	17	(—) 5	36	50	(—) 14
Hyderabad	208	201	(+) 7	252	235	(+) 17
Mysore*	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4	..	3	4	(—) 1
Total	349	369	(—) 20	539	560	(—) 2

* Excluding figures for Shimoga and Bangalore districts which are not available.

(b) Less than 500 bales.

NOTES.—1. According to available information small quantities of Mesta are also grown in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, U. P. and Madhya Bharat but they are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Mesta is not grown in other States.

4.2. All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1953-54

(Released in December, 1953)

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)	1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent	Production (Bales of 400 lbs each)	Production (Bales of 400 lbs each)	Per cent
1,196,000	1,817,000*	(—) 34.2	3,128,000	4,605,600*	(—) 32.1

* Partially Revised Estimate.

The decline in acreage and production of jute has been reported by all the jute-growing States; it is, however, more marked in West Bengal and Bihar and is due mainly to unfavourable weather conditions and low prices of jute at the time of sowing. In parts of West Bengal and U. P., the crop also suffered to some extent from floods and attack of Semilooper pest.

II- DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (4)
	(Final Esti- mate)	(Partially Revised Estimate)		(Final Esti- mate)	(Partially Revised Estimate)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Assam	257	317	(—) 60	807	925	(—) 118
2. Bihar	303	460	(—) 157	601	879	(—) 278
3. Orissa	59	116	(—) 57	129	256	(—) 127
4. Uttar Pradesh	27	80	(—) 53	55	124	(—) 69
5. West Bengal	535	820	(—) 285	1,498	2,303	(—) 865
6. Tripura	15	24	(—) 9	38	58	(—) 20
Total	1,196	1,817	(—) 621	3,128	4,605	(—) 1,477

NOTE.—According to the available information jute is not grown in other States.

4-3. Production of Tea in North India

District	(lbs.)	
	Upto the end of November	
	1952	1953
Assam Valley	293,238,188	272,835,238
Cachar	40,541,007	38,275,609
Darjeeling	14,894,917	13,739,709
Dooars	127,478,333	128,454,930
Terai	14,603,040	14,307,234
Bihar	1769,140	2,302,568
All others	6,134,009	5,852,427
Total	498,458,634	475,767,706

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4-4. Production of Tea in South India

District	(lbs.)			
	October		January to October	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	2,825,079	3,598,626	23,146,822	22,283,696
Central Travancore	2,765,558	2,864,567	19,684,050	19,671,859
Coorg	33,676	27,403	242,062	226,173
Kanan-Devans	3,569,952	3,580,600	18,779,246	17,947,275
Madurai	111,161	158,716	824,246	727,095
Malabar	39,784	42,764	241,092	305,109
Mundakayam	183,434	285,636	2,099,999	2,254,203
Mysore	168,242	188,193	1,939,917	1,507,692
Nelliampathies	256,958	257,236	1,701,708	1,700,859
Nilgiris	1,301,742	1,221,654	13,358,844	10,605,398
Nilgiri Wynad	1,218,850	1,119,607	8,590,919	7,296,251
South Travancore	541,742	472,339	5,562,836	5,166,881
Tirunelvely	42,000	13,989	322,790	274,847
Wynad	1,241,808	1,031,167	7,634,984	6,420,734
Total	14,298,986	14,862,297	103,739,515	96,388,072

* Includes revised figures for September 1953.

Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Grains	(tons.)				
	During the weeks ending				
	2-12-53	9-12-53	16-12-53	23-12-53	30-12-53
Wheat	..	..	..	..	1,612,612*
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	71,720
Rice	..	..	..	..	189,731
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millet	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	8,593	..	..	..	110,804
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	32,983
Total	8,593	..	..	..	2,017,850

* Revised figure.

TABLE NO. 6
Coffee Cured
1952-53 Crop.

Months	(Cwt.)			
	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
	1	2	3	4
September 1953	..	8,89	3,944	12,446
October 1953	..	306	182	9,348
November 1953	..	249	191	4,434
				4,874

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to the pool.

TABLE No. 7
Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1952-53 Crop

Particulars	Upto October 31, 1953				Upto November 30, 1953			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Receipts (inclusive of Gain- in-weight)	..	3,797	3,370	10,683*	23,150	8,809	3,681	10,690†
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	5,879	1,681	4,055	11,615	5,955	1,704	4,078
Tenders against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,480
Balance	..	2,918	1,989	6,628	11,535†	2,854	1,977	5,132
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	520

§ Includes a quantity of 17 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

† Includes a quantity of 70 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

* Includes 305 tons of Robusta Parchment.

‡ Includes Robusta parchment 310 tons.

(B) 1953-54 Crop

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									(Tons)
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)		25	2	—	27	255	17	8*	280
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes 2 tons Robusta Parchment.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Source	During the month of Oct. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to Oct. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	..	110,757	657,328	2,231,875
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	..	..
U. K.	..	..	4	40
Burma	..	48,944	268,482	479,882
Greece	..	..	..	596
Denmark	..	..	2	..
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	13
Turkey	..	..	..	969
Total	48,944	110,757	925,816	2,713,375

* Into the principal ports—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Source.—1. Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs Bombay and Madras.

2. Weekly Returns received from the Collector of customs, Calcutta.

8.1.—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of Oct. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to Oct. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	502,874	..	5,289,947	2,361,489
Yemen	46,780	..	410,850	..
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	300,000	808,393
U. K.	1,951,574	2,457,239	19,207,399	22,842,881
China	..	..	1,562,998	..
Egypt	42,003	677,037	1,400,413	2,006,303
Belgium	222,656	536,974	1,442,216	1,337,092
Sweden	..	..	330,053	1,419,942
Ceylon	217,131	89,079	450,131	471,282
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	277,570	396,583	1,562,861	1,114,476
Netherlands	382,633	197,953	1,431,082	1,455,656
Denmark	..	..	21,832	9,829
West Germany	..	..	..	370,619
Irish Republic	445,037	..	1,655,001	102,488
Italy	..	..	217,113	648,981
Kenya Colony	..	..	479,739	719,952
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	3,639,031
Others	1,080,782	6,306,117	11,667,151	14,350,713
Total	5,229,040	10,660,982	47,428,536	53,659,127

* Exports from principal ports—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Madras. Weekly returns received from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			December '53 (26-12-53)	November '53 (28-11-53)	December '52 (27-12-52)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	..	15 3 0	14 14 0	12 8 0
	Chandausi	Dara	17 0 0	16 0 0	20 12 0
	Saugor	..	17 4 0	16 8 0	19 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti	..	9 0 0	9 8 0	9 10 0
Bajra	Chandausi	..	11 14 0	11 8 0	13 12 0
Gram	Abohar	..	16 0 0	15 2 0	19 12 0
Maize	Bahraich	..	12 0 0	11 10 0	11 8 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Dals—</i>					
Gram (Split) . . .	Bombay . . .		22 12 6	23 14 6	27 3 0
	Patna . . .		14 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0
Arhar (Split) . . .	Delhi . . .	Desi . . .	17 0 0	17 0 0	N.Q.
	Patna . . .		18 8 0	19 8 0	21 0 0
	Bombay . . .		27 12 6	26 10 6	27 3 0
	Madras . . .		19 8 0	20 1 0	22 8 0
<i>Potatoes—</i>					
Potatoes . . .	Patna . . .	Safed . . .	6 8 0	21 0 0	7 8 0
	Calcutta . . .	U. P. . . .	11 8 0	23 8 0	11 0 0
	Mettupalayam . . .	Rasi 1st Sort . . .	10 0 0	N.Q.	13 0 0
<i>Sugar and Gur—</i>					
Sugar . . .	Bombay . . .		33 13 0	33 11 9	35 0 0
	Calcutta . . .		30 6 0	30 5 0	34 9 0
Gur . . .	Hapur . . .		14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0
	Madras . . .		18 2 0	23 1 0	18 2 0
	Bombay . . .	Kopargaon 3 . . .	21 0 0	19 0 0	14 8 0
<i>Livestock Products—</i>					
Milk . . .	Delhi . . .		18 0 0	20 0 0	N.Q.
Ghee . . .	Calcutta . . .	Agmark (U.P.) . . .	210 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0
	Khurja . . .	Agmark Special . . .	185 0 0	N.R.	190 0 0
	Bombay . . .	Agmark General . . .	198 0 0	198 0 0	217 0 0
<i>Vanaspati—</i>					
Vanaspati . . .	Bombay . . .	Dalda (10 lbs.) . . .	10 10 9	10 13 6	9 5 9
<i>Fish and Eggs—</i>					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish . . .	Bombay . . .	Pomfret . . .	N.Q.	36 0 0	36 0 0
	Calcutta . . .	Catfish . . .	25 11 6	30 13 9	20 9 2
		Rohu . . .	55 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
		Hilsa . . .	60 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta . . .	Hen (Ungraded) . . .	85 0 0	95 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras . . .	Ungraded . . .	95 0 0	102 0 0	115 0 0
	Bombay . . .		96 0 0	110 0 0	114 0 0
	Jullundur . . .		125 0 0	125 0 0	140 0 0
<i>Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—</i>					
Mustard Seed . . .	Calcutta . . .		27 0 0	26 0 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur . . .	Yellow . . .	31 8 0	30 0 0	21 13 0
		Black . . .	28 8 0	27 13 0	19 0 0
Rapeseed . . .	Bombay . . .	Red Delhi . . .	27 15 0	21 5 0	18 6 0
		Yellow . . .	32 5 0	22 12 0	19 13 0
Groundnut Kernel . . .	Bombay . . .	Bold . . .	26 7 0	22 9 0	22 15 0
	Madras . . .	Coromandel . . .	26 5 7	23 4 0	23 4 0
Linseed . . .	Bombay . . .	Bold . . .	22 12 6	19 8 0	19 13 0
		Small . . .	21 11 0	18 3 0	18 12 0
	Kanpur . . .	Bold . . .	23 4 0	20 10 0	20 8 0
		Small . . .	21 8 0	18 13 0	18 12 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Oilseeds, oils and oilcakes—contd.</i>					
Castorseed . . .	Bombay . . .	Small . . .	19 8 0	19 8 0	32 8 0
	Madras . . .	Salem . . .	18 0 0	18 0 0	23 8 6
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.) . . .		17 14 0	18 5 0	19 12 0
Sesamum seed . . .	Madras . . .	White . . .	33 2 0	30 2 0	27 15 0
		Black . . .	31 2 0	28 2 0	26 7 0
Cotton seed . . .	Bombay . . .	Varad . . .	11 5 0	11 0 0	11 4 0
	Abohar . . .	Desi . . .	13 0 0	12 8 0	12 13 0
Mustard Oil . . .	Calcutta . . .		76 0 0	68 0 0	48 0 0
	Bombay . . .		79 5 6	74 15 6	69 0 0
	Kanpur . . .		70 8 0	66 8 0	42 8 0
Groundnut Oil . . .	Bombay . . .		54 12 0	49 8 0	48 14 0
	Madras . . .		51 0 0	47 12 0	49 6 0
Linseed Oil . . .	Bombay . . .		51 7 0	43 5 0	41 14 0
	Kanpur . . .		51 0 0	43 0 0	41 0 0
Castor Oil . . .	Bombay . . .		44 13 0	47 0 3	52 14 4
	Kanpur . . .		42 0 0	43 0 0	48 0 0
Sesamum Oil . . .	Madras . . .		60 14 0	67 8 0	55 2 0
	Bombay . . .		55 13 4	52 2 6	48 13 8
Mustard Cake . . .	Kanpur . . .		9 7 0	9 4 0	8 12 0
Groundnut Cake . . .	Kanpur . . .		7 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
	Bombay . . .		7 7 0	7 12 0	6 5 10
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar . . .	Desi . . .	262 0 0	261 0 0	224 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar . . .	{Desi . . .	572 0 0	553 0 0	422 0 0
		{American . . .	791 0 0	726 0 0	688 0 0
	Bombay . . .	Jarila (197/3) . . .	785 0 0	765 0 0	732 0 0
Wool . . .	Bombay . . .	Joria White fine . . .	267 10 0	280 7 0	276 14 0
		Joria Yellow fine . . .	231 2 0	250 14 0	225 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta . . .	{Indian . . .			
		{Mill Firsts . . .	190 0 0	185 0 0	150 0 0
		{Mill Lightning . . .	175 0 0	170 0 0	N.A.
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta . . .	Assam Middles . . .	32 0 0	31 0 0	27 8 0
		Pakistan . . .			
		District Middles . . .	33 8 0	34 0 0	36 8 0
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.) . . .	Calcutta . . .	Consumption in India . . .			
		{Medium . . .	1 13 6	1 10 0	1 4 0
		{Doars Dust . . .			
		Export . . .			
		Clean black pekoe . . .	2 5 0	1 14 0	1 4 6
Coffee (per cwt.) . . .	Coimbatore . . .	Plantation 'A' . . .	203 0 0	211 0 0	265 0 0
		Plantation 'PB' . . .	235 0 0	231 0 0	280 0 0
	Chikmagalur . . .	Plantation 'A' . . .	208 0 0	216 0 0	250 0 0
	Mangalore . . .	Plantation 'A' . . .	204 0 0	210 0 0	270 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*conold.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	42 0 0	60 0 0	22 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0	22 0 0	58 12 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Rod dry	100 0 0	85 0 0	56 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	240 0 0	259 0 0	331 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	52 6 0	53 4 0	53 4 0
Cardamom	Saklospur	White 2	647 0 0	617 0 0	441 0 0
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop			
		Grade 4	2 10 6	2 10 6	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	134 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	25 0 0	N.Q.	5 0 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	118 8 0	121 12 0	93 13 0
	Mangalore	Supari now	N.Q.	103 14 0	88 3 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	15 0 0	11 8 0	9 8 0
<i>Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Sindri		290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
2. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Bombay/Madras (Imported)		310 0 0	310 0 0	N.Q.
3. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	356 0 0
4. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		290 0 0	290 0 0	440 0 0
5. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
6. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
N.Q.—Not quoted. N.A.—Not available. N.R.—Not reported.					

9-1. Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
<i>Foodgrains—</i>				
Wheat	Bombay	Overseas	19 9 4	2-8-53
	Kanpur*	Dara	18 7 2@	20-12-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0†	31-8-52
	Madras†		16 5 2†	18-7-53
	Amritsar	White tota and Kani	10 1 6	16-9-53
	Kanpur*	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	(Common)	16 12 0	11-8-52

* Control relaxed in U.P. on 1-7-52.

† Control relaxed in Madras on 15-8-52.

‡ Fair price shop rate.

(R) Retail.

@ Including bag.

TABLE NO. 10
Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets
Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur	Dara	26-12-53	13 5 0	19 2 9
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	26-12-53	21 0 0	30 4 0
Gur	Mymensingh	Coarse	26-12-53	16 0 0	23 0 6
	Lyallpur		26-12-53	13 8 0	19 7 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned } Sind N.T. Sawgin	26-12-53	61 0 0	837 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	Kalidhari (Ready)	26-12-53	67 4 0	923 0 0*
	Lyallpur	American	26-12-53	10 8 0	15 2 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	9-12-53	152 0 0	219 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	26-12-53	1 0 0	27 5 9
					133 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10-1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter Cash (December)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	21-12-53	202½ cents	13 4 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-12-53	201 cents	13 2 0
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% Protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	21-12-53	273½ cents	17 14 0
					20-12-53	247½ Cents	16 2 9
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-12-53	188 Cents	12 9 6*
	U.K.	London	Australian (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton.	23-12-53	£ 28.10.0	13 15 3
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lb.)	20-12-53	158½ Cents	11 1 3
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	December	48 lbs.	20-12-53	91½ cents	7 11 0*
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan N/D 3% (c.i.f.) (shell)	Ton	24-12-53	£ 59.10.0	29 2 3
Groundnut oil	European ports.		Indian C. & F. bulk 3-5%	Ton	24-12-53	£135.0.0	66 2 9
Linseed	European ports.		Chinese C and F Pure	Ton	24-12-53	£ 50.0.0 (nominal)	24 7 9
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (bulk C.I.F.)	Ton	24-12-53	£ 110.0.0	53 14 0
Castor oil	European ports.		C and F Bombay Commer F/M	Ton	24-12-53	£126.0.0	61 11 9
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling.	lb.	22-12-53	33.50 cents	1251 0 0†
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first	Ton	23-12-53	£109 0 0	53 6 0 280 0 0†

* Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 24-12-53.
(Canada 2.72 15/16 to 2.73 1/16 dollar = £1 sterling).

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

‡ Rupees Per candy of 784 lb.

N. B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11
Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				December 1953 (26-12-53)	November 1953 (28-11-53)	December 1952 (27-12-52)
Fruits—						
Fresh and dry						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	4 0 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	4 12 0	4 12 0	6 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 9
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	3 8 0	4 8 0	2 10 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 1 9
	Calcutta		Seer	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 14 0	0 7 0	No supply
Carliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 0

N.Q.—No Quotation

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			December 1953 (26-12-53)	November 1953 (28-11-53)	December 1952 (27-12-52)
Milk	Bombay		1 4 0	1 4 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta		0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay	Cow	2 4 0	2 4 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay		3 0 0	3 0 0	N.A.
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		1 4 0	1 4 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta		1 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0

N.A.—Not available.
N.Q.—No Quotations

TABLE NO. 13
Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees and paise)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				December 1953	November 1953	December 1952
				(26-12-53)	(28-11-53)	(27-12-52)
Fish	Calcutta	Rofu	Seer	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 9	2 2 0	1 13 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0

TABLE NO. 14
Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Dec. 53	Nov. 53	Dec. 52
				(26-12-53)	(28-11-53)	(27-12-52)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur.	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75 0 0	112 0 0	75 0 0
				to	to	to
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	87 0 0	136 0 0	85 0 0
				to	to	to
	Punjab— Bahadur- garh	Nagori	Each	300 0 0	300 0 0	290 0 0
				to	to	to
Milch Buffalo	Bihar Maujipur	Murrah	Each	300 0 0	265 0 0	220 0 0
				to	to	to
	Punjab	Murrah	Each	315 0 0	280 0 0	245 0 0
Bullocks	Bahadur- garh	Murrah	Each	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
				to	to	to
	Bihar—	Local 8th teething	Each	1100 0 0	1150 0 0	800 0 0
				to	to	to
	Punjab— Bhadur- garh	Hariana	Each	85 0 0	N.A.	120 0 0
				to	to	to

* Relate to 1st fortnight of December, 1953.
N.A.—Not available.

TABLE NO. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY			MONTHLY			
	7-11-53	14-11-53	21-11-53	28-11-53	November 1953	October 1953	November 1952
Food Articles	384.5	381.5	375.6	370.6	378.0	385.6	363.4
Industrial Raw Materials	436.9	437.3	446.8	444.3	441.4	447.7	429.3
Semi-manufactured Articles	352.6	353.1	357.2	359.4	355.5	353.4	348.1
Manufactured Articles	366.6	365.7	363.6	362.9	365.6	364.5	374.3
Miscellaneous	719.1	715.7	714.4	711.5	715.2	721.9	633.3
All Commodities	391.8	390.7	391.3	388.6	390.6	393.6	383.4

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries
(Base 1948=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	184
1952—August	106	107	116	148	191
1953—July	111	106	114	150	199
August	112	106	..	149	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumed goods.

Source : (i) For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1948 as base.

(ii) For other Countries, United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 17
Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	(Base : 1944=100)				(Base : 1948=100)			
	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group
1949	38	96	99	104	104	105	103	103
1950	138	97	100	106	107	113	106	106
1951	144	108	108	121	118	126	116	116
1952	141	110	110	121	121	100†	126	126
1952—August	144	112	111	120	120	107†	127	127
1953—July	152 (P)	109	112	117	120	114†	131	131
August	152 (P)	110	112	117	120	112†	130	130

†Base : January 1952=100.

(P)—Provisional.

Source :—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U.S.A., Canada and U.K. United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 selected Rural Centres for October 1953

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonaili (Bihar)	125	..	..	..	..	106	91	82	101	82	129	110	95	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	123	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	155	..	100	109	..	115	..	123	109	..	90	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	95	89	101	..	83	185	..	120	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	102	..	..	..	..	98	101	..	101	169	114	..	77	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	95	86	121	..	119	110	90	108	..	82	107	..	94	67
Krishna (Hyderabad)	171	..	145	..	114	93	95	160	154	109	220	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	144	..	..	..	..	85	81	159	..	261	208	106	181	144
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	45	..	52	81	..	90	112	101	93	116	..	88	196
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source : Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	August 1953	July 1953	August 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	467	468	499
Srikakulam	Thettangi	522	526	478
West Godavari	Alamuru	493	492	479
Bellary	Madavaram	428	426	413
South Arcot	Pulliyur	478	474	440
	Agaram	456	455	426
Tiruohirapalli	Thulayanatham	489	489	463
Mathurai	Erodu	430	419	401
	Gokilapuram	446	447	434
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	440	443	474
Malabar	Koduvalli	572	590	589
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	502	499	486
	Kunnathur	477	480	471

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August, 1939=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1940	112	107	112	111	106	110	114	114
1941	125	118	122	123	117	119	117	117
1942	161	150	181	181	163	165	151	151
1943	225	219	319	306	290	299	218	218
1944	235	226	331	314	263	267	257	257
1945	242	224	326	308	251	259	274	274
1946	283	246	364	328	282	285	293	293
1947	307	265	424	378	320	320	324	324
1948	311	288	514	471	379	372	360	360
1949	327	292	538	478	384	377	382	382
1950	340	298	471	434	382	372	380	380
1951	356	314	494	451	397	391	383	383
1952	366	321	472	441	382	380	377	377
1952—October	383	329	512	466	386	381	380	380
1953—September	413	353	509	464	406	391	425	425
October	..	350	499	457	402	389	..	..

Source :—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	August 1953.	7	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	August 1953.	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0
Kaira	Ode	August 1953.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1
Poona	Junnar	August 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0
Thana	Kalyan	August 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	February 1953.	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	November 1953.	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	September 1953.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

21.1—Daily Agricultural Wages in Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

District	Centre	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other agricultural operations
Hissar	Mangli	June, 1953	Man	8	1 11 0*	..	1 4 0*	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	June, 1953	Man	8	4 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Ambala	Shahpur	June, 1953	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	June, 1953	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	June, 1953	Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 4 0	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	June, 1953	Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Child	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

* To work for 10 hours.

21.2—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	August, 1953.	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	August, 1953.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	August, 1953.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	August, 1953.	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	August, 1953.	8	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	June, 1953.	8	3 14 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	June, 1953.	8	2 7 9†	2 7 9	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	June, 1953.	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	June, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	June, 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	June, 1953.	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	November 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	February 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	September 1953.	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0

† Re. 2-7-0 in kind or Re. 4-0-0 (If employed for construction of house).

(a) Per animal per month.

TABLE NO 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for all Pakistan

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Current Forecast	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
					Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Fourth	1952-53	5-5-53	23,165	22,482	(+) 2.4	8,141	(+) 5.0
Jowar	Final	1952-53	17-4-53	1,250	1,076	(+) 16.2	208	(+) 4.5
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	2,021	(+) 10.2	270	(+) 2.2
Maize	Final	1952-53	2-4-53	970	957	(+) 1.4	375	(+) 5.3
Wheat	Final	1952-53	20-10-53	9,567	10,236	(—) 7.1	2,438	(—) 20.4
Barley	Final	1952-53	1-8-53	521	532	(—) 2.1	112	(—) 18.3
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	1952-53	28-5-53	2,248	2,700	(—) 16.8	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	1953-54	7-11-53	864	733	(+) 17.9	..	..
Tobacco	First	1952-53	9-9-53	178	176	(+) 1.1	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Sesamum	First	1953-54	12-10-53	157	157	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1952-53	9-5-53	1,569	1,548	(+) 1.4	..	..
Linseed	Second	1952-53	2-4-53	69	68	(+) 1.5	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	1952-53	22-4-53	3,430	3,244	(+) 5.7	1,468†	(+) 6.7
Jute	Preliminary	1953-54	1-8-53	789	1,696	(—) 53.5	..	..
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73*	(+) 2.7	52,000†	(+) 2.0

† In lbs. * Revised figure.

‡ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

Source: Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE NO. 23

MONTHLY COTTON PRESS RETURNS, OCTOBER, 1953.

Quantity of cotton pressed in India for the month of October, 1953. (from 24-9-53 to 30-10-53) and for the period from 1st September 1953 upto the last Friday (i. e. 30-10-53.) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs each.)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of October 1953 from 24-9-53 to 30-10-53	During the corres- ponding period last year	Since 1st September 1953	During the corres- ponding period last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam—						
	Comillas	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	
Bombay—						
1. Gujarat .	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabar- kantha, Baroda, Mohsana, Ahmedabad and Amerli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Guje- rat Short Staple (Math- ia).	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
2. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	East Khandesh, West Khan- desh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
3. East Deccan	1. Jarila	..	..	..	..	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
4. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Coun- try.	1. Dharwar Upland/- Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanar and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	

TABLE NO. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Total Bombay—						
	1. Broach Vijaya . . .	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary . .	..	..	..	..	
	Total .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
Madhya Pradesh—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad (Including old Narisingpur District) Nimar.
	2. Nimar	..	..	..	..	
	2. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	3. Verum & H. 420 . . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total .	..	..	..	..	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Sagar (including old Damoh Distt.) and Jabalpur.
4. Nagpur .	1. C.P. & Berar Americans	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420 . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total .	..	..	..	..	
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420 . . .	..	..	..	..	Chhindwara (including old Seoni Distt.) Betul Mandila.
	2. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton lint .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton waste .	..	..	..	..	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H 420 . . .	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2 C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total .	..	..	..	..	
Berar .	1 C.P. & Berar Americans	..	..	..	..	Akola Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal.
	2. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	3. Verum & H 420 . . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	5. Beras Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Total .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Total Madhya Pradesh—</i>						
	1. Nimar Oomras . . .	..	..	..	..	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarila . . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Verum & H. 420 . . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. C.P. Oomras . . .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Berar Oomras . . .	..	..	..	..	
	Total Cotton Waste . . .	..	..	..	..	
<i>Madras—</i>						
	1. Westerns . . .	200	673	1,818	2,887	
	2. Mungari . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns . . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia . . .	1,407	3,774	2,966	7,431	The whole State.
	Madras Cambodia Uganda . . .	3,187	3,763	4,848	6,177	
	5. Nadan, Bourbon and Uppam . . .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Warangal and Cocanadas . . .	..	265	415	822	
	7. Tinnevellis . . .	..	..	42	179	
	8. Karunganni . . .	153	1,796	416	2,732	
	Total . . .	4,947	10,271	10,505	20,519	
	Cotton Waste . . .	5,212	5,468	10,537	9,982	
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi . . .	620	122	620	122	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla Distt.).
	2. Punjab American . . .	100	68	100	68	
	Total . . .	720	190	720	190	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab American . . .	1,879	..	1,879	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi . . .	2,350	161	2,350	161	Amritsar, Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American . . .	756	..	756	..	
	Total . . .	3,106	161	3,106	161	
4. Ferozepur	1. Punjab Desi . . .	4,257	824	4,257	824	Ferozepur.
	2. Punjab American . . .	2,097	236	2,097	236	
	Total . . .	6,354	1,060	6,354	1,060	
<i>Total Punjab—</i>						
	1. Punjab Desi . . .	7,227	1,107	7,227	1,107	
	2. Punjab American . . .	4,832	304	4,832	304	
	Total . . .	12,059	1,411	12,059	1,411	
	Cotton Waste . . .	..	2	..	2	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1. Upper Doab . . .	1. U.P. Deshi . . .	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzafarnagar.
	2. Perso-American . . .	..	..	..	..	
	Total . . .	..	..	..	..	
2. Middle Doab . . .	1. U.P. Deshi . . .	512	..	512	..	Mathura, Ferrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri Etawah.
	2. Perso American . . .	..	..	..	..	
	Total . . .	512	..	512	..	
3. Lower Doab . . .	U.P. Desi . . .	..	20	..	20	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
Bundel Khand						
4. Rohilkhand . . .	1. U.P. Deshi . . .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora, Garhwal.
	2. Perso American . . .	..	..	..	..	
	Total . . .	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State . . .	U.P. Deshi . . .	512	20	512	20	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh.
<i>Total Uttar Pradesh</i>						
	1. U.P. Deshi . . .	..	..	..	..	
	2. Perso American . . .	..	..	..	..	
	Total . . .	512	20	512	20	
	Cotton Waste . . .	635	1,295	1,146	1,295	
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
	1. Comillas . . .	74	177	234	408	The whole state.
	2. Hyderabad American . . .	..	..	..	..	
	Total . . .	74	177	234	408	
	Cotton Waste . . .	543	609	1,217	1,187	
<i>Hyderabad—</i>						
	1. Hyderabad American . . .	..	62	..	407	The whole State.
	2. Jarila . . .	183	112	183	112	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras . . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani . . .	..	294	..	600	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant . . .	985	302	3,113	2,084	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary . . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari . . .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal and Cocanadas . . .	..	..	..	..	
	Total . . .	1,168	770	3,296	3,203	
	Cotton Waste . . .	..	..	288	344	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Bharat—	1. U. P. Deshi 2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans 3. Jarila 4. Malvi 5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	The whole state.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Mysore—	1. Mysore American 2. Kumpta Ordinary 3. Nadam, Bourben and Uppam	..	217	53	217	The whole State.
		425	..	1,428	1,193	
	Total	425	217	1,481	1,410	
	Cotton Waste	275	378	402	680	
PEPSU —	1. Punjab Deshi 2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Rajasthan—	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans 2. Rajasthan Desi 3. M.B. Oomras 4. Malvi 5. U. P. Desi 6. Jarila	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Saurashtra—	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras 2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
Ajmer—	1. Rajasthan Desi 2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chopal—	1. Malvi 2. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	
Kutch—	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras	..	516	..	516	The whole State.
Tripura—	1. Comilas 2. Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
GRAND TOTAL—	Cotton Lint Cotton Waste	19,185 6,665	13,382 7,692	28,087 13,590	27,487 13,490	

23-1. Area and Production of Tobacco in India, 1951-52 and 1952-53*

		Area—acres.		Production—tons.	
		1951-52		1952-53	
State/District		Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam—		510	115	650	234
Cachar		4,705	1,270	4,900	1,543
Gowalpara		7,049	1,903	8,400	2,646
Kamrup		2,972	802	2,950	929
Darrang		1,143	205	1,450	391
Nowgong		1,268	285	1,150	414
Sibsagar		1,175	317	1,200	378
Lakhimpur		32	10	1,000	315
Mikir & N.C. Hills		587	158	800	288
Garohills		305	96	300	108
Lushai Hills		37	11	..	..
K. & J. Hills		..	..	..	..
Total		19,783	5,172	22,800	7,246
Bihar—		42,732	16,232	36,849	11,224

* Figures relate to All-India Supplementary (Final) Estimate of Tobacco, 1952-53.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Bombay—</i>					
Ahmedabad		5,028	1,426	8,383	4,379
Kaira		47,973	15,319	86,366	21,891
Broach		1,345	249	2,792	509
Panch Mahals		1,688	308	1,876	433
Surat		274	31	276	26
Baroda		12,434	3,817	16,576	3,508
Amreli		22		28	3
Mehsana		4,500	670	8,000	3,509
Sabarkantha		289	37	783	169
Banaskantha		140	37	216	97
West Khandesh		31	2	21	3
East Khandesh		295	26	117	4
Nasik		78	8	72	7
Ahmednagar		2,256	671	751	58
Poona		356	61	368	67
Sholapur		2,251	658	1,863	394
Satara North		184	41	184	41
Belgaum		45,445	5,865	45,739	8,167
Bijapur		1,110	124	871	81
Dharwar		2,515	307	2,280	254
Kolhapur		24,731	6,171	26,656	5,598
Satara South		18,437	3,907	13,980	2,863
Total		171,382	39,725	218,196	52,060
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>					
Sagar		90	21	94	29
Jabalpur		88	25	80	21
Mandla		306	93	302	85
Hoshangabad		88	23	91	26
Nimar				4	1
Balaghat		171	48	168	47
Betul		6	2	2	
Chhindwara		245	58	244	57
Wardha		17	4	14	3
Nagpur		248	70	672	158
Chanda		372	105	377	98
Bhandara		13	2	7	3
Durg		480	130	468	121
Raipur		156	44	170	48
Bilaspur		328	96	298	84
Surguja		460	97	461	108
Raigarh		197	44	207	54
Bastar		852	480	2,058	580
Akola		87	20	98	18
Amravati		401	86	325	57
Buldana		338	79	484	91
Yeotmal		145	34	137	32
Total		6,102	1,561	6,761	1,720

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Madras—</i>					
Srikakulam		4,600	1,600	4,800	1,700
Visakhapatnam		7,200	2,300	7,500	2,500
East Godavari		30,600	9,500	32,000	10,100
West Godavari		33,900	11,300	34,000	10,200
Krishna		31,600	9,200	32,000	8,300
Guntur		122,900	37,500	125,000	35,700
Kurnool		5,700	1,200	7,000	1,500
Anantapur		2,200	700	4,000	1,300
Cuddapah		300	200	300	200
Nellore		3,600	1,800	3,500	1,500
Chittoor		1,800	600	1,000	300
Telkery		1,700	400	3,800	1,000
Chingleput		1,500	600	1,500	500
South Arcot		1,200	600	1,200	600
North Arcot		3,900	1,600	4,200	1,300
Salem		33,000	15,800	30,000	14,100
Coimbatore		3,200	1,300	2,800	1,200
Tiruchirapalli		2,000	700	1,800	600
Tanjore		6,600	2,400	5,500	2,100
Madurai		900	200	800	300
Ramanathapuram		400	100	400	100
Tirunelveli					
Malabar		1,300	600	1,200	600
South Kanara					
The Nilgiris					
Total		300,700	100,200	304,300	95,800
<i>Orissa—</i>					
Cuttack		800	300	800	300
Puri		200	71	200	63
Balasore		800	296	800	296
Sambalpur		800	89	800	89
Ganjam		2,600	580	2,600	580
Koraput		700	150	500	15
Dhenkanal		100	45	100	45
Keonjhar		400	68	400	113
Mayurbhanj		300	68	200	56
Sundargarh		800	118	700	175
Bobangir-Patna		800	179	800	179
Boudh-Phulbani		2,100	703	2,100	469
Kalchand					
Total		10,400	2,667	10,000	2,380
<i>Punjab—</i>					
Rohtak		500	200	700	300
Gurgaon		1,100	400	1,200	400
Karnal		1,100	400	1,100	500
Amabala		400	200	400	200
Kangra		200		400	100
Hoshiarpur		900	400	800	300
Jullundur		400	200	500	300
Ludhiana		100			
Ferozepore		100		100	
Amritsar		200	100	100	
Gurdaspur		200	100	200	100
Hissar		500	200	500	200
Simla					
Total		5,700	2,200	6,000	2,400

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>				
Dehra Dun	177	54	308	96
Saharanpur	1,430	502	1,404	396
Muzaffarnagar	847	183	576	181
Meerut	2,021	636	2,201	757
Bulandshahr	2,000	615	1,742	501
Aligarh	2,333	794	2,413	709
Mathura	817	301	831	315
Agra	921	281	935	314
Mainpuri	2,241	747	2,314	728
Etah	4,099	1,563	5,381	1,830
Bareilly	1,352	426	1,279	417
Bijnor	561	217	473	155
Badaun	2,313	754	1,816	599
Moradabad	1,814	591	1,750	566
Shahjahanpur	553	159	620	204
Pilibhit	183	56	307	89
Rampur	285	78	351	111
Farrukhabad	16,088	5,616	13,630	4,763
Etawah	470	158	399	91
Kanpur	1,272	369	1,202	354
Fatehpur	253	60	227	74
Allahabad	629	197	610	186
Jhansi	397	127	819	269
Jalaun	62	23	85	25
Hamirpur	314	96	318	117
Banda	253	88	272	95
Banaras	85	24	98	29
Mirzapur	129	39	111	33
Jaunpur	844	232	859	244
Ghazipur	69	24	240	86
Ballia	172	53	322	94
Gorakhpur	28	8	49	17
Deoria	58	29	117	35
Basti	18	5	29	6
Azamgarh	325	110	396	139
Nainital	158	58	209	59
Lucknow	354	134	578	219
Unnao	505	173	588	220
Rao Bareilly	352	108	502	153
Sitapur	1,788	643	2,523	170
Hardoi	532	171	570	188
Kheri	331	119	395	131
Faizabd	316	111	644	213
Gonda	24	8	33	10
Bahraich	226	64	537	166
Sultanpur	284	86	312	106
Pratapgarh	375	126	316	95
Bara Banki	536	182	925	370
Almora	800	103	800	103
Garhwal	2,340	301	2,340	301
Nainital (Hill Portion)	342	44	342	44
Tehri-Garhwal	1,956	559	1,956	559
Total	56,412	18,205	58,073	18,332

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>West Bengal—</i>				
24 Parganas	900	300	900	330
Nadia	800	250	500	160
Murshidabad	300	100	300	100
Burdwan	200	60	300	90
Birbhum	100	30	100	20
Bankura	200	50	200	50
Midnapore	700	210	400	150
Hooghly	400	140	400	160
Howrah	100	30	100	30
Jalpaiguri	5,100	980	6,700	2,150
Darjeeling	100	30	200	50
Malda	1,600	400	1,500	440
West Dinajpur	700	230	800	240
Cooch-Behar	27,700	6,900	27,800	8,830
Total	38,900	9,710	40,200	12,800
<i>Hyderabad—</i>				
Hyderabad	668	111	1,069	219
Nizamabad	434	77	341	55
Medak	1,974	410	4,120	1,042
Mahbubnagar	1,261	203	1,485	282
Nalgonda	2,271	298	6,745	1,280
Warangal	4,616	1,620	7,185	1,881
Karimnagar	1,241	363	1,388	356
Adilabad	813	180	920	183
Aurangabad	283	57	608	84
Parbhani	124	21	193	46
Nanded	593	110	808	171
Bhir	250	53	349	50
Gulbarga	2,033	399	2,684	589
Raichur	4,429	743	14,665	2,100
Osmanabad	363	74	465	74
Bidar	1,105	191	1,202	229
Total	22,458	4,910	44,227	8,641
<i>Madhya Bharat—</i>				
Bhind	389	87	399	123
Morena	220	42	220	42
Gird	125	20	158	27
Shivpuri	339	70	446	94
Guna	71	5	137	16
Bhilai	192	19	206	28
Rajgarh	4	..	21	1
Shajapur	24	3	185	20
Ujjain	587	77	1,474	280
Ratlam	41	1	89	2
Mandsaur	14	1	14	1
Dewas	120	10	120	10
Indore	387	46	387	46
Nimar	180	49	571	129
Dhar	162	18	162	18
Jhabua	15	1	32	2
Total	2,870	449	4,621	839

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mysore—					
Bangalore		42	21	59	63
Kolar		1,527	202	1,522	292
Tumkur		1,916	433	1,040	140
Mysore		14,813	1,570	15,830	1,652
Mandya		1,077	104	1,824	340
Hassan		1,408	274	1,517	189
Shimoga		173	24	132	14
Chikmagalur		218	23	168	11
Chitaldrug		2,170	533	3,042	572
Total		23,342	3,364	25,134	3,273
P.E.P.S. Union—					
Barnala		129	42	121	40
Bhatinda		45	60	27	19
Fatehgarh Sahib		36	10	36	11
Kohistan		201	60	155	44
Kapurthala		92	43	68	25
Mohindergarh		296	30	436	68
Patiala		369	55	200	40
Sangrur		227	40	280	63
Total		1,395	340	1,323	310
Rajasthan—					
Bikaner		2	..	9	..
Churu		3	..	4	1
Ganganagar		600	171	757	214
Alwar		554	110	876	193
Bharatpur		1,100	287	1,060	281
Jaipur		93	15	103	23
Jhunjhunu		588	146	593	123
Sawai Madhopur		249	87	434	124
Sikar		197	49	107	16
Tonk		..	..	..	..
Barmer		..	..	..	..
Jaisalmer		84	7	162	12
Jalore		..	..	13	4
Jodhpur		233	79	230	73
Nagpur		366	122	625	231
Pali		65	14	252	93
Sirohi		75	7	275	49
Bundi		23	4	99	14
Jhalawar		1,293	45	1,180	84
Kotah		42	4	92	12
Banswara		91	8	671	70
Bhilwara		50	..	1,058	177
Chittor		23	..	103	13
Dungarpur		1,066	137	6,981	1,223
Udaipur		..	..	..	..
Total		6,797	1,292	14,724	3,030

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Saurashtra—					
Madhya Saurashtra		2	..	..	..
Gohilwad		2	..	1	..
Sorath		5	..	1	..
Halar		..	..	..	..
Zblawad		..	..	..	..
Total		9	..	2	..
Ajmer—					
Ajmer		2	Neg	12	2
Beawar		..	..	3	1
Kekri		4	1	6	1
Total		6	1	21	4
Bhopal—					
Sehore		27	17	50	31
Raisen		61	34	77	42
Total		88	51	127	73
Bilaspur					
Coorg		422	3	181	1
Delhi		16	2	27	5
Delhi		1,100	986	1,000	871
Himachal Pradesh—					
Mahasu		143	8	101	10
Sirmur		328	38	461	50
Mandi		402	58	208	32
Chamba		172	34	93	14
Total		1,045	138	863	106
Kutch					
Tripura		2	1	11	3
Tripura		550	122	1,000	200
Vindhya Pradesh—					
Rewa		292	52	302	54
Satna		108	20	90	16
Sidhi		251	45	303	54
Shahdol		258	64	346	62
Datia		86	15	120	22
Tikamgarh		121	22	200	38
Chhatarpur		182	33	229	41
Panna		31	5	28	5
Total		1,329	256	1,618	292

NOTES.—(i) District-wise details for Bihar are not available.

(ii) Data for Madras include information for Andhra and Bellary District of Mysore State.

(iii) The figures for 1951-52 relate to Partially Revised Estimate and those for 1952-53 to Final Estimate. The figures for these years are, therefore, subject to revision.

23-2. Number of Persons Employed (Daily Average) in Tea Plantations in India

State	1950				1951			
	Garden Labour (Per- manent)	Outside Labour (Per- manent)	Outside Labour (Tem- porary)	Total	Garden Labour (Per- manent)	Outside Labour (Per- manent)	Outside Labour (Tem- porary)	Total
Assam	454,850	32,999	27,553	515,422	476,074	33,211	29,578	538,863
Bihar	1,964	371	664	2,999	2,125	359	699	3,183
Madras	78,414	5,146	6,389	89,949	74,355	10,708	6,295	91,358
Punjab	663	1,766	5,919	8,348	626	1,855	5,832	8,313
Uttar Pradesh	1,894	446	842	3,182	1,762	514	610	2,886
West Bengal	314,548	6,104	8,382	329,034	255,125	3,105	6,234	264,464
Mysore	2,732	1,584	1,147	5,463	2,732	1,592	1,152	5,476
Travancore-Cochin	65,912	3,233	1,809	70,954	81,281	11,162	2,085	94,528
Coorg	513	..	..	513	519	..	..	519
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	100	100	1	..	85	86
Tripura	6,348	778	930	8,056	6,706	738	666	7,710
Total	926,958	52,397	53,735	1,033,090	900,909	63,244	53,836	1,017,989

23-3. Number of Estates, Acreage and Production of Tea and Coffee in India

State	Tea (1951)				Coffee (1951-52)			
	No. of Estates	Area of Estates (Acres)	Area under Tea (Acres)	Production of tea (lbs.)	No. of Estates	Area of Estates (Acres)	Area under coffee (Acres)	Production of coffee (cwt.)
Assam	1,001	1,473,626	386,109	340,438,837	..	..	..	..
Bihar	8	13,400	3,621	2,416,658	..	..	..	..
Madras	2,131	190,105	81,644	49,987,588	1,925	133,412	62,272	16,316,2
Orissa	..	..	..	..	5	19	19	19
Punjab	2,615	9,707	9,161	1,636,445	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	36	21,948	5,656	1,985,056	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	315	458,938	195,360	180,790,665	..	..	..	..
Mysore	9	14,708	4,710	1,651,300	4,418	137,067	107,507	27,371,0
Trav.-Cochin	233	159,985	80,970	57,488,885	44	18,824	8,300	382,3
Coorg	1	1,226	449	270,362	4,600	80,977	51,423	10,467,9
Him. Pradesh	328	1,002	1,002	250,294	..	..	..	..
Tripura	55	35,247	10,633	4,233,623	..	..	..	..
Total	6,732	2,379,892	779,315	641,179,713	10,992	370,290	229,521	54,537,7

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As Printed	As Desired
1	VIII	8	November '53	622	4	2	10	530	520
2	VIII	8	November '53	623	4-1	1	8	Andhra Andhra†	
3	VIII	8	November '53	623	4-1	1	10	Bihar Bihar†	
4	VIII	8	November '53	623	4-1	1	21	Madras Madras†	
5	VIII	8	November '53	623	4-1	1	34	West Bengal West Bengal†.	
6	VIII	8	November '53	623	4-1	1	44	Mysore Mysore†.	
7	VIII	8	November '53	624	4-1	1	38	Mung Mung††.	
8	VIII	8	November '53	624	4-1	..	44	Include data for Moth in Madhya Pradesh.	†† Include data for Moth in Madhya Pradesh.
9	VIII	8	November '53	624	4-1	..	49	..	† Estimates are usually received at the time of Final Estimate.
10	VIII	8	November '53	640	22	9	11	7,752	7,753
11	VIII	8	November '53	640	22	10	20	412	4-2
12	VIII	8	November '53	645	23-1	5	16	6,534	5,634

GENERAL SUMMARY

The winter monsoon period commenced on the 1st January 1954 and up to the 31st January 1954, the rainfall was either in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the country except in Chota Nagpur, West Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch and Deccan (Desh) where it was deficient, and in Orissa, east Rajasthan, east Madhya Pradesh, coastal Andhradesa and Rayalaseema where it was scanty. In Gujarat, the Konkan and Hyderabad there was no rainfall.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh where the crops were affected slightly due to insufficient rainfall and lack of sufficient soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests was reported from parts of Bombay, Madras and Orissa. In parts of U.P. rabi crops were slightly damaged by hail storm.

During the month under review, except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore, the general condition of cattle was reported to be satisfactory.

Production of crystal sugar since the commencement of the 1953-54 season on the 1st November 1953 amounted to about 4.53 lakh tons upto the 22nd January 1954, as against 4.49 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 3.9 lakh tons on the 22nd January, 1954 as against 6.7 lakh tons a year ago.

During the period September, 1953 to January 1954, India imported 2.17 lakh tons of foreign sugar.

The Government of India decided to release for free sale all sugar produced by factories during the period 1st November to 31st December, 1953.

Sugar markets remained more or less steady during the first fortnight of the month of January 1954. During the second fortnight, however, prices showed a hardening tendency in the North Indian markets largely as a reaction to the threat of the cane growers in U.P. to stop supplies of cane to the factories. Thus, at Nagpur, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 31-13-0 per maund on the 2nd January, advanced to Rs. 32-6-0 per maund on the 30th January, 1954. At the port towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, however, the prices did not show any increase mainly due to the arrival of imported sugar.

Arrivals of gur at the Hapur market during the first fortnight of the month under review were low due to cloudy weather and rains and averaged 2,000 maunds a day. In the latter part of the month, the arrivals increased to 3,000 maunds to 4,000 maunds a day as a result of improved weather conditions. The stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 25,000 maunds towards the close of the month as against 35,000 maunds a month ago.

The Government of India lifted the ban on forward trading in gur on 7th January, 1954, while that on sugar is, however, being continued.

Gur prices showed a hardening tendency in the earlier part of the month due to low arrivals of gur at most of the markets. Subsequently, however, the pace of arrivals improved and prices showed some decline. Thus the price of gur at Hapur which was quoted at Rs. 15-10-0 on the 2nd January declined to Rs. 15 per maund on the 30th January, 1954.

The prospects of outturn from the 1953-54 groundnut crop were reported to be generally satisfactory all over the country except in parts of Bombay State where the standing crop was reported to be withering owing to inadequate soil moisture. Harvesting was reported to be nearing completion in almost all the producing states.

Arrivals of groundnuts into Bombay market during December, 1953 amounted to 19,681 tons as compared to 24,055 tons arrived during December 1952.

M405DEStatistics

The groundnuts section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited a mixed trend during the month of January, 1954 due partly to manipulations of cotton operators and partly to intermittent heavy arrivals. The bullish tendency was largely the result of speculative support, firmness in cottons prices, and higher upcountry advices. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 25-13-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 24-13-0 per maund.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay and Madras markets moved generally in sympathy with their seed sections. At Bombay, the groundnut oil price opened for the month at Rs. 51-10-0 per maund and after touching the high level of Rs. 54-6-0 per maund on 9th January, 1954, declined again to close lower at Rs. 53-1-0 per maund.

Exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil during the seven months ending October, 1953 aggregated 3,947 and 1,484 tons as against 6,524 and 44,049 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during December 1953 aggregated 418 tons compared with 588 tons received in the previous month and 455 tons during December, 1952.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled steady to firm during the major part of the month of January, 1954 mainly due to purchases induced by higher advices from up-country markets. In the last week of the month, however, there was a steep decline owing to absence of demand. Thus, linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 20-3-0 and Rs. 18-12-0 per maund respectively compared with Rs. 21-2-0 and Rs. 19-4-6 per maund at the commencement of the month.

An important development on the exports side during January 1954 was the announcement of the decision of the Government of India to continue to license exports of linseed oil freely on shipping bills upto the end of June 1954. In the previous half year, i.e., July to December 1953 exports by an individual were restricted to 500 tons at a time. This limit has now been removed.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of October 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during the seven months ending October 1953 amounted to 2,815 tons as against 21,544 tons in the comparable period of last year.

Harvesting of the 1953-54 castor crop was reported to be nearing completion in most of the States during January, 1954.

The castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited an easy trend during January, 1954 mainly due to heavy arrivals of castorseed and slackened demand for castor oil from foreign countries.

Thus, the price of small variety castorseed at the Bombay market opened at Rs. 18 and closed for the month lower at Rs. 16-8-0 per maund.

On the exports side, an important development was that the period of shipment of the export quota of castor oil for the five months, August to December, 1953 due to expire on the 31st December, 1953 was extended further by a month, i.e., up to the end of January, 1954.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of October, 1952 and 1953. Exports of castor oil during the seven months ending October, 1953 aggregated 16,272 tons as against 20,619 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 42.78 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 33.60 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture the world cotton production in 1953-54 is expected to be of the order of 36.77 million bales of 500 pounds gross compared with 35.73 million bales in 1952-53.

The Government of India have decided to freely license import of raw cotton of staple 1-1/16" and above from the U.S.A. against prior sales to mills.

Imports of raw cotton into India during October, 1953 amounted to 43 thousand bales as against 45 thousand bales during October, 1952. Total imports of foreign cotton during the first two months of the current season, i.e., September and October, 1953, aggregated 107 thousand bales as compared to 106 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

Total exports from 1st September to 31st October, 1953 amounted to 12 thousand bales. The corresponding figure for the previous season stood at 69 thousand bales.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of October, 1953 amounted to 3.87 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.74 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3.59 lakh bales in October, 1952.

Prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) market ruled steady during the first fortnight of January, 1954. During the later half of the month, however, prices exhibited an upward trend. Thus, the price of Cambodia variety kapas at Tirupur opened for the month at Rs. 280 to 383 and closed higher at Rs. 308 to 382 per candy on the 30th January, 1954.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) ruled steady during the first fortnight of the month under review but thereafter exhibited an upward trend. Thus, the price of Cambodia variety lint at Tirupur opened at Rs. 721 to Rs. 980 and closed for the month at Rs. 775 to Rs. 980 per candy.

During January, 1954 prices at the Karachi cotton market showed a steep rising tendency and advanced from Rs. 844 on the 2nd January to Rs. 978 per candy on the 30th January, 1954.

During September, 1953 Indian mills produced 125,763,000 lbs. yarn and 396,390,000 yards cloth as against 123,609,000 lbs. yarn and 392,630,000 yards cloth in September, 1952.

Imports of Pakistani raw jute into India during the first half of the current jute season i.e. July to December, 1953 amounted to 8.44 lakh bales as against about 8.30 lakh bales in the corresponding period of 1952. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during the six months, July to December, 1953, aggregated 20.42 lakh bales, as against 20.97 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association consumed 25.12 lakh bales of raw jute during the period July—December 1953, as compared to 26.71 lakh bales in the corresponding period of last year.

The raw jute market at Calcutta ruled easy during January 1953, due to lack of interest by mills and the price of Northern variety raw jute opened at Rs. 29 on 2nd January and dwindled to Rs. 28/8 per maund on 16th January, 1954.

The prices in the pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market generally followed the same pattern as in the loose jute section and the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings after opening at Rs. 185 and Rs. 170 on 2nd January, 1954 sagged to Rs. 175 and 160 per bale respectively on the 16th January, 1954.

During the six months ending December, 1953 Indian mills produced 433,600 tons of jute goods as against 453,900 tons produced in the comparable period of last year.

During the major part of January, 1954 the Calcutta jute goods market ruled easy due to speculative selling pressure, reports of increased mill-stocks and reserve attitude of foreign buyers. Thus, the price of Hessian (40" x 10 oz) and sacking B. Twill opened at Rs. 45-12 (per 100 yards) and Rs. 106-8 (per 100 bags) on the 2nd January and closed at Rs. 45-10-0 and 103-10-0 respectively on the 23rd January, 1954.

The condition of the standing tobacco crop was on the whole satisfactory. According to an estimate framed by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee the area under the crop is expected to show a fall of about 25 to 30 per cent. when compared with the previous crop.

Home consumption of raw tobacco amounted to 358.7 million lbs. in 1948-49 only but increased to about 522.5 million lbs. in 1952-53.

During the month of December, 1953 the demand for all varieties of tobacco, according to the Guntur market report, was slack. It is estimated that about 26.23 million lbs. of flue cured Virginia tobacco, 1.41 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia tobacco and 1.69 million lbs. of sun-cured Country and other kinds of tobacco were lying with the growers unsold.

The prices of local Natu graded variety at Guntur and Jati Poola F.A.Q. medium variety at Calcutta ruled steady at Rs. 111-1-4 and Rs. 120-13-9 per maund respectively during the months of December, 1953 and January, 1954.

During the six months ending September 1953 India exported 42,236,000 lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco and 1,232,000 lbs. of manufactured tobacco valued at Rs. 7,38,333,000 and 42,89,000 respectively as against 43,345,000 lbs. of un-manufactured tobacco and 32,23,000 lbs. of manufactured tobacco worth Rs. 8,14,01,000 and Rs. 1,85,20,000 exported in the corresponding period of last year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The winter monsoon period commenced on the 1st January 1954 and up to the 31st January, 1954 the rainfall was either in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the country except in Chota Nagpur, West Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch and Deccan (Desh) where it was deficient and in Orissa, east Rajasthan, east Madhya Pradesh, coastal Andhradesa and Rayalaseema where it was scanty. In Gujerat, the Konkan and Hyderabad there was no rainfall.

Preparation of land, sowing of summer paddy, sugarcane and zaid crops, harvesting of winter paddy, groundnut, tur and sugarcane, picking of cotton and interculturing, weeding and irrigation of rabi crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month of January 1954 in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh where the crops were affected slightly due to insufficient rainfall and lack of sufficient soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests was reported from parts of Bombay, Madras and Orissa. In parts of U.P., rabi crops were slightly damaged by hail storm.

During the month under review, except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore, the general condition of cattle was reported to be satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

Production of crystal sugar since the commencement of the 1953-54 season on the 1st November, 1953 amounted to about 4.53 lakh tons upto the 22nd January 1954, as against 4.49 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 3.9 lakh tons on the 22nd January, 1954 as against 6.7 lakh tons a year ago.

Imports of foreign sugar during January, 1954 amounted to 73.5 thousand tons. During the period September, 1953 to January, 1954, 217.0 thousand tons of sugar were imported.

The Government of India decided to release for free sale all sugar produced by factories during the period from the 1st November to the 31st December, 1953.

Sugar markets remained more or less steady during the first fortnight of the month of January 1954. During the second fortnight, however, prices showed a hardening tendency in the North Indian markets largely as a reaction to the threat of the growers in U. P. to stop supplies of cane to the factories. Thus, at Hapur, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 31-13-0 per maund on 2nd January, 1954 advanced to Rs. 32-7-0 per maund on the 30th January, 1954. At the port towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, however, the prices did not show any increase mainly due to the arrival of imported sugar. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during the month under review.

Markets	(Rs. per maund)									
	Weeks ending									
	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54
Hapur	31 13 0	32 3 0	32 4 3	32 3 0	32 6 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 8 0	N.R.
Kanpur	31 12 0	31 8 0	31 6 0	31 8 0	32 8 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	N.R.	30 6 0
Jullundur	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	N.R.	30 6 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	33 12 0	34 4 0	33 8 0
Calcutta	33 0 0	34 0 0	30 10 0	30 0 0	30 2 0	31 4 0	31 0 0	30 10 0	30 0 0	30 2 0
Nagpur	33 13 0	34 8 9	34 5 6	33 13 0	33 13 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Madras	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Bombay	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Arrivals of gur at the Hapur market during the first fortnight of the month under review were low due to cloudy weather and rains and averaged 2,000 maunds a day. In the latter part of the month, the arrivals increased to 3,000 maunds to 4,000 maunds a day as a result of improved weather conditions. The stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 25,000 maunds towards the close of the month as against 35,000 maunds a month ago.

The Government of India lifted the ban on forward trading in gur on 7th January, 1954, while that on sugar is however being continued.

Gur prices showed a hardening tendency in the earlier part of the month due to low arrivals of gur at most markets. Subsequently, however, the pace of arrivals improved and prices showed some decline. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during January, 1954—

Markets	(Rs. per maund)									
	Weeks ending									
	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54
Hapur	15 10 0	15 14 0	14 12 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 12 0	14 8 0	15 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Kanpur	14 12 0	14 8 0	15 4 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	N.R.	17 8 0
Calcutta	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0
Madras	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	18 2 0	21 0 0	21 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0
Bombay	21 0 0	21 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	12 8 0	15 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0
Patna	12 8 0	15 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0	12 8 0	15 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	18 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(ii) GROUNDNUT

The prospects of outturn from the 1953-54 groundnut crop were reported to be generally satisfactory all over the country except in certain parts of Bombay State where the standing crop was reported to be withering owing to inadequate soil moisture. Harvesting was reported to be nearing completion in almost all the producing states. Threshing and winnowing operations were also in progress in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

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Arrivals of groundnuts into Bombay market during the month of December, 1953 were higher at 19,681 tons than those in the previous month but were appreciably lower when compared to 24,055 tons arrived during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited a mixed trend during the month of January, 1954 due partly to manipulations of cotton operators and partly to intermittent heavy arrivals. The bullish tendency was largely the result of speculative support, firmness in cotton prices, and higher upcountry advices. The producers were reported to be withholding their stocks in expectation of higher prices. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 25-13-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 24-13-0 per maund. The trend in the groundnut section of the Madras oilseeds market was almost similar to that in Bombay; prices at Madras closed for the month at Rs. 25-2-0 per maund compared with Rs. 23-11-0 per maund at the beginning.

The groundnut oil section of the Bombay and Madras markets moved generally in sympathy with their seed sections. At Bombay, the groundnut oil price opened for the month at Rs. 51-10-0 per maund and after touching the high level of Rs. 54-6-0 per maund on 9th January, 1954, declined slightly to close at Rs. 53-1-0 per maund. The table below shows the weekly prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras markets:-

(Rs. per maund)

Particulars	Weeks ending				
	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54
Groundnut Kernel					
Bombay (Bold)	24 13 0	26 1 0	25 11 0	26 9 0	25 13 0
Madras	23 11 0	26 5 6	25 9 0	26 5 6	25 2 0
Groundnut Oil					
Bombay	51 10 0	54 6 0	53 13 0	53 10 0	53 1 0
Madras	49 6 0	53 8 0	52 10 6	54 0 0	51 13 0

There were no exports of groundnut kernels during the months of October 1952 and 1953. Exports of groundnut kernels during the seven months April to October, 1953 were appreciably lower at 3,947 tons compared to 6,524 tons during the corresponding period of the previous year. There were also no exports of groundnut oil during October, 1953 while 3,469 tons were exported during October, 1952. The tables below show exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destinations:-

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

(Tons)

Destination	Month of October		Seven months April to October	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	..	..	250	1,044
Norway	..	..	854	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,929	1,066
Canada	..	..	2,968	1,007
Other Countries	..	..	523	830
Total	..	..	6,524	3,947

Exports of Groundnut Oil

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of October		Seven months April to October	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	341,376	..	904,517	..
Germany (West)	..	..	471,732	..
Netherlands	47,280	..	2,649,839	132,438
Belgium	47,868	..	723,704	96,000
Italy	..	..	1,938,611	..
Burma	118,099	..	1,350,481	16,800
Mauritius & Dependencies	120,000	..	48,000	..
Other Countries	158,351	..	250,368	..
Total (Gallons)	832,974	..	10,442,452	356,467
(Tons)	3,469	..	44,049	1,484

(iii) LINSEED

During January, 1954 weeding and interculturing operations were in progress in respect of the 1953-54 linseed crop in most of the States. Harvesting of the crop had also commenced in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during the month of December 1953 aggregated 418 tons compared with 588 tons received in the previous month and 455 tons during December, 1952.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled steady to firm during the major part of the month of January, 1954 mainly due to purchases induced by higher advices from upcountry markets. In the last week of the month, however, there was a steep decline owing to absence of demand. Thus, linseed Bold and Small in the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 20-3-0 and Rs. 18-12-0 per maund respectively compared with Rs. 21-2-0 and Rs. 19-4-6 per maund at the commencement of the month. At the Calcutta market, the linseed section ruled easy owing to poor demand from crushers. While the sellers were rather hesitant, buyers did not show much interest except at lower prices. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets in the country.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	21 2 0	20 15 0	21 8 0	21 14 0	20 3 0
Bombay (Small)	19 4 6	19 4 6	19 8 0	20 3 0	18 12 0
Calcutta (Small)	22 4 0	21 12 0	21 8 0	21 4 0	21 8 0
Kanpur (Bold)	22 8 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	22 12 0	21 5 0
Kanpur (Small)	20 8 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	20 12 0	19 6 0
Linseed oil					
Bombay	47 12 0	47 7 0	46 4 0	47 12 0	38 3 0
Kanpur	49 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	48 8 0	46 0 0

An important development on the exports side during January, 1954 was the announcement of the decision of the Government of India to continue to license exports of linseed oil freely on shipping bills upto the end of June 1954. In the previous half year i.e. July to December 1953 exports by an individual were restricted to 500 tons at a time. This limit has now been removed.

M405DEStatistics

There were no exports of linseed during the months of October 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during October 1953 were of the order of 108 tons only as against 1,348 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the exports of linseed oil according to destinations

Exports of Linseed Oil

Destination	(Gallons)			
	Month of October		Seven months, April to October	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.			576,633	45,021
Pakistan (Western)	3,727	9,323	30,839	56,814
Pakistan (Eastern)	17,542		26,801	
Finland			165,280	
Germany (Western)			612,572	
Netherlands	49,480		1,536,943	
Italy	106,426		851,823	12,407
Australia	88,004		285,108	365,453
New Zealand			157,538	38,804
Japan	4,080		456,474	
Other countries	51,933	16,492	487,723	168,200
Total (Gallons)	321,252	25,815	5,187,824	686,849
(Tons)	1,348	108	21,544	2,815

(iv) CASTORSEED

Harvesting of the 1953-54 castor crop was reported to be nearing completion in most of the States during the month of January, 1954. Threshing and winnowing operations also were in progress in some parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of December, 1953 were reported to be, 9,910 tons as against 3,579 tons in November, 1953 and 2,693 tons in December, 1952.

The castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited an easy trend during January, 1954. At the opening of the month, the price was quoted at Rs. 18 per maund. It declined during the following two weeks. During the third week, however, the price recovered slightly but sagged again to close for the month at Rs. 16-8-0 per maund. This tendency was attributed mainly to heavy arrivals of castorseed and slackened demand for castor oil from foreign countries. The following table shows the trend in the prices of castorseed and castor oil during the month under review—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54
Castor seed					
Bombay (Small)	18 0 0	17 4 0	16 8 0	17 4 0	16 8 0
Madras (Salem)	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Kanpur	17 12 0	17 12 0	17 12 0	16 14 0	N.R.
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	18 4 0	17 8 0	17 0 0	16 9 0	15 14 0
Castor Oil					
Bombay	41 8 0	40 6 0	42 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
Kanpur	42 15 9	42 0 0	39 1 3	40 8 0	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

On the exports side, an important development was that the period of shipment of the export quota of castor oil for the five months, August to December, 1953 due to expire on the 31st December, 1953, was extended further by a month i.e. upto the end of January, 1954.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of October, 1952 and 1953. The exports of castor oil during October, 1953 were lower at 475 tons when compared with 715 tons exported during September, 1953 and 2,222 tons in October, 1952. The table below shows the exports of castor oil according to destinations—

Exports of Castor Oil

Destinations	(Gallons)			
	Month of October		Seven months—April to October	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	97,687	49,586	610,842	1,020,425
Sweden	2,400	960	51,660	40,230
Germany (Western)			7,728	4,500
Netherlands	736		273,835	2,400
Belgium		1,200	3,600	7,302
France		1,116	62,237	2,796
Pakistan (Western)		1,068	18,444	1,068
Canada			66,156	5,100
U. S. A.	401,703		3,550,687	2,465,048
Australia	1,200	30,696	150,744	229,221
Other countries	30,545	29,314	155,540	147,265
Total (Gallons)	534,271	113,940	4,951,473	3,925,355
(Tons)	2,222	475	20,619	16,272

(V) COTTON

The latest available trade estimate framed as per the end of December, 1953 puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 42.78 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 33.60 lakh bales for 1952-53 season.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the world cotton production in 1953-54 is expected to be of the order of 36.77 million bales of 500 pounds gross compared with 35.73 million bales in 1952-53.

The Government of India have decided to freely license import of raw cotton of staple 1-1/16" and above from the U.S.A. against prior sales to mills.

Imports of raw cotton into India during October 1953 amounted to 43 thousand bales as against 45 thousand bales during October, 1952. Total imports of foreign cotton during the first two months of the current season i.e. September and October, 1953, aggregated 107 thousand bales as compared to 106 thousand bales during the corresponding period of 1952-53 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during October, 1953, were of the order of 6 thousand bales as against 26 thousand bales a year ago. Total exports from 1st September to 31st October, 1953 amounted to 12 thousand bales. The corresponding figure for the previous season stood at 69 thousand bales.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of October, 1953 amounted to 3.87 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.74 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3.59 M405DESats.

lakh bales in October, 1952. Stocks towards the end of October, 1953 were appreciably lower than those a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Stocks of Cotton with Mills on	
	October, 53	October 52	31-10-53	31-10-52
Indian cotton	3.26	2.84	7.34	10.16
Pakistan cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01
Egyptian cotton	0.23	0.11	0.63	0.43
Other foreign cotton	0.38	0.63	1.66	3.06
Total foreign cotton	0.61	0.75	2.29	3.50
Total all cotton	3.87	3.59	9.63	13.66

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during 1953-54 season as compared to 1952-53 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. net each)

	1st September, 1953 to 21st January, 1954	1st September, 1952 to 21st January, 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	502,654	577,503
Consumption of cotton by Bombay mills	493,984	458,527
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 21st January,	283,325	370,041

Prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) market ruled steady during the first fortnight of January, 1954. During the later half of the month, however, prices exhibited an upward trend. At Sholapur (Bombay), prices showed slightly hardening tendency, while at Jullundur (Punjab) the prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The following table gives the week-end quotations at these centres :—

Kapas (cotton unginned)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Bombay	Punjab
Centre	Tirupur	Sholapur	Jullundur
Variety	Cambodia (1st Grade)	Jarilla	Deshi
Weeks ending—			
2-1-54	280 to 383	229/ to 267	229 to 238
9-1-54	280 to 383	..	219 to 248
16-1-54	280 to 383	..	210 to 257
23-1-54	294 to 389	247/ to 267	219 to 257
30-1-54	308 to 382	..	219 to 264

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) ruled steady during the first two weeks of the month under review but thereafter exhibited an upward trend. At Jullundur (Punjab), prices registered a slight increase during the second week, but declined in the third week and remained steady at the

new levels in the remaining part of the month. At Raichur (Hyderabad), prices however, showed a substantial fall. The quotations for the various weeks were as under :—

Cotton lint (Cotton ginned)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Punjab	Hyderabad
Centre	Tirupur	Jullundur	Raichur
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi	Mungari
Weeks ending—			
2-1-54	721 to 980	524 to 534	607
9-1-54	721 to 980	543	..
16-1-54	740 to 980	534	493/-
23-1-54	775 to 980	534	365/-
30-1-54	775 to 980	534	..

During January, 1954 prices at the Karachi cotton market showed a steep rising tendency. The table below gives the week-end quotations :—

4F Punjab (R.G.)

	Pakistan Currency Rs. (P) per maund	Indian Currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs.
Weeks ending		
2-1-54	61-8-0	844
9-1-54	62-12-0	861
16-1-54	63-8-0	871
23-1-54	67-0-0	919
30-1-54	71-4-0	978

At the New York cotton market also prices firmed up during the month under review. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

New York (Middling)

Weeks ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
31-12-53	33.75	1,260
7-1-54	33.90	1,260
14-1-54	34.00	1,271
21-1-54	34.15	1,275
28-1-54	34.60	1,292

Production of both yarn and cloth during September, 1953 was higher than that in the corresponding month of the previous year, as will be seen from the following table :—

Production of Yarn and Cloth

	Yarn ('000 lbs.)	Cloth ('000 lbs.)	('000 Yds.)
September, 1953	125,763	92,530	396,390
September, 1952	123,609	90,045	392,630

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(vi) JUTE

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during December, 1953 amounted to 1.24 lakh bales as against 0.78 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 2.22 lakh bales during December, 1952. The total imports during the first half of the current jute season i.e. July to December, 1953 were of the order of 8.44 lakh bales as against imports of about 8.30 lakh bales in the corresponding period of 1952. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during December, 1953 amounted to 4.79 lakh bales as against 4.24 lakh bales in November, 1953 and 4.15 lakh bales in December, 1952. The total arrivals during the six months July to December, 1953 aggregated 20.42 lakh bales which were about 55 thousand bales less than the total arrivals during July to December, 1952.

Consumption of raw jute during December, 1953 by the mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association was higher than that in the preceding months, but was lower by about 9 thousand bales than the consumption in December, 1952. The total consumption in the later half of 1953 was also less than that during July to December, 1952. Consumption figures are given below :—

(In lakh bales of 400 lbs. each)	
Period	Consumption of raw jute by the Mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A.
December, 1953	4.53
November, 1953	4.15
December, 1952	4.62
July to December, 1953	25.12
July to December, 1952	26.71

The raw jute market at Calcutta during the month of January, 1954 ruled easy to steady due to lack of interest by mills. The following table indicates the price trend in respect of the Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

(Rs. per maund of 82.27 lbs.)				
	Dec. 53/ Feb. 54	January/February Delivery		
	26-12-53	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54
Northern	29 8 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	28 8 0
Assam	29 0 0	28 8 0	28 0 0	27 8 0
Orissa	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 0 0	29 0 0
Murshidabad	27 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0
Western	26 8 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0
Daisee	31 0 0	30 8 0	31 0 0	30 0 0
U.P.	26 8 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0

The prices in the pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market generally followed the same pattern as in the loose jute section, as will be seen from the following table :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)				
Variety	26-12-53	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54
Mill Firsts	190 0 0	185 0 0	180 0 0	175 0 0
Mill Lightnings	175 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0	160 0 0
Daisee (Long Group)	175 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0
Indian N.C.	70 0 0	70 0 0	69 0 0	68 0 0

During the month under review, the available supplies of raw jute at the upcountry centres appeared to be firmly held, and the pace of arrivals remained slow. Though the prices moved in sympathy with Calcutta market, yet they remained above the Calcutta parity. Following are the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres in respect of bottom variety of raw jute :—

Centre	(Rs. per md. of 82 2/7 lbs.)			
	24-12-53	31-12-53	7-1-54	24-1-54
Dawong (Assam)	22 8 0	24 3 0	23 4 0	23 4 0
Arna (Bihar)	22 14 0	25 6 0	25 4 0	26 0 0
Malakha (West Bengal)	N.A.	27 2 0	27 2 0	27 8 0
Endrapara	20 12 0	25 12 0	24 4 0	25 4 0

N.A.—Not available.

Production of jute goods during December, 1953 was higher than in November, 1953, but slightly less than the production a year ago. The total production during the period July to December 1953 was of the order of 434 thousand tons as against 456 thousand tons during July to December 1952. Towards the close of December, 1953 stocks showed a slight increase over the level in November, 1953 but were about 16 thousand tons less than the stocks a year ago. The latest position is given below :—

Period	(In thousand tons)			
	Production of Hessain	Production of sacking	Total of gunnies including Hessain, sacking and others	Total Production stocks of gunnies at the month end
December, 1953	37.1	38.0	77.8	98.9
November, 1953	32.8	33.7	69.0	98.3 (R)
December, 1952	32.0	43.6	78.8	115.0
July/Dec., 1953	201.5	217.4	433.6	..
July/Dec., 1952	160.2	277.4	455.9	..

(R)—Revised.

During the greater part of the month of January, 1954 the Calcutta jute goods market ruled easy to speculative selling pressure, reports of increased mill-stocks and reserve attitude of foreign buyers. The weekly quotations are given below :—

(Rupees)				
Variety	Unit	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54
Hessain 40" x 10 oz.	per 100 yds.	45 12 0	45 6 0	45 4 0
Sacking B. Twill	per 100 bags	106 8 0	106 4 0	104 8 0
				103 10 0

(vii) TOBACCO

Transplantation of the 1953-54 tobacco crop was reported to have been completed in almost the producing states. The condition of the standing crop was on the whole satisfactory. According to an estimate framed by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee the area under the crop is expected to show a fall of about 25 to 30% when compared with previous crop.

Home consumption of raw tobacco has been increasing for some time past. The off-take for home consumption in 1948-49 amounted to 358.7 million lbs. and increased to about 508.4 million lbs. in 51-52. During 1952-53 it increased further to 522.5 million lbs.

During the month of December, 1953, the demand for any variety of tobacco, according to the Guntur Market Report, was slack. It is estimated that about 26·23 million lbs. of flue cured Virginia tobacco, 1·41 million lbs. of suncured Virginia tobacco and 1·69 million lbs. of sun-cured Country and other kinds of tobacco were lying with the growers unsold. The Government of India have already set up an Export Promotion Committee for tobacco.

The prices of local Natu graded variety at Guntur and Jaiti Poola F.A.Q. medium variety at Calcutta ruled steady during the months of December 1953 and January, 1954. The table below shows the weekly prices of these varieties at the two markets :—

Market	Quality	(Rupees per maund)							
		Weeks ending							
		5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53	26-12-53	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	
Guntur	Local Natu Graded	111 1 4	111 1 4	111 1 4	111 1 4	111 1 4	111 1 4	111 1 4	
Calcutta	Jaiti Poola (F.A.Q.) medium.	120 13 9	120 13 9	120 13 9	120 13 9	120 13 9	120 13 9	120 13 9	

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during September, 1953 amounted to 7·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 121 lakhs. Of these, U.K. accounted for 2·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 60·1 lakhs. About 7·7 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco worth Rs. 116 lakhs were exported during September, 1952 and were consigned mainly to U.K. and Japan. Exports of manufactured tobacco during September, 1953 aggregated 157 thousand lbs. valued at Rs. 4·9 lakhs as against 126 thousand lbs. worth about Rs. 4·5 lakhs exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below reveals the trend in the quantum and value of tobacco exports according to destinations :—

Destinations (By Sea, Air and Land)	Exports of Tobacco							
	Month of September				Six months, April to September			
	1952		1953		1952		1953	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rupees)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rupees)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rupees)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rupees)
I. Unmanufactured Tobacco—								
To U.K.	2,984	5,594	2,896	6,080	20,380	4,67,63	17,256	4,16,99
To U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	3,639	22,64	..	..
To Sweden	601	9,07	..	..	1,420	22,49	330	3,31
To Netherlands	330	4,36	523	5,48	1,258	15,83	1,048	8,72
To Belgium	279	1,77	248	1,44	800	5,73	1,120	11,52
To Aden	159	1,21	598	3,68	2,361	16,79	4,787	30,07
To Pakistan	..	..	..	..	1,155	77,18	300	2,95
To Indonesia	403	4,43	115	1,27	830	7,66	1,652	12,19
To Hongkong	51	55	388	4,79	718	10,83	1,325	21,25
To Egypt	51	38	638	12,20	1,329	22,86	1,358	26,33
To Japan	2,597	33,00	1,061	9,98	5,846	76,48	7,657	1,28,05
To other countries	250	5,58	1,517	21,88	3,609	66,89	5,408	76,95
Total	7,683	1,16,29	7,645	1,21,52	43,345	8,14,01	42,236	7,38,333
Manufactured Tobacco .								
	126	455	157	4,94	3,223	1,85,20	1,232	42,89

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

During the quarter ending December, 1953, a quantity of 29,095 tons of iron and steel was allocated by the Central Government to the various States for agricultural purposes ; the quantity distributed during the corresponding period of the previous year was 35,000 tons. The total allocation during 1953 amounted to 1·14 lakh tons as against 1·35 lakh tons during 1952.

(ii) Irrigation

Under the T.C.A. Programme, 650 tubewells are proposed to be constructed by the end of 1955. Of these, 280 will be constructed in Uttar Pradesh, 175 in the Punjab, 160 in P.E.P.S.U. and 35 in Bihar. On completion, these tubewells are together expected to provide irrigation facilities to about 260,000 acres of land and yield an additional production of about 52,000 tons of foodgrains per year.

The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 16,47,000 to the Madhya Pradesh Government for financing special irrigation schemes during 1953-54. Besides two projects one on the Jalgaon Tank in Balaghat district and the other on the Lamkeni Dongri tank in Raipur district have been approved by the Government of India who have agreed to finance them on a loan basis to the extent of Rs. 7,66,000.

The Government of India have also approved of the Bombay Government's scheme, costing Rs. 30 lakhs, for minor irrigation works in the non-scarcity areas of the State during 1953-54 and to finance them on loan basis. The area likely to be irrigated by these works will be about 54,100 acres and the additional yield of food crops about 12,000 tons.

(iii) Fertilisers

Nearly 5 lakh tons of animal bones, whose meal can be utilised as manure, are available every year in India. In order to exploit the existing bone resources for manurial purposes to the maximum extent, the Government of India propose to establish small scale village industries on a decentralised basis for preparing bone meal and utilising all its by-products, like glue and tallow.

As part of their grow more food drive the Government have, for past few years, been interested in developing the use of bone meal manure and in devising a system of softening bones so as to convert them into fine powder for use as phosphatic fertiliser. A new type of bone digester has been evolved and steps are being taken by the Government for its popularisation.

(iv) Land Policy and Legislation

The Government of Andhra is reported to have decided that an Experts' Committee of not more than five members should examine the existing system of land tenures in the State with a view to formulating land reforms policy. A Sub-Committee of the Andhra Cabinet will shortly go into the question of assigning waste lands in the State to the landless.

The Supreme Court of India has upheld the validity of the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act in delivering judgement on appeals filed against the judgement of the State High Court.

According to Press reports, some major alterations are envisaged in regard to the character of compensation bonds in U.P. The proposal, now, is to pay the principal amount of compensation together with interest in negotiable bonds in equated annual instalments on July 1 every year, the total period of redemption remaining 40 years and the interest rate at 2½ per cent as before. It is

further proposed to issue these negotiable bonds without fractions in whole figures of Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000.

It is reported that the work on consolidation of land holdings would be undertaken in community project areas of Himachal Pradesh in the first instance, and, thereafter, extended to the rest of the State. The staff necessary to carry out the consolidation work are now under training in Nurpur Tehsil of Kangra district in the Punjab.

The Himachal Pradesh Government have introduced the following important changes in the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Bill in pursuance of the President's directives :—

- (i) Occupancy and non-occupancy tenants will now be entitled to proprietary rights on land held by them on payment of compensation.
- (ii) The compensation in the case of occupancy tenants will be the aggregate of 24 times the land revenue plus cess and in the case of non-occupancy tenants, 48 times the land revenue plus cess.
- (iii) A limit has been put on land to be retained by a landowner at 10 acres, the State Government reserving the right to take over the management or acquire proprietary rights in the land above this limit.

(v) Cooperation

The Annual Report on the working of Cooperative Societies in Bombay during 1952-53 indicates the following position in regard to certain important types of cooperative societies :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Societies	Number		Membership (in thousands)		Working capital		Transactions	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
All types	16,932	17,301	2,532	2,648	9,361	10,103		
Primary Agricultural Credit (including multipurpose).	10,149	10,357	798	846	1,322	1,450	815*	829*
Multi-purpose	2,226	3,665	347	391	543	629	1,161†	675†
Non-agricultural Credit	1,543	1,592	812	874	2,763	2,974	N.A.	N.A.
Consumers' Stores	1,148	1,112	260	265	207	253	1,805†	1,597†
Housing	927	951	46	47	981	1,211	8,610‡	8,995‡

* Loans advanced during the year.

† Value of goods sold during the year.

‡ Number of tenements constructed so far.

During 1952-53, the movement is reported to have been characterised not so much by expansion as by consolidation, which became necessary in view of (a) all-round expansion of the movement during the previous three years, and (b) gradual decontrol policy of Government. As a result of this policy, attention was paid towards rectification of deficiencies discovered in the light of past experience. The efforts of the Cooperative Department have been directed considerably to spreading benefits of existing societies to more people and to strengthening the resources of the societies. This fact is evident from the figures of membership and working capital in the above table.

The agricultural credit societies cover nearly 24 thousand villages out of total of about 35 thousand in the State. Out of the said 24,000 villages as many as 15,000 villages are served by multi-purpose cooperative societies. In 1952-53 the loans advanced to agriculturists by both the single purpose credit societies and multi-purpose societies amounted to Rs. 829 lakhs as against Rs. 815 lakhs in 1951-52 but the value of annual sales of domestic and farm requisites supplied by the multi-purpose societies declined to Rs. 675 lakhs from Rs. 1,161 lakhs for the previous year. To counteract the decline in business resulting from the decontrol of foodgrains, cloth, sugar, kerosene oil, etc., the multi-purpose societies in Bombay are taking up collection and distribution of milk, lift irrigation schemes and combined purchases of tractors etc.

The cooperative societies for irrigation, cooperative farming, supply of seeds and manures and dairying have also been emerging in Bombay for the past few years. On 30th June, 1953 the State had 217 irrigation societies with 10,784 members and 52,926 acres of land under their command. In 1952-53 the area actually brought under irrigation by these societies increased from 13,300 acres to 19,072 acres. The cooperative farming societies numbered 233 and had a coverage of 70,634 acres at the end of June, 1953. In the past four years these societies have brought 50,397 acres of land under cultivation and 2,213 acres under irrigation. The seed and manure supply societies numbered 18 and sold Rs. 2.94 lakhs worth of seeds and manures during 1952-53. The Cooperative Milk Societies and Unions in Anand taluka and Aarey milk colony have greatly helped the development of dairy industry and handled nearly 297 lakh lbs. of milk during 1952-53.

The Bombay Government is giving special attention to the economic and social uplift of backward classes through suitable types of cooperative societies. During 1952-53, six societies were added to the existing 265 societies for the provision of houses to the backward classes. At the end of the cooperative year, the Government loans outstanding with these societies amounted to Rs. 12.64 lakhs and the houses so far constructed by them numbered 1460. The special schemes for the housing of backward communities of Halpatis in Surat district and of Dangis in Dangs district are reported to have resulted in the construction of 191 and 645 houses respectively.

In the Community Project Areas, the cooperative movement is reported to be playing a vital role towards increasing farm production and improving economic and social life of the village community.

The Purchase and Sale Unions and single commodity marketing cooperatives which numbered 332 in 1952-53 are playing an important role in the marketing of agricultural produce. During 1952-53 cotton sale societies handled produce worth Rs. 3.37 crores while the value of other agricultural commodities handled by cooperatives amounted to Rs. 11.80 crores.

Among the non-agricultural societies, the credit societies, consumers' stores and housing societies are reported to be in a fairly sound financial position and are of considerable help to urban people with small incomes.

(vi) Agricultural Finance

The Bombay Money Lenders Act was enforced in Ajmer with effect from 1st November, 1952. About 1090 moneylenders were reported to have applied for grant of licenses under the Act up to 30th June, 1953.

The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, 1938 has been in force since the 22nd March, 1938. Deb to the tune of Rs. 5.10 crores were reported to have been scaled down up to 31st March, 1953.

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(vii) General

Under the grow more food programme the Government of India have sanctioned to the West Bengal Government a grant of Rs. 50,000 and a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs for financing during 1953-54 a scheme for the improvement of tank fisheries in the dry districts of the State.

The Union Minister for Agriculture, while addressing a meeting of the State Secretaries of Agriculture held at New Delhi on January 19, 1954, stressed the need for conducting intensive propaganda to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Each State was called upon to formulate a large-scale programme for seed distribution, demonstration and extension of methods.

A new type of seed drill which, if used on a mass scale, is likely to result in the saving of over 20 million maunds of seed per year in U.P. alone, is reported to have been developed at the Government Agriculture Workshop, Bullandshahr. At present, the ordinary cultivator who does not use a machine for the sowing of seeds requires about 40 to 60 seers of seeds for one acre of land. With the help of the new machine his requirement is not likely to exceed 6 seers per acre.

V. FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

Egypt

Egypt's Revolution Command Council has drawn up a five year development plan. The plan includes several projects already under way and is expected to come into force immediately.

The main projects approved by the Revolution Command Council are : (i) Improvement of the quality of wheat ; rice and maize seeds in order to increase the yield per acre ; (ii) Reclamation of 350,000 acres of land ; (iii) Intensification of the fight against plant pests and diseases ; (iv) Construction of a fertiliser factory at Aswan ; (v) Electrification of the Aswan Dam ; (vi) Improvement of storage for cereals and the erection of silos ; (vii) Erection of a paper factory ; (viii) Erection of an iron and steel mill.

Jamaica

There are considerable possibilities for expansion of Jamaica's economy and efforts are being made to take advantage of them. A large extent of cultivable land in the island is at present idle, mainly owing to too large holdings in too few hands.

The Agricultural Development Corporation is engaged in buying up tracts and dividing them for sale to small farmers on easy terms.

U.K.

The rationing of butter, cheese, margarine and cooking fats will end on May 8, 1954. Wheat and bacon will, however, continue to remain under rationing.

Butter was rationed in January 1940, margarine and cooking fats in July 1940 and cheese in May 1941. The subsidy on margarine and cooking fats was removed in August 1953 while that on butter was reduced. With the end of butter rationing in May next, the subsidy will be removed as a result of which the retail price of butter might rise.

U.S.A.

The output of U.S. farms in 1953 almost equalled the record volume of 1952 and was about 44 per cent higher than the five year pre-war average output.

Increased farm output in recent years is attributed to higher yields per acre of crops. The crop yields have increased due to such factors as replacement of horses and mules by tractors, the use of improved types of mechanical equipment and the adoption of advanced scientific farm practices.

In the year 1953, farm work output per hour was more than double the level in 1913 and was higher by about 3 per cent. over the 1952 level.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the world production of fats, oils and oil bearing materials in 1953 would amount to 26,680,000 short tons oil equivalent as against 26,189,000 short tons in 1952.

World production of edible vegetable oils in 1953 would aggregate 8,665,000 short tons compared with 8,070,000 short tons in 1952. The Production of different vegetable oils is estimated as below :—

		(In short tons)	
		1953	1952
Cotton seed oil		1,820,000	1,920,000
Groundnut		1,845,000	1,770,000
Soya Bean		1,840,000	1,870,000
Olive		1,610,000	785,000
Sesame		750,000	730,000
Sunflower		930,000	935,000

Production of palm oils and industrial oils in 1953 is placed at 3,795,000 and 3,190,000 short tons as against 3,830,000 and 3,274,000 short tons in 1952.

Animal fat and marine oils output in 1953 would be 10,140,000 and 26,680,000 short tons as compared with 10,040,000 and 26,189,000 short tons respectively in 1952.

Ukraine

Agriculture in the Ukrainian SSR is making rapid progress every year. Within the next two or three years Ukraine is proposing to increase the output of milk, meat and vegetables by 50 per cent. and that of potatoes, millet and buck wheat by at least 100 per cent. over the 1952 level.

In 1953 and 1954 Ukraine will produce a large variety of new agricultural machines which will ensure the integrated mechanisation of fodder crop sowing, harvesting and stocking, the work of draining and radically improving the meadows and pastures and of providing them with steady water resources as well as help in mechanising the laborious operations on the stock farms, in growing potatoes and vegetables.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

1. REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION FOR THE HALF-YEAR JULY-DECEMBER 1953

INTRODUCTORY

The agricultural situation for the half year July-December 1953 has been definitely encouraging. In the cycle of good and bad years, the turn of the former seems to have come. Timely rains favoured the growth of kharif crops. The prospects for foodgrains production are even better than last year; the first estimate for kharif grains shows an increase in area varying from 3.2 per cent. in the case of rice to 14.5 per cent. in the case of bajra as compared to 1952-53. Improvement in the production of foodgrains has not only reduced the dependence on imports but has also enabled the Government to make progressive relaxations in food control; the latest step being the complete decontrol of coarse grains except in a few areas. The prospects for commercial crops except that of jute are no less bright. In the case of jute, unfavourable weather conditions and low prices at sowing time have led to a shrinkage in area. Although floods in Bihar have slightly reduced the acreage under sugarcane, cane production is expected to show an increase over the previous year. There has been a significant increase in the area under cotton, the second estimate for the 1953-54 crop showing an increase of 6.4 per cent. in area as compared to 1952-53. Oilseeds are expected not only to recover the ground lost in the previous year but also to show some improvement. Altogether the agricultural outlook for 1953-54 may be regarded as bright.

The prospect of increased domestic production may rightly be expected to increase the availability for internal consumption. The indications are that the consumption of sugar of late is on the increase; here domestic production will have to be supplemented by imports. Consumption of indigenous cotton by textile mills have been showing a tendency to rise. Improvement in oilseeds production has eased the tight oil position which existed in the first half of the calendar year 1953; but the increase in domestic requirements has reduced the availability for export.

The favourable crop prospects have begun to be reflected in the level of prices. Foodgrains prices have been registering a fall since August, 1953. The same tendency has been visible with regard to oil seeds and oils. Sugar prices after exhibiting a tendency to decline in July and September, 1953, moved up by the end of December, 1953. Jute prices have begun to recover as a result of the various measures taken by the Government in improving the competitive position of jute goods in foreign markets as well as due to the prospect of reduced supplies both in India and in Pakistan. The Economic Adviser's Index Number for food articles which stood at 406.4 in July 1953, fell to 368.8 in December 1953; during the same period the index number for industrial raw materials fell from 487.1 to 474.5 and that for vegetable oils from 611 to 545.

SECTION II

1.1. *Rainfall.*—The south-west monsoon commenced near about the 7th June, 1953, spread over most parts of the country by the 24th June and weakened towards the end of the month. In July, 1953, it was again active and the rainfall in the country was good. It was, however, excessive in the later half of July in eastern U.P. and north Bihar and in the first two weeks of August, 1953 in Andhra which resulted in floods in these areas causing damage to the standing crops. The prospects of the standing crops improved due to bright sun-shine following the period of excessive rainfall. The months of October to December comprise the post-monsoon season when rains are important in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras, Andhra and Konkan and Malabar. Though the over-all rainfall during this period of the previous calendar year has not been very satisfactory, good showers received intermittently have greatly helped the progress of the Kharif crops. In some areas, particularly parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and U.P., the sowings of Rabi crops were delayed due to lack of rains but the deficiency has been more than made up by the subsequent rains in January, 1954.

1.2. *Weather and Agricultural Operations:* Weather conditions remained generally favourable for agricultural operations during the first half of the agricultural year 1953-54. Sowings of kharif crops were reported to have been completed in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa by the end of August, 1953, preparation of land for rabi sowings, sowings of rabi crops, picking of cotton and harvesting of jute, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut and other kharif crops were the other main operations carried on in different parts of the country during the period under review. Besides, transplantation of paddy and weeding and interculturing of kharif crops also engaged the agriculturists. However, these operations were hampered in parts of Assam, north Bihar, and east U. P. due to excessive rainfall and consequent floods.

1.3. *Condition of Standing Crops:* Towards the close of the half year the condition of the standing rabi crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad. Inadequacy of soil moisture affected the rabi sowings in parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, while in some unirrigated areas of U. P. and Hyderabad the crops suffered due to deficient rainfall. Parts of Bihar, Madras and Mysore urgently needed rains for the proper growth of crops. Pests and insects attacked the standing crops in parts of Bombay, Andhra, Madras and Hyderabad.

SECTION II

PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

2.1. *General:* The prospects of over-all production of foodgrains from the 1953-54 crops, if the present favourable weather conditions continue, seem to be encouraging. The 1952-53 rice crop was the highest so far and the 1953-54 crop, on present estimate, is expected to be higher still. As a result of increased production, coarse foodgrains are no longer under distribution controls in most parts of the country. It is hoped that country's consumption requirements in 1954 will largely be met out of internal resources and the imports will be utilised mainly for building up reserves. In the sphere of oilseeds the indications are that the ground lost in 1952-53 agricultural year may be recovered in the current season. 1953-54 cotton crop promises to yield better out-turn than in the previous year; incidentally it may be mentioned that the world production of cotton is estimated to be less than in 1952-53. Production of sugarcane also is likely to be higher, though area under the crop has been reported to have registered a slight fall. Tobacco prospects, however, are not likely to be brighter than the preceding year. The special problems of jute economy caused mainly by shrinking world demand for jute goods and emergence of new competitors led to abnormally low prices at the sowing time causing a setback to the production of raw jute in 1953-54. The following table shows the prospects of different crops for 1953-54 season as compared to the previous season:—

Area under and Production of Important Agricultural Commodities during 1952-53 & 1953-54

Commodity	Area ('000 acres)			Production		
	1952-53	1953-54	increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (3) over	1952-53	1953-54	increase of Col. (6) over col. (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rice *	65,374	67,452	+ 3.2	..	..	..
Jowar *	24,606	26,192	+ 6.4	..	..	..
Maize *	7,764	8,464	+ 9.0	..	..	..
Bajra *	23,154	26,514	+ 14.5	..	..	..
Ragi *	4,598	4,771	+ 3.8	..	..	..
Sugarcane†	4,228	4,101	- 3.0	4,000	5,100	+ 2.2
				('000 tons in terms of gur)		

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Groundnut†	.	9,501	9,655	+ 1.6	..	..	..
Sesamum†	.	4,219	4,393	+ 4.1	..	..	..
Linseed*	.	2,576	2,490	- 3.3	..	..	..
Jute‡	.	1,817	1,196	- 34.2	4,605	3,128	32.1
Cotton†	.	12,174	12,956	+ 6.4	..	..	..

* Official first Estimate.

† Official Second Estimate.

‡ Official Final Estimate.

2.2 1. *Food grains* : In 1952-53, the production of foodgrains registered an increase of about 5.84 million tons over that in 1951-52 and about 1.57 million tons over 1949-50 which was more or less a normal year in the recent past. While the 1952-53 food grains crops were described as good, the 1953-54 crop prospects are reported to be better, if the present benevolence of nature continues to the end of the season. The all India first estimate for the 1953-54 rice crop shows an increase of 3.2% in the area over the corresponding estimates for the earlier crop. The increase in acreage has been reported by almost all the major rice growing states. This increase is due mainly to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The supply position in respect of coarse grains has improved so much that they have been completely decontrolled at the beginning of 1954, except in three comparatively small regions of Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and 11 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The area under jowar, bajra, maize, and ragi according to their respective all India first estimates for 1953-54, is reported to have increased by 6.4%, 14.5%, 9.0% and 3.8% respectively over the adjusted first estimates for 1952-53.

2.2 2. The policy of relaxation in food controls, adopted since the middle of June, 1952 seems to have created a favourable psychological effect. The policy of relaxation in its turn was made possible by the improvement in domestic production and the open market prices were tending to be lower than the controlled prices. A continuous shift in demand from ration shops to open market has been discernible which is reflected in a gradual reduction in Governmental commitments. As against 6.7 million tons of foodgrains issued to Government shops in 1952, 4.5 million tons of foodgrains have been issued during 1953; of this one-third quantities have been issued during the period under review i.e., July-December, 1953. Total population under rationing which stood at 121 Millions at the beginning of 1953 came down to 89.5 millions on 1st July, 1953 and at present, is about 86 millions. The population under statutory rationing declined from 31 million at the beginning of January, 1953 to 25.7 millions at the beginning of July and 24.4 millions at the end of November, 1953.

2.2 3. With the increased production of cereals in the country and greater flow of marketable surplus, it has been possible to make a considerable reduction in the country's dependence on foreign imports. Actual imports during 1952 were 17 per cent. less than in 1951. In 1953, the imports of foodgrains amounted to 20.2 lakh tons being 18.8 lakh tons less than in 1952. Since July 1, 1953 the imports of cereals upto the end of December amounted to only 6.7 lakh tons as against about 10 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last year. India has been a signatory to the renewed International Wheat Agreement which came into force on 1st August, 1953 for a period of 3 years, but in view of the improvement in the internal wheat supply position, she has reduced her import quota under the renewed Agreement from 1.5 million tons to 1.0 million tons annually. As a result of improved supply position of rice, its imports from abroad were little during June-December, 1953. Of the total of 2.0 lakh tons of rice imported in 1953, only .2 lakh tons of rice have been imported during the second half of the year.

2.3 1. *Sugarcane and Sugar* : All India second estimate of sugarcane for 1953-54 puts the area under the crop at 4.1 lakh acres which is 3.0 per cent less than the adjusted corresponding estimate for 1952-53. At the same time, the current year's estimate of cane production shows an increase of 2.2 per cent or 110 thousand tons (in terms of gur) over last year. The standing crop has been reported to be good in Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Andhra and these States are the main contributories to the increase in production. Bihar has reported a decline both in area and production mostly due to adverse weather conditions. On the whole the condition of the crop has been reported to be satisfactory except in the North Arcot districts of Madras where the crop was affected by inadequate rainfall. In some districts of Bombay the crop suffered, to some extent, due to insects and pests attack.

2.3 2. In the first two months of the current sugar cane crushing season, i.e., September and October, 1953 the pace of movement of cane from the field to the factory had been slow, probably because of good returns from gur manufacture at that time. In these two months the production of sugar was thus only 1,631 tons against 11,921 tons produced during September-October, 1952. But since November onwards, the flow of cane to the factories gathered momentum; production of sugar during November-December, 1953 has been of the order of 237.5 thousand tons as against 206.2 thousand tons in the corresponding period of 1952-53 season. The total production during the first four months of the present season aggregated 239.1 thousand tons which is about 5.5 thousand tons less than that in September-December, 1952.

2.3 3. It may be recalled that the Government of India had banned the exports of sugar, gur and khandasari towards the end of January, 1953 in view of anticipated fall in sugar production in 1952-53 season. Towards the close of May, 1953 the supply position of sugar had become so tight that the Government, with a view to meeting the situation, arranged special trains to move ample supplies of sugar from the factories to various important markets. In June 1953, the Government decided to import small quantities of sugar and reduced the import duty from Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 7 per cwt. It was announced on 9th July, 1953 that the imports of sugar would be on Government account only. It was considered advisable, in order to ensure that the consumer gets imported sugar at reasonable prices, that the distribution of this sugar should be through Governmental agencies mainly and through cooperative societies and merchants if the State Governments were not in a position to undertake the controlled distribution of the entire quantity. In accordance with this import policy about 143.5 thousand tons of crystal sugar were imported during September-December, 1953. India is not a participant in the renewed (World Commodity) International Sugar Agreement, which has come into operation since 1-1-1954, with a view to ensuring supplies of sugar to importing countries and sugar markets to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices.

2.4 1. *Oilseeds* : In the case of oilseeds, it seems likely that in 1953-54 the supply position will be somewhat easy, compared to 1952-53 which was not a very good year for oilseeds. All India second estimate of Groundnut for 1953-54 crop shows an increase in acreage of 1.6 per cent over the adjusted second estimate for 1952-53. The increase has been shared mainly by Hyderabad, Mysore, Bombay, Madhya Bharat and Andhra and is due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. Madhya Pradesh has, however, reported an appreciable decrease in acreage due partly to diversion of area to cotton and foodgrains and partly to the high prices of seeds prevailing at the sowing time. The area under sesamum, according to the all India second estimate for 1953-54 crop, has been put at 4,393 thousand acres against 4,219 thousand acres for 1952-53 crop showing, thereby, an increase of 4.1 per cent. Towards the close of 1953, sowings of current linseed crop were nearing completion in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, although in parts of U.P. sowing operations were to some extent handicapped due to inadequacy of soil moisture. The reports from Madhya Pradesh indicated that germination of linseed crop had been good; in other producing states the sowings were still being

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carried on. At the same time the castor crop for the 1953-54 season has been showing better prospects in almost all the producing States than the previous year. The month of December, 1953 saw the harvesting of the crop in full swing in most of the States, while threshing of the crop had commenced in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. Sowings of the 1953-54 rape and mustard crop have been reported to be nearing completion in most of growing states.

2.5.1. *Jute*: The supply position of cash crops is relatively more sensitive to price variations and the low prices prevailing in the year 1952-53 seem to have produced their effects on the production of jute in the current agricultural year. All India final estimate of jute for 1953-54 crop puts the area and production at 11.96 lakh acre and 31.28 lakh bales respectively as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 18.17 lakh acres and 46.05 lakh bales for 1952-53, there being a fall of about 34.6 per cent in area and about 32 per cent in production. In addition to the low prices of jute at sowing time, other contributory factors to this decline were reported to be unfavourable weather conditions, and damage caused by floods and pests attacks in parts of West Bengal and U. P. It may be of interest to note that the production of raw jute in Pakistan for 1953-54, according to the final forecast for Pakistan jute crop, has been estimated at 25.3 lakh bales against Governments' sanctioned target of 42 lakh bales. Even the sanctioned target of 42 lakh bales was about 26 lakh bales less than the crop out-turn for 1952-53 in Pakistan; this deliberate restriction of jute production had been decided upon in view of the shrinking demand and consequently low jute prices in 1952-53.

2.5.2. In order to assure a regular supply of adequate quantities of raw jute to the indigenous jute goods industry, the Government of India entered into a three years agreement with Pakistan, commencing from 1st July, 1953 for the supply of 18 lakh bales of raw jute every year. The agreement also provides that should India require larger imports, Pakistan would undertake to facilitate supply up to 25 lakh bales. During the first five months of the current jute year i.e. July to November, 1953 the total imports of raw jute from Pakistan aggregated about 7.2 lakh bales as against 6.06 lakh bales imported in the corresponding period of 1952-53 season. Towards the end of November, 1953 the stocks of raw jute at Calcutta amounted to 13.22 lakh bales, the maximum ever held since July, 1953, against 10.09 lakh bales at the end of November, 1952. At the same time the total production of jute goods during July—November, 1953 was of the order of 3.56 lakh tons, which was about 21 thousand tons less than that in the period July—November, 1953.

2.6.1. *Cotton*: While the International Advisory Committee apprehends a significant fall in the world cotton production for 1953-54 and while the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the 1953-54 cotton production in U.S.A., the largest cotton producing country in the world, to be 5.4 % lower than that in the previous year, the second official estimate for the 1953-54 cotton crop in India paints a relatively brighter picture in as much as it shows an increase of 6.4 % in area under cotton over the previous year; the acreage in 1953-54 has been put at 12,956 thousand acres as against 12,174 thousand acres during 1952-53 season. Trade estimates put cotton production for 1953-54 at 41 lakh bales, if present favourable weather conditions continue throughout the season as against 36.65 lakh bales for 1952-53.

2.6.2. To supplement the domestic supply of raw cotton, imports of certain varieties are needed from U.S.A., Egypt and Sudan etc. Total imports from 1st September, 1952 to 31st August, 1953 aggregated to 6.77 lakh bales which were slightly higher than 50 per cent of the quantities imported during the preceding season. With the increased domestic production, the imports in the 1953-54 season are likely to be still less. However, imports during September, 1953 amounted to 64 thousand bales as against 61 thousand bales during September, 1952. Stocks of raw cotton with the mills stood

at 11.35 lakh bales towards the close of September, 1953 as against 12.59 lakh bales on the commencement of the current cotton year i.e. on 1st September, 1953 and were also appreciably less than those on 30th August 1952. With the supply position of cotton as indicated above, the Government of India permitted future trading in cotton in the 1953-54 crop w.e.f. 17th July, 1953. However, it was decided that the contracts, for the time being, would be confined to Feb. 1954 delivery; but in September, 1953 permission was given for May, 1954 delivery also.

2.7.1. *Tobacco*—It appears that the tobacco crop in 1953-54 is likely to be larger than that in the previous year. Interplantation of the crop was reported to be completed by the middle of November, 1953. India stands third in the world in respect of tobacco production, the U.S.A. and China being the first and second respectively. The year 1952-53 witnessed an increase of 12.1 per cent in area under tobacco and of 6.4 per cent in its production. Madras is by far the most important State, accounting for 95 per cent of country's production of virginia cigarette tobacco. During recent years imports of tobacco into India have manifested a declining tendency, though in 1952-53 imports were 7.3 per cent higher than in 1951-52. Imports come mainly from U.S.A., while small quantities are imported from Java and Sumatra. During April to August, 1953 the imports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to about 6.96 lakh lbs., while about 30.5 lakh lbs. were imported in the corresponding period of 1952. In both these periods about 70 per cent imports came from U. S. A.

2.7.2. *Pepper*—The production of pepper during 1952-53 was 21,625 tons as against 22,965 tons produced in the preceding season, thus showing a fall of 5.8 per cent; the area under 1952-53 crop however showed an increase by 0.6 per cent over 1951-52. The fall was mainly due to unfavourable weather conditions.

SECTION III

DEMAND AND CONSUMPTION

3.1.1. *Foodgrains*—Demand for commodities is a function of many variables, the chief being the level of the national income, the propensity to consume and the degree of interdependence in the preferences of the community. It is revealing to observe that as high as 58 per cent of our aggregate national expenditure goes to food items—a typical indication of subsistence economy. It seems reasonable to assume, in the context of the overall food shortage in the country, that the entire supply, consisting of domestic production and foreign imports, is consumed by the population, of course, after making allowance for waste and requirements for the purposes of seed and stocks. Thus it has been estimated that per capita consumption of cereals in 1952-53 was roughly 254 lbs per annum which is about 10 lbs higher than in the previous year.

3.1.2. *Sugar*—There are also indications of a gradual rise in the domestic consumption of crystal sugar due to a number of factors like withdrawal of controls, increase in population and a discernible trend towards urbanisation. Internal availability of sugar for 1952-53 season was about 16.56 lakh tons as against 11.7 lakh tons in 1951-52. In January 1953, apprehending a fall in production and consequent likelihood of a rise in price, the Government banned the exports of sugar, which had been allowed in the beginning of 1952-53 season. Since September, 1953 small quantities had, rather, to be imported.

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3.2.1. *Oilseeds and Oils*—It has been estimated on the basis of data for 3 years ending 1951-52 that about 79.2 per cent of country's production of major oilseeds (groundnut, sesamum, castor, linseed and rape and mustard) is utilised by the milling industry while about 17.7 per cent is required for seed and edible purposes, thus leaving an exportable surplus of about 3 per cent. The average annual production for three years 1949-50 to 1951-52 has been of the order of 40.36 lakh tons. Due to overall decrease in production of major oilseeds in 1952-53 the estimated availability of oilseeds for the manufacture of vegetable oils was 30.8 lakh tons as against the annual average of 31.95 lakh tons in the 3 years ending 1951-52. With the comparatively brighter prospects for 1953-54, it is likely that this availability will increase.

3.2.2. Average annual production of vegetable oils during the three years 1949-50 to 1951-52 has been estimated at 12.09 lakh tons. About 64.5 per cent of vegetable oils produced per year have been consumed for edible purposes, 8.8 per cent by soap industry, paints, lubrication, etc., while the vanaspati manufacturing industry utilised about 17.4 per cent of the aggregate production. In 1952 about 227.3 thousand tons of raw oils were consumed by the vanaspati industry producing about 190.4 thousand tons of vanaspati. In the period July—December, 1953 about 73.3 thousand tons of raw oil were consumed in the manufacture of vegetable products; while at the same time about 56.6 thousand tons of vanaspati were produced which was about 22.4 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1952. Consumption of vanaspati, in turn, has also been at a lower level, about 67.9 thousand tons were consumed during July—December, 1953 which was about 17 thousand tons less than that consumed in the corresponding period of the previous year.

3.2.3. Estimated export availability of vegetable oils was about 10 per cent of the total annual production or about 1.1 lakh tons for the three years ending 1951-52, while the actual average annual exports have been of the order of 0.8 lakh tons. Actual exports during 1952-53 stood at 1.3 lakh tons as against 0.7 lakh tons in 1951-52. On account of the short fall in ground nut production in 1952-53 and the consequent tight oil position in the country, exports of groundnut oil were banned in June, 1953. Exports of all vegetable oils during April to September, 1953 were about 24.2 thousand tons as against 84.0 thousand tons in the corresponding period of the last year.

3.3.1 *Jute*—The demand for raw jute is a derived demand, from that of jute manufactures which in turn is dependent on the general level of business activity in the world. Shrinking world demand for jute goods has been mainly responsible for lesser interest shown by the jute mills in the raw jute market. During 1952-53, IJMA mills consumed 52.50 lakh bales of raw jute which was 4.5 lakh bales less than that in 1951-52, while about 4.0 lakh bales was consumed outside mills and another 1.0 lakh bales were used for domestic purposes. During the first five months of the current jute season the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association have consumed about 20.59 lakh bales as against 22.09 lakh bales consumed in the corresponding period of the previous year.

3.3.2. With a view to stimulating the foreign demand for jute goods, the Government of India abolished the export duty on jute specialities w.e.f. 16th July 1953 and also reduced the duty on Hessians from Rs. 275/- per ton to Rs. 120/- per ton w.e.f. 15th September, 1953.

3.3.3. The Government of India have accepted the main recommendations of the Expert Committee, set up early in 1953, to go into the question of improving the quality of Indian grown jute and a scheme of work on the lines suggested by the committee has been drawn up.

3.3.4 Total exports of jute goods during the five month period i.e. July to November, 1953 amounted to 345.3 thousand tons as against 299.8 thousand tons exported during the corresponding

period of 1952-53, thus showing an increase of about 15 per cent. Revival of foreign demand coupled with enhanced competing capability of our industry as against continental markets, and the abolition of discriminatory special license fee by Pakistan in March 1953, are likely to have a positive effect on the export of jute manufactures in 1953-54.

3.4.1 *Cotton*—Of late, a significant feature in the consumptions of cotton has been increased consumption of indigenous cotton by our mills. For instance, consumption of the indigenous cotton increased from 29.87 lakh bales in 1951-52 to 36.12 lakh bales in 1952-53 showing thereby an increase of 20.9 per cent, while consumption of imported cotton, in the same period, declined from 10.84 lakh bales to 8.48 lakh bales i.e. by 21.8 per cent. Mill consumption of raw cotton during July to September, 1953 amounted to 11.44 lakh bales as against 11.33 lakh bales during the corresponding quarter of the last year and 11.04 lakh bales in the quarter April to June, 1953.

3.4.2. Exports of only those varieties of cotton which are not spinable within the country are permitted. Exports of raw cotton during 1952-53 season i.e., September, 1952 to August, 1953 were about 50 per cent higher than those in the previous season. During the first month of the current cotton year i.e., September, 1953, the exports of raw cotton aggregated about 6 thousand bales as against 43 thousand bales in September 1952. Export quota for Deshi cotton from 1953-54 crop has been announced as under :

										(Lakh bales)
Variety										Export Quota
1. Bengal Deshi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.75
2. Mathias, Kalagin & Dhollaras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.50
3. C.P.I. and II and Oomras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.50
Total										1.75

Beside exports of Assams Comillas and Coconadas are being permitted freely.

3.5.1. *Tobacco*—Domestic consumption of tobacco, for the last several years, has been exhibiting an up ward trend. Consumption of tobacco in 1952-53 was 2.8 per cent higher than that in 1951-52 and 6.5 per cent higher than in 1950-51. Manufacture of bidis and cigarettes accounts for the greater part of the demand for raw tobacco than that of cheroots and cigars. Attempts are also being made to utilise tobacco, declared unfit for human consumption, for example, for the extraction of nicotine sulphate.

3.5.2. The upward trend in exports of Indian tobacco, which had been discernible since 1948-49 seems to have undergone a swing in the opposite direction since 1952-53. During five months, April to August, 1953 about 34.6 million lbs of unmanufactured tobacco were exported as against 35.7 million lbs and 52.3 million lbs, exported in the corresponding periods of 1952-53 and 1951-52 respectively. At the same time about 1.1 million lbs of processed tobacco have been exported during April—August, 1952 as against 2.3 million lbs in April—August 1952 and 2.9 million lbs in April—August 1951. The decline in exports is mainly attributed to decreased demand mainly from U. K., Russia, Sweden, Netherlands and Pakistan. Decline in 1952-53 production and increased local consumption in 1952-53 are also some of the contributory factors to the fall in the exports. The tobacco lying with the growers unsold at the end of December, 1953 was estimated to be 26.23 million lbs of F.C.V. tobacco and 1.41 million lbs of the Suncured Virginia tobacco and 1.69 million lbs of other varieties.

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SECTION IV

PRICE TRENDS

4.1. *General*—Economic Adviser's index number of wholesale prices, which had been exhibiting a buoyant attitude since April 1953, maintained a steady upward trend upto the middle of August, 1953. The monthly average for August, 1953, stood at 410.4 which was the highest since the price collapse of the first quarter of 1952. This was 7.8 per cent higher than the annual average for 1952-53 and 5.9 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for the previous year. This increase was mainly contributed by the groups "food articles", "industrial raw materials" and "Miscellaneous" commodities. However, after the middle of August, 1953 a gradual downward tendency developed upto the end of November, 1953 when the all commodity index number had dropped by about 22 points due to a substantial fall in the prices of "foodgrains" and "industrial raw materials". But in December, while the fall in "foodgrains" prices continued to some extent, a rise of about 30 points in the index number of "industrial raw materials", coupled with some increase in the prices of "semi-manufactures" caused the wholesale index number to rise by 4 points. The following table indicates the movement of the indices of wholesale prices, in respect of main agricultural commodities, during the period under review.

Economic Adviser's month end Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities
(Base . Year ended 1939 = 100)

	Foodgrains		Sugar		Oilseeds		Vegetable Oils		Jute raw		Cotton raw		Tobacco leaf		Black pepper		All Commodities	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1952-1953	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	
July	406.4	366.8	277*	297	690	482	611	467	383 394	445*454*	1059	944	2568	3145	409.0	383.4		
August	402.9	373.6	276*	297	657	517	584	466	380*416	459*471*	1139	965	2415	3090	408.3	389.1		
September	394.4	361.4	277*	297	583	515	538	458	339*430	451*455*	1139	965	2345	3218	398.7	387.8		
October	386.6	367.6	276*	297	522	506	511	458	377 420	437*424*	1177	1007	1885	3283	394.3	386.3		
November	370.6	356.9	281*	297	498	476	506	424	402*378	441*384*	1177	965	1861	3011	388.6	378.2		
December	368.8	346.1	282*	263	540	482	545	429	427*401	463*392*	1177	965	1818	2616	392.6	374.5		

* Estimated.

4.2.1. *Foodgrains*—Since June 1953 to the middle of August there had been some rise in the prices of foodgrains due to usual seasonal shortages, but the Government of India in co-operation with the state Governments, took several measures to bring down the prices as a result of which the upward trend was arrested. The pace of this movement was accelerated by the arrival of new kharif crops in the markets. In the case of coarse grains the prices at several centres and rice in West Bengal have shown a sharp downward trend. It has also been possible for the Government of India to bring down the issue prices of imported cereals consequent upon the improvement in the world supply position and the reduction in the prices in overseas markets. In regard to wheat, the pool price has further been reduced in July 1953 from Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 and again from Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 per md. in November, 1953. Issue prices of rice also have been reduced at several centres.

4.2.2. In West Bengal, Assam and U.P. prices of rice have exhibited a steep fall since middle of August, 1953. For example the rice price at Kalipur centre (Hoogly) declined from Rs. 21 per md. towards the close of August to Rs. 13 per md. towards the end of December, 1953. At Kanpur (U.P.) the rice price ruled at Rs. 24-9-0 per md. at the end of August, but by the end of the year it had registered a fall of about Rs. 6 per md. But in Madhya Pradesh, though the fall was there in market prices of rice, it was not so sharp. Thus at Yeotmal (Madhya Pradesh) rice quotation was Rs. 18-8-0 per md. towards the end of December, which did not compare unfavourably with Rs. 19 per md. at the end of August, 1953. Jowar, being a kharif crop, also behaves like rice. However, the price variations in different States in respect of jowar have been not as large as in the case of rice. For instance, price of jowar at Akola (Madhya Pradesh) recorded a fall of about Rs. 2-8-0 per md. between August and December, 1953; while at Kanpur, the jowar quotation towards the end of August was Rs. 12-12-0 and it had come down to Rs. 12 per md. by the end of 1953. During the period under review the bajra prices remained more or less steady. Bajra was quoted at Kanpur centre at Rs. 13-5-0 per md. at the end of June, at Rs. 14-8-0 per md. towards the close of August, and at Rs. 13-4-0 per md. towards the end of December, 1953. Wheat prices exhibited some decline in Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and U. P., while the Punjab markets manifested somewhat upward trend. At Cuddapah (Andhra) wheat was quoted at Rs. 19-3-0 per md. at the end of August, but it came down to Rs. 16-10-0 per md. by the end of December, 1953. Similarly, the wheat prices registered a fall of Rs. 1-4-0 per md. and Rs. 1 per md. during the same period at Kanpur (U.P.) and Akola (Madhya Pradesh) respectively. But at Gurgaon and Moga (both in Punjab), during the same period of time, wheat prices registered a slight increase of Rs. 0-12-0 and Re. 1 per md. respectively.

4.3.1. *Sugar*—On 23rd September, 1953 the Government of India announced their price policy in respect of sugar; the main features of which are as follows :—

(i) The minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in 1953-54 will be Rs. 1-7-0 per md. for gate deliveries and Rs. 1-5-0 per md. for deliveries at rail centres as against Rs. 1-5-0 per md. and Rs. 1-3-0 per md. respectively in 1952-53. The same minima will continue for 1954-55 season so that the agriculturist may be aware of the prices before the next sowings commence.

(ii) As a result of the above measure, the price of sugar should normally go up by Rs. 1-4-0 per md. in order to check this, the Government decided to discontinue the special additional excise duty of Rs. 1 per md. while the sugar mills agreed to forgo the remaining 0-4-0 per md. from their profit margin.

(iii) No statutory control will be exercised on the price or distribution of sugar, but the stock-releases from factories will be controlled by the Government in 1953-54 in the same way as was done in 1952-53.

(iv) No control will be exercised by Government on the movement or prices of gur and khandsari.

4.3.2. Towards the end of July, 1953 the sugar prices exhibited some decline due to the anxiety of the stockists to dispose off their stocks in apprehension of the market being flooded with imported sugar, but in August, prices showed some improvement in anticipation of heavy post-monsoon demand. In September, 1953 arrival of an additional quantity of sugar in the open market as well as the imported sugar had their effect on the price level. But, again since October onwards the sugar prices have been displaying a hardening attitude. Thus sugar was quoted at Hapur market at Rs. 31-10-0 towards the end of June, 1953, but it declined to Rs. 31 per md. at the end of July and by the end of December, 1953 it had registered an increase of Rs. 1 per md.

4.4.1. *Oilseeds and oils*—The prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils had been manifesting a tendency to rise since about the middle of January, 1953. Economic Advisor's index of wholesale prices for oilseeds had risen by about 38 per cent in the first 6 months of 1953, but since the close of July, this tendency began to ease. The downward trend continued till about the middle of November, though the prices were still higher than at the beginning of 1953; thereafter, the prices have again been exhibiting a hardening tendency. Prices of vegetable oils have also recorded more or less the same behaviour. Prices of groundnut influence, to a great extent, the prices of other oilseeds. The upward trend of prices in the earlier half of the year was mainly due to a shortfall in the 1952-53 groundnut crop. The reversal of this trend since the middle of 1953 has been due largely to (i) good monsoon reports and expectations of a better 1953-54 crop, (ii) large arrivals of the summer crop in South Indian markets and good selling pressure and (iii) truce in Korea and the subsequent ease in international situation. Besides, this sentiment was also aided to some extent by the steps taken by the Government to improve the internal availability of vegetable oils. The various steps taken by the Government included ban on the export of groundnut kernels, reduction in the import duty on palm oil, cotton-seed oil and copra and liberalisation of the import policy in respect of copra, coconut oil and cottonseed oil.

4.4.2. Price of groundnut kernel at Bombay stood at Rs. 38-15-0 per md. towards the end of July, 1953 but it came down to Rs. 21-5-0 per md. on 14th November, 1953, but by the end of November it had gone up by Rs. 1-5-0 per md. which was nearly the same price level that prevailed a year ago. Towards the close of December, 1953 the quotation was Rs. 26-7-0 per md. Similarly, the price of groundnut oil at Bombay market declined from Rs. 85-9-0 per md. towards the end of July, 1953 to Rs. 49-8-0 per md. at the end of November, 1953 as compared to Rs. 50 per md. a year ago. But it had gone up by the end of December, 1953 to Rs. 54-12 per md. which was also higher than the corresponding price last year by about Rs. 6 per md. Prices of sesamum seed, rape and mustard seed and their oils moved in consonance with groundnut. Prices of linseed and linseed oil showed a declining tendency between July and September, 1953, generally in sympathy with groundnuts due to absence of both domestic and foreign demand, but since then the prices improved due to better demand for linseed from upcountry centres and for linseed oil from foreign countries. In December, 1953 this sentiment was maintained due to poor arrivals from upcountry markets and shortage of floating stocks. Thus prices of linseed (bold variety) at Bombay market declined from Rs. 24-4-0 per md. at the end of July, 1953 to Rs. 17-7-0 by the end of September, but towards the close of December, 1953 had improved by more than Rs. 5 per md. The price of linseed oil declined from Rs. 55-2-0 per md. towards the end of July to Rs. 39-11-0 per md. towards the close of September, but had gone up by about Rs. 12 per md. by the end of 1953. During the period July to September, 1953 the prices of castor seed and castor oil showed an erratic trend, but thereafter have been falling due to lack of demand and weak advices. Thus, though castor seed price declined by about Rs. 2-8-0 per md. between the end of July and that of August, 1953, by the end of September, it moved up by about Rs. 5 per md. when it was quoted at Rs. 25-11-0 per md. at Bombay market; but towards the end of December, 1953 it again touched the low level of Rs. 19-8-0 per md.

4.5.1. *Jute*—The price of raw jute is a function of supply position in Pakistan and in India on the one hand, and foreign demand for jute goods on the other. Declining trend of raw jute prices, which had persisted since October, 1952 was checked in May 1953 and since then exhibited an erratic trend with a firm undertone. The six monthly average of month-end prices of Indian Jat bottoms at Calcutta during the period July-December, 1953 was about Rs. 26-13-4 per md. as against the annual average of Rs. 24-3-0 per md. for 1952-53 jute season and was 41.2 per cent higher than the lowest level reached in April, 1953 when the corresponding price was quoted at Rs. 19 per md. Towards the close of December, 1953 the same variety was quoted at Rs. 29 per md. It is likely, in view of shorter crop in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent for 1953-54, that the prices may rule steady in the near future.

4.5.2. A commission was appointed in August, 1953 to make a comprehensive enquiry into factors affecting prices of raw jute and jute goods; to recommend measures for securing to the grower as well as the industry a fair price; to put down mal-practices engaged in by certain sectors and to ensure that the jute goods export trade is not affected by frequent manipulations of the market by interested persons.

4.5.3. The Government of India have banned w.e.f. 30th October, 1953 forward trading in raw jute in any form except in the case of non-transferable specific delivery contracts. It may also be mentioned here that a similar ban on jute goods had already been imposed w.e.f. 18-12-52.

4.5.4. The Dundee raw jute market showed a behaviour similar to Calcutta. Six-monthly average price of Mill Firsts came to Rs. 50-3-0 per md. for the period July-December, 1953 which was about Rs. 8 per md. higher than the annual average for 1952-53. Price quotation towards the end of December 1953 was Rs. 53-6-0 per md. However, the six-monthly average at Mymensingh (Pakistan) was lightly less than the yearly average, being Rs. 24-1-7 per md. (bottom variety) against the annual average of Rs. 24-7-9 per md. for 1952-53.

4.6.1. *Cotton*—The prices of kapas (cotton unginned) ruled more or less steady up to the middle of August, 1953, but thereafter ruled easy. Thus the month-end price of December, 1953 was quoted at Rs. 266 to Rs. 351 per candy (combodia variety) at Tirupur centre as against Rs. 386 per candy in the middle of August, 1953 and Rs. 383 per candy towards the close of July, 1953. Similarly, the price of cotton lint (combodia variety) at Tirupur was Rs. 721 to Rs. 950 per candy at the end of December, as against Rs. 871 to Rs. 898 per candy on 15th August, 1953 and Rs. 850 to Rs. 983 per candy on 25th July, 1953.

4.6.2. Karachi cotton market, on the whole, showed a downward trend during the period under review. 4, F Punjab R.G. was quoted at Rs. 823 per candy towards the end of July, 1953, but it had come down by about Rs. 89 per candy by the end of 1953, when it was quoted at Rs. 734 per candy. New York market also exhibited an easy tone, the range being Rs. 1,251 per candy and Rs. 1,284 per candy.

4.7.1. *Tobacco*—Tobacco prices, during the period under review, remained unchanged at the Guntur market, the price of "local natu graded" variety ruling at the stationary level of Rs. 111-1-4 per md. This price level was, however, about Rs. 17-4-0 per md. lower than that in the corresponding period of last year. At Calcutta market, the price of tobacco (Jati Poola F.A. 8 medium) during the quarter July to September 1953 ruled at Rs. 105-13-9 per md. but in the last quarter of 1953 remained at a level which was higher by Rs. 15 per md. During July-December, 1952, the corresponding price was quoted at Rs. 90-13-9 per md.

4.7.2. *Pepper*—Right from July up to the end of October, 1953 the prices of pepper manifested a downward trend, but thereafter have been fluctuating within narrow limits. Thus pepper was quoted at Rs. 250 per md. towards the close of October, while its price at the month-end of July, 1953 was Rs. 369-14-9 per md. The December-end price was only about Rs. 6 per md. more than at the October-end. Price level in respect of pepper was considerably lower in the period under review than in the corresponding months of 1952.

4.8.1. *Conclusion*—Thus, the trend of commodity prices except with regard to jute and cotton, has been generally downwards from July, 1953. The fall in prices has been particularly marked in the case of foodgrains. Rice prices in West Bengal (Contai) have fallen from Rs. 21-4-0 per maund in July, 1953 to Rs. 12-4-0 per maund in December, 1953, a fall of about 42 per cent. Similar has been the tendency with regard to wheat. The price of wheat in Bihar Shariff has fallen from Rs. 22 per maund to Rs. 16 per maund during the period under review. Sugar prices have, however, almost maintained a steady tendency since July, 1953. In the case of commercial crops, the fall in prices has not been so marked as in the case of foodgrains. The price of groundnut which usually gives a lead to other oilseeds has declined from Rs. 38-15-0 at Bombay in July, 1953 to Rs. 27-6-0 per maund in December, 1953. There has been a rise in the price of raw jute (Jat variety) from Rs. 26 per maund at Calcutta in July, 1953 to Rs. 29 in December, 1953. This rise in price of jute and the fall in the price of the competing crop rice, may be expected to correct the diversion of acreage from jute in the next sowing season. Due to the measures taken by the Government by way of abolition of export duty on medium cloth and the reduction in excise duty on super-fine cloth, the price of raw cotton (Jarilla Fine) at Bombay which was tending to fall in September and October, 1953 showed a spurt in November and December, 1953. Tobacco prices at Guntur have practically remained unchanged during the period July to December, 1953. Pepper prices have registered a decline mainly due to a shrinkage in foreign demand. On the whole, there has been a readjustment of prices of all commodities in the first half of the 1953-54 agricultural year.

Month-End Wholesale Prices of Main Agricultural Commodities

	RICE Contai (W. Bengal)		RICE Patna (Bihar)		WHEAT Harar		WHEAT Bihar Shariff (Bihar)		JOWAR Yennal (M. Pradesh)	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
July	21 4 0	21 0 0	23 0 0	29 0 0	17 0 0	19 4 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	10 14 0	10 4 0
August	19 0 0	20 0 0	24 8 0	32 0 0	16 8 0	19 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	9 12 0	9 8 0
September	20 0 0	20 0 0	23 0 0	28 0 0	15 0 0	19 4 0	23 0 0	20 2 0	9 6 0	9 8 0
October	18 12 0	23 0 0	19 0 0	26 0 0	16 6 0	19 12 0	19 2 0	23 8 0	9 4 0	9 0 0
November	18 0 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	22 0 0	15 8 0	19 8 0	16 0 0	20 2 0	8 8 0	9 0 0
December	12 4 0	14 0 0	19 0 0	21 8 0	17 0 0	21 6 0	16 0 0	20 2 0	8 4 0	8 4 0

	SUGAR Kanpur		GROUNDNUT Bombay		MUSTARD Kanpur (Yellow variety)		LINSEED Bombay (Bold variety)		SESAMUM Kanpur	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
July	30 0 0	..	38 15 0	24 1 0	32 0 0	21 8 0	24 4 0	22 6 0	37 11 0	30 8 0
August	31 0 0	32 6 0	37 7 6	26 1 0	30 7 0	N.R.	22 5 0	21 5 0	37 11 0	29 1 0
September	31 0 0	32 0 0	35 8 0	27 5 9	28 8 8	21 0 0	17 7 0	21 10 9	36 0 0	29 1 0
October	31 0 0	32 0 0	N.R.	26 7 0	20 1 0	21 8 0	17 7 0	21 1 0	29 1 0	25 10 0
November	30 8 0	29 0 0	22 9 0	22 13 9	30 0 0	20 0 0	19 8 0	20 9 3	29 1 0	26 0 0
December	31 0 0	28 0 0	27 6 0	22 15 0	31 8 0	21 13 0	22 12 6	19 13 0	27 13 0	26 11 0

	CASTORSEED Bombay		JUTE Calutta		COTTON Bombay		TOBACCO Guntur		BLACK PEPPER Cochin	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
July	23 8 0	28 14 0	26 0 0	22 8 0	0 717 0	0 718 0	111 1 4	128 3 2	371 8 0	490 10 0
August	20 15 0	24 4 0	27 8 0	27 0 6	712 0 0	715 0 0	111 1 4	128 5 10	363 10 0	458 8 0
September	25 11 0	23 14 0	23 14 0	26 8 0	685 0 0	775 0 0	111 1 4	128 8 10	364 14 0	473 14 0
October	21 11 0	23 8 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	684 0 0	720 0 0	111 1 4	128 5 10	246 0 0	471 7 0
November	19 8 0	22 3 6	28 8 0	24 8 0	703 0 0	660 0 0	111 1 4	128 5 10	250 0 0	389 6 0
December	19 8 0	23 14 0	29 0 0	24 8 0	762 0 0	635 0 0	111 1 4	128 5 10	250 0 0	349 0 0

N. R.—Not Required

† Price is given per candy of 754 lbs.

2. ARECANUTS IN INDIA

BY

SHRI N. M. BHARGAVA

INTRODUCTORY

1.1. Arecanut, the fruit of the areca palm (*Areca Catechu*), is really symbolic of Indian life. Besides being one of the commercial crops, it is an article of common place daily use. It is an important requisite at most of the ceremonial and auspicious functions. Along with betel leaf and a little lime, it forms the common masticatory and chewing "pan supari" is as typically Indian in popular conception as "chewing gum" is American.

1.2. While chewing arecanut is a source of innocent pleasure to millions in the country, its growing is a matter of vital economic importance. It is often the principal and in several instances the only cash crop of the locality in which it is produced. It, therefore, usually constitutes the mainstay in the areas in which it is grown. Being, however, a highly localised crop, its influence on the general economy of the country is rather small. It was largely owing to this that arecanut cultivation and its problems did not till recently receive due attention.

SOIL AND CLIMATIC REQUIREMENTS

2.1. The areca palm grows in a variety of soils. The primary need of the soil, of whatever kind it may be, is that it should be capable of thorough drainage and be able to retain optimum moisture. It requires a cool and moist atmosphere and flourishes well in regions of heavy rainfall. In regions of low rainfall, too, it grows well provided adequate irrigation is given. In early stages of growth it requires plenty of shade and so it is usually planted as a mixed crop amidst plantations, coconuts, mango, etc.

2.2. Being, thus, essentially a tropical plant the cultivation of areca palm is mainly confined to the South East Asian countries such as India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Strait Settlements, Indonesia, etc. Recently, its cultivation has also been extended, though to a very limited extent, in Madagascar and East Africa.

CULTIVATION IN INDIA

3.1. In India, there are two distinct areas of arecanut cultivation—(a) Southern zone, consisting of the valleys in the Western Ghats and the West Coast plains and (b) Eastern zone, consisting of the Gangetic delta and including parts of Assam. Nearly four-fifths of the production in the country is in the southern region, the balance being produced in the eastern region.

3.2. In Travancore, North Malabar, Assam and West Bengal, arecanut is grown purely rain-fed. In South Malabar, Cochin, Mysore, North Kanara and South Kanara, it is irrigated. It is systematically manured in South Kanara, South Malabar, Cochin, North Kanara and Mysore, but in other places no manure is applied.

3.3. The palm begins to bear in about 6 to 10 years after planting. The time of harvest depends upon the environmental conditions and also upon the kind of nut that is harvested—tender or mature nut. Tender nuts are harvested from the month of July to December. Ripe nuts are harvested from October to April in most of the growing areas except in some parts of West Bengal and Assam where the nuts mature late and are harvested between May and July. Thus, in one area or the other, arecanuts are harvested all the year round, though the period of peak arrivals is from December to April. Fully mature nuts are harvested in South Kanara, parts of Malabar and Travancore, Assam and

West Bengal to meet the demand from North Indian markets. In Mysore, parts of Malabar and Cochin, immature nuts are harvested and processed into different kinds of "kalipak" to meet the demand from South Indian markets.

AREA AND PRODUCTION IN DIFFERENT STATES

4.1. Statistics of area and production of arecanuts are not being regularly collected in some of the important producing States like Assam, West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin. For Bombay only area statistics are available. In Madras and Mysore, of course, statistics for both area and production are being collected, but these two States together account for only 41 per cent of the production in the country. Hence, all-India estimates of area and production are not available. Nevertheless, some data have been collected. A survey was conducted in 1945-46 under the auspices of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India for collection of data for the preparation of the "Report on the Marketing of Arecanuts in India", published in 1949. As a result of that survey, it was estimated that during 1944-45, the area under arecanuts in Undivided India was about 5.13 lakh acres yielding nearly 48.11 lakh maunds.

4.2. The Undivided Province of Bengal alone produced about 26.57 lakh maunds. Of this, about 23.76 lakh maunds were accounted for by the districts of Bakerganj, Noakhali, Tippera and Khulna which now lie in Pakistan. Similarly, a small area in Sylhet district of Assam, producing about 0.15 lakh maunds, has gone over to Pakistan. After making due allowance for the areas now included in Pakistan, the production of arecanuts in India, on the basis of the above survey, would appear to be of the order of 24.2 lakh maunds.

4.3. A more recent estimate has been framed by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee. According to the Committee's estimate the area under arecanuts in the country is put at about 2.62 lakh acres, yielding about 21.79 lakh maunds annually. The table below shows the statewise break-up of area and production of arecanuts.

Name of State	Area ('000 acres)	Annual production (Lakh maunds)
Assam	25.5	2.61
Bombay	21.2	3.36
Coorg	0.8	0.12
Madras	107.0	7.70
Mysore	37.1	2.78
Travancore-Cochin	64.4	4.72
West Bengal	5.5	0.50
Total	261.5	21.79

4.4. Thus, Madras is by far the largest producer of arecanuts, accounting for about 40 per cent of the area and about 35 per cent of the production. Travancore-Cochin is the second largest producer accounting for about 25 per cent of the area and about 22 per cent of the production. The share of Bombay in the production amounts to 15 per cent, Mysore about 13 per cent, Assam 12 per cent, West Bengal 2.4 per cent and Coorg 0.6 per cent.

UTILISATION

5.1. Every part of areca palm is economically a useful material. Stem is used for posts, rafters, beams etc., for constructional purposes. Leaf sheaths are used for caps, for making buckets for drawing water etc. Arecanut leaves are used for thatching hutments in Mysore, North Kanara and South

Kanara. The inflorescence has a sweet scent and is generally used by ladies in Mysore, South Kanara and North Kanara for their hair-lock and is also used for certain social or religious functions. Even the husk of the nuts could be made into cardboards and the fibre could be used as insulatory material for electrical installations, but in India this by-product is simply wasted.

5.2. Arecanut itself is used almost wholly for chewing purposes, as pointed out earlier, but for small quantities retained by the areca growers to supplement the standing garden and occasionally for raising new gardens. The requirements of nuts for seeding purposes vary from grower to grower. However, the total quantity retained by producers both for seeding purposes and for domestic consumption is reckoned at a little more than 5 per cent of the production. In other words, about 95 per cent of the production constitutes the marketable surplus of the commodity annually.

INDIA DEFICIT IN SUPPLIES

6.1. Although about 95 per cent of the indigenous production is annually put on the market, India is deficit in the supplies of arecanuts. To fill the gap between the domestic demand and the indigenous supply, huge imports have to be made from overseas countries. Naturally, exports of the commodity are meagre. The table below shows the trend in imports and exports of arecanuts into and from the country since the pre-war period.

Period	Imports (Lakh mds.)	Exports (Lakh mds.)
<i>Pre-war—</i> (Average 1936-37 to 1938-39)	22.07	1.45
<i>First half of World War II—</i> (Average 1939-40 to 1941-42)	19.71	1.72
<i>Second half of World War II—</i> (Average 1942-43 to 1944-45)	2.05	0.04
1945-46	2.21	0.05
1946-47	9.80	..
1947-48	11.20	..
1948-49	10.66	0.08
1949-50	13.00	0.04
1950-51	16.06	0.06
1951-52	13.78	0.04
1952-53	10.17	0.05

NOTE.—Figures below the line relate to India and are therefore not comparable with the figures above the line which are in respect of undivided India.

6.2 Figures of imports and exports, shown in the table above, for the period 1936-37. to 1947-48 relate to both India and Pakistan. Since 1948-49 the figures relate to India alone. Therefore, the two sets of figures are not comparable. During the pre-war triennium ending 1938-39, undivided India imported annually about 22 lakh maunds of arecanuts. The annual exports during the period were of the order of about 1.45 lakh maunds. Thus, the imported supply constituted about 46 per cent of the indigenous production of 48.11 lakh maunds and about 33 per cent of total supplies available for consumption in the country. During the first three years of the last world war, the annual imports declined and averaged at about 19.71 lakh maunds. But the exports showed a slight increase, being about 1.72 lakh maunds annually. There was a serious short-fall in imports in 1942-43 due to the main exporting countries of Strait Settlements, Java, Sumatra etc., having fallen into enemy's hands. Thus, during the Second half of the World War II imports averaged annually at about 2.05 lakh maunds only. Exports were also drastically reduced to the meagre level of 0.04 lakh maunds. Imports began to revive in 1945-46 in which year they stood at 2.21 lakh maunds. There was a marked increase in the quantum of imports to 9.80 lakh maunds in 1946-47. In 1947-48, the imports into undivided India increased further to 11.20 lakh maunds.

Thus, on the eve of the partition the imported supply constituted about 22 per cent of the indigenous production in India and Pakistan and about 20 per cent of the total supply available for consumption in both the countries.

6.3 Imports into India during 1948-49 amounted to about 10.66 lakh maunds. During that year imports are reported to have been made from Pakistan also but reliable data are not available. Therefore, the quantity indicated above does not take into account supplies received from Pakistan. During 1949-50, imports into the country from all sources, including Pakistan, amounted to 13.00 lakh maunds. The quantum of imports showed a very significant increase in 1950-51, when it amounted to 16.06 lakh maunds. There was a fall in imports during 1951-52, the quantity imported during that year being 13.78 lakh maunds. The imports during 1952-53 were lowest on record since the partition, being only about 10.17 lakh maunds. Thus, the average annual imports of arecanuts into India during the quinquennium ending 1952-53 would appear to have been of the order of about 12.73 lakh maunds. All through these years, the exports have been very meagre ranging from 0.04 lakh maunds to 0.08 lakh maunds. Compared to the indigenous production of 21.79 lakh maunds, the imported supplies thus formed about 55 per cent and more than one third of the total supplies available for consumption in the country.

6.4 These large imports are received mainly from Malaya, Ceylon and Pakistan. The table below shows the share of different suppliers in the Indian imports during the last three financial years.

Source	Quantity imported (Lakh Maunds)			Annual Average
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	
Ceylon	1.33	2.07	1.54	1.65
Malaya	10.19	8.21	6.73	8.38
Pakistan	3.97	1.56	0.57	2.03
Others	0.57	1.94	1.33	1.28
Total	16.06	13.78	10.17	12.34

6.5 Malaya is by far the largest supplier of arecanuts to India. During the triennium ending 1952-53, of the average annual imports of about 13.34 lakh maunds made into the country, 8.38 lakh maunds or about 63 per cent were received from Malaya alone. During the same period, about 14 per cent. of the imports came from Pakistan while Ceylon accounted for about 12 per cent. The balance of the imports were received from other countries like Indonesia, Phillipines etc.,

FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERNAL PRICES

7.1 India is the only market for arecanuts grown in these exporting countries, particularly so for Malaya. In Malaya, the climatic and soil conditions being very favourable to the cultivation of areca palm, it grows in abundance with little or very low cost of cultivation to the grower. The cost of cultivation in India, on the other hand, is very high due mainly to the low productivity of the soil, high cost of labour and the measures that have to be taken to combat serious diseases like *mahali*. Due to this difference in the cost of cultivation, the quantum of foreign imports constitutes the main factor influencing the prices of indigenous arecanut in the internal markets. The other factors determining the level of prices are the type of quality of nuts, moisture content etc., but these are of local importance only. Arecanuts are mainly of three types, viz., (a) whole ripe sun-dried, (b) whole boiled and (c) sliced boiled. The prices of these types of nuts vary considerably. Each type of nuts is further divided into a number of qualities. The quality of nuts is determined by the maturity of the nut when plucked, manner of slicing and the method of processing. The prices of various qualities also therefore vary considerably.

7.2. How did the prices of indigenous nuts behave during the years 1942-43 to 1944-45 when the imports of foreign arecanuts into the country were on the low side. The table below gives the comparable prices of imported arecanuts at Calcutta and of indigenous varieties at Mangalore and Shimoga since 1936 to 1945: —

Year	Average Annual Wholesale Price (Rs. per maund)		
	Calcutta (Singapore Whole)	Mangalore (Challi)	Shimoga (Hasha)
1936	8 11 0	18 4 0	23 3 0
1937	9 7 0	22 7 0	36 10 0
1938	9 9 0	23 13 0	26 11 0
1939	9 5 0	20 12 0	27 1 0
1940	8 11 0	15 9 0	25 8 0
1941	10 11 0	16 9 0	38 10 0
1942	24 14 0	53 8 0	52 1 0
1943	..	88 11 0	94 0 0
1944	..	66 3 0	92 8 0
1945	..	58 13 0	79 14 0

7.3. During the prewar years, 1936 to 1938, the average annual price of the imported variety of Singapore whole at Calcutta was Rs. 9.4-0 per maund, compared with the corresponding price of the indigenous variety of Rs. 28-12-0 per maund at Shimoga, i.e. the price of the indigenous variety was about 3.11 times that of the imported variety. During the same period imports into the country averaged annually at about 22 lakh maunds. During the triennium ending 1941-42, the imports averaged annually at about 19.7 lakh maunds. The average annual price of the imported variety was Rs. 9.9-0 per maund. The corresponding price for the indigenous variety was Rs. 30-6-0 per maund, being about 3.18 times of the price of the imported variety. From 1942-43 to 1944-45, there were hardly any imports from Malaya. This had a toning up effect on prices of indigenous varieties which rose from Rs. 38-10-0 in 1941 to Rs. 52-1-0 per maund in 1942 and Rs. 94-0-0 per maund in 1943. In 1944 the price at Shimoga market stood at Rs. 92-8-0 per md. but in 1945 it declined to Rs. 79-14-0 per md. It should be observed here that in 1945 the imports from Malaya had begun to revive. Thus, in the periods of low or little foreign imports, the indigenous producer received higher prices for his produce. This amply indicates that the quantum of imports is the main factor influencing the course of prices of indigenous varieties in the internal markets.

REGULATION OF FOREIGN IMPORTS

8.1. With the recommencement of imports in 1945, it was apprehended that the accumulated stocks of arecanut in exporting countries would be dumped into the Indian market and that unless adequate protection was given to the Indian grower by way of regulation of imports it would not be possible for him to successfully compete with the cheap and unrestricted imports from abroad. It was asserted that the great handicap for augmenting the indigenous production was the bearish influence which such imports exercised on the prices of local nuts. In February, 1946, therefore the Government decided to impose more effective import tariff on betel-nuts and levied a specific import duty of annas 0-4-6 per lb. in respect of betel nuts of British Colonies and annas 0-5-0 per lb. in respect of other countries besides an advalorem duty of 20 per cent for Burma. At the same time, the excise duty on betel nuts, which was first levied in 1944, was reduced from annas 0-2-0 to anna 0-1-0 per lb. In the middle of 1947 a quantitative control was imposed over the imports of betel nuts. The reduced excise duty of anna 0-1-0 per lb. was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1948. From July to December 1948, imports were regulated by a monetary ceiling. These measures afforded some relief to the indigenous industry.

8.2. Towards the beginning of 1949, for the benefit of the consumer, the imports of arecanuts were put on the Open General Licence. But in the order to safeguard the interests of the grower, the import duty was enhanced to annas 0-7-0 per lb. in the case of British Colonies and annas 0-7-6 per lb. in respect of other countries. The liberalisation of the import policy resulted in an increase in the quantum of imports which tended to depress the prices of indigenous nuts. Accordingly, the commodity was removed from the Open General Licence and during the years 1950 and 1951 its imports were again subjected to "monetary ceiling". However, the quantum and value of actual imports during these two years turned out to be much in excess of the restrictions imposed.

8.3. The heavy imports made during 1950 and 1951 affected the Indian markets adversely and the price of indigenous arecanuts declined sharply towards the close of 1951. The price of indigenous variety at Shimoga ruled well above Rs. 110/- per md. during the months of April to August 1951 and was generally about Rs. 33/- per md. higher than the price of the imported variety at Calcutta. But in September, 1951 the price of the local variety began to decline and towards the close of that year fell by about Rs. 30/- per md. to the level of Rs. 85-9-3 per md. Nearabout that time, there was also accumulation of stocks in the producing areas and as a result the price differential between the indigenous variety at Shimoga and the imported Singapore variety at Calcutta had been completely wiped out.

8.4. In order to arrest the declining prices of indigenous nuts, the Government decided to adopt a more restricted import policy and during the calendar year 1952 imports were permitted only up to 50 per cent of half of best year's imports. As a result of this measure, the imports during that year remained lower than in the earlier years. But the depressing effect on prices of excessive imports and accumulation of stocks in producing centres which took place in 1951 persisted throughout the year 1952. The price of the indigenous nuts at Shimoga declined steadily from Rs. 85-9-3 in January 1952 to Rs. 49-6-0 per md. in June 1952. The price of the imported nuts at Calcutta also declined from January to March 1952 but it gained the lost ground in the next three months of April to June 1952. During the months of July to September 1952 the price of the local nuts at Shimoga remained slightly higher than the price in June 1952. But in October 1952 it again declined to Rs. 46 per md. and stood at the same level in the remaining two months of that year. The price of the imported variety, on the other hand, increased more or less steadily during the second half of 1952. Thus, a striking feature of the course of prices in 1952 was that for the first time the price of the local nuts ruled at a level well below that of the imported variety.

8.5. In the first half of 1953, the level of permitted imports was further reduced to 33.3 per cent of half of best year's imports. Besides, the import duty was enhanced from annas 0-7-6 per lb. to annas 0-9-6 per lb. with effect from the 28th February, 1953. These changes in the Government policy kept the imports low as a result of which prices of indigenous nuts showed steady improvement. While the price of the imported Singapore variety at Calcutta increased by about 20 per cent, that of the indigenous variety at Shimoga improved by about 44 per cent. No doubt the restricted imports helped the local prices to improve but the increase in the prices of imported variety began to cause hardship to the consumer. With a view to affording some relief to the consumer, the level of permitted imports during the half-year July to December 1953 was restored to the level of 50 per cent of half of best-year's imports. Over the five months, July to November 1953, the price of the imported variety at Calcutta declined steadily from Rs. 124-4-0 per md. in July 1953 to Rs. 109 per md. in November 1953, i.e. a fall of about 12 per cent. The price of the indigenous variety at Shimoga was quoted at Rs. 75-11-3 per md. in July 1953 and in September 1953 it rose to Rs. 84-12 per md. However, in October 1953 the price fell to Rs. 79 per md. There was further decline in the subsequent two months. In December 1953, the price of the indigenous variety was ruling at the low level of Rs. 65-9-0 per md., there being a fall of about 20 per cent when compared to the price in September 1953.

8.7. Apart from the quantum of imports, lack of proper facilities for distribution of the supplies in the country also affects the price received by the indigenous grower. During the first eight months of the calendar year 1953, the average monthly c & f price of the imported Singapore variety landed at Calcutta stood at about Rs. 32/3 per md., being half of the corresponding average price of Rs. 64/5/9 per md., of the indigenous variety at Shimoga. During the same period, the average monthly price of the indigenous variety at Calcutta was about Rs. 99/- per md. Adding the import duty of as. -/9/6 per lb. or about Rs. 48'14/- per md., the cost price of the imported variety at Calcutta worked out to Rs. 81/- per md. But the actual market price was about Rs. 119/7 per md., being about 86 per cent higher than the price of the indigenous variety at Shimoga and about 20 per cent higher than the price of the local nuts at Calcutta. The difference between the prices of the imported variety and the local variety at Calcutta market may be partly due to consumer's preference for the former. The low prices of the local nuts at Shimoga would appear to be largely due to difficulties in the movement of the indigenous supplies from the producing areas in the south to the main consuming centres in the north.

PROBLEMS OF THE INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY

9.1. Arising out of the analysis made in the earlier paragraphs, the foremost problem of the indigenous arecanut industry would appear to be the high cost of cultivation. The average arecanut holding is less than one acre. Besides, the grower, particularly in the South, suffers tremendous loss due to the damage caused by Koleroga or Mahali and Anabroga diseases. In certain years, as much as 40 to 50 per cent of the produce is lost due to the damage caused by these diseases.

9.2. India's production is inadequate to meet her requirements. Statistics of area under areca palms are incomplete and of doubtful accuracy. No estimates are prepared for production which is subject to considerable variations from year to year. To supplement the domestic production for meeting the internal requirements, India has to import considerable quantities every year. But, the costs of production of arecanuts in the exporting countries being comparatively low, the prices of imported nuts generally have a depressing effect on the prices of arecanuts produced in this country and indirectly discourage production. While protection has been afforded to the indigenous producer through the regulation of quantum of imports and tariff changes, no reliable data are available to show whether the production in the country has been decreasing or increasing. Due to the localised nature of the crop, the scope for further expansion in area is rather limited. There would, however, appear to be a good room for increasing production by improving the yield per acre. This object can be achieved by conducting researches for finding out better methods of cultivation, manuring and effective measures to check and eradicate the diseases.

9.3. Due to the smallness of his holding, the marketable surplus which a grower has to offer for sale is small. It is therefore not only uneconomical for individual growers to cure their produce but also unprofitable to carry it to the markets situated at long distances. Consequently, the producer generally disposes of his produce in uncured form on the farm or in the nearest periodical markets to the itinerary or village merchants. Wherever curing is undertaken by the grower, generally defective methods of boiling, colouring and drying are adopted which affect adversely the quality. These defects arise mainly due to want of finance on the part of the grower. Besides, the producer's share in the price paid by the consumer is estimated not to exceed 60 per cent. The seller is subjected to numerous deductions in cash as well as in kind, more so due to the absence of regulated markets for arecanuts. These difficulties could be overcome by organizing curing and marketing societies of producers on co-operative basis and by extending the activities of regulated markets to arecanuts.

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during January, 1954

(Between 1st January, 1954 and 3rd February, 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-1-54 to 3-2-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	9.7	(-)0.2	-21
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0.5	(+)0.1	+13
Gangetic West Bengal	0.5	0	-2
Orissa	0	(-)0.4	-90
Chota Nagpur	0.5	(-)0.4	-48
Bihar	0.7	(+)0.1	+19
U. P. East	1.8	(+)1.0	+128
U. P. West	2.3	(+)1.1	+87
Punjab (including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	2.2	(+)0.9	+71
Rajasthan West	0.2	0	-13
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0.1	(-)0.2	-52
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0.5	(+)0.1	+35
Vindhya Pradesh	1.4	(+)0.7	+59
Madhya Pradesh East	0.1	(-)0.4	-85
Madhya Pradesh West	0.6	(+)0.1	+26
Gujarat	0	(-)0.1	-87
Saurashtra and Kutch	0.1	0	+44
Konkan	0	(-)0.1	-86
Deccan (Dech)	0.1	(-)0.1	-54
Hyderabad North	0	(-)0.3	-100
Hyderabad South	0	(-)0.3	-100
Coastal Andhradesa	0.1	(-)0.5	-90
Rayalaseema	0	(-)0.3	-96
Tamilnad	3.1	(+)1.5	+100
Malabar and South Kanara	0.3	0	+13
Mysore	0.2	0	+11
Travancore-Cochin	2.6	(+)1.7	+191

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1.—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during February

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam		Horse Gram
Bihar	Sesamum	Winter Rice, Horse Gram, Arhar, Linseed, Rape and Mustard
Bombay	Sugarcane,	Wheat, Jowar and Linseed
Madhya Pradesh	Rice	Jowar and Linseed
Madras	Jowar, Cotton and Sugarcane	Rice, Jowar, Bengal Gram and Potatoes
Orissa	Rice and Sugarcane	Jowar, Linseed, Rape and Mustard
Punjab	Sugarcane, Potatoes and Summer Vegetables	Sugarcane
U. P.	Sugarcane	Castorseed
West Bengal	Jute and Summer Rice	Sugarcane, Linseed, Tobacco, Rape and Mustard

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1951-52 and 1952-53

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
	Partially Revised	Final	Partially Revised	Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,665	74,674	20,741	23,424
Jowar	39,144	41,045	5,944	6,038
Bajra	22,839	25,282	2,209	2,922
Maize	8,073	8,796	2,621	2,807
Ragi	5,399	5,388	1,212	1,235
Small Millets*	11,834	12,170	1,891	1,932
Wheat	23,456	24,041	6,039	6,762
Barley	7,835	7,500	2,293	2,664
Total cereals	1,92,239	1,99,796	42,440	47,584
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	16,857	17,267	3,293	3,771
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,852	1,801	1,602
Urad or mash	3,135	2,930	366	305
Mung	2,697	2,520	254	182
Moth	425	427	38	37
Masur	1,107	1,099	184	191
Kulthi	2,531	2,711	182	186
Peas	2,352	2,242	618	612
Lakh or Khesari	1,759	1,778	221	246
Other Pulses	9,471	9,843	1,292	1,354
Total pulses	40,379	46,669	8,249	8,486
Potato	616	608	1,679	1,932
Sugarcane	4,792	4,376	6,068†	5,260†
Ginger (Dry)	47	46	15	14
Pepper (Black)	202	203	23	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,384	1,280	341	301
Tobacco	712	798	205	219
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,798	11,862	3,045 (b)	2,894(b)
Castorseed	1,428	1,349	105	107
Sesamum	5,845	5,751	438	451
Rape and Mustard	5,915	5,155	916	828
Linseed	3,402	3,394	316	353
Total oilseeds	28,388	27,511	4,820	4,635
Fibres—				
Cotton	16,198	15,678	3,133	3,050
Jute	1,951	1,834	4,678	4,695
Mesta	N.A.	401	N.A.	631
Beverages**—				
Tea††	777	..	607,309†	..
Coffee(j)	224	..	54,323†	..

* Non-Forecast crops.

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

(b) In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In lbs.

|| In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

** Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

†† Relates to calendar year 1950.

N.A. Not available.

(j) Relates to 1950-51.

|| In bales of 400 lbs. each

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
Cereals—								
Rice	First	19-11-53	67,452	65,374	(+) 3.2	..	..	..
Jowar	First	3-12-53	26,192	24,006	(+) 6.4	..	..	..
Bajra	First	5-12-53	26,514	23,154	(+) 14.5	..	..	..
Maize	First	1-12-53	8,464	7,734	(+) 9.0	..	..	..
Ragi	First	30-11-53	4,771	4,598	(+) 3.8	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur (Arhar)	First	5-11-53	5,308	5,426	(—) 1.1	..	..	..
Other Kharif pulses	First	11-11-53	9,499	9,144	(+) 3.9	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	25-12-53	4,101	4,228	(—) 3.0	5,100@	4,990@	+2.2
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	25-11-53	9,655	9,501	(+) 1.6	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	6-12-53	4,393	4,219	(+) 4.1	..	..	..
Linseed	First	9-2-54	2,490	2,576	(—) 3.3	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Second	5-12-53	12,956	12,174	(+) 6.4	..	..	..
Jute	Final	29-12-53	1,196	1,817	(—) 34.2	3,128	4,695	(—) 32.1
Mesta	Second	27-12-53	349	369	(—) 5.4	539	560	(—) 3.7

@ In terms of raw sugar, gur.

|| In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE NO. 4

All-India First Estimate of Linseed, 1953-54

Released in February, 1954

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.
2,490,000	2,576,000(A)	(—) 3.3

The decline in acreage under linseed during the current year has occurred mainly in Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. In Hyderabad the decline in area has been due to delay in sowings caused by heavy rains. On the other hand, in Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh the decline is due to inadequate soil moisture at the time of sowing. The decline has, however, been offset, to some extent, by increases reported by Bombay, U.P. and West Bengal.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in all the States except in parts of Ahmednagar district of Bombay where the crop was reported to be withering on account of insufficient rains.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to linseed crop during 1953-54. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 80 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

(A)—Adjusted First Estimate.

II.—DETAILS

(Area thousand acres)

State	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	(1)	(2)	(4)
Andhra†	..	..	..
Bihar	291	296	(—) 5
Bombay	57	46	(—) 11
Madhya Pradesh	971	984	(—) 13
Madras†	..	..	..
Orissa	20	20 (r)	..
Punjab	22	22	..
Uttar Pradesh††	124	107 (r)	(+) 17
West Bengal	50	39	(+) 11
Hyderabad	331	371 (r)	(—) 40
Madhya Bharat	247	253 (r)	(—) 6
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..
P.E.P.S.U.	2	1	(+) 1
Rajasthan	175	213 (r)	(—) 38
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	36	45	(—) 9
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	162	177	(—) 15
Total	2,490	2,576	(—) 86

(r) Adjusted Estimate. (a)—Less than 500 acres.

† Reports for final Estimate only.

†† Data relates to crop sown alone and does not include the area under the linseed sown mixed with other crops.

Notes—(1) Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Linseed is not grown in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura.

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4.1.—Production of Tea in North India

(lbs.)

District	Upto the end of December	
	1952	1953
Assam Valley	296,325,871	276,713,633
Cachar	41,648,510	40,339,630
Darjeeling	15,018,783	13,855,237
Dooars	130,808,537	133,140,335
Terai	15,047,918	14,879,843
Bihar	1,923,959	2,369,180
All others	6,236,743	5,994,185
Total	507,010,321	487,292,043

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4.2.—Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

District	November		January to November	
	1953	1952	1953*	1952
Anamallais	1,724,930	1,684,052	24,824,371	23,967,748
Central Travancore	1,881,015	1,565,624	21,540,991	21,237,483
Coorg	22,780	19,185	264,842	245,358
Kanan-Devans	1,649,437	2,043,056	20,408,994	19,990,331
Madurai	61,557	71,405	885,803	798,500
Malabar	32,380	25,578	313,472	330,687
Mundakayam	159,042	242,008	2,221,106	2,496,211
Mysore	198,313	167,312	1,821,911	1,675,004
Nelliampathies	141,264	143,097	1,844,972	1,843,956
Nilgiris	1,290,742	1,469,444	14,603,040	12,074,842
Nilgiri Wynaad	827,003	788,226	9,425,308	8,084,477
South Travancore	451,456	426,143	6,034,435	5,593,024
Tirunelvely.	50,000	70,016	362,402	344,863
Wynaad	811,676	642,321	8,478,990	7,063,055
Total	9,301,595	9,357,467	113,030,637	105,745,539

* Includes revised figures for October, 1953.

Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-54 to 27-1-54
	6-1-54	13-1-54	20-1-54	27-1-54	
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millet	..	..	8,100	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	8,100	..	8,100

TABLE NO. 6
Price of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate.*
November 1953

	(Rupees per maund)				
	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All-India
Maximum	1 9 11	1 7 6	1 13 0	..	1 13 0
Minimum	1 7 8	1 7 6	1 4 7	..	1 4 7
Average	1 8 3	1 7 6	1 9 0	..	1 8 2

*It includes Co-operative Society's Commission, transport charges etc., but excludes cane cess.

6.1—Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers
November 1953

	(Rupees per maund)				
	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 9 11	..	1 9 11
Minimum	1 5 7	1 6 0	1 9 11	..	1 5 7
Average	1 6 5	1 6 0	1 9 11	..	1 6 7

TABLE NO. 7
COFFEE CURED
1952-53 Crop*

	(Cwt.)			
Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta cuerry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
October 1953	306	182	9,348	9,836
November 1953	249	191	4,434	4,874
December 1953	228	145	349	722

1953-54 Crop

	1	2	3	4	5
October 1953	..	..	..	..	..
November 1953	..	..	..	..	..
December 1953	..	1,961	..	..	1,961

NOTE:—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates and then delivered to the pool.
*Figure shown under 1952/53 Crop represent gains-in weight accounted for by pool agents/Depots over the cured stocks with them.

7.1.—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1952-53 Crop

	Upto November 30, 1953				Upto December 31, 1953				(Tons)
Particulars	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	8,809	3,681	10,690(a)	23,180	8,821	3,690	10,709(a)	23,220	
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,955	1,704	4,078	11,737	6,768	2,013	4,841	13,622	
Tenders against export Sales	..	..	1,480	1,480	..	..	2,000	2,000	
Balance	2,854	1,977	5,132	9,963(b)	2,053	1,677	3,868	7,598(d)	
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	520	520	..	..	605	605	

(B) 1953-54 Crop

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	(Tons)
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	..	225	17	8 (c)	280	1,498	73	96	(c) 1,667	
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(a) Includes 310 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(b) Includes a quantity of 17 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

(c) Includes Robusta Parchment 2 tons.

(d) Includes a quantity of 77 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7.2.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

								(Rupees per cwt.)
Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats		
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
9-12-53	Mysore	195/ 9 to 210/15	202/5	172/15 to 180/ 1	174/1	137/15 to 150	140/6/	
2-12-53	Coimbatore	195/8 to 212/5	197/13	172/13 to 176/13	174/6	139/15 to 144/15	141/12	

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

				(Lbs.)
Source	During the month of Nov. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From April 1953 to Nov. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	77,574	135,876	734,902	2,256,994
U.K.	..	..	4	40
Turkey	..	..	..	989
Burma	3,168	100,952	271,650	580,834
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	13
Greece	..	..	..	596
Denmark	..	..	2	..
Total	80,742	236,828	1,006,558	2,839,446

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs, Bombay & Madras.
Weekly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

8.1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of Nov. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From April 1953 to Nov 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	598,776	14,874	5,888,723	2,376,363
Yemen			410,850	
Pakistan	1,40,000	2,50,000	440,000	1,058,393
U. K.	3,010,211	2,616,471	22,217,410	25,459,352
China			1,562,998	
Egypt	147,000		1,547,413	2,006,303
Belgium	505,903	206,172	1,948,119	1,543,264
Sweden	626,392		956,445	1,419,942
Ceylon	61,000	156,500	511,131	627,782
Morocco				
Hongkong	196,592	176,477	1,759,453	1,290,953
Netherlands	548,808	36,912	1,979,890	1,492,568
Denmark			21,832	9,829
Western Germany				370,619
Irish Republic	233,500		1,888,501	102,488
Italy			217,113	648,981
Kenya Colony			479,739	719,952
U. S. S. R.				3,639,031
Others	636,586	3,715,635	12,303,737	18,066,348
Total	6,704,768	7,173,041	54,133,354	60,832,168

* Exports from principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs, Bombay & Madras.

Weekly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

TABLE NO. 9

Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			January '54 (30-1-54)	December '53 (26-12-53)	January '53 (31-1-53)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		16 4 0	15 3 0	12 12 0
	Chandausi	Dara	17 10 0	17 0 0	22 8 0
	Saugor		17 4 0	17 4 0	21 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		10 8 0	10 10 0	10 2 0
Bajra	Chandausi		12 0 0	11 14 0	14 8 0
Gram	Abohar		14 2 0	16 0 0	21 3 0
Maize	Bahraich		12 4 0	12 0 0	

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi		18 12 0 R	21 4 0 R	23 8 0
	Bombay		18 14 3	22 12 6	27 12 6
	Patna		22 0 0	14 0 0	28 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		16 0 0	17 0 0	20 0 0
	Patna		17 0 0	18 8 0	24 0 0
	Bombay		21 1 0	27 12 6	25 0 0
	Madras		17 4 0	19 8 0	23 5 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	4 8 0	6 8 0	4 8 0
		Lal	5 0 0		4 12 0
	Calcutta	U.P.	7 8 0	11 8 0	9 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	12 3 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		33 13 0	33 13 0	34 4 0
	Calcutta		30 6 0	30 6 0	29 9 0
Gur	Hapur		15 0 0	14 0 0	14 14 0
	Madras	Lumps	18 2 0	18 2 0	17 5 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon	21 0 0	21 0 0	17 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	18 0 0	
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	210 0 0	210 0 0	205 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	185 0 0	185 0 0	190 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	198 0 0	198 0 0	212 0 0
Vanaspathi—					
Vanaspathi	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	10 5 6	10 10 9	9 5 9
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	51 6 9	61 11 6	61 11 5
		Prawns	N. Q.	66 13 9	56 9 2
	Calcutta	Rohu	50 0 0	55 0 0	75 0 0
		Hilsa	60 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fish and Eggs—					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	95 0 0	85 0 0	100 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	95 0 0	95 0 0	112 8 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	96 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	125 0 0	140 0 0
Seeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		25 0 0	27 0 0	19 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	30 8 0	31 8 0	21 5 0
		Black	27 0 0	28 8 0	19 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	25 0 0	27 15 0	17 10 0
		Yellow	30 14 0	32 5 0	19 2 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	25 13 0	26 7 0	24 8 6
	Madras	Coromandel	25 2 0	26 5 6	25 9 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	20 3 0	22 12 6	19 10 6
		Brown Small	18 2 0	21 11 0	18 3 0
	Kanpur	Bold	21 5 0	23 4 0	20 8 0
		Small	19 6 0	21 8 0	18 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	16 8 0	19 8 0	22 0 0
	Madras	Salem	18 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0
	Jadoherla (Hyd. Dn.)		16 9 0	17 14 0	17 15 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	32 10 0	33 2 0	27 15 0
		Black	30 2 0	31 2 0	25 6 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	12 10 9	11 5 0	11 2 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 8 0	13 0 0	12 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		72 0 0	76 0 0	50 0 0
	Bombay		80 0 0	79 5 6	49 15 4
	Kanpur		66 0 0	70 8 0	44 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		53 1 0	54 12 0	53 10 0
	Madras		51 13 0	51 0 0	54 0 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		38 3 0	51 7 0	40 6 0
	Kanpur		46 0 0	51 0 0	40 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		N.Q.	44 13 0	52 14 4
	Kanpur		40 8 0	42 0 0	48 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		59 4 0	60 14 0	54 5 0
	Bombay		58 12 3	55 13 3	55 1 6
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 14 0	9 7 0	8 6 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 6 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
	Bombay		8 4 3	7 7 0	8 1 2
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	280 0 0	280 0 0	266 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American	872 0 0	791 0 0	762 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila fine 197/3	855 0 0	785 0 0	710 0 0
		(New)			
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	257 10 0	267 10 0	277 11 0
		Indian			
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Mill Firsts	175 0 0 (a)	190 0 0	140 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	{ Pakistan Middles	160 0 0 (a)	163 0 0	177 0 0
		{ Assam Middles	148 0 0 (a)	156 0 0	119 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concl.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India.			
		Medium Doars Dust	1 15 3	1 13 0	1 7 0
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	2 8 6	2 5 0	1 7 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	209 0 0	203 0 0	252 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	256 0 0	235 0 0	271 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	216 0 0	208 0 0	220 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	203 0 0	204 0 0	205 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	43 0 0	42 0 0	21 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0 (a)	22 0 0	19 4 6
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	75 0 0	100 0 0	55 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	207 0 0	240 0 0	295 11 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	55 2 0 (a)	52 6 0	49 9 6
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	823 0 0	647 0 0	544 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop Grade 4	N. Q.	2 10 6	..
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	130 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	20 13 3	25 0 0	N. Q.
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	10 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		11 0 0	15 0 0	8 12 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Sindri		290 0 0	290 0 0	..
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	..
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	..
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	..
5. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	..

N Q.—Not quoted.

R—Retail.

(a) Price relates to previous week.

9-1.—Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. a. p.				
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay		19 9 4	2-8-53
	Kanpur		18 7 2	20-12-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0	31-8-53
	Madras		16 5 2*	18-7-53
	Amritsar		10 1 6	16-9-53
	Kanpur	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	Common	16 12 0	1-6-53

* Fair price shop rate.
(R) Retail
@ Including bag

TABLE NO. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalent Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur		23-1-54	13 5 0	19 2 9
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	23-1-54	21 0 0	30 4 0
	Mymensingh	Coarse	30-1-54	15 0 0	21 9 6
Gur	Lyallpur		23-1-54	13 8 0	19 7 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned } Sind N.T. Sawgin }	30-1-54	71 4 0	978 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	30-1-54	79 8 0	1091 0 0*
	Lyallpur	American	23-1-54	9 12 0	14 0 6
Wool	Karschi	Sind Yellow	30-1-54	160 0 0	216 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	30-1-54	19 8 0	28 1 3
					136 8 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10-1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 red winter	(60 lbs.)	21-12-53	202½ Cents	13 4 0
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-1-54	280½ Cents	18 4 9
		Minneapolis	No. 2 Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-1-54	250½ Cents	16 5 3
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-1-54	188 Cents	12 9 9@
	U.K.	London	Australian (C.I.F. in bulk) Feb./March shipment	Ton	29-1-54	£28 10 0	13 15 3
Maise	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	28-1-54	157½ Cents	11 0 3
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(Oct.)	48 lbs.	28-1-54	96½ Cents	8 1 3@
Groundnut	European ports.	Sudan	3% shell (o. i. f.)	Ton	30-1-54	£60 0 0	29 6 3
Groundnut oil	European ports.	Indian	(o. & f.) Bulk 3-5%	Ton	30-1-54	£135 0 0 (nominal)	66 2 0
Linseed	European ports.	Chinese	Pure (C & F)	Ton	30-1-54	£50 0 0	24 7 9
Linseed oil	European ports.	Indian	(bulk o.i.f.) C and F	Ton	30-1-54	£120 0 0	58 12 6
Castor oil	European ports.	Bombay	First	Ton	30-1-54	£123 0 0	60 4 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	28-1-54	34.60 Cents	1,292 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	29-1-54	£109 0 0	53 6 3
							259 8 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-1-54. (Canada 2.72 5/16 to 2.73 1/16 dollar=1 £ sterling).

N.B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE NO. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Jan. '54 (30-1-54)	Dec. '53 (26-12-53)	Jan. '53 (31-1-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 8 0	4 0 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 3
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	4 8 0	4 12 0	6 4 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 2 9
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 10 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 9
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	2 0 0	0 9 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	0 14 0	N.Q.
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE NO. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			Jan. '54 (30-1-54)	Dec. '53 (26-12-53)	Jan. '53 (31-1-53)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	1 4 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 3 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	..	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
	..	Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	N.Q.
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	..	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE NO. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				Jan. '54 (30-1-54)	Dec. '53 (26-12-53)	Jan. '53 (31-1-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 15 3	1 12 9	1 13 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
<i>Poultry—</i>						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 12 0	1 10 0	2 6 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0

TABLE NO. 14.

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices			
				Jan. '54 (30-1-54)	Dec. '53 (26-12-53)	Jan. '53 (31-1-53)	
Milch Cow	Bihar— Manjipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75 0 0	75 0 0	82 0 0	
				to	to	to	
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (12 to 16 lbs. milk yield)	Each	350 0 0	300 0 0	335 0 0	
				to	to	to	
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400 0 0	375 0 0	475 0 0	
				..	350 0 0	300 0 0	
					to	to	
					575 0 0	500 0 0	
	Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Manjipur	Murrah (6 seers)	Each	300 0 0	300 0 0	218 0 0
					to	to	to
Punjab— Bahadurgarh		Murrah Local 8th	Each	325 0 0	315 0 0	242 0 0	
				..	300 0 0	600 0 0	
					to	to	
					350 0 0	800 0 0	
Bullocks		Bihar— Manjipur	8 teething	Each	90 0 0	85 0 0	126 0 0
					to	to	to
		Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	115 0 0	112 0 0	147 0 0
					..	450 0 0	600 0 0
					to	to	
					800 0 0	0 0	

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	5-12-53	12-12-53	19-12-53	26-12-53	Dec. '53	Nov. '53	Dec. '52
Food Articles	368.4	363.4	367.6	368.8	367.0	378.0	344.5
Industrial Raw Materials	446.4	452.0	464.9	474.5	459.3	441.4	421.7
Semi-manufactured Articles	356.5	356.0	355.7	357.5	356.5	355.5	342.6
Manufactured Articles	363.5	363.8	363.5	364.1	363.8	365.6	367.6
Miscellaneous	710.4	710.6	712.4	712.5	711.5	715.2	625.3
All Commodities	387.7	387.0	390.2	392.6	389.4	390.6	372.7

Source.—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(Base 1948=100)				
	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia*
1949	104	95	103	105	112
1950	109	99	109	120	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	184
1952—September	106	107	115	147	188
1953—August	112	106	115	149	197
September	110	106	..	149	..

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products & industrial raw material

Source.—United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Year or month	(Base 1944=100)		(Base 1948=100)					
	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U. K.	
	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group
1949	138	96	99	104	104	105	103	103
1950	138	97	100	107 (R)	107	113	106	106
1951	144	108	108	121	118	126	116	116
1952	141	110	110	121	121	100*	126	126
1952—September	143	111	111	120	120	106*	126	126
1953—August	152 (P)	110	112	117	120	112*	130	130
September	150 (P)	..	..	118	120	111*	130	130

* Base.—January 1952=100.

(P)=Provisional.

(R)—Revised

Source.—1. For India, the Indian Labour Gazette published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

2. For U. S. A., Canada and U. K., United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 18

18. Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for November, 1953.

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil-lies	Pota-toes	Milk	Tobacco.
Maibang (Assam)	92	..	..	..	..	98	86	89	..	91	97	93	..	84
Sonali (Bihar)	99	..	..	..	..	106	91	78	90	75	129	110	80	148
Kudohi (Bombay)	107	..	123	..	106	117	89	123	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	157	..	100	109	..	115	..	93	109	..	90	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	103	..	..	97	..	100	124	109	116	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	91	89	95	..	82	208	..	119	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	88	..	..	..	..	87	97	..	99	147	104	..	77	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	77	79	121	..	124	110	94	97	..	81	118	..	94	79
Krishna (Hyderabad)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malur (Mysore)	139	..	..	..	..	84	88	143	..	273	155	94	200	125
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	112	80	..	..	..	177	94	132	93	91	122	..	126	..

Source :—Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 19

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the State of Madras

(Base : July 1933 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	466	467	457
Srikakulam	Thettangi	522	522	477
West Godavari	Alamuru	464	493	454
Bellary	Madavaram	427	428	411
South Arcot	Puliyur	470	478	439
	Agaram	456	456	430
Tiruchirappalli	Thulayanatham	490	489	468
Mathurai	Erodu	426	430	400
	Gokilapuram	438	446	440
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	441	440	474
Malabar	Koduvalli	556	572	567
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	500	502	488
	Kunnathur	476	477	472

TABLE NO. 20
Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August 1939=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1940	112	107	112	111	106	110	114	109
1941	125	118	122	123	117	119	117	114
1942	161	150	181	181	163	165	151	136
1943	225	219	319	306	299	299	218	180
1944	235	226	331	314	263	267	257	207
1945	242	224	326	308	251	259	274	228
1946	283	246	364	328	282	285	293	240
1947	307	265	424	378	320	320	324	277
1948	311	288	514	471	379	372	360	315
1949	327	292	538	478	384	377	382	330
1950	340	298	471	434	382	372	380	332
1951	356	314	494	451	397	391	383	341
1952	366	321	472	441	382	380	377	337
1952—November	386	330	514	459	385	380	380	335
1953—October	409	350	499	457	402	389	425	359
November	..	344	491	453	398	385	..	300

Source.—Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Assam</i>									
Nowgong	Topa Kuchi	June to July, 1953	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..
Sibsagar	Rangohual	June to July, 1953	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkur	Neralakere	Sept., 1953	9	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Sept., 1953	10	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	..
<i>Saurashtra</i>									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	July, 1953	12	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Zalawad	Nagnash	July, 1953	8	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0

21.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Travancore-Cochin.</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	September 1953	8	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	September 1953	6	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Qullion	Quilon	September 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Poozhikol	September 1953	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	July 1953	8—10	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	November 1953	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21.1—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Moochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Assam</i>									
Nowgong	Topa Kuchi	June to July, 1953	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 8 0	..	..
Sibsagar	Rangohual	June to July, 1953	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mysore</i>									
Tumkur	Neralakere	September 1953	9	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	September 1953	10	1 12 0	1 4 0	..	0 14 0	0 5 0	0 10 0

21.1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Saurashtra</i>									
Gohilwad	Ugamed	July, 1953.	12	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	July, 1953.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Travancore-Cochin</i>									
Trichur	Vilvattom	September, 1953.	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	..
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	September, 1953.	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	September, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Poonahikol	September, 1953.	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
<i>Coorg</i>									
South Coorg	Virajpet	July, 8-10 1953.	8-10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	November, 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

TABLE No. 22

22.—Summary of the Latest Crop Forecast for "All-Pakistan"

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
<i>Cereals—</i>									
Rice	Fourth	1952-53	5-5-53	23,015	22,482	(+) 2.4	8,141	7,753	(+) 5.0
Jowar	Final	1952-53	17-4-53	1,250	1,076	(+) 16.2	208	199	(+) 4.5
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	2,021	(+) 10.2	270	276	(—) 2.2
Maize	Final	1952-53	2-4-53	970	957	(+) 1.4	375	396	(—) 5.3
Wheat	Final	1952-53	20-10-53	9,507	10,236	(—) 7.1	2,438	2,063	(—) 20.4
Barley	Final	1952-53	1-8-53	521	532	(—) 2.1	112	137	(—) 18.3
<i>Pulses—</i>									
Gram	Second	1952-53	28-5-53	2,248	2,700	(—) 16.8	..	..	..
Soyabean	Second	1953-54	7-11-53	864	733	(+) 17.9	..	..	..
Tobacco	First	1952-53	9-9-53	178	176	(+) 1.1	..	..	..
<i>Oilseeds—</i>									
Sesamum	First	1953-54	12-10-53	157	157	..	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1952-53	9-5-53	1,569	1,548	(+) 1.4	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	1952-53	2-4-53	69	68	(+) 1.5	..	..	..
<i>Fibres—</i>									
Cotton	Fourth	1952-53	22-4-53	3,420	3,244	(+) 5.7	1,468§	1,376§	(+) 6.7
Jute	Preliminary	1953-54	1-8-53	789	1,696	(—) 53.5	..	..	..
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73	(+) 2.7	52,000†	51,000†	(—) 2.0

†In lbs.

§In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

Source: Forecast issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

23.—Classification of Total Forest Area—1950-51

(sq. miles.)

Classification of Forest area according to															
State	Geographical Area	Total Forest Area	Types of Forests			Legal Status		Composition			Ownership		Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (2)		
			Mer- chant- able	Unpre- fitable or in- accessible	Un- Protected	Coni- fers	Broad leaved		State Corpor- ate Bodies	Private Indi- duals					
							Reserved	Classed			Sal	Teak		Miscella- neous	
															(1)
Assam	85,012	28,894	25,044	3,850	6,564	105	22,225	405	1,017	Neg.	27,472	27,910	501	474	38.99
Bihar	70,330	15,040	10,219	4,821	1,437	1,227	12,376	..	15,040	..	2,331	..	..	12,709	21.38
Bombay	111,271	19,905	16,123	3,782	13,797	1,300	4,808	..	..	(a)	19,905	18,622	5	1,278	17.92
Madhya Pradesh	130,274	66,962	51,949	15,013	26,137	10,236	30,569	..	10,138	10,867	46,957	39,057	40	27,865	51.40
Madhya**	127,790	18,919	Details available	..	18,827	92	..	..	..	(a)	18,919	18,919	..	N.A.	14.80
Orissa*	60,136	20,617	Do.	..	10,919	9,698	..	..	10,376	50	10,191	18,360	..	2,257	34.38
Punjab	37,379	5,903	2,591	2,412	177	4,572	254	3,370	..	..	1,633	5,003	..	..	13.38
Uttar Pradesh	113,433	13,410	11,722	1,688	9,922	1,842	1,646	2,232	2,714	2	8,462	11,579	19	1,812	11.82
West Bengal	39,775	5,173	3,719	1,454	2,699	1	2,473	21	1,334	..	3,818	3,898	49	1,226	16.80
Hyderabad	82,143	12,729	Details not available	..	8,416	1,174	3,139	Details not available	..	..	..	12,729	..	..	15.50
Jammu & Kashmir	92,780	11,058	2,140	8,918	10,171	754	133	3,095	140	..	7,823	11,058	..	..	20.01
Madhya Bharat.	46,538	11,411	11,411	..	7,382	3,457	572	..	..	4,500	6,911	11,411	..	..	24.52
Mysore	29,489	4,704	2,232	2,472	3,890	814	..	..	..	..	4,704	4,704	..	..	15.95
P.E.P.S.U.	10,049	292	292	..	103	65	124	34	..	..	258	167	1	124	2.91
Rajasthan	130,199	12,929	Details not available	..	..	..	432	..	..	431	12,929	12,929	..	..	9.93
Saurashtra	21,835	997	572	425	565	..	..	..	..	(a)	566	997	..	..	4.67
Travancore-Cochin	9,144	3,051	2,314	737	2,974	77	..	..	(a)	..	3,051	3,051	..	..	33.37
Ajmer	2,417	135	135	..	135	..	Neg.	..	..	..	135	135	..	..	5.59
Bhopal	6,878	1,962	1,962	..	1,254	..	708	..	..	..	1,962	1,441	..	..	28.53
Bilaspur	453	200	49	151	Neg.	48	152	15	(a)	..	185	200	..	..	44.15
Coorg	1,586	1,149	694	455	517	26	606	..	..	16	1,133	822	..	327	72.45
Himachal Pradesh	10,457	3,391	2,818	573	624	2,473	294	1,760	434	(a)	1,197	3,387	..	4	32.43
Kutch	16,974	197	197	..	..	..	197	..	..	..	197	197	..	..	1.16
Manipur	8,622	2,250	1,087	1,163	329	530	1,391	350	..	14	1,886	2,250	..	..	26.10
Tripura	4,032	3,458	1,729	1,729	1,020	2,438	..	2,738(b)	120	..	602	3,458	..	..	86.76
Vindhya Pradesh	23,601	7,714	6,486	1,228	4,369	95	3,250	..	800	900	6,014	7,714	..	..	33.68
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,215	2,500	1,853	647	1,498	565	447	..	..	..	2,500	2,500	..	..	77.76
Total	1,266,890(c)	274,050	157,338	51,518	133,726	41,599	85,796	14,018	42,113	16,780	188,410	224,838	616	48,597	21.63

N.A.—Not available. Neg.—Negligible (a) Included under "Miscellaneous". (b) Related to Bamboo forests. (c) Includes 578 sq. miles of Delhi State also.

*Provisional. **Includes figures for Andhra and Bellary district of Mysore State.

Notes—1. All India total forest area does not tally with its break-up according to various classification due to non-availability of details for some of the States or some areas in the States.

2. Forest area in case of Jammu & Kashmir includes enemy-held forest area also.

23-1. Outturn of Timber and Firewood—All Forests 1950-51

State	Quantity (2)	Value (3)	Round Wood		Pulp Wood		Fire Wood		Charcoal Wood		Total			
			Quantity (4)	Value (5)	Quantity (6)	Value (7)	Quantity (8)	Value (9)	Quantity (10)	Value (11)	Quantity (12)	Value (13)		
			(1)											
Assam	4,753	35,18	186	(a)	..	..	8,404	1,09	..	..	13,343	36,68	(d)	
Bihar	3,505	28,55	1,407	(a)	..	..	7,955	13,99	..	..	12,867	54,01	(d)	
Bombay	16,123	3,28,37	(a)	(a)	..	..	66,214	1,08,06	(b)	(b)	82,342	4,36,50	(b)	
Madhya Pradesh	28,762	2,08,28	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	131,369	82,79	(b)	(b)	160,131	2,91,07	(b)	
Madras**	3,421	96,83†	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	19,666	41,14	(b)	(b)	23,087	1,37,97	(b)	
Orissa*	10,467	46,31	(a)	(a)	..	..	15,242	15,46	(b)	(b)	25,709	61,77	(b)	
Punjab	4,167	30,17	..	..	..	..	13,976	7,50	..	..	18,143	37,67	(b)	
Uttar Pradesh	9,644	2,11,50	3,460	4,771	45	..	39,102	13,32	15,207	1,04	67,458	2,73,57	(b)	
West Bengal	4,613	23,02	941	8,72	..	..	28,246	52,66	2,642	2,05	36,442	86,45	(b)	
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	Details not available.						54,47	(b)
Jammu and Kashmir	4,682	33,84	..	..	..	..	2,692	2,76	626	1,57	8,000	38,17	(b)	
Madhya Bharat	650	16,11	1,200	(a)	..	..	3,750	8,09	4,000	9,11	9,600	33,31	(b)	
Mysore	702	26,90	310	(a)	183	(a)	17,336	11,23	(b)	(b)	18,631	38,13	(b)	
P.E.P.S.U.	71	97	4	1	..	..	496	1,00	(b)	(b)	571	1,98	(b)	
Rajasthan	304	3,80	..	..	..	..	Not available.						..	(b)
Saurashtra	4,232	1,33,25	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,781	9,12	912	5,70	3,040	18,62	(b)	
Travancore-Cochin	..	..	..	(a)	1	..	438	1,31	(b)	(b)	16,013	1,44,62	(b)	
Ajmer	737	5,13	..	..	..	..	1,955	38	(b)	(b)	2,692	5,51	(b)	
Bhopal	134	30	..	..	..	..	90	3	1	(c)	225	33	(b)	
Bilaspur	1,372	27,38	48	(a)	..	..	338	14	15	(b)	1,773	27,52	(b)	
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
Himachal Pradesh	7,546	22,38	10,536	36,43	..	..	11,781	4,33	1,003	27	30,866	63,41	(b)	
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	10	..	..	N.A.	10	(b)	
Manipur	58	19	51	31	..	..	462	16	..	..	571	96	(b)	
Tripura	122	3,52	(a)	(a)	..	..	816	6,52	..	..	938	10,04	(b)	
Vindhya Pradesh	1,312	..	2,100	..	..	..	10,500	..	3,000	..	16,912	11,84(c)	(b)	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,101	28,38	2	2	..	..	59	5	..	..	2,162	28,45	(b)	
Total	109,478	13,10,36	20,249	1,04,68	233	7	394,492	32,92,60	27,406	19,74	557,587	18,94,17	(f)	

N.A.—Not available.

*Provisional. (a) Included under 'Timber'. (b) Included under 'Firewood'.

(†) Includes Rs. 41 thousand for private forests for which details are not available.

(c) Details not available. (f) Includes 5,790 thousand on foot for which details are not available.

(g) Includes

**Includes

(c) Below Rs. 500.

† Includes 2803 thousand

23.2. Outturn of Minor Forest Produce—All Forests 1950-51

State	Value (000) Rs.															
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Animal	Pro-	Bamboos	Drugs	Spices	Fibre	Fodder	Grass	Gums	Rubber	Incentive	Tan-	Other	Vege-	Oil	Forest	Total
ducts	ducts	Canes						Resins	Latex	and	stuffs	sorts of	table	& Oil	Minor	
										woods	Dye-	stuffs	seeds	Produce		
Assam	3,73	5,88	8	1	(b)	1,20	1,28	..	201	..	..	..	..	..	1,54	15,85
Bihar	..	8,56	..	..	..	19	61	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3,59	13,04
Bombay	2,00	16,13	3	7	..	22,07	2,09	2,49	12	..	..	..	..	1,09	9,58	61,99
Madhya Pradesh	(a)	17,67	..	..	..	53,41	7,37	74	43,52	..	..	1,37	8,31	..	41,67	1,72,69
Madras**	12	16,56	22	31	..	7,69	3	1,31	21	..	..	3,63	..	26	6,83	37,20
Orissa*	2	6,71	3	..	..	4,02	60	2	54	..	..	14	..	24	25,34	37,50
Punjab	..	26	..	..	..	13,96	..	10,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	24,46
Uttar Pradesh	16	6,56	3	1	..	9,70	3,98	19,04	..	..	..	4,26	..	..	48,91	92,67
West Bengal	2	45	6	..	..	51	29	..	50	..	..	1,92	(b)	..	2,14	6,09
Hyderabad	3	2,09	8	..	..	9,21	2,21	4	3	..	..	7	..	34	24,32	30,84
Jammu & Kashmir	..	11	5,15	..	..	23	1,96	3,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
Madhya Bharat	..	1,96	..	..	..	6,34	..	..	..	9,14	..	..	..	..	..	11,34
Mysore	..	4,30	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	4,78	17,44
P.E.P.S.U.	1	79	..	..	..	1,01	(d)	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,26	9,30
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	Not Available	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,35
Saurashtra	6	30	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	(a)	69	..	..	..	60	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1,60
Ajmer	1	(b)	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	2,02
Bhopal	23	25	..	..	..	2,16	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	41
Bilaspur	..	6	..	..	..	28	4	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	5,05
Coorg	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,14	2,49
Himachal Pradesh	..	28	75	..	..	13,91	1,63	1,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,76	1,93
Kutch	(b)	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	19,10
Manipur	..	5	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	52
Tripura	..	53,73	..	..	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Vindhya Pradesh	..	8,49	(b)	..	..	3,05	..	75	26,22	..	..	..	..	7	5,52	62,30
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	..	2	..	..	3,57	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,30	54,00
Total	..	6,72	1,51,98	6,67	40	3,80	1,51,22	22,47	41,94	73,35	9,14	5,09	23,98	2,90	1,93,80	6,92,65

*Provisional.

**Includes figures for Andhra and Bellary district of Mysore State.

(a) Included under 'Others'.

(b) Below Rs. 500.

(c) Excludes Rs. 18 thousands removed by the free grantees.

(d) Includes under "Fodder and Grazing".

23.3. Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus of the Forests, 1950-51

State	('000) Rs.		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	56,77	37,55	19,22
Bihar	66,85	46,16	20,69
Bombay	4,06,62	1,31,05	2,75,57
Madhya Pradesh	2,90,68	98,84	1,91,84
Madras**	1,86,26	73,73	1,12,53
Orissa	99,82	32,40	67,42
Punjab	50,22	45,69	4,53
Uttar Pradesh	3,50,33	1,02,32	2,48,01
West Bengal	53,68	52,07	1,61
Hyderabad	98,12	27,30	70,82
Jammu & Kashmir	47,76	22,86	24,90
Madhya Bharat	54,36	17,89	36,47
Mysore	1,28,99	31,12	97,87
P. E. P. S. U.	5,86	2,62	3,24
Rajasthan	45,47	23,90	21,57
Saurashtra	6,85	4,53	2,32
Travancore-Cochin	1,52,23	61,53	90,70
Ajmer	1,69	93	76
Bhopal	9,73	2,10	7,63
Bilaspur	2,88	53	2,35
Coorg	30,20	8,19	22,01
Himachal Pradesh	70,02	25,51	44,51
Kutch	65	86	(—) 21
Manipur	1,44	59	85
Tripura	7,84	3,38	4,46
Vindhya Pradesh	79,44	14,22	65,22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	52,59	61,47	(—) 8,88
F. R. I. & Colleges	5,01	20,00	(—) 14,99
Total	23,62,36	9,49,34	14,13,02

** Includes figures for Andhra and Bellary district of Mysore State.

(—) Denotes Deficit.

23.4. Imports and Exports of Forest Produce during the year 1950-51

(A) WOOD AND TIMBER

Articles	Gross Imports		Gross Exports		Net Imports (+) or Exports (-)	
	Quantity—Cub. tons		Value—Rs.			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Deal and Pinewood .	1,172	4,90,672	..	..	(+)1,172	(+)490,672
2. Jarrah Wood .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Teak Wood .	25,108	2,04,29,973	685	3,37,052	(+)24,423	(+)2,00,92,921
4. Fire Wood .	173	7,822	..	..	(+)173	(+)7,822
5. Sandal Wood .	..	..	1,075	37,62,043	(-)1,075	(-)37,62,043
6. Hard Wood (other than teak wood) .	..	..	9	2,906	(-)9	(-)2,906
7. Sleepers of Wood for Railways .	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Logs and Timber for Match-making .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Other kinds of Wood and Timber .	—	69,78,151	—	35,82,895	—	(+)33,95,256
10. Plywood and other laminated wood (other than veneer for match boxes) .	99	87,791	..	..	(+) 99	(+)87,791
11. Manufactures of wood (other than furniture cabinet ware and laminated wood) .	—	23,33,073	—	1,64,819	—	(+)21,68,254
Total	26,552	3,03,36,482	1,769	78,49,715	(+)24,783	(+)2,24,86,767

Source.—Sea borne Trade of India—March 1952 (Issue).

23.4. Imports and Exports of Forest Produce during the year 1950-51—conold.

(B) MINOR PRODUCE

Articles	Gross Imports		Gross Exports		Net Imports (+) or Exports (-)	
	Value in Rs.					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Canes and Rattans (Cwts.)	25,370	11,60,904	6,556	169,331	(+)18,814	(+)991,573
2. Cork Manufactures (Cwts.)	24,779	34,59,231	..	..	(+)24,779	(+)34,59,231
3. Drugs. (a) (Cwts.)	13,59,233	29,64,496	34,061	506,594	(+)13,25,172	(+)24,57,902
4. Dyeing & Tanning Substances (b) (Cwts.)	1,31,000	73,44,523	878,277	1,28,19,116	(-)7,47,277	(-)54,74,593
5. Gums and Resins (c) (Cwts.)	1,00,716	56,44,518	22,336	4,15,359	(+)78,380	(+)52,29,159
6. Lac (d) (Cwts.)	69,610	65,15,432	155,574	2,43,69,135	(-)86,064	(-)1,78,53,703
7. Mats and Matting except Coir & rubber (sq. yds.)	10,395	14,260	80,424	75,825	(-)70,029	(-)61,565
8. Spices (e) (Cwts.)	34,562	42,44,721	12,443	1,47,60,675	(+)22,119	(-)1,05,15,954
Total	..	3,13,48,085	..	5,31,16,035	..	(-)2,17,67,950

(a) Includes Camphor Cinchona Bark, Nux Vomica and quinine salts.
 (b) Includes Barks for Tanning, Cutch and Gambier, Myrobalans and Myroblan extracts.
 (c) Includes Arabic, Dummer (Resins) and Resin.
 (d) Includes Stick and Seed Lac only.
 (e) Includes Cardamoms, Cassia and Cinamon.
 Source.—Sea borne Trade of India—March 1952 (Issue).

(C) WOOD PRODUCTS

Articles	Gross Imports		Gross Exports		Net Imports (+) or Exports (-)	
	Value—Rs.					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Matches (gross of boxes)	5,910	19,700	..	..	(+)5,910	(+)19,700
2. Pulp of wood (Cwts.)	129,849	40,18,932	..	..	(+)129,849	(+)40,18,932
3. Paper and Pasteboard (Cwts.)	2,186,075	9,90,41,457	35,030	25,56,177	(+)2,151,045	(+)9,64,85,280
4. Furniture and Cabinet ware	—	7,40,579	—	10,37,840	—	(-)2,97,261
5. Tea chests of wood	—	50,94,810	—	..	—	(+)50,94,810
Total	—	10,89,15,478	—	35,94,017	—	(+)10,53,21,461

Source.—Sea borne Trade of India—March 1952 (Issue).

CORRIGENDA

S.No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	673	4.1	1	24	Assam	Assam *
2	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	674	4.1	..	21	..	*Second Estimate figures utilised.
3	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	675	4.2	2	3	1953-44	1953-54
4	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	679	4.6	3	3	1953-53	1953-53
5	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	679	4.6	4	11	(+)	(+)
6	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	681	4.7	4	20	(+) 821	(+) 82
7	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	681	4.7	4	27	(+) 1	(+) 12
8	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	708	23.2	20	21.	W. Bengal	W. Bengal
9	VIII	9	December, 1953 .	708	23.2	20	24	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir
10	VIII	10	January, 1954	763	23.1	5	42	170	710

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

Since the commencement of the winter monsoon period on 1st January, 1954, the rainfall has been either in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the country except in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Saurashtra and Kutch, Malabar, South Kanara and Mysore where it was deficient. Elsewhere it was scanty except in Hyderabad where there was no rainfall.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa where crops were affected for want of rains. Fairly wide-spread and heavy rainfall received in parts of U.P., Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Delhi has caused damage to the standing crops of wheat, peas, gram and mustard. Attack of insects and pests was reported from parts of Andhra, Madras and Bombay.

During the month under review, except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Production of crystal sugar since the commencement of the 1953-54 season on the 1st November-1953 amounted to about 7.42 lakh tons upto the 22nd February, 1954 as against 7.76 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 5.66 lakh tons on the 22nd February, 1954 as against 8.40 lakh tons a year ago.

During the period September, 1953 to February, 1954 India imported 251.4 thousand tons of sugar. Incidentally it may be stated that the Government of India have decided to import about 5 lakh tons of sugar during the period February, 1954 to March, 1955 in order to meet the anticipated shortage in internal supplies.

Sugar markets in North India remained more or less steady during the month under review chiefly due to further release of 2 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the open market and Government's decision to import large quantity of foreign sugar. The withdrawal of the strike notice by the cane growers in U. P. and Bihar was also a contributory factor.

Arrivals of gur at the Hapur market averaged about a thousand maunds a day during the first fortnight of the month under review and increased to 3,000 maunds a day in the middle of the month. In the latter part of the month, however, the arrivals again declined to a thousand maunds a day. The stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 30,000 maunds towards the close of the month as against 25,000 maunds a month earlier.

Gur markets generally ruled quiet during the month under review with prices receding slightly at a few centres. Thus, at Kanpur, the price of gur which stood at Rs. 16-4-0 on 6th February declined to Rs. 15-0-0 per maund on the 27th February, 1954.

The all-India final estimate of the 1953-54 ground-nut crop puts the current year's acreage and production at 11,356 thousand acres and 3,772 thousand tons (nuts in shell) as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 11,850 thousand acres and 2,884 thousand tons for the 1952-53 crop.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited a declining tendency during the month of February, 1954, mainly due to fairly large arrivals in all up-country and other centres in the South, small off-take by vanaspati interests, and the cautious attitude of operators against large commitments pending the announcement of budget proposals. Thus, the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 24-4-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 25-6-0 per maund.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the eight months ending November, 1953 amounted to 3,947 and 1,500 tons as against 6,524 and 45,690 tons respectively in the corresponding period of last year.

The all-India first estimate of 1953-54 linseed crop puts the area at 2,490,000 acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 2,576,000 acres for the previous year's crop.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during the month of January, 1954 aggregated 325 tons compared with 418 tons received in the previous month and 356 tons during January, 1953.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market turned firm during the second week of February, 1954 following the news of export of about 300 tons of linseed oil to Australia. In the last week of the month, however, prices sagged appreciably in sympathy with the fall in groundnut prices. Thus, linseed Bold and Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 17-13-0 and Rs. 16-3-0 per maund respectively compared with the opening quotations of Rs. 19-8-0 and Rs. 18-0-0 per maund respectively.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of November 1952 and 1953. During the nine months ending November, 1953 India exported 3,182 tons of linseed oil as against 23,300 tons in the comparable period of last year.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of January, 1954, were reported to be 117 tons as against 9,910 tons in December, 1953 and 2,798 tons in January, 1953.

During February, 1954 the castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market continued to rule easy. During the first three weeks prices ruled steady at Rs. 16-8-0 per maund and closed for the month at Rs. 15-13-0 per maund.

The Government of India reviewed the export policy for castor oil and decided to permit exports of castor oil upto a ceiling of 6,000 tons during the period February to April, 1954.

There were no exports of castor seed during the months of November, 1952 and 1953. India, however, exported 16,553 tons of castor oil during the eight months ending November, 1953 as against 24,151 tons exported in the corresponding period of last year.

According to the all-India third estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop, acreage and production are placed at 15,053 thousand acres and 3,266 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) as against the adjusted third estimate of 13,672 thousand acres and 2,487 thousand bales respectively for 1952-53.

The latest available trade estimate framed at the end of January, 1954 puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 43.70 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 34.96 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee has estimated the output of cotton from the 1953-54 crop in the free world at 29.54 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) compared with 28.77 million bales in 1952-53.

Two important official announcements were made during February, 1954. Firstly the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, by a notification dated the 18th February, 1954 permitted futures trading in cotton of the 1953-54 crop, August 1954 delivery also. Secondly, provision has been made in the 1954-55 budget estimates for the abolition of import duty on raw cotton and enhancement of the existing excise duty on superfine cloth by 6 pies per yard and on fine and medium cloth by 3 pies per yard.

Imports of raw cotton into the country during the period, September to November, 1953, aggregated 121 thousand bales as compared with 139 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

Exports of raw cotton from 1st September to 30th November, 1953 amounted to 24 thousand bales while these during the corresponding period of the previous season stood at 78 thousand bales.

During the three months ending November, 1953 Indian mills consumed 11.17 lakh bales of raw cotton as against 10.98 lakh bales in the corresponding period of last year.

Prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) market ruled steady upto the third week of February, 1954. During the fourth week, however, prices exhibited an upward trend. Thus, the price of Cambodia variety Kapas at Tirupur which was ruling at Rs. 308 to Rs. 382 in the first three weeks of February advanced to Rs. 322 to 382 per candy on the 27th February, 1954.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) showed a slight increase during the first two weeks of the month under review but thereafter remained steady at the new levels. Thus the price of Cambodia variety cotton lint at Tirupur which was ruling at Rs. 775 to 980 on 6th February increased to Rs. 850 to Rs. 980 per candy on 13th February, 1954 and continued to rule at that level in the remaining period of the month.

Prices at Karachi cotton market fluctuated within narrow limits in February, 1954.

During the period January to October, 1953 Indian mills produced 1,252,272 thousand lbs. yarn and 4,099,848 thousand yards cloth as against 1,187,314 thousand lbs. yarn and 3,779,684 thousand yards cloth produced in the comparable period of last year.

Imports of Pakistani raw jute in to India during the period July, 1953 to January, 1954 aggregated 9.62 lakh bales as against 9.69 lakh bales in the corresponding period of 1952-53 season. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during the same period amounted to 24.27 lakh bales as against 24.78 lakh bales in the comparable period of last season.

The consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association amounted to 29.15 lakh bales during the seven months ending January, 1954 as against 30.93 lakh bales consumed in the corresponding period of the previous season.

During February, 1954, the raw jute market at Calcutta ruled quiet due to lack of interest by mills. Thus, the price of Bottom variety of Assam jute which was quoted at Rs. 27-8-0 on 6th February, 1954 declined to Rs. 27-0-0 per maund on the 20th February, 1954.

The prices in the pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market however, exhibited a rather erratic trend. Thus the price of Mill Firsts which was quoted at Rs. 180-0-0 on the 30th January, 1954 sagged to Rs. 175 on 6th February, but improved to Rs. 190 per bale on the 13th February, 1954 and remained at that level in the subsequent week.

During the period July, 1953 to January, 1954 Indian mills produced 500,900 tons of jute goods as against 528,900 tons produced in the corresponding period of last season.

During February the prices of jute goods at Calcutta market exhibited an erratic trend. Thus the prices of Hessians 40" x 10 oz. (per 100 yards) and Sacking B Twills (per 100 bags) which were quoted at Rs. 45-7-0 and 103-0-0 on 5th February, improved to Rs. 46-12-0 and Rs. 106-10-0 on 19th February but declined to Rs. 45-6-0 and Rs. 105-10-0 respectively on the 26th February, 1954.

The condition of the 1953-54 tobacco crop (including the late planted varieties) was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the producing states except in Kurnool and Anantapur districts of Andhra and certain parts of Hyderabad where the crop is expected to be below normal due to continuous rainfall at the sowing time.

According to an estimate framed by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the quantity of raw tobacco cleared for home consumption during the period April to September, 1953 amounted to 264 million lbs.

According to the East Godavari Market Committee Report, the demand for all varieties of tobacco at the Rajalundry market was dull. During the month of January, 1954 about 1.5 million lbs. of tobacco were reported to be lying unsold with the traders at that market. The price of local Natu graded variety at Guntur and Jatipoola (F.A.Q.) medium variety at Calcutta ruled steady at Rs. 111-1-4 and 120-13-9 respectively during January and February, 1954.

About 70.48 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded during 1953 for export as against 101.92 million lbs. graded in the previous year. Of the quantity graded during 1953 for export, 77% consisted of flue-cured Virginia tobacco.

During the eight months ending November, 1953 India exported 54,169 thousand lbs. unmanufactured tobacco and 1,790 thousand lbs. of manufactured tobacco against 64,249 thousand lbs. of unmanufactured and 3,763 thousand lbs. of manufactured tobacco respectively in the corresponding period of 1952.

II.—WEATHER, CRCP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

Since the commencement of the winter monsoon period on 1st January, 1954, the rainfall has been either in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the country except in Sub Himalayan West Bengal, Saurashtra and Kutch, Malabar, south Kanara and Mysore where it was deficient. Elsewhere it was scanty except in Hyderabad where there was no rainfall.

Preparation of land, transplantation of summer paddy sowings of sugarcane and Zaid crops, picking of cotton, harvesting of sugarcane, paddy, rabi pulses, ragi, small millets, groundnut, rabi oilseeds and weeding and irrigation of the standing crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa where crops were affected for want of rains. Fairly wide-spread and heavy rainfall was received in parts of U.P., Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Delhi, causing damage to the standing crops of wheat, peas, gram and mustard. Attack of insects and pests was reported from parts of Andhra, Madras and Bombay.

During the month under review, except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory.

III.—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) SUGAR

Production of crystal sugar since the commencement of the 1953-54 season on the 1st November, 1953 amounted to about 7.42 lakh tons upto the 21st February, 1954 as against 7.76 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 5.66 lakh tons on the 21st February, 1954 as against 8.40 lakh tons a year ago.

Imports of foreign sugar during February, 1954 amounted to 34.3 thousand tons. During the period September 1953 to February 1954, 151.4 thousand tons of sugar were imported into the country.

During February, 1954, the Government of India released 2 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the open market. Orders for the release of one lakh tons were issued on 3rd February and for another one lakh tons on 27th February 1954. The total releases since the beginning of the season to the end of February, 1954 have been of the order of 4.4 lakh tons.

The Government of India have decided to import about 5 lakh tons of sugar during the period February, 1954 to March 1955 in order to meet the anticipated shortage in internal supplies.

Sugar markets in North India remained more or less steady during the month under review. This was chiefly due to further release of 2 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the open market and Government's

decision to import large quantity of foreign sugar. The withdrawal of the strike notice by the cane growers in U. P. and Bihar was also a contributory factor. At the port towns of Bombay and Madras, the prices showed some increase in the last week of the month due to a temporary break in the arrival of foreign sugar. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during February, 1954.

Markets	Weeks ending			
	6-2-54	13-2-54	20-2-54	27-2-54
Hapur	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0
Kanpur	31 8 0	N.R.	32 8 0	32 0 0
Jullundur	31 12 0	30 12 0	31 8 0	31 0 0
Calcutta	N.R.	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0
Nagpur	33 4 0	34 0 0	33 8 0	33 12 0
Madras	30 11 0	30 11 0	30 11 0	31 10 0
Bombay	34 6 0	34 6 0	34 0 0	34 12 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 8 0	31 0 0	31 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

Arrivals of gur at the Hapur market averaged about a thousand maunds a day during the first fortnight of the month under review and increased to 3,000 maunds a day in the middle of the month. In the latter part of the month however the arrivals again declined to a thousand maunds a day. The stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 30,000 maunds towards the close of the month as against 25,000 maunds a month earlier.

Gur markets generally ruled quiet during the month under review with prices receding slightly at a few centres. Thus at Kanpur, the price of gur which stood at Rs. 16-4-0 on the 6th February, declined to Rs. 15-0-0 per maund on the 27th February, 1954. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur at some important markets during February, 1954 :—

Markets	Weeks ending			
	6-2-54	13-2-54	20-2-54	27-2-54
Hapur	14 8 0	15 4 0	15 0 0	14 8 0
Kanpur	16 4 0	16 8 0	16 12 0	15 0 0
Calcutta	N.R.	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 12 0
Madras	18 2 0	17 5 0	18 2 0	18 2 0
Bombay	19 0 0	19 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0
Patna	17 0 0	16 0 0	N.R.	16 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

(ii) GROUNDNUT

The all-India final estimate of the 1953-54 groundnut crop puts the current year's acreage and production at 11,356 thousand acres and 3,772 thousand tons (nuts in shell) as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 11,850 thousand acres and 2,884 thousand tons for the 1952-53 crop. The current year's estimate, thus shows an increase of 30.8 percent. or 888 thousand tons in production despite a decrease of 4.2 percent. or 494 thousand acres in area, over the last year.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited a declining tendency during the month of February, 1954. The main factors responsible for this bearish sentiment were fairly large arrivals in all up country and other centres in South, small off-take by vanaspati interests, and the cautious attitude of operators against large commitments pending the announcement of budget proposals. Thus, the market closed for the month at Rs. 24-4-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 25-6-0 per maund. The trend in the groundnut section of the Madras oilseeds market was

also almost similar, prices at Madras closed for the month at Rs. 23-11-0 per maund, compared with Rs. 24-13-0 at the beginning.

The table below shows the weekly prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras markets :—

Particulars	Weeks ending			
	6-2-54	13-2-54	20-2-54	27-2-54
Groundnut Kernels—				
Bombay (Bold).	25 6 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	24 4 0
Madras	24 13 0	24 0 0	24 3 0	23 11 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	52 3 0	51 7 0	50 11 0	47 12 0
Madras	52 5 0	50 3 0	50 11 0	49 6 0

There were no exports of groundnut kernels during the months of November, 1952 and 1953. There was however, a small export of groundnut oil amounting to about 16 tons during November, 1953. During November 1952 exports of groundnut oil aggregated 1,641 tons. The tables below show the export of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

Destination	(Tons)			
	Month of November		Eight months April to November	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	..	..	250	1,044
Norway	..	..	854	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,929	1,066
Switzerland	..	..	..	..
Canada	..	..	2,968	1,007
Other Countries	..	..	523	830
Total	..	..	6,524	3,947

Exports of Groundnut Oil

Destination	(Gallons)			
	Month of November		Eight months April to November	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	134,716	..	1,039,233	..
Germany (West)	..	..	471,732	..
Netherlands	193,773	..	2,543,612	132,438
Belgium	32,700	..	756,404	96,000
Italy	9,948	..	1,948,559	..
Burma	..	..	1,350,481	16,800
Algeria	..	..	48,000	..
Mauritius & Dependencies	..	..	250,368	..
Canada	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	24 150	3,722	2,129,350	114,951
Total (Gallons)	395,287	3,722	10,837,739	60,189
Total (Tons)	1,641	16	45,690	1,50

(iii) LINSEED

According to the all-India first estimate of 1953-54 linseed crop, the area has been put at 2,490,000 acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 2,576,000 acres for the previous year's crop, there being a decrease of 86,000 acres or 3.3 per cent.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during the month of January, 1954 aggregated 325 tons compared with 418 tons received in the previous month and 356 tons during January, 1953.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market turned firm during the second week of February, 1954 following the news of business with Australia for export of about 300 tons of linseed oil. In the last week of the month, however, prices fell appreciably in sympathy with the fall in groundnut prices. Thus, linseed Bold and Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 17-13-0 and Rs. 16-3-0 per maund respectively compared with the opening quotations of Rs. 19-8-0 and Rs. 18 per maund respectively. At the Calcutta market also, the linseed section ruled firm during the second week of the month due to enquiries from crushers for ready supplies. Subsequently, a somewhat quieter tendency developed in the market and prices registered a decline. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil at important markets in the country :—

	(Rs. per maund)			
	Weeks ending			
	6-2-54	13-2-54	20-2-54	27-2-54
Linseed—				
Bombay (Bold)	19 8 0	20 3 0	20 0 0	17 13 0
Bombay (Small)	18 0 0	18 12 0	18 9 0	16 3 0
Calcutta (Small)	21 12 0	22 8 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Kanpur (Bold)	20 0 0	N.R.	20 5 0	19 12 0
Kanpur (Small)	18 8 0	N.R.	18 5 0	18 0 0
Linseed Oil—				
Bombay	42 10 0	44 13 0	45 9 0	39 11 0
Kanpur	45 0 0	N.R.	43 8 0	42 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of November 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during November 1953 were of the order of 367 tons only as against 1,756 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the exports of linseed oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Linseed Oil

Destination	(Gallons)			
	Month of November		Eight months—April to November	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	311,961	..	888,594	45,021
Pakistan (Western)	4,284	2,669	35,123	59,483
Pakistan (Eastern)	2,424	..	29,315	..
Finland	..	..	165,280	..
Germany (Western)	..	..	612,572	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,536,943	..
Italy	34,178	..	886,001	12,407
Australia	24,000	79,732	309,108	444,033
New Zealand	..	..	157,538	38,864
Japan	..	..	456,474	..
Other countries	56,363	8,204	544,086	177,646
Total (Gallons)	433,210	90,605	5,621,034	777,454
Total (Tons)	1,756	367	23,300	3,182

(iv) CASTORSEED

Threshing and winnowing operations of the 1953-54 castor crop were reported to be still in progress in some parts of the State of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of January, 1954 were reported to be 117 tons as against 9,910 tons in December, 1953 and 2,798 tons in January, 1953.

During February, 1954 the castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market continued to rule easy. During the first three weeks prices ruled steady at Rs. 16-8-0 per maund and closed for the month at Rs. 15-13-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend in the prices during the month under review :—

		(Rs. per maund)			
		Weeks ending			
		6-2-54	13-2-54	20-2-54	27-2-54
<i>Castor Seed—</i>					
Bombay (Small)		16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	15 13 0
Madras (Salem)		16 7 0	15 15 0	15 15 0	14 15 0
Kanpur		16 13 6	15 4 0	14 9 0	14 9 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)		15 6 0	15 0 0	15 3 0	14 0 0
<i>Castor Oil—</i>					
Bombay		36 11 9	36 0 0	35 4 2	33 12 0
Kanpur		39 8 0	37 0 0	35 0 0	32 8 0

The Government of India have reviewed the export policy for castor oil and have decided to permit exports of castor oil upto a ceiling of 6,000 tons during the period February to April, 1954.

There were no exports of castor seed during the months of November, 1952 and 1953. The exports of castor oil during November, 1953, were 281 tons as against 475 tons in October, 1953 and 3,532 tons in November, 1952. The table below shows the exports of castor oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Castor Oil

Destinations	Month of November		Eight months—April to Nov.)	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
	(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(Gallons)
U. K.	291,924	27,120	902,766	1,047,545
Seweden	10,140	3,180	61,800	43,410
Germany (Western)	3,660	..	11,388	4,500
Netherlands	..	..	273,835	2,400
Belgium	..	..	3,600	7,302
France	..	..	62,237	2,793
Pakistan (Western)	..	5,264	18,444	6,332
Canada	1,080	..	67,236	5,100
U.S.A.	477,354	..	4,028,041	2,465,048
Australia	..	6,036	150,744	235,257
Other countries	64,224	24,905	219,764	172,170
Total (Gallons)	848,382	66,505	5,799,855	3,991,960
(Tons)	3,532	281	24,151	16,553

(v) COTTON

According to the all-India third estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop, acreage and production are placed at 15,053 thousand acres and 3,266 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) as against the adjusted third estimate of 13,672 thousand acres and 2,487 thousand bales respectively for 1952-53; there being an increase of 1,381 thousand acres or 10.1 percent in area and 779 thousand bales or 31.3 per cent in production.

The latest available trade estimate framed as per the end of January, 1954 puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 43.70 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 34.96 lakh bales for 1952-53 season.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee has estimated the output of cotton from the 1953-54 crop in the free world at 29.54 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) compared with 28.77 million bales in 1952-53.

Two important official announcements were made during February, 1954. Firstly, the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, by a notification dated 18th February, 1954 permitted futures trading in cotton of the 1953-54 crop, August 1954 delivery also. Secondly, provision has been made in the 1954-55 budget estimates for the abolition of import duty on raw cotton and enhancement of the existing excise duty on superfine cloth by 6 pies per yard and on fine and medium cloth by 3 pies per yard.

Imports of raw cotton into India during November, 1953 amounted to 14 thousand bales as against 33 thousand bales during November, 1952. Total imports of raw cotton into the country during the three months, September to November, 1953, aggregated 121 thousand bales as compared to 139 thousand bales during the corresponding period of 1952-53 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during November, 1953 were of the order of 11 thousand bales as against 9 thousand bales a year ago. Total exports from 1st September to 30th November, 1953 amounted to 24 thousand bales. The exports during the corresponding period of the previous season stood at 78 thousand bales.

The consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during the month of November, 1953 amounted to 3.56 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3.87 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3.81 lakh bales in November, 1952. Stocks towards the end of November, 1953 were appreciably lower than those a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :—

Description	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)					
	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills on		30-11-53	30-11-52
	November 1953	November 1952	Total from 1-9-53 to 30-11-53	Total from 1-9-52 to 30-11-52		
Indian Cotton	3.06	3.15	9.43	8.69	7.01	8.87
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.01
Egyptian Cotton	0.20	0.13	0.65	0.33	0.49	0.40
Other foreign cotton	0.30	0.53	1.09	1.96	1.45	2.72
Total foreign cotton	0.50	0.66	1.74	2.29	1.95	3.13
Total all cotton	3.56	3.81	11.17	10.98	8.96	12.00

(a) Less than 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during 1953-54 season as compared to 1952-53 season is indicated below :—

	(Bales of 302 lbs. net each)	
	1st September 1953 to 18th February, 1954	1st September 1952 to 18th February, 1953
Arrivals of Cotton in Bombay	665,422	772,678
Consumption of cotton in Bombay mills	575,732	553,197
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 18th February	317,497	388,030

Prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) market ruled steady upto the third week of February, 1954. During the fourth week, however, prices exhibited an upward trend. At Sholapur (Bombay) prices ruled easy during the month under review, while at Jullundur (Punjab) the price registered a slight increase. The following table gives the week-end quotations at these centres :

Weeks ending—	Kapas (cotton unginned) (Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)			
	State	Madras	Bombay	Punjab
	Centre	Tirupur	Sholapur	Jullundur
	Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla	Deshi
6-2-54				
13-2-54		308 to 382	286 to 295	210 to 248
20-2-54		308 to 382	248 to 305	234 to 257
27-2-54		308 to 382	248 to 305	N.S.
		322 to 382	N.A.	N.S.

N.A.—Not available. N.S.—No sale.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) showed a slight increase during the first two weeks of the month under review but thereafter remained steady at the new levels. At Jullundur (Punjab), prices showed a hardening tendency while at Raichur (Hyderabad) prices exhibited a downward trend. The weekly quotations were as under :—

Weeks ending—	Kapas (cotton unginned) (Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)			
	State	Madras	Punjab	Hyderabad
	Centre	Tirupur	Jullundur	Richur
	Variety	Cambodia	Deshi	Mungari
6-2-54				
13-2-54		775 to 980	534	651
20-2-54		850 to 980	538	
27-2-54		850 to 980	543	619
			543	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

During February, 1954, prices at the Karachi cotton market fluctuated within narrow limits. The table below gives the week-end quotations :

4 F Punjab R. G.

Weeks ending—	Pakistan Currency		Indian Currency	
	Rs. (P) per maund		Rs (I) per candy of 784 lbs.	
6-2-54		70 8 0		967
13-2-54		70 0 0		960
20-2-54		71 0 0		974
27-2-54		N.A.		N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

At the New York cotton market prices exhibited a steady upward tendency upto the third week of the month under review. During the fourth week, however, prices declined slightly. The table below gives the weekly quotations :

New York (Middling)

Weeks ending—	cents per lb.	Rs. per candy
4-2-54	34.85	1301
11-2-54	35.05	1309
18-2-54	35.15	1312
25-2-54	35.05	1309

Production of both yarn and cloth during October, 1953 was higher than that in October, 1952. Total production of yarn and cloth during the period January to October, 1953 was also higher than that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The table below gives the relevant figures of production of yarn and cloth :

Production of Yarn and Cloth

Period	Yarn	Cloth	
	('000 lbs.)	('000 lbs.)	('000 yards)
October, 1953	123,459	95,753	407,246
October, 1952	122,322	90,352	387,752
January to October, 1953	1,252,272	948,466	4,099,848
January to October, 1952	1,187,314	876,566	3,779,684

(vi) JUTE

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during January, 1954 amounted to 1.18 lakh bales as against 1.24 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 1.4 lakh bales during January, 1953. The total imports during the first seven months of the current jute season, i.e., July, 1953 to January, 1954, were of the order of 9.62 lakh bales as against imports of about 9.69 lakh bales in the corresponding period of 1952-53 season. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during January, 1954, amounted to 3.85 lakh bales as against 4.79 lakh bales in December, 1953 and 3.81 lakh bales in January, 1953. The total arrivals during the period July, 1953 to January, 1954 aggregated 24.27 lakh bales, which were about 51 thousand bales less than the total arrivals during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute during January, 1954 by the mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association was lower than that in the preceding month and was also less than in January, 1953. The total consumption during the period July 1953 to January 1954 was similarly less than that during July 1952 to January, 1953. Consumption figures are given below :—

Period	(In lakhs bales of 400 lbs. each)	
	Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A.	
January, 1954		4.03
December, 1953		4.58
January, 1953		4.22
July, 1953 to January, 1954		29.15
July, 1952 to January, 1953		30.93

During February, 1954, the raw jute market at Calcutta ruled dull and quiet due to lack of interest by mills. The following table indicates the price trend in respect of the Bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta :

	(Rs. per mtl. of 82-2/7 lbs.)			
	Feb./March 1954 Delivery			
	30-1-54	6-2-54	13-2-54	20-2-54
Assam	23 0	24 8	25 8	27 0
Northern	23 8	23 0	23 0	27 8
Orissa	29 0	29 0	28 8	28 8
Murshidabad	26 8	25 8	25 0	26 0
Western	25 8	25 0	25 8	25 8
Jungli	25 0	24 8	25 0	25 0
Daisee	30 8	29 0	29 8	29 8
U. P.	25 8	25 0	25 8	25 0

The prices in the pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market exhibited a rather erratic trend as will be seen from the following table :—

	(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs each)			
	30-1-54	6-2-54	13-2-54	20-2-54
Mill Firsts	180 0 0	175 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0
Mill Lightnings	165 0 0	160 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0
Daisee (L. G.)	170 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0
Indian N. C.	65 0 0	63 0 0	64 0 0	63 0 0

During the month under review, the prices at the up-country markets ruled well above Calcutta parity due largely to smaller arrivals in the markets. Following were the price quotations at some selected mofussil centres in respect of bottom variety of raw jute.

Centre	(Rs. per mtl. of 82.2/7lbs)			
	28-1-54	4-2-54	11-2-54	18-2-54
Purnea (Bihar)	25 0 0	25 6 0	24 10 0	23 9 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	25 1 0	26 0 0	25 12 0	25 9 0
Newgong (Assam)	23 4 0	23 1 0	23 4 0	23 4 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	26 4 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	24 8 0

Production of jute goods during January, 1954, was about 10 thousand tons less than in the preceding month, and about 6 thousand tons less than in January, 1953. The total production during the first seven months of the current season was of the order of 500.9 thousand tons as against 528.9 thousand tons in the corresponding period of the last season. Towards the close of January, 1954 the stocks of jute goods declined by 2.5 thousand tons as compared to the level of stocks a month earlier

due to increased off-take in January, 1954 and were substantially less than the stocks towards the end of January, 1953. The latest position is given below :—

Period	(In thousand tons)			
	Production of Hessians	Production of Sacking	Total Production of gunnies including Hessian, Sacking & others	Total stocks of gunnies at the month end
January, 1954	31.6	32.3	67.3	96.1
December, 1953	37.1	38.0	77.8	98.6(R)
January, 1953	30.4	39.7	73.0	128.4
July, 1953 to January, 1954	233.1	250.7	500.9	..
July, 1952 to January, 1953	190.6	317.1	528.9	..

R—Revised.

During the month under review the prices of jute goods at Calcutta market manifested an erratic tone. While bearish selling by speculators shaded the price, seller's resistance and small foreign demand supported it. The weekly quotations are given below :—

Variety	Unit	(Rupees)				
		29-1-54	5-2-54	12-2-54	19-2-54	26-2-54
Hessians 40" x 10 oz.	per 100 yds.	45 14 0	45 7 0	45 10 0	46 12 0	45 6 0
Sacking B Twills	per 100 bags	103 0 0	103 0 0	103 2 0	106 10 0	105 10 0

An important development during the month under review was the decision of the U.K. Government to lift the control on purchase and importation of raw jute.

(vii) TOBACCO

The condition of the 1953-54 tobacco crop (including the late planted varieties) was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the producing states except in Kurnool and Anantapur districts of Andhra and certain parts of Hyderabad where the crop is expected to be below normal due to continuous rainfall at the sowing time.

According to an estimate framed by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the quantity of raw tobacco cleared for home consumption during the period April to September, 1953 was 264 million lbs. of which Madras and Andhra together accounted for about 27 per cent, Uttar Pradesh 18 per cent and Bombay over 13 per cent. About 2.5 million lbs of cigars and cheroots were also reported to have been cleared for home consumption during the months of April to September, 1953.

According to the East Godavari Market Committee Report, the demand for all varieties of tobacco at the Rajahmundry market was dull. During the month of January, 1954 about 1.5 million lbs. of tobacco were reported to be lying unsold with the traders at that market. The price of local Natu graded variety at Guntur and Jatipoola (F.A.Q.) medium variety at Calcutta ruled steady during the

months of January and February, 1954. The table below shows the weekly prices of the two varieties at Guntur and the Calcutta market :—

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)							
		Weeks ending							
		2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54	6-2-54	13-2-54	
Guntur	Local Natu graded .	111	1 4	111	1 4	111	1 4	111	1 4
Calcutta	Jati Poola (F.A.Q.) medium.	120	13 9	120	13 9	120	13 9	120	13 9

About 70·48 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded during 1953 for export as against 101·92 million lbs. graded in the previous year. Of the quantity graded during 1953 for export, 77 per cent consisted of flue-cured virginia tobacco while the remaining 23 per cent included sun-cured virginia, sun-cured Natu (country), Jolly, Motihari, White Barley, Stems and Jati-Bishpat graded varieties.

Exports of un-manufactured tobacco during November, 1953 amounted to 6·7 million lbs. worth Rs. 75·4 lakhs of which U.K. accounted for 3·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 46·08 lakhs. During the corresponding month of the previous year about 7·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 91·54 lakhs were exported. Exports of manufactured tobacco during November, 1953 amounted to 250 thousand lbs. worth Rs. 8·64 lakhs as against 300 thousand lbs. valued at Rs. 10·82 lakhs exported during November, 1952. The table below shows the quantity and value of exports of tobacco according to destinations :—

Destinations	Month of November				Eight months, April to November			
	1952		1953		1952		1953	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rupees)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rupees)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rupees)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rupees)
BY SEA & AIR								
A.—Un-manufactured Tobacco								
To United Kingdom . . .	2,616	4,415	3,010	4,608	25,459	55,082	22,217	50,000
To Australia	..	..	22	67	316	940	206	631
To Sweden	..	..	626	775	1,420	2,249	956	1,106
To Netherlands	37	24	549	239	1,493	1,738	1,980	1,476
To Belgium	206	154	506	267	1 5,43	1,052	1,948	1,629
To Aden	15	5	599	305	2,376	1,383	5,885	3,608
To Pakistan (Western) . . .	250	29	..	..	1,058	1,050	300	295
To Pakistan (Eastern) . . .	..	..	140	49	..	..	140	49
To Ceylon	156	337	61	137	628	1,325	511	953
To Indonesia	..	..	175	136	1,389	1,545	1,827	1,355
To Honkong	176	181	197	183	1,291	2,018	1,759	2,577
To Egypt	..	..	147	81	2,096	3,240	1,547	2,735
To Japan	2,616	2,959	426	321	14,163	17,605	9,098	14,044
To Other countries	1,101	1,050	247	374	7,696	10,182	15,791	7,739
Total	7,173	9,154	6,705	7,542	60,852	97,909	54,169	88,197
—Manufactured Tobacco								
By LAND*	295	1,067	250	864	2,930	10,046	1,789	6,196
Un-manufactured tobacco . .	..	..	..	..	3,417	6,697	..	..
—Manufactured Tobacco . . .	5	15	..	..	833	10,521	1	9

* Exported to Pakistan only.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

During the quarter ending December, 1953, a quantity of 50,850 tons of cement was allocated by the Central Government to the various States for agricultural purposes; the quantity distributed during the corresponding period of the previous year was 44,790 tons. The total allocation during 1953 amounted to 177 thousand tons as against 241 thousand tons during 1952.

(ii) Irrigation

Under schemes initiated by the Government of India 1,299 tubewells were sunk upto the third week of February, 1954 of which 606 were in Uttar Pradesh, 346 in Bihar, 288 in Punjab and 59 in P.E.P.S.U.

Work on Dadri Irrigation Project in Pepsu is proposed to be taken in hand shortly. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 46 lakhs and to bring about one lakh acres under irrigation, increasing the production by about 30,000 tons of foodgrains every year.

In Bombay, the annual expenditure on medium and minor irrigation works during 1954-55 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4 crores indicating a four-fold increase over 1950-51. The Bombay Government proposes to undertake a three year programme expected to cover about 7 lakh acres.

(iii) Rice Cultivation

The outturn of paddy in Uttar Pradesh is reported to have gone up by over 2·5 lakh maunds during the last paddy season as a result of the Japanese method of cultivation, which covered an area of about 35,000 acres in 29 districts. The value of the increased yield is estimated to be about Rs. 32 lakhs. The area under the Japanese method in U.P. is considered to be the largest among the States conducting the new experiment.

In Bombay, considerable progress has been made in popularising the Japanese method of paddy cultivation which now covers about 7 lakh acres in the State. A record output of 1,600 lbs. of rice per acre has been reported.

(iv) Land Policy and Legislation

The West Bengal Assembly is reported to have passed the West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, to confer upon the State Government powers to prevent *mala fide* transfers by landlords seeking to evade the provisions of the Zamindari Abolition Act.

According to Press reports, an ordinance called the Rajasthan Agricultural Rents Control Ordinance, 1954 has been promulgated in Rajasthan with a view to limiting the rents recoverable by land holders from their tenants. The ordinance extends to the whole of the State. Its main provisions are as follows.

- i) No landholder shall take cash rent, exceeding twice the land revenue assessed on the holding concerned ;
- ii) Widows, minors, disabled persons and students of the recognised institutions below the age of 21 may, however, charge rent upto three times the assessed land revenue from their tenants, if the holdings of such persons do not exceed 6 bighas of irrigated or ~~barani~~ land and ten bighas of ' barani ' or 25 bighas of barani land in all ;
- iii) Higher rent may also be charged for a holding in an urban area ;
- v) All rents paid in excess of the maximum laid down under the ordinance shall be recovered by the tenants from the landlords on an application made to the Tahsildar.

* * * * *

Rajasthan (Protection of Tenants) Ordinance, 1949 has been extended by the Rajpramukh for a period of five years.

* * * * *

According to Press reports, the Bhoodan (land gift) movement in U.P. has collected five lakh acres hereby completing the target set for the State by Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

* * * * *

Andhra State Assembly has passed a resolution urging the Government to take over all Government waste land above five acres occupied by any person for distribution to the poor in the State.

* * * * *

Government of Jammu and Kashmir is reported to have set up a Committee under the presidency of Kaushak Bakula, Head Lama of Ladakh to examine the question of exempting lands of Buddhist Monasteries in Ladakh from the operation of the Big Landed Estates Abolition

* * * * *

Hyderabad Government has set up the State Land Commission for the purpose of executing for the implementation of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

* * * * *

(v) General

During the first three years of the Five Year Plan, the Central assistance to State Governments in the form of loans or grants has amounted to Rs. 289 crores.

* * * * *

An area of more than 12,000 square miles off the coast of Bombay and Saurashtra has been reserved for the Government and several rich fishing grounds have been charted.

* * * * *

Good progress is reported to have been made in the execution of " Grow More Food " programme in Delhi State during the last quarter of 1953, according to a report released by the State Agriculture Department.

V.—FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

CANADA

Canadian agriculture is chiefly noted for its high production per man. Ability to reach the high level of production is due primarily to extensive use of mechanical power. Approximately 2 billion dollars or 1/5th of the total farm capital in Canada is now invested in machinery and equipment. Besides, electric power is available on over half of the farms. Improved methods of production and marketing have played an important part in securing greater productivity per farm. Scientific research into problems tending to retard or decrease productivity, such as loss of soil fertility, plant and animal disease outbreaks and weed control has been rapidly expanded in recent years.

* * * * *

Less than one per cent of the Canadian farms are operated under employed management. Most of the area cultivated is limited to what the family unit can manage. One-sixth of all the farms in Canada comprise less than 50 acres while one-third are under 100 acres. Farms of 200 acres or above are found mainly in the Prairie Provinces*.

SOUTH AFRICA

The area of the Union of South Africa is approximately 470,000 square miles, of which barely 7 per cent is arable. In consequence, pastoral farming constitutes the main branch of agricultural industry. The agricultural industry is of great economic importance as farming has always been the traditional occupation and still sustains a large proportion of the population. Agriculture is also important nutritionally, as long distances separate the Union from the food exporting regions of the world. In addition, there is expensive overland haulage from the ports to the areas of major concentration of population around the sources of power and mineral wealth in the interior. It is therefore essential and also economical to the Union, in the long run, to rely on the wide range of food products and agricultural raw materials which it is able to produce.

Most of the main agricultural products with the notable exception of wool which is exported, are handled by a system of control boards under the Marketing Act of 1937. The Marketing Act of 1937 and the Soil Conservation Act of 1946 are the two main administrative corner stones of the agricultural industry. The Marketing Act provides for a system of stable producer's prices and orderly marketing. The Soil Conservation Act provides for administrative, technical and financial assistance to farmers for maintaining and increasing soil fertility and curtailing the process of soil erosion which is ravaging large tracts of the country*.

U.S.A.

Irrigation plays an important part in United States farm production. A recent survey made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows that one-eighth of the nation's crop output comes from irrigated land which comprises only one sixteenth of the normal harvested land. Thus, on the average, an acre of irrigated land is worth two of non-irrigated.

Irrigation is most extensively used in the vast arid and semi-arid expanses of the western United States, where profitable farming could not otherwise be done. It is also used in more humid areas to produce crops requiring large amounts of water or to provide supplemental water during periods of scanty rainfall.

* Source.—British Agricultural Bulletin, January 1954 issue.

Little farming would have been possible in some of the western states, without irrigation. From 90 to 100 per cent of all crops grown in Nevada, Arizona and Utah are produced on irrigated land. Four fifths of California's lush production is achieved with the help of irrigation. About three-fourths of the crop production in Idaho and Wyoming is by irrigation, two-thirds in New Mexico and Colorado, and from a third to two fifths in Oregon, Montana and Washington. In Nebraska and Texas about 15 per cent is due to irrigation. The big sugarbeet crop of the United States is almost wholly irrigated*.

U.S.S.R.

It is proposed to increase the area under rice in the Soviet Union in the next two years. And, consequently, rice is going to be cultivated for the first time on hundreds of thousands of hectares in the southern parts of the country in Central Asia, the North Caucasus and the Kuban. Measures to increase the yields are also being taken.

Six new high yielding varieties of rice, evolved at the U.S.S.R. Rice Experiment Station have been sown by collective farmers in recent years, yielding fifty or more centners of rice per hectare. Recently plant breeders at the station produced four more varieties including the "424" which yields seventy centners per hectare.

Rice cultivation in the U.S.S.R. is being extensively mechanized. Powerful ploughs, tractor drawn seed drills and harvesting combines are used on a large scale. The Soviet designers have designed a new suspended wide range reaper which can collect rice on one hectare in one hour. Rice-cleaning and loading machines have also been designed by which 6 to 8 tons of rice are processed per hour at the mechanized threshing floor.

ECAFE

According to the Annual Economic Survey of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, following are the prominent features of Asian Economic development in 1953.

(i) The effects of the Korean "boom and bust" period have worked themselves out and there are indications that Asian export earnings have settled down since the second half of 1953 at a level slightly higher than that registered in the immediate pre-Korean war period (before June 1950).

(ii) The food situation since the second half of 1953 has changed from scarcity to surplus and with the break in rice prices the last vestiges of the seller's market have disappeared.

(iii) While export prices have until recently continued to decline, domestic prices in most Asian countries have shown an upward tendency.

(iv) Asian countries are hit by the price 'squeeze' resulting from Asian raw material prices having suffered a sharper drop than prices of imported capital goods.

(v) Lower revenues have confronted all Governments of Asian countries with the dilemma of either to curtail economic projects or to resort to controlled deficit financing in the interest of uninterrupted economic development.

The survey concludes that on the basis of present available financial resources and in view of the still low level of genuine savings for investment it would be unrealistic to hope for very rapid economic progress.**

* Source.—American Agriculture dated the 15th February, 1954.

** Source.—The Financial Times, London, dated the 8th February, 1954.

VI.—SPECIAL ARTICLES

BETTERMENT LEVY ON AGRICULTURAL LAND

BY

SHRI C. RADHAKRISHNADAS

The principle that when property has increased in value due to any work of improvement carried out by the State or Public authority, the State or that authority is entitled to have a share of such enhanced value has been accepted in many countries. It is said that traces of this form of levy can be found even in Roman history. The earliest English statutes which imposed such levies were passed in Fifteenth Century when the cost of reconstruction of sea walls, ditches and sewers were sought to be recovered from all the landed interests benefited by such works. Similar developments are noticed in the fiscal history of France, Belgium and Germany also. In U.S.A. a different device known as 'special assessment' has been in operation for many years for the purpose of recouping the betterment due to specific public improvements.

The principle of betterment is not new to India. A betterment tax on lands brought under irrigation has been in vogue in Mysore since 1888. A sum of Rs. 150 per acre is recovered from land owners either in lump sum or in instalments under the Irwin Canal System. More recently the question of the levy of a betterment contribution has come into prominence in view of the many large irrigation projects proposed to be undertaken by the governments under the Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission have recommended that the State Governments should promote legislation for the imposition of betterment levy. Bombay, Hyderabad, Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. have already passed the necessary legislation. Bills have been introduced in Madras and Rajasthan. Many other States have accepted the principle of the levy and are understood to be taking steps in the direction.

Nature of Betterment Levy.—The theory and assessment of betterment was developed in countries like U.K. and U.S.A. in the context of rapid urbanisation and implementation of town-planning. The principle of betterment has been defined as being "that persons benefited by public expenditure should contribute to such expenditure to the extent of the increased value of their property and this not only if the improvement effected by the public authority was carried out for the purpose of conferring a benefit on such property, but also if the resulting benefit was purely accidental the expenditure having been undertaken for a totally different purpose".* The application of the principle of betterment in U.K. was first limited to particular improvements carried out at public expense but was later extended to cases where property has increased in value "by the operation of any provision contained in any scheme (of town planning)" whether that involved public expenditure or not. It is now, however, generally understood to include enhancement in the value of property arising from general community influences such as growth of urban population. An Expert Committee had recently examined the theory and practice of betterment in U.K. and summed up the position thus: "the term 'betterment' may now be taken, in its technical sense, to mean any increase in the value of land (including buildings thereon) arising from Central or local government action whether positive e.g., by the execution of public works or negative e.g., by the imposition of restrictions on other land"†.

* The special assessment in vogue in U.S.A. is "a compulsory contribution, levied in proportion to the special benefits derived, to defray the cost of specific improvement to property undertaken in public interest".

† For a brief history of the development of the principle of betterment and its assessment in U.K. see Uthwatt Committee Report. Cmd. 6386. 1942.

NOTE: Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent the views of the Government.

In India, however, the Acts and bills confine themselves to 'betterment' arising from particular works of improvement viz., the construction, extension or improvement of irrigation and drainage works as defined therein.*

Legislation in India.—In Bombay the Irrigation Act was amended in 1950 to provide for the levy of a betterment charge and an irrigation cess. Whereas the former was meant to appropriate part of the unearned increment in the value of lands, the latter was primarily meant to meet the working expenses of a canal. In the Punjab a President's Act known as the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates Act was enacted in 1952 the provisions of which were subsequently re-enacted by the elected Assembly. The Act provides for the recovery of betterment charges and acreage rates on lands in any irrigation scheme which has come or comes into operation after 15th August, 1947. The acreage rates are intended to cover the expenditure incurred by the Government in undertaking subdivision of lands into one acre fields or in undertaking level, topographical or soil surveys etc. In P.E.P.S.U. a similar Act was enacted by the President in January, 1954. Hyderabad had enacted the Irrigation (Betterment Contribution and Inclusion Fees) Act in 1952. Under the Act the government can recover either a betterment contribution or an inclusion fee on all lands benefited by any irrigation or drainage work completed since 1st January, 1943. In Madras, the Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Bill, introduced in the State Legislature in June 1952, provided for the levy of a betterment contribution on lands benefited by any irrigation or drainage works constructed since 1st January, 1943. In Rajasthan, a bill known as Lands Special Irrigation charges Bill was published in April, 1953†. The Bill seeks to levy betterment fees and acreage rates as well as a water cess in respect of all lands included in an irrigation schemes.

Basis and Pitch of Assessment.—Since 'betterment' in our legislative enactments refers to the increase in the value of land arising from the execution of specific public works connected with irrigation and drainage, such increase in the value should naturally form the basis for, or the main factor in, the assessment of the levy**. In the Bombay Act and the Madras Bill the increase in the value of land is the sole criterion in the assessment of the betterment levy. Under the Bombay Act "the increase in value of the land by the completion or the construction of a new canal or the improvement or extension of an existing canal", as ascertained in the prescribed manner, shall be the basis of assessment and betterment charges shall be one-half of such increase in value. The Madras bill seeks to lay down that "increase in the capital value" of each class of land ascertained in the manner provided for in the Bill, shall be the basis for the determination of the contribution. In other States, increase in value does not form the sole basis for assessing the levy. For instance, in Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan, it is provided that in the determination of the rate of betterment charges, regard shall be had to 'the type of irrigation' and 'the improvement in irrigation' also in addition to the extent of betterment accruing to the lands'. However, it is laid down in all these States that the amount of the levy should not exceed one-half of the increase in the value of lands ascertained in the prescribed manner. Thus in these States also, though the increase in value does not constitute the sole basis for the assessment of the levy, the pitch of assessment is still determined in terms of such an increase.

* Generally 'irrigation works' as defined in the Acts and Bills, include all canals, channels, tanks, reservoirs, ponds, lift irrigation arrangements, water course etc. used for the supply or storage of water, and all works, embankments and structures connected therewith constructed, owned or controlled by the State. 'Drainage Works' includes channels for the discharge of waste or surplus water, escape channels from an irrigation works, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices and drains and all works for the protection of lands from floods or erosion.

† The bill has since been passed into an act.

** "Strictly speaking betterment fee should not be on the profits or increased profits from the land irrigated by a project. It may have some relation to the cost of the project but should be based mainly on the increase in the value of land as a result of the facilities provided by the project. Betterment levy cannot, however, be uniform in all cases; all the factors that contribute to the increase in value must be taken into consideration". [The Five Year Plan p. 358]. In U.S.A. special assessments are charged on *pro-rata* cost or *pro-rata*-benefit basis. Cost may serve as another upper limit to the amount of betterment that may be appropriated by the State.

The determination of the levy involves (i) fixing of the 'base value' from which the increase in value may be calculated (ii) ascertaining the increase in value and (iii) determination of the quantum of betterment to be taken by the government. The base value should naturally relate to the value of land prior to the commencement of the work of improvement. Where proposals for a project are known long before the actual commencement of the project, it is to be expected that lands will rise materially in value in anticipation of the proposed development and in some cases it may so happen that such increment will have been realised by their owners through sale. It is therefore necessary that the 'base value' should be so fixed that the government is enabled to recover its full share of the betterment. The Acts in Bombay, Punjab, and Pepsu expressly empower the State Government to fix the dates with reference to which values of lands, prior to the commencement of the work and after its completion, has to be ascertained or estimated for determining the extent of betterment.

A very important step in the assessment of betterment levy is the mode of ascertaining the extent of betterment. Since it is the special benefit accrued to the assessee in the form of enhanced value of his lands that constitutes the justification, limit and measure of the levy, the efficiency and equity of the system of betterment levy depends on the degree to which the estimated increment in the value of lands approximates the actual benefit accrued to the assessee. A forecast about future values of lands is always difficult. Moreover, there are always numerous factors that determine the market values of lands and to isolate and prove that a part or whole of the betterment, is due to a particular improvement is no easy task. It is also necessary that the mode of estimating betterment be such that the scope for the subjective influences of the assessing authority is reduced to the minimum.

In all the States except Madras the mode of estimating the increase in the value is to be prescribed by the rules. The Madras Bill, however, seeks expressly to lay down the manner in which it has to be ascertained. The Bill provides that all lands benefited or capable of being benefited by an irrigation or drainage work shall be divided into four classes according to the estimated 'net additional income which is derived or likely to be derived after allowing for the expenses incurred or likely to be incurred for making such lands fit for advantageous cultivation. Thirty times the estimated net additional income will be deemed to be the increase in the capital value of each class of the land and the total contribution to be claimed for the government will be one-half of such increase. The manner of assessing the increase in value provided for in the Madras Bill is thus more definite. In Punjab, the rules provide that the value of the land shall be calculated at 30 times the 'net assets' as defined in the Land Revenue Act, 1887. The net assets will be calculated on the basis of owner's share being limited to one-third of the divisible produce. In other States also it may like-wise be made a little more definite under the rules.

Even though the principle of betterment levy is generally accepted, such general acceptance naturally does not extend to the quantum of betterment that might be assumed by the State. What proportion of the betterment should be claimed by the Government is bound to be largely arbitrary. In so far as the enhanced value is attributed to public expenditure. There cannot be any theoretical objection to the authority appropriating the entire betterment. Practical considerations as well as the need to provide incentive to the landowners may prevent the government from claiming the whole. A

Cabinet Sub-Committee of the Bombay State recommended in 1947 a levy of half the increased value*. In all the acts and Bills, the maximum proposed to be recovered as betterment levy is invariably fifty percent of the enhanced value. In Bombay and Madras the Governments' share is fixed at one-half of the increase in value. In the other States, however, only the upper limit is laid down and the actual amount is to be determined in the prescribed manner. In Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan it is to be determined having regard to (i) the type of irrigation, (ii) the improvement in irrigation and (iii) the extent of betterment accruing to the lands but subject to the maximum limit of one-half of the increase in value. In the Hyderabad Act it is provided that the contribution should not exceed one-half of the increase in the capital value of land. The rules made under the Act, however, make a distinction between new lands served by the irrigation work and the old wet lands and lay down the maximum limit on the contribution at one-half in the case of the former and one-fourth in the case of the latter. In determining the amount of contribution the rules require the assessing authority to take into account such factors as the market rate of dry land and wet land in the area, the nature of the soil, its productivity and fitness for irrigation, the wet crops that can be grown economically, proximity to market, village or road, the probable expenditure to be incurred in converting the dry land into wet land and the like.

It will thus be seen that the provisions in the Bombay Act and the Madras Bill are more definite in regard to the determination of the actual amount of the levy and do not leave scope for the play of subjective element in its assessment. When once the actual betterment i.e. the enhancement in the value of land is ascertained or estimated, the quantum of the levy could be determined with definiteness†.

Recovery of the Levy.—The ease with which the levy could be collected depends on the timing of its realization, the method of collection i.e., whether in lump sum or in instalments and on the mode of payment, i.e., whether in cash or in any other form. It is easy to collect the levy after the landowners had realised at least a substantial portion of the benefits from the work. Not only will they be psychologically willing to pay since the extent of betterment will have been proved by then but also because their ability to pay too will be greater. If the levy is to be claimed only after the extent of betterment is proved and substantially realised, the collections will be much slower and the governments cannot expect any immediate financial relief‡. The acts of course leave it to the State authorities to decide when the levy is to be collected.

In all the States, provision is made for payment of the levy in instalments. In Bombay, Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan, the number of instalments is left to be determined by the Government. In Madras, the bill provides for the payment of the levy in twenty annual instalments and in case the

* In U.K. the Town and Country Planning Bill introduced in 1931, which later became the Act of 1932, provided for the appropriation of the entire betterment value and was strongly criticised on the ground that a hundred percent charge would take away all inducement to develop their property to the best use and the charge was therefore reduced to 75 percent. Strictly speaking even a hundred percent charge need not adversely affect the incentive to develop properties to the best use since the increase in value is supposed to be due to public expenditure. In the United States where special assessment is charged *pro-rata* benefit or *pro-rata* cost, most State laws allow local authorities to assess against the benefited property the whole cost of improvement. In some States it is limited by law only to a part, generally one-half to two-thirds of the cost of improvement. However, regardless of the legal right, the general practice is to recover only a portion of the cost of improvement. A theoretical argument against assumption by the Government of the whole of the betterment is sometime advanced on the ground that public expenditure on works like irrigation not only confers direct benefits to the owners of and in the area but also has some indirect benefits to the general public. Such a combination of general and specific benefit it is argued, does not justify the government to claim the entire betterment.

† The need for definiteness with regard to the basis and pitch of assessment was stressed by the Taxation Inquiry Committee (1925) while discussing the reform of land revenue assessment. The Committee observed that the functions of the settlement officer should in future be limited to the ascertainment of the annual value on a uniform basis and the proportion of annual value that should be determined by the legislature—See Report of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, pp. 84-85.

‡ To expedite realisation, it has been suggested that the levy might be imposed provisionally and the provisional payment might later be adjusted against the liability for payment to be scientifically determined in due course.

payment is made within one year in a lump sum, a rebate of ten percent is proposed to be allowed. The rules in Bombay require the land owner to state the number of annual instalments not exceeding twenty, in which he could pay the charges. According to the rules in Punjab, the owner can pay the charges in half-yearly instalments spread over a number of years as decided by the Government, maximum number of instalments not exceeding thirty. All the States except Hyderabad provide for charging interest on the outstanding instalments at rates prescribed. In Hyderabad the rules that the amount shall be paid in 15 instalments free of interest and a rebate of 10 percent shall be allowed in case the entire amount is paid in lump sum within six months.

The betterment levy is to be paid generally in cash but in all States except Madras the State Government can, on its own conditions, allow a land owner to surrender any part of his land in lieu of the levy payable by him.

Summary.—The principle of betterment levy has been commended by the Planning Commission and legislation for imposing such a levy has been passed in Bombay, Punjab, Mysore, P.E.P.S.U. and Hyderabad. Bills for the purpose have been introduced in Madras and Rajasthan. Under these Acts and Bills, it is proposed to recover part of the unearned increment in the value of lands benefited by the irrigation works. The increase in the value of lands arising from the execution of such works is to be the main basis for assessing the levy in all the States. Except in Madras where the manner of ascertaining the increase in the value of lands is expressly provided for, in all the States it is to be estimated according to the rules made under the Acts. In Bombay and Madras, the amount of the betterment levy is to be one-half of such increase whereas in other States the amount has to be determined having regard to such factors as type of irrigation, the improvement in irrigation and the extent of betterment accruing to the land owners but always subject to the maximum of one-half of the increase in the value of lands. The levy may be paid in lumpsum or in instalments. In Madras and Hyderabad, it is provided that where the levy is paid in lump sum within the prescribed period a rebate of ten percent would be allowed. Provision is also made in all States except Madras for surrendering a part of the holding in lieu of the betterment levy.

PART II**STATISTICAL TABLES****SPECIAL FEATURES**

All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1953-54
All-India Estimate of Coffee Production, 1953-54
Progress of Construction of Tubewells in India
All-India third Estimates of Cotton and Sesamum, 1953-54
All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1953-54
All-India First estimates of wheat, Barley, Gram and Rape and Mustard, 1953-54

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall During February, 1954

(Between 4th February 1954 and 28th February 1954 and from 1st January 1954 to 28th February, 1954.)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 4th February 1954 to 28th February 1954 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1st January 1954 to 28th February 1954 actual (inches)	Excess or defect com- pared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	1.9	(-) 0.2	2.8	+18
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0.6	(-) 0.0	1.1	+1
Gangetic West Bengal	0.3	(-) 0.7	0.8	-47
Orissa	0.4	(-) 0.6	0.4	-75
Chota Nagpur	0.2	(-) 1.2	0.7	-72
Bihar	0.4	(-) 0.3	1.1	-15
U. P. East	1.2	(+) 0.6	3.0	+110
U. P. West	3.4	(+) 2.4	5.7	+159
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	3.1	(+) 2.0	5.3	+126
Rajasthan West	0.5	(+) 0.2	0.7	+59
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0.8	(+) 0.6	0.9	+74
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0.6	(+) 0.4	1.1	+108
Vindhya Pradesh	1.0	(+) 0.4	2.4	+74
Madhya Pradesh East	0.0	(-) 0.9	0.1	-95
Madhya Pradesh West	0.2	(-) 0.3	0.8	-16
Gujarat	0.1	(-) 0.0	0.1	-65
Saurashtra and Kutch	0.0	(-) 0.1	0.1	-32
Konkan	0.2	(+) 0.2	0.2	+45
Deccan (Desh)	0.0	(-) 0.1	0.1	-73
Hyderabad North	0.0	(-) 0.4	0.0	-100
Hyderabad South	0.0	(-) 0.3	0.0	-100
Coastal Andhradesa	0.0	(-) 0.5	0.1	-95
Rayalaseema	0.0	(-) 0.2	0.0	-98
Tamilnad	0.0	(-) 0.6	3.1	+45
Malabar and South Kanara	0.0	(-) 0.2	0.3	-27
Mysore	0.0	(-) 0.2	0.2	-38
Travancore-Cochin	0.0	(-) 0.4	2.6	+61

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.01".
Source.—Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1.1.—Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during March

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Jute, Arhar, Paddy and Boro	Grams and Pulses
Bihar	Jute and Sugarcane	Wheat and Barley
Bombay	Sugarcane	Wheat, Jowar, Cotton and Castor
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif Crops and Sugarcane	Wheat, Grams, Jowar, Sugarcane, Castor and Cotton
Madras	Sugarcane and Cotton	Cotton, Grams and Linseed
Orissa	Bajra and Sugarcane	Jowar, Grams, Linseed, and Rape and Mustard
Punjab	Sugarcane, Cotton and Potatoes	Wheat, Barley, Grams, Vegetables and Sugarcane
U. P.	Bajra and Sugarcane	Wheat, Barley, Linseed and Castorseed
West Bengal	Jute, Sesamum and Sugarcane	Grams, Pulses, Tobacco and Linseed

TABLE NO. 2
Summary of the All-India Final Crop Estimates, 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final	1951-52 Partially Revised	1952-53 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,665	74,674	20,741	23,424
Jowar	39,144	41,945	5,944	6,038
Bajra	22,839	25,282	2,290	2,922
Maize	8,073	8,796	2,021	2,607
Ragi	5,399	5,398	1,212	1,235
Small Millets	11,834	12,170	1,891	1,932
Wheat	23,450	24,041	6,039	6,762
Barley	7,835	7,500	2,293	2,664
Total Cereals	192,239	199,796	42,440	47,584
Pulses—				
Gram	10,857	17,267	3,293	3,771
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,852	1,801	1,602
Urad or Mash	3,135	2,930	366	303
Mung	2,697	2,520	254	182
Moth	425	427	38	37
Maar	1,107	1,099	184	181
Kulthi	2,531	2,711	182	186
Peas	2,352	2,242	618	612
Lakh or Khesari	1,759	1,778	221	246
Other Pulses	9,471	9,843	1,292	1,354
Total Pulses	46,379	46,669	8,249	8,486
Potato	616	608	1,679	1,932
Sugarcane	4,792	4,376	6,068†	5,360†
Ginger (Dry)	47	46	15	14
Pepper (Black)	202	203	23	22
Onions (Dry)	1,384	1,280	341	301
Tobacco	712	798	205	219
Oil Seeds—				
Groundnut	11,798	11,850†	3,045**	2,884**†
Castorseed	1,428	1,349	105	107
Sesamum	5,845	5,751	438	451
Rape and Mustard	5,915	5,155	916	828
Linseed	3,402	3,394	316	355
Total oilseeds	28,388	27,511	4,820	4,635
Fibres—				
Cotton	16,198	15,678	3,133‡	3,050‡
Jute	1,951	1,817†	4,678	4,605 †
Mesta	N.A.	401	N.A.	631
Beverages*—				
Tea¶	779	..	641,180(A)	..
Coffee (j)	230	..	54,538(A)	..

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).

* Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

** In terms of nuts in shell.

(j) Figures relate to 1951-52.

† Partially Revised

|| In bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

(A) In lbs.

¶ Relates to calendar year 1951.

N. A. Not available.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)			
		Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
Cereals—								
Rice	Second	19-2-54	71,198	69,591	(+) 2.3	..	..	..
Jowar	First	3-12-53	26,192	24,606	(+) 6.4	..	..	..
Bajra	First	5-12-53	26,514	23,154	(+) 14.5	..	..	..
Maize	First	1-12-53	8,464	7,764	(+) 9.0	..	..	..
Ragi	First	30-11-53	4,771	4,598	(+) 3.8	..	..	..
wheat	First	24-2-54	23,149	22,144	(+) 4.5	..	..	..
Barley	First	24-2-54	7,620	7,196	(+) 5.9	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	First	6-3-54	17,317	15,948	(+) 8.6	..	..	..
Tur (Arhar)	First	5-11-53	5,368	5,426	(—) 1.1	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	11-11-53	9,499	9,144	(+) 3.9	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	25-12-53	4,101	4,228	(—) 3.0	5,100*	4,990*	(+) 2.2
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	6-3-54	11,356	11,850†	(—) 4.2	3,772@	2,884@†	(+) 30.8
Sesamum	Final	5-3-54	5,828	5,614	(+) 3.8	516	43	(+) 19.7
Rape and Mustard	First	18-2-54	2,140	2,130	(+) 0.5	..	..	..
Linseed	First	9-2-54	2,490	2,576	(—) 3.3	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	20-2-54	15,053	13,672	(+) 10.1	3,266§	2,487†	(+) 31.3
Jute	Final	29-12-53	1,196	1,817†	(—) 34.2	3,128§	4,605§	(—) 32.1
Mesta	Second	27-12-53	349	369	(—) 5.4	539§	560§	(—) 3.7

* In terms of raw sugar or gur.

@ In terms of nuts in shell.

† In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

† Partially Revised.

TABLE NO. 4

All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1953-54

Released in February, 1954

I. SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (Bales of 392 lbs. each)	Production (Bales of 392 lbs. each)	Per cent
15,053,000	13,672,000 (A)	(+)10.1	3,266,000 (A)	2,487,000	(+)31.3

(A) Adjusted Third Estimate.

(ii) BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Trade Description	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Ad- justed Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 Adjusted (Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bengals	937	1,093	(—) 156	292	407	(—) 115
Americans	2,330	1,896	(+) 434	691	467	(+) 224
Jarilla (Incl. Virnar)	2,290	2,099	(+) 191	488	276	(+) 212
Verum	279	255	(+) 24	54	39	(+) 15
H. 420	285	188	(+) 97	54	31	(+) 23
Oomras	2,213	2,028	(+) 185	403	334	(+) 69
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,327	1,185	(+) 142	150	147	(+) 3
Malvi	1,083	724	(+) 359	216	75	(+) 141
Broach-Vijay	852	836	(+) 16	234	174	(+) 60
Surti-Suyog	513	490	(+) 23	131	103	(+) 28
Dholleras	1,279	1,346	(—) 67	268	197	(+) 71
Southerns	1,607	1,476	(+) 131	258	214	(+) 44
Comillas	58	56	(+) 2	27	23	(+) 4
Total	15,053	13,672	(+) 1,381	3,266	2,487	(+) 779

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement III.

(iii) BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple/Variety	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 392 lb. each)		
	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Long Staple—						
Americans	1,895	1,398	(+) 497	571	387	(+) 184
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,327	1,185	(+) 142	150	147	(+) 3
Surti-Suyog	513	490	(+) 23	131	103	(+) 28
Southerns-Jaydhar	436	413	(+) 23	54	54	..
H. 420	285	188	(+) 97	54	31	(+) 23
Total Long Staple	4,456	3,674	(+) 782	960	722	(+) 238
Medium Staple—						
Americans	435	498	(—) 63	120	80	(+) 40
Jarilla (Incl. Virnar) & Verum	2,569	2,354	(+) 215	542	315	(+) 227
Broach-Vijay	852	836	(+) 16	234	174	(+) 60
Malvi	1,083	724	(+) 359	216	75	(+) 141
Dholleras	266	423	(—) 157	72	68	(+) 4
Southerns	1,794	1,593	(+) 201	322	233	(+) 89
Total Medium Staple	6,999	6,428	571	1,506	945	(+) 561
Short Staple—						
Bengals	937	1,093	(—) 156	292	407	(—) 115
Oomras	2,213	2,028	(+) 185	403	334	(+) 69
Dholleras	177	200	(—) 23	35	23	(+) 12
Southerns	213	193	(+) 20	43	33	(+) 10
Comillas	58	56	(+) 2	27	23	(+) 4
Total Short Staple	3,598	3,570	(+) 28	800	820	(—) 20
GRAND TOTAL	15,053	13,672	(+) 1,381	3,266	2,487	(+) 779

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement IV.

Note.—For detailed information please see Statements III & IV.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the cotton-growing States and is due to timely and sufficient rains received at the time of sowing. Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Mysore have reported large increases in area. A slight decrease in area has, however, been reported from U.P.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the Cotton-growing States. It is, however, more marked in Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Madras and Punjab. The increase is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions. Pepsu and U.P. have however reported some decline in production. As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in production has occurred mostly in Americans, Jarillas (including Virnar) and Malvi. As regards staple-lengths, the increase is significant in the case of long and medium staple cottons.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle or end of November, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad where the standing crop was affected by the shedding of buds and bolls due to untimely rains and heavy mist.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that both the area and production at the Third Estimate stage form roughly 85% of the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

(State-wise)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand bales in terms of 392 lbs each)		
	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	530	501	(+) 29	85	69	(+) 16
Assam	38	34	(+) 4	19	15	(+) 4
Bihar	13	21	(—) 8	3	5	(—) 2
Bombay	3,316	3,129	(+) 187	756	526	(+) 230
Madhya Pradesh	3,586	3,250	(+) 327	652	535	(+) 117
Madras	593	572	(+) 21	197	147	(+) 50
Orissa	26	(r) 26	..	2	2	..
Punjab	587	512	(+) 75	316	267	(+) 49
Uttar Pradesh	182	(r) 207	(—) 25	53	(r) 70	(—) 17
West Bengal	1	2	(—) 1	(b)	1	(—) 1
Hyderabad	2,478	2,148	(+) 330	333	261	(+) 72
Madhya Bharat	1,614	1,419	(+) 195	376	166	(+) 210
Mysore	359	(r) 228	(+) 131	81*	(r) 54*	(+) 27
P. E. P. S. U.	298	281	(+) 17	85	133	(—) 48
Rajasthan	323	330	(—) 7	83	85	(—) 2
Saurashtra	949	875	(+) 74	182	122	(+) 60
Travancore-Cochin†	15	15	..	6	6	..
Ajmer	17	13	(+) 4	14	(r) 5	(+) 9
Bhopal	70	58	(+) 12	8	7	(+) 1
Bilaspur	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	35	16	(+) 19	6	2	(+) 4
Tripura	20	22	(—) 2	8	8	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	3	(—) 1	1	1	..
Total	15,653	13,672	(+) 1,381	3,266	2,487	(+) 779

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

* Estimated.

† Relate to Trichur district only.

NOTE 1.—Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.

2.—Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans.

III—DETAILS (Variety-wise)

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Bengals—				
U. P. Deshi	200	241	51	73
Punjab Deshi	438	544	160	255
Rajasthan Deshi	299	308	81	79
Total	937	1,093	292	407
II. Americans—				
Punjab American	448	250	241	145
Madhya Pradesh American	550	354	100	55
Bombay American	436	410	54	54
Madras American	209	194	104	74
Madhya Bharat American	367	449	96	64
Rajasthan American	41	35	16	11
Hyderabad American	104	100	8	14
Mysore American	132	73	58	38
U. P. American	21	14	8	5
Saurashtra American	6	..	(b)	..
West Bengal American	1	2	(b)	1
Travancore-Cochin American	15	15	6	6
Total	2,330	1,896	691	467
II. Jarilla (including Virnar)	2,290	2,099	488	276
IV. Verum	279	255	54	39
V. H. 420	285	188	54	31
VI. Oomras—				
M.P. Oomras I	962	878	164	163
M.P. Oomras II	412	389	84	63
M.P. Oomras III	136	88	25	12
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	86	49	19	12
Hyderabad Oomras	510	402	80	52
M.B. Oomras	107	222	31	32
Total	2,213	2,028	403	334

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VII. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,327	1,185	150	147
VIII. Malvi	1,083	724	216	75
IX. Broach-Vijay	852	836	234	174
X. Surti-Suyog	513	490	131	103
XI. Dholeras—				
Gujrat Dholeras	24	21	5	3
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	836	723	161	106
Kalayan	242	402	67	65
Mathio	177	200	35	23
Total	1,279	1,346	268	197
XII. Southern—				
Bombay Jaydhar	436	413	54	54
Hyderabad Jaydhar				
Kumta Ordinary	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Westerns†	444	361	49	37
Mungari	208	188	42	33
White & Red Northern	77	75	9	8
Warrangal & Coconadas	53	56	10	9
Chinnapathi	5	5	1	(b)
Tirunelvelies*	376	370	92	72
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	8	8	1	1
Total	1,607	1,476	258	214
XIII. Comillas	58	56	27	23
GRAND TOTAL	15,053	13,672	3,266	2,487

* Includes Karunganni in Coimbatore and Uppam, Karunganni and mixed country cotton grown in Madurai, Ramana-
nathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of Madras.

† Includes certain varieties of Mungari and Madras American.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

IV.—DETAILS (According to Staple Lengths)

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Esti- mate)	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Esti- mate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Long Staple—				
Bombay Americans†	436	410	54	54
Madhya Pradesh American	550	354	100	55
Punjab American†	448	250	241	145
Madras American†	209	194	104	74
West Bengal American	1	2	(b)	1
Hyderabad American	104	100	8	14
Mysore American	132	73	58	38
Travancore-Cochin American	15	15	6	6
H. 420	285	188	54	31
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,327	1,185	150	147
Surti-Suyog	513	490	131	103
Southern-Jaydhar	436	413	54	54
Total Long Staple	4,456	3,674	960	722

IV—DETAILS (According to Staple Lengths)—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. Medium Staple—				
U.P. American	21	14	8	5
Madhya Bharat Americans	367	449	96	64
Rajasthan American	41	35	16	11
Saurashtra American	6		(b)	..
Jaililla (including Virnar) & Verum	2,569	2,354	542	315
Broach-Vijay	852	836	234	174
Malvi	1,083	724	216	75
Gujarat Dholeras	24	21	5	3
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	836	723	161	106
Dholeras-Kalyan	242	402	67	65
Southern—Westerns	444	361	49	37
Southern—White & Red Northern	77	75	9	8
Southern—Warrangal Coconadas	53	56	10	9
Southern—Kumta Ordinary	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Southern—Tirunelvelies†	376	370	92	72
Southern—Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	8	8	1	1
Total Medium Staple	6,999	6,428	1,506	945
III. Short Staple—				
Bengale—Punjab Deshi	438	544	160	255
Bengale—U.P. Deshi	200	241	51	73
Bengale—Rajasthan Deshi	299	308	81	79
M.B. Oomras	107	222	31	32
M.P. Oomras I	962	878	164	163
M.P. Oomras II	412	389	84	63
M.P. Oomras III	136	88	25	12
Hyderabad Oomras	510	402	80	52
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	86	49	19	12
Dholeras—Mathio	177	200	35	23
Southern—Mungari	208	188	42	33
Southern—Chinnapathi	5	5	1	(b)
Comillas	58	56	27	23
Total Short Staple	3,598	3,570	800	820
GRAND TOTAL	15,053	13,672	3,266	2,487

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

‡ Includes some varieties of Long Staple.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

4.1—All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1953-54

Released in February, 1954

I. SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.
71,198,000	69,591,000(A)	(+)2.3

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

The increase in acreage under rice crop during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Assam, Hyderabad, Madras, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, Punjab and Pepsu, and has been due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The Estimate generally covers the period up to the beginning of December, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In the un-irrigated tracts of Madhya Pradesh the crop was slightly affected by lack of sufficient rains while in parts of Gujarat

and Konkan Divisions of Bombay, the crop suffered from excessive rainfall. In parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal the crop was also attacked by insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to rice crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Second Estimate)	Increase (+) Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	3,037	3,742	(+)195
Assam—			
Autumn	1,020	947	(+)73
Winter	3,150	2,836	(+)314
Total	4,170	3,783	(+)387
Bihar—			
Autumn	1,172	1,308	(-)136
Winter	10,496	10,713	(-)217
Total	11,668	12,021	(-)353
Bombay	3,176	3,124(r)	(+)52
Madhya Pradesh	9,038	8,929	(+)109
Madras	5,293	5,006	(+)287
Orissa—			
Autumn	1,317	1,323	(-)6
Winter	8,178	8,178	(r)
Total	9,495	9,501	(-)6
Punjab	575	549	(+)26
Uttar Pradesh	8,824	8,829	(-)5
West Bengal—			
Autumn	1,570	1,357	(+)213
Winter	8,970	8,637	(+)333
Total	10,540	9,994	(+)546
Hyderabad	1,368	1,026	(+)342
Madhya Bharat	218	236	(-)18
Mysore	783	742	(+)41
P.E.P.S.U.	63	41	(+)22
Rajasthan	136	169	(-)33
Saurashtra	79	74	(+)5
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	(-)
Bhopal	31	40	(-)9
Bilaspur	11	11	(r)
Coorg	93	88	(+)5
Delhi	1	1	(r)
Himachal Pradesh	101	99	(+)2
Tripura—			
Autumn	147	158	(-)11
Winter	250	242	(+)8
Total	397	400	(-)3

II. DETAILS—(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Vindhya Pradesh	1,195	1,180	(+)15
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6†	6	..
Total	71,198	69,591	(+)1,607

† First Estimate figures for the current year have been repeated for want of data relating to the Second Estimate.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

NOTES:—

(i) Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur are non-reporting for rice estimates.

(ii) Rice is not grown in Kutch.

4.2—All-India First Estimate of Wheat, 1953-54

Released in February, 1954

I. SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent.
23,140,000	22,144,000(A)	(+)4.5

(A) Adjusted First Estimate

The increase in acreage under wheat crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bombay, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Bihar, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and is due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and West Bengal due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December, 1953. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were favourable in all the States. In Palamu and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar, the unirrigated tracts of Bombay and Beawar sub-division of Ajmer, however, the crop was adversely affected for want of sufficient winter showers. The crop was also attacked by insects and pests in parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak divisions of Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to wheat crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

This Estimate includes for the first time, information in respect of Bellary district now merged with Mysore, accounting for an area of about 3,000 acres under the crop during 1953-54.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	853	828	(+)27
Bombay	1,963	1,714	(+)249
Madhya Pradesh	2,758	2,682	(+)76
Orissa	12	12 (r)	..
Punjab	2,948	2,857	(+)91
Uttar Pradesh	8,417	7,997	(+)420
West Bengal	101	108	(-)7
Hyderabad	469	483	(-)14
Madhya Bharat	1,565	1,759	(-)194
Mysore	4	4 (r)	..
Pepsu	810	828	(-)18
Rajasthan	1,516	1,204	(+)312
Saurashtra	203	166	(+)37
Ajmer	28	25	(+)3
Bhopal	490	464	(+)26
Bilaspur	44	44	..
Delhi	61	54	(+)7
Himachal Pradesh	235	211	(+)24
Kutch	28	27 (r)	(+)1
Vindhya Pradesh	646	681	(-)35
Total	23,149	22,144	(+)1,005

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES :—(1) Andhra, Assam, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for wheat Estimate.

(2) Wheat is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4.3—All-India First Estimate of Barley, 1953-54

Released in February, 1954

I. SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.
7,620,000	7,196,000 (A)	(+)5.9

(A) Adjusted First Estimate

The increase in acreage under Barley crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Bombay and is due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by Pepsu, Madhya Bharat, West Bengal and Hyderabad due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December, 1953. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were favourable in all the States except in Muzaffarpur and Palamau districts of Bihar.

This estimate does not cover the total area sown to Barley Crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	884	851	(+)33
Bombay	29	20	(+)9
Madhya Pradesh†	1	1	..
Orissa	385	346 (r)	(+)39
Punjab	4,784	4,518	(+)266
Uttar Pradesh	66	79	(-)13
West Bengal	14	16	(-)2
Hyderabad	74	102	(-)28
Madhya Bharat	108	206	(-)98
Pepsu	863	667	(+)196
Rajasthan	1	1	..
Saurashtra	29	26	(+)3
Ajmer	1	1	..
Bhopal	1	1	..
Bilaspur	19	18	(+)1
Delhi	63	53	(+)10
Himachal Pradesh	4	2 (r)	(+)2
Kutch	295	289	(+)6
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..
Total	7,620	7,196	(+)424

†Estimates for Madhya Pradesh are reported at the Final Estimate stage.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES :—(1) Andhra, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir are non-reporting for Barley Estimate.

(2) Barley is not grown in Assam, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4.4—All-India First Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1953-54

Released in February, 1954

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent.
2,111,000	2,130,000 (A)	+0.5

(A) Adjusted First Estimate

The increase in acreage under Rape & Mustard during the current year has occurred mainly in Punjab, West Bengal, Bombay and Assam and is due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases reported by U.P., PEPSU and Rajasthan.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the middle of December, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate relates to the area sown exclusively to this crop. Data about mixed sown areas are given in the Final Estimate only. Past experience has shown that the area in this Estimate forms roughly 40 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acre)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra*			
Assam	260	254	(+)6
Bihar	324	330	(-)6
Bombay	59	52 (r)	(+)7
Madhya Pradesh*			
Madras *			
Orissa	128	128 (r)	
Punjab	424	329 (r)	(+)95
Uttar Pradesh†	325	369	(-)44
West Bengal	195	136	(+)59
Hyderabad	5	6 (r)	(-)1
Madhya Bharat	59	60 (r)	(-)1
Mysore	8	6	(+)2
P. E. P. S. U.	73	95	(-)22
Rajasthan	216	297	(-)81
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	
Bhopal	1 @	1	
Bilaspur	1	1	
Delhi	5	9 (r)	(-)4
Himachal Pradesh	9	9	
Kutch	(a)	(a)	
Tripura	10	9	(+)1
Vindhya Pradesh	38	39	(-)1
Total	2,140	2,130	(+) 10

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

* Reports for Final Estimate only.

† Data relate to crop sown alone and do not include the area under Rape and Mustard sown mixed with other crops.

@ 1952-53 First Estimate has been repeated.

NOTES.—(i) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this estimate.

(ii) Rape and Mustard is not grown in Saurashtra Coorg and Manipur.

4.5—All-India First Estimate of Gram, 1953-54

Released in March 1954

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent.
17,317,000	15,948,000 (A)	(+)8.6
(A) Adjusted First Estimate.		

The increase in acreage under Gram crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Bombay, Bihar, Bhopal and Delhi and is due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The increase in acreage has more than offset the decreases reported by Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh and Mysore due to lack of adequate moisture in the soil at the time of sowing and by Hyderabad due to excessive rainfall at the sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of January, 1954. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were reported to be favourable from almost all the States. In Himachal Pradesh, Muzaffarpur and Palamau districts of Bihar, Chhindwara and Surguja district of Madhya Pradesh and Cuddapah and Anantapur districts of Andhra, however, the crop was adversely affected for want of sufficient winter showers.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Gram Crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II.—DETAILS

State	(Area '000 acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(-) of Col 2 over Col. 3
1	2	3	4
Andhra	59	57	(+)2
Bihar	926	893	(+)33
Bombay	690	636	(+)54
Madhya Pradesh	1,358	1,398	(-)40
Madras	5	4	(+)1
Orissa	44	44 (r)	
Punjab	2,506	1,831	(+)675
Uttar Pradesh	6,142	5,601	(+)541
West Bengal	363	398	(-)30
Hyderabad	718	955	(-)237
Madhya Bharat	1,288	1,362	(-)74
Mysore	35	40 (r)	(-)5
P. E. P. S. U.	1,019	787	(+)232
Rajasthan	1,234	1,042 (r)	(+)192
Saurashtra	63	57	(+)6
Ajmer	8	8	
Bhopal	307	233	(+)24
Bilaspur	10	9	(+)1
Delhi	38	20	(+)18
Himachal Pradesh	9	5	(-)1
Vindhya Pradesh	495	518	(-)23
Total	17,317	15,948	(+)1,369

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

N.B.—(i) Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Gram Estimates.

(ii) Gram is not grown in Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4.6—All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1953-54

Released in March, 1954

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease(—)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase(+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent.
11,356,000	11,850,000 (A)	(—) 4.2	3,772,000*	2,884,000* (A)	(+) 30.8

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

*Nuts in shell.

At the time of the sowings of the groundnut crop, the weather was not very favourable and consequently the area under this crop declined in Andhra, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Subsequently, the weather conditions improved considerably which helped in the growth as well as the outturn of the crop. As a result, the outturn shows a substantial increase over last year in Bombay, Madras, Saurashtra and Hyderabad.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)		
	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	1,863	2,168	(—)305	793	807	(—)14
Bombay	2,480	2,404	(+)76	726	337	(+)389
Madhya Pradesh	538	606 (R)	(—)68	144	106 (R)	(+)38
Madras	1,872	1,852	(+)20	903	692	(+)211
Orissa	63	63 (R)	..	17	17 (R)	..
Punjab	85	93 (R)	(—)8	28	31 (R)	(—)3
Uttar Pradesh	255	265	(—)10	122	117	(+)5
Hyderabad	2,137	2,217 (R)	(—)80	544	441 (R)	(+)103
Madhya Bharat	369	415 (R)	(—)46	77	60 (R)	(+)17
Mysore	443	472 (R)	(—)29	127	100 (R)	(+)27
P. E. P. S. U.	29	31	(—)2	5	5	..
Rajasthan	67	72 (R)	(—)5	15	13	(+)2
Saurashtra	1,118	1,157	(—)39	254	143	(+)111
Travancore-Cochin*	24	25	(—)1	13	13	..
Bhopal	4	3	(+)1	1	(b)	(+)1
Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh & Vindhya Pradesh.	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	9	7	(+)2	3	2	..
Total	11,356	11,850	(—)494	3,772	2,884	(+)888

(R) Partially Revised.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

* Relate to Trichur district of Travancore-Cochin.

NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir and Coorg are non-reporting for groundnut Estimate.

2. Groundnut is not known to be grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Bilaspur, Manipur, Delhi, Tripura, and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4.7—All-India Third Estimate of Sesamum (Til) 1953-54

Released in March, 1954

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
5,828,000	5,614,000(A)	(+) 3.8	516,000	431,000(A)	(+) 19.7

(A) Adjusted Third Estimate.

The increase in current year's acreage under Sesamum has been reported, mainly by Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Madras and Hyderabad and is due to favourable climatic conditions and adequate rainfall at the sowing time. This increase has been offset, to some extent, by the decreases registered mainly in U. P., Bihar and Madhya Bharat due to unfavourable weather conditions.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Bombay, Madras and Saurashtra due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop. Some decrease in production has, however, occurred in U.P.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of December, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, however, the crop was reported to have been affected by continuous and excessive rains in September and October, 1953.

This Estimate does not contain information in respect of the Second crop of Sesamum grown in Andhra, Madras, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh which will be reported in the Final Estimate. Past experience has shown that the area at the Third Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the crop finally reported.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra*	270	270	..	34	32	(+)2
Bihar	25	57	(—)32	3	5	(—)2
Bombay	346	337	(+)9	42	26	(+)16
Madhya Pradesh	528	535(r)	(—)9	39	37(r)	(+)2
Madras*	346	312	(+)34	43	32	(+)11
Orissa	273	273(r)	..	21	21(r)	..
Punjab	65	61	(+)4	6	6	..
U. P.	214	207	(+)7	15	16	(—)1
	1,026	1,067	(—)41	71	80	(—)9
Total	1,240	1,274(r)	(—)34	86	96(r)	(—)10

II.—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal	11	13	(—)2	2	3	(—) 1
Hyderabad*	722	695	(+)27	40	43	(—) 3
Madhya Bharat*	340	358(r)	(—)18	37	36(r)	(+) 1
Mysore	65	59(r)	(+)6	5@	4@	(+) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	7	5	(+)2	1	1	..
Rajasthan*	843	666(r)	(+)177	104	44(r)	(+)80
Saurashtra*	327	274	(+)53	15	8	(+) 7
Travancore-Cochin †	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	26	19	(+)7	2	(b)	(+) 2
Bhopal*	58	64(r)	(—)8	5	4	(+) 1
Bilaspur	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	18	16	(+)2	1	(b)	(+) 1
Tripura	10	10	..	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh*	306	312	(—)6	29	32	(—) 3
TOTAL	5,828	5,614	(+)214	516	431	(+) 85

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

(b) Below 500 tons.

† Figures relate to the Cochin area of Trichur Distt.

@ Estimated and subject to revision.

* Excludes data in respect of Second Crop which will be included in the final estimate.

Notes.—(i) Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Sesamum is not grown in Coorg, Delhi, Manipur and Andamans.

4.8—All-India First Estimate of Jowar, 1953-54

I.—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	per cent
26,192,000	24,606,000(A)	(+) 6.4

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

The increase in acreage during the Current Year over 1952-53, reported by almost all the jowar-growing States, has been shared mainly by Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Uttar Pradesh has, however, recorded an appreciable decrease in the Current Year's acreage under the crop due to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing.

This Estimate covers the period upto the middle of October, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of Bombay, however, the crop suffered to some extent due to excessive rainfall and pest attacks.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to Jowar crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 60 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1953-54 (First Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	1,171	1,154	(+) 17
Bihar	7	5(r)	(+) 2
Bombay	4,110	3,985	(+)125
Madhya Pradesh	4,372	4,311	(+) 61
Madras	747	706	(+) 41
Orissa	16	16(r)	..
Punjab	715	602	(+)113
Uttar Pradesh	2,350	2,453	(—)103
West Bengal	4	7	(—)3
Hyderabad	3,870	3,505	(+)365
Madhya Bharat	3,336	3,003	(+)333
Mysore*	544†	424(r)	(+)120
Pepsu	115	55	(+)60
Rajasthan	1,977	1,751(r)	(+) 226
Saurashtra	1,939	1,879	(+) 60
Ajmer	111	104	(+) 7
Bhopal	242	189	(+) 53
Delhi	34	33	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Kutch	214	165	(+) 49
Vindhya Pradesh	316	257	(+) 59
Total	26,192	24,606	(+)1,586

* Excludes figures for Bellary district.

† 1953-54 figures for Tumkur district not being available, previous year's corresponding figures have been repeated.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

Notes.—(i) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are 'Non-Reporting' for Jowar Estimates.

(ii) Jowar is not grown in Assam, Bilaspur, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

TABLE NO. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-54 to 24-2-54
	3-2-54	10-2-54	17-2-54	24-2-54	
Wheat	2,421	6,829	..	..	9,250
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	13,199*	3,500*	..	..	16,699*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,620	10,329	..	..	34,049

* This rice has been received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE NO. 6
Prices of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate*
December, 1953

(Rupees per maund)						
	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 9 7	1 10 2	1 12 8	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 12 8
Minimum	1 6 6	1 6 11	1 4 8	1 6 10	1 7 0	1 4 8
Average	1 8 1	1 8 2	1 9 4	1 7 10	1 7 0	1 8 1

* Includes Co-operative Society's Commission, transport charges etc., but excludes cane cess.

6.1—Prices of Cane Actually Received by the Growers
December, 1953

(Rupees per maund)						
	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 7 0	1 6 9	1 10 3	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 0 3
Minimum	1 5 1	1 5 7	1 8 0	1 6 10	1 7 0	1 5 1
Average	1 6 3	1 6 4	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 6 5

TABLE NO. 7
Coffee Cured, 1952-53 Crop

(Cwt)				
Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
November 1953	249	191	4,434	4,874
December 1953	228	145	349	722
January 1954	91	29	35	155

1953-54 Crop

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
November 1953.	..	..	..	..
December 1954	1,961	..	..	1,961
January 1954	44,339	1,100	..	45,439

Note.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates and then delivered to the pool.

7.1—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1952-53 Crop

Particulars	Upto December 31, 1953				Upto January 31, 1954			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	8,821	3,690	10,700(a)	23,220	8,925	3,602	10,711(c)	23,228
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	6,768	2,013	4,841	13,622	7,664	2,332	5,994	15,690
Tenders against export Sales	2,053	1,677	2,000	5,730	1,161	1,360	2,605	5,126
Balance	..	..	3,869	7,598(a)	..	..	2,412	4,933(b)
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	605	605	395	..	..	395

(a) Includes a quantity of 77 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

(b) Includes a quantity of 4 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.

(c) Includes Robusta parchment 310 tons.

(B) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	1,498	73	98(a)	1,667	7,339	536	302(a)	8,227
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 2 tons Robusta Parchment.

7.2—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)							
Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
12-1-54	Mysore	203 11 to 206 1	204 12	162 15 to 180 15	168 11	143	143
2-1-54	Coimbatore	188 6 to 204 1	196 12	162 13 to 169 15	163 6	130. 0 to 144 0	138 13

Source :—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

Source	During the month of Dec. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to Dec. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	109,180	341,427	8,44,082	2,598,491
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	..	..
U.K.	..	..	4	40
Burma	3,168	11,200	274,818	592,034
Greece	..	1,855	..	2,451
Denmark	..	..	..	..
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	12
Turkey	..	..	..	909
Java	..	..	2	..
Total	112,348	354,482	1,119,906	3,193,939

* Into the principal ports—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Source:—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

8.1.—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

Destination	During the month of Dec. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April 1953 to Dec. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	227,370	495,987	6,116,093	2,872,350
Yemen	..	87,935	410,850	87,985
Pakistan (Western)	41,250	..	481,250	1,058,333
U. K.	2,12,334	2,389,536	24,342,744	27,848,914
China	..	..	1,562,998	..
Egypt	55,040	..	1,602,453	2,006,303
Belgium	222,057	171,044	2,170,176	1,714,305
Sweden	..	..	958,445	1,419,943
Ceylon	61,000	77,750	572,131	705,532
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	624,263	551,980	2,383,716	1,842,933
Netherlands	294,826	652,803	2,274,710	2,145,371
Denmark	..	..	21,832	9,829
West Germany	..	122,850	..	493,469
Irish Republic	10,131	..	1,898,632	102,455
Italy	..	..	217,113	648,981
Kenya Colony	..	..	479,739	719,953
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	3,639,031
Others	1,081,550	801,531	13,385,287	18,867,879
Total	4,742,321	5,351,496	58,876,175	66,183,664

* Exports from principal ports—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

TABLE NO. 9
Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Monthly prices		
			February '54 (27-2-54)	January '54 (30-1-54)	February '53 (23-2-53)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	..	15 10 0	16 4 0	12 12 0
	Chandausi	Dara	15 12 0	17 10 0	22 12 0
	Saugor	..	17 4 0	17 4 0	17 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti	..	N.R.	10 8 0	10 4 0
Bajra	Chandausi	..	11 0 0	12 0 0	14 8 0
Gram	Abohar	..	12 5 0	14 2 0	18 15 0
Maize	Bahraich	..	11 4 0	12 4 0	11 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay	..	20 0 0	18 14 0	26 1 6
	Patna	..	17 8 0	22 0 0	28 8 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	14 0 0 (a)	14 0 0	22 8 0
	Patna	..	16 0 0	17 0 0	24 8 0
	Bombay	..	20 9 0	21 2 0	24 2 0
	Madras	..	17 14 0	17 4 0	21 12 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi red	5 4 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st Sort	12 0 0	12 3 0	12 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	..	34 12 0	33 13 0	34 4 0
	Calcutta	..	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 0 0
Gur	Hapur	..	14 8 0	15 0 0	13 8 0
	Madras	..	18 2 0	18 2 0	16 8 0
	Bombay	Kopergaon 3	19 0 0	21 0 0	17 4 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi	..	18 0 0 (a)	18 0 0	N.Q.
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	210 0 0	210 0 0	205 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	185 0 0	185 0 0	190 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	200 0 0	200 0 0	208 0 0
Vanaspatti—					
Vanaspatti	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	9 14 0	10 5 6	10 6 0
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish	..	..	..
	Calcutta	Pomfret	66 14 0	51 6 9	72 0 0
	..	Catfish	N.Q.	25 11 6	41 2 3
	..	Rohu	65 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0
	..	Hilsa	50 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	75 0 0	95 0 0	65 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	87 8 0	95 0 0	107 8 0
	Bombay	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	94 0 0
	Jullundur	..	125 0 0	125 0 0	140 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		21 0 0	25 0 0	19 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	24 12 0	30 8 0	20 5 0
		Black	22 4 0	27 0 0	18 5 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	23 2 0	25 0 0	19 13 0
		Yellow	27 3 0	30 14 0	21 5 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24 4 0	25 13 0	29 3 0
	Madras	Coromandel	23 11 0	25 2 0	27 14 3
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	17 13 0	20 3 0	21 0 0
		Small	16 3 0	18 2 0	19 7 0
	Kanpur	Bold	19 12 0	21 5 0	21 0 0
		Small	18 0 0	19 6 0	19 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	15 13 0	16 8 0	23 5 0
	Madras	Salem	14 15 0	18 0 0	22 1 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		14 0 0	15 14 0	19 4 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	30 2 0	32 10 0	34 8 0
		Black	21 1 0	30 2 0	32 0 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10 10 0	12 10 9	11 10 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 4 0	13 8 0	12 4 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		58 0 0	72 0 0	50 0 0
	Bombay		N.A.	80 0 0	58 12 4
	Kanpur		51 0 0	66 0 0	45 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		47 12 0	53 1 0	60 10 0
	Madras		49 6 0	51 13 0	60 14 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		39 11 0	38 3 0	44 0 0
	Kanpur		42 0 0	46 0 0	42 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		33 12 0	N.Q.	55 7 6
	Kanpur		32 8 0	40 8 0	52 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		59 4 0	59 4 0	62 8 0
	Bombay		53 10 0	58 12 3	59 8 2
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 12 0	8 8 0	7 12 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		6 4 0	7 6 0	6 8 0
	Bombay		7 12 0	8 4 3	7 12 0
Wool, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	286 0 0	293 0 0	251 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	567 0 0	586 0 0	476 0 0
		American	867 0 0	872 0 0	810 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila (197/3)	815 0 0	855 0 0	750 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	270 10 0	257 10 0	271 0 0
		Joria Yellow fine	241 0 0	245 15 0	225 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian			
		Mill Firsts	180 0 0	180 0 0	145 0 0
		Mill Lightning	165 0 0	165 0 0	N.Q.
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	28 8 0	31 0 0	36 8 0
		Pakistan			
		District Middles	31 0 0	33 0 0	24 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India.			
		Medium	1 14 3	1 15 3	1 6 6
		Doors Dust			
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	2 11 6	2 8 6	1 7 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	219 0 0	209 0 0	265 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	261 0 0	250 0 0	292 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	216 0 0	220 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	215 0 0	203 0 0	210 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—concl.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	42 0 0	43 0 0	26 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0 (a)	22 0 0	18 6 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	70 0 0	75 0 0	55 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	227 12 0	207 0 0	360 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	62 7 0 (a)	56 1 0	57 0 0
Cardamom	Saklespar	White 2	838 0 0	823 0 0	500 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia w/n Redried leaf of 1953 crop			
		Grade 4	1 10 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	10 6 9	20 13 3	12 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	10 0 0 (a)	8 0 0	14 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	13 0 0 (a)	12 0 0	18 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	118 8 0 (a)	118 8 0	121 13 0
	Mangalore	Supari new	97 12 0 (a)	84 8 0	106 9 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	7 4 0	11 0 0	7 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Sindri		290 0 0	290 0 0	
2. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. Bombay/Madras (Imported)		310 0 0	310 0 0	
3. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	
4. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		290 0 0	290 0 0	
5. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		290 0 0	290 0 0	
6. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	

N. Q.—Not quoted.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Relates to previous year.

9-1. Wholesale Ration Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Ration Rate (Per md.)	Rates Col. 4 are in force for
1	2	3	4	5
R. a. p.				
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay	Overseas	10 9 4	2-8-51
	Kanpur*	Dara	18 7 2@	20-12-51
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-51
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0†	31-8-51
	Madras†		16 11 0†	20-2-51
	Amritsar	White tota and Kani	10 1 6	16-9-51
	Kanpur*	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-51
	Calcutta	(Common)	16 12 0	11-8-51

* Control relaxed in U.P. on 1-7-52.

† Control relaxed in Madras on 15-8-52.

‡ Fair price shop rate.

(R) Retail.

@ Including bag.

TABLE NO 10
Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets
Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Prices in Pakistan Currency per maund	Equivalents Prices in Indian Currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wheat	Lyallpur	Dara	20-2-54	13 5 0	19 2 9
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	20-2-54	21 0 0	30 4 0
	Mymensingh	Coarse	27-2-54	13 0 0	18 12 0
Gur	Lyallpur		20-2-54	14 0 0	20 3 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned Sind N.T.	20-2-54	71 0 0	974 0 0
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sawgin	20-2-54	79 13 0	1094 0 0
	Lyallpur	Kalidhari (Ready)	20-2-54	8 13 0	12 11 0
		American	20-2-54	11 8 0	16 9 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	20-2-54	150 0 0	216 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	27-2-54	24 0 0	34 9 0
					168 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10-1.—Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash) (March)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-2-54	221 cents	14 7 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-2-54	216½ cents	14 2 3
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% Pro- tein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-2-54	281½ cents	18 6 6
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-2-54	248½ cents	16 3 6
	U.K.	London	Australian (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton.	26-2-54	£ 28-10-0	13 15 3
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lb.)	24-2-54	156½ cents	10 15 0
Barley	Canada	Vancouver	May Sudan 3% (c.i.f.) (shell)	48 lbs. Ton	24-2-54	92½ cents	7 12 3*
Groundnut	European Ports		Indian C. & F. bulk 3-5% Chinese C and F Pure Indian (bulk C.I.F.) C and F Indian Commercial	Ton	27-2-54	£ 55-0-0	26 15 0
Groundnut oil	European ports.			Ton	27-2-54	£136-0-0	66 10 0
Linseed	European ports.			Ton	27-2-54	£ 50-0-0 (nominal)	24 7 9
Linseed oil	European ports.			Ton	27-2-54	£ 108-0-0	52 14 0
Castor oil	European ports.			Ton	27-2-54	£116-0-0	56 13 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling.	lb.	25-2-54	35.05 cents	1309 0 0†
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill firsts	Ton	26-2-54	£101 0 0	49 8 0
							240 8 0†

* Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-2-54.

(Canada 2.71 7/16 to 2.71 9/16 dollar = £1 sterling).

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

‡ Rupees Per candy of 784 lb.

N. B.—The prices in the foreign countries refer to those applicable in the country concerned. They are exclusive of freight and other incidental charges and are not the landed prices in India.

TABLE No. 11

Retail Prices of Fruits (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				February 1954 (27-2-54)	January 1954 (30-1-54)	February 1953 (28-2-53)
<i>Fruits—</i>						
Fresh and dry						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	Darjeeling	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 15 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 2 0
<i>Vegetables—</i>						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 14 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Monthly prices		
			February 1954 (27-2-54)	January 1954 (30-1-54)	February 1953 (28-2-53)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta		0 14 0	0 10 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
	Calcutta	Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0

TABLE No. 13

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas & pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				February 1954 (27-2-54)	January 1954 (30-1-54)	February 1953 (28-2-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 0 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 9	1 15 3	1 15 10
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark	Dozen	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 3 6
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				February 1954 (27-2-54)	January 1954 (30-1-54)	February 1953 (28-2-53)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation	Each	75 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0
		2 seers of milk				
	Madras	Ongole (local)	Each	250 0 0	225 0 0	175 0 0
		1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)		300 0 0 to (a)	300 0 0 to	
Milch Buffalo	Punjab— Bahadur-garh	Nagori	Each	300 0 0 (b)	350 0 0	20000
	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah	Each	350 0 0	300 0 0	223 0 0
Bullocks	Punjab— Bahadur-garh	Murrah	Each	500 0 0 to (b)	600 0 0 to	350 0 0 to
				900 0 0	1100 0 0	550 0 0
	Bihar	Local 8th teething	Each	95 0 0	90 0 0	124 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadur-garh	Hariana	Each	450 0 0 to (b)	450 0 0 to	600 0 0 to
				700 0 0	700 0 0	800 0 0

(a) Relates to previous week.

(b) Relate to 1st fortnight of February 1954.

TABLE NO. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Classes	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	2-1-54	9-1-54	16-1-54	23-1-54	30-1-54	January 1954	December 1953	January 1953
Materials	377.2	380.1	383.5	386.3	379.8	381.5	367.0	357.0
Articles	471.4	480.4	483.2	484.3	486.5	481.1	459.3	427.6
Classes	357.6	360.2	361.4	362.9	365.2	361.5	356.5	344.8
	364.0	363.5	364.6	364.7	364.9	364.3	363.8	365.9
	712.2	709.9	706.6	711.4	708.9	709.8	711.5	420.0
	394.9	397.5	399.5	401.0	399.0	398.5	389.4	377.6

of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TABLE NO. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries
(Base 1948=100)

Class	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia
Materials	104	95	103	105	112
Articles	109	99	109	120	133
Classes	120	110	124	146	163
	105	107	117	149	184
	106	106	114	149	184
	110	106	115	149	190
	107	106	114	148	193

the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.
for India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1948 as base.
for other Countries, United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 17
Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

Class	(Base : 1948=100)							
	India (Base : 1944=100)		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
Materials	141	138	96	99	104	104	105	103
Articles	142	138	97	100	106	107	113	104
Classes	146	144	108	108	121	118	126	110
	144	141	110	110	121	121	100†	120
	150	144	110	111	119	120	108†	120
	159	150	109	112	118	121	111†	120
	154	147	109	112	120	121	111†	120

1952=100.
for India, the Indian Labour Gazette, published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.
for U.S.A., Canada and U.K., United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE NO. 18
Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for December 1953
(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	92	..	..	..	..	98	86	89	..	91	97	102	..	84
Sonali (Bihar)	75	..	..	..	..	97	86	88	92	84	114	102	96	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	125	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	174	..	100	109	..	106	..	79	109	..	85	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	103	..	..	97	..	131	124	109	116	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	91	89	96	..	79	193	..	114	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	69	..	..	..	..	75	99	..	101	133	110	..	77	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	74	79	104	..	119	98	90	97	..	82	107	..	94	79
Krishna (Hyderabad)	139	..	138	..	114	80	100	113	110	82	212	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	139	..	..	..	..	76	88	123	..	280	159	106	140	145
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	43	..	40	83	..	95	88	98	75	82	..	98	116
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	98	78	..	..	..	177	89	121	96	83	108	..	126	..

Source : Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 19
Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras
(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

District	Centres	October 1953	September 1953	October 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	..	466	456
Srikakulam	Thettangi	..	522	481
West Godavari	Alamuru	..	464	457
Bellary	Madavaram	..	427	412
South Arcot	Pulliyur	478	478	454
	Agaram	456	456	429
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	494	490	468
Mathurai	Erodu	426	426	408
	Gokilapuram	433	438	443
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	437	441	472
Malabar	Koduvalli	465	456	552
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	496	500	488
	Kunnathur	474	474	471

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base: August, 1939=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
940	112	107	112	111	106	110	114	109
941	125	118	122	123	117	119	117	114
942	161	150	181	181	163	165	151	136
943	225	219	319	308	290	299	218	180
944	235	226	331	314	268	267	257	207
945	242	224	326	308	251	259	274	228
946	283	246	364	328	282	285	293	240
947	307	265	424	378	320	320	324	277
948	311	288	514	471	379	372	360	315
949	327	292	538	478	384	377	392	330
950	340	298	471	434	382	372	380	332
951	356	314	494	451	397	391	383	341
952	366	321	472	441	382	380	377	337
1952—December	385	330	497	447	383	378	379	334
1953—November	397	344	491	453	398	385	427	360
December	..	342	465	438	391	380	..	357

Source :—Indian Labour Gazette, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE NO. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	September 1953.	7	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	September 1953.	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaira	Ode	September 1953.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	September 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	September 1953.	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Vindhya Pradesh	Saman	March to May 1953.	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
Himachal Pradesh	Chowari	December 1953.	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bhopal	Sehore	October 1953.	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

21.1—Daily Agricultural Wages in Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

District	Centre	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other agricultural operations
Hissar	Mangli	July, 1953	Man	8	1 11 0*	..	1 11 0*	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	July, 1953	Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	July, 1953	Man	8	4 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
Kangra	Birta	July, 1953	Woman	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	July, 1953	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	July, 1953	Woman	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Child	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

* To work for 10 hours.

21.2—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	September, 1953.	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0(a)	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	September, 1953.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0(a)	1 0 0(a)	0 12 0(a)
Kaira	Ode	September, 1953.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	September, 1953.	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	September, 1953.	8	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	2 0 0
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	July, 1953.	8	3 14 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	July, 1953.	8	2 7 9†	2 7 9	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	July, 1953.	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	July, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	July, 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	July, 1953.	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	December 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	March to May, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	October, 1953.	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0

† Rs. 2-7-9 in kind or Rs. 4-0-0 (If employed for construction of house).

(a) Per animal per month.

TABLE NO. 22
Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for all Pakistan

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Current Forecast	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
					Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year
Cereals—	Rice	1952-53	5-5-53	23,015	22,482	(+) 2.4	8,141	7,753
	Jowar	1952-53	17-4-53	1,250	1,076	(+) 16.2	208	199
	Bajra	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	2,021	(+) 10.2	270	276
	Maize	1953-54	12-1-54	1,004	979	(+) 2.6	..	..
	Wheat	1952-53	20-10-53	9,507	10,236	(-) 7.1	2,438	3,063
Pulses—	Barley	1952-53	1-8-53	521	532	(-) 2.1	112	137
	Gram	1952-53	28-5-53	2,248	2,700	(-) 16.8	..	..
	Supari	1953-54	7-11-53	864	733	(+) 17.9	..	..
Oilseeds—	Tobacco	1952-53	9-9-53	178	176	(+) 1.1	..	..
	Sesamum	1953-54	9-1-54	208	207	(+) 0.5	..	..
	Rape and Mustard	1952-53	9-5-53	1,569	1,548	(+) 1.4	..	..
Fibres—	Linseed	1953-54	9-1-54	72	68	(+) 9.1	..	..
	Cotton	1952-53	22-4-53	3,430	3,244	(+) 5.7	1,468†	1,376†
	Jute	1953-54	1-8-53	789	1,686	(-) 53.5	..	..
Tea	..	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73*	(+) 2.7	52,000†	51,000†
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Revised figure.
† In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
Source : Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE 23
Imports of Forest Products

Serial Number	Products	Unit	April, 1953 to October, 1953	April, 1952 to October, 1952
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Deal and pine wood	Cubic tons	2,233	1,222
2.	Jarrah wood	Cubic tons	..	..
3.	Teak wood	Cubic tons	6,758	11,680
4.	Fire wood	Tons	4,919	15,853
5.	Sandal wood	Tons	..	..
6.	Sleepers of wood for Railways (a)	Tons	..	..
7.	Logs and timber for match making	Cubic tons	..	..
8.	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	4,182	3,623
9.	Plywood and other laminated wood (b)	Tons	..	..
10.	Manufacture of wood (c)	Value ('000 Rs.)	..	..
11.	Tea chests of wood	No. of sets	383,420	613,267
12.	Paper and paste board	Cwts.	1,409,002	1,037,768
13.	Pulp of wood	Cwts.	154,130	64,276

(a) Sleepers of jarrah and other wood are included in sleepers of wood for Railways.
(b) Excluding veneers for match boxes and plywood for tea chests.
(c) Excluding furniture, cabinetware and laminated wood.
Source :—Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23-1. Exports of Forest Products

Serial Number	Products	Unit	April, 1953 to October, 1953	April, 1952 to October, 1952
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Fire wood	Tons	..	..
2.	Hard wood (other than teak)	Cubic tons	688	2,626
3.	Plywood and other laminated wood	Tons	..	..
4.	Sandal wood	Tons	459	575
5.	Teak keys	Cubic tons	963	124
6.	Teak wood	Value ('000 Rs.)	5,715	14,451
7.	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	556	230
8.	Manufacture of wood (other than furniture and cabinetware)	Cwts.	19,017	13,958
9.	Paper and Paste board	Cwts.	86,739	61,174
10.	Paper making materials	Cwts.	..	..

Source :—Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23-2. All-India Estimate of Coffee Production, 1953-54

(Estimates up to 7th December, 1953)

1953-54			1952-53			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 3 over col. 6
Arabica 1	Robusta 2	Total 3	Arabica 4	Robusta 5	Total 6	
17,500	7,500	25,000	12,775	10,725	23,500	(+) 5.53

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

23.3. Progress of Construction of Tubewells in India

State	Programme		Achievement upto 31-12-53		
	Name of Scheme/Institution entrusted to complete	No. of Tube Wells allotted	No. of wells drilled	No. of wells accepted as completed by the State Government	No. of wells energised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Uttar Pradesh	(a) 965 wells by M/S A.T.W. Ltd., 1950	440	433	348	330
	(b) 2000 Tubewells under T.C.A. programme 1951—				
	(i) by M/S G.W.D.C.	500	55	None	None
	(ii) by M/S H.T. Smith	200	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Departmental	295	82	64	29
	Total	1,435	570	412	359
2. Bihar	(a) 965 Tubewells by M/S A.T.W. Ltd.	300	282	251	100
	(b) 2000 Tubewells under T.C.A. programme 1951 by—				
	(i) M/S A.T.W. Ltd.	250	26	8	Nil
	(ii) Departmental	100	11	4	Nil
	Total	650	319	263	100
3. Punjab	(a) 965 Tubewells by M/S A.T.W. Ltd. 1950	225	217	215	116
	(b) 2000 Tubewells under T.C.A. Programme 1951—				
	(i) by M/S H.T. Smith	255	37		
	(ii) Departmental	100	12	10	
	Total	580	266	225	116
4. P.E.P.S.U.	(a) 2,000 Tubewells under T.C.A. programme, 1951—				
	(i) by M/S H.T. Smith	300	59		
	Total	300	59		
TOTAL ALL-INDIA		2,965	1,214	900	565

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