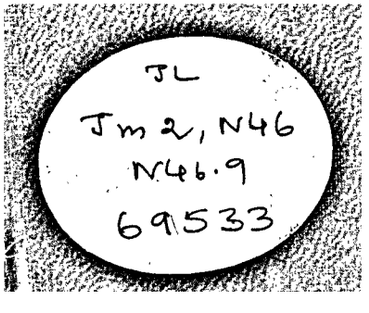
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Souvenir Number of the "Agricultural Situation in India" will be issued separately as a supplement to the November 1954 issue to commemorate the tenth year of the establishment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. There will be no extra charge for the Supplement to regular subscribers.

The issue will contain contributions from Shri W.R. Natu, Dr. P.V. Sukhatme, Prof. John D. Black, Shri M.B. Nanavati and Prof. Daniel Thorner.

OCTOBER 1954

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I—GENERAL SUMMARY

The summer monsoon period commenced on the 1st March, 1954 and upto the end of the month the rainfall was either scanty or nil in most parts of the country except in the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), south Hyderabad, Tamilnad, Malabar, South-Kanara and Travancore-Cochin where it was in excess of the normal and in north Hyderabad where it was normal.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay and Madras where crops were slightly affected due to inadequate soil moisture. In the last week of the month under review, heavy rains accompanied by hailstorms received in Punjab, western U.P. and PEPSU adversely affected the standing Rabi crops in these areas. Attack of insects and pests was reported from parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Production of crystal sugar from the 1st November, 1953 to the 22nd March, 1954 amounted to about 9·18 lakh tons as against 10·35 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. Stocks of sugar with factories stood at 6·3 lakh tons on the 22nd March, 1954 as against 9·5 lakh tons a year ago.

Since the beginning of the current season, the Government of India released (upto the 26th March, 1954) 5·4 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the open market.

The sugar factories in western Uttar Pradesh have been advised by the Government to pay henceforth, to the cane-growers annas 4 per maund over and above the minimum prescribed price of Rs. 1-7-0 per maund. This extra payment is to be adjusted against the share of the profit which would be assigned to cane growers when the profit sharing scheme for the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh would be finalised towards the close of the current sugar season. This measure is expected to bring about an increase in the supplies of cane to the factories and might result in increasing the production of crystal sugar.

Sugar markets ruled rather steady during the first fortnight of the month of March 1954. During the second fortnight, however, prices showed a hardening tendency. Thus, at Hapur and Bombay, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 32-6-0 and Rs. 33-7-3 per maund on the 6th March, 1954 advanced to Rs. 33-4-0 and Rs. 34-15-0 per maund respectively on the 27th March, 1954.

During March, 1954, the arrivals of gur at the Hapur market declined due to the approaching end of the season. The daily arrivals which averaged at about 2,000 to 3,000 maunds in the first fortnight of the month declined to 300 maunds a day towards the close of the month. The closing stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 43,000 maunds as against 30,000 maunds towards the end of the previous month.

Gur prices showed a hardening tendency during the month under review at most of the markets due to alleged hoarding by some stockists in anticipation of a further rise in prices. Thus, at Hapur, the price of gur which stood at Rs. 14-12-0 on the 6th March, increased to Rs. 17-4-0 per maund on the 27th March, 1954.

Harvesting of the 1953-54 groundnut crop continued in all the important producing States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnut in the Bombay market during the month of February, 1954 aggregated about 11,414 tons as against 16,452 tons in February, 1953.

During the month of March, 1954, the groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited an erratic trend. During the first fortnight, the prices of groundnuts improved from Rs. 21-14-0 on 6th March to Rs. 26-7-0 per maund on the 13th March due to the announcement of the export policy of H.P.S. groundnuts and low arrivals. Subsequently, however, the prices receded due to lack of support from the vanaspati interests and crushers.

During the month under review, the Government of India announced their decision to allow exports of a small quantity of H.P.S. groundnut kernels to dollar areas by established shippers. Established shippers will be permitted to export quantities equal to one half of the total shipments of H.P.S. groundnuts effected by them during any one of the calendar years 1951, 1952 or 1953.

During the nine months ending December, 1953 India exported 3,947 tons of groundnuts and 1,500 tons of groundnut oil as against 6,524 tons of groundnut and 53,614 tons of groundnut oil in the corresponding period of last year.

During March, 1954 harvesting of the 1953-54 linseed crop continued in many parts of Bihar, Orissa, Bombay, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during February, 1954 aggregated 256 tons compared with 148 tons during February, 1953.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm for the major part of the month of March mainly in sympathy with groundnut prices. Thus, linseed bold and small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 18-9-0 and Rs. 17-4-0 per maund respectively compared with the opening quotation of Rs. 17-4-0 and Rs. 16-3-0 per maund respectively.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of December 1952 and 1953.

India's exports of linseed oil during the period April-December, 1953 amounted to 3,437 tons as against 24,473 tons in the comparable period of last year.

The all-India final estimate of the 1953-54 castor seed crop puts the current year's acreage and production at 1,368 thousand acres and 107 thousand tons as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 1,357 thousand acres and 106 thousand tons for the 1952-53 crop.

The castor seed section of the Bombay oilseeds market did not exhibit any appreciable change during the month of March 1953. As a result, the market opened at Rs. 15-1-0 and closed for the month at Rs. 15-7-0 per maund.

There were no exports of castor seed during the months of December, 1953 and 1952. During the nine months ending December, 1953 India exported 16,917 tons of castor oil as against 26,863 tons in the comparable period of last year.

The latest available trade estimate framed at the end of February 1954 puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 43·80 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 35·34 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee have estimated the output of cotton from the 1953-54 cotton crop in the free world at 29·43 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) compared with their earlier estimate of 29·54 million bales.

Total imports of raw cotton into the country during the four months, September to December 1953, aggregated 138 thousand bales as compared to 194 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during the period September to December, 1953 aggregated 45 thousand bales as against 97 thousand bales in the corresponding period of last year.

The consumption of raw cotton by the Indian mills during September-December 1953 amounted to 15·19 lakh bales as against 14·97 lakh bales in the comparable period of last year.

Prices of kapas (cotton-unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) fluctuated within narrow limits.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) showed a hardening tendency during the month of March, 1954 and they advanced from Rs. 850 to 980 on 6th March to Rs. 871 to 980 per candy on the 27th March, 1954.

Prices of cotton at Karachi showed an upward trend during the first half of the month under review but ruled easy in the later half of the month. Thus, the price of 4 F Punjab R.G. variety of cotton opened at Rs. 1,012 on 6th March, and closed at Rs. 1,104 per candy on the 27th March, 1954.

During the period January to November, 1953, Indian mills produced 1,370,943,000 lbs. yarn and 4,459,628,000 yards cloth as against 1,313,477,000 lbs. yarn and 4,176,601,000 yards cloth produced in the comparable period of last year.

Imports of Pakistani raw jute into India during the period July, 1953 to February, 1954 aggregated 10·74 lakh bales as against 10·48 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during the same period amounted to 27·57 lakh bales as against 28·08 lakh bales in the comparable period of last year.

The consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association amounted to 33·11 lakh bales during the eight months ending February, 1954 as against 34·86 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The raw jute market at Calcutta ruled easy during March, 1954 due to lack of interest by mills. Thus the price of Northern variety raw jute which opened at Rs. 26 on 6th March closed lower for the month at Rs. 25-8-0 per maund on the 27th March, 1954.

The prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market followed the same pattern as in the loose jute section and the prices of Mill Firsts which were quoted at Rs. 180 on 6th March, declined to Rs. 175 on the 27th March, 1954.

During the period July, 1953 to February, 1954 Indian mills produced 569,200 tons of jute goods as against 597,500 tons produced in the comparable period of last season.

During March, 1954 the prices of jute goods at Calcutta ruled easy owing to discouraging export advices.

The all-India first estimate of the 1953-54 tobacco crop puts the current year's acreage at 777,000 acres as against 737,000 acres for the previous year.

The Guntur Market Committee reported that about 16 million lbs. of F.C.V. tobacco from the new crop and about 0·3 million lbs. of S.C.C. from the old crop were marketed outside the jurisdiction of the Committee during the month of February, 1954. About 4·85 million lbs. of F.C.V. low grades, 7·6 million lbs. of S.C.V. and 38·0 million lbs. of S.C.C. were reported to be lying unsold with the growers and traders towards the end of February, 1954. During the five months ending February, 1954, the price of graded virginia flue cured tobacco at Guntur ruled steady at Rs. 90-9-3 per maund. During March, 1954, however, the price registered a marked rise and was quoted at Rs. 131-12-0 per maund.

About 1·4 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during the month of January, 1954 as against about 2·12 million lbs. graded during the corresponding month of the previous year.

During the nine months ending December, 1953, India exported 58,946 thousand lbs. unmanufactured tobacco and 2,076 thousand lbs. of manufactured tobacco as against 69,727 thousand lbs. and 4,103 thousand lbs. tobacco respectively in the corresponding period of 1952.

M428DEStats

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The summer monsoon period commenced on the 1st March, 1954, and up to the end of the month the rainfall was either scanty or nil in most parts of the country except in the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), south Hyderabad, Tamilnad, Malabar, South-Kanara and Travancore-Cochin where it was in excess of the normal and in north Hyderabad where it was normal.

Preparation of land, transplantation of paddy, sowing of sugarcane and *zaid* crops, harvesting and threshing of *Rabi* crops, picking of cotton and irrigation of standing crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay and Madras where crops were slightly affected due to inadequate soil moisture. In the last week of the month under review, heavy rains accompanied by hailstorms were received in some States, particularly Punjab, western U.P. and PEPSU as a result of which standing *Rabi* crops in these areas were adversely affected. Attack of insects and pests was reported from parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) SUGAR

Production of crystal sugar from the 1st November, 1953 to the 22nd March, 1954 amounted to about 9·18 lakh tons as against 10·35 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. Stocks of sugar with factories stood at 6·3 lakh tons on the 22nd March, 1954 as against 9·5 lakh tons a year ago.

The Government of India released on the 26th March 1954 a further quantity of one lakh tons of sugar from the factories for sale in the open market, bringing the total releases since the beginning of the current season to 5·4 lakh tons.

The sugar factories in western Uttar Pradesh have been advised by the Government to pay, henceforth, to the cane-growers annas 0-4-0 per maund over and above the minimum prescribed price of Rs. 1-7-0 per maund. This extra payment is to be adjusted against the share of the profit which would be assigned to cane-growers when the profit sharing scheme for the sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh would be finalised towards the close of the current sugar season. This measure is expected to bring about an increase in the supplies of cane to the factories, and might result in increasing the production of crystal sugar.

Sugar markets ruled rather steady during the first fortnight of the month of March 1954. During the second fortnight, however, prices showed a hardening tendency mainly due to lower production and higher demand. Thus, at Hapur and Bombay, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 32-6-0 and Rs. 33-7-3 per maund on the 6th March, 1954 advanced to Rs. 33-4-0 and Rs. 34-15-0 per maund respectively on the 27th March, 1954. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during the month under review.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	6-3-54	13-3-54	20-3-54	27-3-54
Hapur	32 6 0	32 7 0	32 11 6	33 4 0
Kanpur	N.R.	32 0 0	N.R.	32 0 0
Jullundur	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	31 0 0
Calcutta	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0
Nagpur	N.R.	33 8 0	N.R.	33 12 0
Madras	31 13 0	32 3 0	32 4 0	32 6 0
Bombay	33 7 0	33 7 3	N.R.	34 15 0
Patna	31 0 0	32 0 0	N.R.	31 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

During March 1954, the arrivals of gur at the Hapur market declined due to the approaching end of the season. The daily arrivals which averaged at about 2,000 to 3,000 maunds in the first fortnight of the month declined to 300 maunds a day towards the close of the month. The closing stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 43,000 maunds as against 30,000 maunds towards the end of the previous month.

Gur prices showed a hardening tendency during the month under review at most of the markets, due partly to alleged hoarding by some stockists in anticipation of a further rise in prices. Thus, at Hapur, the price of gur which stood at Rs. 14-12-0 on the 6th March, 1954 increased to Rs. 17-4-0 per maund on the 27th March, 1954. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur at some important markets during the month.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	6-3-54	13-3-54	20-3-54	27-3-54
Hapur	14 12 0	15 7 0	16 0 0	17 4 0
Kanpur	16 0 0	15 8 0	N.R.	17 0 0
Calcutta	17 8 0	17 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Madras	15 10 0	15 10 0	16 7 0	16 7 0
Bombay	17 0 0	18 0 0	N.R.	19 0 0
Patna	16 0 0	17 0 0	N.R.	17 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

The ' future ' market in gur also revealed a bullish sentiment during the month under review. At Hapur, the ' Baishaki ' delivery was quoted at Rs. 14-7-0 per maund in the beginning of the month and had risen to Rs. 18-4-0 per maund towards the close of the month.

(*ii*) GROUNDNUT

Harvesting of the 1953-54 groundnut crop continued in all the important producing States. Threshing operations were also in progress. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in one taluk of Coimbatore district of Madras State where some damage was caused by scarcity of water.

Arrivals of groundnuts in the Bombay market during the month of February, 1954 aggregated about 11,414 tons as against 18,629 tons in January, 1954 and 16,452 tons in February, 1953.

During the month of March, 1954, the groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited an erratic trend. The market reacted sharply to the announcement of the export policy of H. P. S. groundnuts. This, coupled with low arrivals, gave stimulus to the prices. Thus, during the second week of the month, the price registered an advance of Rs. 1-9-0 per maund and stood at Rs. 26-7-0 per maund. In the following week, however, the price receded to Rs. 25-6-0 per maund. Lack of support by the vanaspati interests as well as by crushers was reported to be the chief cause of this price fall. The price recovered towards the end of the month to close at Rs. 26-4-0 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			
	6-3-54	13-3-54	20-3-54	27-3-54
Groundnut Kernels				
Bombay (Bold)	24 14 0	26 7 0	25 6 0	26 4 0
Madras	24 13 0	25 9 0	25 4 0	24 15 0
Groundnut Oil				
Bombay	50 2 0	50 11 0	50 11 0	50 11 0
Madras	51 13 0	51 0 0	50 11 0	50 6 0

On the export side, an important development during the month was the announcement by the Government of India of its decision to allow export of a small quantity of H. P. S. groundnut kernels to dollar areas by established shippers. Established shippers will be permitted to export quantities equal to one half of the total shipments to H. P. S. groundnuts effected by them during any one of the calendar years 1951, 1952 or 1953.

There were no exports of groundnut kernels during the months of December, 1952 and 1953. There was also no export of groundnut oil during December, 1953. In December, 1952, a quantity of 7,924 tons of groundnut oil was exported. The tables below show the exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destinations.

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

(Tons)

Destination	Month of December		Nine months April to December	
	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

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of December		Nine months April to December	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	297,480	..	1,336,713	..
Germany (West)	96,304	..	568,036	..
Netherlands	529,548	..	3,373,160	132,438
Belgium	196,428	..	952,832	96,000
Italy	402,768	..	2,351,327	..
Burma	..	..	1,350,481	16,800
Algeria	..	..	48,000	..
Mauritious & Dependencies	..	..	250,368	..
Canada	12,000	..	12,000	..
Other Countries	361,472	..	2,490,822	114,951
Total (Gallons)	1,896,000	..	12,733,739	360,189
(Tons)	7,924	..	53,614	1,500

(iii) LINSEED

During the month of March, 1954 harvesting of the 1953-54 linseed crop continued in many parts of Bihar, Orissa, Bombay, U. P. and Madhya Pradesh. Threshing and winnowing operations of the crop had also commenced in Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during the month of February, 1954 aggregated 256 tons compared with 325 tons received in the previous month and 148 tons during February, 1953.

The linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm for the major part of the month of March, 1954 mainly in sympathy with groundnut prices. Thus, linseed bold and small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 18-9-0 and Rs. 17-4-0 per maund respectively compared with the opening quotation of Rs. 17-4-0 and Rs. 16-3-0 per maund respectively. At the Calcutta market, the linseed section ruled firm during the first fortnight of the month under review due to shortage of ready supplies. Towards the close of the month, however, easier tendency developed in the market and prices registered a significant 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			
	6-3-54	13-3-54	20-3-54	27-3-54
Linseed				
Bombay (Bold)	17 4 0	18 3 0	18 9 0	18 9 0
Bombay (Small)	16 3 0	16 11 0	17 7 0	17 4 0
Calcutta (Small)	19 12 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	19 0 0
Kanpur (Bold)	N.R.	20 5 0	N.R.	20 4 0
Kanpur (Small)	N.R.	18 5 0	N.R.	18 4 0
Linseed oil				
Bombay	38 3 0	38 15 0	41 14 0	41 4 0
Kanpur	N.R.	46 0 0	N.R.	45 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of December 1952 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during December, 1953 were of the order of 255 tons only as against 1,173 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 December		Nine months, April to December	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	68,106	..	956,700	45,021
Pakistan (Western)	23,485	2,345	58,608	61,828
Pakistan (Eastern)	6,048	..	35,363	..
Finland	..	..	165,280	..
Germany (Western)	..	..	612,572	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,536,943	..
Italy	..	..	886,001	12,407
Australia	96,761	36,216	405,869	480,249
New Zealand	..	..	157,538	38,864
Japan	17,619	..	474,093	..
Other countries	73,300	22,887	617,386	200,533
Total (Gallons)	285,319	61,448	5,906,353	838,902
(Tons)	1,173	255	24,473	3,437

(iv) CASTORSEED

The all-India final estimate of the 1953-54 castor seed crop puts the current year's acreage and production at 1,368 thousand acres and 107 thousand tons as against the partially revised corresponding estimate of 1,357 thousand acres and 106 thousand tons for the 1952-53 crop.

Preparation of land for sowing of the 1954-55 castor crop was reported to have commenced in some parts of Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during the month of February, 1954, were reported to be 354 tons as against 117 tons in January, 1954 and 6,608 tons in February, 1953.

The castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market did not exhibit any appreciable change during the month of March 1953. According to trade reports, there were discouraging foreign advices regarding castor oil. As a result, prices ruled from easy to steady. The market opened at Rs. 15-1-0 per maund. During the third week, the price came down to Rs. 14-14-0 per maund due to speculative activities. The market closed for the month at Rs. 15-7-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend in the prices during the month under review :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending											
	6-3-54			13-3-54			20-3-54			27-3-54		
Castorseed												
Bombay (Small)	15	1	0	15	7	0	14	14	0	15	7	0
Madras (Salem)	15	7	0	15	7	0	14	15	0	14	15	0
Kanpur	13	5	0	13	0	0		N.R.			N.R.	
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	12	10	0	13	3	0	13	3	0	13	7	0
Castor Oil												
Bombay	31	15	3	32	11	0	33	1	0	33	13	0
Kanpur	32	0	0	32	0	0		N.R.			N.R.	

N.R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of December, 1953 and 1952. Exports of castor oil during December, 1953 amounted to 365 tons as against 281 tons in November, 1953 and 2,712 tons in December, 1952. The table below shows the exports of castor oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Castor Oil

(Gallons)

Destinations	Month of December		Nine months—April to December	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
U. K.	168,103	66,795	1,070,869	1,114,340
Sweden	11,148	600	72,948	44,010
Germany (Western)	..	..	11,388	4,500
Netherlands	1,128	..	274,963	2,400
Bolgium	..	..	3,600	7,302
France	..	..	62,237	2,796
Pakistan (Western)	96	1,644	18,540	7,976
Canada	2 928	..	70,164	5,100
U. S. A.	443,773	..	4 471,814	2,465,048
Australia	11,973	..	162,717	235,257
Other countries	16,251	17,889	236,015	190,059
Total (Gallons)	655,400	86,928	6,455,255	4,078,788
(Tons)	2,712	365	26,863	16,917

(v) COTTON

The latest available trade estimate framed as per the end of February 1954, puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 43·80 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 35·34 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee have estimated the output of cotton from the 1953-54 cotton crop in the free world at 29·43 million bales (of 478 lbs. each) compared with their earlier estimate of 29·54 million bales.

Imports of raw cotton into India during the month of December, 1953 amounted to 17 thousand bales as against 55 thousand bales during December, 1952. Total imports of raw cotton into the country during the four months, September to December 1953, aggregated 138 thousand bales as compared to 194 thousand bales during the corresponding period of 1952-53 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during December 1953 were of the order of 21 thousand bales as against 19 thousand bales a year ago. Total exports from 1st September to 31st December, 1953 amounted to 45 thousand bales while 97 thousand bales were exported during the corresponding period of the previous season.

The consumption of raw cotton by the Indian mills during the month of December, 1953 amounted to 4·02 lakh bales (of 392 lbs. net each) as against 3·56 lakh bales in the preceding month and 3·99 lakh bales in December 1952. Stocks towards the end of December 1953 were appreciably lower than those a year ago. 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	
	December, 1953	December 1952	Total from 1-9-53 to 31-12-53	Total from 1-9-52 to 31-12-52	31-12-53	31-12-52
Indian cotton	3·47	3·38	12·90	12·07	7·79	8·92
Pakistan cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0·01	0·02
Egyptian cotton	0·22	0·14	0·88	0·47	0·47	0·39
Other foreign cotton	0·33	0·47	1·41	2·43	1·26	2·55
Total foreign cotton	0·55	0·61	2·29	2·90	1·74	2·96
Total all cottons	4·02	3·99	15·19	14·97	9·53	11·88

(a) Less than 500 bales.

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. net each)

	1st September, 1953 to 18th March, 1954	1st September, 1952 to 18th March, 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	916,318	986,572
Consumption of cotton in Bombay mills	673,732	641,397
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 18th March	363,815	572,160

Prices of Kapas (Cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) fluctuated within narrow limits, while at Sholapur (Bombay) prices ruled easy to steady during March, 1954. 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	Abohar
Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla	Deshi
Weeks ending—			
6-3-54	288 to 367	248 to 286	286/-
13-3-54	294 to 352	248 to 267	276/-
20-3-54	308 to 364	248 to 267	276/-
27-3-54	280 to 356	..	286/-

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) showed a hardening tendency during the month of March 1954. At Abohar (Punjab), prices declined in the second week of the month under review, showed some improvement in the third week but declined again in the fourth week. Similarly at Richur (Hyderabad), prices exhibited a downward trend in the second week but showed some improvement during the third week. The weekly quotations were as under :—

Cotton lint (Cotton ginned)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Punjab	Hyderabad
Centre	Tirupur	Abohar	Richur
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi	Mungari
Weeks ending—			
6-3-54	850 to 980	572	613
13-3-54	840 to 980	557	543
20-3-54	850 to 980	562	572
27-3-54	871 to 980	553	..

Prices of cotton at Karachi showed an upward trend during the first half of the month under review. During the later half, however, prices ruled easy. 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—		
27-2-54	73-8-0	1008-0-0
6-3-54	73-12-0	1012-0-0
13-3-54	81-4-0	1115-0-0
20-3-54	80-8-0	1104-0-0
27-3-54	80-8-0	1104-0-0

During March 1954, prices at the New York cotton market fluctuated within narrow limits. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

New York (Middling)

Weeks ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
4-3-54	35·20	1,31
11-3-54	35·35	1,32
18-3-54	35·25	1,31
25-3-54	35·20	1,31

Production of both yarn and cloth during November, 1953 was lower than that in November, 1952. Total production of yarn and cloth during the period January to November 1953 was, however, 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 ('000 lbs.)	Cloth ('000 lbs.)	Cloth ('000 Yds).
November, 1953	118,671	86,591	359,780
November, 1952	126.163	94,954	396,917
January to November, 1953	1,370,943	1,035,057	4,459,628
January to November, 1952	1,313,477	971,520	4,176,601

(*vi*) JUTE

During March, 1954, preparation of fields in the high and middle lands for the 1954-55 crop was reported to be progressing. Sowings in the low lands commenced but owing to lack of rains their pace was rather slow.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during February, 1954 amounted to 122,400 bales as against 122,600 bales received during the preceding month and 78,000 bales during February, 1953. The total imports during the period July 1953 to February 1954, were of the order of 10·74 lakh bales as against 10·48 lakh bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous season. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill stations from the mofussil centres during February, 1954 amounted to 3·29 lakh bales as against 3·86 lakh bales in January, 1954 and 3·30 lakh bales in February, 1953. The total arrivals during the period July 1953 to February 1954 aggregated 27·57 lakh bales, which were about 51 thousand bales less than the arrivals during July 1952 to February 1953.

Consumption of raw jute during February, 1954 by the mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association was lower than that in the preceding month but slightly higher than that in February, 1953. The total consumption during the period July, 1953 to February, 1954 was 1·75 lakh bales shorter than the consumption during July, 1952 to February, 1953. Consumption figures are given below :—

(In lakh bales)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the Mills in the membership of I.J.M.A.
February, 1954	3·96
January, 1954	4·03
February, 1953	3·93
July 1953 to February, 1954	33·11
July 1952 to February, 1953	34·86

The raw jute market at Calcutta ruled easy during the month of March, 1954 due to lack of interest by mills. The following table indicates the trend in prices of the bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

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

	March/April 1954 Delivery			
	6-3-54	13-3-54	20-3-54	27-3-54
Northern	26 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	25 8 0
Assam	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 7 0	25 0 0
Orissa	27 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Murshidabad	24 0 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	24 0 0
Western	23 8 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 8 0
Daisee	28 0 0	28 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
U.P.	23 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0	23 0 0

The prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market followed the same pattern as in the loose jute section. The following table gives the week-end quotations :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	6-3-54	13-3-54	20-3-54	27-3-54
Mill Firsts	180 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0
Mill Lightnings	165 0 0	160 0 0	155 0 0	160 0 0
Daisee (Long Group)	160 0 0	160 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0
Indian N.C.	61 0 0	61 0 0	61 0 0	61 0 0

During the month under review, imports in the up-country markets were small. Owing to this and seller's resistence prices ruled firm. Towards the last week of the month, however, prices exhibited a downward trend. The following table indicates the trend in prices at some selected mofussil centres in respect of the bottom variety of raw jute :—

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

Centre	4-3-54		11-3-54		18-3-54		26-3-54	
	Middle	Bottom	Middle	Bottom	Middle	Bottom	Middle	Bottom
Nowgong (Assam)	23-4	20-7	23-4	20-7	22-5	19-9	23-12	20-15
Purnea (Bihar)	25-0	22-0	25-5	22-5	25-4	22-4	25-3	23-8
Belak Kobla (West Bengal)	27-10	24-10	23-4	24-3	26-10	23-13	25-11†	22-14†
Kendrapara (Orissa)	25-8	22-1	N. A.	N. A.	25-8	22-8	25-8	22-8

N.A.—Not available.

† Relate to 25-3-54.

Production of jute goods during February, 1954 was slightly higher than in January, 1954 but was almost at the same level as a year ago. The total production during the period July, 1953 to February, 1954 amounted to 569 thousand tons, as against 598 thousand tons during the period July 1952 to February, 1953. Towards the close of February, 1954 the stocks were more or less the same

as in January 1954, but were considerably lower than those a year ago. The following table shows the latest position :—

(In thousand tons)

Period	Production of Hessian	Production of sacking	Total of gunnies including Hessian, sacking and others	Total stocks of gunnies at the month end
February, 1954	31·9	34·0	68·3	95·4
January, 1954	31·6	33·3	67·3	95·7
February, 1953	29·1	37·2	68·6	136·1
July/1953 to Feb., 1954	265·0	284·7	569·2	..
July/1952 to Feb., 1953	219·7	354·3	597·5	..

During the month of March, 1954, the prices of jute goods at Calcutta market ruled easy to steady owing to discouraging export advices. The weekly quotations are given below :—

(Rupees)

Variety	Unit	6-3-54	13-3-54	20-3-54	27-3-54
Hessain 40″×10 oz.	per 100 yds.	43 13 0	43 2 0	43 3 0	42 4 0
Sacking B. Twills	per 100 bags	106 8 0	106 8 0	106 10 0	106 2 0

(*vii*) TOBACCO

The all-India first estimate of the 1953-54 tobacco crop puts the current year's acreage at 777,000 acres as against 737,000 acres according to the corresponding estimate for the previous year, there being an increase of 5·4 per cent.

The Guntur Market Committee reported that about 16 million lbs. of F.C.V. from the new crop and about 0·3 million lbs. of S.C.C. from the old crop were marketed outside the jurisdiction of the Committee during the month of February, 1954. About 4·85 million lbs. of F.C.V. low grades, 7·6 million lbs. of S.C.V. and 38·0 million lbs. of S.C.C. were reported to be lying unsold with the growers and traders towards the end of February, 1954. During the months of October, 1953 to February, 1954, the price of graded virginia flue cured tobacco at Guntur ruled steady at Rs. 90-9-3 per maund. During March, 1954, however, the prices registered a marked rise and was quoted at Rs. 131-12-0 per maund. The prices of Jati Poola (F.A.Q.) (a medium variety of tobacco) at Calcutta ruled steady at Rs. 120-13-9 per maund during the months of October, 1953 to March, 1954. The table below shows the month-end prices of different varieties of tobacco at Guntur and Calcutta markets :—

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Quality	January, 1953	February, 1953	March, 1953
Guntur	Virginia Flue Cured Graded	90 9 3	90 9 3	131 12 0
	Ungraded	N. A.	N. A.	70 0 0
Calcutta	Jati Poola (F.A.Q.) medium.	120 13 9	120 13 9	120 13 9

N. A.—Not available

About 1·4 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during the month of January, 1954 as against about 2·12 million lbs. graded during the corresponding mouth of the previous year. Of the quantity graded during January, 1954, Flue Cured Virginia variety alone accounted for about 1·03 million lbs.

Exports of un-manufactured tobacco during December, 1953 amounted to 4·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 61·0 lakhs. About 5·5 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco worth Rs. 77·1 lakhs were exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of manufactured tobacco during December, 1953 amounted to 285·9 thousand lbs. worth 9·4 lakhs as against 340 thousand lbs. worth Rs. 12·2 lakhs exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the quantity and value of exports of tobacco according to destinations :—

Destinations	Exports of Tobacco							
	Month of December				Nine months, April to December			
	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. Unmanufactured Tobacco—								
To U.K.	2,390	40,58	2,125	29,52	27,849	5,91,40	24,243	5,28,52
To Netherlands	653	5,98	295	2,39	2,145	23,37	2,275	17,15
To Belgium	171	1,43	222	1,39	1,714	11,96	2,170	17,68
To Aden	496	3,28	227	1,19	2,872	20,11	6,116	37,28
To Pakistan (Western)	..	..	41	42	1,058	10,50	341	3,37
To (Eastern)	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	49
To Cylon	78	1,68	76	1,54	705	14,92	587	11,07
To Indonesia	183	6,09	33	17	1,573	21,54	1,860	13,72
To Hongkong	577	7,03	624	4,34	1,868	27,21	2,384	30,11
To Japan	344	4,83	922	18,62	14,507	1,80,88	10,020	1,59,05
To other countries	586	6,23	211	2,47	12,019	1,54,33	8,710	1,24,59
Total	5,478	77,13	4,776	61,05	66,310	10,56,22	58,946	9,43,03
B. Manufactured Tobacco	310	12,25	286	9,45	32,70	1,12,71	2,075	71,41
By land*								
Un-manufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	3,417	66,97	..	..
Manufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	833	10,521	1	9

* Exported to Pakistan only.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

During the quarter ending March, 1954, a quantity of 46,200 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 the previous year was 47,400 tons.

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(ii) Irrigation

The construction of 965 tubewells in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the Punjab initiated by the Government of India in 1950 is expected to be completed shortly. By the end of January last, 938 tubewells had been completed of which Uttar Pradesh shared 433, Bihar 288, and the Punjab 217. 350 out of the 433 completed tubewells in Uttar Pradesh have been supplied with electric power, while the remaining are expected to be energised by the end of May, 1954. In Bihar, 108 tubewells have been connected with new power houses and the remaining are expected to be fully energised before the next irrigation season. In Punjab 180 tubewells have been energised and the remaining are expected to be provided with electricity before the next season.

Work on the second project for the construction of 2,000 tubewells, which began in July last, is also proceeding satisfactorily. Out of the 1,505 tubewells proposed to be drilled through contractors, 247 tube wells comprising 91 in Uttar Pradesh and 59 each in Punjab and PEPSU have been completed.

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Plans to harness the entire sewage of Kanpur city for irrigation purposes are reported to have been completed. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 17 lakhs and expected to help in extending irrigation facilities to 7,000 acres.

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(iii) Fertilisers

Short term loans sanctioned to the various States for the purchase and distribution of ammonium sulphate during the year 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 586·61 lakhs.

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With a view to providing an incentive to cultivators for inceased use of sulphate of ammonia, the Government of India have, with effect from January 19, 1954, fixed the delivery prices of the fertilizer at Rs. 315 per ton f.o.r. works, freight paid to railhead destination in respect of supplies made to the State Governments.

The State Governments have generally agreed to sell the fertilizer to cultivators at a retail price not exceeding Rs. 345 per ton. Hitherto the retail sale prices varied from Rs. 350 to Rs. 450 per ton.

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(iv) Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation

During 1953, about 2·8 lakh acres were put under the Japanese method of rice cultivation. Besides, partial use of the method was tried on another 3 million acres. For 1954-55, the target of acreage under the full Japanese method is presently put at 2·0 million acres while the partial use of the method will be tried on another 2·5 million acres.

The Japanese method has yielded encouraging results. The additional yield per acre has been reported at 38·0 maunds in Madhya Pradesh, 21·6 maunds in Travancore-Cochin and 19·0 maunds in West Bengal. The steps taken by the Government to propagate the new method include starting of centres for training farmers and setting up demonstration plots on cultivator's fields and Government farms, reduction in the price of fertilisers, distribution of improved seeds and provision of increased credit facilities etc.

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(v) Land Policy and Legislation

Proposals for land reforms by the Government of Kutch are reported to be under consideration. The object of these proposals is to bring the system of land tenure in the State of Kutch in line with States having comparable land problems.

The mainland of Kutch has 974 villages, of which 359 are Khalsa villages. The rest are Jagiri, Chakriat, Danodi Dharmadi, Privy Purse and Varduka villages. Generally, Ryotwari system prevails in Kutch and cultivators in the original Khalsa villages enjoy rights similar to occupancy rights of the type recognised in the Bombay State.

* * * * * * *

The Government of Travancore-Cochin are reported to be considering a programme of agrarian reforms for the State. Legislation is proposed to be initiated " to afford to tenants security of tenure and fixity of fair rent and to assure to actual cultivators maximum return for their toil ".

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A review of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Bhudan Yagna Act, 1953 has disclosed certain short-comings. The State Government are accordingly considering the introduction of an amending Bill to remove some of the difficulties hampering proper discharge of functions by the State Bhudan Yagna Board.

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(vi) Cooperation

The progress of the co-operative movement in Orissa during 1952-53 is indicated by the following figures :—

Types of societies	Number		Membership (in thousands)		Working Capital (in Rs. lakhs)		Transactions (in Rs. lakhs)	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All types	5,543	6,022	320	334	466	559	..	..
Primary Agricultural Credit	4,505	4,938	190	203	116	174	51*	55*
Grain Banks	139	190	18	21	4	9	1·6*	2·4*
Non-Agricultural Credit	188	190	28	28	49	51	25*	21*
Multi-purpose	82	88	12	20	18	19	8*	5·4*
							20†	19†
Cottage Industries	402	430	34	35	N.A.	N.A.	51‡	26‡
Consumers' Stores	254	264	30	27	11	10	53	31†

* Loans made during the year.

† Value of goods sold.

‡ Value of raw materials purchased for supply to members.

N.A.—Not readily available.

The agricultural credit societies predominate in the co-operative movement in Orissa and they are reported to be in a fairly sound condition. The paid-up share-capital and reserves of the primary agricultural co-operatives have increased from Rs. 36·6 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 74·5 lakhs in 1952-53. The loans advanced by these societies came to Rs. 54·5 lakhs as against Rs. 50·6 lakhs during the previous year. The deposits with agricultural credit societies also showed a remarkable increase from Rs. 2·20 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 5·05 lakhs in 1952-53, due partially to a savings drive both in cash and grain initiated by the State Co-operative Department. The Co-operative Grain Banks are reported to be very successful in the four districts of the State which are deficit in foodgrains. As evident from the above table such banks have made considerable progress in 1952-53. The urban (non-agricultural) credit societies are also reported to be benefiting weavers, fishermen, employees, traders and other small-income groups.

Outside the sphere of credit the movement is fairly well diversified but the pace of its progress is not quite impressive. The agricultural production societies which include five co-operative farming societies and 45 societies for the production of sugarcane, groundnut, tobacco, potato, jute, etc., have registered no additions during 1952-53. The number of House Building Societies also remained 7 as in 1951-52. The cottage industrial co-operatives which include about thirty different types of societies for purchase and supply of raw materials or/and production of goods, however, showed an increase from 402 in 1951-52 to 430 in 1952-53.

The co-operative purchase and sale societies in Orissa State increased from 345 in 1951-52 to 359 in 1952-53. They include 20 agricultural marketing societies which marketed goods worth Rs. 10·3 lakhs during the year under report. As evident from the above table the number and membership of consumers' stores have registered an increase. However, the volume of business handled is smaller due to decontrol of a number of consumers' goods.

(vii) Agricultural Finance

Andhra Government is reported to have decided to declare Moratorium on agricultural indebtedness.

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The Taccavi Policy Committee constituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1952 submitted its report in March, 1954. The Committee has estimated the credit requirements for short and medium-term loans in Madhya Pradesh at Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 6 crores respectively. As against this, the loans granted by the State and the Co-operative societies in 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 2·9 crores and Rs. 2·1 crores respectively. The Committee has therefore recommended that the State should increase its financial assistance both in the shape of enhanced taccavi loans and increased financial assistance to co-operatives either directly or in the form of guarantees. As an immediate step, the Committee has suggested that the volume of agricultural financing by the State Governments should be progressively increased by about Rs. 2 crores in each year during the remaining period of the Five Year Plan and loans should be earmarked for specific purposes. The other important recommendations made by the Committee are that (1) the State should transfer its responsibility of advancing agricultural loans to co-perative societies; (2) the co-operative societies should be strengthened and developed so that they could take over the bulk of financing for agricultural purposes ; (3) the goal of taccavi in future should be to offer assistance to all cultivators who need it provided they furnish reasonable security ; and (4) interest rates on taccavi loans given under the Agriculturists Loans Act should ultimately be reduced to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

(viii) Agricultural Labour

The U. P. Government have already fixed the rates of minimum wages for the employees of organised agricultural farms of 50 acres and above in low wage areas of the State. During 1954-55, the Minimum Wages Act would be made applicable to all farms of 50 acres and above in the rest of the State, except in the four hill districts of Almora, Garhwal, Naini Tal and Tehri Garhwal.

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V—FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

U. K.

As a result of the annual review of farms prices, the minimum income guaranteed to farmers will be cut by about £33 million. The cut in guaranteed minimum income does not, however, mean an equivalent fall in farmers' actual receipts as the receipts depend on what the farmers get through open competition in the free market. The guaranteed minimum prices partake the nature of a stand-by arrangement and come into force only if market prices fall below the prescribed minimum level.

A White Paper issued on the 18th March, 1954 says that while farmers will be protected against wide fluctuations in prices, the Government's aim is to reduce the cost to the taxpayer of the support given to agriculture. The cost of the support is now running at over £200 million a year.

The effect of the changes which have been agreed to by the National Farmers Union will be :—

(*a*) The guarantee prices for fat cattle, fat sheep and lambs, wool and sugar beet will be left at their present level.

(*b*) Reductions will be made in the guaranteed prices for milk and pigs and a small reduction will be made in the guaranteed prices for cereals of the 1955 harvest.

(*c*) The support price for hen eggs will be left at its present level but will be linked to prices of feeding stuffs.

(*d*) For potatoes, a support price will be substituted for a fixed price for the 1955 harvest.

For the first time since the annual reviews were begun, the net trend of costs in the current year is downward. Increases in labour costs, rent and transport charges have been more than offset by decreases in prices of feeding stuffs, brought about by a decline in world cereals prices.

The Government will, however, continue directly to assist agriculture through the provision of agricultural advisory services, the promotion of research and agricultural education and the system of production grants.

Farm output during 1953-54 is estimated at 56 per cent above pre-war, compared with 52 percent in 1952-53. Expansion of output to 60 per cent above prewar remains one of the main objectives. Though the White Paper has not listed individual targets due to the emergence of free market conditions, it has indicated that the Government desire to increase the production of crop yields, beef, mutton and lamb and effect some savings in feed imports.

Sources :— 1. The Times Weekly Review , dated the 25th March, 1954.
2. The Financial Times, London, dated the 19th March, 1954.

U. S. A.

Scientists play an important role in increasing the agricultural production in the United States. Through the application of scientific research, the American farmer is producing much more per man-hour of labour than he did 20 or even 10 years ago.

A recent development has been the use of radio active tracers to determine how plants make use of the chemical fertilizers during various stages of their growth. When phosphorous for example, is exposed to atomic radiation and made weakly radioactive, scientists can determine how much of the phosphorous is used by the plant and how. They can learn whether the phosphorous content of mature plants came from fertilizers or was drawn from phosphates naturally present in the soil. Through field tests they have already discovered that maize, tobacco, sugarbeets and cotton take up phosphate only during the early stages of growth. Hence, phosphate used late in the season is wasted. On the other hand, potatoes take up phosphate throughout their entire growing season.

Scientists have found that x-rays, gamma rays and far-ultra-violet rays are effective in killing insects in stored grains.

American farmers are buying antibiotics in increasing quantities. Terramycin and streptomycin, often in combination, are being used to combat fireblight (Erwina amylovora) of apple, pear, peach and other fruit trees. Farmers find that antibiotics, mixed in small amounts with feed increases the growth of poultry and swine by controlling internal organisms that "steal" feed nutrients. These antibiotics reduce feed costs, enable the farmer to get his poultry and swine to market earlier.

Source :—American Agriculture, 15th March, 1954.

U. S. S. R.

There are vast tracts of virgin land and uncultivated land suitable for grain growing in many districts of the U.S.S.R. Millions of hectares await cultivation in the steppes and forest steppe zone of Siberia, in the steppes of Kazakastan, in the wide expanses of the Urals and the Volga area.

The Soviet Government has decided to undertake in coming spring the extensive reclamation of these areas for agriculture.

By bringing under cultivation the virgin tracts in the Eastern, South Eastern and other districts, the Soviet Union will in two years add at least 13 million hectares to its grain plantations and more than a thousand million poods to its grain crop.

The bulk of the reclaimed land will be sown to wheat.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Rice and Castorseeds, 1953-54
All-India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1953-54
All-India First Estimates of Tobacco and Potatoes, 1953-54
District-wise Production of Tea in South India, 1953
Cotton Press Returns for November and December, 1953

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during March, 1954

(Between 1st March, 1954 and 31st March, 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-3-54 to 31-3-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	1·4	—2·0	—59
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0	—1·2	—100
Gangetic West Bengal	0	—1·2	—100
Orissa	0	—0·9	—96
Chota Nagpur	0·1	—0·8	—91
Bihar	0	—0·5	—92
U. P. East	0	—0·4	—93
U. P. West	0·3	—0·3	—43
Punjab (Including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	0·5	—0·3	—38
Rajasthan West	0	—0·2	—95
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0·3	+0·1	+45
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·2	—0·1	—36
Vindhya Pradesh	0	—0·3	—92
Madhya Pradesh East	0·2	—0·6	—72
Madhya Pradesh West	0·2	—0·2	—47
Gujarat	0·3	+0·2	—575
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·1	0	0
Konkan	0·1	+0·1	+206
Deccan (Desh)	0·7	+0·5	+219
Hyderabad North	0·3	0	+14
Hyderabad South	0·5	+0·2	+47
Coastal Andhradesa	0	—0·4	—95
Rayalaseema	0·2	0	+22
Tamilnad	2·0	+1·4	+245
Malabar and South Kanara	0·6	+0·1	+27
Mysore	0·7	+0·3	+100
Travancore-Cochin	4·5	+2·7	+155

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 Paday 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, 1951-52 and 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1951-52 Partially Revised	Area (acres) 1952-53 Final	Production (tons) 1951-52 Partially Revised	Production (tons) 1952-53 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,665	74,209§	20,741	22,495§
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	23,456	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	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	11,850§	3,045 (*b*)	2,884(*b*)§
Castorseed	1,428	1,357§	105	106§
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	27,507§	4,820	4,624§
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‡	..
Coffee(*j*)	230	..	54,538‡	..

* 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.
§ Partially Revised.
†† Relates to calendar year 1951.
N.A. Not available.
(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.
¶ 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) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	20-3-54	76,616	74,209§	(+) 3·3	27,079	22,495§	(+) 20·4
Jowar	Second	30-3-54	41,265	39,698	(+) 3.9	5,360	4,516	(+) 18·7
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 or Arhar	First	5-11-53	5,368	5,426	(—) 1·1	..	..	..
Other Kharif pulses	First	11-11 53	9,499	9,144	(+) 3·9	..	..	..
Potato	First	24-3-54	536	495	(+) 8·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	25-12-53	4,101	4,228	(—) 3·0	5,100*	4,990*	+2·2
Tobacco	First	4-4-54	777	737	(+) 5·4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Fiual	6-3-54	11,356	11,850§	(—) 4·2	3,772†	2,884†§	(+) 30·8
Castorseed	Final	31-3-54	1,368	1,357§	(+) 0·8	107	106§	(+) 0·9
Sesamum	Third	5-3-54	5,828	5,614	(+) 3.8	516	431	(+) 19·7
Rape and Mustord	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.
§ Partially Revised.
‖ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE NO. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1953-54

(Reporting and Non-reporting areas)

Released in March, 1954

I—Summary

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres) 76,646,000	Area (acres) 74,209,000(A)	Per cent. (+) 3·3	Production (tons) 27,079,000	Production (tons) 22,495,000(A)	Per cent. (+) 20·4

(A) Partially Revised Estimate.

The increase in acreage under rice crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Madras, Hyderabad, Andhra, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Punjab and has been attributed to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. In Hyderabad it is also due to more area brought under cultivation and diversion of areas from other crops. Assam, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Tripura have, however, reported negligible decreases in acreages under the crop. The decrease in Bihar is attributed to excessive rainfall and floods at the time of sowing.

The increase in production, reported by almost all the rice growing States, has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Bombay, Hyderabad, Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan. The increase in production is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. In West Bengal the increase is also attributed to various measures adopted for increasing food production including the use of fertilisers. Negligible decreases in production have, however, been reported by Assam, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh only. In parts of Bombay, West Bengal and Tripura the crop was damaged due to excessive rainfall and floods. The crop was also attacked by insects and pests in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Vindhya Pradesh.

The production estimates for 1952-53 and 1953-54 in respect of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and for 1952-53 only in respect of Coorg are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. Crop-Cutting Surveys on rice crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Madras, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates based on the traditional method of these States have been utilized in the All-India Estimate. The production estimates for these States may, however, undergo a change on receipt of the figures based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. In the case of Orissa the production estimates for 1952-53 released last year were based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. The State Government have dropped these surveys since April, 1953. As such, the production estimates for both 1952-53 and 1953-54 for the State utilized in this Estimate are based on traditional method.

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 1,607 thousand acres and a production of 578 thousand tons during 1953-54.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partiallly Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
I Crop	3,996	3,567	(+) 429	1,895	1,537	(+) 358
II Crop	504	480	(+) 24	240	210	(+) 30
III Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,500	4,047	(+) 453	2,135	1,747	(+) 388
Assam—						
Autumn	1,020	1,011	(+) 9	328*	290*	(+) 38
Winter	3,152	3,219	(—) 67	1,302*	1,360*	(—) 58
Summer	8	10	(—) 2	3	4	(—) 1
Total	4,180	4,240	(—) 60	1,633	1,654	(—) 21
Bihar—						
Autumn‡	1,173	1,309	(—) 136	198*	190*	(+) 8
Winter‖	11,837	11,746	(+) 91	4,003*	3,249*	(+) 754
Summer	6	7	(—) 1	1	1	..
Total	13,016	13,062	(—) 46	4,202	3,440	(+) 762
Bombay—						
Autumn	3,176	3,124	(+) 52	1,295*	953*	(+) 342
Spring	21	20	(+) 1	6	7	(—) 1
Total	3,197	3,144	(+) 53	1,301	960	(+) 341
Madhya Pradesh†	9,065	8,992	(+) 73	2,663*	2,613*	(+) 50
Madras (2)—						
I Crop	4,820	4,358	(+) 462	2,263	1,656	(+) 607
II Crop	1,436	1,253	(+) 183	656	480	(+) 176
III Crop	122	70	(+) 52	56	25	(+) 31
Total	6,378	5,681	(+) 697	2,975	2,161	(+) 814
Orissa (1)—						
Autumn	1,317	1,323	(—) 6	318	320	(—) 2
Winter	8,435	8,230	(+) 205	2,015	1,900	(+) 115
Summer	34	34	..	7	7	..
Total	9,786	9,587	(+) 199	2,340	2,227	(+) 113
Punjab	579	556	(+) 23	234*	219*	(+) 15
Uttar Pradesh—						
Winter	8,984	8,826	(+) 158	2,243*	1,848*	(+) 395
Summer	19	22	(—) 3	3	3	..
Total	9,003	8,848	(+) 155	2,246	1,851	(+) 395

II DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,570	1,357	(+) 213	527*	447*	(+) 80
Winter	8,934	8,802	(+) 132	4,680*	3,485*	(+) 1,195
Summer	43	48	(—) 5	17	18	(—) 1
Total	10,547	10,207	(+) 340	5,224	3,950	(+) 1,274
Hyderabad (2)	1,743	1,277	(+) 466	581	326	(+) 255
Jammu & Kashmir	497§	497	..	205§	205	..
Madhya Bharat	200	212	(—) 12	48	39	(+) 9
Mysore(2)	857	771	(+) 86	436	335	(+) 101
Pepsu	58	51	(+) 7	17	11	(+) 6
Rajasthan	169	176	(—) 7	81	45	(+) 36
Saurashtra(2)	79	72	(+) 7	31	21	(+) 10
Travancore-Cochin(2)	800	800	..	273	236	(+) 37
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal(2)	32	29	(+) 3	5	5	..
Bilaspur	11	10	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Coorg**(2)	94	89	(+) 5	51	41*	(+) 10
Delhi	1	(*a*)	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh(2)	101	100	(+) 1	20	20	..
Manipur††	176	177	(—) 1	66	71	(—) 5
Tripura—						
Autumn	145	158	(—) 13	45	46	(—) 1
Winter	243	242	(+) 1	90	90	..
Summer	3	3	..	1	1	..
Total	391	403	(—) 12	136	137	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh(2)	1,180	1,175	(+) 5	171	177	(—) 6
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6¶	6	..	2¶	2	..
Total	76,646	74,209	(+) 2,437	27,079	22,495	(+) 4,584

* Based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

† Includes an area of 27,145 acres and a production of 1,984 tons in respect of non-reporting pockets.

‡ Includes an area of 1,342 acres and a production of 260 tons in respect of non-reporting pockets.

‖ Includes an area of 105,613 and 93,000 acres and a production of 31,425 and 24,000 tons in respect of non-reporting pockets for 1953-54 and 1952-53 respectively.

¶ Second Estimates for 1953-54 have been repeated.

§ Previous Year's figures have been repeated for want of data for the current year.

†† Relates to Manipur valley only.

** Includes an area of 108 acres and 38 tons in respect of non-reporting pockets.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

NOTES:—(1) Crop-Cutting Surveys have been discontinued in Orissa since April, 1953 and as such production estimates for 1953-54 based on Crop-Cutting Surveys are not available. In the statement above, the 1953-54 estimates have, therefore, been compared with the corresponding estimates for 1952-53 based on traditional method. In the Final Estimate for 1952-53, the winter rice estimate for Orissa was based on Crop Cutting Surveys and it was 0·87 million tons more than the traditional estimate.

(2) Crop-Cutting Surveys on rice crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Madras, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates of these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(3) Rice is not grown in Kutch.

4·1. All-India Second Estimate of Jowar, 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
41,265,000	39,698,000(A)	(+)3·9	5,360,000	4,516,000(A)	(+)18·7

(A) Ajdusted Second Estimate.

N.B.—(1) Please see footnotes to Statement II.

(2) The estimates of production relate to kharif jowar only whereas those of area relate to both kharif and Rabi Jowar.

The increase in acreage under Jowar crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Bharat, Bombay, Rajasthan, Madras, Punjab, Bhopal, Pepsu, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh and is due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. This increase in acreage has however, been offset, to some extent, by the decreases reported by some States, particularly Andhra, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Saurashtra due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has been reported by almost all the Jowar-growing States due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop. This increase in production has more than offset the decrease reported by Uttar Pradesh due to heavy rains and floods in the eastern parts of the State. The production estimates for Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of January, 1954. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the States. In Nellore, Kurnool and Chittoor districts of Andhra, Gujerat, Deccan and Karnatak divisions of Bombay and Nimar, Chhindwara, Buldana and Yeotmal districts of Madhya Pradesh, however, the crop suffered due to excessive or inadequate rainfall.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Jowar 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)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over column (3)	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (5) over column (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	2,137	2,367 (*r*)	(—)230	479	478	(+)1
Bihar	8	9	(—)1	1	2	(—)1
Bombay (Kharif)	3,993	4,050	(—)57	785*	600*	(+)185
(Rabi)	7,333	6,809	(+)524	N.A.	N.A.	..
Madhya Pradesh (Kharif)	4,441	4,414 (R)	(+)27	1,288*	1,079*(*R*)	(+)209
(Rabi)	476	497	(—)21	N.A.	N.A.	..

II DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	1,470	1,355	(+)115	481	339	(+)142
Orissa	17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab	713	650	(+)63	83*	78*	(+)5
Uttar Pradesh	2,278	2,473 (R)	(—)195	534* (R)	678* (R)	(—)144
West Bengal	4	7	(—)3	1	2	(—)1
Hyderabad (Kharif)	4,141	3,766	(+)375	539	512	(+)27
(Rabi)	4,574	4,978	(—)404	N.A.	N.A.	..
Madhya Bharat	3,450	2,532	(+)918	421	262	(+)159
Mysore	973	1,063 (*r*)	(—)90	63†	69†	(—)6
P.E.P.S.U.	126	91	(+)35	10	8	(+)2
Rajasthan	2,268	1,833 (*r*)	(+)435	448	226	(+)222
Saurashtra	1,933	1,981	(—)48	98	72	(+)26
Ajmer	110	105	(+)5	6	5	(+)1
Bhopal	242	189	(+)53	48	36	(+)12
Delhi	34	33	(+)1	3	5	(—)2
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	(+)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	200	165	(+)35	8	6	(+)2
Vindhya Pradesh	341	312	(+)29	61	56	(+)5
Total	41,265	39,698	(+)1,567	5,360	4,516	(+)844

N.A.—Not available.
(*b*)—Less than 500 tons.
(*r*)—Adjusted Estimate.
(R)—Revised Estimate.
*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.
†Estimated.
NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Jowar Estimates.
(2) Jowar is not known to be grown in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·2. All-India Final Estimate of Castorseed, 1953-54

Released in March, 1954

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase(+)	1953-54	1952-53	
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons)	Per cent
1,368,000	1,357,000(A)	(+)0·8	107,000	106,000(A)	(+)0·9

(A) Partially Revised Estimates

The increase in area and production has occurred mainly in Bombay, Orissa and Saurashtra and is due to favourable weather and climatic conditions at the sowing and growing time of the crop. In Mysore, production has registered an increase despite a small decrease in area. The increase in area and production has been offset, to some extent, by the appreciable decreases reported by Hyderabad.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (2) over column (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) 1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (5) over Column (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	160	158	(+)2	14	12	(+)2
Bihar	15	23	(—)8	3	5	(—)2
Bombay	157	138	(+)19	19	15	(+)4
Madhya Pradesh	20	22	(—)2	3	3	..
Madras	37	34	(+)3	6	6	(+)1
Orissa	51	42 (R)	(+)9	5	3	(+)2
Uttar Pradesh*	7	7	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad	773	8 8 (R)	(—) 35	39 (R)	52 (R)	(—)13
Mysore	86	88 (R)	(—)2	12 (R)	6 (R)	(+)6
Saurashtra	51	32	(+)19	3	2	(+)1
Rajasthan	2	1	(+)1	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh	4	2	(+)2			
Kutch	5	2	(+)3			
Total	1,368	1,357	(+)11	107	106	(+)1

*Figures relate to pure crop only.
(R) Partially Revised Estimate.
NOTES—1. Assam, Punjab, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal and Delhi are non-reporting for this Estimate.
2. Castorseed is not known to be grown in West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Ajmer, Bilaspur, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Potatoes, 1953-54

Released in March, 1954

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase(+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.
536,000	495,000(A)	(+)8·3

(A) Adjusted First Estimate

The increase in acreage under potatoes during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and is due to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time.

This Estimate relates to the winter crop only and generally covers the period upto the middle of January, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to potatoes. Past experience has shown that the acreage under potato crop at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 80 per cent. of the acreage under the crop finally reported.

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	49	46	(+)3
Bihar	70	54	(+)16
Bombay	14	11	(+)3
Madhya Pradesh	11	11	..
Madra	1	1	..
Orissa	19	21 (r)	(—)2
Punjab	13	11	(+)2
Uttar Pradesh	236	224	(+)12
West Bengal	102	96	(+)6
Hyderabad	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat	4	5	(—)1
Mysore	5	4 (r)	(+)1
P.E.P.S.U.	3	2	(+)1
Rajasthan	2	2	..
Bhopal, Bilaspur*, Coorg*, Kutch, Delhi	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
Tripura	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	3	3	..
Total	536	495	(+)41

*Last year's data repeated. (a) Less than 500 acres. (r) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra, Ajmer and Manipur are non-reporting for the First Estimate of Potatoes.

2. Potato is not known to be grown in Andhra, Travancore-Cochin and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4—All-India First Estimate of Tobacco, 1953-51.

Released in April, 1954

I—Summary

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent.
777,000	737,000(A)	(+)5·4

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

The increase in acreage during the current year has occurred mainly in Bombay and is due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent, by the decrease reported mainly by Andhra State due to heavy rains during the planting season.

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 except in Bombay. In Bombay, the crop was attacked by pests in Sholapur and Belgaum districts.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco 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 Himachal Pradesh, accounting for an area of about 1,000 acres under the crop during 1953-54.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 First Estimate	1952-53 Corresponding Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of column (2) over column (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra—			
Nicotiana Rustica	4	2	(+) 2
Nicotiana Tobacum—			
(i) Virginia	137	137	..
(ii) Others	96	108	(—) 12
Total	237	247	(—) 10
Assam	22	20	(+) 2
Bihar	51	52	(—) 1
Bombay	262	224	(+) 38
Madras—			
Nicotiana Rustica	4	4	..
Nicotiana Tobacum—			
(i) Virginia	..	..	..
(ii) Others	36	35	(+) 1
Total	40	39	(+) 1
Orissa—			
Nicotiana Tobacum	17	17(r)	..
Uttar Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Rustica	14	14	..
Nicotiana Tobacum	8	7	(+) 1
Total	22	21(r)	(+) 1
West Bengal —			
Nicotiana Rustica	24	26	(—) 2
Nicotiana Tobacum	14	13	(+) 1
Total	38	39	(—) 1
Hyderabad	32	33	..
Madhya Bharat—			
Nicotiana Tobacum	7	4	(+) 3
Mysore—			
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..
Nicotiana Tobacum—			
(i) Virginia	1	1	..
(ii) Others	28	25	(+) 3
Total	29	26	(+) 3

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rajasthan	14	10(*r*)	(+) 4
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bilaspur	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Delhi—			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Tripura	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh —			
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..
GRAND TOTAL	777	737	(+) 40

(*r*)—Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*)—Below 500 acres.

NOTES—1. Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, PEPSU, and Saurashtra are non-reporting for this Estimate.
2. Tobacco is not known to be grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·5. District-wise Production of Tea in South India, 1953

(lbs.)

Districts	January	February	March	April	May	June
Anamallais	2,184,585	1,163,042	1,295,730	3,272,504	5,093,871	2,571,813
Central Travancore	1,255,192	953,749	1,280,648	2,199,951	4,604,412	1,674,098
Coorg	13,624	16,736	19,501	31,016	23,607	27,467
Kanan—Devans	1,460,361	1,179,573	1,336,755	2,352,869	3,364,014	2,118,696
Madurai	71,990	53,148	34,131	151,685	175,272	133,603
Malabar	18,787	16,719	17,748	6,446	71,056	35,339
Mundakayam	141,490	127,245	155,900	234,573	337,868	255,282
Mysore	149,338	112,277	127,489	161,060	143,779	215,449
Nelliampathies	124,255	84,206	120,510	219,620	342,447	185,482
Nilgiris	697,185	1,055,701	1,820,550	1,956,674	1,979,717	1,565,272
Nilgiris—Wynaad	460,029	429,839	458,892	687,393	1,800,428	984,601
South Travancore	348,874	368,505	506,835	677,400	994,543	568,333
Tirunelveli	15,252	12,011	36,245	49,200	37,517	20,793
Wynaad	359,636	358,315	455,233	608,602	1,317,756	843,232
Total	7,300,618	5,931,066	7,666,167	12,608,993	20,286,287	11,199,460

District-wise Production of Tea in South India, 1953—contd.

(Lbs.)

Districts	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total January to December
Anamallais	1,536,430	1,089,223	2,114,545	2,777,698	1,762,323	2,096,062	26,957,826
Central Travancore	1,500,866	1,428,331	2,021,245	2,741,484	1,875,735	1,427,444	22,963,155
Coorg	20,007	25,252	31,176	33,676	22,780	14,645	279,487
Kanan-Devans	787,969	708,155	1,900,902	3,550,263	1,601,811	1,248,116	21,609,484
Madurai	30,461	13,968	48,827	111,161	61,557	43,081	928,884
Malabar	23,814	24,837	26,562	39,784	32,380	19,068	332,540
Mundakayam	217,724	214,505	196,057	170,307	159,042	132,796	2,342,789
Mysore	128,884	209,702	173,598	213,115	202,626	175,111	2,012,448
Nelliampathies	106,258	100,331	163,641	256,958	141,264	139,852	1,984,824
Nilgiris	896,196	857,674	1,189,133	1,304,196	1,263,756	779,655	15,355,709
Nilgiri—Wynaad	745,541	894,098	915,248	1,222,236	835,937	730,707	10,164,949
South Travancore	588,387	492,131	475,786	561,885	498,827	465,217	6,547,023
Tirunelveli	30,323	36,002	43,447	31,612	34,196	21,486	368,084
Wynaad	771,451	869,881	809,070	1,274,138	763,776	588,394	9,019,484
Total	7,384,311	6,954,390	10,109,237	14,288,513	9,256,010	7,881,634	120,866,686

4·6.—Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

District	January 1954	January 1953
Anamallais	1,614,044	2,184,585
Central Travancore	928,542	1,255,192
Coorg	12,360	13,624
Kanan-Devans	1,470,784	1,460,361
Madurai	46,476	71,990
Malabar	15,000	18,787
Mundakayam	112,858	141,490
Mysore	119,224	149,358
Nelliampathies	115,816	124,255
Nilgiris	640,230	697,185
Nilgiri Wynaad	598,295	460,029
South Travancore	335,126	348,874
Tirunelvely	16,960	15,252
Wynaad	442,312	359,636
Total	6,468,027	7,300,618

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 31-3-54
	3-3-54	10-3-54	17-3-54	24-3-54	31-3-54	
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	9,250
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	22,157†
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	39,507

* Revised.

† Includes 9,882 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE NO. 6

Price of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate.*

January 1954

(Rupees per maund)

	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All-India
Maximum	1 9 9	1 9 4	1 12 0	1 9 10	1 7 0	1 12 0
Minimum	1 5 0	1 7 2	1 4 9	1 6 10	1 7 0	1 4 9
Average	1 8 0	1 8 1	1 9 0	1 7 7	1 7 0	1 8 0

*It includes Co-operative Society's Commission, transport charges etc., but excludes cane cess.

6·1—Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers

January 1954

(Rupees per maund)

	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 7 4	1 6 9	1 11 7	1 8 4	1 7 0	1 11 7
Minimum	1 5 0	1 5 6	1 10 0	1 6 10	1 7 0	1 3 11
Average	1 6 3	1 6 4	1 10 8	1 7 2	1 7 0	1 6 6

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
December 1953	228	145	349	722
January 1954	91	29	35	155
February 1954	9	11	23	43
1953-54 Crop				
1	2	3	4	5
December 1953	1,961	..	..	1,961
January 1954	44,339	1,100	..	45,439
February 1954	69,797	8,842	2,442	81,081

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

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto January 31, 1954				Upto February 28, 1954			
	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)	8 825	3,692	10,711(*a*)	23,228	8,825	3,692	10,713(*a*)	23,230
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	7,664	2,332	5,694	15,690	8,166	2,720	6,528	17,414
Tenders against export sales	..	..	2,605	2,605	370	..	2,605	2,975
Balance	1,161	1,360	2,412	4,933 (*b*)	289	972	1,580	2,841 (*d*)
To be tendered against export sales	395	..	..	395	25	..	..	25

(B) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	7,339	586	302 (*c*)	8,227	13,033	2,957	1,078(*e*)	17,068
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 310 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) Includes a quantity of 4 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.
(*c*) Includes Robusta Parchment 2 tons.
(*d*) Includes a quantity of 40 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*e*) Includes 14 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
16-2-54	Mysore	213/ 5 to 218/-	216/4	173/12	173/12	142/11 to 145/-	144/2/
9-2-54	Coimbatore	193/- to 212/11	207/9	142/8 to 173/12	162/7	136/- to 143/-	138/6/

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

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.	..	41,035	844,082	2,639,456
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	..	..
U.K.	25,421	..	25,425	40
Burma	104,316	7,728	379,134	599,762
Greece	..	..	..	2,451
Denmark	..	..	..	..
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	13
Turkey	..		..	969
Java	..	..	2	..
Total	129,737	48,763	1,248,643	3,242,691

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

Source.—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

NOTE :—Figures for Madras in respect of January, 1954 have not been included due to non-receipt of returns.

8·1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

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	268,755	72,733	6,384,848	2,945,083
Yemen	10,629	..	421,479	87,985
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	481,250	1,058,393
U.K.	..	..	24,342,744	27,848,918
China	..	..	1,562,998	..
Egypt	..	..	1,602,453	2,006,303
Belgium	..	..	2,170,176	1,714,308
Sweden	..	..	956,445	1,419,942
Ceylon	..	..	572,131	705,532
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	2,383,716	1,842,933
Netherlands	..	..	2,274,716	2,145,371
Denmark	..	..	21,832	9,829
Western Germany	..	..	..	493,469
Irish Republic	..	..	1,898,632	102,488
Italy	..	..	217,113	648,981
Kenya Colony	..	..	479,739	719,952
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	3,639,031
Others	150,748	945	13,536,035	18,868,824
Total	430,132	73,678	59,306,307	66,257,342

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

Source—Monthly Returns received from Collectors of Customs, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

NOTE :—Figures for Madras in respect of January 1954 have not been included due to non-receipt of the returns.

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 '54 (27-3-54)	February '54 (27-2-54)	March '53 (28-3-53)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		16 6 0	15 10 0	12 8 0
	Chandausi	Dara	15 8 0	15 12 0	17 8 0
	Saugor		16 0 0	17 4 0	17 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		10 14 0	9 14 0	10 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi		10 8 0	10 12 0	13 4 0
Gram	Abohar		12 4 0	12 5 0	16 12 0
Maize	Bahraich		10 10 0	11 4 0	10 4 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Delhi		..	..	17 8 0
	Bombay		18 14 0	20 0 0	23 0 0
	Patna		16 8 0	17 8 0	22 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		13 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0
	Patna		15 0 0	16 0 0	18 8 0
	Bombay		22 4 0	20 9 0	25 9 0
	Madras		15 10 0	17 14 0	22 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
		Lal	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	U.P.	8 0 0	5 4 0	6 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	12 0 0	12 0 0	03 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 15 0	34 12 0	34 4 0
	Calcutta		30 6 0	30 6 0	29 8 0
Gur	Hapur		17 4 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
	Madras	Lumps	16 7 0	18 2 0	18 0 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon	19 0 0	19 0 0	18 2 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	210 0 0	210 0 0	215 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	190 0 0	185 0 0	210 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	200 0 0	200 0 0	212 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	9 14 0	9 14 0	11 11 3
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	61 11 0	66 14 0	56 9 2
		Prawns	N. Q.	N. Q.	56 9 2
	Calcutta	Rohu	65 0 0	65 0 0	70 0 0
		Hilsa	55 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fish and Eggs—					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	60 0 0	75 0 0	65 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	92 8 0	87 8 0	102 8 0
	Bombay		84 0 0	100 0 0	104 0 0
	Jullundur		110 0 0	125 0 0	120 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		22 0 0	21 0 0	18 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	25 10 0	24 12 0	20 5 0
		Black	22 14 0	22 4 0	18 13 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	23 2 0	23 2 0	20 9 0
		Yellow	23 8 0	27 3 0	22 1 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	26 4 0	24 4 0	29 12 0
	Madras	Coromandel	24 15 0	23 11 0	30 3 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	18 9 0	17 13 0	20 9 0
		Brown Small	17 4 0	16 3 0	19 2 0
	Kanpur	Bold	20 4 0	19 12 0	19 12 0
		Small	18 4 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	15 7 0	15 7 0	22 7 0
	Madras	Salem	14 15 0	14 15 0	21 5 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		13 7 0	14 0 0	19 14 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	30 2 0	30 2 0	N. Q.
		Black	25 1 0	25 1 0	31 7 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 6 0	10 10 0	12 14 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 8 0	13 4 0	13 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		63 0 0	58 0 0	50 0 0
	Bombay		61 11 0	..	52 14 0
	Kanpur		58 8 0	51 0 0	46 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		50 11 0	47 12 0	63 11 9
	Madras		50 6 0	49 6 0	64 3 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		41 4 0	39 11 0	44 1 0
	Kanpur		45 0 0	42 0 0	41 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		33 13 0	33 12 0	54 0 0
	Kanpur		33 0 0	32 8 0	50 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		57 10 0	59 4 0	65 13 0
	Bombay		57 7 0	53 10 0	65 6 2
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 10 0	8 12 0	8 6 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 4 0	6 4 0	6 8 0
	Bombay		8 4 0	7 12 0	8 7 1
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	266 0 0	280 0 0	297 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	858 0 0	867 0 0	838 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila fine 197/3	800 0 0	815 0 0	800 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine *Indian*	270 10 0	270 10 0	280 11 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Mill Firsts	175 0 0	180 0 0	125 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles / Assam Middles	136 0 0	138 0 0	..

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars Dust	2 1 6	1 14 3	1 7 0
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	..	2 11 6	1 7 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	209 0 0	219 0 0	265 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	229 0 0	261 0 0	296 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	210 0 0	222 0 0	210 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	203 0 0	215 0 0	205 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	52 0 0	42 0 0	30 0 0 (Erode)
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0	19 5 0	19 4 6
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	90 0 0	70 0 0	55 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	202 0 0	227 12 0	418 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	78 0 0	64 4 0	59 11 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	852 0 0	838 0 0	485 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop* Grade 4	1 10 0	1 10 0	..
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	15 10 0	10 6 9	12 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	8 0 0	10 0 0	8 5 4
Onions	Calcutta		7 12 0	7 4 0	8 4 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to railhead destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts.		315 0 0	315 0 0 (from 19-1-54)	..
2. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to railhead destination in the case of allotments to firms engaged in the distribution of fertilizers to tea and coffee plantations		315 0 0 (from 15-3-54)	..	..
3. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	610 0 0
4. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	445 0 0
5. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	550 0 0
6. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	665 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		19 9 4 (R)	2-8-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0	31-8-52
	Madras		16 11 0*	20-2-54
	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
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	Lyallpur	..	20-3-54	13 5 0	19 2 9
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	20-3-54	21 0 0	30 4 0
	Mymensingh	Coarse	27-3-54	13 0 0	18 11 6
			20-3-54	14 0 0	20 3 0
Gur	Lyallpur				
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab	20-3-54	80 8 0	1104 0 0*
		Roller ginned			
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	20-3-54	88 4 0	1211 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	20-3-54	9 4 0	13 5 0
	Lyallpur	American	20-3-54	11 6 0	16 6 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	20-3-54	148 0 0	213 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	27-3-54	16 0 0	23 0 9
					112 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.)	22-3-54	230 Cents	15 0 3
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-3-54	222½ Cents	14 8 6
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-3-54	254¾ Cents	16 10 3
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-3-54	180¼ Cents	12 0 6@
	U.K.	London	Australian (C.I.F. in bulk) April/May shipment	Ton	26-3-54	£27 15 0	13 9 6
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	24-3-54	156¾ Cents	10 5 6
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(Oct.)	48 lbs.	24-3-54	90¾ Cents	7 8 6@
Groundnut	European ports.	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.)	Ton	27-3-54	£57 0 0	27 14 9
Groundnut oil	European ports.	Indian	(c. & f.) Bulk 3-5%	Ton	6-3-54	£136 0 0 (nominal)	66 10 0
Linseed	European ports.	Chinese	Pure (C & F)	Ton	6-3-54	£ 50 0 0 (nominal)	24 7 9
Linseed oil	European ports.	Indian	(bulk c.i.f.) March/April	Ton	27-3-54	£102 0 0	50 0 0
Coast oil	European ports.	Bombay	First	Ton	27-3-54	£112 0 0	54 14 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	25-3-54	35·20 Cents	1314 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	26-3-54	£100 0 0	49 0 0
							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 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 Mar. '54 (27-3-54)	Feb. '54 (27-2-54)	Mar. '53 (28-3-53)
Fruits— (Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 10 0	4 0 0	N.Q.
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	N.Q.
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 2 0	N.Q.
Baisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 2 0	2 2 0	N.Q.
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 12 0	0 5 0	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 6 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 12 0	N.Q.	0 10 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 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 Mar. '54 (27-3-54)	Feb. '54 (27-2-54)	Mar. '53 (28-3-53)
Milk	Bombay	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 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	..	2 12 0	2 12 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 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 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 Mar. '54 (27-3-54)	Feb. '54 (27-2-54)	Mar. 53 (28-3-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 11 9	1 12 9	1 12 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 1 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 9	3 0 0	3 6 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 12 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 Mar. '54 (27-3-54)	Feb. '54 (27-2-54)	Mar. '53 (28-3-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	82 0 0	75 0 0	85/- to 115/-
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (12 to 16 lbs. milk yield)	Each	275/- to 325/-	250 0 0 to 300 0 0	335 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	..	300 0 0 to 450 0 0	200 0 0 to 250 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	Murrah (6 seers)	Each	337 0 0	350 0 0	222 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah Local 8th	Each	..	500 0 0 to 900 0 0	350 0 0 to 550 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	8 teething	Each	112 0 0	95 0 0	..
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	..	450 0 0 to 700 0 0	400 0 0 to 650 0 0

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY 6-2-54	13-2-54	20-2-54	27-2-54	MONTHLY Feb. '54	Jan. '54	Feb. '53
Food Articles	376·1	375·7	370·8	370·3	373·3	381·5	361·6
Industrial Raw Materials	475·2	476·0	474·2	460·1	471·3	481·1	440·1
Semi-manufactured Articles	362·5	361·2	359·8	357·2	360·1	361·5	347·2
Manufactured Articles	365·9	367·6	370·1	369·6	368·3	364·3	367·8
Miscellaneous	698·4	696·1	695·8	685·0	693·9	709·8	595·0
All Commodities	396·4	396·6	395·2	392·0	395·0	398·5	381·5

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	(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—November	104	106	115	148	184
1953—October	107	106	114	148	193
November	106	105	..	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	India (Base 1944=100) Food group	Cost of living	U.S.A. (Base 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living	Canada (Base 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living	U. K. (Base 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living
1949	141	138	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	142	138	97	100	107 (*R*)	107	113	106
1951	146	144	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	144	141	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1952—November	148	143	110	111	120	120	108*	128
1953—October	154	147	109	112	120	121	111*	130
November	151	144	..	..	..	..	111*	130

* Base.—January 1952=100. (*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

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for January, 1954.

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco.
Maibang (Assam)	92	..	..	..	..	98	84	89	..	96	94	69	..	84
Sonaili (Bihar)	73	..	..	..	..	95	85	92	93	87	110	55	100	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	125	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	188	..	100	109	..	97	..	83	109	..	76	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	93	..	..	97	..	139	124	109	116	..	108	126
Bamra (Orissa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muniguda (Orissa)	70	..	..	..	..	70	104	..	101	138	119	..	77	..
Shhankargarh (U. P.)	74	90	104	..	..	98	90	97	..	91	107	..	100	79
Krishna (Hyderabad)	171	..	159	..	114	79	96	112	115	86	263	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	44	..	42	..	..	94	93	96	73	82	..	100	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	95	88	..	..	..	117	91	113	104	83	99	..	126	..

Source :—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	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 1952
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	..	465	456
Srikakulam	Thettangi	..	522	483
West Godavari	Alamuru	..	450	458
Bellary	Madavaram	..	426	412
South Arcot	Puliyur	483	478	460
	Agaram	456	456	412
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	483	494	438
Mathurai	Erodu	427	426	412
	Gokilapuram	425	433	438
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	438	437	446
Malabar	Koduvalli	564	565	548
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	492	496	488
	Kunnathur	478	474	247

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
1953—January	383	330	502	454	387	381	379	334
1953—December	395	342	465	438	391	380	423	357
1954—January	..	346	468	442	387	377	..	360

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
Assam									
Nowgong	Topa Kuchi	August to Sept. 1953	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	..	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
Sibsagar	Rangchual	August to Sept. 1953	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralakere	Oct. 1953	9	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct. 1953	10	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	0 8 0	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	August 1953	12	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Zalawad	Nagnash	August 1953	8	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

21.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Travancore-Cochin.									
Trichur	Vilvattom	October 1953	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	October 1953	6	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	October 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Poozhikol	October 1953	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	August 8—10 1953		..	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	December 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—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	August, 1953.	12	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	August 1953.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvattom	October, 1953.	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	October, 1953.	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	October, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Poonzhikol	October, 1953.	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	August, 8—10 1953.		4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	December, 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 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	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.
Assam									
Nowgong	Topa Kuchi	August to Sept, 1953	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
Sibsagar	Rangchual	August to Sept, 1953	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralekere	October 1953	9	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	..	0 6 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	October 1953	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 5 0	0 10 6

TABLE NO 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for All Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	Released on	Area (acres) For the year	Area (acres) Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Area (acres) Current Forecast	Area (acres) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Production (tons) For the year	Production (tons) Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Production (tons) Current Forecast	Production (tons) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—										
Rice	Second	2-2-54	1953-54	22,157	23,568	(+) 6·4	1953-54	..	..	..
Jowar	Final	17-4-53	1952-53	1,076	1,250	(+) 16·2	1952-53	199	208	(+) 4·5
Bajra	Final	30-4-53	1952-53	2,021	2,227	(+) 10 2	1952-53	276	270	(—) 2·2
Maize	First	12-1-54	1953-54	979	1,004	(+) 2·6	1953-54	..	..	..
Wheat	Final	20-10-53	1952-53	10,236	9,507	(—) 7·1	1952-53	3,063	2,438	(—) 20·4
Barley	Final	1-8-53	1952-53	532	521	(—) 2·1	1952-53	137	112	(—) 18·3
Pulses—										
Gram	Final	11-7-53	1952-53	2,406	2,232	(—) 7·2	1952-53	492	370	(—) 24·8
Sugarcane	Second	7-11-53	1953-54	733	864	(+) 17·9	1952-53	75	74	(—) 1·4
Tobacco	Final	27-1-54	1952-53	179	174	(—) 2·8	1952-53	..	..	..
Oilseeds—										
Sesamum	Second	9-1-54	1953-54	207	208	(+) 0·5	1953-54	302	228	(—) 24 5
Rape and Mustard	Final	3-7-53	1952-53	1,855	1,544	(—) 16·8	1952-53	..	..	..
Linseed	First	9-1-54	1953-54	66	72	(+) 9·1	1953-54	..	..	..
Fibres—										
Cotton	Supplementary	15-12-53	1952-53	3,376	3,467	(+) 2·7	1952-53	1,343§	1,796§	(+) 33·7
Jute	Preliminary	1-8-53	1953-54	1,696	789	(—) 53·5	1953-54	..	..	..
Tea	Final	28-10-53	1953-54	73	75	(+) 2·7	1953-54	61,000†	62,000†	(+) 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 for the months of November and December 1953 (from 31-10-53 to 25-2-53) and for the period from 1st September 1953 up to the last Friday *i. e.* 25-12-53 with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last Season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Districts included in the division of Block	Variety (Trade description) of Cotton	Number of bales pressed: During the month of Nov. 1953 from 31-10-53 to 27-11-53	During the month of Dec. 1953 from 28-11-53 to 25-12-53	During the corresponding month of Nov. of last season	During the corresponding month of Dec. of last season	Since 1st Sept. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	Remarks if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
*Andhra**	All districts	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Figures are since 1st October, 1953.
		Lakshmi	100	10	..	..	110	..	
		Northerns	..	546	..	..	580	..	
		Westerns	322	425	..	..	1,109	..	
		Mungari	..	101	..	..	101	..	
		Coconadas	34	..	..	..	75	..	
		Total	456	1,082	..	..	1,975	..	
		Cotton Waste	..	..		..	..	..	
Madhya Pradesh†—									
Narmada	Hoshangabad & Narsimhapur.	Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	† Variety-wise break-up not available.
		Total	..	1,067	287	3,088	1,067	3,375	
Nimar	Nimar	C. P. & Berar Americans.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Jarilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Verum & H 420	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	5,966	14,580	2,655	17,217	20,885	19,872	
Jabalpur	Jabbalpur, Sagar & Damoh.	C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nagpur	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha Balaghat & Bhandara.	C. P. & Berar Americans.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Verum & H 420	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	7,230	19,501	4,397	12,455	26,757	16,857	
Satpura	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul & Mandla.	Verum & H 420	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	110	376	..	255	486	255	

Monthly Cotton Press Returns—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Chatisgarh .	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh & Bester.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Berar .	Akola, Amravati Buldana & Yeotmal.	..	68,027	97,118	36,087	95,097	175,801	132,281	
		Total Madhya Pradesh.	81,333	132,642	43,426	128,112	224,996	172,640	
		Cotton Waste .	1,488	422	766	599	2,087	2,184	
Madras . .	All Districts .	Westerns .	..	..	841	8,681	1,818	12,209	
		Mungari . .	..	..	..	301	..	301	
		White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	953	..	593	
		Madras Cambodia	1,676	3,485	1,510	3,184	8,127	12,125	
		Madras Cambodia Uganda.	545	456	3,265	7,557	5,849	17,299	
		Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Warangal & Cocanadas.	..	..	605	..	415	1,427	
		Tinnevellis .	..	..	..	34	42	204	
		Karunganni .	..	241	430	883	657	4,045	
		Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	35	..	35	
		Total .	2,221	4,182	6,451	21,268	16,908	48,238	
		Cotton Waste .	4,056	5,564	4,749	5,429	20,157	20,160	
Punjab—									
Ambala .	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala & Simla.	Punjab Desi .	5,192	5,833	1,555	3,436	11,645	5,113	
		Punjab American.	5,941	13,978	1,830	7,492	20,019	9,390	
		Total .	11,131	19,811	3,385	10,928	31,664	14,503	
Jullundur .	Kangra, Hoshiarpur Jullundur & Ludhiana.	Punjab Desi	260	585	211	2,152	845	2,363	
		Punjab American.	6,479	8,073	654	2,573	18,431	3,227	
		Total .	6,739	8,658	865	4,725	17,276	5,590	
Amritsar .	Amritsar & Gurdaspur.	Punjab Desi .	2,898	1,849	2,175	385	7,097	2,721	
		Punjab American.	7,189	14,770	2,010	4,581	22 715	6,591	
		Total .	10,087	16,619	4,185	4,966	29,812	9,312	
Ferozepur .	Ferozepur .	Punjab Desi .	5,419	5,391	4,514	5,200	15,067	10,538	
		Punjab American.	19,306	44,202	15,514	30,827	65,605	46,577	
		Total .	24,725	49,593	20,028	36,027	80,672	57,115	

Monthly Cotton Press Returns—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total Punjab	..	Punjab Desi .	13,769	13,658	8,455	11,173	34,654	20,735	
		Punjab American.	38,915	81,023	20,008	45,473	124,770	65,785	
		Total .	52,684	94,681	28,463	56,646	159,424	86,520	
		Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Uttar Pradesh—									
Upper Doab	Dehradun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.	U. P. Desi .	615	..	..	..	615	..	
		Perso-American	97	70	..	..	167	..	
		Total .	712	70	..	..	782	..	
Middle Doab	Mathura, Farukhabad Etab, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.	U. P. Desi .	402	61	..	..	975	..	
		Perso-American	360	213	..	..	573	..	
		Total .	762	274	..	122	1,548	122	
Lower Doaba & Bundelkhand.	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad Jhansi Hamirpur Jalaun, and Banda.	U. P. Desi .	..	..	14	..	..	34	
		Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total .	..	..	14	..	..	34	
Rohilkhand	Hardoi Shahjehanpur, Bareilly Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.	U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rest of the State.	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad & Pratapgarh.	U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total .	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Monthly Cotton Returns—concld.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total Uttar Pradesh.	..	U. P. Desi	1,017	61	14	..	1,590	34	
		Perso-American	457	283	..	..	740	..	
		Total	1,474	344	14	122	2,330	156	
West Bengal	All Districts	Cotton Waste	1,474	402	871	671	2,203	2,837	
		Comillas	..	..	272	113	234	793	
		Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	272	113	234	793	
Mysore	Do.	Cotton Waste	203	99	362	421	1,519	1,970	
		Mysore American.	..	..	..	..	53	217	
		Kumpta Ordinary.	585	99	282	2	2,112	1,427	
		Nadam Bourbon & Uppam.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	585	99	282	2	2,165	1,644	
Saurashtra	Do.	Cotton Waste	57	103	472	367	562	1,519	
		Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	179	..	308	
		Saurashtra, & Gujarat Short staple (Mathia).	746	7,780	1,189	5,225	8,526	6,414	
		Total	746	7,780	1,189	5,404	8,526	6,722	
Ajmer	Do.	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Rajasthan Desi	1,102	3,082	867	2,008	4,674	2,901	
		Madhya Bharat & Rajasthan, American.	1,463	1,451	819	1,768	2,968	2,587	
		Total	2,569	4,533	1,686	3,778	7,642	5,488	
		Cotton Waste*	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Data will be given later on.
Kutch	The whole State	Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	..	516	
		Any Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	516	
		Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTE :—(*i*) Returns from Bombay, Assam, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, P. E. P. S. U., Rajasthan and Bhopal have not yet been received.

(*ii*) The factories in Assam and Bhopal did not press any cotton during the month of November 1953.

(*iii*) All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from defaulting states mentioned in Note (*i*).

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY

The summer monsoon period commenced on the 1st March, 1954 and upto the 28th April, 1954, the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Gujarat, Tamilnad, Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, normal in Assam, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad, deficient in the Punjab, Kutch, Saurashtra, east Rajasthan, east Madhya Pradesh, south Hyderabad and Rayalaseema and scanty elsewhere.

The condition of these standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory in all parts of the country except in the Rayalaseema area of Andhra where the standing paddy crop was damaged by pest. The standing crops in some districts of Madras were also reported to have been damaged by insect attack.

The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory except for the spread of disease in parts of Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore. The supply of fodder was reported to be adequate.

Production of crystal sugar during the period 1st November, 1953 to the 22nd April, 1954 amounted to about 9·94 lakh tons as against 12·31 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 5·51 lakh tons on the 22nd April, 1954 as against 10·05 lakh tons a year ago.

In order to prevent further rise in sugar prices, the Government of India decided on the 13th April, 1954 to supply sugar throughout the country out of the stocks reserved for controlled distribution. This supply arrangement is expected to continue upto the end of September, 1954 and during this period no sugar would be released for free sale by factories.

The Government of India have arranged for importation of 300,000 tons of sugar from Great Britain, Cuba, Spain, Peru and Formosa. This sugar is expected to start arrivig at Indian ports from the second week of May, 1954.

Sugar prices exhibited a hardening tendency from the beginning of the month and reached a new high level by the middle of the month due to the shortfall in sugar production and hoarding of sugar by the stockists. Government's decision to release sugar had a salutary effect on the market and the prices began to show a declining tendency during the second half of the month. Thus at Hapur, the price of sugar which had advanced from Rs. 34 on the 3rd April to Rs. 37-1-0 on the 17th April declined to Rs. 33-1-0 per maund on the 24th April, 1954.

The rise in sugar prices in the first fortnight of the month was also partly due to speculative activities of traders in the 'futures' markets. The bullish trend was particularly noticeable in U. P. and Saurashtra. The Government of India, therefore, decided on the 10th April, 1954 to withdraw the permission given to sugar mills to enter into agreements for forward sales of sugar.

Arrivals of gur in Hapur market declined considerably due to the closure of gur manufacturing season. The daily arrivals at Hapur which were about 200 to 400 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 30,000 maunds at the end of April, 1954 as against 43,000 maunds a month earlier.

Prices of gur during April, 1954 generally showed a hardening tendency reflecting the paucity of supplies at the end of the season. Towards the close of the month, however, prices of gur again receded in most of the centres in sympathy with the fall in sugar prices. Thus, the price of gur at Hapur market which was quoted at Rs. 18-8-0 on 3rd April advanced to Rs. 21-8-0 on 10th April but sagged to Rs. 19-4-0 per maund on the 24th April, 1954.

During April, 1954 harvesting of the 1953-54 groundnut crop was nearing completion.

Arrivals of groundnuts in Bombay market during March, 1954 amounted to about 13,013 tons as against 11,414 tons in February, 1954 and 1,480 tons in March, 1953.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled generally firm during the month of April, 1954 due to good support from Vanaspati interests and crushers. Thus, the market closed on 24th April, 1954 at Rs. 27 as against the opening quotation of Rs. 26-4-0 per maund.

There were no exports of groundnut kernels and their oil during the month of January, 1954. During the 10 months ending January, 1954, India exported 3,947 and 1,500 tons of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil as against 7,824 and 57,505 tons respectively exported during the corresponding period of last year.

Harvesting and threshing of linseed crop continued during April, 1954 in all the producing States. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during March, 1954 aggregated 1,043 tons compared with 256 tons received in February, 1954.

During the month of April, 1954 the linseed section of the Bombay oil seeds market ruled firm in sympathy with groundnuts and some demand from Punjab and U.P. Thus, linseed Bold and Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 19-6-0 and Rs. 17-15-0 per maund compared with the opening quotation of Rs. 18-9-0 and Rs. 17-1-0 per maund respectively.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of January, 1953 and 1954. During the ten months ending January, 1954, India exported 3,495 tons of linseed oil as against 25,668 tons in the comparable period of last year.

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1954-55 crops was reported to have commenced in the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the month of April, 1954.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during March, 1954 were reported to be 705 tons as against 354 tons in February, 1954 and 7,571 tons in March, 1953.

The castor seed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm during the month of April, 1954, largely in sympathy with the groundnut section. This tendency was also aided by foreign advices regarding castor oil. The Bombay market opened for the month at Rs. 15-7-0 per maund and closed higher at Rs. 16-4-0 per maund.

There were no exports of castor seed during the months of January, 1953 and 1954. During the ten months ending January, 1954 India exported 17,985 tons of castoroil as against 28,346 tons exported in the corresponding period of last year.

According to the all-India fourth estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop, acreage and production are placed at 16,266 thousand acres and 3,658 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) of cotton lint, as against the adjusted estimates of 15,013 thousand acres and 2,905 thousand bales respectively for 1952-53.

The latest available trade estimate framed at the end of March, 1954 puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 44·05 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 35·61 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

An important development of international significance in the sphere of cotton during the month of April, 1954 has been the announcement of the British Government to re-open the Liverpool futures market with effect from 18th May, 1954 and the winding up of the Raw Cotton Commission.

Imports of raw cotton into India since the commencement of the current cotton season *i.e.* September 1953 to January, 1954 aggregated 165 thousand bales as compared to 235 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

During the period September, 1953 to January, 1954 India exported 63 thousand bales of raw cotton as against 144 thousand bales exported in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Prices of Kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) and Sholapur (Bombay) ruled more or less steady during the month of April, 1954.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) ruled steady during the month under review, while those at Abohar (Punjab) showed an easy trend. Thus, the prices of Cambodia variety cotton lint at Tirupur and Desi variety cotton lint at Abohar which were ruling at Rs. 860 to 980 and 553 on the 10th April, were quoted at Rs. 850 to 980 and Rs. 534 per candy respectively on the 24th April, 1954.

At the New York cotton market, prices showed a gradual rising tendency. Thus, the price of Middling variety cotton at New York which was quoted at Rs. 1,238 on the 1st April advanced to Rs. 1,323 per candy on the 28th April, 1954.

During April, 1954, sowings of the 1954-55 jute crop in the low lands were completed while in the midlands they were nearing completion.

Imports of Pakistani raw jute into India during the period July, 1953 to March, 1954 amounted to 11·54 lakh bales as against 11·49 lakh bales imported in the comparable period of the previous season.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill stations from the mofussil centres during the period July, 1953 to March, 1954 amounted to 30·33 lakh bales as against 31·88 lakh bales during the comparable period of last season.

Total consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during the period July, 1953 to March, 1954 aggregated 37·74 lakh bales as against 39·24 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season.

During the month of April, 1954 the raw jute prices at the Calcutta market exhibited an upward trend mainly owing to firmness in the gunny market. Thus, the prices of Northern and Assam variety of raw jute which were quoted at Rs. 27 and Rs. 26-8-0 on the 3rd April, improved to Rs. 29 and Rs. 28-8-0 per maund respectively on the 24th April, 1954.

The prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market moved in sympathy with those in the loose jute sector and the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings which were quoted at Rs. 180 and 165 on the 3rd April advanced to Rs. 195 and 180 per bale respectively on the 24th April, 1954.

During the period July, 1953 to March, 1954 Indian mill produced 644,800 tons of jute goods as against 671,900 tons produced in the corresponding period of the last season.

During April, 1954 the prices of jute goods at Calcutta market moved upward owing the good demand from overseas markets and heavy purchases by Australia. Thus, the prices of Hessians 40″× 10 oz. (per 100 yds.) and of sacking B Twills (per 100 bales) which were quoted at Rs. 43 and Rs. 108 respectively on 3rd April, improved to Rs. 44-8-0 and Rs. 113-12-0 on the 24th April, 1954.

During March, 1954 harvesting of the 1953-54 tobacco crop was almost over in the States of Andhra and Madras excepting that of the late sown variety. The curing of the produce had also commenced in some parts of these States.

According to the Indian Central Tobacco Committee the quantity of raw tobacco cleared for home consumption during the period April to December, 1953 is estimated at 392·6 million lbs.

The Guntur Market Committee reported that towards the end of March, 1954 about 4·85 million lbs. of F.C.V. low grades and 7·6 million lbs. of S.C.V. from the new crop and about 37 million lbs. of S.C.C. from the old crop were lying unsold with the growers. At the Coimbatore market there was heavy accumulation of stocks of old crop due to poor demand from the consuming centres and, as a result of that, the new crop was expected to face a slump in prices.

About 5·9 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during February, 1954 as against 3·1 million lbs. in the corresponding month of the previous year.

During the ten months ending January, 1954 India exported 2,445 thousand lbs. of manufactured and 61,095 thousand lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco as against 4,400,000 lbs. of manufactured and 73,425,000 lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco exported in the corresponding period of 1952-53.

II.—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The summer monsoon period commenced on the 1st March, 1954 and upto the 28th April, 1951 the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Gujarat, Tamilnad, Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, normal in Assam, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad, deficient in the Punjab, Kutch, Saurashtra, east Rajasthan, east Madhya Pradesh, south Hyderabad and Rayalaseema and scanty elsewhere.

During the month of April, 1954 harvesting of rabi crops was the main agricultural operation all over the country. The late varieties of cotton were harvested, particularly in the western parts. In some areas preparation of land for the sowing of early kharif crops also continued. Sugarcane was the main crop sown during the month.

The main standing crops during the month under review were the late sown rabi foodgrains, late varieties of sugarcane, summer rice crop and early varieties of summer vegetables. The condition of these crops was reported to be generally satisfactory in all parts of the country except in the Rayalseema area of Andhra where the standing paddy crop was damaged by pest. The standing crops in some districts of Madras were also reported to have been damaged by some insect attack.

The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory except for the spread of disease in parts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor districts of Andhra and in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore. The supply of fodder was adequate. The supply of water for drinking as well as for irrigation was satisfactory.

III.—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) SUGAR

Production of crystal sugar during the period 1st November, 1953 to the 22nd April, 1954 amounted to about 9·94 lakh tons as against 12·31 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the factories stood at 5·51 lakh tons on the 22nd April 1954 as against 10·05 lakh tons a year ago.

In order to prevent further rise in sugar prices, the Government of India decided on the 13th April, 1954 to supply sugar throughout the country out of the stocks reserved for controlled distribution. A uniform rate of Rs. 31 per maund F.O.R. destination stations (*i.e.*, inclusive of railway freight) has been fixed for this sugar as well as for sugar imported from abroad. The price would be reduced to Rs. 30 per maund in the case of tenders made for supply after May 15, 1954. This arrangement is expected to continue upto the end of September, 1954 during which period no sugar would be released for free sale by factories.

Government of India have arranged for importation of 300,000 tons of sugar from Great Britain Cuba, Spain, Peru and Formosa and the arrivals are expected to commence from the second week of May, 1954.

During April, 1954 the prices of sugar exhibited a hardening tendency and reached a new high level by the middle of the month. The rise in prices may be attributed to the shortfall in sugar production and hoarding of sugar by the stockists. Government's decision to release sugar from the reserve stocks and warning to stockists to clear their stocks had however a salutary effect on the market and the prices began to show a declining tendency during the second half of the month. Thus, at Hapur the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 34 on the 3rd April, 1954 rose to Rs. 37-1-0 on the 17th April and declined to Rs. 33-1-0 per maund on the 24th April, 1954. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during the month under review :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending 3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54
Hapur	34 0 0	36 9 0	37 1 0	33 1 0
Kanpur	32 0 0	35 0 0	34 8 0	33 0 0
Jullundur	31 0 0	36 8 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
Calcutta	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 6 0
Nagpur	34 0 0	35 12 0	35 12 0	35 0 0
Madras	32 6 0	32 11 0	34 0 0	33 7 0
Bombay	34 7 9	35 4 3	34 15 0	34 15 0
Patna	32 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

The rise in sugar prices was also partly due to speculative activities of traders in the 'futures' markets. The bullish trend was particularly noticeable in U.P. and Saurashtra. The Government of India therefore decided on the 10th April, 1954 to withdraw the permission given to factories to enter into agreements for forward sales.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market, during the month under review, declined considerably. The daily arrivals which were about 200 to 400 maunds at the beginning of the month declined to 50 maunds a day towards the close of the month. The stocks of gur at the market also showed a decline and stood at 30,000 maunds towards the end of April, 1954 as against 43,000 maunds a month earlier.

Prices of gur generally showed a hardening tendency reflecting the paucity of supplies. However towards the close of the month, prices declined at most of the centres in sympathy with the fall in sugar prices. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur at some important markets during April, 1954 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending 3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54
Hapur	18 8 0	21 8 0	20 10 0	19 4 0
Kanpur	18 5 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	21 5 0
Calcutta	21 0 0	23 12 0	23 0 0	21 8 0
Madras	15 10 0	15 10 0	16 7 0	16 7 0
Bombay	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 12 0	21 0 0
Patna	17 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0

The gur futures showed a bullish tendency during the first half of the month. A bearish sentiment was however noticed in the second fortnight. Thus at Hapur, Baisakh delivery which was offered at Rs. 17-13-0 per maund on the 3rd April rose to Rs. 20-2-6 on the 10th April, 1954 and declined to Rs. 17-13-0 per maund on the 24th April, 1954.

(*ii*) GROUNDNUT

During the month of April, 1954, harvesting of the 1953-54 groundnut crop was nearing completion. Threshing operations were in progress in almost all the producing States. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnuts at the Bombay market during the month of March, 1954 aggregated about 13,013 tons as against 11,414 tons in February, 1954 and 1,480 tons in March, 1953.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled generally firm during the month of April, 1954. An easy trend was, however, visible during the second week under selling pressure from traders acting on the rumours that the Government had declined to take into account exports to soft currency areas in the computation of quota for export of H.P.S. groundnuts. The firmness in the latter part of the month was due to good support from Vanaspati interests and crushers. Thus, the market closed on the 24th April, 1954 at Rs. 27 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 26-4-0 per maund. The groundnut section of Madras oilseeds market was also firm, closing quotation being Rs. 25-9-0 per maund as against Rs. 24-10-0 per maund at the beginning of the month under review.

The table below shows the weekly prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras markets :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54
Groundnut Kernels—				
Bombay (Bold)	26 4 0	26 1 0	26 7 0	27 0 0
Madras	24 10 0	24 10 0	25 2 0	25 9 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	52 8 0	53 4 0	54 6 0	54 12 0
Madras	50 14 0	51 6 0	52 0 0	52 11 0

There were no exports of groundnut kernel and its oil during the month of January, 1954. Exports during the corresponding month of the previous year amounted to 1,300 tons of kernels and 3,891 tons of oil. The tables below show the exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destinations.

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

(Tons)

Destination	Month of January		Months April to January	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U.K.	..	..	250	1,044
Norway	..	..	854	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,929	1,066
Switzerland	..	..	..	..
Canada	1,300	..	4,268	1,007
Other countries	..	..	523	830
Total	1,300	..	7,824	3,947

Exports of Groundnut Oil

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of January		Ten months April to January	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U.K.	..	..	1,336,713	..
Germany (West)	..	..	568,036	..
Netherlands	213,186	..	3,586,346	132,438
Belgium	215,510	..	1,168,342	96,000
France	..	..	..	..
Italy	132,228	..	2,483,555	..
Burma	10,893	..	1,361,374	16,800
Algeria	..	..	48,000	..
Mauritius & Dependencies	97,600	..	3,47,968	..
Canada	57,970	..	69,970	..
Other Countries	219,786	..	2,710,608	114,951
Total—Gallons	947,173	..	13,680,912	360,189
Tons	3,891	..	57,505	1,500

(*iii*) LINSEED

Harvesting and threshing of linseed crop continued during April, 1954 in all the producing States. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of linseed at the Bombay market during the month of March, 1954 aggregated 1,043 tons compared with 256 tons received in the previous month and 972 tons during March, 1953.

During the month of April, 1954, the linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm in sympathy with groundnuts. The firm tendency was also the result of some demand from Punjab and U.P. in the latter part of the month which was virtually absent in the second week. The prices however, ruled quiet towards the end of this month. Thus, linseed Bold and Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 19-6-0 and Rs. 17-15-0 per maund compared with the opening quotations of Rs. 18-9-0 and Rs. 17-1-0 per maund respectively. 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			
	3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54
Linseed—				
Bombay (Bold)	18 9 0	18 13 0	19 5 0	19 6 0
Bombay (Small)	17 1 0	17 7 0	17 13 0	17 15 0
Calcutta Small	18 4 0	N.R.	N.R.	20 0 0
Kanpur (Bold)	20 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 8 0
Kanpur (Small)	18 12 0	18 4 0	18 5 0	18 0 0
Linseed Oil—				
Bombay	43 6 0	43 6 0	44 1 0	45 9 0
Kanpur	45 0 0	44 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of January, 1953 and 1954. Exports of linseed oil during January, 1954 were of the order of 58 tons only as against 1,195 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 January		Ten months, April to January	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U.K.	156,142	..	1,112,842	45,021
Pakistan (West)	3,486	2,592	62,094	64,420
Pakistan (East)	..	..	35,363	..
Finland	..	..	165,280	..
Germany (West)	..	..	612,572	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,536,943	..
Italy	54,060	..	940,061	12,407
Australia	23,517	..	429,386	480,249
New Zealand	..	..	157,538	38,864
Japan	..	..	474,093	..
Other Countries	47,161	11,215	664,547	211,748
Total—Gallons	284,366	13,807	6,190,719	852,709
(Tons)	1,195	58	25,668	3,495

(*iv*) CASTORSEED

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1954-55 crop was reported to have commenced in the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the month of April, 1954.

Arrivals of castorseed at the Bombay market during the month of March, 1954 were reported to be 705 tons as against 354 tons in February, 1954, and 7,571 tons in March, 1953.

The castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled firm during the month of April, 1954 largely in sympathy with the groundnut section. This tendency was also aided by forigen advices regarding castor oil. The Bombay market opened for the month at Rs. 15-7-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 16-4-0 per maund. The table below shows the trend in the prices of castor seed and castor oil during the month under review.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54
Castor Seed—				
Bombay (Small)	15 7 0	15 13 0	16 0 0	16 4 0
Madras (Salem)	14 15 0	14 15 0	14 15 0	15 0 0
Kanpur	15 8 0	13 15 0	14 4 0	14 1 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	..	14 0 0	13 3 0	14 3 0
Castor Oil—				
Bombay	34 9 0	34 9 0	M.C.	32 1 0
Kanpur	33 0 0	35 8 0	36 8 0	34 0 0

M.C.-Market Closed.

There were no exports of castor seed during the months of January, 1954 and 1953. Exports of castor oil during January, 1954 amounted to 1,067 tons as against 365 tons in December, 1953 and 1,483 tons in January, 1953. The table below shows the exports of castor oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Castor Oil

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of January		Ten months—April to January	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U. K.	156,720	115,526	1,227,589	1,229,866
Sweden	16,512	..	89,460	44,010
Germany (Western)	..	40	11,388	4,540
Netherlands	..	..	274,963	2,400
Belgium	..	..	3,600	7,302
France	..	..	62,237	2,796
Pakistan (Western)	5,423	..	23,963	7,976
Canada	11,424	..	81,588	5,100
U.S.A.	151,097	92,250	4,622,911	2,557,298
Australia	432	19,652	163,149	254,909
Other countries	15,497	22,578	251,512	212,637
Total Gallons	357,105	250,046	6,812,360	4,328,834
(Tons)	1,483	1,067	28,346	17,985

(*v*) COTTON

According to the all-India fourth estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop, acreage and production are placed at 16,266 thousand acres and 3,658 thousand bales (of 392 lbs, each) of cotton lint, as against the adjusted estimates of 15,013 thousand acres and 2,905 thousand bales respectively for 1952-53; there being an increase of 1253 thousand acres or 8·3 per cent in area and 753 thousand bales or 25·9 per cent in production.

The production of cotton seed is estimated at 1280 thousand tons during 1953-54 as against 1,018 thousand tons during 1952-53, there by showing an increase of 262 thousand tons.

The latest available trade estimate framed as per the end of March, 1954 puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 44·05 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 35·61 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

An important development of international significance in the sphere of cotton during the month of April, 1954 has been the announcement of the British Government to reopen the Liverpool futures market with effect from the 18th May, 1954 and the winding up of the Raw Cotton Commission. Since the outbreak of the World War II, dealings in the Liverpool futures market have been carried on through the agency of the Raw Cotton Commission.

Imports of raw cotton into India during the month of January, 1954 amounted to 27 thousand bales as against 41 thousand bales during January, 1953. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the current cotton season, i.e. September, 1953 to January, 1954 aggregated 165 thousand bales as compared to 235 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during January, 1954 were of the order of 18 thousand bales as against 47 thousand bales a year ago. Total exports from 1st September, 1953 to 31st January, 1954 amounted to 63 thousand bales, while 144 thousand bales were exported during the corresponding period of the previous season.

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 net each)

	1st Sept. '53 to 22nd April, '54.	1st Sept. '52 to 22nd April, '53.
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	1,272,758	1,263,514
Consumption of cotton in Bombay mills	797,308	787,809
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 22nd April	631,746	593,854

Prices of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) and Sholapur (Bombay) ruled more or less steady during the month of April, 1954 while at Abohar (Panjab) prices exhibited a downward trend. 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	Abohar
Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla	Deshi
Weeks ending—			
3-4-54	266 to 350	248 to 267	—
10-4-54	294 to 350	248 to 267	291
17-4-54	294 to 350	248 to 267	267
24-4-54	294 to 356	248 to 267	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) ruled steady during the month under review, while at Abohar (Punjab) prices showed an easy trend. At Nanded (Hyderabad) prices declined in the second week of the month under review. During the third week they not only regained the lost ground but also exhibited a firm tendency. The weekly quotations were as under :—

Cotton Lint (cotton ginned)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs).

State	Madras	Punjab	Hyderabad
Centre	Tirupur	Abohar	Nanded
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi	Gaorani
Weeks ending—			
3-4-54	860 to 980	..	683
10-4-54	860 to 980	553	676
17-4-54	860 to 980	553	689
24-4-54	850 to 980	534	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

During April, 1954, prices of cotton at Karachi fluctuated within narrow limits. 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—		
3-4-54	80 4 0	1,101
10-4-54	78 8 0	1,077
17-4-54	79 8 0	1,091
24-4-54	80 4 0	1,101

At the New York cotton market, prices showed a gradual rising tendency. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

New York (Middling)

Weeks ending—	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
1-4-54	33·15	1,238
8-4-54	34·95	1,305
14-4-54	35·00	1,307
21-4-54	35·40	1,322
28-4-54	35·45	1,323

(*vi*) JUTE

During April 1954, sowings of the 1954-55 jute crop in the low lands were completed while in the midlands they were nearing completion. Weeding operations also commenced in the low lands. Preparation of the fields in the high-lands for the sowing of the current crop was in progress.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during March, 1954 amounted to 80,400 bales as against 112,400 bales received during the preceding month and 101,000 bales during March, 1953. The total imports during the period July, 1953 to March, 1954 were of the order of 11·54 lakh bales as against 11·49 lakh bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous season. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill stations from the mofussil centres during March, 1954 amounted to 2·76 lakh bales as against 3·29 lakh bales in February, 1954 and 3·80 lakh bales in March, 1953. The total arrivals during the period July, 1953 to March, 1954 aggregated 30·33 lakh bales which were about 1·55 lakh bales less than the arrivals during July, 1952 to March, 1953.

Consumption of raw jute during March, 1954 by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was more than the consumption in the preceding month and that in March, 1953. The total consumption during the period July, 1953 to March, 1954 was 1·50 lakh bales shorter than the consumption during the period July, 1952 to March, 1953. Consumption figures are given below.

(In lakh bales)

Period	Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of I.J.M.A.
March, 1954	4·63
February, 1954	3·96
March, 1953	4·38
July, 1953 to March, 1954	37·74
July, 1952 to March, 1953	39·24

During the month of April, 1954 the raw jute prices at the Calcutta market exhibited an upward trend mainly owing to firmness in the Gunny Market. The following table indicates the trend in prices of the bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta :—

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

	April/May, 1954 Delivery.			
	3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54
Northern	27 0 0	28 8 0	28 8 0	29 0 0
Assam	26 8 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	28 8 0
Orissa	27 8 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 8 0
Murshidabad	25 0 0	26 8 0	16 8 0	27 0 0
Western	24 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	26 0 0
Daisee	29 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
U. P.	23 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	25 0 0

The prices in the pucca bales section of the Calcutta market moved in sympathy with prices in the loose jute sector. The following table gives the week-end quotations :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Quality	3-4-54	10-4-54	15-4-54	24-4-54
Mill Firsts	180 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	195 0 0
Mill Lightning	165 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	180 0 0
Daisee (Long group)	160 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0
Indian N. C.	63 0 0	65 0 0	66 0 0	68 0 0

During the month under review, arrivals at the up-country markets were negligible. The sellers were also reserved. As a result, the prices ruled firm. The trend in prices at some selected mofussil centres in respect of the bottom variety of raw jute is indicated in the table below :—

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

Centre	1-4-54	8-4-54	15-4-54	22-4-54
Nowgong (Assam)	20 15 0*	22 5 0	22 12 0	23 11 0
Purnea (Bihar)	22 8 0†	N.A.	24 12 0	25 0 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	22 11 0	23 13 0	25 8 0	24 4 0
Kandrapara (Orissa)	22 8 0	24 0 0	25 12 0	26 12 0

*Relates to 2-4-54. †Nominal prices. N. A.—Not available.

Production of jute goods during March, 1954 was higher than in February, 1954 and slightly higher than in March, 1953. The total production during the period July 1953 to March 1954 amounted to 644·8 thousand tons as against 671·9 thousand tons during the period July 1952 to March, 1953. Towards the end of March 1954, the stocks were less than in February, 1954 and much less than those a year ago. The following table shows the latest position :

(In thousand tons)

Period	Production of Hessian	Production of sacking	Total production of gunny including hessian, sacking & others	Total stock of Gunnies at the month end
March, 1954	34·5	38·1	75·6	92·9
February, 1954	31·6	34·0	68·3	95·4
March, 1953	31·9	40·0	74·4	138·7
July, 1953 to March, 1954	299·5	322·8	644·8	..
July, 1952 to March, 1953	251·7	394·2	671·9	..

During the month of March, 1954 the prices of jute goods at Calcutta moved upward owing to good demand from overseas markets and heavy purchases by Australia. The weekly quotations are given below :

Variety	Unit	3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54
Hessians 40"×10 oz.	Per 100 yds.	43 0 0	43 13 0	44 3 0	44 8 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Per 100 bags	108 0 0	110 0 0	110 10 0	113 12 0

(*vii*) TOBACCO

During the month of March, 1954, harvesting of the 1953-54 crop was almost over in the States of Andhra and Madras, except in the case of the late sown variety. The curing of the produce also commenced in some parts of these States. In punjab the progress of the early sown Rustica variety which was in the stage of flowering was satisfactory while the Tabacum variety was being planted.

According to the Indian Cental Tobacco Committee the quantity of raw tobacco cleared for home consumption during the period April to December, 1953 is estimated at 392·6 million lbs, of which, Madras, Andhra, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and West Bengal together accounted for about 67% of the total clearance.

The Guntur Market Committee reported that about 14·5 million lbs of Flue-cured Virginia tobacco from the new crop and about 1 million lbs of Sun-cured country tobacco from the old crop were marketed outside the jurisdiction of the Committee during the month of March, 1954. Towards the end of that month about 4·85 million lbs of F.C.V. low grades and 7·6 million lbs of S.C.V. from the new crop and about 37 million lbs of S.C.C. from the old crop were reported to be lying unsold with the growers. At the Coimbatore market there was heavy accumulation of stocks of old crop due to poor demand from the consuming centres as a result of which the new crop was expected to face a slump in prices. However, marketing of the Flue-cured Virginia variety was in full-swing during the month of April, 1954. The price of this variety ruled steady during the month under review except a slight decrease towards the close. The table below shows the weekly prices of different grades of F.C.V. tobacco from the 1954 crop at the Guntur market :—

(Rupees per lb.)

Flue-cured Virginia	Weeks ending 3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54
Grade Particulars—				
No. 1 Re-dried strips	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 3
No. 2 Re-dried strips	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 10 6
No. 3 Re-dried strips	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 7 0
No. 1 Non-redried leaf	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 3 0
No. 2 Non-redried leaf	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
No. 3 Non-redried leaf	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 3 0

About 5·9 million lbs of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during February, 1954 as against 3·1 million lbs in the corresponding month of previous year. Of the quantity graded during February, 1954 about 5·7 million lbs consisted of Flue-cured Virginia tobacco, while the remaining 0·2 million lbs included Sun-cured Virginia, Sun-cured Natu and Motihari varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January, 1954 amounted to 2·1 million lbs valued at Rs. 22·6 lakhs of which U.K. alone accounted for about 28·6 per cent. During the corresponding

month of the previous year about 3·7 million lbs worth Rs. 49·1 lakhs were exported. Exports of manufactured tobacco during January, 1954 amounted to 369 thousand lbs valued at Rs. 12·7 lakhs as against 297 thousand lbs valued at Rs. 11·4 lakhs exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the quantity and value of exports of tobacco according to destination :—

Destination	Month of January				Ten months April '53 to January '54			
	1953		1954		1952-53		1953-54	
	Qty. 000 lbs	Value 000 Rs.	Qty. 000 lbs	Value 000 Rs.	Qty. 000 lbs	Value 000 Rs.	Qty. 000 lbs	Value 000 Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
By Sea & Air								
I. Unmanufactured Tobacco								
To U. K.	2,077	2,732	616	5,67	29,926	6,18,72	24,959	53,419
,, Nigeria	..	..	..	..	725	11,37	81	87
,, Australia	..	..	..	..	310	9,40	206	630
,, U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	3,639	22,64	..	..
,, Sweden	..	..	..	..	1,420	22,48	956	11,06
,, Irish Republic	..	..	96	69	102	1,59	1,995	34,78
,, Netherlands	105	80	113	50	2,250	24,17	2,388	17,65
,, Belgium	139	73	198	1,07	1,854	12,69	2,369	18,76
,, France	..	..	116	4,31	950	8,61	116	4,31
,, Aden	73	58	269	1,25	2,945	20,69	6,385	38,52
,, Pakistan (West)	..	..	90	42	1,058	10,50	431	3,79
,, Ceylon	..	..	62	1,40	706	14,92	649	12,47
,, Hongkong	296	4,75	205	1,78	2,164	31,96	2,589	31,96
,, Egypt	..	..	25	10	2,006	32,40	1,628	27,70
,, Japan	..	..	41	21	14,507	1,80,88	10,061	1,59,27
,, Other countries	1,008	14,63	318	4,20	5,459	82,26	6,432	1,64,00
Total	3,698	49,06	2,149	22,60	70,098	11,05,28	61,095	9,65,63
II.—Manufactured Tobacco								
*By Land**	297	11,35	369	12,69	3,567	1,24,06	2,444	84,11
I. Unmanufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	3,417	66,97	..	..
II—Manufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	833	1,05,21	1	9

*Exported to Pakistan only.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) Supply of Material.

During the quarter ending March, 1954, a quantity of 46,200 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 47,400 tons.

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(*ii*) Irrigation

The Government of Bihar is reported to have sanctioned installation of 60 tubewells to be operated by electricity under the lift irrigation scheme between Buxar and Banahi. Each tubewell is expected to irrigate 150 acres of land.

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Under schemes initiated by the Government of India, 1,530 tubewells were sunk upto the end of March, 1954 of which 691 were in Uttar Pradesh, 421 in Bihar, 344 in the Punjab and 74 in P.E.P.S.U.

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During 1951-1952 and 1952-53, about 88 thousand wells were constructed and repaired in the country giving an extra yield of over one lakh tons of foodgrains.

(*iii*) Rice Cultivation.

Over two million acres of land in different States are proposed to be brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation during this year.

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The target for paddy cultivation by the Japanese method is reported to have been set at one lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh this year.

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The Government of Bombay proposes to establish over 7,000 " demonstration centres " throughout the State this year, for intensifying the cultivation by the Japanese method.

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Union Minister for Agriculture has asked the scientists to consider ways and means of extending the principles of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation to other crops like cotton, jute, maize, bajra and ragi.

(*iv*) Land Policy and Legislation

It is reported that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have brought forward the Kumaon Agricultural Lands (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill. The object of the Bill is to provide for security of tenure and to make other miscellaneous provisions relating to agricultural lands in the Kumaon division of Uttar Pradesh.

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(v) Co-Operation

Co-operatives are reported to be playing an important role in promoting improved agriculture in U.P. In 1952-53 co-operative unions in the State were running 963 seed stores which supplied about 5 lakh maunds of improved seed. There is a plan to organise 200 more seed stores during 1953-54. These stores are helping in the adoption of improved techniques in cultivation through their various activities like supply of A class seed, popularisation of better farming techniques and distribution of improved implements, fertilizers and other agricultural requisites. During the past five years these stores are reported to have distributed 14,497 soil averting ploughs, 2,302 chaff-cutters, 111 harrows, 8,745 miscellaneous implements, 13,542 tons of chemical fertilizers, 73,354 maunds of oil cakes and 44,342 maunds of sanai seed for green manuring.

(vi) General

The Central Tractor Organisation which maintains the largest fleet of heavy tractors in the world for agricultural purposes reclaimed about one million acres of kans-infested lands in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal. It includes an area of about 36,000 acres of jungle land reclaimed in the Nainital " terai " region of Uttar Pradesh.

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During 1953, the area infested by locusts was about 46,000 square miles in the scheduled desert tracts of India and over 11,000 square miles in the cultivated area of North India.

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Pali district of Jodhpur division is reported to have reclaimed about 5,000 acres of fallow land as a result of the extension of canals from the Jawai Project and large scale application of fertilizers.

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The Government of India have announced that a crop competition fortnight for kharif sowings will be observed from the beginning of June, 1954. The competitors getting the highest yield per acre for different crops at the all-India level will each be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 and a certificate of Krishi pandit.

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During 1952-53 about 20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate were imported in to the country at a cost of Rs. 85·5 lakhs.

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The Government of Punjab are shortly to undertake a scheme for reclaiming about two lakh acres of waste lands for distribution, for purpose of cultivation, among tenants ejected under the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953.

The scheme is expected to cover the entire waste land available in the State and the size of the holding to be leased out would be from five to ten acres.

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It is understood from Press Reports that the Rajasthan Government have prepared a scheme to settle some families of the *Kathodies* as agriculturists in Rajasthan. The cost of settlement of the first batch of 120 Kathodia families is likely to be about Rs. 50,000.

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In Rajasthan, the quota for the Bhoodan Yagna has been completed. In Tamilnad, it has been possible to collect 22,000 acres of land from 3,500 donors, during the last 18 months. In Gujerat and Saurashtra one lakh acres of land have so far been collected out of the target of one and a half lakh acres fixed for the region. In Kerala, 20 thousand acres of land have so far been collected out of the State quota of 25 thousand acres.

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The Government of Andhra are reported to be preparing a scheme for the distribution of waste land among the landless. It is estimated that six lakh acres out of a total of 13 lakh acres are available for immediate allotment. The official machinery, which is to be set up shortly, is expected to proceed with the work from early June.

V.—FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

Czechoslovakia

The main economic aims of the 1954 plan are to increase the production of fuel and power, to increase agricultural production and to ensure better supplies of consumption goods. While the gross industrial production will go up by 5·1 percent, that of agricultural production will be up by 12·1 percent over the 1953 level. The national income is estimated to increase by 7·7 percent of which 38 percent will be ploughed back into agriculture.

An intensive campaign to attract agriculturists to the frontier areas has already begun and many attractive terms are offered to the prospective settlers in the frontier regions. The settlers, for instance, will get the best available houses and loans on liberal terms.

France

Recently announced important trade liberalisation measures are being implemented with effect from the 23rd April, 1954. Quotas for a considerable number of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products have been abolished so that the proportion of quota-free imports from the O.E.E.C. area is increased from 18 percent to 53 percent.

The measures are, however, accompanied by the introduction of an extra-ordinary additional customs duty of between 10 percent and 15 percent, which will apply to about one-third of the products freed from quantitative restrictions.

Uncut diamonds, raw wool and raw cotton, jute, sulphur, certain types of timber, a number of chemical products etc. are among the products freed from quotas without the compensatory customs duties. Cotton yarn to a limited extent, certain wools and silk textiles, jute yarns, carpets, certain leather goods, lace etc. are among the products which are to be quota-free but subject to the new duties.

Pakistan

The aerial survey of large areas in Pakistan which was started under the Colombo Plan by the Photographic Survey Corporation of Canada has made considerable progress and its scope has been extended. The original survey was conducted in Baluchistan and its cost amounted to $2 million. This sum was provided by Canada by way of aid. The new contract involving about $1 million from Canada will extend the survey by about 140,000 square miles comprising the agricultural areas of the Punjab and N.W.F.P. and bring the total area surveyed to 305,000 square miles.

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On the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the Government of Pakistan have decided to grant protection to the indigenous fruit preserving industry and to grant rebate of duty at the rate of Rs. 7 per cwt on sugar consumed in the manufacture of fruit preserves exported out of Pakistan.

Philippines

A new organization known as the Philippines Chamber of Agriculture has been set up in Manila to look after the interests of farmers and agriculturists. The Chamber proposes to help agricultural producers to get group insurance for their families, labourers and tenants. It also expects to act as an agency in the marketing of agricultural produce at the best possible prices. It will help members to get fertilizers, farming equipment, machinery and transport facilities. It further proposes to help members to get agricultural loans and credit facilities. It will promote agricultural research and the spread of information useful to farmers.

U.K.

The value of output from farms in Britian in 1953 increased substantially when compared with that in 1939. During the same period the quantum of farm products increased by about 60 per cent without any appreciable increase in the labour force. For instance, in England and Wales there were 470,800 male workers regularly employed on farms while in 1953 the number was 474,700.

Before the World War II, the acreage sown to crops and temporary grass land was 9,000,000 acres whereas today it is being maintained at 14,000,000 acres. In other words, about the same number of workers is dealing with about 50 percent more farm land. This has been possible mainly due to the intensive use of agricultural machinery and other implements. The following table bears this out.

Agricultural Machinery in use in England and Wales.

	1939	1954
Tractors	46,000	Over 350,000
Combine Harvesters	150	Over 20,000
Disc Harrows	9,000	Over 86,000

The number of horses working on farms has declined from 846,000 in 1939 to 282,000 in 1954. In 1944, there were 11,000 small horticultural tractors in use while in 1954 their number exceeded 40,000.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Mesta and Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1953-54
All-India Fourth Estimates of Cotton, 1953-54.
All-India Second Estimates of Wheat, Linseed, Rape and Mustard and Tur, 1953-54
District-wise Area and Production of Jute, 1952-53 and 1953-54
All-India Estimate of Coffee Production, 1953-54
Cotton Press Returns for January and February, 1954

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during April, 1954

(Between 1st April, 1954 and 29th April, 1954 and from 1st March, 1954 to 29th April, 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1st April 1954 to 28th April 1954 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1st March 1954 to 28th April 1954 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	9·4	(+) 1·6	10·8	—5
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1·3	(—) 1·8	1·3	—70
Gangetic West Bengal	0·0	(—) 1·3	0·0	—99
Orissa	0.3	(—) 0·5	0·3	—85
Chota Nagpur	0.2	(—) 0·5	0·3	—82
Bihar	0·1	(—) 0·6	0·1	—96
U. P. East	0·0	(—) 0·3	0·0	—95
U. P. West	0·0	(—) 0·3	0·3	—63
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	0·0	(—) 0·4	0·5	—58
Rajasthan West	0·0	(—) 0·1	0·0	—97
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0·0	(—) 0·2	0·3	—22
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·0	(—) 0·1	0·2	—64
Vindhya Pradesh	0·0	(—) 0·2	0·0	—95
Madhya Pradesh East	0·7	(—) 0·3	0·9	—49
Madhya Pradesh West	0·1	(—) 0·2	0·3	—64
Gujarat	0·0	(+) 0·1	0·2	+214
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·0	(—) 0·0	0·1	—33
Konkan	0·6	(—) 0·1	0·7	—1
Deccan (Desh)	0·5	(—) 0·1	1·2	+9
Hyderabad North	0·6	(—) 0·4	0·9	+12
Hyderabad South	0·1	(—) 0·7	0·6	—51
Coastal Andhradesa	0·0	(—) 0·6	0·0	—98
Rayalaseema	0·2	(—) 0·3	0·4	—47
Tamilnad	2·0	(+) 0·6	4·0	+101
Malabar and South Kanara	4·3	(+) 2·0	4·9	+74
Mysore	1·8	(+) 0·4	2·5	+41
Travancore-Cochin	6·2	(+) 1·9	10·7	+77

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, 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(74,269)‡	20,741	23,424(22,495)‡
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 (5,428)‡	1,212	1,235(1,238)‡
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 (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
Oil Seeds—				
Groundnut	11,798	11,862 (11,850)‡	3,045**	2,894**(2,884)**‡
Castorseed	1,428	1,349(1,357)‡	105	107(106)‡
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.	483‡	N.A.	682§‡
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	Final	20-3-54	76,646	74,209†	(+) 3·3	27,079	22,495†	(+) 20·4
Jowar	Second	30-3-54	41,265	39,698	(+) 3·9	5,360	4,516	(+) 18·7
Bajra	First	5-12-53	26,514	23,154	(+) 14·5	..	..	..
Maize	First	1-12-53	8,464	7,764	(+) 9·0	..	..	..
Ragi	Final	18-4-54	5,472	5,428†	(+) 0·8	1,564	1,238†	(+) 26·3
Wheat	Second	23-4-54	23,810	22,265	(+) 6·9	..	..	..
Barely	First	24-2-54	7,620	7,196	(+) 5·9	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	First	6-3-54	17,317	15,948	(+) 8·6	..	..	..
Tur (Arhar)	Second	24-4-54	5,714	5,571	(+) 2·6	1,804	1,760	(+) 2·5
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	8-5-54	14,652	13,395†	(+) 9·4	1,475	1,115†	(+) 32·3
Other Rabi Pulses	First	7-5-54	10,048	9,430	(+) 6·6	..	..	..
Potato	First	24-3-54	536	495	(+) 8·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	25-12-53	4,101	4,228	(—) 3·0	5,100*	4,990*	(+) 2·2
Tobacco	First	4-4-54	777	737	(+) 5·4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	6-3-54	11,356	11,850†	(—) 4·2	3,772¶	2,884¶†	(+) 30·8
Castorseed	Final	31-3-54	1,368	1,357†	(+) 0·8	107	106†	(+) 0·9
Sesamum	Third	5-3-54	5,828	5,614	(+) 3·8	566	431	(+) 19·7
Rape and Mustard	Second	6-5-54	2,084	2,044	(+) 2·0	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	25-4-54	2,455	2,663	(—) 7·8	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	21-4-54	16,266	15,013	(+) 8·3	3,658‡	2,905‡	(+) 25·9
Jute	Final	29-12-53	1,196	1,817†	(—) 34·2	3,128§	4,605§†	(—) 32·1
Mesta	Final	22-4-54	473	483†	(—) 2·1	716§	682§†	(+) 5·0

* In terms of raw sugar or gur.
† Partially Revised.
‡ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.
‖ In terms of nuts in shell.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1953-54

(Released in April, 1954.)

I—Summary

	1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	16,266	15,013	(+) 1,253	(+) 8·3
Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	3,658	2,905	(+) 753	(+) 25·9
Production of cotton seed (Thousand tons)	1,280	1,016	(+) 264	(+) 25·9

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II and V.

II—By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (Thousand Acres) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bengals	965	1,092	(—) 127	421	454	(—) 33
Americans	2,771	2,447	(+) 324	812	600	(+) 212
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,231	2,176	(+) 55	468	306	(+) 162
Verum	293	260	(+) 33	52	44	(+) 8
H. 420	293	218	(+) 75	53	37	(+) 16
Oomras	2,278	1,965	(+) 313	405	301	(+) 104
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,327	1,157	(+) 170	129	145	(—) 16
Malvi	1,048	772	(+) 276	221	131	(+) 90
Broach-Vijay	852	848	(+) 4	279	235	(+) 44
Surti-Suyog	488	481	(+) 7	130	107	(+) 23
Dholleras	1,506	1,376	(+) 130	339	218	(+) 121
Southerns	2,156	2,161	(—) 5	322	302	(+) 20
Comillas	58	60	(—) 2	27	25	(+) 2
Total	16,266	15,013	(+)1,253	3,658	2,905	(+) 753

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement—III.

III—By Staple Lengths

Staple/Variety	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Long Staple						
Americans	2,317	1,800	(+) 517	672	473	(+) 199
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,327	1,157	(+) 170	129	145	(—) 16
Surti-Suyog	488	481	(+) 7	130	107	(+) 23
Southerns-Jaydhar	444	438	(+) 6	66	55	(+) 11
H. 420	293	218	(+) 75	53	37	(+) 16
Total Long Staple	4,869	4,094	(+) 775	1,050	817	(+) 223
Medium Staple						
Americans	454	647	(—) 193	140	127	(+) 13
Jarilla (Including Virnar and Verum)	2,524	2,436	(+) 88	520	350	(+) 170
Broach-Vijay	852	848	(+) 4	279	235	(+) 44
Malvi	1,048	772	(+) 276	221	131	(+) 90
Dholleras	1,297	1,204	(—) 93	296	201	(+) 95
Southerns	1,469	1,492	(—) 23	217	208	(+) 9
Total Medium Staple	7,644	7,399	(+) 245	1,673	1,252	(+) 421
Short Staple						
Bengals	965	1,092	(—) 127	421	454	(—) 33
Oomras	2,278	1,965	(+) 313	405	301	(+) 104
Dholleras	209	172	(+) 37	43	17	(+) 26
Southerns	243	231	(+) 12	39	39	..
Comillas	58	60	(—) 2	27	25	(+) 2
Total Short Staple	3,753	3,520	(+) 233	935	836	(+) 195
GRAND TOTAL	16,266	15,013	(+)1,253	3,658	2,905	(+) 753

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement—IV.

NOTE :—For detailed information please see Statements III and IV.

The increase in acreage during the current year, reported by almost all the cotton growing States, has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Bombay, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Punjab and Mysore. This increase is mainly due to timely and sufficient rains received at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the cotton growing States. It is, however, more marked in Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. This increase is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period of the crop. As between the different varieties of cotton, the increase in production has occurred mainly in Americans, Jarilla (including Virnar), Dholleras and Oomras. As regards staple length 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 end of January, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, In Madhya Pradesh, the standing crop was affected by '*Aphis*' and '*Jassid*' attacks and also by the shedding of buds and bolls due to the heavy mist in October, 1953. In Bombay, the crop was slightly affected by frost, cloudy weather and caterpillars in some districts.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the Fourth Estimate stage form roughly 95 percent of the crop finally reported.

II—Details (State-wise)

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over col. (3)	Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	640	631	(+) 9	86	86	..
Assam	38	38(r)	..	19	17(r)	(+) 2
Bihar	12	19	(—) 7	4	2	(+) 2
Bombay	3,383	3,209	(+) 174	866	622	(+) 244
Madhya Pradesh	3,656	3,332	(+) 324	636	562	(+) 74
Madras	755	721	(+) 34	244	194	(+) 50
Orissa	26	26(r)	..	2	2	..
Punjab	588	509	(+) 79	323	263	(+) 60
Uttar Pradesh	182	207(r)	(—) 25	53	70(r)	(—) 17
West Bengal	1	2	(—) 1	(b)	1	(—) 1
Hyderabad	3,100	2,821	(+) 279	359	327	(+) 32
Madhya Bharat	1,597	1,505	(+) 92	391	246	(+) 145
Mysore	395	336	(+) 59	73*	54*	(+) 19
P.E.P.S.U.	305	297	(+) 8	187	168	(+) 19
Rajasthan	380	354(r)	(+) 26	174	145(r)	(+) 29
Saurashtra	1,044	878	(+) 166	201	114	(+) 87
Travancore Cochin†	15	15	..	6	6	..
Ajmer	17	13	(+) 4	8	5(r)	(+) 3
Bhopal	71	58	(+) 13	8	7	(+) 1
Bilaspur, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	38	17(r)	(+) 21	9	5(r)	(+) 4
Tripura	20	22	(—) 2	8	8	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	1	1	..
Total	16,266	15,013	(+)1,253	3,658	2,905	(+) 753

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales
(*r*) Adjusted Estimted.
*Estimated.
†Relate to Trichur district only.

NOTE :—
(1) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.
(2) Cotton is not known to be grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

III—Details (By Trade Descriptions)

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each). 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each). 1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Bengals*—				
U. P. Deshi	200	239	52	70
Punjab Deshi	417	534	218	264
Rajasthan Deshi	348	319	151	120
Total	965	1,092	421	454

III—Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. *Americans*—				
Punjab American	476	272	292	167
Madhya Pradesh American	577	354	100	61
Bombay American	436	427	62	61
Madras American	285	269	130	109
Madhya Bharat American	378	585	100	92
Rajasthan American	49	48	31	30
Hyderabad American	168	169	13	19
Mysore American	359	292	69	49
U. P. American	21	14	8	5
Saurashtra American	6	..	1	..
West Bengal American	1	2	(b)	1
Travancore-Cochin American	15	15	6	6
Total	2,771	2,447	812	600
III. *Jarilla (Including Virnar)*	2,231	2,176	468	306
IV. *Verum*	293	260	52	44
V. *H. 420*	293	218	53	37
VI. *Oomras*—				
M. B. Oomras I	970	806	160	148
M. P. Oomras II	443	475	86	72
M. P. Oomras III	136	88	23	14
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	87	59	25	13
Hyderabad Oomras	524	458	69	42
M. B. Oomras	118	79	42	12
Total	2,872	1,965	405	301
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,327	1,157	129	145
VIII. *Malvi*	1,048	772	221	131
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	852	848	279	235
X. *Surti-Suyog*	488	481	130	107
XI. *Dholleras*—				
Gujarat Dholleras	28	19	8	3
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	907	754	172	107
Kalyan	362	431	116	91
Mathio	209	172	43	17
Total	1,506	1,376	339	218
XII. *Southerns*—				
Bombay Jaydhar	436	429	65	54
Hyderabad Jaydhar	8	9	1	1
Kumpta Ordinary	523	554	49	67
Westerns†	248	246	25	25
Mungari	238	226	39	39
White & Red Northerns	113	112	12	12
Warrangal & Coconadas	80	84	13	14
Chinnapathi	5	5	(b)	(b)
Tirunelvelies*	464	443	113	84
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	41	53	5	6
Total	2,156	2,161	322	302
XIII. *Comillas*	58	60	27	25
GRAND TOTAL	16,266	15,013	3,658	2,905

* Includes Uppam, Karunganni and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.
† Includes certain varieties of Mungari and Madras American.
(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.

IV—Details
(By Staple Lengths)

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each	
	1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Long Staple*—				
Bombay Americans†	436	427	62	61
Madhya Pradesh American	577	354	100	61
Punjab American†	476	272	292	167
Madras American†	285	269	130	109
West Bengal American	1	2	(*b*)	1
Hyderabad American	168	169	13	19
Mysore American†	359	292	69	49
Travancore-Cochin American	15	15	6	6
H420	293	218	53	37
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,327	1,157	129	145
Surti-Suyog	488	481	130	107
Southerns—Jaydhar	444	438	66	55
Total Long Staple	4,869	4,094	1,050	817
II. *Medium Staple*—				
U. P. American	21	14	8	5
Madhya Bharat Americans	378	585	100	92
Rajasthan American	49	48	31	30
Saurashtra American	6	..	1	..
Jarilla (including Virnar) & Verum	2,524	2,436	520	350
Broach-Vijay	852	848	279	235
Malvi	1,048	772	221	131
Gujarat Dholleras	28	19	8	3
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	907	754	172	107
Dholleras—Kalyan	362	431	116	91
Southerns—Westerns	248	246	25	25
Southerns—White & Red Northerns	113	112	12	12
Southerns—Warrangal Coconadas	80	84	13	14
Southerns—Kumpta Ordinary	523	554	49	67
Southerns—Tirunelvellies‡	464	443	113	84
Southerns—Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	41	53	5	6
Total Medium Staple	7,644	7,399	1,673	1,252
III. *Short Staple*—				
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	417	534	218	264
Bengals—U. P. Deshi	200	239	52	70
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	348	319	151	120
M. B. Oomras	118	79	42	12
M. P. Oomras I	970	806	160	148
M. P. Oomras II	443	475	86	72
M. P. Oomras III	136	88	23	14
Hyderabad Oomras	524	458	69	42
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	87	59	25	13
Dholleras—Mathio	209	172	43	17
Southerns—Mungari	238	226	39	39
Southerns—Chinnapathi	5	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Comilas	58	60	27	25
Total Short Staple	3,753	3,520	935	836
Grand Total	16,266	15,013	3,658	2,905

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.
‡ Includes some varieties of Long Staple.

(*b*) Below 500 bales.

STATEMENT V
All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1953-54
(Production—Cottonseed)†

(Thousand tons)

State	1953-54 (Fourth Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. (2) Over Col. (3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	30	30	..
Assam	7	6	(+) 1
Bihar	1	(*b*)	(+) 1
Bombay	303	217	(+) 86
Madhya Pradesh	223	197	(+) 26
Madras	85	68	(+) 17
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	113	92	(+) 21
Uttar Pradesh	18	24	(—) 6
West Bengal	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	126	114	(+) 12
Madhya Bharat	137	86	(+) 51
Mysore	25	19	(+) 6
P.E.P.S.U.	66	59	(+) 7
Rajasthan	61	51	(+) 10
Saurashtra	70	40	(+) 30
Travancore-Cochin	2	3	(—) 1
Ajmer	3	2	(+) 1
Bhopal	3	2	(+) 1
Kutch	3	2	(+) 1
Tripura	3	3	..
Total	1,280	1,016	(+) 264

(*b*) Below 500 tons.
† Estimates of production of cottonseed have been included, for the first time, in this Estimate. The production o cottonseed has been estimated in the Directorate on the basis of the production of cotton lint.

4·1. All-India Final Estimate of Mesta, 1953-54

Released in April, 1954.

I—Summary

1953-54	1952-53	Decrease (—)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.	Production (bales of 400 lbs.) each	Production (bales of 400 lbs.) each	Per cent.
473,000	483,000	(—) 2·1	716,000	682,000	(+) 5·0

The decrease in the area under Mesta during the current year has been reported mainly by Andhra Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and is due to the insufficiency of rainfall and low prices prevailing a the time of sowing. The decrease has, however, been off-set to a large extent by the substantial decreas in area recorded in Hyderabad due to sufficient and timely rains at the time of sowing.

2. The increase in production is mainly attributable to the large increase reported by Hyde raba due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growin period of the crop. This increase has more than off-set the loss in production reported by Andhra Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs.) each		
	1953-54 Final Estimate	1952-53 Corresponding Estimate	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1953-54 Final Estimate	1952-53 Corresponding Estimate	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	111	124	(—) 13	267	281	(—) 14
Assam	3	3	..	9	8	(+) 1
Bihar	17	27	(—) 10	16	27	(—) 11
Bombay	18	14	(+) 4	16	12	(+) 4
Madhya Pradesh	25	27	(—) 2	14	14	..
Madras	2	2	..	4	3	(+) 1
Orissa	17	25	(—) 8	34	50	(—) 16
Punjab	1	1	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	12	17	(—) 5	36	50	(—) 14
Hyderabad	243	218	(+) 25	299	219	(+) 80
Madhya Bharat	18	19	(—) 1	15	12	(+) 3
Mysore	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	5	5	..	4	4	..
Total	473	483	(—) 10	716	682	(+) 34

(*b*) Less than 500 bales.

N.B.—(*i*) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.

(*ii*) Mesta is not known to be grown in P.E.P.S.U., Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2.—All-India Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1953-54

Released in April, 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.
5,714,000	5,571,000(A)	(+) 2·6	1,804,000	1,760,000(A)	(+) 2·5

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

The increase in acreage under the crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and is due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and better prices of the crop. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the substantial decreases reported from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh due to excessive rains and floods.

The increase in production has occurred mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Bombay due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to the favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period of the crop. The increase has, however, been offset to a large extent by the substantial decreases reported from U. P. and Bihar due to excessive rains and floods.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the beginning of January, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra. In Madhya Pradesh, the crop was affected slightly by prolonged drought in November and December, 1953. In Andhra the crop was affected by floods in East Godavari district and by adverse seasonal conditions in Chittoor district.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Tur during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the acreage under Tur at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the acreage under the crop finally reported.

This Estimate includes, for the first time, estimates in respect of Mysore State, accounting for an area of 154,000 acres and a production of 8,000 tons during 1953-54.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Produ
	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953- (Secc Estim
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Andhra	182	182	..	
Assam	10	10	..	
Bihar	282	378	(—) 96	
Bombay	616	588	(+) 28	
Madhya Pradesh	948	861	(+) 87	
Madras	163	155	(+) 8	
Orissa	24	27	(—) 3	
U. P.	1,618	1,696(*r*)	(—) 78	
West Bengal	65	69(*r*)	(—) 4	
Hyderabad	1,138	1,018	(+) 120	
Madhya Bharat	309	287	(+) 22	
Mysore	154	116	(+) 38	
Rajasthan	21	21	..	
Bhopal	46	37	(+) 9	
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	
Vindhya Pradesh	138	126	(+) 12	
Total	5,714	5,571	(+) 143	1

* Estimated.

(*r*) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

Notes.—1. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, P.E.P.S.U., Travancore-Cochin reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tur is not known to be grown in Ajmer, Bilaspur, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman & N extent.

4·3.—All-India Second Estimate of Linseed, 195

Released in April, 1954.

I—Summary

1953-54	1952-53
Area (acres)	Area (acres)
2,455,000	2,663,000 (A)

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

The decline in acreage under linseed during the current year has occur Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Bihar, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Prad decrease in area is due to the delay in sowings caused by heavy rains while it is due to inadequate soil moisture at the sowing time. This decline has some extent, by small increases in area reported by Uttar Pradesh, West B

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally sati

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75% c finally reported.

	Increase(+) or crease(—) of Col. 2 ver Col. 3
	(4)
1. Andhra†	(+) 318
2. Bihar	(+) 207
3. Bombay	(+) 36
4. Madhya P	..
5. Madras†	(+) 21
6. Orissa	(+) 420
7. Punjab	(—) 7
8. Uttar Pra	(+) 37
9. West Ben	(+) 171
10. Hyderaba	(—) 1
11. Madhya I	(+) 36
12. Mysore	(+) 240
13. P.E.P.S.U	(+) 21
14. Rajasthar	(—) 1
15. Ajmer	(+) 28
16. Bhopal	..
17. Bilaspur	(+) 7
18. Himachal	(+) 30
19. Vindhya	(+) 1
	(—) 19
	(+) 1,545

† Report

(*r*) Adjus

‡ Data re

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II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 Second Estimate	1952-53 Adjusted 2nd Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra†	..	..	..
2. Bihar	261	296(r)	(—) 35
3. Bombay	53	47	(+) 6
4. Madhya Pradesh	997	1,014	(—) 17
5. Madras†	..	..	..
6. Orissa	28	28(r)	..
7. Punjab	22	25	(—) 3
8. Uttar Pradesh‡	124	107(r)	(+) 17
9. West Bengal	52	39	(+) 13
10. Hyderabad	306	371	(—) 65
11. Madhya Bharat	246	296	(—) 50
12. Mysore	(a)	(a)	..
13. P.E.P.S.U.	1	1	..
14. Rajasthan	159	206	(—) 47
15. Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
16. Bhopal	36	45	(—) 9
17. Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..
18. Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
19. Vindhya Pradesh	168	186	(—) 18
Total	2,455	2,663	(—) 208

† Reports for Final Estimate only.
(r) Adjusted Estimate.
‡ Data relate to the area purely under this crop and do not include the area under this crop sown mixed with other crops.
NOTE.—(i) Linseed is not known to be grown in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
(ii) Assam & Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this estimate.

4·4.—All-India Second Estimate of Wheat, 1953-54

Released in April, 1954.

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.
23,810,000	22,265,000(A)	(+) 6·9

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

The increase in acreage under wheat crop during the current year has been shared by almost all the major wheat-growing States, specially Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Bombay and Madhya Bharat and is due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of February, 1954. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were favourable in all the States. The crop was, however, adversely affected for want of sufficient winter showers in Mandla, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Amravati and Buldana districts of Madhya Pradesh. Insect and pest attacks were also reported from parts of Gujerat, Deccan and Karnatak divisions of Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the second Estimate stage forms roughly 90% of the area under the crop finally reported.

This Estimate includes, for the first time, information in respect of Bellary district of Mysore, accounting for an area of 3,000 acres under the crop during 1953-54.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+ or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	1,133	815(r)	(+) 318
Bombay	1,933	1,726	(+) 207
Madhya Pradesh	2,753	2,717	(+) 36
Orissa	12	12	...
Punjab	2,962	2,941	(+) 21
Uttar Pradesh	8,417	7,997	(+) 420
West Bengal	101	108	(—) 7
Hyderabad	540	503	(+) 37
Madhya Bharat	1,607	1,436	(+) 171
Mysore	4	5(r)	(—) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	877	841	(+) 36
Rajasthan	1,713	1,473(r)	(+) 240
Saurashtra	213	192	(+) 21
Ajmer	30	31	(—) 1
Bhopal	492	464	(+) 28
Bilaspur	44	44	..
Delhi	61	54	(+) 7
Himachal Pradesh	240	210	(+) 30
Kutch	28	27(r)	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	650	669	(—) 19
Total	23,810	22,265	(+) 1,545

(r) Adjusted Estimate.
NOTES.—(1) Andhra, Assam, Madras, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Wheat is not known to be grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·5.—All-India Second Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1953-54

Released in May, 1954.

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per cent.
2,084,000	2,044,000(A)	(+) 2·0

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

The increase in acreage under Rape and Mustard during the current year has occurred mainly in Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar and Bombay and is due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset considerably by the decrease reported by P.E.P.S.U., Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan due to lack of adequate soil moisture at the time of sowing.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the period upto the end of February, 1954. 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 given in this Estimate forms roughly 40% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Second Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1952-53 Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra†	..	..	..
Assam	259	255	(+) 4
Bihar	242	225(r)	(+) 17
Bombay	70	63	(+) 7
Madhya Pradesh†	..	..	..
Madras†	..	..	..
Orissa	107	107(r)	..
Punjab	425	329(r)	(+) 96
Uttar Pradesh‡	325	369	(—) 44
West Bengal	178	151	(+) 27
Hyderabad	6	6	..
Madhya Bharat	101	99	(+) 2
Mysore	7	6	(+) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	89	134	(—) 45
Rajasthan	212	236(r)	(—) 24
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	1*	1	..
Bilaspur	1	1	..
Delhi	5	5	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	9	..
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..
Tripura	10	9	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	37	39	(—) 2
Total	2,084	2,044	(+) 40

* Relates to First Estimate.
(a) Less than 500 acres.
† Reports for Final Estimate only.
‡ Data relate to the crop sown alone and do not include the area under Rape and Mustard sown mixed with other crops.
NOTE.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Rape and Mustard is not known to be grown in Saurashtra, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, 1953-54

Released in May, 1954.

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Per Cent
10,048,000	9,430,000 (A)	(+) 6·6

(A) Adjusted First Estimate.

The increase in acreage has occurred mainly in Orissa, U.P. and Bihar and is due to sufficient and timely rains at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset, to some extent, by decreases reported mainly by Assam, Punjab and Hyderabad. As between the various pulses, while substantial increases have taken place in the area under peas and lakh or khesari, the area under mung and kulthi has registered an appreciable decline.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of December, 1953. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay where the crops were reported to have been effected by inadequate rainfall and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur 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.

This Estimate includes, for the first time information in respect of Bihar, Mysore and Tripura which together account for an area of 2,937,000 acres under the crop during 1953-54.

II—DETAILS

State		Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (First Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2)over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	Total	155	183 (r)	(—)28
Bihar	Total	2,704	2,597	(+)107
Bombay—				
Urad or Mash		..	2	(—)2
Mung		..	3	(—)3
Masur		11	6	(+)5
Kulthi		1	1	..
Other Pulses		184	159	(+)25
	Total	196	171 (r)	(+)25
Madhya Pradesh—				
Urad or Mash		616	635	(—)19
Mung and Moth		147	229	(—)82
Masur		268	272	(—)4
Peas		167	189	(—)22
Lakh or Khesari		1,440	1,313	(+)127
	Total	2,638	2,638	..
Orissa	Total	770	448	(+)322
Punjab—				
Masur		100	113	(—)13
Peas		11	13	(—)2
Other Pulses		1	4	(—)3
	Total	112	130	(—)18
Uttar Pradesh—				
Masur		302	263	(+)39
Peas		2,074	1,916	(+)158
	Total	2,376	2,179	(+)197
Hyderabad—				
Urad or Mash		9	4	(+)5
Mung		60	57	(+)3
Masur		25	19	(+)6
Kulthi		216	283	(—)67
Lakh or Khesari		121	121	..
Other Pulses		76	41	(+)35
	Total	507	525	(—)18

II—DETAILS—*contd*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Bharat	Total	71	66	(+)5
Mysore	Total	231	221	(+)10
P. E. P. S. U.—				
Masur	Total	11	9	(+)2
Rajasthan	Total	16	15(*r*)	(+)1
Bhopal—				
Masur		65	72	(—)7
Other pulses		57	56	(+)1
	Total	122	128	(—)6
Delhi	Total	5	7	(—)2
Himachal Pradesh—				
Masur		2	2	..
Peas		1	1	..
Other Pulses		(*a*)	1	(—)1
	Total	3	4	(—)1
Tripura	Total	2	1	(+)1
Vindhya Pradesh	Total	129	108	(+)21
Grand Total—				
Urad or Mash		625	641	(—)16
Mung†		207	289	(—)82
Masur		784	756	(+)28
Peas		2,253	2,119	(+)134
Kulthi		217	284	(—)67
Lakh or Khesari		1,561	1,434	(+)127
Other Pulses		4,401	3,907	(+)494
	Total	10,048	9,430	(+)618

(*r*) Adjusted Estimate. †Mung includes moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh. (*a*)Below 500 acres.

NOTES. (1) Andhra, Madras, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Kutch are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Rabi pulses other than Gram and Tur are not known to be grown in Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bilaspur, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar islands to any appreciable extent.

4·7.—All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1953-54

Released in May, 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.
14,652,000	13,395,000(A)	(+)9·4	1,475,000	1,115,000(A)	(+)32·3

(A) Partially Revised estimate.

The increase in area in the present Estimate has occurred mainly in the case of ' Other Pulses ' in Bombay, Mysore and Orissa and in the case of ' Mung ' in Hyderabad due to timely rains at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decrease recorded in the case of Kulthi in Bombay

The increase in production has occurred mainly in the case of ' Other Pulses ' in Bombay and Rajasthan and in the case of Mung in Hyderabad due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable seasonal conditions.

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 Estimate of the different pulses included in this Estimate will, therefore, be released when Estimates for Rabi Pulses are also available.

This Estimate includes, for the first time, estimates in respect of Mysore State accounting for an area of 647,000 acres and a production of 56,000 tons during 1953-54.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 Final Estimate	1952-43 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 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—						
Urad or Mash	157	150	(+)7	16	14	(+)2
Mung	345	331	(+)14	28	23	(+)5
Kulthi	730	732	(—)2	57	52	(+)5
Other Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,232	1,213	(+)19	101	89	(+)12
Bihar Total	964	1,082	(—)118	140	163	(—)23
Bombay—						
Urad or Mash	80	105	(—)25	13	14	(—)1
Mung	54	113	(—)59	9	13	(—)4
Moth	48	72	(—)24	9	8	(+)1
Kulthi	77	265	(—)188	14	33	(—)19
Other Pulses	1,574	1,243	(+)331	226	131	(+)95
Total	1,833	1,798	(+)35	271	199	(+)72
Madhya Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	509	497	(+)12	43	35	(+)8
Mung & Moth	327	318	(+)9	26	22	(+)4
Total	836	815	(+)21	69	57	(+)12
Madras—						
Urad or Mash	141	138	(+)3	15	12	(+)3
Mung	127	122	(+)5	10	9	(+)1
Kulthi	553	529	(+)24	49	36	(+)13
Other Pulses	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	821	789	(+)32	74	57	(+)17
Orissa Total	212	141	(+)71	45	34	(+)11

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab—						
Urad or Mash	179	152	(+)27	26	21	(+)5
Mung	74	66	(+)8	8	8	..
Moth	80	132	..	9	16	(—)1
Other Pulses	52			6		
Total	385	350	(+)35	49	45	(+)4
Uttar Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	490	450	(+)40	83	58	(+)25
Mung	45	46	(—)1	6	6	..
Moth	91	92	(—)1	12	11	(+)1
Total	626	588	(+)38	101	75	(+)26
West Bengal—						
Urad or Mash	20	18	(+)2	5	5	..
Mung	3	3	..	1	1	..
Other Pulses	5	5	..	1	1	..
Total	28	26	(+)2	7	7	..
Hyderabad—						
Urad or Mash	465	352	(+) 113	45	25	(+)20
Mung	1,322	1,070	(+)252	131	72	(+)59
Masur	20	5	(+)15	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Kulthi	802	815	(—)13	70	46	(+)24
Other Pulses	217	224	(—)7	18	15	(+)3
Total	2,826	2,466	(+)380	265	158	(+)107
Madhya Bharat Total	462	455	(+)7	39	43	(—)4
Mysore Total	647	588	(+)59	56	37	(+)19
P. E. P. S. U.—						
Urad or Mash	31	27	(+)4	4	3	(+)1
Mung	69	40	(+)29	7	4	(+)3
Moth	85	63	(+)22	13	5	(+)8
Total	185	130	(+)55	24	12	(+)12
Rajasthan—						
Total	3,117	2,529	(+)588	197	111	(+)86
Ajmer—						
Urad or Mash	2	2	..	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Mung	7	7	..	1	1	..
Moth	6	5	(+)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi	3	(*a*)	(+)3	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Other Pulses	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	19	15	(+)4	2	1	(+)1
Bhopal—						
Urad or Mash	9	11	(—)2	1	1	..
Mung	15	14	(+)1	2	2	..
Total	24	25	(—)1	3	3	..

II—Details

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bilaspur—						
Urad or Mash	3	2	(+)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Moth	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi	4	4	..	1	1	..
Total	8	7	(+)1	1	1	..
Coorg—						
Total	4	1	(+)3	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Delhi—						
Total	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Total	43	42	(+)1	5	5	..
Kutch—						
Mung	117	99	(+)18	5	4	(+)1
Moth	139	107	(+)32	8	4	(+)4
Total	256	206	(+)50	13	8	(+)5
Tripura—						
Total	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Total	124	129	(—)5	12	10	(+)2
Grand Total—						
Urad or Mash	2,086	1,904	(+)182	252	188	(+)64
Mung†	2,505	2,229	(+)276	234	165	(+)69
Moth	450	340	(+)110	51	28	(+)23
Masur	20	5	(+)15	1	—	(+)1
Kulthi	2,169	2,345	(—)176	191	168	(+)23
Other Pulses	7,422	6,572*	(+)850	746	566*	(+)180
Total	14,652	13,395	(+)1,257	1,475	1,115	(+)360

(*a*)—Below 500 acres.

(*b*)—Below 500 tons.

†Includes information for moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

*Includes information for moth in the case of Punjab.

NOTES 1.—Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Kharif Pulses other than Tur are not known to be grown in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar islands to any appreciable extent.

4·8. Production of Tea in South India

(lbs)

District	February		January to February	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
Anamallais	1,274,440	1,163,042	2,893,580	3,347,627
Central Travancore	812,870	953,749	1,721,501	2,208,941
Coorg	13,054	16,736	25,414	30,360
Kanan-Devans	1,143,169	1,179,573	2,601,980	2,639,934
Madurai	70,863	53,148	117,339	125,138
Malabar	21,359	16,719	43,341	35,506
Mundakayam	90,995	127,245	209,216	268,735
Mysore	112,927	112,277	232,151	261,635
Nelliampathies	95,408	84,206	214,367	208,461
Nilgiris	891,430	1,055,701	1,545,596	1,752,886
Nilgiri Wynaad	437,382	429,839	1,013,566	889,868
South Travancore	338,167	368,505	674,596	717,379
Tirunelvely	32,207	12,011	49,167	27,263
Wynaad	392,260	358,315	786,096	717,951
Total	5,726,531	5,931,066	12,127,910	13,231,684

*Includes revised figures for January, 1954.
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 28-4-54
	7-4-54	14-4-54	21-4-54	28-4-54	
Wheat	..	..	..	..	9,250
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	..	..	..	..	22,157*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,620	10,329	..	..	39,507

* Includes 9,882 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE NO. 6

Price of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate*

February 1954 (Rupees per maund)

	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All-India
Maximum	1 10 11	1 12 8	1 12 3	1 10 6	1 7 0	1 12 8
Minimum	1 6 8	1 5 8	1 4 8	1 6 7	1 7 0	1 4 8
Average	1 8 2	1 8 7	1 9 3	1 8 0	1 7 0	1 8 4

*It includes Co-operative Society's Commission, transport charges etc. but excludes cane cess.

6·1. Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers

February, 1954 (Rupees per maund

	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Audhra	Madras	All-India
Maximum	1 7 5	1 7 1	1 11 7	1 10 6	1 7 0	1 11 7
Minimum	1 5 3	1 5 8	1 8 0	1 6 2	1 7 0	1 5 3
Average	1 6 6	1 6 3	1 10 0	1 7 9	1 7 0	1 6 9

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
January 1954	91	29	35	155
February 1954	9	11	23	43
March 1954	1	22	33	56
1953-54 Crop				
January 1954	44,339	1,100	..	45,439
February 1954	69,797	8,842	2,442	81,081
March 1954	74,175	23,486	8,328	105,989

NOTE:—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates and then delivered to the pool.
*Figures shown under 1952-53 Crop represent gains-in-weight accounted for by pool agents/Depots over the cure stocks with them.

7·1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1952-53 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	February 28, 1954				March 31, 1954			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	8,825	3,692	10,713 (a)	23,230	8,825	3,693	10,714 (a)	23,232
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage).	8,166	2,720	6,528	17,414	8,262	3,137	7,618	19,017
Tenders against export Sales.	370	..	2,605	2,975	370	..	2,605	2,975
Balance	289	972	1,580	2,841 (b)	193	556	491	1,240 (c)
To be tendered against export sales	25	..	..	25	25	..	..	25

(B) 1953-54 Crop

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight).	13,033	2,957	1,078 (d)	17,068	14,900	5,148	4,098 (e)	24,146
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage).	..	..	..	..	735	2	..	737
Tenders against export sales	..	..	..	..	850	..	..	850
Balance	..	..	..	..	13,315	5,146	4,098	22,559 (f)
To be tendered against export sales.	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	150

(a) Includes 310 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(b) Includes a quantity of 4 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.
(c) Includes a quantity of 293 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.
(d) Includes 2 tons of Robusta Parchment .
(e) Includes 166 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(f) Includes a quantity of 28 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
17-3-54	Mysore	195/to 203/11	197/6	96/to 166/15	162/11	125/1 to 133/12	129/13
11-3-54	Coimbatore . .	180/to 215/11	201/2	102/6 to 150/15	136/7	128/4 to 141/3	133/11

Source :—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports *

(Lbs.)

Source	During the months of February and March, 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	From 1st April to 31st March, 1954	During the corresponding period of last year
U. S. A.	213,572	204,376	1,057,654	2,843,832
U. K.	..	..	25,425	40
Burma	110,638	10,640	489,772	610,402
Greece	..	..	..	2,451
Southern Rhodesia	..	..	..	13
Turkey	..	..	..	969
Java	..	..	2	..
Total .	324,210	215,016	1,572,853	3,457,707

* Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
NOTE.—Figures for Madras from January to March, 1954 have not been included due to non-receipt of monthly returns.
Source :—Monthly returns received from collectors of customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports **

Destination	During the months of February and March, 1954	During the corresponding Period of last year	From 1st April to 31st March, 1954	During the corresponding period of last year
Aden and Dependencies	829,299	124,790	7,214,147	3,069,873
Yemen	..	5,747	421,479	93,732
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	481,250	1,058,393
U. K.	35	115,041	24,342,779	27,963,959
China	..	..	1,562,993	..
Belgium	11	..	2,170,187	1,714,308
Egypt	..	..	1,602,453	2,006,303
Sweden	..	..	956,445	1,419,942
Ceylon	12,466	..	584,597	705,532
Morocco	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	9	25,362	2,383,725	1,868,295
Netherlands	54	..	2,274,770	2,145,371
Denmark	..	..	21,832	9,829
West Germany	..	..	..	493,469
Irish Republic	..	..	1,898,632	102,488
Italy	..	..	217,118	648,981
Kenya Colony	..	..	479,739	719,752
U. S. S. R.	26	..	26	3,639,031
Others	2,584	70,833	13,538,619	18,939,657
Total .	844,484	341,773	60,150,791	66,599,115

** Exports from principal ports Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
NOTE.—Figures for Madras from January to March, 1954 have not been included due to non-receipt of monthly returns.
Source :—Monthly returns received from Collectors of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

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		
			April 1954 (24-4-54)	March 1954 (27-3-54)	April 1953 (25-4-53)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		15 8 0	16 6 0	..
	Chandausi	Dara	14 12 0	15 8 0	15 12 0
	Saugor		15 0 0	16 0 0	17 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		10 2 0	10 14 0	10 4 0
Bajra	Chandausi		12 0 0	11 8 0	11 0 0
Gram	Abohar		12 0 0	12 4 0	15 4 0
Maize	Bahraich		10 10 0	10 10 0	11 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		18 14 6	18 14 0	23 5 0
	Patna		18 8 0	16 8 0	20 8 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	13 0 0	13 0 0	N.R.
	Patna		17 8 0	15 0 0	18 0 0
	Bombay		20 4 0	22 4 0	25 0 0
	Madras		14 14 0	15 10 0	21 4 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	8 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	11 4 0	9 4 0	10 4 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st Sort	13 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 15 0	34 15 0	34 6 0
	Calcutta		30 6 0	30 6 0	30 0 0
Gur	Hapur		19 4 0	17 4 0	18 8 0
	Madras		16 7 0	16 7 0	18 2 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	21 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		21 0 0	18 0 0	N.R.
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	210 0 0	210 0 0	215 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	200 0 0	190 0 0	204 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	200 0 0	200 0 0	212 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	10 6 6	9 14 0	11 8 3
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	N.Q.	61 11 0	82 4 7
		Catfish	N.Q.	N.Q.	41 2 3
	Calcutta	Rohu	75 0 0	65 0 0	80 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	55 0 0	70 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	108 8 0	92 8 0	125 0 0
	Bombay		110 0 0	84 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		80 0 0	110 0 0	102 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		24 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	27 4 0	25 10 0	24 10 0
		Black	24 6 0	22 14 0	22 4 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	24 10 0	23 2 0	22 1 0
		Yellow	25 11 0	23 8 0	24 4 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	27 0 0	26 4 0	34 8 6
	Madras	Coromandel	25 9 0	24 15 0	30 3 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	19 6 0	18 9 0	23 14 0
		Small	17 15 0	17 4 0	22 12 0
	Kanpur	Bold	19 8 0	20 4 0	20 12 0
		Small	18 0 0	18 4 0	18 13 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	16 4 0	15 7 0	24 1 0
	Madras	Salem	15 0 0	15 0 0	21 7 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		14 3 0	13 7 0	20 1 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	31 2 0	30 2 0	34 6 6
		Black	28 10 0	25 1 0	32 14 6
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	12 3 0	11 6 0	13 4 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 8 0	13 8 0	14 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		68 0 0	63 0 0	60 0 0
	Bombay		N.Q.	61 11 5	52 14 0
	Kanpur		65 0 0	58 8 0	55 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		54 12 0	50 11 0	70 14 0
	Madras		52 11 0	50 6 0	67 13 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		45 9 0	41 4 0	45 9 0
	Kanpur		45 0 0	45 0 0	43 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		32 1 0	33 13 0	53 10 0
	Kanpur		34 0 0	33 0 0	52 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		60 0 0	57 10 0	70 12 0
	Bombay		61 6 0	57 7 0	63 14 8
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 10 0	8 10 0	9 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 10 0	7 4 0	7 12 0
	Bombay		8 10 3	8 4 0	8 8 3
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	286 0 0	N.Q.
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	534 0 0	553 0 0	524 0 0
		American	858 0 0	858 0 0	810 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	785 0 0	800 0 0	820 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	277 11 0	270 10 0	280 11 0
		Joria medium fine	277 11 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	195 0 0	175 0 0	147 0 0
		Mill Lightning	180 0 0	160 0 0	N.A.
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	29 0 0	28 0 0	22 0 0
		Pakistan District Middles	33 0 0	31 0 0	31 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium / Doars Dust	2 1 0	2 1 6	No Sale
		Export Clean black pekoe	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 9 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	209 0 0	209 0 0	231 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	221 0 0	229 0 0	267 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	212 0 0	210 0 0	282 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	204 0 0	203 0 0	225 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	52 0 0	52 0 0	29 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0	22 0 0	18 6 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	92 0 0	90 0 0	83 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	191 0 0	202 0 0	386 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	77 2 0	78 0 0	58 12 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	823 0 0	852 0 0	470 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1954 crop* Grade 4	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 13 0
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	15 10 0	10 6 8
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	12 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	118 8 0 (*b*)	121 13 0	128 6 0
	Mangalore	Supari new	106 9 0 (*b*)	N.Q.	117 9 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	6 12 0	7 12 0	11 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. to State Governments		315 0 0	315 0 0 (from 19-1-54)	..
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. N.R.—Not reported.

N. A.—Not available

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ending 15-4-54.

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	19 9 4 (R)	2-8-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0‡	31-8-52
	Madras†		16 11 0‡	20-2-54
	Kanpur*	Grade V	15 5 9	1-7-52
	Calcutta	(Common)	16 12 0	1-6-53

* 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

69533

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	17-4-54	13 5 0	19 2 9
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	17-4-54	21 0 0	30 4 0
	Mymensingh	Coarse	24-4-54	11 0 0	15 13 6
Gur	Lyallpur		17-4-54	13 8 0	19 7 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	17-4-54	79 8 0	1,091 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	17-4-54	87 12 0	1,204 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	17-4-54	8 14 0	12 12 6
	Lyallpur	American	17-4-54	12 0 0	17 4 6
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	17-4-54	154 0 0	222 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	24-4-54	19 0 0	27 5 9
					133 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.
†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

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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)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-3-54	230 cents	15 0 3
			(May)	(60 lbs.)	22-4-54	213 cents	13 14 6
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	13-4-54	284⅝ cents	18 9 3
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% Protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-4-54	255 cents	16 10 6
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-4-54	182⅞ cents	12 1 6@
	U.K.	London	Australian (c.i.f.) Apl./May.	Ton.	15-4-54	£ 27-10-0	13 7 6
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel. (56 lb.)	22-4-54	158¼ cents	11 1 3
Barley	Canada	Vancouver	May	48 lbs.	22-4-54	89½ cents	7 6 3@
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan 3% (c.i.f.) (shell)	Ton	17-4-54	£ 56-0-0	27 6 9
Groundnut oil	European ports.		South African C. & F. bulk M'J %	Ton	17-4-54	£151-0-0	76 0 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3 % C and F	Ton	17-4-54	£ 52-0-0	25 7 6
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (bulk C.I.F.)	Ton Apl./May	17-4-54	£ 104-0-0	51 0 0
Castor oil	European ports.		C and F Indian Commercial	Ton	17-4-54	£ 113-0-0	56 5 6
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York.	Spot middling.	lb.	14-4-54	35·00 cents	1,307 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill firsts	Ton	15-4-54	£ 105 0 0	51 6 9 250 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 17-4-54.
(Canada 2·76 5/16 to 2·76 7/16 dollars = £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: April 1954 (24-4-54)	March 1954 (27-3-54)	April 1953 (25-4-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	N.Q.	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	N.Q.
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	5 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 8 0	3 10 0	5 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	4 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	4 0 0	2 8 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 4 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	0 12 0	1 2 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 11 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	1 0 0	0 7 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	0 8 0	0 5 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 5 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: April 1954 (24-4-54)	March 1954 (27-3-54)	April 1953 (25-4-53)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 10 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	Cow	1 2 0	0 13 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 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
Pork	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Bombay		3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
Beef	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Bombay		1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0

TABLE No. 13

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

(In rupees, annas & pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				April 1954 (24-4-54)	March 1954 (27-3-54)	April 1953 (25-4-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 3	1 11 9	2 3 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 3 6
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 12 0	1 10 0	2 14 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices		
				April 1954 (24-4-54)	March 1954 (27-3-54)	April 1953 (25-4-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	82 0 0 (*b*)	75 0 0	45 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	275 0 0 to 350 0 0	275 0 0 to 325 0 0	225 0 0 to 325 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Nagori	Each	300 0 0 (*b*)	325 0 0	200 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	337 0 0 (*b*)	350 0 0	218 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	600 0 0 to 950 0 0 (*b*)	600 0 0 to 900 0 0	350 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar* Maujipur	Local 8th teething.	Each	112 0 0 (*b*)	95 0 0	150 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	500 0 0 to 700 0 0 (*b*)	450 0 0 to 750 0 0	400 0 0

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight April 1954.

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939 = 100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	6-3-54	13-3-54	20-3-54	27-3-54	March 54	Feb. 54	March 53
Food Articles	367·3	368·9	371·3	378·0	371·4	373·3	365·0
Industrial Raw Materials	459·9	468·7	459·8	461·4	462·5	471·3	453·1
Semi-manufactured Articles	355·7	354·7	355·6	357·2	355·8	360·1	349·8
Manufactured Articles	371·3	372·6	375·7	375·8	373·9	368·3	369·0
Miscellaneous	685·2	686·1	686·3	690·0	686·9	693·9	585·5
All Commodities	391·3	393·3	394·0	396·8	394·0	395·0	385·2

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	132
1951	120	110	124	146	163
1952	105	107	117	149	184
1952—December	102	105	114	149	187
1953 November	106	105	113	149	188
December	106	105	..	149	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

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 (Base : 1944=100)		U. S. A.		Canada (Base : 1948=100)		U. K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	141	138	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	142	138	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	146	144	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	144	141	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1952—December	144	139	109	111	118	120	109	128
1953—November	151	144	108	112	118	121	111†	130
December	146	141	108	112	116	120	110†	130

† 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

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for February, 1954

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	95	..	..	..	..	98	78	89	..	93	101	63	..	84
Sonaili (Bihar)	73	..	..	..	..	97	85	92	93	82	110	55	100	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	125	..	122	109	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	180	..	100	109	..	92	..	88	109	..	73	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	84	..	..	97	..	139	124	109	116	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	.	.	73	88	95	..	84	192	..	114	58
Muniguda (Orissa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	74	85	109	..	..	94	95	89	..	85	107	..	94	79
Krishna (Hyderabad)	139	..	143	..	94	67	93	104	116	83	206	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	139	..	..	..	..	75	93	106	..	232	185	65	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	45	..	42	83	..	95	95	96	72	83	..	100	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	98	98	..	..	..	180	99	109	110	83	93	..	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	December 1953	November 1953	December
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Advivaram	..	450	456
Srikakulam	Thettangi	..	524	486
West Godavari	Alamuru	..	438	453
Kurnool	Madavaram	..	430	412
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	477	483	457
	Agaram	453	456	434
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	483	483	468
Mathurai	Erodu	429	427	403
	Gokilapuram	430	425	437
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	438	438	439
Malabar	Koduvalli	560	564	551
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	489	492	488
	Kunnathur	474	478	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	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
1953	405	346	492	453	397	387	424	358
1953—February	391	334	508	459	386	380	423	358
1954—January	400	346	468	442	387	377	428	360
February	..	331	451	432	384	375	..	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	October 1953.	7	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 8 0	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	October 1953.	10	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kaira	Ode	October 1953.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	October 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	October 1953.	8	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	June 1953.	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	January 1954.	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	November 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	August, 1953.	Man	8	2 6 0*	..	1 15 0*	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	August, 1953.	Man	8	4 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Ambala	Shahpur	August, 1953.	Man	8	3 0 0	..	1 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	August, 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	August, 1953.	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 10 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	August, 1953.	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: Carpenter	Skilled Labour: Blacksmith	Skilled Labour: Mochie	Herdsmen: Man	Herdsmen: Woman	Herdsmen: Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	October, 1953.	7	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0(a)	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	October, 1953.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0(a)	0 12 0(a)	0 8 0(a)
Kaira	Ode	October, 1953.	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	October, 1953.	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	October, 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	August, 1953.	8	4 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	August, 1953.	8	2 9 0‡	2 9 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	August, 1953.	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	August, 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullandur	Jamsher	August, 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	August, 1953.	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	January 1953.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	June 1953.	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	0 10 0 (a)
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	November, 1953.	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

‡ Rs. 2-9-0 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

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Current Forecast	Production (tons): Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Production (tons): Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Area (acres): Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Area (acres): Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Second	1953-54	2-2-54	23,568	..	..	22,157	(+) 6·4
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	208	(+) 34·6	1,250	(+) 20·3
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	276	(—) 2·2	2,021	(+) 10·2
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	375	(+) 16·5	970	(+) 10·0
Wheat	First	1953-54	4-3-54	9,889	..	..	8,797	(+) 12·4
Barley	Final	1952-53	1-8-53	521	137	(—) 18·3	532	(—) 2·1
Pulses—								
Gram	First	1953-54	6-3-54	2,365	..	..	2,236	(+) 5·8
Sugarcane	Second	1953-54	7-11-53	864	..	..	733	(+) 17·9
Tobacco	Final	1952-53	27-1-54	174	75	(—) 1·4	179	(—) 2·8
Oilseeds—								
Sesamum	Second	1953-54	9-1-54	208	..	..	207	(+) 0·5
Rape and Mustard	First	1953-54	2-3-54	1,484	..	..	1,648	(—) 10·0
Linseed	Second	1953-54	29-3-54	72	..	..	69	(+) 4·3
Fibres—								
Cotton	Supplementary	1952-53	15-2-53	3,467	..	..	3,376	(+) 2·7
Jute	Preliminary	1953-54	1-8-53	789	..	..	1,696	(—) 53·5
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	..	..	73*	(+) 2·7
				1,796‡	1,343‡	(+) 33·7		
				52,000†	51,000†	(+) 2·0		

* Revised figure.
† 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 months of January and February 1954 (from 26-12-53 to 26-2-54) and for the period from 1st September 1953 upto the last Friday (*i.e.* 26-2-54) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Districts included in the division or Block	Variety (Trade description) of Cotton	No. of bales pressed: During the month of Jan. '53 from 26-12-53 to 29-1-54,	During the month of Feb. 54 from 30-1-54 to 26-2-54,	During the corresponding month of Jan. of last season	During the corresponding month of Feb. of last season	Since 1st Sept. 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	Remarks if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra†	All districts	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	† Figures are since 1st Feb. 1954 for Col 8.
		Lakshmi	168	277	..	..	277	..	
		Northerns	217	421	..	..	421	..	
		Westerns	300	900	..	..	900	..	
		Mungari	87	..	..	..	..	..	
		Coconadas	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	772	1,598	..	..	1,598	..	
		Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madhya Pradesh‡									
Narmada	Hoshangabad & Narsinhapur		6,493	4,221	3,697	2,555	11,781	9,627	‡ Variety-wise break-up not available.
Nimar	Nimar		20,537	10,858	16,875	8,180	52,280	44,927	
Jabalpur	Jabalpur, Sagar & Damoh		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nagpur	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat & Bhandara		29,494	19,253	26,525	20,143	75,504	63,525	
Satpura	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul & Mandle		900	1,067	583	215	2,453	1,053	
Chatisgarh	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh & Bester		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Berar	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal		150,762	94,271	153,127	107,442	420,834	392,850	
	Total Madhya Pradesh		208,186	129,670	200,807	138,535	562,852	511,982	
		Cotton Waste	217	51	791	568	2,355	3,543	
Madras§	All Districts	Westerns	..	..	..	..	1,818	12,209	§ No data have been received for the months of Jan. & Feb. 1954.
		Mungari	..	..	..	..	..	301	
		White and Red Northerns	..	..	..	..	..	593	
		Madras Cambodia	..	..	..	..	8,127	12,125	
		Madras Cambodia Uganda	..	..	..	..	5,849	17,299	
		Nadam, Bourborne & Uppam	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Warangal & Coconadas	..	..	..	..	415	1,427	
		Tinnevellis	..	..	..	..	42	204	
		Karunganni	..	..	..	..	657	4,045	
		Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	35	
		Total	..	..	..	..	16,908	48,238	
		Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	20,157	20,160	
Punjab—									
Ambala	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala & Simla.	Punjab Desi	4,934	1,790	5,810	4,250	18,369	15,173	
		Punjab American	13,738	5,250	11,428	4,661	39,007	25,479	
		Total	18,672	7,040	17,238	8,911	57,376	40,652	
Jullundur	Kangra, Hoshiarpur Jullundur & Ludhiana.	Punjab Desi	899	1,235	3,686	1,319	2,979	7,368	
		Punjab American	8,461	3,411	2,742	2,887	28,303	8,856	
		Total	9,360	4,646	6,428	4,206	31,282	16,224	
Amritsar	Amritsar and Gurdaspur	Punjab Desi	458	296	2,538	2,164	7,851	7,423	
		Punjab American	13,074	4,052	6,527	3,137	39,841	15,255	
		Total	13,532	4,348	9,065	5,301	47,692	22,672	
Ferozepur	Ferozepur	Punjab Desi	5,309	2,499	7,360	5,264	22,875	23,162	
		Punjab American	46,955	27,903	36,264	25,019	140,463	107,860	
		Total	52,264	30,402	43,624	30,283	163,338	131,022	
	Total Punjab	Punjab Desi	11,600	5,820	13,394	12,997	52,074	53,126	
		Punjab American	82,228	40,616	55,961	35,704	247,614	157,450	
		Total	93,828	46,436	75,355	48,701	299,688	210,576	
		Cotton Waste	16	42	..	23	58	25	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Uttar Pradesh—									
Upper Doab	Dehradun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.	U. P. Desi	112	..	..	325	727	325	
		Perso-American	137	..	..	207	304	207	
		Total	249	..	..	532	1,031	532	
Middle Doab	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Manipuri and Etawah.	U. P. Desi	187	110	..	496	1,272	1,205	
		Perso-American	422	218	..	..	1,213	241	
		Total	609	328	828	496	2,485	1,446	
Lower Doaba Bundelkhand.	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.	U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rohilkhand	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.	U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rest of the State	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh	U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..		
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total Uttar Pradesh	U. P. Deshi	299	110	..	821	1,999	1,544	
		Perso-American	559	218	..	207	1,517	448	
		Total	858	328	828	1,028	3,516	1,992	
		Cotton Waste	348	129	871	845	2,680	4,553	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
West Bengal	All Districts	Comillas	179	1,443	72	551	1,846	1,416	
		Cotton Waste	735	744	1,355	1,232	2,998	4,557	
Mysore	All Districts	Mysore American	251	730	..	311	1,034	528	
		Kumpta Ordinary	364	1,005	235	539	3,481	2,251	
		Nadam Bourbon & Uppam	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	615	1,735	235	850	4,515	2,779	
		Cotton Waste	178	139	163	167	879	1,849	
Saurashtra	All Districts	Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	598	1,048	529	5,578	1,646	6,415	
		Saurashtra Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	8,283	8,179	9,679	2,454	24,988	18,547	
		Total	8,881	9,227	10,208	8,032	26,634	24,962	
		Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ajmer	All Districts	Rajasthan Desi. Madhya Bharat & Rajasthan, American	4,003	3,175	2,546	2,256	11,852	7,703	
			2,352	1,692	1,485	871	7,012	4,943	
		Total	6,355	4,867	4,031	3,127	18,864	12,646	
		Cotton Waste*	..	..	..	..	..	..	* Data will be given later on
Kutch	All Districts	Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	..	..	..	..	..	516	
		Any Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Note :—(*i*) Returns from Bombay, Assam, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, P.E.P.S.U., Rajasthan and Bhopal have not yet been received.

(*ii*) All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from defaulting States mentioned in Note. No. (*i*).

23·1.—District-wise Area and Production of Jute, 1952-53 and 1953-54

State/District	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)		1953-54 (Final Estimate)	
	Area (Acres)	Production (Bales of 400 lbs. each)	Area (Acres)	Production (Bales of 400 lbs. each)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam—				
Cachar	1,000	2,880	800	2,546
Darrang	31,750	84,931	31,000	101,912
Garo Hills	12,400	40,052	12,500	39,781
Goalpara	78,000	177,450	74,000	266,585
Kamrup	72,700	201,742	50,000	106,500
Lakhimpur	3,650	13,140	3,500	11,139
Mikir & N.C. Hills	350	1,130	400	1,273
Nowgong	113,100	390,195	82,500	270,806
Sibsagar	4,300	13,005	2,000	6,365
Balipara F.T.	200	544	..	..
Total	317,450	925,069	256,700	806,907
Bihar—				
Bhagalpur	43	63	43	63
Champaran	21,317	27,073	9,005	22,229
Darbhanga	7,169	8,244	5,028	6,166
Muzaffarpur	6,976	9,487	6,945	11,390
Purnea	356,997	735,414	246,410	506,900
Santhal Parganas	..	..	1,670	4,267
Saharsa	64,784	94,585	32,392	47,293
Saran	2,572	4,012	1,979	2,692
Total	459,858	878,878	303,472	601,000
Orissa—				
Cuttack	67,949	149,488	37,590	82,700
Balasore	28,897	63,574	12,473	27,441
Keonjhar	13,200	29,040	4,214	9,271
Mayurbhanj	2,836	6,240	1,025	2,254
Ganjam	597	1,313	204	448
Sambalpur	507	1,115	400	880
Sandargarh	265	583	17	36
Bolangir Patna	152	334	58	128
Puri	316	695	1,480	3,255
Dhenkanal	258	568	54	118
Kalahandi	34	74	48	106
Boudh Phulbani	60	132	..	..
Koraput	1,200	2,640	1,150	2,530
Total	116,271	255,796	58,712	129,167

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh—				
Kheri	24,850	46,448	7,200	20,000
Pilibhit	1,150	2,150	1,800	600
Sitapur	14,032	26,228	4,300	8,800
Barabanki	4,425	1,978	1,125	2,300
Faizabad	2,300	2,175	1,101	2,300
Gonda	3,000	4,229	1,048	2,100
Bahraich	9,000	12,669	2,758	5,600
Gorakhpur	905	1,448	284	400
Basti	4,017	6,578	1,571	2,500
Deoria	4,000	8,554	1,340	2,500
Nainital	2,543	1,339	1,615	3,100
Rampur	389	..	206	400
Bereilly	159	288	110	200
Badaun	..	..	100	200
Moradabad	1,000	268	70	100
Bijnor	2,000	1,296	345	600
Saharanpur	480	103	270	500
Muzaffarnagar	750	312	154	300
Azamgarh	2,000	4,361	770	1,000
Ballia	3,000	3,442	965	1,200
Total	80,000	123,866	27,132	54,700
West Bengal—				
Bankura	4,900	14,602	1,000	3,000
Birbhum	1,600	4,896	700	2,000
Burdwan	26,800	84,420	10,900	33,000
Cooch-Behar	71,500	207,350	57,300	188,000
Darjeeling	5,000	9,500	6,100	26,200
Hooghly	79,900	301,223	51,400	174,100
Howrah	18,900	61,425	10,400	34,200
Jalpaiguri	44,400	95,016	45,100	162,900
Malda	73,500	262,395	58,100	177,200
Midnapur	43,900	131,261	25,600	70,000
Murshidabad	143,600	415,004	80,000	116,000
Nadia	108,200	260,762	65,800	119,200
24-Parganas	127,900	326,145	68,600	256,600
West Dinajpur	69,700	188,887	53,700	136,000
Total	819,800	2,362,886	534,700	1,498,400
Tripura—				
Tripura	24,000	57,600	15,020	37,500
GRAND TOTAL	18,17,379	4,604,095*	1,195,736	3,12[illegible],673

* The figure released in the all-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1953-54 was 4, 605,000 bales for 1952-53. The slight difference is due to the rounding off of the figures.

23·2. All-India Estimate of Coffee Production, 1953-54

Estimate up-to 31-3-1954

1953-54			1952-53			Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (3) over col. (6)
Arabica (tons)	Robusta (tons)	Total (tons)	Arabica (tons)	Robusta (tons)	Total (tons)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
21,200	6,300	27,500	12,775	10,725	23,500	+ 17·02

Source :—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VIII	12	March, 1954	866	2	3	37	11,850†	11,862 (11,850)‡
2	VIII	12	March, 1954	866	2	5	37	2,884**‡	2,894** (2,884**)‡
3	VIII	12	March, 1954	872	4	1	45	Mysore American	Mysore American†
4	IX	1	April, 1954	22	2	3	9	74,209§	74,674 (74,209)§
5	IX	1	April, 1954	22	2	5	9	22,495§	23,424 (22,495)§
6	IX	1	April, 1954	22	2	3	37	11,850§	11,862 (11,850)‡
7	IX	1	April, 1954	22	2	5	37	2,884(*b*)§	2,894 (*b*) (2,884)(*b*)§
8	IX	1	April, 1954	22	2	3	38	1,357§	1,349 (1,357) §
9	IX	1	April, 1954	22	2	5	38	106§	107 (106) §
10	IX	1	April, 1954	22	2	3	42	27,507§	27,511
11	IX	1	April, 1954	22	2	5	42	4,624§	4,635

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CORRIGENDA

S. No.	Volume	No	Month & year	Page	Table No	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1.	VIII	12	March '54	844	-	5	45	60,189	360,189
2.	VIII	12	March '54	844	-	5	46	1,50	1,500
3.	VIII	12	March '54	867	3	8	27	43	431
4.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	7	940	1940
5.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	8	941	1941
6.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	9	942	1942
7.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	10	943	1943
8.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	11	944	1944
9.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	12	945	1945
10.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	13	946	1946
11.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	14	947	1947
12.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	15	948	1948
13.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	16	949	1949
14.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	17	950	1950
15.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	18	951	1951
16.	VIII	12	March '54	896	20	1	19	952	1952

I. GENERAL SUMMARY

The summer monsoon period commenced on 1st March, 1954 and upto the 26th May, 1954 the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Deccan (Desh), Tamilnad, Malabar south Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, normal in Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal, deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Rayalaseema and scanty elsewhere.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory in all parts of the country except in Rohtak district of Punjab where cotton and Zaid crops were damaged by hailstorm and in parts of Madras where cotton crop was withering for want of rains. The crops in Andhra, Bombay and Madras were reported to have been infested by insects and pests.

The general condition of the cattle was reported to be satisfactory except for the spread of some cattle disease in parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore.

Production of crystal sugar in India during the 1953-54 season upto 22nd May, 1954 amounted to about 10·01 lakh tons as against 12·89 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories amounted to 4·38 lakh tons on the 22nd May, 1954 as against 9·12 lakh tons on the corresponding date of 1953.

The Government of India concluded the purchases of about 6 lakh tons of sugar from abroad.

During May, 1954 the sugar prices showed an easier trend. Thus at Hapur and Madras, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 32-14-6 and Rs. 33-10-0 on the 1st May declined to Rs. 31-10-0 and Rs. 31-4-0 per maund respectively on the 29th May, 1954.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during May, 1954 declined considerably due to the closure of gur manufacturing season. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 15,000 maunds at the close of May 1954 as against 30,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

The gur market during the month showed an easier trend in most of the centres in sympathy with the fall in gur prices. Thus at Hapur, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 19-12-0 on the 1st May declined to Rs. 17-8-0 per maund on the 29th May, 1954.

In consultation with sugarcane experts and Sugarcane Commissioners of the major cane producing States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the Punjab, it has been decided to direct immediate attention towards improving the yield of the standing crop of sugarcane and to further intensify efforts during the next sowing season. Unlike other States, sugarcane yield in these three States has not shown any appreciable improvement in recent years.

The international Sugar Council which met in London on 7th May, 1954 decided (*i*) to cut the export quotas of the member countries by further 5 per cent. of the basic export tonnage, bringing the total reduction of quotas to 20 per cent., the maximum allowed under the Agreement, (*ii*) to ask the exporting countries to limit their exports during the first 8 months of the current calendar year to 75 per cent of their initial quotas. The main object of these measures is to impart a certain measure of stability to sugar prices in the free market by reducing the quantity of sugar that flows into that market.

During the month under review, harvesting of the 1953-54 groundnut crop was over in almost all the States except in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Arrivals of groundnuts in Bombay market during April, 1954, aggregated about 14,409 tons as against 13,013 tons in March, 1954 and 10,253 tons in April, 1953.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled easy during the month under review. The main factors responsible for this bearish sentiment were increased arrivals, absence of enquiries from vanaspati interests and the reiteration of government policy at the Export Advisory Council meeting that exports of groundnut oil during the current season would not be allowed. Thus, the market closed lower for the month at Rs. 24-4-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 26-10-0 per maund.

During February, 1954 no exports of groundnut kernels and its oil took place. During the eleven months ending February, 1954 India exported 3,947 and 1,500 tons of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil as against 9,134 and 66,181 tons respectively during the corresponding period of last year.

Harvesting of the 1953-54 linseed crop continued during the month under review and was nearing completion.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during April, 1954 aggregated 461 tons as against 1,043 tons in the previous month and 785 tons in April, 1953.

During May, 1954 the linseed section of the Bombay market generally exhibited a declining tendency due to discouraging export advices induced by reports that the U. S. would deluge the European market with its huge stocks of linseed oil under its programme for disposal of U. S. farm surplus products. Thus, linseed Bold and Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 19-5-0 and Rs. 18-3-0 per maund compared with the opening quotations of Rs. 20-0-0 and Rs. 18-12-0 per maund respectively.

An important development on the exports side during May, 1954 was the abolition of export duty on linseed oil with effect from the 12th May, 1954. Before this abolition, linseed oil was subject to an export duty of Rs. 50 per ton.

There were no exports of linseed during the month of February, 1954 and 1953. During the eleven months ending February 1954 India exported 3,624 tons of linseed oil as against 26,920 tons in the comparable period of last year.

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1954-55 castorseed crop was reported to be in progress in the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay oilseeds market during the month of April, 1954, were reported to be 1,431 tons as against 705 tons in March, 1954 and 5,920 tons in April, 1953.

The castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited an easy tone during May, 1954. The declining trend in prices was attributed mainly to discouraging foreign advices for Indian castor oil. The Bombay market opened for the month at Rs. 16-8-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 15-7-0 per maund.

In the field of export policy, two important developments took place during the month under review. Firstly, Government announced its decision to release a further quantity of castor oil for export for the period ending 31st July, 1954. Secondly, the export duty on castor oil was reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 200 per ton.

There were no exports of castorseed during the month of February, 1954 and 1953. During the eleven months ending February, 1954 India exported 18,103 tons of castor oil as against 33,348 tons in a corresponding period of last year.

During May, 1954, preparation of land for the 1954-55 cotton crop was in progress in most of the cotton growing tracts of the country. Sowings of Bengal Deshi and 320 F commenced in Punjab and Pepsu.

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 44·51 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 36·18 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the world cotton production in 1953-54 is estimate at 37·1 million bales of 500 lbs. gross and is the second highest on record—the highest being 39 million bales in 1937-38.

The final official estimate for United States 1953-54 cotton crop places the production at 16·47 million bales as against 15·17 million bales for the 1952-53 season.

Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the current cotton season *i.e.*, September 1953 to February, 1954 aggregated 204 thousand bales as compared to 262 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

During the period 1st September, 1953 to 28th February, 1954 Indian mills consumed 22·91 lakh bales of raw cotton as against 22·32 lakh bales consumed in the comparable period of last season.

Prices of kapas (Cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras), Sholapur (Bombay) and Akola (M.P.) remained more or less steady during May, 1954.

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) ruled steady during the month under review, while at Nanded (Hyderabad) the prices receded from Rs. 694 on 1st May to Rs. 670 per candy on the 22nd May, 1954.

Prices of cotton at Karachi showed a gradual downward trend during the first three weeks of the month under review. During the fourth week, however, some improvement was recorded.

The condition of jute crop was reported to be satisfactory in Assam. Weather was however unfavourable to jute crop in Orissa, West Bengal, and Bihar. Sowing of jute in low land and midland areas of Assam and West Bengal were completed, in the high lands, however, the sowing operations lagged behind due to lack of rain.

The raw jute prices at the Calcutta market, during May, 1954 showed a downward trend mainly owing to mills resistance to a further rise in prices with occasional abstention from buying. Thus the prices of Northern and Assam variety raw jute at Calcutta which were ruling at Rs. 28 and Rs. 27-8-0 on 1st May, declined to Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 26-8-0 per maund respectively on the 22nd May, 1954.

The prices in pucca bales section of the Calcutta market moved in sympathy with the loose jute sector and the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings which were quoted at Rs. 190 and Rs. 175 on 1st May, sagged to Rs. 185 and 170 per bale respectively on the 22nd May, 1954.

During the month under review, the up-country markets were idle and inactive due to lack of imports.

During May, 1954 the prices of jute goods at Calcutta market moved in an erratic way showing a mixed trend, mainly due to the lack of support from consumers. Thus, the price of Sacking 'B' Twill (per 100 bags) which were ruling at Rs. 113-12-0 on 1st May, declined to Rs. 108-10-0 on 15th May and closed at Rs. 111-12-0 on 29th May, 1954.

The Jute Enquiry Commission appointed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in August 1953 have made, *inter alia*, the following recommendations in their report.

(*i*) The object of the Grow More Jute campaign should be a more restricted one, namely, attainment of relative rather than absolute self-sufficiency. In the long-term interests of jute growing in India and of the jute industry, the import of jute from Pakistan should be restricted to grades which are not yet available in the required quantity in India.

(*ii*) The endeavour should be in favour of intensive cultivation and improvement in quality rather than to offer inducements for jute cultivation on a widely dispersed basis.

(*iii*) The Commission have recommended the establishment of regulated markets at important centres in the jute growing areas of each State.

(*iv*) To assist and stabilize the jute industry, the appointment of a Jute Commissioner, the establishment of a Jute Board and setting up of a Development Council for the industry have been recommended.

(*v*) As jute is the raw material of an important industry, the Commission consider that the State Governments should not levy sales tax or similar taxes on raw jute.

(*vi*) The present size of the world market that India holds might be retained only by accelerating the pace of modernization. The Commission have, therefore, recommended that problems connected with the modernization of plant in the jute mill industry should receive the highest consideration of Government.

(*vii*) Coming to the question of futures market for jute and jute goods, the Commission have recommended that a single well-knit and regulated organization like the East India Cotton Association Bombay, should be set up.

During April, 1954 harvesting of the late sown varieties of the 1953-54 tobacco crop was completed in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra and Coimbatore district of Madras State. In Punjab, tobacco leaf of the early sown Rustica variety of the 1954 crop was at the maturing stage and the yield of that variety was expected to be normal.

The all-India second estimate of 1953-54 tobacco crop puts the current year's acreage at 822 thousand acres as against 731 thousand acres which was the corresponding estimate for the previous year ; there being an increase of 12·4 per cent.

The Guntur Market Committee reported that during April, 1954 about 4·5 million lbs. of F. C. V. and 4·5 million lbs. of S. C. C. from the new crop and about 0·2 million lbs. of S. C. V. from the old crop were marketed outside the jurisdiction of the Committee. At the end of April, 1954 about 4 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were lying unsold with the growers and traders in the East Godavari Market.

During April, 1954 marketing of the new crop in most of the centres of tobacco growing States was in full swing. During this month decrease in prices of bidis and chewing tobacco was reported from Gondia market of Madhya Pradesh and Kozhikode market in Madras. For cigar and cheroot tobacco also fall in prices was recorded at the Rajahmundry and Vijayawada markets in Andhra and in Jalpaiguri market of West Bengal.

During the year 1953-54 about 73·7 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco are graded for export as against 97·0 million lbs. and 116·7 million lbs. in 1952-53 and 1951-52 respectively.

During the eleven months ending February, 1954 India exported 2,624 thousand lbs. of manufactured and 61,884 thousand lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco as against 4,775 thousand lbs. of manufactured and 75·357 thousand lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco in the corresponding period of 1952-53.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The summer monsoon period commenced on 1st March, 1954 and upto the 26th May 1954 the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Deccan (Desh), Tamilnad, Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, normal in Assam and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Rayalaseema and scanty elsewhere.

Harvesting and threshing of the rabi crops such as wheat, barley, gram etc., were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review. Preparation of land for sowing, sugarcane and cotton also continued. Sowing of jute and Bhadai crops and irrigation of standing crops were also carried out in the eastern regions of India.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory in all parts of the country except in Rohtak district of Punjab where cotton and Zaid crops were damaged by hailstorm and in parts of Madras where cotton crop was withering for want of rains. The crops in Andhra, Bombay and Madras were reported to have been infested by insects and pests.

The general condition of the cattle was reported to be satisfactory except for the spread of some cattle disease in parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) SUGAR

Production of crystal sugar in India during the 1953-54 season upto 22nd May 1954 amounted to about 10·01 lakh tons as against 12·89 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of 1952-53 season. The stocks of sugar with the sugar factories amounted to 4·38 lakh tons on the 22nd May, 1954 as against 9·12 lakh tons on the corresponding date of 1953.

In April, 1954, the Government of India decided that no further sugar would be released from factories for free sale till September, 1954. However, on the 12th May 1954, the Government allowed a special release of 39,000 tons of sugar for free sale from certain factories in order to bring the proportion of releases from such factories to a uniform percentage of production, raising the progressive total of releases since the beginning of 1953-54 season to 5·8 lakh tons.

The Government of India concluded the purchases of about 6 lakh tons of sugar from abroad so far. The question of making any further purchases from abroad would be considered in due course in the light of the actual offtake during the coming months.

Total imports of foreign sugar during May 1954 amounted to 55·2 thousand tons of which the shares of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ports were 27·3, 8·3 and 19·6 thousand tons respectively.

Sugar market remained quiet during the month and with the arrival of first consignment of imported sugar the prices showed an easier trend towards the close of the month. Thus at Hapur and Madras, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 32-14-6 and Rs. 33-10-0 on the lst May 1954 declined to Rs. 31-10-0 and Rs. 31-4-0 per maund respectively on the 29th May, 1954. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during May 1954 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54	29-5-54
Hapur	32 14 6	33 1 0	32 3 0	31 13 0	31 10 0
Kanpur	32 12 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	N.R.	32 12 0
Jullundur	N.R.	33 8 0	33 0 0	N.R.	31 0 0
Calcutta	34 8 0	34 0 0	34 8 0	34 0 0	33 0 0
Nagpur	35 0 0	35 0 0	34 8 0	34 8 0	34 4 0
Madras	33 10 0	33 12 0	33 13 0	33 13 0	31 4 0
Bombay	35 1 6	34 3 0	34 3 0	34 14 0	35 0 0
Patna	35 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during May, 1954 declined considerably due to the closure of gur manufacturing season. The daily arrivals at Hapur which were about 100 maunds a day in the beginning of the month increased to 200 maunds a day towards the middle of the month and thereafter came down to 100 maunds a day at the end of the month. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market

stood at 15,000 maunds at the close of May 1954 as against 30,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

The gur market during the month showed an easier trend in most of the centres in sympathy with the fall in sugar prices. Thus at Hapur, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 19-12-0 on the 1st May 1954 declined to Rs. 17-8-0 per maund on the 29th May 1954. The table below gives the weekly whole sale prices of gur in some important markets during May,1954 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending				
	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54	29-5-54
Hapur	19 12 0	19 10 0	19 10 0	18 4 0	17 8 0
Kanpur	20 12 0	20 12 0	22 0 0	N.R.	21 0 0
Calcutta	22 0 0	23 0 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	20 8 0
Madras	16 7 0	16 7 0	16 7 0	16 7 0	16 8 0
Bombay	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	20 8 0
Patna	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported

In consultation with sugarcane experts and Sugarcane Commissioners of the major cane producin States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the Punjab, it has been decided now to direct immediate attention towards improving the yield of the standing crop of sugarcane and to further intensify efforts during the next sowing season. Unlike other States, sugarcane yield in these three States has not shown any appreciable improvement in recent years.

Arrangement have been made for supplying fertilizers for a target area of 2·2 lakh acres, of which 1 lakh acres each will be in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and 20,000 acres in the Punjab. 23,000 maunds of ammonium sulphate are also being distributed free to selected cane growers for demonstration on 10,000 acres of land in the three States selected for the purpose.

Besides the supply of ammonium sulphate, an educative programme is also undertaken to acquaint farmers with the technique of better sugarcane production. Arrangements are being made to distribute free in the three States publicity material containing information on the application of fertilisers to sugarcane and improved cultural practices.

The International Sugar Council concluded its three days session at London on the 7th May, 1954. This session was of particular significance, inasmuch as it marked one more major step by the Council since the World Sugar Agreement came into force nearly six months ago, to bring about stability in the world sugar market. Two decisions of outstanding importance were taken by the Council. Firstly, the export quotas of the member-countries have been cut by a further 5 per cent of the basic export tonnages, bringing the total reduction of quotas to 20 per cent, the maximum allowed under the Agreement. Secondly, the exporting countries have been asked to limit their exports during the first eight months of the current calendar year to 75 per cent of their initial quotas. The main object of these measures is to impart a certain measure of stability to sugar prices in the free market by reducing the quantity of sugar that flows into that market.

In the meeting the Council adopted an estimate of 3,864,000 metric tons of sugar (raw value) as the free market requirements for 1954. It was not considered appropriate to have additional measures in view of the poor outlook for European beet crop, the situation will be re-examined at its next meeting scheduled to be held before 8th September 1954.

(ii) GROUNDNUT

During the month under review harvesting of the 1953-54 groundnut crop was over in almost all the States except in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Arrivals of groundnuts in Bombay market during April, 1954, aggregated about 14,409 tons as against 13,013 tons in March, 1954 and 10,253 tons in April, 1953.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds Market ruled easy during the month under review. The main factors responsible for this bearish sentiment were increased arrivals, absence of enquiries from vanaspati intersets and the reiteration of government policy at the Export Advisory Council meeting that export of groundnut oil during the current season would not be allowed. Thus, the market closed for the month at Rs. 24-4-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 26-10-0 per maund. The trend in the groundnut seed prices at Madras was similar ; the market at Madras closed for the month at Rs. 22-7-0 per maund, compared with the opening quotation of Rs. 24-5-0 per maund.

The table below shows the weekly prices of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras markets during the month under review :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54	27-5-54
Groundnut Kernals—					
Bombay (Bold)	26 10 0	N.Q.	26 1 0	25 0 0	24 4 0
Madras	24 5 0	24 0 0	23 11 0	23 4 0	22 7 0
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	53 10 0	N.Q.	52 8 0	49 12 0	48 8 0
Madras	51 0 0	50 14 0	49 6 0	48 9 0	45 4 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

During February, 1954 no exports of groundnut kernals and its oil took place. Exports during the corresponding month of the previous year amounted to 1,310 tons of kernels and 8,675 tons of oil. The tables below show the exports of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil according to destination :—

Exports of Groundnut Kernels

(Tons)

	Month of February		Months April to February	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U. K.	..	..	250	1,044
Norway	..	..	854	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,929	1,066
Switzerland	..	..	..	..
Canada	1,310	..	5,578	1,007
Other Countries	..	..	523	830
Total	1,310	..	9,134	3,947

Exports of Groundnut Oil

(Gallons)

	Month of February		Months April to February	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U. K.	668,101	..	2,004,814	..
Germany (West)	46,560	..	614,596	..
Netherlands	495,206	..	4,081,552	132,438
Belgium	676,320	..	1,844,662	96,000
France.	..	..	..	..
Italy	12,000	..	2,495,555	..
Burma.	..	..	1,361,374	16,800
Algeria	..	..	48,000	..
Mauritius & Dependencies	..	..	347,968	..
Canada	..	..	69,970	..
Other countries	189,146	..	2,899,754	114,951
Total (Gallons)	2,087,333	..	15,768,245	360,189
(Tons)	8,675	..	66,181	1,500

(*iii*) LINSEED

Harvesting of the 1953-54 linseed crop continued during the month under review and was nearing completion. Threshing and winnowing operations also continued.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during April, 1954 aggregated 461 tons as against 1,043 tons in the previous month and 785 tons in April, 1953.

During May, 1954, the Linseed Section of the Bombay market generally exhibited a declining tendency. (A slight firmness which developed in the middle of the month was due to scarcity of offers and firm trend in mustard markets in U. P., Delhi and Punjab). The downward trend was reported to be due to discouraging export advices induced by reports that the U.S. would deluge the European market with its huge stocks of linseed oil under its programme for disposal of U.S. farm surplus products. Thus, linseed Bold and Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs.19-5-0 and Rs. 18-3-0 per maund compared with the opening quotations of Rs. 20-0-0 and Rs. 18-12-0 per maund respectively. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil important markets in the country.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54	29-5-54
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	20 0 0	N.Q.	19 13 0	19 8 0	19 5 0
Bombay (Small)	18 12 0	N.Q.	18 6 0	18 9 0	18 3 0
Calcutta (Small)	19 8 0	19 12 0	18 14 0	18 12 0	18 4 0
Kanpur (Bold)	19 8 0	19 6 0	19 12 0	N.R.	18 4 0
Kanpur (Small)	18 0 0	17 5 0	17 10 0	N.R.	17 0 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	47 7 6	N.Q.	43 0 0	41 2 0	40 12 0
Kanpur	42 8 0	42 0 0	41 0 0	N.R.	39 8 0

N.R.—Not reported.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

An important development on the exports side during May, 1954 was the abolition of export duty on linseed oil with effect from the 12th May,1954. Before this abolition, linseed oil was subject to an export duty of Rs. 50 per ton.

There were no exports of linseed during the months of February, 1954 and 1953. Exports of linseed oil during February, 1954 were 130 tons only as against 1,253 tons exported during the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below shows the export of linseed oil according to destinations.

Exports of Linseed Oil

(Gallons)

Destination	Month of February		Months April to February	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U.K.	..	..	1,112,842	45,021
Pakistan (West)	13,547	6,408	75,641	61,828
Pakistan (East)	26,954	..	62,317	..
Finland	..	..	165,280	..
Germany (West)	..	..	612,572	..
Netherlands	..	..	1,536,943	..
Italy	63,869	..	1,003,930	12,407
Australia	169,915	6,000	599,301	486,249
New Zealand	..	..	157,538	38,864
Japan	..	..	474,093	..
Other Countries	27,125	18,800	691,672	230,548
Total (Gallons)	301,410	31,208	6,492,129	838,917
(Tons)	1,253	130	26,920	3,624

(*iv*) CASTORSEED

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1954-55 castorseed crop was reported to be in progress in the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of Castorseed in the Bombay oilseeds market during the month of April, 1954, were reported to be 1,431 tons as against 705 tons in March, 1954, and 5,920 tons in April, 1953.

The castorseed section of the Bombay oil seeds market exhibited an easy tone during May, 1954. The declining trend in prices was attributed mainly to discouraging foreign advices for Indian castor-oil. The Bombay market opened for the month at Rs. 16-8-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 15-7-0 per maund. The castor oil price at the Bombay market however, recorded an increase of Re. 1 per maund during the month. The table below shows the trend in prices of castorseed and castor oil during the month under review.

(Rs. per md.)

	Weeks ending				
	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54	29-5-54
Castorseed—					
Bombay (Small)	16 8 0	..	16 8 0	15 10 0	15 7 0
Madras (Salem)	15 7 0	16 7 0	16 7 0	15 15 0	15 7 0
Kanpur	14 1 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	..	12 9 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	14 7 0	14 5 0	14 5 0	14 1 0	13 5 0
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	32 1 0	31 15 0	34 14 0	..	33 1 0
Kanpur	33 0 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	34 0 0	30 0 0

In the field of export policy, two important developments took place during the month under report. Firstly, Government announced its decision to release a further quantity of castor oil for export for the period ending 31st July, 1954. Export allotments would be given to established shippers for quantities equal to one-fourth of the total shipments made by them during the calendar year 1953. Secondly, the export duty on castor oil was reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 200 per ton.

There were no exports of castorseed during the month of February, 1954 and 1953. Exports of castor oil during February, 1954, amounted to 119 tons as against 1,067 tons in January, 1954 and 5,003 tons in February, 1953. The table below shows the exports of castor oil according to destinations.

Exports of Castor Oil

(Gallons)

Destinations	Month of February		Eleven months April to February	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U. K.	372,061	25,620	1,599,650	1,255,486
Sweden	4260	..	93,720	44,010
Germany (Western)	4,800	..	16,188	4,540
Netherlands	2,400	..	277,363	2,400
Belgium	..	..	3,600	7,302
France.	..	..	62,237	2,796
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	23,963	7,976
Canada	..	..	81,588	5,100
U.S.A.	732,318	..	5,355,229	2,537,298
Australia	12,037	..	175,186	254,909
Other Countri s	22,381	2,991	273,893	215,628
Total (Gallons)	1,150,257	28,611	7,962,617	4,357,445
(Tons)	5,003	119	33,348	18,103

(v) COTTON

During May, 1954, preparation of land for 1954-55 cotton crop was in progress in most of the cotton growing tracts of the country. Sowings of Bengal Deshi and 320 F commenced in Punjab and Pepsu.

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 44·51 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 36·18 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the world cotton production in 1953-54 is estimated at 37·1 million bales of 500 lbs. gross and is the second highest on record—the highest being 39 million bales in 1937-38. The current estimate is nearly 4 per cent higher than that for the previous year.

The final official estimate for United States 1953-54 cotton crop places the production at 16·47 million bales as against 15·17 million bales for the 1952-53 season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during February, 1954 amounted to 39 thousand bales as against 27 thousand bales during the corresponding month of last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the current cotton season, *i.e.*, September 1953 to February, 1954 aggregated 204 thousand bales as compared to 262 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during February 1954, were 17 thousand bales as against 37 thousand bales in the same month a year ago. Total exports during September, 1953 to February, 1954, amounted to 80 thousand bales, while 181 thousand bales were exported during the corresponding period of 1952-53 season.

The consumption of raw cotton by the Indian mills during the months of January and February 1954 amounted to 4·12 lakh bales and 3·60 lakh bales respectively as against 3·89 lakh bales in January, 1953 and 3·45 lakh bales in February 1953. Stocks towards the end of February, 1954 were lower by 2 lakh bales than those a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Descriptions	Consumption during				Total from 1-9-53 to 28-2-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 28-2-53	Stocks of Cotton with mills on	
	January 1954	January 1953	February 1954	February 1953			28-2-54	28-2-53
Indian Cotton	3·48	3·24	3·12	2·81	19·50	18·12	10·32	11·26
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0·01	(a)	0·01
Egyptian Cotton	0·32	0·13	0·17	0·15	1·37	0·74	0·53	0·45
Other Foreign Cotton	0·32	0·52	0·31	0·50	2·04	3·45	0·93	2·06
Total Foreign Cotton	0·64	0·65	0·48	0·65	3·41	4·20	1·46	2·52
Total all Cottons	4·12	3·89	3·60	3·46	22·91	22·32	11·78	13·78

(a) Below 500 bales.

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. net each)

	1st September 1953 to 20th May 1954	1st September 1952 to 20th May 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	1,491,808	1,454,540
Consumption of cotton in Bombay mills	903,830	889,029
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 20th May	678,879	595,772

Prices of kapas (Cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras), Sholapur (Bombay) and Akola (M. P.) remained more or less steady during the month under review. The following table gives the week-end quotations at these centres :—

Kapas (cotton unginned) (Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Bombay	Madhya Pradesh
Centre	Tirupur	Sholapur	Akola
Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla	
Weeks ending—			
1-5-54	294 to 378	248 to 267	275 to 305
8-5-54	294 to 350	248 to 267	275 to 305
15-5-54	294 to 350	248 to 267	275 to 305
22-5-54	294 to 350	248 to 267	255 to 305
29-5-54	294 to 350	238 to 257	255 to 305

Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) ruled steady during the month under review. While at Nanded (Hyderabad) the prices exhibited a downward trend. At Abohar (Punjab), prices re-

corded some advance during the second week, but thereafter ruled easy. The weekly quotations were as under :—

	Cotton lint (Cotton ginned) (Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)		
State	Madras	Punjab	Hyderabad
Centre	Tirupur	Abohar	Nanded
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi	Gaorani
Weeks ending—			
1-5-54	850 to 980	534	694
8-5-54	850 to 980	553	683
15-5-54	850 to 980	543	672
22-5-54	850 to 980	543	670
29-5-54	850 to 980	524	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Prices of cotton at Karachi showed a gradual downward trend during the first three weeks of the month under review. During the fourth week, however, some improvement was recorded. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

4F Punjab R.G.

	Pakistan Currency Rs. (P) per maund.	Indian Currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs.
Week ending—		
1-5-54	76 12 0	1053
8-5-53	74 8 0	1022
15-5-54	69 4 0	950
22-5-54	70 0 0	960

At the New York Cotton market, prices sustained a set back in the first week of the month under review. During the second week, however, prices recovered to a great extent. Towards the close of the third week, the quotation for Middling was Rs. 1,320 per candy as compared to the opening quotation of Rs. 1,323 per candy. The table below gives the week-end quotations :—

New York Middling

	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
Weeks ending—		
29-4-54	35·45	1323
6-5-54	34·35	1282
13-5-54	35·25	1316
20-5-54	35·35	1320

(*vi*) JUTE

During the greater part of May, 1954, Assam experienced wet weather ; but towards the close of the month there was less rain and more sunny periods. The condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory, though a dry spell would perhaps have been ideal. River levels in Assam continued at

flood levels ; but no damage was reported. In Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar conditions were unfavourable, the weather continuing hot and dry, with occasional light showers in some jute growing areas. Sowings of jute in low land and midland areas of Assam and West Bengal were completed ; in the high lands however, the sowing operations lagged behind due to lack of rain.

The raw jute prices at the Calcutta market, during the month of May, 1954, showed a downward trend mainly owing to mills resistance to a further rise in prices with occasional abstention from buying. The following table indicates the trend in prices of the bottom variety of new jute at Calcutta :—

Rs. per md. of 82 2/7 lbs
May/June, 1954 Delivery.

Variety	Weeks ending			
	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54
Northern	28 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	27 8 0
Assam	27 8 0	26 8 0	25 8 0	26 8 0
Orissa	29 0 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	28 0 0
Murshidabad	26 0 0	25 0 0	24 8 0	25 8 0
Western	25 8 0	24 8 0	24 0 0	25 0 0
Deisee	30 8 0	29 8 0	29 0 0	30 0 0
U. P.	25 0 0	24 0 0	23 8 0	24 8 0

The prices in pucca bales section of the Calcutta market moved in sympathy with the loose jute sector. The following table gives the week-end quotations :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54
Mill Firsts	190 0 0	185 0 0	180 0 0	185 0 0
Mills Lightnings	175 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0
D.L.G.	175 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0
Indian N. C.	67 0 0	65 0 0	63 0 0	66 0 0

During the month under review, the up-country markets were idle and inactive due to lack of imports. As balers could not replace their depleted stocks, business was almost at a standstill and prices recorded a downward trend in some areas. The rates of raw jute, in some selected baling centres are given below :—

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

Centre	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54
Purnea (Bihar)	23 0 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	23 4 0
Nowgong (Assam)	23 11 0	22 12 0	23 2 0	21 6 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	24 4 0	N.A.	21 13 0	22 13 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	25 8 0	25 0 0	23 0 0	22 8 0

N.A—Not available.

During May, 1954, the prices of jute goods at Calcutta market moved in an erratic way showing a mixed trend, mainly due to the lack of support from consumers. The weekly quotations for jute goods at Calcutta are given below :—

(Rupees)

Variety	Units	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54	29-5-54
Hessain 40"×10 oz.	Per 100 yds.	44 0 0	43 5 0	43 6 0	43 15 0	44 4 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Per 100 bags	113 12 0	111 8 0	108 10 0	111 14 0	111 12 0

The Jute Enquiry Commission appointed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in August 1953, have made *inter alia* the following recommendations in their report submitted to the Government of India and released to the Press in the first week of May, 1954 :—

(*i*) The object of the Grow More Jute campaign should be a more restricted one, namely, attainment of relative rather than absolute self-sufficiency. In the long-term interests of jute growing in India and of the jute industry, the import of jute from Pakistan should be restricted to grades which are not yet available in the required quantity in India.

(*ii*) The endeavour should be in favour of intensive cultivation and improvement in quality rather than to offer inducements for jute cultivation on a widely dispersed basis.

(*iii*) The Commission have supported the view of the Expert Committee that in U.P. as well as other States a cautious policy of re-examining the areas under jute cultivation should be pursued and cultivation restricted only to places where good retting water is freely available and other serious handicaps like transport difficulties are not great.

(*iv*) Railway authorities should examine freight rates and consider the possibility of reduction in rates in view of the export importance of the industry and the incidence to the grower. River transport companies should also evolve a more equitable freight.

(*v*) The Commission have recommended the establishment of regulated markets at important centres in the jute growing areas of each State. Warehouses should also be set up at such markets.

(*vi*) For bettering the conditions of the cultivator, the organization of multi-purpose co-operatives is essential and State Governments should give all possible help for this purpose.

(*vii*) Export of raw jute even as a measure to support prices has not been recommended.

(*viii*) Prescription of minimum prices for raw jute is inadvisable as it will affect prejudicially the interest of both growers as well as the industry. The implementation of the measures regarding regulated markets, organization of co-operative societies and other ancillary recommendations will be more helpful in the long-term interests of the grower.

(*ix*) The Commission have recommended that for a given price level of jute goods, the level of prices for raw jute should be in fair parity.

(*x*) To assist and stabilize the industry, the appointment of a Jute Commissioner, the establishment of Jute Board and setting up of a Development Council for the jute industry have been recommended. Indications of fair prices for raw jute in relation to jute goods prices should be an important function of the Board. Notification of such parity of prices is of particular significance to the grower before the sowing season. The prescription of such a price would improve the morale of the grower and support him in his unequal struggle with the middlemen in the trade.

(*xi*) As jute is the raw material of an important industry, the Commission consider that the State Governments should not levy sales tax or similar taxes on raw jute.

(*xii*) Necessary standards and specifications for jute goods should be fixed. In its struggle for building up and retaining its market in the future, the jute industry must continue vigorous market research and make a more positive endeavour to diversify its pattern of production.

(*xiii*) The process of change in working hours can be effected in stages or by sections. As a first step, working hours may be raised to 48 or those units incurring considerable expenditure for modernization should be exempted from working hour restrictions.

(*xiv*) The erection of new units has not been favoured in view of the existing large productive capacity of the Indian jute industry.

(*xv*) The present size of the world market that India holds might be retained only by accelerating the pace of modernization. The Commission have, therefore, recommended that problems connected with the modernization of plant in the jute mill industry should receive the highest consideration of Government.

(*xvi*) Coming to the question of futures market for jute and Jute goods, the Commission have recommended that a single well-knit and regulated organization like the East India Cotton Association Bombay, should be set up.

(*vii*) TOBACCO

During April, 1954 harvesting of the late sown varieties of the 1953-54 tobacco crop was completed in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra and Coimbatore district of Madras State. In Punjab tobacco leaf of the early sown Rustica variety of the 1954 crop was at the maturing stage and the yield of that variety was expected to be normal.

The all-India second estimate of 1953-54 tobacco crop puts the current year's acreage at 822 thousand acres as against 731 thousand acres which was the corresponding estimate for the previous year; there being an increase of 12·4 per cent.

The Guntur Market Committee reported that during April, 1954 about 4·5 million lbs. of F.C.V. and 4·5 million lbs. of S.C.C. from the new crop and about 0·2 million lbs. of S.C.V. from the old crop were marketed outside the jurisdiction of the Committee. At the end of April, 1954 about 4 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were lying unsold with the growers and traders in the East Godavari Market.

During April, 1954, marketing of the new crop in most of the centres of tobacco growing States was in full swing. During this month decrease in prices of bidis and chewing tobacco was reported from Gondia market of Madhya Pradesh and Kozhikode market in Madras. For cigar and cheroot tobacco also fall in prices was recorded at Rajahmundry and Vijayawada markets in Andhra and in Jalpaiguri market of West Bengal. The price of the Flue Cured Virginia variety in different grades of 1954 crop ruled steady during May, 1954 except for a slight decrease towards the close of the month. The table below gives the trend of weekly prices of different grades of F.C.V. tobacco from the 1954 crop at Guntur market :—

(Rs. per lb.)

Flue cured Virginia		Weeks ending			
		8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54	29-5-54
Grade—	Particular				
No. 1	Re-dried Strips . .	2 14 3	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0
No. 2	,,	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 8 6
No. 3	,,	2 7 0	2 7 6	2 7 0	2 5 0
No. 4	,,	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 2 6
Low grade	,,	1 0 0	..	..	0 14 0

During the year 1953-54, about 73·7 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export as against 97·0 million lbs. and 116·7 million lbs. in 1952-53 and 1951-52 respectively. Of the total quantity of 73·3 million lbs. during 1953-54, about 58·0 million lbs. were of Flue cured Virginia variety, about 10·7 million lbs. were of Sun-cured (Natu) variety, the remaining 5·0 million lbs. included the other varieties *viz.* Suncured Virginia, white Barley, Jutty and Motihari varieties.

During February, 1954 exports of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to 0·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 7·27 lakhs. Of this total, U. K. alone accounted for 0·2 million lbs. worth Rs. 1·91 lakhs. During the corresponding month of 1953 about 1·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 24·4 lakhs were

exported from India. Manufactured tobacco exported during February, 1954 amounted to 0·2 million lbs. worth Rs. 6·6 lakhs as against 0·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12·9 lakhs exported in the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below gives the quantum and value of tobacco exports according to destinations :—

Destinations	Month of February				Eleven Months April to February.			
	1953		1954		1952-53		1953-54	
	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rs.)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rs.)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rs.)	Quantity ('000 lbs.)	Value ('000 Rs.)
A. By Sea & Air								
I. *Unmanufactured Tobacco.*								
To U. K.	927	16,53	188	1,91	30,853	6,35,25	25,146	5,36,11
,, U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	3,639	22,64	..	..
,, Sweden	..	..	..	..	1,420	22,49	956	11,06
,, Netherlands	311	1,83	40	16	2,562	25,99	2,427	17,82
,, Aden	63	44	201	1,04	3,008	21,12	6,586	39,57
,, Pakistan (Western)	..	..	..	..	1,058	10,50	431	3,79
,, Indonesia	..	..	..	..	2,429	34,78	1,860	13,72
,, Japan	..	..	..	..	14,507	1,80,88	10,061	1,59,27
,, Other Countries	632	563	360	416	12,464	1,76,06	4,417	1,91,56
Total	1,933	24,43	789	7,27	71,940	11,29,71	61,884	9,72,90
II. Manufactured Tobacco	375	12,93	179	6,61	3,942	1,36,99	2,623	90,72
B. By land†								
I.—Unmanufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	3,417	66,97	..	..
II.—Manufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	833	1,05,21	1	9

† Exported to Pakistan only.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) *Supply of Material*

During 1954, the total demand for Sulphate of Ammonia from the State Governments and other commercial interests works out to 488,000 tons as against the corresponding allocation of 395,000 tons during 1953.

(ii) Irrigation

Government of India's tube-well construction programme is going ahead satisfactorily. Of the 965 tube-wells in U. P., Bihar and Punjab for which contract had been given to M/s. Associated Tube-Wells Ltd., in December 1950, all except 24 have already been completed. The remaining are expected to be completed by the end of June, 1954.

Another 2,000 tube-well projects were taken up under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme of 1952. Out of these 2,000 tube-wells, 1,505 have been given on contract to three foreign firms and the remaining 495 are being constructed departmentally by the Governments of U.P., Punjab and Bihar.

So far out of these 2,000, 763 tube-wells have been drilled against 637 scheduled to have been completed by April, 1954.

A third scheme of 650 tube-wells under Indo-U. S. Technical Assistance Programme of 1953 was taken up by the Government of India. A French Combine of contractors have undertaken to construct 485 tube-wells in U. P., Bihar Punjab and Pepsu. Remaining 165 tube-wells will be constructed departmentally by Governments of U. P. and Bihar. The work on these tube-wells has not yet started and the materials are being shipped from France and other European countries.

(iii) Soil Conservation

With a view to undertake research in soil conservation, seven regional and soil conservation research and demonstration centres are proposed to be started soon under the auspices of newly formed Soil Conservation Board.

(iv) Control of Pests

It is reported that several swarms of locust have entered the Punjab from the West. Brisk preparation are, however, going on to check up and strengthen the Central Anti Locust Organization.

(v) Fisheries

Only one per cent of the Worlds' fish food comes from the seas, yet more than half the earth's surface is under Salt water—says F.A.O. This is due to low efficiency with which the majority of the worlds fishermen do their jobs.

(vi) Land Policy and Legislation

It is reported that the Government of Assam have decided to take over all Zamindaris in the State on April 15, 1955, under the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act, which had received the Presidential assent some time back.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The Government of Madras, it is understood, have taken under consideration, certain concrete proposals for land reforms in the State. These proposals relate to (*a*) fixation of ceilings on holdings, (*b*) acquisition and redistribution, among various classes of claimants of land held in excess of such ceilings, (*c*) setting up of a machinery for taking charge of the land and redistributing the same, (*d*) financial or organisational assistance to the recipients of redistributed land to enable them to engage in useful cultivation and setting up co-operatives for the purpose, (*e*) creation of a suitable machinery for (*i*) custody of land gifts collected under the Bhoodan movement (*ii*) their proper distribution and cultivation, (*iii*) making arrangements for facilitating such gifts by providing free registration, etc., (*f*) allotment of lands to the landless poor including Harijans and political sufferers.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The implementation of the P.E.P.S.U. Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1953 has commenced in the State. To begin with, the Act has been enforced in village Daftriwala of Samana subtehsil. The object of this Act is to raise the status of tenants-at-will, who cultivate over a million acres of land in the State, by conferring full proprietary rights on them.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

According to Press reports, the Government of Bihar propose shortly to issue an ordinance repealing certain provisions contained in the Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1953. Under the ordinance it is proposed to take away the power assumed by the State Government to terminate lease under certain conditions in respect of whole or any portion of the mining area wherein no prospecting or development work has been undertaken.

The Rajasthan State Assembly has passed the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill. The salient features of the Bill are: (*i*) all Jagirs shall be resumed by the State except Jagirs, income of which is applied in the maintenance of religious places, etc. (*ii*) compensation will be paid to the outgoing Jagirdars at seven times the net annual income of a Jagir, while rehabilitation grant will be payable on a sliding scale, provided the total amount of compensation and rehabilitation grant will be equal to ten times the net annual income of his Jagir lands after allowing for administrative charges on the scale provided in the Bill, (*iii*) the Jagir Commissioner may allow a higher multiple of income to Jagirdars with an income of less than Rs. 5,000, (*iv*) additional rehabilitation grant may be admissible to an outgoing Jagirdar holding 30 acres of irrigated land or less of Khudkasht

lands on the date of resumption ; the additional grant will be for 15 years from such date ; being equal to 20½ per cent of the rent assessed on such khudkasht lands.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

According to a recent estimate made by the Gujerat Bhoodan Samiti, the total donations of land collected under the Bhoodan movement up to April, 30th, 1954 was 33,05,853 acres. Bihar is the largest contributor with 20,19,701 acres collected upto April 26,1954 and Assam the smallest with 1,068 acres as its contribution. Over 57,000 acres of land have so far been distributed to 16,100 landless families.

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The provisions of the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases, Act, 1951 were held valid by a Full Bench of the Nagpur High Court. This Act had been passed to provide, *inter alia*, for long term leases of agricultural lands to ensure fixity of tenure in the interest of agricultural efficiency.

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(vii) General

The Spices Inquiry Committee appointed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in October, 1951 have submitted its report to the Government of India. The salient recommendations of the Committee are :—

(*i*) Creation of a separate fund of Rs. 1·25 crores at the Centre for developing the production and marketing of pepper and cashewnut crops according to an integrated ten year plan.

(*ii*) Constitution of three regional advisory committees for organizing the development of these industries in the States of Travancore-Cochin, Malabar and South Kanara and Mysore including Coorg and North Kanara ; and

(*iii*) Setting up of two special agencies, one in the U.S.A. (New York) and the other in the U.K (London) for purposes of publicity and promotion of Sales of these products.

The Committee have dealt separately with the problems of pepper, cardamom, ginger, turmeric, cashewnut and lemongross oil and have recommended the opening of additional research stations in the different producing areas for providing greater scientific aid to these industries. It has also been emphasized that in order to maintain the present favourable position in world trade, particular attention should be paid to reducing the production costs through increasing yields per acre and standardizing the quality of the products.

V. FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

ARGENTINA

Under the Second Five-Year Plan of Argentina, certain measures have been taken to put the land in the hands of the farmers and with that end in view the following steps have been taken by the Government.

In October 1952, the Minister of Agriculture handed over the title deeds transferring ownership of more than six million hectares of land from the Federal to the Provincial Government, thus paving the way for the distribution of the land to individuals who will actually till it. In mid-November, the Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires handed over the title deeds to their farms to 700 settlers.

The National Bank is intending to purchase 4,000 hectares of land in order to colonise in the following manner : 250 hectares for market gardening, 1,250 hectares for poultry, pigs, rabbits etc., and 2,503 hectares for dairying.

The Government are proposing to put a special tax on farm lands which remain unexploited or which are not exploited as efficiently as they might be.

ISRAEL

An important experiment in the planting of the coastal sand dunes is being carried out in the vicinity of Migdal Ascalon by the Mataei Hauma Company (National Plantations). Following a successful planting of 200 dunams of sand dunes with grape vines last year, a second area of 300 dunams has been added this season.

The method of planting is as follows : A hole 60 cms. deep is dug and a further depth of 90 cms. is drilled with a spike within this hole. A vine branch is then inserted in the hole to which chemical fertilizer is added, and the hole is filled and a small mound built. The mound is then planted with wormwood shrubs which fix the sand and also preserve moisture. The whole area is surrounded by plantations of fig trees which act as a windbreak. Despite the comlexity of the planting, owing to the looseness of the sand it is in fact 40 per cent cheaper than planting in ordinary soils.

The sand dunes on the coastal strip, between the Gaza strip and Bat Yam to the south of Jaffa, cover thousands of dunams and partly consist of moving sands. If these plantings prove successful, a three-fold purpose will be achieved : the moving sands will be halted and fixed, the hitherto useless sand dunes will be put to productive use, and other lands, which were earmarked for vine yards, will be available for alternative plantings.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

A new method of investigating under-ground water sources and determining the average age of the supplies has been developed at and introduced by the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rohovot.

Radio-active appliances make it possible to establish if the under-ground water supplies are newly replenished or are standing pools of ancient origin. Such determination is important from the view point of ascertaining whether the supplies are diminished during pumping operations, in which case it may not be worthwhile to under-take depth borings for their use ; or, whether on the contrary they are replenished continually and may therefore be tapped.

Radio-active methods are able to determine the age of water supplies, their underground flow, and the relationship between a given brook and a given well or water course. By discovering the concentration of tritium in the water, it is possible to decide the age of the water.

Source.—News from Israel, Vol. I, No. 8.

U. S. A.

President Eisenhower recommended in January last a new farm programme based on flexible support levels, after $ 2·5 billion worth of commodity surpluses have been set aside. The new programme, which follows a very comprehensive nation-wide study of agricultural problems, would start with the 1955 crops. The principal recommendations are :

1. Establishment of a reserve of $ 2·5 billion worth of surpluses, which would not be figured in computations to fix support levels.

2. Use of the sliding scale of price supports as laid down in the 1948 and 1949 Agricultural Acts, with some minor deviations.

3. Use of modernized parity beginning with 1956 crops. Transition to this system would be limited by 5 per cent cut annually as provided by present Law. All crops except cotton, corn, peanuts and some types of tobacco are already on a modernized parity.

4. Gradual transition, not only to a modernized parity, but also to the support levels which may be required under the sliding scale.

A further recommendation made by the President is that Congress should be asked not only to restore the Commodity Credit Corporations 1953 losses, but to increase authority to borrow from $ 6·75 billion to 8·75 billion as from July 1, 1954.

Source.—Agriculture Abroad, January, 1954.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Sesamum and Dry Ginger, 1953-54
All-India Third Estimate of Wheat, 1953-54
All-India Second Estimates of Gram, Barley and Tobacco, 1953-54
Classification of Total Forest Area, 1951-52
Out-turn of Forest Produce, 1951-52
Imports and Exports of Forest Produce, 1951-52
Cotton Press Returns

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during May, 1954

(Between 28th April, 1954 and 31st May, 1954) and from 1st March 1954 to 31st May, 1954.)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28th April 1954 to 31st May 1954 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1st March 1954 to 31st May, 1954 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	14·8	+1·3	25·6	+3
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	14·5	+3·0	15·8	0
Gangetic West Bengal	3·5	—1·3	3·5	—51
Orissa	1·9	—1·4	2·2	—57
Chota Nagpur	1·0	—1·1	1·3	—66
Bihar	1·8	—0·7	1·9	—48
U. P. East	0·5	—0·3	0·5	—69
U. P. West	0·1	—0·6	0·4	—76
Punjab (Including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	0·1	—0·5	0·6	—66
Rajasthan West	0	—0·5	0	—95
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0	—0·5	0·3	—67
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0	—0·5	0·2	—80
Vindhya Pradesh	0	—0·4	0	—97
Madhya Pradesh East	0·7	—0.6	1·6	—48
Madhya Pradesh West	0	—0·6	0·3	—75
Gujarat	0	—0·3	0·2	—41
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	—0·3	0·1	—80
Konkan	0	—2.0	0·7	—73
Deccan (Desh)	1·7	+1·3	2·9	+13
Hyderabad North	0·3	—0·4	1·2	—18
Hyderabad South	0·9	—0·3	1·5	—36
Coastal Andhradesa	0·9	—0·8	0·9	—68
Rayalaseema	0·8	—0·8	1·2	—50
Tamilnad	2·4	+0·1	6·4	+49
Malabar and South Kanara	10·2	+2·3	15·1	+40
Mysore	5·6	+1·6	8·1	+41
Travancore-Cochin	12·0	+1·4	72·7	+36

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	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, 1951-52 and 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1951-52 Partially Revised	Area (acres) 1952-53 Final	Production (tons) 1951-52 Partially Revised	Production (tons) 1952-53 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	73,665	74,674(74,209)§	20,741	23,424 (22,495)§
Jowar	39,144	41,945(43,339)§	5,944	6,038 (7260)§
Bajra	22,839	25,282 (26,550)§	2,299	2,922 (3,150)§
Maize	8,073	8,796 (8,897)§	2,021	2,607 (2,823)§
Ragi	5,399	5,388 (5,428)§	1,212	1,235 (1,238)§
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	1,602
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	4,3 6	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 (11,850)§	3,045*(*b*)	2,894*(*b*)(2,884*(*b*)§
Castorseed	1,428	1,349 (1,357)§	105	107§ (1 6)§
Sesamum	5,845	5,751 (5,860)§	438	451 (460)§
Rape and Mustard	5,915	5,155	916	823
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.	483§	N.A.	682¶§
Beverages—				
Tea††	779	..	641,180‡	..
Coffee(*j*)	230	..	54,538‡	..

* 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.
§ Partially Revised.
†† Relates to calendar year 1951.
N.A.—Not available.
(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.
¶ 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) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase(+ or Decrease(—
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	20-3-54	76,646	74,209§	(+) 3·3	27,079	22,495§	(+) 20·4
Jowar	Final	10-6-54	42,990	43,339§	(—) 0·8	7,691	7,260§	(+) 5·9
Bajra	Final	12-5-54	28,820	26,550§	(+) 8.5	4,246	3,150§	(+)34·8
Maize	Final	29-5-54	8,982	8,897§	(+) 1·0	2,854	2,823§	(+) 1·1
Ragi	Final	18-4-54	5,472	5,428§	(+) 0.8	1,564	1,238§	(+) 26·3
Wheat	Third	16-5-54	23,824	23,115	(+) 3·1	6.893	6,386	(+) 7·9
Barley	Second	15-5-54	7,506	7,521	(—) 0·2	2,239	2,152	(+) 4·0
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	13-5-54	17,823	16,068	(+) 10·9	4,031	3,214	(+)25·4
Tur or Arhar	Second	24-4-54	5,714	5,571	(+) 2·6	1,804	1,760	(+) 2·5
Other Kharif pulses	Final	8-5-54	14,652	13,395§	(+) 9·4	1,475	1,115§	(+)32·3
Other Rabi pulses	First	7-5-54	10,048	9,430	(+) 6·6	..	..	..
Potato	First	24-3-54	536	495	(+) 8·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	25-12-53	4,101	4,228	(—) 3·0	5,100*	4,990*	(+) 2·2
Ginger	Final	21-5-54	47	46§	(+) 3·7	15	14§	(+) 7·1
Tobacco	Second	27-5-54	822	731	(+)12·4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	6-3-54	11,356	11,850§	(—) 4·2	3,772†	2,884†§	(+)30·8
Castorseed	Final	31-3-54	1,368	1,357§	(+) 0·8	107	106§	(+) 0·9
Sesamum	Final	17-5-53	6,132	5,860§	(+) 4·6	531	460§	(+)15·4
Rape and Mustard	Second	6-5-54	2,084	2,044	(+) 2·0	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	25-4-54	2,455	2,663	(—) 7·8	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	21-4-54	16,266	15,013	(+) 8·3	3,658‡	2,905‡	(+) 25·9
Jute	Final	29-12-53	1,196	1,817§	(—) 34·2	3,128‖	4,605‖§	(—) 32·1
Mesta	Final	22-4-54	473	483§	(—) 2·1	716‖	682‖§	(+) 5·0

* 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 Final Estimate of Bajra, 1953-54

(Released in May 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
28,820,000	26,550,000 (A)	(+) 8·5	4,246,000	3,150,000 (A)	(+) 34·8

A.—Partially Revised Estimate.

The increase in acreage under Bajra crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Bombay, Hyderabad, Andhra and Mysore and has been attributed to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. In Hyderabad it is also due to more area brought under cultivation. Bihar, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Pepsu have, however, reported decreases in the current year's acreage under the crop. The decrease in Bihar is attributed to excessive rainfall and floods at the time of sowing.

The increase in production is reported by almost all the Bajra-growing States, but was appreciable in the main in Rajasthan, Bombay, Madras, Andhra, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Pepsu. The increase in production is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

The production estimates for 1952-53 and 1953-54 in respect of Bombay, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Pepsu and Rajasthan are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. Crop-Cutting Surveys on Bajra crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Saurashtra. The results of the Surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates based on the traditional method of these States have been utilized in the All-India Estimate. The production estimates for these States may, however, undergo a change on receipt of the figures 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 Madhya Pradesh (non-reporting pockets), Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin and account for an area of 32,000 acres and a production of 8,000 tons during 1953-54.

II—DETAILS

State	(Area Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 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	1,198	1,065	(+) 133	320	244	(+) 76
Bihar	6	23	(—) 17	1	5	(—) 4
Bombay	7,066	6,180	(+) 886	888*	504*	(+) 384
Madhya Pradesh†	92	93	(—) 1	17	15	(+) 2
Madras	1,402	1,454	(—) 52	348	250	(+) 98
Orissa	11	11	..	2	2	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	2,206	2,151	(+) 55	378*	398*	(—) 20
Uttar Pradesh	2,634	2,729	(—) 95	597*	611*	(—) 14
West Bengal	(a)	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Hyderabad	1,692	1,450	(+) 242	201*	139*	(+) 62
Jammu and Kashmir	@ 31	31	..	@8	8	..
Madhya Bharat	487	477	(+) 10	87	71	(+) 16
Mysore	216	152	(+) 64	22	9	(+) 13
Pepsu	852	925	(—) 73	179*	166*	(+) 13
Rajasthan	7,845	6,767	(+)1,078	963*	531*	(+) 432
Saurashtra	2,624	2,593	(+) 31	183	155	(+) 28
Travancore-Cochin	@1	1	..	@(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	42	32	(+) 10	4	3	(+) 1
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	60	46	(+) 14	12	7	(+) 5
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	346	360	(—) 14	35	30	(+) 5
Vindhya Pradesh	9	9	..	1	2	(—) 1
Total	28,820	26,550	(+)2,270	4,246	3,150	(+)1,096

† Includes an area of 808 acres and a production of 83 tons as the estimates of the crop grown in the non-reporting areas.
@ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for the current year.
(a) Less than 500 acres.
(b) Less than 500 tons.
* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

NOTES.—(i) Crop-Cutting Surveys on Bajra Crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Andhra, Madras, Mysore, and Saurashtra. The results of the Surveys in respect of these states have not become available so far. As such the production estimates of these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(ii) Bajra crop is not known to be grown in Assam, Bilaspur, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·1—All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1953-54

(Released in May, 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
17,823,000	16,068,000 (A)	(+)10·9	4,031,000	3,214,000 (A)	(+)25·4

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

The increase in acreage has been shared by almost all the major gram-growing States except Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. Substantial increases in acreage have been reported by Punjab, U. P., Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Rajasthan due to timely and sufficient rainfall at the time of sowing. The decrease in Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh has been attributed to inadequate soil moisture at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the major gram growing States, specially Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Bombay. This increase is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the beginning of March, 1954. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were generally satisfactory except in Madhya Pradesh where the crop was damaged slightly in a few districts due to frost and cold wave in January and February, 1954. In parts of Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Amritsar districts of Punjab also the crop was reported to have been affected by hailstorm.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Gram crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1952-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	70	(r) 69	(+) 1	14	12	(+) 2
Bihar	981	894	(+) 87	180	187	(—) 7
Bombay	695	632	(+) 63	88	54	(+) 34
Madhya Pradesh	1,347	1,400	(—) 53	225	228	(—) 3
Madras	5	(r) 5	..	1	1	..
Orissa	62	(r) 62	..	7	(r) 7	..
Punjab	2,506	2,029	(+)477	685	501	(+)184
Uttar Pradesh	6,337	5,989	(+)348	1,843	1,414	(+)429
West Bengal	353	320	(+) 33	117	108	(+) 9
Hyderabad	848	789	(+) 59	101	95	(+) 6
Madhya Bharat	1,343	1,015	(+)328	212	156	(+) 56
Mysore	40	(r) 42	(—) 2	4	(r) 4	..
Pepsu	1,041	810	(+)231	217	168	(+) 49
Rajasthan	1,275	(r) 1,109	(+)166	211	(r) 149	(+) 62
Saurashtra	72	59	(+) 13	6	4	(+) 2
Ajmer	8	9	(—) 1	1	1	..
Bhopal	296	283	(+) 13	44	48	(—) 4
Bilaspur	10	9	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Delhi	38	20	(+) 18	2	1	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	4	5	(—) 1	(a)	(a)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	492	518	(—) 26	70	74	(—) 4
Total	17,823	16,068	(+)1,755	4,031	3,214	(+)817

(r) Adjusted Estimate.
(a) Less than 500 tons.
NOTE.—(1) Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Gram is not known to be grown in Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·2—All-India Second Estimate of Barley, 1953-54

(Released in May, 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
7,506,000	7,521,000 (A)	(—) 0·2	2,239,000	2,152,000 (A)	(+) 4·0

(A) Adjusted Second Estimate.

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Bihar and Pepsu and is due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the increase recorded mainly in Rajasthan and Punjab due to favourable weather conditions and adequate water supply during the sowing period.

Despite an overall decrease in the acreage, the production of the crop has shown an increase during the current year. The increase has occurred mainly in Rajasthan and Punjab due to favourable climatic conditions and adequate water supply during the growing period of the crop. This increase in production has more than offset the decreases registered in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Pepsu.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of February or the beginning of March, 1954. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were generally satisfactory. In some parts of Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Amritsar districts of Punjab, however, the crop is reported to have been affected by hailstorm.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Barley crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1953-54 (Second Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	741	(r) 934	(—)193	151	187	(—) 36
Bombay	30	22	(+) 8	8	5	(+) 3
Madhya Pradesh †	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Punjab	388	(r) 346	(+) 42	141	(r) 106	(+) 35
Uttar Pradesh	4,738	4,724	(+) 14	1,443	1,481	(—) 38
West Bengal	66	74	(—) 8	21	24	(—) 3
Hyderabad	17	15	(+) 2	3	2	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat	86	58	(+) 28	19	16	(+) 3
Pepsu	117	210	(—) 93	32	52	(—) 20
Rajasthan	902	(r) 725	(+)177	338	(r) 203	(+) 135
Saurashtra	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	40	42	(—) 2	11	11	..
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	19	18	(+) 1	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	64	53	(+) 11	11	9	(+) 2
Kutch	@4	9	(—) 5	@1	2	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	292	289	(+) 3	58	52	(+) 6
Total	7,506	7,521	(—) 15	2,239	2,152	(+) 87

(r) Adjusted Estimate.
(a) Less than 500 acres.
(b) Less than 500 tons.
@ Information incomplete and therefore subject to revision.
† Reports for Final Estimate only.
NOTES.—(1) Andhra, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Barley is not known to be grown in Assam, Mysore, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3—All-India Third Estimate of Wheat, 1953-54

(Released in May, 1954)

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres) (A)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Prouction (tons) (A)	Per cent.
23,824,000	23,115,000	(+)3·1	6,893,000	6,386,000	(+) 7·9

(A) Adjusted third Estimate.

The increase in acreage under wheat crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad and is due to timely rainfall and favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Punjab and Vindhya Pradesh have reported some decreases in the acreage under the crop.

The increase in production of the crop during the current year has been shared by almost all the major wheat-growing States, specially Rajasthan, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and is due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop.

This Estimate covers mostly the period upto the end of March, 1954. Till then, the conditions for the growth of the crop were generally favourable in all the States.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the Third Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area under the crop finally reported.

This Estimate includes, for the first time, information in respect of Bellary district of Mysore, which accounts for an area of 4,000 acres and a production of 464 tons during 1953-54.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1953-54 (Third Estimate)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	1,066	(r) 1,068	(—) 2	228	(r) 245	(—) 17
Bombay	1,983	1,755	(+) 228	354	253	(+) 101
Madhya Pradesh	2,725	2,742	(—) 17	558	502	(+) 56
Orissa	11	(r) 11	..	3	(r) 3	..
Punjab	2,972	3,015	(—) 43	1,148	1,058	(+) 90
Uttar Pradesh	8,411	8,240	(+) 171	2,960	2,861	(+) 99
West Bengal	101	108	(+) 7	36	37	(—) 1
Hyderabad	576	503	(+) 73	61	41	(+) 20
Madhya Bharat	1,605	(r) 1,573	(+) 52	266	(r) 269	(—) 3
Mysore	4	(r) 5	1	1	(r) 1	..
Pepsu	910	874	(+) 36	326	302	(+) 24
Rajasthan	1,721	(r) 1,510	(+) 211	578	(r) 474	(+) 104
Saurashtra	223	194	(+) 29	78	63	(+) 15
Ajmer	36	36	..	10	10	..
Bhopal	455	464	(—) 9	87	81	(+) 6
Bilaspur	44	44	..	11	2	(+) 9
Delhi	60	57	(+) 3	17	16	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	240	211	(+) 29	44	36	(+) 8
Kutch	28	(r) 27	(+) 1	10	(r) 11	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	653	678	(—) 25	117	121	(—) 4
Total	23,824	23,115	(+) 709	6,893	6,386	(+) 507

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

Notes.—(1) Andhra, Assam, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Wheat is not known to be grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4—All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1953-54

(Released in May, 1954)

I—Summary

1953-54	1952-53	Increase(+)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase(+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres) (A)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons) (A)	Per cent
8,982,000	8,897,000	(+)1·0	2,854,000	2,823,000	(+) 1·1

(A) Partially Revised estimate.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Hyderabad and Bombay and has been attributed to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the decreases recorded by some of the States specially Bihar and Punjab. The decrease in Bihar is due to heavy rains and floods at the time of sowing.

The increase in production during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Bombay and Madhya Bharat due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to exceptionally favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop in these States. This increase in production has, however, been offset considerably by the decreases recorded by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad and Bilaspur due to excessive and untimely rainfall during the growing period. In eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh the crop sustained a heavy damage due to floods. In parts of Gujerat division in Bombay the crop was attacked by insects and pests.

The production estimates for 1952-53 and 1953-54 in respect of Bombay, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh and for 1953-54 only in respect of Ajmer are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting Surveys on Maize crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Himachal Pradesh but the results of the surveys have not become available so far. As such the production estimates for Himachal Pradesh based on the traditional method have been utilized in the All-India Estimate.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas' *i.e.*, areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The 'Non-Reporting Areas' for 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 410,000 acres and a production of 128,000 tons during 1953-54.

II.—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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	29	27	(+) 2	12	12	..
Assam	32@	32	..	7@	7	..
Bihar†	1,551	1,777	(—) 226	254	460	(—) 206
Bombay	553	521	(+) 32	239*	81*	(+) 158
Madhya Pradesh††	323	319	(+) 4	76	73	(+) 3
Madras	14	11	(+) 3	6	4	(+) 2
Orissa	61	61	..	9	9	..
Punjab	778	800	(—) 22	412*	485*	(—) 73
Uttar Pradesh	2,293	2,126	(+) 167	604*	805*	(—) 201

II—DETAILS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal	115	113	(+) 2	37	35	(+) 2
Hyderabad	453	420	(+) 33	151*	191*	(—) 40
Jammu & Kashmir**	370	370	..	121	121	..
Madhy Bharat	602	592	(+) 10	104	72	(+) 32
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Pepsu	184	180	(+) 4	101*	102*	(—) 1
Rajasthan	1,165	1,082	(+) 83	596*	257*	(+) 339
Saurashtra	2	3	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Travancore-Cochin**	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	76	74	(+) 2	22*	12	(+) 10
Bhopal	22	23	(—) 1	3	3	..
Bilaspur	43	47	(—) 4	8	14	(—) 6
Delhi	3	2	(+) 1	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	225	230	(—) 5	57	51	(+) 6
Manipur	(a) @	(a)	..	(b) @	(b)	..
Tripura	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	87	86	(+) 1	34*	28*	(+) 6
Total	8,982	8,897	(+) 85	2,854	2,823	(+) 31

*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

†Includes an area of 1,906 acres and 350 acres and a production of 259 tons and 64 tons for 1953-54 and 1952-53 respectively in respect of merged territories.

††Includes an area of 5,352 acres and a production of 468 tons in respect of Non-Reporting (Forest) areas.

@ Previous Year's data have been repeated for want of figures for the current year.

** 1951-52 figures repeated for want of data for 1952-53 and 1953-54.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES (1) In the case of Ajmer the production estimates for 1953-54 are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys and as such are not comparable with the estimates for 1952-53 based on the traditional method.

(2) Crop-Cutting Surveys on Maize crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Himachal Pradesh. The results of the surveys in respect of this State have not become available so far. As such the production estimates utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(3) Maize is not known to be grown in Coorg, Kutch and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·5—All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum (Til or Gingelly), 1953-54

(Released in May, 1954)

I—SUMMARY

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres) (A)	Per cent	Production (tons)	Production (tons) (A)	Per cent
6,132,000	5,860,000	(+)4·6	531,000	460,000	(+)15·4

(A) Partially Revised Estimated.

The increase in current years acreage under sesamum has been reported mainly by Madras, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Hyderabad and is due to favourable climatic conditions and adequate rainfall at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset, to some extent, by the decreases registered mainly in U. P., Bihar, Madhya Bharat and Andhra due to unfavourable weather conditions.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madras, Bombay and Vindhya Pradesh due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period of the crop. Some decreases in production have, however, occurred in U. P. and Hyderabad.

This Estimate includes information in respect of the Second crop of Sesamum also in Andhra, Madras, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Vindhya Pradesh besides the first crop for which the estimates were given in the Third Estimate.

II—DETAILS

State	Area ('000 acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	Area ('000 acres) 1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production ('000 tons) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	Production ('000 tons) 1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	314	333	(—) 19	38	39	(—) 1
Bihar	25	57	(—) 32	3	5	(—) 2
Bombay	346	337	(+) 9	42	26	(+) 16
Madhya Pradesh	526	535	(—) 9	39	37	(+) 2
Madras	422	299	(+) 123	53	30	(+) 23
Orissa	273	273	..	21	21	..
Punjab	65	61	(+) 4	6	6	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	214	207	(+) 7	15	16	(—) 1
Mixed	1,026	1,067	(—) 41	71	80	(—) 9
Total	1,240	1,274	(—) 34	86	96	(—) 10
West Bengal	11	13	(—) 2	2	3	(—) 1
Hyderabad	758	741	(+) 17	42	51	(—) 9
Madhya Bharat	337	358	(—) 21	37	36	(+) 1
Mysore	65	62	(+) 3	5	4	(+) 1
P. E. P. S. U.	7	5	(+) 2	1	1	..
Rajasthan	956	841	(+) 115	96	65	(+) 31
Saurashtra	330	281	(+) 49	15	8	(+) 7
Travancore-Cochin†	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	26	19	(+) 7	2	(b)	(+) 2
Bhopal	58	64	(—) 6	5	5	..
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	341	277	(+) 64	36	26	(+) 10
Total	6,132	5,860	(+) 272	531	460	(+) 71

(b) Below 500 tons.

†Figures relate to Trichur District only.

NOTES: (i) Assam and Jammu and Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Sesamum is not known to be grown in Coorg, Delhi, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·6.—All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger, 1953-54

(Released in May, 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.
47,232	45,565 (*A*)	(+)3·7	14,601	13,634 (*A*)	(+) 7·1

(*A*) Partially Revised Estimate.

This crop is mainly grown in Bombay, Madras, Orissa, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin and Himachal Pradesh. The increase in acreage under the crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Madras, Mysore, Vindhya Pradesh and Bombay and is due to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset, to some extent, by the decreases reported mainly by Himachal Pradesh, Bhopal, and PEPSU.

The increase in production has occurred mainly in Madras, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh and is due to favourable weather conditions during the gowing period of the crop.

II.—Details

State	Area (acres)			Production (Tons)		
	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. over Col. 5 (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay	860	789	(+) 71	336	333	(+) 3
Madras	15,250	13,700	(+) 1,550	5,440	4,670	(+) 770
Orissa	1,457	1,457	..	536	536	..
Punjab	18	16	(+) 2	3	2	(+) 1
West Bengal	1,220	1,210	(+) 10	580	600	(—) 20
Hyderabad	897	912	(—) 15	300	305	(—) 5
Madhya Bharat	334	358	(—) 24	242	199	(+) 43
Mysore	220	54	(+) 166	24	6	(+) 18
P. E. P. S. U.	382	443	(—) 16	162	152	(+) 10
Rajasthan	121	114	(+) 7	80	80	..
Travancore-Cochin	23,392	23,392	..	5,903	5,903	..
Bhopal	44	87	(—) 4	14	13	(— 17
Bilaspur	111	106	(+) 5	20	19	(+) 1
Coorg	27	27	..	15	7	(+) 8
Himachal Pradesh	2,397	2,497	(—) 100	854	719	(+) 135
Vindhya Pradesh	502	403	(+) 99	92	72	(+) 20
Total	47,232	45,565	(+) 1,667	14,601	13,634	(+) 967

NOTES:—1. Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Kutch and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Ginger is not known to be grown in Assam, Bihar Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Delhi, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·7—All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1953-54

(Released in May, 1954.)

I.—Summary.

1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+)
Area (acres)	Area (acres)	Percent
822,000	731,000	(+) 12·4

The increase in acreage during the current year has occurred mainly in Bombay and is due to timely and favourable rainfall and better prices of the crop. This increase, has, however been offset to some extent, by the decrease reported mainly by Andhra State due to heavy rains during the planting season.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of Februray, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Andhra, where in some Districts the crop was attacked by leaf eating caterpiller.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco crop during 1953-54. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate Stage forms roughly 95% of the area under the crop finally reported.

This Estimate includes, for the first time, information in respect of Himachal Pradesh and Bhopal accounting for an area of 1,000 acres under the crop during 1953-54.

II.—Details

State		Area (Thousand acres)		
		1953-54 Second Estimate	1952-53 Corresponding Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	Nicotiana Rustica	4	3	(+) 1
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	143	137	(+) 2
	(*ii*) Others	101	111	(—) 10
	Total	248	251	(—) 3
Assam	Total	22	21	(+) 1
Bihar	Nicotiana Tabacum	6	8	(—) 2
	Nicotiana Rustica	30	25	(+) 5
	Total	36	(*r*) 33	(+) 3
Bombay	Total	276	199	(+) 77
Madhya Pradesh	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	(*a*) 9	(*a*) 7	.. (+) 2
	(*ii*) Others			
	Total	9	7	(+) 2

II—Details

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	Nicotiana Rustica	4	4	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(*i*) Virginia	..	..	..
	(*ii*) Others	44	41	(+) 3
	Total	48	45	(+) 3
Orissa	Total	18	16	(+) 2
Punjab	Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum			
	(*i*) Virginia	2	2	..
	(*ii*) Others	3	3	..
	Total	6	6	..
U.P.	Total	23	(*r*) 24	(—) 1
West Bengal†	Nicotiana Rustica	24	26	(—) 2
	Nicotiana Tabacum	14	13	(+) 1
	Total	38	39	(—) 1
Hyderabad	Nicotiana Rustica	5	5	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum	38	39	(—) 1
	Total	43	44	(—) 1
Madhya Bharat	Total	6	4	(+) 2
Mysore	Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum			
	(*i*) Virginia	1	1	..
	(*ii*) Others	28	26	(+) 2
	Total	29	27	(+) 2
P. E. P. S. U.	Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
	Total	1	1	..
Rajasthan	Total	14	9	(+) 5
Ajmer		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bilaspur		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Coorg		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Delhi		1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh		1	1*	..
Kutch		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Tripura		1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh		2	2	..
	Grand Total	822	731	(+) 91

(*r*) Adjusted Estimate.
(*a*) Below 500 acres.
* 1953-54 Second Estimate figures have been utilised.
† Non-reporting for the Second Estimate, and hence First Estimate figures have been utilised.
Notes: (1) Saurashtra is non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Tobacco is not known to be grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·8—All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1953-54

(*Released in June 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.
42,990,000	43,339,000	(—) 0·8	7,691,000	7,260,0000	(+) 5·9

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Andhra, Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Saurashtra and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. In Andhra, acreage has also been diverted from Jowar to the cultivation of more paying Crops. This decrease in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the increases reported by Bombay, Rajasthan, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Vindhya Pradesh and Delhi due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing.

Inspite of an over-all decrease in acreage the production shows an increase as compared to last year. The increase in production has been shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra Mysore, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year. Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra have however, reported considerable decreases in production due partly to the decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions in these States. In parts of Bombay the crop was attacked by insects and pests.

The production estimates for 1952-53 and 1953-54 in respect of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh and for 1953-54 only in respect of Ajmer are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting Surveys on Jowar crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Andhra, Madras and Saurashtra. The results of the surveys in respect of these states have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates of these states utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method. The production estimates for these states may, therefore, undergo a change on receipt of the production estimates based on crop-cutting surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the " Non-Reporting Areas " *i.e.*, 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 and account for an area of 67,000 acreas and a production of 5,000 tons during 1953-54.

II.—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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—						
Kharif	2,316	2,863	(—) 547	551	589	(—) 38
Rabi	508	676	(—) 168	113	133	(—) 20
Total	2,824	3,539	(—) 715	664	722	(—) 58

I—Summary

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar	8	9	(—) 1	1	2	(—) 1
Bombay—						
Kharif	3,971	3,935	(+) 36	795*	576*	(+) 219
Rabi	7,297	7,004	(+) 293	798*	512*	(+) 286
Total	11,268	10,939	(+) 329	1,593	1,088	(+) 505
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif†	4,524	4,470	(+) 54	1,296*	1,083*	(+) 213
Rabi	482	479	(+) 3	77*	99*	(—) 22
Total	5,006	4,949	(+) 57	1,373	1,182	(+) 191
Madras—						
Kharif	1,176	1,199	(—) 23	387	286	(+) 101
Rabi	541	612	(—) 71	170	150	(+) 20
Total	1,717	1,811	(—) 94	557	436	(+) 121
Orisa	17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab	713	642	(+) 71	83*	77*	(+) 6
Uttar Pradesh	2,278	2,473	(+) 195	534*	678*	(—) 144
West Bengal	4	7	(—) 3	1	2	(—) 1
Hyderabad—						
Kharif	4,141	3,766	(+) 375	722*	899*	(—) 177
Rabi	5,052	5,444	(—) 392	704*	902*	(—) 198
Total	9,193	9,210	(—) 17	1,426	1,801	(—) 375
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Madhya Bharat	3,464	3,421	(+) 43	547	489	(+) 58
Mysore	1,037	1,100	(—) 63	213*	182*	(+) 31
P. E. P. S. U.	155	118	(+) 37	18	11	(+) 7
Rajasthan	2,373	2,219	(+) 154	347*	328*	(+) 19
Saurashtra	1,946	1,992	(—) 46	108	71	(+) 37
Travancore-Cochin	9@	9	..	1@	1	..
Ajmer	109	105	(+) 4	10*	5	(+) 5
Bhopal	242	247	(—) 5	89*	77*	(+) 12
Delhi	49	30	(+) 19	8	3	(+) 5
Himachal Pradesh	3	2	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	213	165	(+) 48	8	7	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	361	334	(+) 27	107*	95*	(+) 12
Total	42,990	43,339	(—) 349	7,691	7,260	(+) 431

*Based on the results of Random Sample crop-cutting Surveys.

†Includes an area of 56,526 acres and a production of 4,086 tons as the estimates of the crop grown in the non-reporting (Forest) areas.

@ Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES.

(1) The production estimates for 1953-54 in respect of Ajmer are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys and as such are not comparable with those for 1952-53 based on the traditional method.

(2) Crop-Cutting Surveys on Jowar crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Andhra, Madras and Saurashtra. The results of the Surveys in respect of these states have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates of these states utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(3) Jowar is not known to be grown in Assam, Bilaspur, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·9—Production of Tea in North India

(Revised Monthly Estimate for 1953)

(Lbs.)

District	April, 53	May, 1953	June, 53	July, 53	Upto the end of August, 53	September, 53	October, 53	November, 53	December, 53
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam Valley	2,794,116	19,902,710	52,645,517	101,601,751	147,547,862	197,422,511	244,188,059	271,368,203	275,650,71
Cachar	3,204,850	6,046,132	10,343,558	16,293,184	21,783,640	27,856,972	34,170,700	38,420,452	41,[illegible]
Darjeeling	2,921,083	3,636,043	5,436,737	7,603,676	9,955,455	12,222,243	13,562,363	13,959,226	14,067,76
Dooars	11,373,665	19,900,751	37,388,592	56,135,612	74,966,775	94,967,374	115,550,184	127,353,424	132,099,80
Terai	1,068,828	1,669,219	3,566,005	5,460,041	7,649,419	9,864,202	12,259,848	13,631,193	14,176,75
Bihar	136,333	215,843	435,577	822,264	1,241,035	1,706,615	2,150,783	2,401,987	2,513,54
All others	251,379	602,341	1,287,634	2,203,392	3,085,464	4,033,997	4,946,724	5,477,327	5,619,58
Total	21,690,254	51,973,039	111,103,620	190,119,920	266,229,650	348,073,914	426,828,661	472,611,852	484,886,37

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·10—Production of Tea in North India

(lbs.)

District	Upto the end of April 1953	1954
Assam Valley	2,794,116	3,435,827
Cachar	3,204,850	3,093,174
Darjeeling	2,921,033	2,632,561
Dooars	4,373,665	6,105,166
Terai	1,003,828	316,883
Bihar	136,333	58,115
All others	251,379	183,405
Total	21,690,254	15,825,131

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·11—Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

District	March 1954	March 1953	January to March 1954*	January to March 1953
Anamallais	1,852,343	1,295,730	4,764,949	4,643,357
Central Travancore	1,495,433	1,280,648	3,212,605	3,489,589
Coorg	25,760	19,501	51,174	49,861
Kanan-Devans	1,740,466	1,336,755	4,342,446	3,976,689
Madurai	141,335	34,131	258,674	159,269
Malabar	27,040	17,748	70,381	53,254
Mundakayam	193,846	155,900	407,845	424,635
Mysore	165,263	127,489	397,414	389,124
Nelliampathies	146,882	120,510	361,249	328,971
Nilgiris	1,856,092	1,820,550	3,407,138	3,573,436
Nilgiri—Wynaad	637,034	458,892	1,650,600	1,348,760
South Travancore	595,138	506,835	1,267,449	1,224,214
Tirunelveli	49,000	36,245	98,167	63,508
Wynaad	630,096	455,233	1,416,192	1,173,184
Total	9,555,728	7,666,167	21,706,283	20,897,851

*Includes revised figures for February, 1954.

Source.—United Planter's 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 26-5-54
	5-5-54	12-5-54	19-5-54	26-5-54	
Wheat	..	..	..	..	9,250
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	..	11,953	15,757	14,626	64,493†
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	...
Total	..	11,953	15,757	14,626	81,843

† Includes 22,157 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE NO. 6.

Price of Cane Delivered at Factory Gate

March 1954.

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 13 4	1 10 10	1 11 4	1 7 6	1 7 0	1 13 4
Minimum	1 5 0	1 7 7	1 4 7	1 6 8	1 7 0	1 4 7
Average	1 8 11	1 9 0	1 8 10	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 8 7

* Includes Co-operative Society's Commission, transport charges etc. but excludes cane cess.

6·1—Price of Cane Actually Received by the Growers

March 1954.

(Rupees per maund)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All India
Maximum	1 9 9	1 7 0	1 10 6	1 7 6	1 7 0	1 10 6
Minimum	1 4 11	1 5 7	1 8 0	1 6 8	1 7 0	1 4 11
Average	1 7 3	1 6 5	1 9 7	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 2

TABLE NO. 7.

Coffee-Cured

*1952-53 Crop**

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est Pd	Robusta cherry & Est Pd	Total
1	2	3	4	5
February, 1954	9	11	23	43
March, 1954	1	22	34	57
April, 1954	1	39	8	48
1953-54 Crop				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
February, 1954	69,797	8,842	2,442	81,081
March, 1954	74,175	23,486	8,328	105,989
April, 1954	48,139	13,637	20,370	76,146

* Figures for 1952-53 crop represent Gain-in-weight only.

Note.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates then delivered to the pool.

7·1.—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) *1952-53 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	March 31, 1954				April 30, 1954			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	8,825	3,693	10,714 (*a*)	23,232	8,825	3,696	10,714 (*a*)	23,235
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	8,262	3,137	7,618	19,017	8,399	3,540	8,024	19,963
Tenders against export Sales	370	..	2,605	2,975	395	..	2,605	3,000
Balance	193	556	491	1,240 (*b*)	31	156	85	272 (*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	25	..	..	25	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 7·1—*contd.*

(B) *1953-54 Crop*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	14,900	5,148	4,098 (*d*)	24,146	15,481	6,069	6,008 (*e*)	27,558
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	735	2	..	737	1,600	33	21	1,654
Tenders against export Sales	850	..	..	850	1,480	..	270	1,750
Balance	13,315	5,146	4,098	22,559 (*f*)	12,401	6,036	5,717	24,154 (*g*)
To be tendered against export Sales	150	..	..	150	20	..	230	250

(*a*) Includes 310 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) Includes a quantity of 293 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 94 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes 166 ton of Robusta Parchment.
(*e*) This includes 288 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*f*) This includes a quantity of 28 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*g*) This includes a quantity of 34 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

TABLE No. 8

Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A' Range	Plantation 'A' Average	Arabica Cherry Flats Range	Arabica Cherry Flats Averages	Robusta Cherry Flats Range	Robusta Cherry Flats Average
20-4-54	Mysore	182/- to 207/8	202/3	140/1 to 175/11	147/7	130/-to 148/4	138/13
9-4-54	Mangalore	194/6 to 203/15	200/5	126/2 to 155/15	143/14	132/15 to 137/1	135,2

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

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 '54 (29-5-54)	April '54 (24-4-54)	May '53 (30-5-53)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		12 12 0	15 8 0	13 9 0
	Chandausi	Dara	13 0 0	14 12 0	16 8 0
	Saugor		13 0 0	15 0 0	18 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		8 14 0	10 2 0	11 2 0
Bajra	Chandausi		11 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
Gram	Abohar		10 4 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
Maize	Bahraich		9 12 0	10 10 0	11 8 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		14 7 0	18 14 6	25 0 0
	Patna		N.Q.	18 8 0	23 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		13 0 0 (*a*)	13 0 0	N.Q.
	Patna		N.Q.	17 8 0	21 0 0
	Bombay		16 14 0	20 4 0	28 14 0
	Madras		15 4 0	14 14 0	21 3 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	N.Q.	8 0 0	6 0 0
		Lal	N.Q.	8 0 0	6 8 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	16 12 0	11 4 0	13 4 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	12 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		35 0 0	34 15 0	34 4 0
	Calcutta		33 0 0	30 6 0	31 0 0
Gur	Hapur		17 8 0	19 4 0	18 14 0
	Madras	Lumps	16 8 0	16 7 0	23 1 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon	20 8 0	21 0 0	21 4 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		22 0 0 (*a*)	21 0 0	N.R.
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	210 0 0	220 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	195 0 0	200 0 0	209 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	200 0 0	200 0 0	212 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	10 6 6	10 6 6	11 8 3
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	102 14 0	N.Q.	51 6 10
		Prawns	N.Q.	N.Q.	56 9 2
	Calcutta	Rohu	85 0 0	75 0 0	80 0 0
		Hilsa	75 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fish and Eggs—					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0	70 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	110 0 0	108 8 0	115 0 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	110 0 0	130 0 0
	Jullundur		90 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		N.Q.	24 0 0	23 8 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	24 14 0	27 4 0	31 4 0
		Black	22 4 0	24 6 0	27 4 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	22 0 0	24 10 0	24 4 0
		Yellow	25 0 0	25 11 0	26 7 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24 4 0	27 0 0	34 8 0
	Madras	Coromandel	22 7 0	25 9 0	34 1 0
Liuseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	19 5 0	19 6 0	24 14 0
		Brown Small	18 3 0	17 15 0	23 8 0
	Kanpur	Bold	18 4 0	19 8 0	24 10 0
		Small	17 0 0	18 0 0	22 12 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	15 7 0	16 4 0	22 12 0
	Madras	Salem	15 7 0	15 0 0	21 7 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		13 5 0	14 3 0	20 6 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	31 12 0	31 2 0	37 2 0
		Black	29 2 0	28 10 0	35 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10 14 0	12 3 0	13 15 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 8 0	13 8 0	15 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		61 0 0	68 0 0	66 0 0
	Bombay		64 11 0	N. Q.	N.Q.
	Kanpur		57 8 0	65 0 0	65 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		48 8 0	54 12 0	72 11 0
	Madras		45 4 0	52 11 0	71 9 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		40 12 0	45 9 0	51 7 0
	Kanpur		39 8 0	45 0 0	52 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		33 1 0	32 1 0	52 2 6
	Kanpur		30 0 0	34 0 0	52 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		60 14 0	60 0 0	75 11 0
	Bombay		56 4 0	61 6 0	72 7 8
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		7 13 0	8 10 0	9 6 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 2 0	7 10 0	8 12 0
	Bombay		7 10 0	8 10 3	8 15 11
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	266 0 0	280 0 0	316 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	848 0 0	858 0 0	829 0 0
	Bombay	Jarila fine 197/3	800 0 0	785 0 0	815 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	277 11 0	277 11 0	287 0 0
		Indian			
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Mill Firsts	175 0 0	195 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	151 0 0	160 0 0	153 0 0
		Assam Middles	139 0 0	141 0 0	151 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars Dust	N.Q.	2 1 0	1 7 6
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	2 10 6(*a*)	N.Q.	No Sale
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	217 0 0	209 0 0	229 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	221 0 0	221 0 0	268 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	218 0 0	212 0 0	225 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	212 0 0	204 0 0	221 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	52 0 0	52 0 0	30 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0 (*a*)	22 0 0	19 4 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Red dry	100 0 0	92 0 0	85 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	151 0 0	191 0 0	431 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	92 12 0(*a*)	77 2 0	58 12 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	823 0 0	823 0 0	441 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1953 crop* Grade 4	2 2 6	2 1 0	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	20 13 0	10 6 9	4 2 8
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	12 8 0	12 0 0	14 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		5 8 0	6 12 0	10 0 0

Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)

1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to railhead destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts.		315 0 0	315 0 0 (from 19-1-54)	N.Q.
2. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to railhead destination in the case of allotments to firms engaged in the distribution of fertilizers to tea and coffee plantations.		315 0 0	315 0 0 (from 15-3-54)	N.Q.
3. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
4. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. DespatchingStations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
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.R.—Not reported.
(*a*) Relates to previons 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 (R)	2-8-53
	Calcutta		18 4 0	24-11-52
Rice	Bombay	Fine	30 4 0*	31-8-52
	Madras		16 11 0*	20-2-54
	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		22-5-54	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	22-5-54	21 0 0	30 4 0
	Mymensingh	Coarse	22-5-54	12 8 0	18 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		22-5-54	14 0 0	20 2 6
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	22-5-54	70 0 0	960 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	22-5-54	79 0 0	1,084 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	22-5-54	8 14 0	12 12 6
	Lyallpur	American	22 5-54	13 0 0	18 11 6
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	22-5-54	156 0 0	225 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	22-5-54	17 0 0	24 7 9
					119 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 (July)	(60 lbs.)	20-5-54	195 Cents	12 11 9
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	19-5-54	276⅛ Cents	18 0 6
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-5-54	253⅜ Cents	16 8 9
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort. William No .1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-5-54	182⅞ Cents	12 0 9@
	U.K.	London	Australian (C.I.F. in bulk) April /May shipment	Ton	21-5-54	£126 2 6	12 12 9
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	20-5-54	160⅜ Cents	11 3 9
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(Oct.)	48 lbs.	20-5-54	91¾ Cents	7 8 9
Groundnut	European ports.	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.)	Ton	22-5-54	£63 0 0	31 5 6
Groundnut oil	European ports.	South African	(c. i f.) Bulk M/J	Ton	22-5-54	£148 0 0	72 8 0
Linseed	European ports.	Chinese	Ethopian 3% (c. & f)	Ton	22-5-54	£ 51 0 0	25 0 0
Linseed oil	European ports.	Indian	(bulk c.i.f.) April/May	Ton	22-5-54	£102 0 0	49 15 3
Castor oil	European ports.	Indian	Commercial (c & f) M/J	Ton	22-5-54	£108 0 0	52 14 3
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	20-5-54	35·35 Cents	1,320 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	21-5-54	£102 0 0	49 15 3
							242 13 9†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.
† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 22-5-54.
(Canada 2·77 9/16 to 2·77 11/16 dollars=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: May '54 (29-5-54)	April '54 (24-4-54)	May '53 (30-5-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 10 0	N.Q.	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 12 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 12 0
Rasins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	2 0 0	N.Q.	1 2 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	1 0 0	N.Q.	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 0 0	0 11 0	1 2 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	N.Q.	0 5 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	1 0 0	N.Q.	0 5 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 5 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: May '54 (29-5-54)	April '54 (24-4-54)	May '53 (30-5-53)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	0 10 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 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	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay	..	N.Q.	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 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: May '54 (29-5-54)	April '54 (24-4-54)	May '53 (30-5-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 9	1 12 3	1 10 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 14 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0

TABLE NO. 14.

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: May, '54 (29-5-54)	April, '54 (24-4-54)	May, '53 (30-5-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—* Maujipur	2nd lactation 4 seers of milk	Each	N.R.	86 0 0	65 0 0 to 72 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	275/- to 325/- (*a*)	275/- to 350/-	225/- to 300/-
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	300/-(*b*)	300/-	200/-
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Murrah (6 seers)	Each	N.R.	318/-	215/- to 221/-
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah Local 8th	Each	600/-(*b*)	600/-	350/-
Bullocks	*Bihar—* Maujipur	8 teething	Each	N.R.	115/-	152/- to 165/-
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	500/- (*b*)	500/-	400/-

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ended 15-5-54.

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		
	3-4-54	10-4-54	17-4-54	24-4-54	April. '54	March. '54	April. '53
Food Articles	380·5	389·0	381·6	375·5	381·6	371·4	366·4
Industrial Raw Materials	464·0	472·2	477·3	474·7	472·1	462·5	448·9
Semi-manufactured Articles	358·7	359·9	365·1	366·3	362·4	355·8	351·8
Manufactured Articles	378·7	380·6	381·5	382·7	380·9	373·9	365·8
Miscellaneous	703·9	706·3	713·2	706·2	707·4	686·9	601·7
All Commodities	399·6	404·4	404·2	402·4	402·6	394·0	384·9

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
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—January	103	105	115	149	187
1953—December	106	105	113	149	186
1954—January	109	106	114	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	India (Base 1944=100)		U.S.A. (Base 1948=100)		Canada (Base 1948=100)		U. K. (Base 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	141	138	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	142	138	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	146	144	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	144	141	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953	151	145	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1953—January	140	139	109	111	118	120	109*	128
1953—December	146	141	108	112	116	120	110*	130
1954—January	146	142	109	112	116	120	110*	130

* Base.—January 1952=100. (*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

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for March, 1954.

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco.
Maibang (Assam)	114	..	..	..	..	98	77	89	..	86	106	71	..	84
Sonaili (Bihar)	73	..	..	..	..	97	85	79	93	74	116	47	100	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	125	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	140	..	95	100	..	81	..	86	100	..	67	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	81	..	..	97	..	139	124	109	116	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	73	90	95	..	81	200	..	119	61
Muniguda (Orissa)	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shhankargarh (U. P.)	74	71	100	..	..	89	97	100	..	82	107	..	94	79
Krishna (Hyderabad)	130	..	122	..	88	59	94	116	121	81	211	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	139	..	..	..	..	72	95	92	..	232	169	71	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	104	89	..	..	..	181	94	102	120	83	106	..	126	..

Source :—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	January 1954	December 1953	January 1953
Visakhapatnam (Andhra)	Adivivaram	..	426	457
Srikakulam („)	Thettangi	..	482	495
West Godavari („)	Alamuru	..	439	465
Kurnool („)	Madavaram	..	427	412
South Arcot (Madras)	Puliyur	469	477	453
	Agaram	452	453	430
Tiruchirapalli („)	Thulayanatham	488	483	467
Salthurai („)	Erodu	429	429	403
	Gokilapuram	432	430	438
Coimbatore („)	Kinathukadavu	443	438	440
Malabar („)	Koduvalli	564	560	575
Ongleput („)	Guduvancheri	495	489	489
	Kunnathur	473	474	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	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
1953	405	346	492	453	397	387	424	358
1953—March	401	341	489	448	387	381	427	360
1954—February	375	331	451	432	384	375	427	359
March	..	332	430	416	383	374	..	352

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
Assam									
Nowgong	Topa Kuchi	Oct. to Nov. 1953	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	..	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
Sibsagar	Rangchual	Oct. to Nov. 1953	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralakere	Nov. 1953	7	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. 1953	9	2 12 0	1 8 0	..	2 0 0	0 12 0	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Sept. 1953	12	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	Sept. 1953	8	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

21.—Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Travancore-Cochin.									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Nov. 1953	8	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Nov. 1953	6	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Nov. 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Poozhikol	Nov. 1953	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Sept. to Oct. 1953	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	February 1954	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	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.
Assam									
Nowgong	Topa Kuchi	Oct. to Nov. 1953	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
Sibsagar	Rangchual	Oct. to Nov. 1953	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralekere	Nov. 1953	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	..	0 4 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. 1953	9	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 10 6

21·1.—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Sept. 1953.	12	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	Sept. 1953.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Nov. 1953.	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	..
Trivandrum	Puliyursala	Nov. 1953.	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	Nov. 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	.
Kottayam	Poonzhikol	Nov. 1953.	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Sept. to Dec. 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	February 1954.	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	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Second	1953-54	2-2-54	23,568	22,157	(+) 6·4	..	..	..
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1952-53	30-4-53	2,227	2,021	(+) 10·2	270	276	(—) 2·2
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	First	1953-54	4-3-54	9,889	8,797	(+) 12·4	..	..	..
Barley	Final	1952-53	1-8-53	521	532	(—) 2·1	112	137	(—) 18·3
Pulses—									
Gram	First	1953-54	6-3-54	2,365	2,236	(+) 5·8	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	1953-54	7-11-53	864	733	(+) 17·9	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1952-53	27-1-54	174	179	(—) 2·8	74	75	(—) 1·4
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Second	1953-54	9-1-54	208	207	(+) 0·5	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	First	1953-54	2-3-54	1,484	1,648	(—) 10·0	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	1953-54	29-3-54	72	69	(+) 4·3	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	Supplementary	1952-53	15-12-53	3,467	3,376	(+) 2·7	1,790§	1,343§	(+) 33·7
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. * Revised
§ 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 *March 1954* (from *27-2-54* to *26-3-54*) and for the period from 1st September 1951 up to the last Friday (i.e. *2-3-54*) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed: During the month of March, 1953 from 27-2-54 to 26-3-54	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period last year	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1953	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the Division or Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA† . .	Chinnapathi . .	..	..	..	..	
	Lakshmi Cotton . .	729	..	1,284	..	
	Northerns . . .	810	..	2,028	..	
	Westerns . . .	823	..	3,132	..	
	Mungari . . .	50	..	238	..	
	Cocanadas . . .	128	..	203	..	
	TOTAL .	2,540	..	6,885	..	
	Cotton Waste .	214	..	214	..	
ASSAM . . .	Comillas . . .	727	1,830	2,468	1,830	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste . .	47	93	421	603	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya . .	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog . .	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	3. Gujerat Dholleras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra & Gujerat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . . .	11	..	547	..	
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayat Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia . .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary .	..	..	40	..	
	TOTAL .	11	..	587	..	
2. Gujerat . .	1. Broach Vijaya . .	150,371	N.A.	266,000	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suyog . .	33,165	N.A.	43,042	N.A.	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	3. Gujerat Dholleras .	23,161	N.A.	29,663	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia) . . .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	206,697	163,005	333,705	368,456	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . . .	5,275	N.A.	262,125	N.A.	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog . .	176	N.A.	176	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	5,451	5,184	262,301	132,942	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . . .	1,225	N.A.	24,511	N.A.	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar . . .	2,837	N.A.	7,911	N.A.	
	4. Cambodia . .	4	N.A.	57	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	4,066	2,760	37,479	22,384	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	2,269	N.A.	14,497	N.A.	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar . . .	1,423	N.A.	3,024	N.A.	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Cambodia . .	380	N.A.	1,488	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	4,072	11,507	19,009	23,298	
6. TOTAL BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya . .	150,371	N.A.	266,000	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suyog . .	33,341	N.A.	43,218	N.A.	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras .	23,161	N.A.	24,663	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia) . . .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Jarilla . . .	6,511	N.A.	292,183	N.A.	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar . . .	4,260	N.A.	10,935	N.A.	
	8. Cambodia . .	384	N.A.	1,545	N.A.	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi . . .	2,269	N.A.	11,497	N.A.	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary .	..	N.A.	40	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	220,297	182,456	653,081	547,080	
	Cotton Waste	8,465	5,407	..	40,541	
MADHYA PRADESH						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras . .	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	2,259	3,916	14,040	13,543	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans. . . .	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Verum & H.-420	Not available				
	4. Nimar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	3,903	1,309	56,183	46,236	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Jabalpur . .	C.P. Oomras . .	..	..	..	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh
4. Nagpur . .	1. C.P. & Berar Americans . . .	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420 .	Not available				
	3. C.P. Oomras . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	12,463	13,042	87,967	76,567	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420 .	Not available				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras . .					
	TOTAL .	768	352	3,221	1,405	
6. Chatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420 .	Not available.				Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C.P. Oomras . .					
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	Not available				Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . . .					
	3. Verum & H. 420 .					
	4. C.P. Oomras . .					
	5. Berar Oomras . .					
	TOTAL .	48,727	73,010	469,561	465,860	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH . . .	1. Nimar Oomras . .	Not available				
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans . . .					
	3. Jarilla . . .					
	4. Verum & H. 420 .					
	5. C.P. Oomras . .					
	6. Berar Oomras . .					
	TOTAL .	68,120	91,629	630,972	603,611	
	Cotton Waste .	148	101	2,503	3,544	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns . .	..	3,567	1,818	26,824	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . . .	..	71	..	972	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	2,214	..	4,489	
	4. Madras Cambodia	1,883	1,019	11,166	17,235	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	306	1,153	6,381	28,825	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas.	..	925	415	2,444	
	8. Tinnevellis . .	..	589	42	827	
	9. Karunganni . .	425	1,241	1,122	6,257	
	10. Chinnapathi . .	..	..	..	70	
	TOTAL .	2,614	10,779	20,944	87,943	
	Cotton Waste .	3,732	2,602	33,215	31,411	

TABLE NO 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi . .	1,243	2,282	19,612	17,455	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American .	4,504	1,524	43,511	27,003	
	TOTAL .	5,747	3,806	63,123	44,458	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi . .	461	1,160	3,440	8,528	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American .	2,307	311	30,610	9,167	
	TOTAL .	2,768	1,471	34,050	17,695	
3. Amritsar . .	1. Punjab Desi . .	866	1,043	8,717	8,466	
	2. Punjab American .	6,601	713	46,442	15,968	
	TOTAL .	7,467	1,756	55,159	24,434	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi . .	1,042	4,588	23,917	27,750	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American .	20,675	12,821	161,138	120,681	
	TOTAL .	21,717	17,409	185,055	148,431	
TOTAL PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi . .	3,612	9,073	55,686	62,199	
	2. Punjab American .	34,087	15,369	28,701	172,819	
	TOTAL .	37,699	24,442	337,387	235,018	
	Cotton waste .	65	26	123	51	
UTTAR PRADESH						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi . .	..	279	727	601	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzafarnagar.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	304	207	
	TOTAL .	..	279	1,031	811	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi . .	..	290	1,272	1,495	Mathura, Ferrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpur Etawah.
	2. Perso-American .	..	4	1,213	245	
	TOTAL .	..	294	2,485	1,740	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	U.P. Deshi . . .	..	..	..	34	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
4. Rohilkhand .	1. U.P. Deshi . .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Vijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora, Garhwal.
	2. Perso American .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Rest of the State	U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh.
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	569	1,999	2,133	
	2. Perso American	..	4	1,517	452	
	TOTAL	..	573	3,516	2,585	
	Cotton Waste	258	841	2,938	5,394	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	2,624	1,261	4,470	2,677	
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	TOTAL	2,624	1,261	4,470	2,677	
	Cotton Waste	572	1,064	3,570	5,621	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American	1,054	1,983	5,431	14,228	
	2. Jarilla	6,235	7,774	88,766	99,459	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	7,449	16,223	73,141	129,109	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	1,409	1,446	7,671	4,453	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	154	362	The whole State.
	8. Warangal & Cocanadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	16,147	27,426	175,163	247,611	
	Cotton Waste	..	46	288	1,019	
MADHYA BHARAT (*a*).	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	3. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	320	358	1,354	886	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	1,487	349	4,968	2,600	
	3. Nadam, Bourben & Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,807	707	6,322	3,486	
	Cotton Waste	56	151	935	2,000	

TABLE NO. 23—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PEPSU	1. Punjab Deshi	6,705	22,038	151,589	214,018	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	4,269	..	80,507	..	
	TOTAL	10,974	22,038	232,096	214,018	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN (*a*)	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	10,115	17,182	11,761	23,597	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	5,035	1,039	30,023	19,586	
	TOTAL	15,150	18,221	41,784	43,183	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER (*a*)	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi 2. M.B. Oomras	N.A.				The whole State.
	TOTAL	2,793	2,677	10,803	9,259	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH (*a*)	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
TRIPURA	1. Comilas	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	..	..	..	..	
	COTTON WASTE	..	..	..	..	

N.A.—Not Available.
†Data from 1st October 1953.
(*a*) No data from Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Kutch is yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

FOREST STATISTICS—1951-52

23·1—Classification of Total Forest Area, 1951-52

Sq. Miles.

State	Geographical Area	Total Forest Area	Classification of Forest area according to: Types of Forests: Merchantable	Types of Forests: Unprofitable or inaccessible	Legal Status: Reserved	Legal Status: Protected	Legal Status: Unclassed	Composition: Conifers	Composition: Broad leaved: Sal	Composition: Broad leaved: Teak	Composition: Broad leaved: Miscellaneous	State	Ownership: Corporate Bodies	Ownership: Private Individuals	Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Assam	85,012	30,391	7,479	22,912	6,350	62	23,979	405	1,017	..	28,969	22,416	501	474	35·75
Bihar	70,330	13,652	9,296	4,356	1,459	1,074	11,119	..	13,652	..	...	2,343	..	11,309	19·41
Bombay	111,271	20,314	14,950	5,364	14,087	1,313	4,914	..	..	3,040	17,274	18,618	5	1,691	18·25
Madhya Pradesh	130,274	66,851	51,949	14,902	26,134	10,253	30,464	..	10,138	10,867	45,846	66,811	40	..	51·31
Madras**	127,790	20,832	Details not available.		18,825	2,007	..	..	..	..	20,832	20,832	..	N.A.	16·30
Orissa*	60,136	20,617	Do.		10,919	9,698	..	..	10,376	50	10,191	18,360	..	2,257	34·28
Punjab	37,379	5,104	2,594	2,510	180	4,671	253	2,471	..	..	2,633	5,104	..	..	13·65
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	30,775	5,256	5,020	236	2,699	1	2,556	21	1,540	..	3,695	3,933	50	1,273	17·07
Hyderabad	82,143	12,822	12,822	...	8,428	1,611	2,783	Details not available			..	12,822	..	..	15·61
Jammu & Kashmir	92,780	11,058	2,140	8,918	10,171	754	133	3,095	..	..	7,963	11,058	..	..	20·01
Madhya Bharat	46,538	14,718	14,718	..	7,390	3,456	872	..	..	4,500	7,218	11,718	..	3,000	31·63
Mysore	29,489	4,704	2,232	2,472	3,890	814	..	..	..	..	4,704	4,510	89	105	15·95
P. E. P. S. U.	10,049	298	298	..	232	66	..	177	..	..	121	172	2	124	2·96
Rajasthan	130,199	13,118	13,118	..	Details not available			..	..	..	13,118	13,118	..	..	10·07
Saurashtra	21,335	997	572	425	565	..	432	..	..	431	566	997	..	..	4·67
Travancore-Cochin	9,144	3,052	2,315	737	2,976	76	..	..	..	..	3,052	3,052	..	..	33·37
Ajmer	2,417	168	168	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	168	168	..	..	6·95
Bhopal	6,878	1,963	1,963	..	1,255	..	708	..	..	..	1,963	1,442	..	521	28·53
Bilaspur	453	200	49	151	..	200	..	15	..	..	185	200	..	..	44·15
Coorg	1,586	1,127	981	146	517	..	610	..	..	16	1,111	800	..	327	71·06
Himachal Pradesh	10,457	3,388	2,719	669	624	2,473	291	1,773	123	..	1,492	3,388	..	..	32·39
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	..	2,736†	120	..	602	3,458	..	..	85·76
Vindhya Pradesh	23,601	7,714	6,486	1,228	4,369	95	3,250	..	800	900	6,014	7,714	..	..	32·68
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,215	2,500	1,853	647	1,498	555	447	..	..	..	2,500	2,500	..	..	77·76
Total	1,266,890 (m)	280,159	168,457	70,253	134,007	43,989	86,045	13,275	40,480	19,820	190,762	256,560	706	22,893	22·11

Data in these tables are provincial and subject to revision.
N. A.—Not available.
*Provisional and Relates to the year 1950-51.
**Includes figures for Andhra, and 7 talukas of Bellary district merged with Mysore State.
†Bamboo forests.
(m) Includes 578 square miles of Delhi State.
NOTE 1. All-India total forest area does not tally with its break up according to various classification due to non-availability and details for some of the states.
2. Forest area in case of Jammu and Kashmir includes enemy held forest area also.

23·2—Outturn of Timber and Firewood—All Forests 1951-52

Quantity (000) Cu. feet.
Value (000) Rs.

State	Timber: Quantity	Timber: Value	Round Wood: Quantity	Round Wood: Value	Pulp Wood: Quantity	Pulp Wood: Value	Fire Wood: Quantity	Fire Wood: Value	Charcoal Wood: Quantity	Charcoal Wood: Value	Total: Quantity	Total: Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Assam	5,613	44,41	356	(a)	..	..	8,902	1,39	(b)	(b)	14,871	45,80
Bihar	3,280	9,89	1,947	5,87	..	..	10,915	32,92	..	..	16,142	48,68
Bombay	12,759	29,326	(a)	(a)	..	..	51,973	97,30	(b)	(b)	64,732	3,90,56
Madhya Pradesh	13,982	2,30,49	14,013	(a)	(a)	(a)	88,453	73,22	(b)	(b)	116,448	3,12,71
Madras**	3,278	98,84	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,833	52,95	(b)	(b)	22,111	1,50,89
Orissa*	10,467	46,31	(a)	(a)	..	..	15,242	15,46	(b)	(b)	25,709	61,77
Punjab	425	2,84	3,683	24,62	..	..	11,996	8,51	..	..	16,104	35,97
Uttar Pradesh	9,644	2,11,50	3,460	4,771	45	(c)	39,102	13,32	15,267	1,04	67,458	2,73,57
West Bengal	3,625	28,08	884	10,95	253	2,58	33,242	82,33	2,321	2,15	40,325	1,26,09
Hyderabad	1,550	49,24	..	..	..	..	2,508	29	..	..	4,058	49,53
Jammu and Kashmir	10,833	41,37	(a)	(a)	40	7	3,066	3,44	..	..	13,939	44,88
Madhya Bharat	975	24,68	1,800	(a)	..	..	5,625	10,90	6,000	(b)	14,400	35,58
Mysore	1,156	25,61	80	(a)	186	(a)	16,161	12,25	4,022	(b)	21,605	37,86
P. E. P. S. U.	143	94	5	2	..	..	329	85	(b)	(b)	477	1,81
Rajasthan					Not Available				..			
Saurashtra	220	6,70	..	..	..	..	1,551	3,061	960	700	2,731	44,31
Travancore-Cochin	4,671	1,64,90	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,437	7,87	(b)	(b)	9,108	1,72,77
Ajmer	..	..	1	(d)	..	..	567	231	..	..	568	231
Bhopal	664	492	..	..	..	..	1,637	246	(b)	(b)	2,301	7,38
Bilaspur	234	33	..	..	..	..	48	3	..	..	282	36
Coorg	1,329	2,275	23	(a)	..	..	546	12	..	..	1,898	22,87
Himachal Pradesh	6,974	56,15	12,001	(a)	..	..	10,638	401	..	..	29,613	60,16
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	4	..	..	N.A.	4
Manipur	386	158	..	..	..	..	414	14	(b)	(b)	800	1,72
Tripura	161	6,05	(a)	(a)	..	..	5,695	1,898	..	..	5,856	25,03
Vindhya Pradesh	2,550	..	2,250	..	..	..	12,000	..	3,200	..	20,000	15,79
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	2,322	29,28	..	..	..	..	63	4	..	..	2,385	29,32
Total	97,241	14,09,12	40,503	89,17	524	2,65	343,943	4,70,84	31,710	10,19	513,921	1,99,776

*Relates to the year 1950-51.
**Includes figures for Andhra and 7 talukas of Bellary district merged with Mysore.
(a) Included under " timber ".
(b) Included under " firewood ".
(c) Included under " Roundwood ".
(d) Below Rs. 500/-.

23·3—Outturn of Minor Forest Produce—All Forests 1951-52

Value (000) Rs.

State	Animal Products	Bamboos and Canes	Drugs	Spices	Fibre & Flosses	Fodder & Grazing	Grass other than Fodder	Gums and Resins	Lac	Rubber and Latex	Incense and Perfume woods	Tan-stuffs and Dye-stuffs	Vege-table Oils & Oil seeds	Other sorts of Minor Forest Produce	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Assam	308	677	18	21	..	121	82	..	54	..	15	..	..	2,49	15,45
Bihar	..	849	..	..	..	27	40	..	15	..	..	..	..	191	11,22
Bombay	10	11,11	10	6	12	22,73	1,86	225	16	..	5,45	1,87	56	9,92	56,29
Madhya Pradesh	(b)	20,20	..	..	..	30,89	382	85	8,72	..	..	7,46	..	50,63	1,22,57
Madras**	22	17,70	12	12	66	7,04	8	1	22	..	..	2,89	27	9,25	38,46
Orissa*	2	6,71	3	3	..	4,02	60	2	54	..	..	14	24	25,04	37,50
Punjab	..	17	..	..	14	12,17	..	12,30	..	..	..	..	..	27	24,91
Uttar Pradesh*	16	6,56	3	1	..	9,70	3,98	19,04	..	..	..	4,26	..	48,91	92,67
West Bengal	2	43	1	..	2	68	32	3,20	..	..	..	..	..	2,62	7,28
Hyderabad	2	2,62	14	..	15	9,84	1,30	13	..	7	..	1,28	80	36,99	53,43
Jammu & Kashmir	..	9	4,30	..	..	2,04	..	7,50	..	1	..	..	..	1	13,94
Madhya Bharat	..	3,52	..	..	..	11,01	..	..	..	11	45,39	..	..	11,11	25,65
Mysore	..	4,52	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,03	53,21
P. E. P. S. U.	1	38	..	..	..	96	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	1,85	3,58
Rajasthan	..	..	..	Not Available.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra	6	35	..	..	..	71	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	50	1,65
Travancore-Cochin	14	1,01	67	..	8	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,41	4,91
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	47
Bhopal	3	25	..	..	..	165	..	81	..	1	..	4	..	85	3,64
Bilaspur	..	8	..	..	..	26	26	1,64	..	..	..	..	..	24	2,25
Coorg	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,42	1,55
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	2	..	1,470	2,08	8,10	..	..	..	..	..	1,65	26,58
Kutch	(a)	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	20
Manipur	..	12	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	17
Tripura	..	23,51	..	1	..	53	4,69	..	..	..	2	..	..	179	30,55
Vindhya Pradesh	41	734	25	..	..	1,83	34	58	22,38	..	..	1,17	52	34,81	69,63
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	18	63
Total	430	12,207	5,85	95	53	13,353	20,42	57,22	32,97	..	51,01	19,11	2,39	2,48,04	6,98,34

*Relates to the year 1950-51.

**Includes figures for Andhra, and 7 talukas of Bellary district merged with Mysore State.

(a) Below Rs. 500/-.

(b) Included under " other sorts of Minor Forest Produce ".

23·4—Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus of the Forests, 1951-52

('000) Rs.

State	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	65,75	47,75	18,00
Bihar	61,77	51,46	10,31
Bombay	3,58,19	1,22,30	2,35,89
Madhya Pradesh	4,37,19	1,17,70	3,19,46
Madras**	2,07,85	80,12	1,27,73
Orissa*	99,82	32,40	67,42
Punjab	57,94	44,57	13,37
Uttar Pradesh*	3,50,33	1,02,32	2,48,01
West Bengal	57,07	54,33	2,74
Hyderabad	1,11,43	33,62	77,81
Jammu and Kashmir	62,87	26,58	36,29
Madhya Bharat	70,07	23,63	46,44
Mysore	93,31	37,49	55,82
P. E. P. S. U.	6,28	3,73	2,55
Rajasthan	38,78	30,43	8,35
Saurashtra	4,86	5,32	(—) 42
Travancore-Cochin	1,82,25	65,31	1,16,94
Ajmer	2,67	3,06(a)	1,85
Bhopal	11,26	2,99	8,27
Bilaspur	2,66	61	2,05
Coorg	26,61	8,26	18,35
Himachal Pradesh	56,96	23,04	33,92
Kutch	28	93	(—) 65
Manipur	1,57	58	99
Tripura	8,81	3,82	4,99
Vindhya Pradesh	80,45	18,53	61,92
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	74,35	56,22	18,13
F. R. I. & Colleges	5,01	20,97	(—) 15,96
Total	25,36,39	10,18,07(a)	15,07,45

** Includes figures for Andhra and Bellary district of Mysore State.

(—) Denotes Deficit.

(a) Includes Rs. 224 thousands given to Khewatdars have not been taken into account while calculating the net Revenue "

*Provisional and Relates to the year 1950-51.

23·5—Imports and Exports of Forest Produce during the year 1951-52

(A) Wood and Timber

Quantity—Cub. tons.
Value—Rs.

Articles	Gross Imports		Gross Exports		Net Imports(+) or Exports(—)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Deal and Pinewood	1,899	10,23,689	—	—	(+) 1,899	(+)10,23,689
2. Jarrah Wood	1,129	6,16,990	—	—	(+) 1,129	(+)6,16,990
3. Teak Wood	44,881	4,15,80,635	1,257	9,56,088	(+) 43,624	(+)4,06,24,547
4. Fire Wood	9,422	2,34,828	—	—	(+) 9,422	(+)2,34,828
5. Sandal Wood	—	..	607	21,07,924	(—) 607	(—)21,07,924
6. Hard Wood (other than teak wood)	..	..	1,021	4,07,465	(—) 1,021	(—) 4,07,465
7. Sleepers of Wood for Railways	..	..	—	—	—	..
8. Logs and Timber for Match-making	..	..	—	—	—	..
9. Other kinds of Wood and Timber	..	1,2],47,752	—	99,03,842	..	22,43,910
10. Plywood and other laminated wood (other than veneer for match boxes)	7	8,453	..	—	(+) 7	(+)8,453
11. Manufactures of wood (other than furniture cabinet ware and laminated wood)	..	46,14,153	..	3,74,706	..	(+)42,39,447
Total	57,338	6,02,26,500	2,885	1,37,50,025	(+) 54,453	(+) 46,46,475

Source.—Sea borne Trade of India—March 1953 (Issue).

(B) Minor Produce

Value in Rs.

Articles	Gross Imports		Gross Exports		Net Imports (+) or Exports (—)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Canes and Rattans (Cwts.)	2,113	1,264,615	36,044	5,56,158	(—)14,931	(+)7,08,457
2. Cork Manufactures (Cwts.)	16,992	37,00,027	..	..	(+)16,992	(+)37,00,027
3. Drugs (*a*) (Cwts.)	2,946,032	1,01,43,376	49,687	11,01,738	(+)28,96,345	(+)90,41,638
4. Dyeing and Tanning Substances (*b*) (Cwts.)	110,631	54,18,330	1,008,360	1,58,35,541	(—)8,97,999	(—)1,04,17,211
5. Gums and Resins (*c*) (Cwts.)	99,452	59,28,688	20,613	11,17,616	(+)78,839	(+)48,11,072
6. Lac (*d*) (Cwts.)	38,403	34,37,817	13,574	2,35,76,792	(—)92,171	(—)2,01,38,975
7. Mats and Matting except Coir and rubber (sq. yds.)	130,361	37,834	222,162	1,90,988	(—)91,801	(—)1,53,154
8. Spices (*e*) (Cwts.)	89,706	75,15,410	13,870	1,64,15,710	(+)75,836	(—)89,00,300
Total	..	3,74,46,097	..	5,87,94,543	..	(—)2,13,48,446

(*a*) Includes Camphor Cinchona Bark, Nux omica and quinine salts.
(*b*) Includes Barks for Tanning, Cutch and Gambier, Myrobolans and Myrobolan extracts.
(*c*) Includes arabic, Dummer (Resins) and Resin.
(*d*) Includes Stick and Seedlac only.
(*e*) Includes Cardamoms, Cassia and Cinamon.
Source.—Seaborne Trade of India—March 1953 (Issue).

(C) Wood Products

Value—Rs.

Articles	Gross Imports		Gross Exports		Net Imports (+) or Exports (—)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Matches (gross of boxes)	479	1,548	21,965	87,597	(—) 21,486	( )86,049
2. Pulp of wood (Cwts.)	105,339	1,02,71,701	..	..	(+) 105,339	(+)1,02,71,701
3. Paper and Pasteboard (Cwts.)	1,825,457	13,96,23,341	321,771	54,59,581	(+)1,503,686	(+)13,41,63,760
4. Furniture and Cabinet ware	..	12,01,250	..	14,83,692	..	(—)2,82,442
5. Tea chests of wood	2,582,062	1,42,80,470	..	..	(+) 2,582,062	(+)1,42,80,470
Total	..	16,53,78,310	..	70,30,870	..	(+)15,83,47,440

Source.—Sea borne Trade of India—March 1952, (Issue).

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As Printed	As Desired
1	IX	1	April 1954	13	..	3	37	January 1953	January 1954
2	IX	1	April 1954	13	..	4	37	February 1953	February 1954
3	IX	1	April 1954	13	..	5	37	March 1953	March 1954
4	IX	1	April 1954	28	4·1	5	6	534*(R)	534*
5	IX	1	April 1954	29	4·2	6	15	6	5
6	IX	1	April 1954	31	4·4	2	41	32	33
7	IX	1	April 1954	46	19	5	37	247	472
	IX	2	May 1954	XI	..	..	1	No.	No. 2
9	IX	2	May 1954	XIV	..	..	18	June	Jute
10	IX	2	May 1954	70	..	..	24	in to	in to
11	IX	2	May 1954	76	2	3	12	5,388(428)‡	5,388(5428)‡
12	IX	2	May 1954	80	4	..	37	Below 500 acres	..
13	IX	2	May 1954	80	4	..	39	Adjusted Estimated	Adjusted Estima
14	IX	2	May 1954	116	..	10	3	11,862(11,850)‡	11,862(11,850)§

M87DESTstistic—600—15-7-54—GIPS

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY

The South-west monsoon rains which started by the beginning of June have been generally favourable for agricultural operations even though they have been slightly below normal in most of the regions. The rainfall was in excess of the normal in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, West Rajasthan, South Hyderabad, Coastal Andhra Desa, Malabar and South Kanara and normal in Assam, Bihar, East Rajasthan, Konkan and Deccan (Desh).

The condition of standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory in all parts of the country except in some districts of Assam where the crops were damaged by floods. The crops in parts of Bombay were reported to have been infested by insects and pests.

The general condition of the cattle too was reported to be satisfactory except for the spread of some cattle diseases in Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore States.

The production of cereals in 1953-54 exceeded even the record crop of 1952-53 ; in fact it exceeded the 1955-56, target of production set out in the Five Year Plan by some 3 million tons. Naturally the prices of foodgrains have continued to decline. A significant feature of the price position in June was that unlike the past there was no firming up of the prices of rice and millets despite the setting in of the off season in that month. In the case of wheat, prices fell very low after the harvesting of the new crop and at places the market went below Rs. 10 in June. Consequently Govt. of India instructed the Govts. of Punjab, U.P., and Rajasthan to step into the market and buy at Rs. 10 per maund in case the market prices in these states tended to fall below that level.

The improvement in production has enabled the Government to remove most of the major controls on foodgrains. The position at the end of June was that the only major control which was retained was in respect of restriction on inter-state movement of rice. In the case of wheat movement was free within the two zones formed in May and the restrictions on the inter-state movement of wheat outside the two zones was mainly to facilitate the best utilization of the stocks with the government.

Sowings of the 1954-55 sugarcane crop were in full swing following the break of the monsoon over predominantly sugarcane growing areas. The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory.

The total production of sugar during 1953-54 season amounted to 10·01 lakh tons, some 3 lakh tons below the production of 1952-53 and 5 lakh tons below the peak production of 1951-52. The short fall in production during this season was due partly to the poor cane crop in Uttar Pradesh, the main sugar producing area in India and partly to an increased diversion of cane crop to gur manufacture.

On the 16th June 1954, the Government reduced the selling price of sugar, both imported and indigenous from Rs. 30 to Rs. 29-8-0 per maund f.o.r. destination station.

Following the large arrivals of imported sugar and the reduction in its price, the sugar market at home showed an easy undertone. Thus at Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras, the prices of sugar came down from Rs. 32-8-0, Rs. 33-8-0 and Rs. 31-12-0 per maund on 5th June, 1954 to Rs. 31-8-0, Rs. 31-0-0 and Rs. 30-14-0 respectively on 26th June, 1954.

While the prices of sugar in India gradually receded from the peak levels reached in March/April, those in other important sugar producing countries of the world showed a gradual recovery from the low levels touched in November 1953. The conclusion of the International Sugar Agreement in January 1954 was the main contributory factor for the improvement in sugar prices. Nevertheless, the prices of sugar in main producing countries such as Cuba and Java remained substantially below the Indian prices.

Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during June 1954 continued to be at low level.

Gur prices showed an easy tendency during the month under review. At Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 20-15-0, Rs. 20-8-0 and Rs. 16-8-0 per maund on the 5th June, 1954 declined to Rs. 19-8-0, Rs. 19-0-0 and Rs. 14-0-0 respectively on the 26th June, 1954.

During June, 1954, preparation of land, and sowings of 1954-55 groundnut crop were reported to be in full swing almost all over the country.

Arrivals of groundnuts in Bombay market during May, 1954 were 10,963 tons as against 14,409 tons in the previous month and 6,867 tons in May, 1953.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market exhibited an erratic trend during the month under review. Prices declined due to heavy selling pressure caused by increased arrivals of groundnut oil and lack of enquiries. Thereafter the prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Towards the close of the month the market showed a slight improvement due to expectation of export quota by trade. Thus the market closed on 26th June, 1954 at Rs. 23-8-0 as against the opening quotation of Rs. 22-15-0 per maund.

During March, 1954 the exports of groundnut kernels amounted to 1,379 tons there being no exports of groundnut oil. During the 1953-54 financial year India exported 5,326 and 1,500 tons of groundnut kernel and groundnut oil as against 12,736 and 68,247 tons respectively during the corresponding period of last year.

Arrivals of linseed in the Bombay market during May 1954 aggregated 652 tons as against 461 in the previous month and 1,233 tons in May 1953.

During the month of June, 1954 the linseed section of the Bombay market ruled generally steady due to virtual absence of export enquiries for linseed oil and very limited trading by Millers. Thus, linseed Bold and Small at the Bombay market closed for the month at Rs. 18-0-0 and Rs. 16-14-0 per maund compared with the opening quotations of Rs. 18-0-0 and Rs. 16-14-0 per maund respectively.

There were no exports of linseed during the month of March, 1954 and 1953. During the 1953-54 financial year India exported 3,871 tons of linseed oil compared to 29,048 in 1952-53.

Preparation of land for the sowing of the 1954-55 castor seed crop was reported to be in full swing almost all over the country while sowings commenced in certain parts.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay oilseeds market during May, 1954 were 2,944 tons as against 1,431 tons in April, 1954 and 2,760 tons in May, 1953.

The castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled easy during June 1954 due to larger arrivals of castorseed and slackened demand for castor oil. The Bombay market opened at Rs. 17-10-0 per maund and closed at Rs. 15-7-0 per maund.

An important development on the export side during June 1954 was the announcement regarding release of an additional quota of castor oil equal to 50 per cent of the actual shipments made by any one shipper during 1953 subject to a maximum allotment of 400 tons to any one shipper.

There were no exports of castorseed during the month of March 1954 and 1953. During the 1953-54 financial year India exported 19,013 tons of castor oil as against 37,770 tons in the previous year.

During June 1954, sowings of 1954-55 cotton crop commenced in Madhya Pradesh, East Khandesh, Hyderabad and the Broach-Surat area. In West Khandesh and Madhya Bharat sowings were delayed due to insufficiency of rains. In East Punjab and Pepsu sowings of Bengal Deshi, 216F, 320F and L.S.S. were completed and the germination and the growth of the plants were reported to be satisfactory.

According to the all-India final estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop ; acreage and production are placed at 17,027 thousand acres and 3,935 thousand bales representing an increase of 8·5 per cent in area and 25·7 per cent in production over the partially revised estimate of 1952-53.

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 45·28 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 36·42 lakh bales for 1952-53 season.

An important development in the field of import policy was the announcement made by Govt. on the 20th June 1954 that licences for import into India of Dollar and non-Dollar cotton of staple length not less than 1-1-16″ for the half year July to December, 1954 will be issued.

Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the current season *i.e.* September 1953 to March 1954 aggregated 296 thousand bales as compared to 311 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

During the period 1st September, 1953 to 31st March 1954 Indian mills consumed 26·64 lakh bales of raw cotton as against 25·87 lakh bales consumed in the comparable period of last season.

Prices of Kapas (cotton un-ginned) at Tirupur (Madras), and Akola (M.T.) ruled easy while at Sholapur (Bombay) prices remained stationary during June 1954.

Prices of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Nanded (Hyderabad) exhibited a downward trend during the month under review.

Prices of cotton at Karachi recorded a slight increase during the second week of the month under review. During the last two weeks, however, prices showed a gradual declining tendency.

Weather conditions were generally favourable for the jute crop during June 1954 in all jute growing States excepting Orissa ; Sowings were over in all areas and the standing crop was reported to have made good progress. However, in North Bengal and Assam although the crop conditions were satisfactory growth was reported to be poor.

The raw jute prices at the Calcutta market during June 1954 showed a downward trend due to continued lack of buyers' interest. Thus the prices of Northern and Assam variety raw jute at Calcutta which were ruling at Rs. 26-0-0 and Rs. 25-8-0 on the 5th June, 1954 declined to Rs. 23-8-0 and Rs. 23-0-0 per maund respectively on the 19th June, 1954.

The prices in pucca bales section of the Calcutta market moved in sympathy with the loose jute sector and the prices of Mill Firsts and Mill Lightnings which were quoted at Rs. 175 and Rs. 160 on the 6th June 1954 sagged to Rs. 160 and Rs. 145 per bale respectively on the 19th June, 1954.

During the month under review, the up-country markets were dull and inactive due to lack of imports and absence of business.

During June 1954 the prices of jute goods at Calcutta market moved in erratic way showing a mixed trend inspite of overseas enquiries and Argentine Government's purchases. Thus, the price of Sacking ' B ' Twill (per 100 bags) which were ruling at Rs. 113-14-0 on the 5th June declined to Rs. 113 on the 12th June and touched Rs. 114 on the 19th June and closed at Rs. 113-10-0 on the 26th June, 1954.

During May 1954 the tobacco crop was affected to some extent by heavy rains in the districts of Krishna, Guntur and Kurnool of Andhra. But the condition of the standing crop in other parts of the country was, on the whole satisfactory. Harvesting of the late sown varieties continued during the month in some parts of Madras and Andhra State while in the Punjab harvesting of N. Rustica variety commenced. In all the tobacco growing States better yields of new crop were expected as compared to the old crop of last year except in certain districts of Andhra.

At the end of May, 1954, about 2·5 million bales of Virginia tobacco were lying unsold in stocks with the growers and traders in the East Godavari Market.

During May 1954 marketing of all varieties of new Virginia crop in tobacco growing States was in progress. The prices of the Flue Cured Virginia variety of different grades of 1954 crop ruled steady during June, 1954.

In the month of April, 1954 about 12·0 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export as against 13·8 million lbs. and 15·8 million lbs. in the corresponding month of 1953 and 1952 respectively.

During 1953-54 financial year India exported 2,978 thousand lbs. of manufactured and 65,023 thousand lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco as against 5,142 thousand lbs. of manufactured and 80,302 thousand lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco in the corresponding period of 1952-53.

An Indian Tobacco Delegation sponsored by the Government of India left towards the end of June 1954 on a month's tour of China, Japan, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia and other South East Asian Countries to explore the possibilities of increasing Indian tobacco exports to these areas.

II.—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The south-west monsoon rains which started by the beginning of June have been generally, favourable for agricultural operations even though they have been slightly below normal in most of the regions. Since the beginning of south-west monsoon period from the 1st June 1954, the rainfall has been below normal in most parts of the country except in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, West Rajasthan South Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa, Malabar and South Kanara where it has been in excess of the normal and in Assam, Bihar, East Rajasthan, Konkan and Deccan (Desh) where it was normal.

Transplantation of paddy, interculturing of kharif crops, weeding of Jute harvesting of Summer crops and sowing of crops like paddy, jowar, sugarcane, cotton and groundnut were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review. Preparation of land for kharif sowing and irrigation of standing crops were also continued in some parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory in all parts of the country except in some districts of Assam where the crops were damaged by floods. The crops in parts of Bombay were reported to have been infested by insects and pests.

The general condition of the cattle too was reported to be satisfactory except for the spread of some cattle diseases in Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore States.

III.—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The year 1954 has witnessed the end of most of the physical controls on foodgrains in India, first imposed about a decade ago with the cessation of rice supplies from Burma and under the shadow of the Bengal Famine. The beginning of this end was made two years earlier, in June 1952, when definite steps were initiated towards freedom from the irksome features of controls: Statutory rationing was gradually abolished, procurement was suspended or its system modified, restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within a State were relaxed and open market in foodgrains was progressively revived. These relaxations were then not based on any claims about the country having attained self-sufficiency in production; but it was hoped that the relaxations would release the forces which would eventually help in augmenting the production of cereals in the country. Subsequent events have proved that this hope has largely materialised. The production of cereals in 1952-53 was about 5 million tons higher than that in 1951-52; in rice, maize and barley, the production during the year reached a new record; wheat crop in that year also turned out to be the highest since Independence. This marked improvement in production led to an increase in the marketable surplus and an easing of the price position and enabled the Government to make further relaxations in food controls. Accordingly, restrictions on the inter-State movement, sale, prices, etc. of imported flour or locally manufactured flour were removed from April, 1953 and quantitative restrictions on the issue of wheat both to consumers and the trade were withdrawn in September, 1953. In November 1953, coarse grains and wheat were decontrolled except for the retention of inter-State barriers.

The production of cereals in 1953-54 excelled even the record crop of 1952-53; in fact, it exceeded the 1955-56 target of production set out in the First Five Year Plan by some 3 million tons. Naturally the fall in prices of foodgrains continued; it threatened to be steep in the case of coarse grains despite the removal of ban on inter-district movements in November 1953. Under the circumstances, the remaining restriction on the inter-State movement of coarse grains was also removed, except in a few areas, with the beginning of the year 1954. Their procurement, as also that of wheat, was also discontinued in the States where it had not been done earlier. In May 1954, following the arrival of the new wheat crop in the market, two wheat zones—one in the North and the other in the West were formed. The Northern Wheat Zone comprised Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, PEPSU and Delhi. The Western Zone comprised Bombay (excluding Bombay city), Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bhopal. In June 1954, Mysore and Saurashtra were added to the Western Zone and Jammu and Kashmir to the Northern Zone.

In the case of rice, limited procurement out of the 1953-54 crop was progressively abandoned from January onwards. Statutory rationing, which had come to be mainly confined to rice towards the end of 1953, was also gradually withdrawn. Now there is no quantitative restriction on its consumption even in cities like Calcutta and Bombay.

Thus at the end of June, the only major control that was retained was in respect of restrictions on inter-State movement of rice*. The restriction on the inter-State movement of wheat outside the two Zones is only to facilitate the best utilization of the stocks with the Government.

So far as the market prices are concerned, the immediate reaction to the decontrol of coarse grains in January 1954 was one of recovery in the prices in those areas where they had fallen very low. As movements from surplus to deficit States gathered momentum, there was a visible levelling up of the inter-State disparities. This applied equally to the prices of wheat within the two Wheat Zones. An important feature of the price position in June was that unlike the past, there was no firming up of the prices of rice and millets despite the setting in of the off season in that month. In the case of wheat, some fall in prices was natural after the harvesting of the new crops in 1954, but this fall was accentuated in June and, at places, the market went below Rs. 10 per maund. Consequently, the Government of India instructed the State Governments of Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan to step into the market and buy wheat at Rs. 10 per maund in case the market prices in these States tended to fall below that level. In view of this decline in the internal market price of wheat, the Government of India requested the International Wheat Council which met in London in June to reduce the minimum price under the Revised International Wheat Agreement so as to make it comparable with the indigenous price.

The marked improvement in the production of foodgrains coupled with the decline in prices has reduced the country's dependence on imports of foodgrains and brought it nearer self-sufficiency than ever before. In 1951, we imported 4·7 million tons of cereals. In 1953, our imports came down to 2 million tons. During 1954 imports have amounted to only 1·6 lakh tons upto the end of June and it is significant that whatever is being imported is not intended so much to meet the country's requirements for internal consumption as to build up an adequate reserve. This reserve would act as a safeguard against any violent fluctuation in the market or damage to crops.

(*ii*) Sugarcane, Sugar and Gur

Sugarcane.—The harvesting of the second sugarcane crop for the 1953-54 season was in progress in Andhra and Mysore. Elsewhere the crop had already been harvested. As for the 1954-55 season, the sowing operations were in full swing following the break of the monsoon over predominantly sugarcane growing areas. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory.

* Even this control has been removed with effect from 10th July 1954.

Sugar.—The last crushing of cane for the production of sugar was over in May 1954. The total production of sugar during 1953-54 season amounted to 10·01 lakh tons, some 3 lakh tons below the production of 1952-53 and 5 lakh tons below the peak production of 1951-52. The short fall in production during this season was due partly to the poor cane crop in Uttar Pradesh, the main sugar producing area in India and partly to an increased diversion of cane crop to gur manufacture. This fall in production coupled with increase in demand for consumption led to a depletion of stocks with the factories. On the 22nd June 1954, the factories were left with only 3·26 lakh tons as against 7·65 lakh tons about this time last year.

90·5 thousand tons of foreign sugar arrived in India during the month of June. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Bhavnagar ports were 47·00, 20·37, 14·13, 4·00 and 5·00 thousand tons respectively. During the period May and June 1954 145·7 thousand tons were imported into India ; in April there were no imports.

In order to meet the higher demand for sugar, the Government of India released on 2nd July, 1954, a further Quantity of 60,000 tons of sugar for sale in the open market out of the 1953-54 production, raising the progressive total of releases since the beginning of 1953-54 season to 6·48 lakh tons.

Earlier on the 16th June 1954, the Government reduced the selling price of sugar, both imported and indigenous from Rs. 30 to Rs. 29-8-0 per maund f.o.r. destination station. The tenders received for the supply of sugar after June 15, 1954, would be allotted at the reduced rate. The reduced price would apply to consignments arriving at the ports concerned after June, 1954. As hitherto, the selling prices, in case of British refined, Cuban refined, Formosan and Czech sugars would be annas 8 per maund higher than for other qualities. The price differential, in case of indigenous sugar, would remain unchanged.

Following large arrivals of imported sugar and the reduction in its price, the sugar market, at home showed an easy undertone. Thus at Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras, the prices of sugar came down from Rs. 32-8-0, Rs. 33-8-0 and Rs. 31-12-0 per maund on 5th June, 1954 to Rs. 31-8-0, Rs. 31-0-0 and Rs. 30-14-0 respectively on 26th June 1954. The table below gives weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during June 1954.

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending 5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54	26-6-54
Hapur	31 10 0	31 12 0	31 11 6	31 10 0
Kanpur	32 8 0	N. R.	32 0 0	31 8 0
Jullundur	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 4 0
Calcutta	33 8 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	31 0 0
Nagpur	34 4 0	35 12 0	34 12 0	35 4 0
Madras	31 12 0	31 5 0	30 14 0	30 14 0
Bombay	35 0 0	35 0 0	33 13 0	34 8 6
Patna	34 0 0	34 0 0	33 0 0	N. R.

N.R.—Not reported.

While the prices of sugar in India gradually receded from the peak levels reached in March/April, those in other important sugar producing countries of the world showed a gradual recovery from the low levels touched in November, 1953. The conclusion of the International sugar Agreement in January 1954 was the main contributory factor for the improvement in sugar prices. Nevertheless, the prices of sugar in main producing countries such as Cuba and Java remained substantially below the Indian prices in June 1954.

Gur.—Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during June 1954 continued to be at low level. The total stocks of gur in that market stood at 3,000 maunds towards the close of the month under review as against the corresponding stocks of 15,000 maunds for the previous month.

Gur prices showed an easy trend during the month under review. At Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 20-15-0, Rs. 20-8-0 and Rs. 16-8-0 per maund on the 5th June, 1954 declined to Rs. 19-8-0, Rs. 19-0-0 and Rs. 14-0-0 respectively on 26th June 1954. The table below shows the wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres during June 1954.

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Week ending 5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54	26-6-54
Hapur	16 0 0	17 5 0	18 4 0	17 8 0
Kanpur	20 15 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 8 0
Calcutta	10 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0
Madras	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 7 0	14 0 0
Bombay	21 0 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	20 8 0
Patna	22 0 0	21 0 0	22 0 0	N.R.

N. R.—Not reported.

OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds market which was generally easy during the first half of June 1954 developed an erratic behaviour during the latter half. This was, according to trade, due to conflicting reports about weather and rainfall in the important producing areas and the market expectations of announcement of groundnut, castor and salad oil export quotas. The reported prevalence of large castor oil stocks had induced a feeling of high quota if not of free licencing of castor oil exports, with the result that the castorseed section turned out to be highly speculative. The announcement of additional export quota of castor oil subject to the limitation of 400 tons for individual exporters towards the end of June 1954 did not therefore produce any significant effect on the market.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

Preparation of land and sowings of 1954-55 groundnut crop were reported to be in full swing almost all over the country. The condition of the standing crop in Mysore, Andhra and Madras was fairly satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnuts in Bombay market during May, 1954 were 10,963 tons as against 14,409 tons in the previous month and 6,867 tons in May, 1953.

The groundnut section of the Bombay oilseeds market showed an erratic trend during the month under review. During the first week, prices declined due to heavy selling pressure caused by increased arrivals of groundnut oil and lack of enquiries. During the next two weeks, the prices fluctuated within a narrow range. In the last week, however, the market showed a slight improvement due to expectation of export quota by the trade. The table below indicates the trend of prices during the month under review :

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending 5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54	26-6-54
Groundnut Kernels—				
Bombay (Bold)	22 15 0	23 2 0	22 12 0	23 8 0
Madras (Coromandel)	22 0 0	22 0 0	21 11 0	22 0 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	45 3 0	45 12 0	45 3 0	45 12 0
Madras	42 13 0	43 10 0	41 15 0	43 12 0

During March, 1954, the exports of groundnut kernels from India amounted to 1,379 tons as against 3,602 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year; total exports of groundnuts during

1953-54 financial year aggregated 5,326 tons as against 12,736 tons for 1952-53. There were no exports of groundnut oil during March, 1954, while a quantity of 2,066 tons of groundnut oil was exported in 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 March		Twelve months April to March	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U. K.	..	..	250	1,044
Norway	..	..	854	..
Netherlands	470	..	2,399	1,066
Switzerland	..	..	..	..
Canada	3,029	1,379	8,607	2,386
Other Countries	103	..	627	830
Total	3,602	1,379	12,736	5,326

Exports of Groundnut Oil

(Gallons)

Destinations		Month of March		Twelve months April to March	
		1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
U. K.		..	..	2,004,814	..
Germany (West)		..	..	614,596	..
Netherlands		75,778	..	4,157,330	132,438
Belgium		169,324	..	2,013,986	96,000
France		..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	2,495,555	..
Burma		..	..	1,361,374	16,800
Algeria		..	..	48,000	..
Mauritius and Dependencies		..	..	347,968	..
Canada		..	..	69,970	..
Other Countries		176,975	..	3,076,729	114,951
Total	(Gallons)	422,077	..	16,190,322	360,189
	(Tons)	2,066	..	68,247	1,500

(*b*) LINSEED

Arrivals of linseed at Bombay market during May, 1954 were considerably low being 652 tons as against 1,233 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year. In April, 1954 arrivals of linseed were only 461 tons.

During June, 1954, the linseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled generally steady. The reasons for this behaviour were virtual absence of export enquiries for linseed oil and very limited

trading by Millers. The table below shows the trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil in important markets during the month :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54	26-6-54
Linseed—				
Bombay (Bold)	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Bombay (Small)	16 14 0	16 9 0	16 9 0	16 14 0
Calcutta (Small)	18 0 0	17 4 0	17 12 0	17 0 0
Kanpur (Bold)	18 0 0	17 0 0	16 12 0	16 0 0
Kanpur (Small)	16 4 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Linseed oil—				
Bombay	38 3 0	37 13 0	38 6 0	38 3 0
Kanpur	38 8 0	37 0 0	36 0 0	35 0 0

There were no exports of linseed during March 1954 and 1953 as well as during 1953-54 financial year while a quantity of 68 tons only was exported during 1952-53. Exports of linseed oil during the month of March, 1954 were considerably lower at 117 tons as against 2,128 tons during the corresponding month of the previous year. The total exports during the 1953-54 financial year amounted to 3,871 tons as against 29,048 tons during 1952-53. The table below shows the export of linseed oil according to destinations :—

Exports of Linseed Oil

(Gallons)

Destinations		Month of March		Twelve months April to March	
		1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
By Sea and Air—					
U. K.		..	..	1,112,842	45,021
Pakistan (West)		10,977	4,080	86,618	74,908
Pakistan (East)		5,680	..	67,997	..
Finland		..	..	165,280	..
Germany (West)		..	..	612,572	..
Italy		..	..	1,003,930	12,407
Netherlands		..	..	1,536,943	12,407
Australia		103,611	..	869,945	486,249
New Zealand		42,528	..	157,538	38,864
Japan		..	..	474,093	..
Other Countries		86,121	21,389	1,724,504	251,937
Total	(Gallons)	320,133	25,469	6,812,262	909,386
	(Tons)	1,381	105	28,301	3,728
By Land	(Tons)	747	12	747	143
GRAND TOTAL	(Tons)	2,128	117	29,048	3,871

(*c*) CASTORSEED

Preparation of land for the sowings of the 1954-55 crop was reported to be in full swing almost all over the country while sowings commenced in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and in some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Mysore.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay oilseeds market during May, 1954, were 2,944 tons as against 1,431 tons in April, 1954 and 2,760 tons in May, 1953.

During June, 1954, the castorseed section of the Bombay oilseeds market ruled easy. At the opening of the month, the price was quoted at Rs. 17-10-0 per md. The following two weeks, witnessed a steady decline. Thereafter, the price showed some improvement and the market closed for the month at Rs. 15-7-0 per md. The castor oil prices in Bombay also exhibited an easy tone. The tendency, according to trade reports, was attributed to larger arrivals of castorseed and slackened demand for castor oil. The following table shows the trend in the prices of castorseed and castor oil during the month under review.

(Rs. per md.)

	Weeks ending			
	5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54	26-6-54
Castor Seed—				
Bombay (Small)	17 10 0	15 13 0	14 11 0	15 7 0
Madras (Salem)	14 15 0	14 7 0	14 7 0	14 7 0
Kanpur	12 5 0	11 1 0	11 6 0	12 0 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	13 1 0	12 12 0	12 9 0	12 15 0
Castor Oil—				
Bombay	32 5 0	31 3 0	31 15 0	31 15 0
Kanpur	29 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	26 0 0

Towards the close of June, 1954, the Government of India announced its decision to release an additional quota of castor oil equal to 50% of the actual shipments made by any one shipper during 1953 subject to a maximum allotment of 400 tons to any one shipper. This quota will be valid for shipment upto the end of October, 1954.

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of March 1954 and 1953 as also during 1953-54 financial year; however, a quantity of 4,311 tons was exported in 1952-53. Exports of castor oil during March 1954 amounted to 873 tons as against 119 tons in February, 1954 and 4,012 tons in March, 1953. The total exports of castor oil during the financial year 1953-54 totalled 19,013 tons as against 37,770 tons in 1952-53. The following table shows the exports of castor oil according to destinations:—

Exports of Castor Oil

(Gallons)

Destinations	Month of March		Twelve months April to March	
	1953	1954	1952-53	1953-54
By Sea and Air—				
United Kingdom	239,148	137,964	1,838,798	1,393,450
Sweden	12,528	10,188	106,248	54,198
Germany, Western	..	480	16,188	5,020
Netherlands	..	1,145	277,363	3,545
Belgium	..	..	3,600	7,302
France	..	..	62,237	2,796
Pakistan, Western	..	..	23,963	7,976
Canada	..	2,400	81,588	7,500
United States of America	674,921	..	6,030,150	2,557,298
Australia	19,200	32,976	194,386	287,885
Other Countries	17,327	21,804	291,220	237,432
Total (Gallons)	963,124	206,957	8,925,741	4,564,402
Total (Tons)	4,010	867	37,359	18,970
By Land (Tons)	2	6	411	43
GRAND TOTAL (Tons)	4,012	873	37,770	19,013

(*iv*) COTTON

During June, 1954, the progress of the monsoon in the principal cotton growing tracts of the country, was generally satisfactory. Sowings of 1954-55 cotton crop commenced in Madhya Pradesh, East Khandesh, Hyderabad and the Broach-Surat area. In West Khandesh and Madhya Bharat lands had been fully prepared but sowings were delayed due to insufficiency of rains. In East Punjab and Pepsu sowings of Bengal Deshi, 216F, 320F and L.S.S. were completed and the germination and the growth of the plants was reported to be satisfactory.

According to the all-India final estimate of the 1953-54 cotton crop, acreage and production are placed at 17,027 thousand acres and 3,935 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) as against the partially revised estimate of 15,693 thousand acres and 3,131 thousand bales respectively for 1952-53, there being an increase of 1,334 thousand acres or 8·5 percent in area and 804 thousand bales or 25·7 percent in production.

The production of cotton seed is estimated at 1,377 thousand tons during 1953-54 as against 1,096 thousand tons during 1952-53, showing an increase of 281 thousand tons.

The latest available trade estimate puts the 1953-54 cotton crop in India at 45·28 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 36·42 lakh bales for 1952-53 season.

The Government of India announced on the 20th June, 1954 that licences for import into India of Dollar and non-Dollar cotton of staple length not less than 1/1/16″ for the half year July to December, 1954, will be issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay. These imports will be licensed against prior sales to mills or on importer's own account on production of evidence of purchase from overseas suppliers. Licenses for the import of cotton from the Dollar area will be valid for shipment upto June 30, 1954 and those for non-Dollar cotton upto 12 months from the date of issue.

Imports of raw cotton into India during March, 1954 amounted to 92 thousand bales as against 49 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the current cotton season, *i.e.*, September 1953 to March 1954 aggregated 296 thousand bales as compared to 311 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during March, 1954 were 18 thousand bales as against thousand bales in the same month a year ago. Total exports during September, 1953 to March, 1954 amounted to 98 thousand bales, while 206 thousand bales were exported during the corresponding period of 1952-53 season.

The consumption of raw cotton by the Indian Mills during the month of March 1954 amounted to 3·73 lakh bales as against 3·60 lakh bales in February, 1954 and 3·55 lakh bales in March, 1953. Stocks towards the end of March, 1954 were lower by about 2 lakh bales than those a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Total from 1-9-53 to 31-3-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 31-3-53	Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	March, 1954	March, 1953			31-3-54	31-3-53
Indian Cotton	3·15	2·88	22·65	21·00	11·69	12·58
Pakistan Cotton	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	0·01	..	0·01
Egyptian Cotton	0·25	0·16	1·62	0·89	0·81	0·51
Other Foreign Cotton	0·33	0·51	2·37	3·97	0·83	1·95
Total Foreign Cotton	0·58	0·67	3·99	4·87	1·64	2·47
Total all Cotton	3·73	3·55	26·64	25·87	13·33	15·05

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

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. net each)

	1st September, 1953 to 17th June 1954	1st September, 1952 to 17th June, 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	1,720,297	1,587,461
Consumtion of cotton in Bombay mills	995,830	997,944
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 17th June.	755,595	555,877

Prices of kapas (cotton unginned) at Tirupur (Madras) and Akola (M.B.) ruled easy, while at Sholapur prices remained stationary during the month under review. The following table gives the week-end quotations at these centres :—

Kapas (Cotton unginned)
(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Bombay	Madhya Pradesh
Centre	Tirupur	Sholapur	Akola
Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla	
Week Ending—			
5th June 1954	294 to 350	238 to 257	275 to 305
12th June 1954	280 to 322	238 to 257	265 to 305
19th June 1954	280 to 322	238 to 257	260 to 300
26th June 1954	266 to 322	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Prices of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras), and Nanded (Hyderabad) exhibited a downward trend during June 1954. This decline in prices of raw cotton is attributed to larger production from 1953-54 crop and favourable weather reports for 1954-55 crop, sowings of which are in progress. The weekly quotations at the above centres were as under :—

Cotton lint (Cotton ginned)
(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Nanded
Variety	M.G.F.	Cambodia	Gaorani
Week Ending—			
5th June 1954	725	804 to 980	667
12th June 1954	725	800 to 961	651
19th June 1954	702	762 to 960	629
26th June 1954	686	781 to 967	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Prices of cotton at Karachi recorded a slight increase during the second week of the month under review. During the remaining two weeks, however, prices showed a gradual declining tendency. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

4 F Punjab R.G.

Week Ending	Pakistan currency (Rs. (P) per maund)	Indian Currency (Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs)
29th May 1954	70 0 0	960 0 0
5th June 1954	70 0 0	960 0 0
12th June 1954	70 8 0	967 0 0
19th June 1954	69 8 0	954 0 0
26th June 1954	68 0 0	934 0 0

At the New York Cotton market, prices underwent some decline during the first two weeks of June, 1954 partly due to announcement of the U. S. Government not to subsidize exports of cotton during the coming season and partly due to favourable crop conditions for 1954-55 cotton. During the third week, however, prices regained the lost ground but again declined in the last week. Towards the close of June, 1954, the quotation for Middling was Rs. 1,299 per candy as compared to the opening quotation of Rs. 1,318 per candy. The table below gives the week-end quotations :—

New York Middling

Week Ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
27th May 1954	35·35	1,320
3rd June 1954	35·30	1,318
10th June 1954	35·25	1,316
17th June 1954	35·35	1,320
24th June 1954	34·80	1,299

(v) JUTE

During June, 1954, weather conditions were generally favourable for the jute crop in all jute growing States excepting Orissa ; sowings were over in all areas and the standing crop was reported to have made good progress. In Assam due to a sudden rise in the river level during the middle of the month, cuttings commenced in the low-lands. In the third week of the month, there were heavy rains in North Bengal and consequently the weather during the last week was wet. At the end of the month, in North Bengal and Assam, crop conditions were satisfactory but growth was reported to be poor.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during April and May 1954 amounted to 75,800 and 104,000 bales respectively against 80,400 bales received during March, 1954 and 38,000 and 21,000 bales received during April and May, 1953. The total imports during the period July 1953 to May, 1954 amounted to 13·34 lakh bales against the corresponding figure of 12·08 lakh bales for the previous season. Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill Stations from the Moffusil Centres during April, 1954 amounted to 2·40 lakh bales as against 2·76 lakh bales in March, 1954 and 2·64 lakh bales in April, 1953. The total arrivals during the period July 1953 to April 1954 aggregated 32·73 lakh bales which were about 1·79 lakh bales less than the arrivals during July 1952 to April, 1953.

Consumption of raw jute during April, 1954 by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was less than the consumption in the preceding month and that in April, 1953. The total consumption during the period July 1953 to April 1954 was 1·57 lakh bales shorter than the

consumption during the period from July 1952 to April 1953. The figures of consumption are given below :—

(In lakh bales)

Period	Consumption of Raw Jute by the mills in the membership of I.J.M.A.
April, 1954	4·32
March, 1954	4·63
April, 1953	4·39
July to April 1954	42·06
July to April 1953	43·63

During June, 1954, the raw jute prices at the Calcutta market showed a downward trend due to continued lack of buyers' interest. The following table indicates the trend in prices of the bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta :—

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

Variety	June/July Delivery Weeks ending		
	5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54
Assam	25 8 0	24 8 0	23 0 0
Northern	26 0 0	24 0 0	23 8 0
Orissa	26 8 0	25 0 0	24 8 0
Murshidabad	24 8 0	23 8 0	22 8 0
Western	24 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0
Jungli	23 8 0	23 0 0	21 8 0
Daisee	28 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0
U.P.	23 8 0	23 0 0	21 8 0

The prices in pucca bales section of the Calcutta market moved in sympathy with the loose jute sector. The following table gives the week-end quotations :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54
Mills First	175 0 0	170 0 0	160 0 0
Mills Lightnings	160 0 0	155 0 0	145 0 0
Daisee LG	160 0 0	155 0 0	145 0 0
Indian N.C.	63 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0

During the month under review, the up-country markets were dull and inactive due to lack of imports and absence of business. Consequently, prices showed a declining tendency. The rates of raw jute in some selected baling centres during the month were as follows :—

(Rs. per md. of 82·2/7 lbs.)

Centre	5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54
Purnea (Bihar)	22 5 0	22 0 0	20 12 0
Balakoba (W. Bengal)	22 12 0	N.A.	21 5 0
Nowgong (Assam)	20 15 0	20 15 0	19 8 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	23 0 0	23 0 0	22 8 0

N.A.—Not available.

During June, 1954, the prices of jute goods at Calcutta market moved in an erratic way showing a mixed trend in spite of overseas enquiries and Argentine Governments' purchases. The weekly quotations for jute goods at Calcutta are given below :—

Variety	Unit	5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54	26-6-54
Hessian 40"x10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	44 5 0	43 15 0	45 1 0	44 2 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags.	113 14 0	113 0 0	114 0 0	113 10 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

During May, 1954 the tobacco crop was affected to some extent by heavy rains in Krishna, Guntur and Kurnool districts of Andhra. Condition of the standing crop in other parts of the country was, on the whole, satisfactory. Harvesting of the late sown varieties continued during the month in some parts of Madras and Andhra State. Harvesting of N. Rustica variety in Punjab was started and the condition of that variety was reported to be good. In all the tobacco growing States except Kurnool, Krishna and Anantapur district of Andhra better yields of new crop were expected as compared to the old crop of last year.

During May, 1954, about 1·2 million lbs. of F.C.V. tobacco, 1·1 million lbs. of Virginia tobacco and about 0·8 million lbs. of Natu and other varieties were marketed outside the notified area of Krishna, East and West Godavari districts of Andhra. At the end of May, 1954, about 2·5 million lbs. of Virginia tobacco were lying unsold in stocks with the growers and traders in the East Godavari Market.

Transactions in all varieties of new virginia crop in tobacco growing States were in progress during May, 1954. The trend of prices of old and new stocks of chewing tobacco remained more or less steady in Tiruchirapalli district of Madras. In Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal, the prices of Cigar and Cheroot tobacco showed a slight increase during May, 1954 compared with those for April, 1954. The price of the Flue Cured Virginia variety of different grades of 1954 crop ruled steady during June, 1954. The table below gives the trend of weekly prices of different grades of F.C.V. tobacco from the 1954 crop at Guntur Market.—

(Rs. per lb.)

Flue Cured Virginia		Weeks ending			
		5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54	26-6-54
Grade—	Particular—				
No. 1	Re-dried Strips	2 12 0	2 12 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
No. 2	,,	2 8 6	2 8 6	N.Q.	N.Q.
No. 3	Re-dried Strips	2 5 0	2 5 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
Low grade	,,	0 14 0	0 14 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
LBY	Non-redried strips	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
LMG	,,	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

During April, 1954 about 12·0 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export as against 13·8 million lbs. and 15·8 million lbs. in the corresponding month of 1953 and 1952 respectively. Of the total quantity of 12·0 million lbs. graded during April, 1954, about 11·0 million lbs. were of Flue Cured Virginia variety and the remaining 1·0 million lbs. included the other varieties *viz.* sun-cured Virginia, sun-cured Natu (country), and Juily Varieties.

Unmanufactured tobacco weighing 3·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 48·81akhs was exported during March, 1954. Of this total, U.K. alone accounted for 1·5 million lbs. worth Rs. 37·5 lakhs. During the corresponding month of 1953 about 4·9 million lbs. of tobacco (unmanufactured) valued at Rs. 106·1

lakhs were exported from India. Manufactured tobacco exported during March, 1954 amounted to 0·4 million lbs. worth Rs. 13·4 lakhs as against 0·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12·4 lakhs exported in the corresponding month of the previous year. The table below gives the quantum and value of tobacco exports according to destinations :—

Destinations	Month of March				Twelve months April to March			
	1953		1954		1952-53		1953-54	
	Qnty. (000 lbs.)	Value (000 Rs.)	Qnty. (000 lbs.)	Value (000 Rs.)	Qnty. (000 lbs.)	Value (000 Rs.)	Qnty. (000 lbs.)	Value (000 Rs.)
A. By Sea & Air								
I. Unmanufactured Tobacco—								
to U. K.	26,66	69,86	1,479	37,54	33,520	7,05,12	26,625	5,73,65
to U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	3,639	22,64	..	..
to Australia	208	7,29	..	..	518	16,69	206	6,31
to Sweden	..	..	..	..	1,420	22,49	956	11,06
to Netherlands	40	53	54	23	2,180	26,52	2,623	18,05
to Aden	62	49	628	3,82	3,070	21,61	7,214	43,39
to Pakistan (Western)	..	..	..	..	1,058	10,50	431	3,79
to Indonesia	999	15,44	220	1,69	3,428	50,22	2,080	15,41
to Hongkong	186	3,23	162	1,70	2,385	35,42	2,760	33,70
to Other countries	784	9,29	596	3,86	25,667	3,24,63	22,128	3,16,38
Total	4,945	1,06,13	3,139	48,84	76,885	12,35,84	65,023	10,21,74
II. Manufactured tobacco	367	12,42	354	13,35	4,309	1,49,40	2,977	1,04,07
B. By land †								
I. Unmanufactured tobacco	..	..	..	..	3,417	66,97	..	..
II. Manufactured tobacco	..	..	..	..	@833	@1,05,21	1	9

† Exported to Pakistan only. @ Incomplete.

An Indian Tobacco delegation sponsored by the Government of India left towards the end of June 1954 on a month's tour of China, Japan, Siam, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia and other South East Asian countries to explore the possibilities of increasing Indian tobacco exports to these areas.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Supply of Material

In Punjab 6,660 tons of cement, 330 wagons of slack coal and 3,293 tons of iron and steel were distributed among the farmers during July 1953 to March 1954.

(ii) Irrigation

The tubewell construction programme is making satisfactory progress in the States of U.P., Bihar, Punjab and Pepsu. Out of 995 tubewells proposed to be constructed in U.P. by Dec. 1955, the German contractors had by the end of May 1954 drilled 199 wells, while the State Govt. had completed 163. This represent 36 p.c. of the total programme leaving 633 wells to the constructed within the next one and a half years. It is expected that by October next, nearly 300 wells will start functioning.

In Bihar out of 350 tubewells to be constructed by December 1955, the British contractors have drilled 176 out of their contract for 250. The State Govt. has drilled 27 out of the 100 wells to be constructed departmentally.

About 355 wells have been taken up in Punjab under the 1952 T.C.M. Programme. Out of these, 255 are being constructed by an American firm which has so far drilled 96. The State Govt. has drilled 47 wells out of which 28 have been completed.

As regards another contract of 650 tubewells to be drilled in U.P., Bihar, Punjab, and Pepsu preliminary arrangements are over and work is expected to commence in August next. The tubewell being constructed under the T.C.M. programme numbering 2,650 which when completed will irrigate over 1 million acres of land in Bihar, U.P., Punjab and PEPSU.

(iii) Land Improvement

In Punjab, 42,525 acres of land were mechanically cultivated during July 1953 to March 1954.

Some 40,000 acres of waste land are to be reclaimed under the land reclamation scheme in PEPSU during this year.

In West Bengal about 1,643 acres of waste land were reclaimed during July 1953 to March 1954.

(iv) Seed Distribution

In Punjab, 84,421 mds. of pure seeds were supplied to the cultivators during July 1953 to March 1954.

In Bombay, 3,320 tons of improved seeds were distributed to farmers during July 1953 to March 1954.

(v) Locust Incursions

Half a dozen locust swarms, it is learnt, entered India during May 1954, one through Rajasthan and the rest through the Punjab. Certain districts of PEPSU were also affected by locust attack.

(vi) Land Policy and Legislation

Arrangements are being made by the Government of West Bengal for acquiring about 25,000 zamindari estates involving about 13 lakhs of intermediaries in the State under the Estates Acquisition Act, 1953. Revisional Settlement operations have already started in North Bengal covering one third of the total area of the State. It is also proposed to set up necessary administrative machinery for the collection of rents from about a crore of holdings after the vesting of the estates in the Government.

The Rajasthan Government notified that all settled jagirs with an income of Rs. three lakhs and above would be taken over by them on June 16, 1954. It was also stated that jagirs in respect of which writ petitions were pending before the High Court would not be affected by the notification.

The Govt. of Assam enforced the State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act, 1951 with effect from June, 16, 1954. The zamindari system prevailed in the Goalpara and Cachar districts of the State.

The Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953 was assented to by the President and would come into force on a date to be notified by the Government. There are over 3,000 entire villages under jagirdari spread throughout the State but are found mostly in the merged territories. Under the Act, all the jagirs, except the devasthan, dharmada and service inams, would be abolished and made liable for payment of land revenue. The Act makes provision for the payment of compensation.

A unique development about the abolition of jagirs in Bhopal was that sixty out of the ninty nine Jagirdars voluntarily terminated their Jagir rights before the introduction of the Jagirs Abolition Bill accepting the Government's offer of cash annuity for life time with exemption from agricultural income-tax. The remaining jagirs were thereafter resumed under the provisions of the Act.

The work of taking over the zamindaris in Bihar is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1955-56. A recent amendment to the Land Reforms Act which was assented to by the President, empowers the Govt. to notify that all estates situated in a particular area will vest in the State without individually notifying each zamindar as provided in the original Act. It may be noted that all the estates in the State with an income of Rs. 5,000 and above were already taken over.

(vii) Land Revenue and Taxation

The Governor of Punjab promulgated an Ordinance for the levy of a surcharge on land revenue in all the areas of the State except the Amritsar and Gurgaon districts and the Kulu sub-division of the Kangra district. The Ordinance provides that every land owner whose total holding in the State exceeds five acres shall be liable to pay a surcharge on land revenue to the extent of one-quarter of the land revenue if his total holding does not exceed thirty acres and two-fifths in case it exceeds thirty acres.

(viii) Agricultural Labour

During the last three years, land amounting to 16,490 acres was allotted to Scheduled castes and Tribes in Bhopal. A new set of rules for allotment of land was recently framed providing that land not exceeding 15 acres would be allotted free of charge to the landless with preference to Harijans, Adivasis, Agricultural labourers and tenants-at-will.

The Bombay Government took over, under the provisions of the Tenancy Act, the management of 133 acres of cultivable land belonging to the landlords of Pardi taluk and distributed it to 45 landless agricultural labourers.

(ix) Co-Operation

The integrated programme for cooperative education and training of various categories of personnel employed in cooperative departments and institutions is nearing finalisation and its implementation in full will start shortly. According to this programme the "higher" cooperative personnel from all the States will be trained in the Cooperative Training College, Poona, where the existing training facilities are being expanded. The "intermediate" personnel will be trained at five regional cooperative training colleges out of which one is functioning at Poona and another has been set up at Madras. The cooperative personnel belonging to subordinate ranks is proposed to be trained in the States which will be given grants-in-aid by the Central Government out of the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs made in the First Five Year Plan for the reorganisation and expansion of arrangements for cooperative education and training.

It may be recalled that the above programme was outlined in December, 1953 by the Central Committee for Cooperative Training which was set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in November 1953. This Committee includes prominent non-official cooperators, Registrars of Cooperative Societies of Madras, U.P., W. Bengal and Rajasthan and representatives of the Reserve Bank, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In order to assess the needs of different states for grants-in-aid from the Centre the Committee had deputed two officers—one from the Reserve Bank and the other from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—to survey the existing arrangements for co-operative education and training in the states and to report on the measures to be taken for their reorganization. The reports submitted by these officers were considered on 21st May, 1954, by the Standing Sub-committee of the Central Committee which laid down the general principles for the disbursement of grants-in-aid and tentative estimates of such aid, for consideration of the Central Committee. The Central Cooperative Training Committee held its second meeting on 5th July, 1954 and their recommendations to the Central Government will form the basis for the allocation of grants-in-aid to states for the implementation of agreed schemes for the development of cooperative education and training.

(x) General

The Evaluation Team of the Foreign Operations Administration of the U.S. Govt. which has come to India in order to study the progress of various projects under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, visited the tubewells areas in Punjab and felt that this programme is going to have its effects on the living standards of the cultivators and the agricultural production of the country.

A 10 Man Norwegian team is helping a fishing community in Travancore and Cochin to improve and mechanise coastal fishing in an ambitious Indo-Norwegian endeavour to banish backwardness.

Under the Key Village Scheme in Tripura, 259 cows were artifically inseminated and 6 scrub bulls were castrated during May 1954.

V.—FOREIGN NEWS AND NOTES

CANADA

It is customary to think of changes in the Canadian way of life in terms of vast mineral developments, new oil and gas discoveries, and huge electrical power installations. But no less remarkable, if less spectacular, changes have occurred in Canada's oldest industry—agriculture.

According to the 1951 census, there were two-and-a-half times as many trucks and tractors, and five times as many grain combines on farms as in 1941. The number of farms supplied with electricity increased from 117,000 to 336,000 between 1944 and 1951, while electricity consumption per farm customer increased by about 65 per cent. Other interesting comparisons show that although total occupied farmland increased by about 0·3 per cent between 1941 and 1951, the number of farms dropped from 733,000 to 623,000 in the same period. Today, the average size of farm is 279 acres.

The amount of fertilizer used increased from 170,000 tons in 1927 to 769,000 tons in 1952. New pesticides and artificial insemination have been added to agricultural production methods in the past decade. Purchases of feed and seed, expressed as a proportion of total farm expenses, increased from 10·3 to 22·1 per cent between 1926 and 1950 in Canada as a whole; in Quebec the change was from 16·1 to 46·2 per cent.

The one downward trend, was in farm population. Although the Canadian population increased to 14 million in 1951 from 11·5 million in 1941, the number of people on farms dropped from 3·1 million to 2·8 million in the same period. In other words, the farm population dropped from 27·1 to 20·2 per cent of the total population.

Source.—Agriculture, April, 1954 (The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture, United Kingdom).

EGYPT

The estimated acreage planted with cotton this year (1954-55 season) totals 1,578,929 feddans, as against 1,324,304 feddans last year and 1,968, 955 feddans in 1952 according to the Ministry of Agriculture communique.

On the basis of this seasons's production, the 1954-55 crop should be in the region of 8·1 m. kantars. This compares with this season's crop of 7,081,869 kantars and the last season's of 9,922,240 kantars.

According to latest private estimates, the 1954-55 Karnak crop will be 10—15 per cent bigger than this seasons, while the Giza 30 crop will be 20—25 per cent and the Ashmouni 30—35 per cent larger than this season's crop.

The new crop is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

1 Feddan=1·03805 acres.

1 Kantar=99·05 lbs ginned basis.

Source.—The Financial Times, 23-6-54.

U.S.S.R.

General

In those parts of the world where mechanisation has come to provide a substantial or major part of farm draft power—North America, Oceania, Europe and U.S.S.R. the replacement of existing machinery, and some expansion to offset the movement of population to urban employments has become a necessity for increasing or even maintaining agricultural production. In recent years, tractor numbers have increased at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum about 100,000 a year in North America and at rates of 12 per cent and 13 per cent per annum in Europe and Oceania respectively. In the U.S.S.R. numbers are officially stated to be 64 per cent higher than in 1940.

In many countries in Latin America and in Turkey in the Near East, tractor drawn equipment is coming to play an important part in farming operations. In Latin America the number of tractors have increased from 100,000 in 1949 to 170,000 in 1952.

In the Far East the rate of increase in tractor numbers has been higher than in most of the developed regions but for the most part the impetus has not come from scarcity or cost of labour. Tractors have come to play an important part in jungle clearance and eradication of deep rooted grasses and initial ploughing of newly operated lands. Tractors appear likely to remain of minor importance in ordinary farming operations except on some types of estates.

Source.—The State of Food and Agriculture 1953 (F. A. O.)

VI.—SPECIAL ARTICLES

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

In 1949, a series of Index Numbers of Agricultural Production covering 19 Principal agricultural commodities for which estimates of production were then available was compiled with the quinquennium ending 1938-39 as the base, by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and published in the January issue of the monthly journal "Agricultural Situation in India." In view of the extension that has since been achieved in the scope, number and coverage of the crop estimates, a revision in the method adopted earlier was considered necessary. A revised series of Index Numbers has accordingly been constructed by the Directorate.

2. *Coverage.*—The Index covers 28 crops divided into two main groups and six sub-groups. The crops included are :—

(*a*) *Foodgrains* :—

(*i*) *Cereals*—
Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Wheat, Barley and Small Millets.

(*ii*) *Pulses*—
Gram, Tur, Other pulses.

(*b*) *Non-foodgrains* :

(*i*) *Oilseeds*—
Groundnut, Sesamum, Rape & Mustard, Linseed and Castor Seed.

(*ii*) *Fibres*—
Cotton, Jute, Mesta.

(*iii*) *Plantation Crops*—
Tea, Coffee, Rubber.

(*iv*) *Miscellaneous crops*—
Sugarcane, Pepper, Tobacco, Potatoes, Ginger, Chillies.

In principle, the index of agricultural production should cover all agricultural crops and also livestock products. But as reliable annual estimates of production of minor crops and livestock products are not available, the scope of the present series has been confined to the 28 crops listed above. Efforts are being made to obtain regular and reliable estimates of production of as many additional agricultural commodities as possible and the question of inclusion of more commodities in the Index will be reviewed quinquennially.

3. *Base-period.*—The year 1949-50 has been chosen as the base-period for the Index Number on the following grounds :—

(*a*) It was a relatively normal year, in recent years, for agricultural production especially food production for which it has been adopted as the base-year for the Five Year Plan. The years 1950-51 and 1951-52 were characterised by drought and consequent fall in food production and were thus abnormal.

(*b*) The average price level during the agricultural year July 1949 to June 1950 was also relatively normal at least so far as agricultural commodities in India were concerned and was unaffected by the Korean boom and to a certain extent even by devaluation on account of the usual time-lag and corrective action taken by the Government of India.

(*c*) Official and crop-cutting estimates of production of foodgrains in 1949-50 were very nearly equal and as such the official estimates of production are comparatively free from bias of underestimation.

It is true that a period of three or five years would have been better as a base-period, but as no such suitable period could be selected which was not very seriously affected by adverse conditions, the present series has been based on a single year's production. The question of broad basing the base-period would have to be re-examined after some years.

4. *Method of construction of Index Numbers.*—To provide for changes in the estimates of production of commodities that are due to extension in the geographical coverage of the estimates and to variations in the methods of estimation, the Index Numbers have been constructed by the chain base method. For each crop the all-India production during a year has been expressed as a production relative with the corresponding production in the preceding year as base. These production relatives for each crop have been linked to the production in the base-period through the intervening chain relatives to give the production index for that crop. The weighted arithmetic average of these production indices has been taken to represent the sub-group, the group and the all-commodity Index Numbers.

5. *Weights* .—Weights have been assigned to the different commodities in proportion to the total value of production of each during the base-period. The production has been evaluated at the annual harvest prices prevailing during the year. In a few cases where reliable harvest prices are not available, the average wholesale prices have been utilised with appropriate allowances wherever necessary. The weights allotted to each commodity, sub-group and group are given in Statement I.

6. The assumptions made in the method adopted are :—

(*i*) That the variation in production in the non-reporting areas is the same as that in the reporting areas in the aggregate.

(*ii*) The variation in the figures of production based on the new method of estimation is the same as in the figures based on the old method of estimation.

The practical application of (*ii*) above will require that for the transitional year, when the method of estimation undergoes a change, production figures should be made available on the basis of new as well as old methods of estimation. In cases where these are not available, comparable estimates have been utilised, after making due allowances for the changes in coverage. Such cases have however been very rare.

7. The Index Numbers should be based on the revised estimates of production issued in the crop forecast from time to time. However, since these estimates are available only next year, the Index Numbers for the current year are provisionally based on final forecast figures for the current year, the revised estimates for the previous year are however utilised for that year. The Index Number for the current year say 1953-54 is linked through the revised estimates for the year 1952-53 published in the current year's forecast and the revised estimates for 1951-52 published in 1952-53, where the geographical coverage of the two forecasts remains the same. Otherwise, suitable adjustments are made for the changes in coverage.

8. *Concept of production.*—The concept of production utilised in the series is essentially that of gross production of crops, no allowances being made for seed or wastage. It may be added that the F.A.O. Series of Index Numbers of Agricultural Production are also essentially based on gross output but that organisation deducts quantities of crops, milk and skimmed milk utilised as animal feed, whether they come from domestic or import sources. This is done to avoid double counting which would occur if foodgrains credited to the food crop production are fed to livestock and the resultant livestock products are included in the Index. This situation does not however arise in the present case since livestock products are excluded from the scope of this Index.

9. The revised series of Index Numbers is given in Statement I.

10. *Trends in Agricultural Production 1949-50 to 1953-54*—The trends in over-all agricultural production during 1949-50 to 1953-54 are given below :—

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production

	Foodgrains	Non-Foodgrains	All Commodities
1949-50	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51	90·5	105·9	95·6
1951-52	91·1	110·2	97·4
1952-53	101·1	103.7	102·0
1953-54	116·1	108·2	113·5

The over-all agricultural production in India during 1953-54 has gone up by nearly 13·5 per cent as compared to 1949-50. The decline in production during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 was mainly due to widespread drought, floods in some areas and other adverse seasonal conditions, particularly in the case of foodgrains. The crops other than foodgrains as a whole, however, showed some increase during the two years. While the production of foodgrains more or less regained its normal level in the year 1952-53, that of the non-foodgrains showed a decline as compared to the previous two years mainly due to the slump in the prices prevailing in March-April 1952 which affected the production of commercial crops adversely. In 1953-54 there was a marked increase in the production of both food and non-food crops as a result of favourable weather conditions and also due to the efforts made under the First Five Year Plan.

11. The trends in the sub-group indices will be seen from the following table :—

	1949-50	*1950-51*	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Cereals—					
Kharif	100·0	87·7	90·4	100·0	118·3
Rabi	100·0	102·0	95·1	107·7	112·1
Total	100·0	90·3	91·2	101·4	117·2
Pulses	100·0	91·7	90·3	99·0	108·9
Oilseeds	100·0	98·5	97·5	92·1	108·9
Fibres	100·0	108·6	128·3	127·4	131·9
Plantation Crops	100·0	104·0	109·4	115·9	116·5
Miscellaneous Crops	100·0	110·3	113·3	101·4	98·6

This table shows that during 1950-51 and 1951-52 the effect of adverse seasonal conditions was more marked on the Kharif cereals because the monsoon on which the principal Kharif crops are dependent had failed over large parts of the country. The Rabi cereals were generally better than the Kharif cereals. During 1953-54, the increase in Kharif cereals was nearly of the order of 18 per cent as against the 12 per cent increase in the case of Rabi cereals. The trends in production of pulses were more or less similar to those of cereals. The production of oilseeds was the lowest in 1952-53 mainly because of the slump in oilseeds prices during March-April 1952. The fibres group recorded an impressive increase of 32 per cent in 1953-54 as compared to 1949-50 mainly as a result of the efforts made under the Cotton and Jute Development Schemes and also due to the planned diversion of large areas from foodgrains to these crops. The production of plantation crops showed an increase of 16 per cent while that of miscellaneous crops had gone down slightly.

12. The following facts emerge from a study of the Index Numbers of Production for each individual crop given in statement I :—

(*i*) The rice production had gone up during 1953-54 by 16 per cent as compared to 11 per cent in the case of wheat. Jowar and Bajra showed an increase of 24 and 35 per cent respectively over 1949-50.

(*ii*) The production of gram had gone up by 20 per cent.

(*iii*) The increase in the production of individual oilseeds ranged between 4 to 23 per cent, groundnut showing an increase of 12 per cent.

(*iv*) Cotton production had gone up by about 50 per cent in 1953-54.

(*v*) The production of jute had gone up by 50 per cent during 1951-52 and 1952-53, but came down to the 1949-50 level in the year 1953-54 mainly because of the low prices and adverse seasonal factors.

(*vi*) Sugarcane reached the highest production of 122 per cent during 1951-52 but had come down during the subsequent years.

(*vii*) Tobacco production was uniformly below normal.

(*viii*) The production of potatoes has been showing a steady rise.

13. A chart depicting the Index Numbers pictorially is given in Appendix I.

STATEMENT I

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India

(Agricultural year 1949-50 = 100)

Commodities/Groups	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. FOODGRAINS—					
(*a*) CEREALS—					
(*i*) *Kharif*—					
Rice	35·3	87·9	90·1	96·7	116·4
Jowar	5·0	89·8	96·4	117·2	124·2
Bajra	2·7	83·8	75·8	99·9	134·7
Maize	2·1	84·4	101·3	129·0	130·4
Ragi	1·2	87·6	78·3	77·1	97·4
Small Millets	1·5	88·9	97·4	98·4	112·7
Total Kharif Cereals	47·8	87·7	90·4	100·0	118·3
(*ii*) *Rabi*—					
Wheat	8·5	101·1	93·9	104·3	111·0
Barley	2·0	105·6	100·0	122·3	116·8
Total Rabi Cereals	10·5	102·0	95·1	107·7	112·1
Total Cereals	58 3	90·3	91·2	101·4	117·2
(*b*) *Pulses*—					
Gram	3·7	98·0	88·2	110·2	120·1
Tur	1·1	91·8	97·7	90·9	96·8
Other Pulses	3·8	85·6	90·2	90·4	101·6
Total Pulses	8·6	91·7	90·3	99·0	108·9
Total Foodgrains	66·9	90·5	91·1	101·1	116·1

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
II. NON-FOODGRAINS—					
(*a*) *Oilseeds*—					
Groundnut	5·7	101·4	93·0	85·4	111·6
Sesamum	1·2	101·6	103·2	106·7	123·2
Rape and Mustard	2·0	94·6	116·1	105·5	104·2
Linseed	0·8	87·8	77·6	87·3	86·4
Castorseed	0·2	80·5	82·8	82·8	83·6
Total Oilseeds	9·9	98·5	97·5	92·1	108·9
(*b*) *Fibres*—					
Cotton	2·8	110·7	119·2	119·2	149·7
Jute	1·4	106·3	151·4	149·1	101·3
Mesta	0·3	100·0	104·8	103·3	108·5
Total Fibres	4·5	108·6	128·3	127·4	181·9
(*c*) *Plantation Crops*—					
Tea	3·3	103·8	109·6	115·4(P)	115·4(P)
Coffee	0·2	112·3	112·8	127·2†	134·2†
Rubber	0·1	93·8	94·4	109·3*	116·3*
Total Plantation Crops	3·6	104·0	109·4	115·9	116·5
(*d*) *Miscellaneous*—					
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	121·5	101·6	93·4
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	78·0	87·1	95·1
Potato	1·0	107·4	110·8	127·0	127·0(P)
Pepper	1·2	97·2	107·5	100·9	104·2
Chillies	2·0	119·4	118·4	104·2	108·0
Ginger	0·3	94·4	96·0	86·7	92·8
Total Miscellaneous	15·1	110·3	113·3	101·4	98·6
Total Non-Foodgrains	33·1	105·9	110·2	103·7	108·2
All Commodities	100·0	95·6	97·4	102·0	113·5

(*P*) Provisional.

* Based on unofficial estimates.

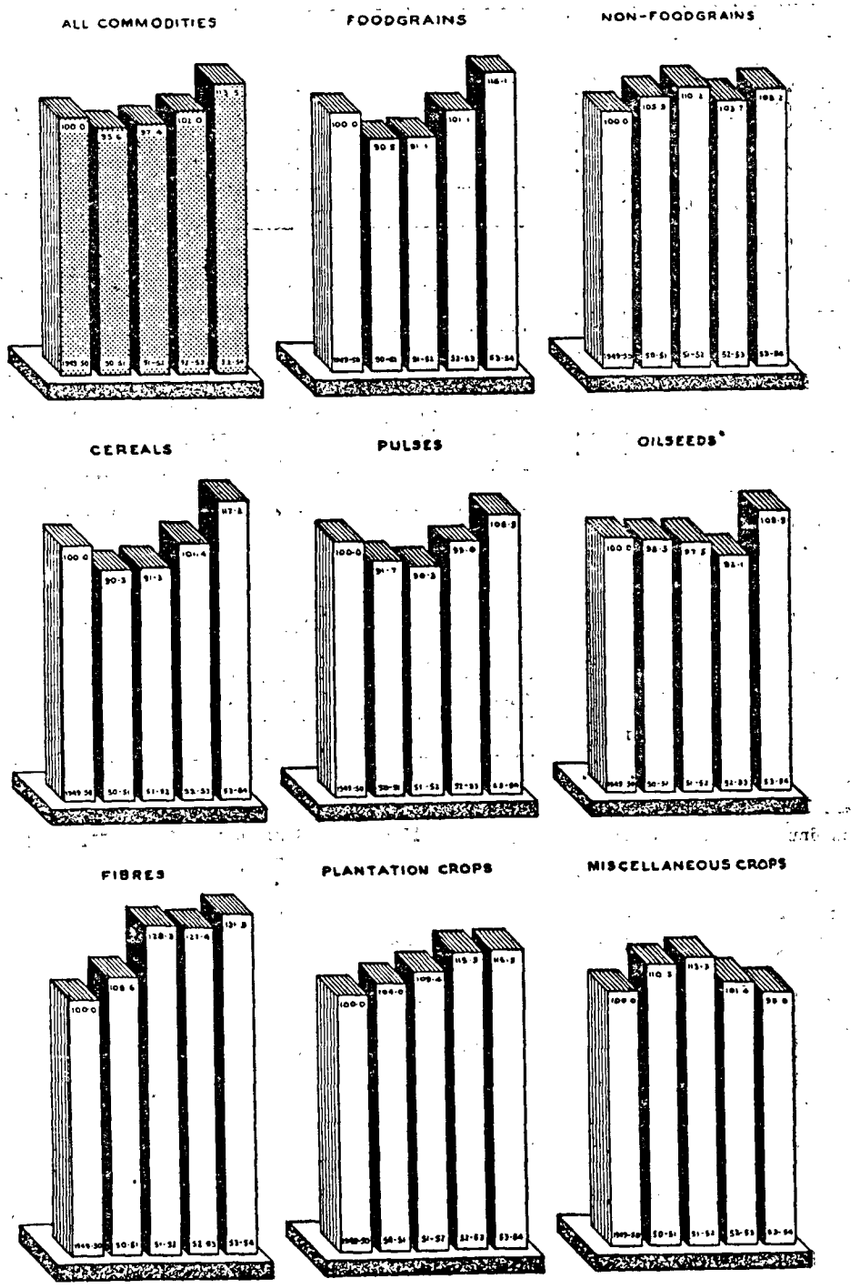
† Based on Indian Coffee Board figures.

NOTE :—The indices for 1953-54 are based generally on the Final Estimates and those for 1952-53 on Partially Revised Estimates.

APPENDIX I

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

BASE:- AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1949-50=100



SEMINAR ON AGRO ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Research in the field of Economics of Agriculture in India was the subject of discussion at a three-day Seminar organised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture from 3rd to 5th June, 1954. Dr. S. R. Sen, Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture was in the chair. Representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Finance, the Planning Commission, the Community Projects Administration and the Delhi School of Economics attended the Seminar.

The discussion was based on a preliminary report on Agro-Economic Research prepared by Prof John D. Black of Harvard University and Dr. Hugh L. Stewart of U. S. Department of Agriculture who had been invited by the Government of India to review the set up of research, education and public administration in the agro-economic field and make suggestions for their effective functioning. The report by the two experts outlined 24 research projects divided under the following six divisions.

I—Production and land-use economics of the farm and village.

II—Consumption economics of the family.

III—Marketing and prices of farm products.

IV—Rural credit.

V—Land tenure.

VI—The Nation as an economic unit.

After pointing out at the outset that "the situation in India presents a great challenge to the economist because it gives economics an opportunity to make a contribution far exceeding that in the countries with much larger resources per person and more recently occupied ", the Report stated that research in agricultural economics in India had reached the stage in its evolution where clearly more of it needed to be of the type, ' planned purposive research. ' In the words of the experts, this type of research is " research planned from the outset to determine the existence or non-existence of specific economic relationships and to measure them, or some economic point or combination, such as the point of highest profit combination of the input factors in a certain production process or the most advantageous combination of lines of production on a farm in an area, or the most advantageous combination of the uses of the land of an area, or the set of market grades that moves a crop through the channels of trade most effectively, or the type of loan that will contribute most to the economic development of the area, or the best use of all the resources of a village etc. " The Report further recommended that the research in India should begin with micro-economics and swing clear over to macro-economics at the end. But of course there would be need for *ad hoc* research of the type of macro-economics that cannot wait for an evolution.

After introducing Prof. Black and Dr. Stewart, Dr. Sen said that in India 70 percent. of the people depend on agriculture and therefore, the economics of food and agriculture was almost co-terminous with the general national economy. Agro-economic research in this country, he added, was of interest not only to students of agricultural economics or to agricultural technologists, but also to general economists, and economists and administrators working in other fields *viz.*, finance, commerce, industry etc. Dr. Sen further said that the most important thing about studies and research in Agricultural Economics was to develop new methodology that would suit our conditions, to carry out certain surveys and case studies based on this methodology and then to analyse them not only from the point of view of micro-economics but also from the point of view of macro-economics. Such research would enable the farmer to reorganise his farms in such a manner as would improve his income and standard of living and would, as such, be very useful to the country at this time when we are almost half through the First Five Year Plan and are at the same time looking towards the Second Five Year Plan.

Initiating the discussion, Prof. Black said that the major aim of agricultural economics was to develop in such a way that it could get a chance to contribute to the progress of the Nation. He added that the value of production economics in the field of agriculture had so greatly increased in recent years that it could now be called as specialised rather than applied economics. He felt that in India the progress of research should be such that it would be possible to build block by block the future India. The primary block, he considered, was the individual farmer and his household. Village constituted another type of block.

It was Prof. Black's view that the economics which would assist India most in her development programmes and policies, both at the village and the farm, as well as the state and national levels, would have to be largely of the specialised type.

In the introductory part of the Report it had been stated that in economic surveys conducted in India " more attention to random sampling has been paid so that any averages computed will have unusual validity. " It was pointed out in the course of discussions that for any type of economic research in which the main problem was to secure quantitative estimates it was necessary that investigation should be carried out on the basis of random sampling so that the results might be unbiased and representative of the universe. Prof. Black while agreeing that sampling had its place in estimation, pointed out that in different types of descriptive studies where frequency distribution was more important and where the production functions were to be studied, valid results could very well be got at less cost without insistence on meticulous accuracy, by means of case studies.

I—Production and land Use Economics of the Farm and Village

The first set of projects under the topic " Production and Land Use Economics of the Farm and Village " included (A) finding ways and means of increasing returns and income from farming by a readjustment of the various input factors that entered the individual farm organisation, (B) obtaining basic input-output data and other farm planning data by surveys and case studies of farms, (C) determining the economy of the use of bullock power on farms in India, (D) determining the economic size and organisation of different types of farming units within or for a village area, (E) determining the most advantageous use of the different types of land, (F) determining a plan for the agriculture and land use of a village area or a larger block, and (G) developing effective method and procedure for extension work in farm management.

" These projects ", in the words of the experts, " outline down-to-earth research on the most critical production and land use problems facing Indian Agriculture ". The Project D has 6 subprojects, all directed towards determining the economic size and organisation of different types of possible farming units in a village, *viz.*, farm family unit, farms employing one, two or more hired labourers during much of the year in a village area, village gardens and orchards for village families, small intensive farming units for village families dividing their time between cultivating and working for wages, joint farming undertaking in a village and joint farming of the entire village. Prof. Black pointed out that if such a size was not determined, land might not be used in such a way as to raise the level of the standard of living of all the people in a village.

Prof. Black was of the view that there was a need for introducing the modal concept in organisation of research which meant that studies should be confined to certain selected cases. Thus it was proposed that the data required for the project designed to determine ways and means of increasing returns and incomes from farming should be in respect of farms which were modal or close to modal group in a village or extension block as to size, crop combinations, water supply and other variables of significance. The discussion, however, brought out some of the difficulties that would have to be faced in the selection of modal farms. Firstly, the concept of a modal farm is related to a geographical region which might be a district or a tehsil or a block or a village etc. Further it is also necessary to determine the characteristics of modal farm. For this purpose it may be necessary to classify the holdings according as they are irrigated or unirrigated,

mainly owned, taken on lease, growing food crops or growing cash crops, having one bullock, two bullocks or even zero bullock etc. Associated with each possible combination of these factors, we would get different cells into which all the holdings in a village could be classified. Often there may not be enough condensation in any cell—thus leading to difficulties in the selection of modal farm. It is also similarly difficult to select truly modal villages in a tract. Dr. Black, however, felt that the question of selection of a modal farm should be viewed from the point of the purpose for which the analysis is being made. If the ultimate purpose was that the extension worker would use the information in advising the farmer on the type of readjustment necessary in his farm, the first attempt should to select the type of farmer that the extension worker would usually come across. Later, probably the type of farmer next in importance might have to be studied and so on. Further, he added that since in India the villages are usually very small, it might not be possible to find the requisite type of modal farms in each of the villages. In planning the research project, therefore, it might be a good strategy to confine the study to larger villages only.

In regard to the project for determining the economic size and organisation of farming unit too, it was observed that frequency tables drawn from the existing size of farms in a particular area might indicate farms of uneconomic size as modal farms, and the study of these farms would reveal low input and output relations. The modal approach, therefore, it was stated, would not be of much practical use. Prof. Black, however, felt that the study of even such farms would be useful, because by improved technology it would be possible to achieve larger production from the same area.

As to whether ' cost accounting ' method or ' survey ' method should be used for collecting the necessary data on various items of input and output etc. required in connection with the project for determining ways and means of increasing returns and income from farming, the experts were of the view that survey method would normally be sufficient but decisions on this point may have to be taken in the light of local conditions. They added that ultimately the best plan would be to encourage the farmers to maintain their own records of expenses of cultivation and output.

With regard to the project for determining the most advantageous use of land in an area, Prof. Black pointed out that there was a need for close co-working of natural scientists and economists in the preparation of plans for the purpose. The natural scientists would give information with regard to the best use of individual plots or fields considered separately. Economists could conduct resarch with regard to the use of land as an operating unit *e.g.*, a family farm or a joint farm, or a public operating unit. With such joint research, decisions could be taken as to whether any particular piece of land could be brought under forest, pasture or cultivation. In the course of dicussions it was pointed out that the most economic use of land would vary as between different areas according to local circumstances.

II—Consumption Economics of the Family

Prof. Black explained that there was a need for research in consumption economics of the family where such research could be initiated. He said that they had prepared a project to illustrate how economics and nutrition could be combined together and a family could be provided with a better diet at less use of income and other resources. This called for, firstly, the collection of the facts regarding the actual food consumption of each family and analysing them from standpoint of nutritional adequacy and costs, and secondly, framing of alternative family budgets by determining combinations of food items with given nutritional adequacy at different levels of costs.

Prof. Black admitted that in the course of actual consumption survey it might be found that the cultivator did not have adequate income to raise the nutritional standard of his diet. But he explained that even when his income was low, it might be possible to determine combinations of food

according to their nutritional values which would enable him to make a better use of the income spent on food. The main object was to fit together prices and food values in such a way as would provide adequate diet at minimum cost.

III.—Marketing and Prices of Farm Products.

On the subject of "Marketing and Prices of Farm Products," no specific projects had been outlined but instead the experts had indicated some general lines of research work which could be taken up to improve agricultural marketing in India. The main lines suggested were, (*a*) improvement in the marketing information service through studies in market grade, price differentials, price quoting and inter-market price differentials, methods of estimating market supplies, supply-price relationships, etc., (*b*) production economics of marketing or efficiency of marketing operations, (*c*) organisation of marketing systems through studies of contrasting marketing systems and co-operative marketing, etc.

In the course of discussions it was pointed out that there was a need for grading not only export commodities, but also commodities used mostly for internal consumption. The difficulty in grading the small marketable surpluses of the small farmers could be resolved to some extent with the help of the co-operative societies which could assemble the produce of the different farmers. That there are difficulties in having 'perfect markets', *i.e.*, markets in which full and accurate information is available to all the operators, has to be recognized. Control over exaggerated and incorrect advertisement was suggested as a method for giving out the correct facts of the commodities that were being offered for sale.

IV.—Rural Credit

A number of research projects relating to the subject of rural credit came up for discussion. However Dr. Black explained that the lines on which further research on this subject should be conducted would become clear only after the Report on Rural Credit Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank had been analysed. The principal research projects discussed aimed at—(*a*) the determination of the type and size of the local credit co-operative best fitted to different situations, (*b*) the determination of the terms of interest rates that a credit co-operative can best collect on loans to members, (*c*) the determination of the respective roles of government and co-operatives in the provision of rural credit, (*d*) finding out to what extent credit co-operative can advantageously combine buying and selling with credit and (*e*) the determination of the effective ways of using credit in the agriculture of a village or a larger area unit. The research procedure suggested generally in all the cases was to start with case studies of co-operatives or farms under diverse situations, analyse their operations and from such analysis derive conclusions on the subject under investigation.

An important point raised during the discussions on the projects related to the possibility of underwriting by the State of either the debentures issued by the co-operatives or of the losses suffered by them in undertaking supply of credit to low-income farmers. It was suggested that a research project aiming at the determination of the best way to finance the low-income farmers might be included in the research programme included in the Report. The question whether under the Indian conditions it would be advisable to organise co-operative societies having larger area of operation than a village was discussed with reference to the advantages of cheaper service which could be secured from such an extension as against the difficulties relating to internal supervision which such a change might introduce in the co-operative organisation.

V.—Land Tenure

The main objective of the research projects under "Land Tenure", Prof. Black explained, was to devise tenure systems fitted to the different types of farming, land, people and institutions in the different parts which would realise the two-fold purpose of better distribution of land and increased production.

The discussion on this subject related to the general problems of research in land reforms. Th main issue raised was the utility and validity of a purely economic type of research in the field. I was pointed out that the land reform issues were mixed up with politics, prejudices and preconceive notions etc. In order that the results might be deemed to be valid, the design of the projec and the way in which it was to be carried out should be acceptable to most of the peop'e Further, it was pointed out that there were certain values and social conside ations attache to land, which were considered as vital as the economic factors with the result that on th mere basis of increased productivity alone we would not be able to judge either the effect or th necessity of land reform measures. There should, therefore, be a socio-economic analysis of the prob lem, rather than a purely economic analysis.

In reply to the abo e, it was pointed out that even though the subject of land reforms might b full of political controversies, so far as the economic world was concerned there could be some basi criteria such as, maximum productivity, best conditions governing farm management etc., whic would be universally acceptable for judging whether a particular type of land tenure is suitable o not. The purpose of research should be to lay down certain basis criteria and make the economic world accept them. The research should be carried out in alternative methods to find out which method would be most suitable. Winding up the discussion on this subject, Dr. Black pointed out that as economists, we should only make rigorous analysis of the economics of the alternative methods, which would be one of the factors needed for making decision. Factors other than economic would also have to be taken into account in reaching ultimate decisions. The decisions would be made by Parliament or some executive head, who probably would be in a better position to weigh economic factors against other factors.

VI.—The Nation as an Economic Unit.

The projects included under "The Nation as an Economic Unit" required action beyond the reach of the individual farm, firm or village unit, each of these units being under the influence of events or changes external to it. Measures to meet these events or changes needed united action of the State and the nation. The research projects of this nature presented as examples in the report included (*a*) determining the quantity of jute that India could produce to best advantage, (*b*) determining the best size of dairy industry for India, where it should best be located and how organised, (*c*) measuring the progress and changing economic condition of the agriculture of India by types of farming and region, and (*d*) determining price controls and adjustments that would best promote the economic interest of the Nation.

Regarding project (*a*), doubt was expressed how in view of the dependence of jute industry on external factors, it would be possible to determine the quantity of jute that India should grow. However, Prof. Black felt that despite the difficulties, an attempt should be made to make a study of the problem.

In regard to project (c), certain indices for measuring the progress and economic conditions of agriculture came up for discussion. Prof. Black emphasised the importance of compiling Index Numbers of parity between the prices received and prices paid by the farmer and also an index of efficiency ratio—ratio of quantity of outputs to quantity of inputs. A suggestion was made to compile Index Number of per capita productivity in terms of agricultural population and in terms of total cultivated area.

Winding up the discussion, Dr. Sen expressed the hope that the Report of Prof. Black and Dr. Stewart would stimulate research in Agricultural Economics in such a way that the country, particularly the agriculturists, would benefit considerably. He also hoped that the Report would help in formulating the Second Five Year Plan and modifying, if need be, the first, First Five Year Plan. Prof. Black and Dr. Stewart acknowledged the usefulness of the Seminar and said that the suggestions made at the Seminar would be taken into account in presenting the final Report to the Government of India.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Cotton 1953-54

Estimates of Area and Production of Small Millets

Cotton Press Returns for April, 1954

Total Area and Classification of Area 1951-52 (Provisional)

Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated 1951-52 (Provisional)

All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane 1953-54

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during June, 1954

(From 1st June, 1954 to 30th June, 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1st June 1954 to 30th June 1954 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	17·4	(—) 0·4	—2
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	33·7	(+) 10·5	+45
Gangetic West Bengal	8·5	(—) 1·7	—16
Orissa	7·0	(—) 1·5	—17
Chota Nagpur	4·4	(—) 3·2	—42
Bihar	7·0	(—) 1·0	—12
U. P. East	2·2	(—) 3·0	—58
U. P. West	1·7	(—) 2·7	—61
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	2·1	(—) 0·1	—3
Rajasthan West	1·4	(+) 0·1	+9
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	2·6	(—) 0·4	—13
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	1·5	(—) 3·4	—69
Vindhya Pradesh	3·3	(—) 2·3	—41
Madhya Pradesh East	4·5	(—) 4·5	—50
Madhya Pradesh West	4·5	(—) 2·4	—35
Gujarat	4·9	(+) 0·3	—6
Saurashtra and Kutch	2·7	(—) 0·4	—13
Konkan	24·9	(—) 0·7	—3
Deccan (Desh)	5·0	(+) 0·6	+15
Hyderabad North	5·6	—	—
Hyderabad South	3·9	(—) 0·7	—16
Coastal Andhradesa	5·1	(+) 1·3	+35
Rayalaseema	1·3	(—) 1·4	—51
Tamilnad	1·1	(—) 0·5	—29
Malabar and South Kanara	50·3	(+) 15·2	+43
Mysore	2·0	(—) 0·7	—25
Travancore-Cochin	22·2	(+) 1·9	+9

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 Groundnut	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. 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(74,209)‡	20,741	23,424(22,495)‡
Jowar	39,144	41,945(43,339)‡	5,944	6,038(7,260)‡
Bajra	22,839	25,282(26,550)‡	2,299	2,922(3,150)‡
Maize	8,073	8,796(8,897) ‡	2,021	2,607(2,823)‡
Ragi	5,399	5,388(5,428) ‡	1,212	1,235(1,238)‡
Small Millets	11,834	12,170(12,431)‡	1,891	1,932(1,905)‡
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 (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	4,272‡	6,068†	5,019†‡
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 (11,850)‡	3,045**	2,894**(2,884)**‡
Castorseed	1,428	1,349(1,357)‡	105	107(106)‡
Sesamum	5,845	5,751(5,860)†	438	451(460)‡
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	15,693‡	3,133§	3,131§‡
Jute	1,951	1,817‡	4,678‖	4,605‖‡
Mesta	N.A.	483‡	N.A.	682‖‡
*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—								
Kharif—								
Rice	Final	20-3-54	76,646	74,209†	(+) 3·3	27,079	22,495†	(+) 20·4
Jowar	Final	10-6-54	42,990	43,339†	(—) 0·8	7,691	7,260†	(+) 5·9
Bajra	Final	12-5-54	28,820	26,550†	(+) 8·5	4,246	3,150†	(+) 34·8
Maize	Final	29-5-54	8,982	8,897†	(+) 1·0	2,854	2,823†	(+) 1·1
Ragi	Final	18-4-54	5,472	5,428†	(+) 0·8	1,564	1,238†	(+) 26·3
Small Millets	Final	..	13,167	12,431†	(+) 5·9	2,183	1,905†	(+) 14·6
Total Kharif Cereals	Final	..	176,077	170,854†	(+) 3·1	45,617	38,871†	(+) 17·4
Rabi—								
Wheat	Third	16-5-54	23,824	23,115	(+) 3·1	6,893	6,386	(+) 7·9
Barely	Second	15-5-54	7,506	7,521	(—) 0·2	2,239	2,152	(+) 4·0
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	13-5-54	17,823	16,068	(+) 10·9	4,031	3,214	(+) 25·4
Tur (Arhar)	Second	24-4-54	5,714	5,571	(+) 2·6	1,804	1,760	(+) 2·5
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	8-5-54	14,652	13,395†	(+) 9·4	1,475	1,115†	(+) 32·3
Other Rabi Pulses	First	7-5-54	10,048	9,430	(+) 6·6	..	..	..
Potato	First	24-3-54	536	495	(+) 8·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Final	..	3,598	4,272†	(—) 15·8	4,614*	5,019*†	(—) 8·1
Ginger (Dry)	Final	21-5-54	47	46†	(+) 3·7	15	14†	(+) 7·1
Tobacco	Second	27-5-54	822	731	(+) 12·4	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	6-3-54	11,356	11,850†	(—) 4·2	3,772¶	2,884¶†	(+) 30·8
Castorseed	Final	31-3-54	1,368	1,357†	(+) 0·8	107	106†	(+) 0·9
Sesamum	Final	17-5-54	6,132	5,860†	(+) 4·6	531	460†	(+) 15·4
Rape and Mustard	Second	6-5-54	2,084	2,044	(+) 2·0	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	25-4-54	2,455	2,663	(—) 7·8	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Final	21-6-54	17,027	15,693†	(+) 8·5	3,935‡	3,131‡†	(+) 25·7
Jute	Final	29-12-53	1,196	1,817†	(—) 34·2	3,128§	4,605§†	(—) 32·1
Mesta	Final	22-4-54	473	483†	(—) 2·1	716§	682§†	(+) 5·0

* In terms of raw sugar or gur.

† Partially Revised.

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

§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

¶ In terms of nuts in shell.

TABLE NO. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1953-54

(Released in June 1954)

I—Summary

	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	17,027	15,693	(+) 1,334	(+) 8·5
Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	3,935	3,131	(+) 804	(+) 25·7
Production of cottonseed (Thousand tons)	1,377	1,096	(+) 281	(+) 25·7

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II & V.

By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (Thousand Acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 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)
Bengals	975	1,080	(—) 105	434	407	(+) 27
Americans	3,470	2,302	(+) 1,168	920	572	(+) 348
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,171	2,318	(—) 147	457	362	(+) 95
Verum	300	199	(+) 101	54	37	(+) 17
H. 420	286	174	(+) 112	52	33	(+) 19
Oomras	2,208	2,187	(+) 21	404	367	(+) 37
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,379	1,204	(+) 175	165	145	(+) 20
Malvi	1,036	1,004	(+) 32	202	202	..
Broach-Vijay	976	888	(+) 88	389	263	(+) 126
Surti-Suyog	516	506	(+) 10	186	114	(+) 72
Dholleras	1,529	1,536	(—) 7	304	295	(+) 9
Southerns	2,123	2,235	(—) 112	341	309	(+) 32
Comillas	58	60	(—) 2	27	25	(+) 2
Total	17,027	15,693	(+) 1,334	3,935	3,131	(+) 804

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement III.

By Staple Lengths

Staple/Variety	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over col. Col (3)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 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)
Long Staple						
Americans	3,016	1,839	(+) 1,177	800	483	(+) 317
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,379	1,204	(+) 175	165	145	(+) 20
Surti-Suyog	516	506	(+) 10	186	114	(+) 72
Southerns-Jaydhar	522	468	(+) 54	85	51	(+) 34
Southerns-Karungannies	343	330	(+) 13	77	74	(+) 3
H. 420	286	174	(+) 112	52	33	(+) 19
Total Long Staple	6,062	4,521	(+) 1,541	1,365	900	(+) 465
Medium Staple						
Americans	454	463	(—) 9	120	89	(+) 31
Jarilla (Including Virnar & Verum)	2,471	2,517	(—) 46	511	399	(+) 112
Broach-Vijay	976	888	(+) 88	389	263	(+) 126
Malvi	1,036	1,004	(+) 32	202	202	..
Dholleras	1,337	1,349	(—) 12	266	265	(+) 1
Southerns	1,017	1,227	(—) 210	135	148	(—) 13
Total Medium Staple	7,291	7,448	(—) 157	1,623	1,366	(+) 257
Short Staple						
Bengals	975	1,080	(—) 105	434	407	(+) 27
Oomras	2,208	2,187	(+) 21	404	367	(+) 37
Dholleras	192	187	(+) 5	38	30	(+) 8
Southerns	241	210	(+) 31	44	36	(+) 8
Comillas	58	60	(—) 2	27	25	(+) 2
Total Short Staple	3,674	3,724	(—) 50	947	865	(+) 82
Grand Total	17,027	15,693	(+) 1,334	3,935	3,131	(+) 804

N. B.—Please see footnotes to Statement IV.

Note.—For detailed information, please see Statement III and IV.

The increase in acreage during the current year, reported by almost all the cotton-growing States, has been shared mainly by Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Mysore and Saurashtra. This increase is mainly due to timely and sufficient rains received at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the cotton-growing States. It is, however, more marked in Bombay, Punjab, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Madras and Saurashtra States. This increase is due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period of the crop. As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in production has occurred mainly in Americans. As regards staple length, the increase is significant in the case of long staple cotton.

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 compare with the latest available trade Estimates as under :—

Source	Production (Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each) 1953-54	1952-53
Official Estimates	39·4	31·3
Trade Estimates	39·6 to 45·3	33·3 to 38·2

It will thus be seen that both Official and Trade Estimates of cotton production show increase in the current year as compared to 1952-53 crop.

II—Details (State-wise)

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partillay Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 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	659	639	(+) 20	97	85	(+) 12
Assam	38	38	..	19	17	(+) 2
Bihar	12	13	(—) 1	4	4	..
Bombay	3,836	3,491	(+) 345	1,092	680	(+) 412
Madhya Pradesh	3,657	3,544	(+) 113	647	653	(—) 6
Madras	849	728	(+) 121	262	213	(+) 49
Orissa	26	26	..	2	2	..
Punjab	588	509	(+) 79	365	278	(+) 87
Uttar Pradesh	182	207	(—) 25	53	70	(—) 17
West Bengal	1	2	(—) 1	(b)	1	(—) 1
Hyderabad	3,281	2,856	(+) 425	381	316	(+) 65
Madhya Bharat	1,588	1,586	(+) 2	336	308	(+) 28
Mysore	394	336	(+) 58	75*	58*	(+) 17
P.E.P.S.U.	304	298	(+) 6	180	157	(+) 23
Rajasthan	395	345	(+) 50	177	96	(+) 81
Saurashtra	1,053	934	(+) 119	202	159	(+) 43
Travancore-Cochin†	15	15	..	6	6	..
Ajmer	17	13	(+) 4	8	5	(+) 3
Bhopal	70	71	(—) 1	8	8	..
Bilaspur, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh	2	1	(+) 1	1	1	..
Kutch	38	17	(+) 21	11	5	(+) 6
Tripura	20	22	(—) 2	8	8	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	1	1	..
Total	17,027	15,693	(+) 1,334	3,935	3,131	(+) 804

(b) Below 500 bales.
* Estimated.
† Relates to Cochin area of Trichur district only.
Note.—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.
2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

III—Details (By Trade Descriptions)

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Bengals*—				
U.P. Deshi	199	232	52	72
Punjab Deshi	417	536	225	250
Rajasthan Deshi	359	312	157	85
Total	975	1,089	434	407
II. *Americans*—				
Punjab American	477	272	321	186
Madhya Pradesh American	576	357	104	66
Bombay American	525	457	86	51
Madas American	317	229	141	98
Madhya Bharat American	380	403	84	68
Rajasthan American	53	46	28	16
Hyderabad American	712	171	68	17
Mysore American†	393	336	74	58
U.P. American	21	14	8	5
Saurashtra American	..	..	..	..
West Bengal American	1	2	(b)	1
Travancore-Cochin American	15	15	6	6
Total	3,470	2,302	920	572
III. *Jarilla (Including Virnar)*—	2,171	2,318	457	362
IV. *Verum*	300	199	54	37
V. *H. 420*	286	174	52	33
VI. *Oomras*—				
M. P. Oomras I	968	972	160	185
M.P. Oomras II	443	409	86	77
M.P. Oomras III	135	203	23	33
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	113	73	51	9
Hyderabad Oomras	437	411	57	44
M.B. Oomras	112	119	27	19
Total	2,208	2,187	404	367
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,379	1,204	165	145
VIII. *Malvi*	1,036	1,004	202	202
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	976	888	389	263
X. *Suri-Suyog*	516	506	186	114
XI. *Dholleras*—				
Gujarat Dholleras	19	30	4	5
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	929	810	180	142
Kalyan	389	509	82	118
Mathio	192	187	38	30
Total	1,529	1,536	304	295

III—Details (By Trade Description)—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XII. *Southerns*—				
Bombay Jaydhar	520	459	85	50
Hyderabad Jaydhar	2	9	(*b*)	1
Kumpta Ordinary	359	593	33	55
Westerns	280	271	32	27
Mungari	236	205	44	36
White & Red Northerns	113	112	14	12
Warrangal & Coconadas	76	82	12	13
Chinnapathi	5	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Karugannies	343	330	77	74
Tirunelvelies*	183	166	43	40
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	6	3	1	1
Total	2,123	2,235	341	309
XIII. *Comillas*	58	60	27	25
Grand Total	17,027	15,693	3,935	3,131

* Includes certain varieties of Uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.
† Includes other varieties of cotton also.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.

IV—Details (By Staple Lengths)

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Long Staple*—				
Bombay Americans†	525	457	86	51
Madhya Pradesh American	576	357	104	66
Punjab American†	477	272	321	186
Madras American†	317	229	141	98
West Bengal American	1	2	(*b*)	1
Hyderabad American	712	171	68	17
Mysore American†	393	336	74	58
Travancore-Cochin American	15	15	6	6
H. 420	286	174	52	33
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,379	1,204	165	145
Surti-Suyog	516	506	186	114
Southerns—Jaydhar	522	468	85	51
Southerns—Karungannies	343	330	77	74
Total Long Staple	6,062	4,521	1,365	900

IV—Details (By Staple Lengths)—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. *Medium Staple*—				
U. P. American	21	14	8	5
Madhya Bharat American	380	403	84	68
Rajasthan American	53	46	28	16
Saurashtra American	..	..	..	..
Jarilla (including Virnar & Verum)	2,471	2,517	511	399
Broach-Vijay	976	888	389	263
Malvi	1,036	1,004	202	202
Gujarat Dholleras	19	30	4	5
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	929	810	180	142
Dholleras—Kalyan	389	509	82	118
Southerns—Westerns	280	271	32	27
Southerns—White & Red Northerns	113	112	14	12
Southerns—Warrangal & Coconadas	76	82	12	13
Southerns—Kumpta Ordinary	359	593	33	55
Southerns—Tirunelvelies	183	166	43	40
Southerns—Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	6	3	1	1
Total Medinm Staple	7,291	7,448	1,623	1,366
III. *Short Staple*—				
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	417	536	225	250
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	199	232	52	72
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	359	312	157	85
M. B. Oomras	112	119	27	19
M. P. Oomras I	968	972	160	185
M. P. Oomras II	443	409	86	77
M. P. Oomras III	135	203	23	33
Hyderabad Oomras	437	411	57	44
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	113	73	51	9
Dholleras—Mathio	192	187	38	30
Southerns—Mungari	236	205	44	36
Southerns—Chhinnapathi	5	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Comillas	58	60	27	25
Total Short Staple	3,674	3,724	947	865
Grand Totall	17,027	15,693	3,935	3,131

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.

V—Details (Production—Cottonseed)†

(Thousand tons)

State	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	34	30	(+) 4
Assam	6	6	..
Bihar	1	1	..
Bombay	382	238	(+) 144
Madhya Pradesh	226	228	(—) 2
Madras	92	75	(+) 17
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	128	97	(+) 31

V—Details (Production—Cottonseed)†—*contd.*

(Thousand tons)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh	19	24	(—) 5
West Bengal	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	133	111	(+) 22
Madhya Bharat	118	108	(+) 10
Mysore	26	20	(+) 6
PEPSU	63	55	(+) 8
Rajasthan	62	34	(+) 28
Saurashtra	71	56	(+) 15
Travancore-Cochin	2	2	..
Ajmer	3	2	(+) 1
Bhopal	3	3	..
Kutch	4	2	(+) 2
Tripura	3	3	..
Total	1,377	1,096	(+) 281

† Production of cottonseed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.
(*b*) Below 500 tons.

4·1—Estimates of Area and Production of small-Millets, 1953-54

(Released in July, 1954)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col.(3)	1953-54	1952-53	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	2,612	2,048	(+) 564	385	285	(+) 100
Assam	9	13	(—) 4	2	3	(—) 1
Bihar	745	886	(—) 141	122	168	(—) 46
Bombay	11,297	1,271	(+) 26	329	254	(+) 75
Madhya Pradesh†	2,378	2,316	(+) 62	246	200	(+) 46
Madras	1,399	1,456	(—) 57	436	344	(+) 92
Orissa	67	106	(—) 39	8	19	(—) 11
Punjab	28	22	(+) 6	4	3	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh	1,650	1,670	(—) 20	256	324	(—) 68
West Bengal	20	13	(+) 7	5	4	(+) 1
Hyderabad	935	777	(+) 158	76	53	(+) 23
Jammu & Kashmir	31*	31	..	7*	7	..
Madhya Bharat	167	170	(—) 3	21	12	(+) 9
Mysore	581*	581	..	47*	47	..
Rajasthan	286	223	(+) 63	65	31	(+) 34
Travancore-Cochin	24*	24	..	2*	2	..
Bhopal	9	6	(+) 3	1	1	..
Bilaspur	1	(*a*)	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	56	59	(—) 3	9	13	(—) 4
Vidhya Pradesh	872	759	(+) 113	162	135	(+) 27
Total	13,167	12,431	(+) 736	2,183	1,905	(+) 278

*Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

†Includes an area of 31,420 and 35,159 acres and a production of 2,028 and 2,650 tons as the estimate of the crop grown in the non-reporting (Forest) areas during 1953-54 and 1952-53 respectively.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.

Notes.—Small-Millets are not grown in Pepsu, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2—Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

District	Upto the end of May	
	1953	1954
Assam Valley	19,902,710	22,953,113
Cachar	6,046,132	6,948,361
Darjeeling	3,636,043	4,137,418
Dooars	19,900,751	18,796,114
Terai	1,669,219	674,455
Bihar	215,843	110,030
All others	602,341	628,704
Total	51,973,039	54,247,795

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·3—Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

District	April		January to April	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
Anamallais	5,221,920	3,272,504	10,196,633	7,915,861
Central-Travancore	3,649,902	2,199,951	6,885,962	5,689,540
Coorg	42,110	31,016	93,284	80,877
Kanan-Devans	3,009,009	2,352,869	7,428,688	6,329,558
Madurai	171,113	151,685	429,787	310,954
Malabar	45,724	6,446	119,756	59,700
Mundakayam	279,637	234,573	688,469	659,208
Mysore	211,128	161,060	608,542	550,184
Nelliampathies	382,313	219,620	743,562	548,591
Nilgiris	2,375,791	19,56,674	5,97,768	5,530,110
Nilgiris—Wynaad	1,184,936	687,393	2,835,536	2,036,153
South—Travancore	1,133,348	677,400	2,393,218	1,901,614
Tirunelveli	45,000	49,260	143,167	112,708
Wynaad	991,472	608,602	2,428,377	1,781,786
Total	18,743,403	12,608,993	40,974,749	33,506,844

*Includes revised figures for March, 1954.
Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5

Imports of foodgrains into India

(Tons.)

	During the weeks ending					Progressive Total from 1-1-54 to 30-6-54
	2-6-54	9-6-54	16-6-54	23-6-54	30-6-54	
Wheat	..	..	19,491	9,760	9,400	47,901
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	..	14,952	7,365	18,976	2,842	108,628*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samolina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	14,952	26,856	28,736	12,242	164,629

* Includes 22,157 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE No. 6

Price of Cane delivered at Factory Gate*

April, 1954

(Rupees per md.)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All-India
Maximum	1 13 0	..	1 8 4	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 13 7
Minimum	1 5 0	..	1 8 4	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 5 0
Average	1 11 0	..	1 8 4	1 8 0	1 7 0	1 9 5

*Includes Co-operative Society's Commission transport charges etc., but excludes cane cess.

6.1—Price of cane actually received by the Growers

April, 1954

(Rupees per md.)

	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	All-India
Maximum	1 11 0	..	1 10 6	1 9 8	1 7 0	1 11 0
Minimum	1 5 0	..	1 10 6	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 5 0
Average	1 8 10	..	1 10 6	1 8 0	1 7 0	1 8 3

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, 1954	1	22	34	57
April, 1954	1	39	8	48
May, 1954	..	..	..	..

1953-54 crop

1	2	3	4	5
March 1954	74,175	23,486	8,328	105,989
April 1954	48,139	13,637	20,370	76,146
May 1954	31,399	21,243	19,389	72,031

*Figures for 1952-53 crop represent Gain-in-weight only.

NOTE.—The above figures do not include Coffee pounded or bulled on the Estates and then delivered to the pool.

7·1—Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

A, 1952–53 crop

(Tons)

Particulars	April 30, 1954				May 30, 1954			
	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)	8,825	3,696	10,714(*a*)	23,235	8,825	3,696	10,715(*a*)	23,236
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	8,399	3,540	8,024	19,963	8,424	3,660	8,102	20,186
Tenders against export sales	395	..	2,605	3,000	395	..	2,605	3,000
Balance	31	156	85	272(*b*)	6	36	8	50 (*b*)

(*a*) Includes 310 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) This includes a quantity of 94 tons sold for the interval market but not yet tendered.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 6 tons sold for the interval market but not yet tendered.

B, 1953-54 crop

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	15,481	6,069	6,008(*a*)	27,558	15,624	64,040	6,410(*b*)	28,438
Tenders against auctions and allotment (inclusive of driage)	1,600	33	21	1,654	2,507	229	331	3,067
Tenders against export-sales	1,480	..	270	1,750	4,500	..	500	5,000
Balance	12,401	6,036	5,717	24,154 (*c*)	8,617	6,175	5,579	20,371(*d*)
To be tendered against export sales	20	..	230	250	..	..	..	..

(*a*) This includes 288 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) This includes 304 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 34 tons sold for the interval market but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 9 tons sold for the interval market but not yet tendered.

7·2—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A' Range	Plantation 'A' Average	Arabica Cherry Flat Range	Arabica Cherry Flat Average	Robusta Cherry Flat Range	Robusta Cherry Flat Average
14-5-54	Mysore	203 15 0 to 211 15 0	208 3 0	160 0 0 to 174 10 0	173 4 0	121 0 0 to 148 15 0	147 2 0
7-5-54	Mangalore	192 15 0 to 212 3 0	207 13 0	141 7 0 to 176 0 0	158 5 0	138 7 0 to 145 11 0	144 3 0

Source :—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

*Tobacco (unmanufactured) Imports**

(In lbs.)

Destination	During the month of April 1954	During the corresponding month of last year
U. S. A.	19,605	18,069
U. K.	..	2
Burma	3,380	22,400
Ceylon	107,057	..
Greece	..	..
Southern Rhodesia	..	..
Turkey	..	..
Java	..	..
Denmark	642	..
Total	139,684	40,471

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

Source :—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs Calcutta Bombay, Madras and Cochin.

TABLE NO. 8·1

*Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports***

(In lbs.)

Destination	During the month of April 1954	During the corresponding month of last year
Aden and Dependencies	876,602	1,084,119
Teheran	..	131,793
Pakistan	..	..
U. K.	561,491	2,428,528
China	..	..
Egypt	66,000	..
Belgium	..	20,019
Sweden	..	15,046
Ceylon	..	..
Morocco	..	..
Hongkong	10,434	116,274
Netherlands	89,514	..
Denmark	..	..
West Germany	..	..
Irish Republic	..	..
Italy	..	..
Kenya Colony	..	..
U. S. S. R.	53	..
Others	200,230	1,578,089
Total	1,804,324	5,373,868

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

Source :—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin.

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: June, 1954 (26-6-54)	May, 1954 (29-5-54)	June, 1953 (27-6-53)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		11 8 0	12 12 0	..
	Chandausi	Dara	11 0 0	13 0 0	16 14 0
	Saugor		12 8 0	13 0 0	19 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		8 12 0	8 14 0	11 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi		9 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Gram	Abohar		8 12 0	10 4 0	16 1 0
Maize	Bahraich		10 0 0	9 12 0	13 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16 10 6	14 7 0	26 10 0
	Patna		14 0 0	N.R.	23 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	12 0 0	13 0 0	N.Q.
	Patna		13 8 0	N.R.	20 8 0
	Bombay		18 5 3	16 14 0	28 14 0
	Madras		14 14 0	15 4 0	21 15 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	11 0 0	..	9 8 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	16 8 0	16 12 0	23 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st Sort	12 0 0	12 0 0	17 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 8 6	35 0 0	31 10 0
	Calcutta		31 0 0	33 0 0	31 4 0
Gur	Hapur		17 8 0	17 8 0	19 0 0
	Madras		14 0 0	16 8 0	24 11 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	20 8 0	20 8 0	22 4 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		22 0 0	22 0 0	N.Q.
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	215 0 0	220 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	190 0 0	195 0 0	210 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	200 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	9 12 0	10 6 6	11 8 3
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	102 14 0	102 14 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Rohu	65 0 0	85 0 0	70 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	80 0 0	90 0 0	85 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	112 8 0	110 0 0	115 0 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	100 0 0	124 0 0
	Jullundur		80 0 0	90 0 0	78 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		22 0 0	N.Q.	26 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	23 12 0	24 14 0	29 1 0
		Black	21 5 0	22 4 0	27 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Delhi	23 8 0	22 1 0	24 4 0
		Yellow	25 0 0	25 0 0	26 7 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23 8 0	24 4 0	35 4 0
	Madras	Coromandel	22 0 0	22 7 0	35 10 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	18 0 0	19 5 0	22 12 0
		Small	16 14 0	18 3 0	21 5 0
	Kanpur	Bold	16 0 0	18 4 0	23 8 0
		Small	14 0 0	17 0 0	21 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	15 7 0	15 7 0	22 15 0
	Madras	Salem	14 7 0	15 7 0	22 7 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		12 15 0	13 5 0	20 1 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	31 2 0	31 12 0	40 2 0
		Black	28 1 0	29 2 0	38 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10 6 6	10 14 0	14 0 0
	Abohar	Desi	12 8 0	12 12 0	14 14 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		61 0 0	61 0 0	70 0 0
	Bombay		67 9 3	64 11 0	64 10 0
	Kanpur		53 0 0	57 8 0	65 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		45 12 0	48 8 0	73 13 0
	Madras		43 12 0	45 4 0	78 3 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		38 3 0	40 12 0	49 4 0
	Kanpur		35 0 0	39 0 0	47 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		31 15 3	33 1 0	52 14 4
	Kanpur		26 0 0	30 0 0	49 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		57 10 0	60 14 0	82 5 0
	Bombay		53 6 6	56 4 0	74 15 8
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		7 4 0	7 13 0	8 8 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		6 14 0	7 2 0	8 8 0
	Bombay		7 14 3	7 10 0	8 15 11
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	524 0 0	N.Q.
		American	838 0 0	848 0 0	810 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	765 0 0	800 0 0	775 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	277 11 3	277 11 3	277 8 0
		Joria medium fine	N.Q.	257 2 3	N.Q.
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	155 0 0	175 0 0	165 0 0
		Mill Lightning	140 0 0	161 0 0	N.A.
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	25 0 0	28 8 0	29 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles	27 0 0	31 0 0	31 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.* Medium			
		Dooars Dust.	2 0 6	N.Q.	1 7 6
		Export Clean black pekoe	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	217 0 0	217 0 0	224 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	222 0 0	221 0 0	261 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	219 0 0	218 0 0	228 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	212 0 0	212 0 0	216 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	55 0 0	52 0 0	38 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0(*a*)	22 15 0	19 4 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	85 0 0	100 0 0	105 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	134 0 0	151 0 0	399 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	90 15 0(*a*)	90 15 0	60 10 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	779 0 0	823 0 0	473 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried leaf of 1954 crop* Grade 4	N.Q.	2 2 6	2 9
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	18 12 0	20 13 0	12 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	115 3 0	118 8 0	134 14 0
	Mangalore	Supari new	N.Q.	106 8 0	132 4 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	7 4 0	5 8 0	13 4 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. to State Governments		315 0 0	315 0 0	N.Q.
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted. *N.R.*—Not reported.

N. A.—Not available

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

9·1.—Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	
Foodgrains—				
Wheat	Bombay	Overseas	19 0 0	2-5-54
Rice	Bombay	Spl.	36 8 0	2-5-54
	Madras†		16 11 0	3-7-54
	Calcutta	Common	16 12 0	1-6-54

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
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	Lyallpur	Dara	19-6-54	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	19-6-54	20 0 0	28 12 9
	Mymensingh	Coarse	19-6-54	12 0 0	17 4 6
Gur	Lyallpur		19-6-54	12 0 0	17 4 6
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	19-6-54	69 8 0	954 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	19-6-54	78 12 0	1,080 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta.	19-6-54	8 12 0	12 9 6
	Lyallpur	American	19-6-54	12 10 0	18 3 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow.	19-6-54	158 0 0	228 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	19-6-54	16 0 0	23 0 0
					112 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
							Rs. a. p.
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (July)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-6-54	192¼ cents	12 8 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	16-6-54	253½ cents	16 9 0
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% Protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-6-54	246⅝ cents	16 1 9
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-6-54	172 cents	11 6 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian (c.i.f.) June./July.	Ton.	23-6-54	£25-7-6	12 7 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel. (56 lb.)	22-6-54	162⅛ cents	11 5 6
Barley	Canada	Vancouver	July	48 lbs.	22-6-54	95⅜ cents	7 14 0@
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan 3% (c.i.f.) (shell)	Met. Ton	19-6-54	£63-0-6	31 5 0 (nominal)
Groundnut oil	European ports.		South African C. I. F. bulk J/J	Ton	19-6-54	£140-0-0	68 9 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3 % C and F	Ton	19-6-54	£51-0-0	25 0 0
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (C.I.F.) June./July	Ton	19-6-54	£96-0-0	47 0 0
Castor oil	European ports.		C and F Indian Commercial J/J	Ton	19-6-54	£105-0-0	51 7 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York.	Spot middling.	lb.	17-6-54	35·35 cents	1,320 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill firsts	Ton	18-6-54	£95-0-0	46 8 0
							226 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 19-6-54.
(Canada 2·76 7/16 to 2·76 9/16 dollars = £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: June 1954 (26-6-54)	May 1954 (29-5-54)	June 1953 (27-6-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	N.Q.	3 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	1 2 0	2 4 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 8 0
Raisins	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	2 0 0	2 12 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 6 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: June, 1954 (26-6-54)	May, 1954 (29-5-54)	June, 1953 (27-6-53)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 9 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 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		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay		2 0 0	N.Q.	3 0 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	1 0 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: June 1954 26-6-54	May 1954 29-5-54	June 1953 27-6-53
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 10 0	1 12 9	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 12 0

TABLE NO. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: June, 1954 26-6-54	May, 1954 29-5-54	July, 1953 27-6-53
Milch Cow	*Bihar—* Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	N.R.	N.R.	115 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	275 0 0 to 350 0 0	250 0 0 to 325 0 0	200 0 0 to 275 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Nagori	Each	300 0 0 to 550 0 0 (*b*)	300 0 0 to 550 0 0	200 0 0 to 275 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	N.R.	N.R.	235 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	600 0 0 to 900 0 0 (*b*)	600 0 0 to 900 0 0	300 0 0 to 350 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar* Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	N.R.	N.R.	165 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	500 0 0 to 700 0 0 (*b*)	500 0 0 to 700 0 0	400 0 0 to 550 0 0

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of June, 1954.

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939 = 100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	1-5-54	8-5-54	15-5-54	22-5-54	29-5-54	May, 54	April, 54	May, 53
Food Articles	372·7	370·5	370·3	369·8	357·2	366·2	381·6	382·0
Industrial Raw Materials	473·5	469·7	463·5	462·6	455·4	464·9	472·1	477·4
Semi-manufactured Articles	365·0	364·0	362·4	362·1	359·7	362·6	362·4	360·0
Manufactured Articles	382·8	382·6	380·0	379·4	379·6	381·1	380·9	369·5
Miscellaneous	695·3	691·0	690·4	687·1	683·2	689·5	707·4	619·8
All Commodities	400·7	399·1	396·9	393·2	390·4	396·1	402·6	397·4

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
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—February	104	105	114	148	185
1954—January	109	106	114	149	..
1954—February	108	106	113	149	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

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* (Base : 1949=100)		U. S. A. (Base : 1948=100)		Canada (Base : 1948=100)		U. K. (Base : 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1953—	109	106	108	111	117	120	111†	130
1953—February	105	103	107	110	117	120	110†	129
1954—January	105	104	109	112	116	120	110†	130
1954—February	102	102	108	112	116	120	110†	130

† 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.

* In the past there indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of Indian Labour Gazette, April 1954.

TABLE NO. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for April 1954

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	135	..	..	..	..	87	84	89	..	85	104	78	..	84
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	125	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	134	..	83	91	..	81	..	85	103	..	67	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	83	..	..	97	..	140	124	109	116	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	73	97	96	..	74	201	..	122	59
Muniguda (Orissa)	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	74	68	91	..	..	83	101	108	..	81	107	..	94	79
Krishna (Hyderabad)	121	..	103	..	83	62	96	104	123	82	215	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	146	..	..	..	..	71	99	93	..	238	175	94	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	102	73	..	..	..	164	89	106	120	71	105	..	145	..

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	February 1954	January 1954	February 1953
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Advivaram	..	431	455
Srikakulam	Thottangi	..	428	486
West Godavari	Alamuru	..	426	467
Kurnool	Madavaram	..	426	417
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	458	469	441
	Agaram	449	452	429
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	461	488	469
Mathurai	Erodu	424	429	408
	Gokilapuram	424	432	434
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	451	443	440
Malabar	Koduvalli	564	564	581
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	490	495	494
	Kunnathur	464	473	471

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : 1949=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
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—March	123	117	91	94	101	101	112	109
1954—February	115	113	84	90	100	99	112	109
March	115	114	80	87	100	99	108	107

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

Note : In the past these indices related to the base Aug, 39=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the Indian Labour Gazette, May 1954.

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	Nov 1953.	7	1 8 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	..
Dharwar	Hubli	Nov 1953.	10	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kaira	Ode	Nov 1953.	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Poona	Junnar	Nov 1953.	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Rewa	May 1954.	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	January 1954.	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	December 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	Dec. 1953.	Man	8	1 15 0*	..	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	August 1953.	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	August, 1953.	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	August, 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	August, 1953.	Man	8	3 0 0	..	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 10 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	August, 1953.	Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	..
			Child	8	1 8 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	Nov. 1953.	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0(a)	..	..
Dharwar	Hubli	Nov. 1953.	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0 (a)	0 12 0(a)	0 8 0 (a)
Kaira	Ode	Nov. 1953.	8	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Nov. 1953.	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	Dec. 1953.	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Dec. 1953.	8	2 7 0	2 7 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Dec. 1953.	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Dec 1953.	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Dec. 1953.	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Dec. 1953.	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	January 1954.	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	1 10 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Rewa	May. 1954	8	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	Dec. 1953	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0

(a) Per animal per month.

TABLE NO. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres) Current Forecast	Area (acres) Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Production (tons) Current Forecast	Production (tons) Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
Cereals—									
Rice	Fourth	1953-54	16-5-54	24,533	23,015	(+) 6·6	9,150	8,141	(+) 12·4
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68.5
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Second	1953-54	8-5-54	10,065	9,093	(+) 10·7	..	..	..
Barley	Second	1953-54	8-5-54	563	478	(+) 7·8	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1953-54	28-4-54	2,458	2,248	(+) 9·3	..	..	..
ugarcane	Second	1953-54	7-11-53	864	733	(+) 17·9	..	..	..
obacco	Final	1952-53	27-1-54	174	179	(−) 2·8	74	75	(−) 1·4
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	216	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1953-54	28-4-54	1,525	1,569	(−) 2·8	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	1953-54	29-3-54	72	69	(+) 4·3	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	Fourth	1953-54	10-5-54	2,881	3,459	(−) 16·7	1,434‡	1,539‡	(−) 6·8
Jute	Preliminary	1953-54	1-8-53	789	1,696	(−) 53·5	52,000†	51,000†	(+) 2·0
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73	(+) 2·7	..	..	..

† 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 April 1954 (From 27-3-54 to 30-4-54) and for the period from 1st September 1953 upto the last Friday (i.e. 30-4-54) 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: During the month of April '54 from 27-3-54 to 30-4-54	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1953	During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the Division or Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra *	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	Lakshmi Cotton	4,062	..	5,346	..	
	Northerns	1,915	..	3,943	..	
	Westerns	6,120	..	9,252	..	
	Mungari	..	..	238	..	
	Cocanadas	..	..	203	..	
	Total	12,097	..	18,982	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	214	..	
Assam	Comillas	777	708	3,245	2,538	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	87	126	508	729	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras					
	Total	902	663	14,942	14,206	Hoshangabad and Narsimahpur.
2. Nimar	1. C. P. & Berar Americans 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	
	Total	933	124	57,116	46,366	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Amerie 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat & Bhandara.
	Total	8,007	11,385	95,974	87,952	

* Date given in col. (5) are from 1st October 1953.

MONTHLY COTTON PRESS RETURNS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Seoni Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	Total	63	139	3,284	1,544	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	Total	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C. P. & Berar Americans 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C. P. Oomras 5. Berar Oomars	..	N.A.	..	..	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal.
	Total	39,653	44,269	509,214	510,129	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH.	1. Nimar Oomras 2. C. P. & Berar Americans 3. Jarilla 4. Verum & 420 5. C. P. Oomras 6. Berar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	
	Total	49,558	56,580	680,530	660,191	
	Cotton Waste	268	271	2,771	3,815	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	10,157	1,818	36,981	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	972	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	1,078	..	5,567	
	4. Madras Cambodia	7,462	5,344	18,628	22,579	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	638	958	7,019	29,783	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas	..	2,289	415	4,733	
	8. Tinnevellis	947	1,235	989	2,062	
	9. Karunganni	4,827	2,928	5,949	9,185	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	70	
	Total	13,874	23,989	34,818	111,932	
	Cotton Waste	5,316	3,812	38,531	35,223	

MONTHLY COTTON PRESS RETURNS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	1,556	211	21,168	17,766	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	505	330	44,016	27,333	
	Total	2,661	541	65,184	44,999	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	32	..	3,472	8,528	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	156	..	30,766	9,167	
	Total	188	..	34,238	17,695	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	16	1,338	8,733	9,804	Amritsar & Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	1,842	497	48,284	16,465	
	Total	1,858	1,835	57,017	26,269	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	643	217	24,560	27,967	Ferozepur.
	2. Punjab American	6,872	1,328	168,010	122,009	
	Total	7,515	1,545	192,570	149,976	
TOTAL PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	2,247	1,766	57,933	63,965	
	2. Punjab American	9,375	2,155	291,076	174,974	
	Total	11,622	3,921	349,009	238,939	
	Cotton Waste	58	25	181	76	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	2,773	2,307	7,243	4,984	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	2,773	2,307	7,243	4,984	
	Cotton Waste	863	729	4,433	6,350	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American	1,504	1,379	6,935	15,607	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	5,137	2,503	93,902	101,961	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	3,689	3,023	76,830	132,133	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	8,168	7,473	15,840	11,926	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	154	362	
	8. Warangal & Cocanadas	..	..	..	..	
	Total	18,498	14,378	193,661	261,989	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	288	1,019	

MONTHLY COTTON PRESS RETURNS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	177	335	1,531	1,221	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	5,019	884	9,987	3,484	
	3. Nadam, Bourben & Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	Total	5,196	1,219	11,518	4,705	
	Cotton Waste	234	108	1,169	2,108	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dhollerras	69,284	39,050	81,045	62,647	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	5,798	1,989	35,821	21,575	
	Total	75,082	41,039	116,866	84,222	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	1,560	564	14,958	9,886	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat & Rajasthan Americans	999	49	10,494	5,193	
	Total	2,559	613	25,452	15,079	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi 2. M. B. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	The whole State.
	Total	300	2,805	11,103	12,064	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dhollerras	3,595	3,394	3,595	4,828	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

N.A.—Not available.

NOTE.—(*i*) Data from Bombay, U. P., Madhya Bharat, P. E. P. S. U. and Rajasthan have not yet been received.

(*ii*) All India total will be given on the receipt of the data from the defaulting statements mentioned in Note No. (*i*).

23·1—Total Area and Classification of Area, 1951-52 (Provisional)

(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: Forests	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands	Fallow lands	Net area actually sown	Gross area sown more than once	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra	40,711	40,602	8,131	8,151	4,289	4,420	15,611	17,736	2,125	Andhra
Assam	54,408	35,764(*b*)	4,201	4,248	16,811	1,849	5,499	6,313	814	Assam
Bihar	45,011	44,790	8,571	5,418	3,030	6,271	21,500	26,904	5,404	Bihar
Bombay	71,213	70,299	10,860	5,496	6,035	6,763	41,145	42,603	1,458	Bombay
Madhya Pradesh	83,375	82,983	32,764	5,950	10,717	4,118	29,434	32,745	3,311	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	38,632	38,452	5,925	6,351	5,207	5,412	15,557	18,313	2,756	Madras
Orissa	38,487	38,498	7,163	7,435	7,427	2,477	13,906	15,092	1,096	Orissa
Punjab	23,922	23,921	742	7,148	2,201	2,148	11,682	13,705	2,023	Punjab
Uttar Pradesh	72,597	72,279	7,866	11,556	8,887	3,361	40,609	49,230	8,621	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	19,696	19,618	1,712	3,213	1,830	1,133	11,730	13,234	1,504	West Bengal
Hyderabad	52,572	50,606	4,931	5,672	4,535	9,205	26,263	26,578	315	Hyderabad
Jammu and Kashmir‡	59,379*	5,997	1,489	1,769	755	452	1,532	1,703	171	Jammu & Kashmir‡
Madhya Bharat	29,785	27,813	2,915	6,169	4,023	3,789	10,917	11,275	358	Madhya Bharat
Mysore	21,316	19,923	2,245	2,458	4,870	2,086	8,264	8,537	273	Mysore
P. E. P. S. U	6,431	6,370	47	496	794	847	4,186	4,778	592	P. E. P. S. U.
Rajasthan	83,327	76,333	3,274	17,275	22,172	9,990	23,622	24,792	1,170	Rajasthan

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
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	1,549(*d*)	98	484	233	446	288	317	29	Ajmer									
Bhopal	4,402	4,406(*d*)	1,342	357	911	185	1,611	1,622	11	Bhopal									
Bilaspur	290	285	32	29	134	14	76	123	47	Bilaspur									
Coorg	1,015	1,012	331	250	225	28	178	179	1	Coorg									
Delhi	370	366	(*a*)	79	46	17	224	225	1	Delhi									
Himachal Pradesh	6,692	2,016	372	164	851	44	585	910	325	Himachal Pradesh									
Kutch	10,864	10,864	127	8,046	1,145	663	883	929	46	Kutch									
Manipur	5,518	346	37	(*c*)	96	10	203	203	..	Manipur									
Tripura	2,580	2,634(*d*)	1,632	58	472	43	429	509	80	Tripura									
Vindhya Pradesh	15,104	14,837	1,336	452	4,413	2,583	4,053	4,675	622	Vindhya Pradesh									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,058	78	36		13	3	10	10	(*a*)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Total	810,809	703,841(*b*)	109,895	112,253	112,921	69,229	296,387	330,100	33,713	Total.									

* Includes enemy-held portion of the State

@ Data relate to the year 1949-50 since 1950-51 and 1951-52 returns have not been received.

‡ Excludes enemy-held portion of the State.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

N.A.—Not available.

(*b*) Includes 3,156 thousand acres for which details of classification are not available.

(*c*) Included under 'Forests'.

(*d*) Difference between the figures of area according to Surveyor General of India and according to Village Papers is due to different methods of Survey.

23·2—Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated, 1951-52 (Provisional)

(Thousand acres)

State	Area Irrigated from						Crops Irrigated												State
	Canals		Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total (Net)	Rice	Jowar or Cholum	Bajra or Cumbu	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Other cereals & pulses	Sugarcane	Other Food crops	Cotton	Other non-food crops	Total (Gross)	
	Govt.	Private																	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Andhra	2,684	53	1,219	500	101	4,565 (*b*)	3,975	54	115	1	4	..	414	132	112	3	223	5,033	Andhra
Assam	150	641	..	..	548	1,339	1,142	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	88	..	56	1,339 (*c*)	Assam
Bihar	979	587	789	636	1,120	4,111	3,064	..	..	101	231	140	347	87	123	..	18	4,111	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	828	..	744	227	110	1,907	1,634	1	(*a*)	(*a*)	69	2	13	37	148	(*a*)	3	1,907	Madhya Pradesh
Madras	1,895	17	1,571	1,233	62	4,778	3,978	392	185	8	1	(*a*)	525	126	197	174	320	5,906	Madras
Orissa	364	72	1,364	118	604	2,522	2,131	5	(*a*)	5	5	..	116	44	143	1	103	2,553	Orissa
Punjab	2,818	151	6	1,719	22	4,716	635	158	152	297	1,737	164	743	301	133	478	1,092	5,620	Punjab
Uttar Pradesh	4,952	37	15	6,316	1,440	12,760	1,060	40	11	240	4,134	2 393	2,912	2,018	473	117	577	13,975	Uttar Pradesh
West Bengal	259	431	1,042	31	683	2,446	2,271	(*a*)	(*a*)	9	26	3	58	27	75	(*a*)	24	2,493	West Bengal
Hyderabad	269	12	895	573	65	1,814	1,354	70	10	50	48	14	43	102	62	4	118	1,875	Hyderabad
Jammu & Kashmir‡	93	519	..	8	31	651	431	(*a*)	1	51	56	20	55	1	26	2	35	678	Jammu & Kashmir
Madhya Bharat	146	..	19	294	8	467	33	1	(*a*)	37	155	46	73	52	55	10	52	514	Madhya Bharat
Mysore	272	5	539	106	95	1,051 (*d*)	755	9	6	(*a*)	1	..	84	59	54	1	92	1,061	Mysore
P. E. P. S. U.	1,175	..	..	600	28	1,803	31	18	109	127	680	72	282	74	71	301	461	2,226	P. E. P. S. U.

(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	2,839	43	71	67	232	800	634	506	39	104	232	391	3,119	Rajasthan
Saurashtra@	2	..	1	186	(a)	189	13	17	7	(a)	65	..	1	4	8	2	15	189	Saurashtra
Travancore-Cochin	367	68	113	26	293	867	723	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	13	13	139	..	27	917	Travancore-Cochin (e)
Ajmer	..	..	5	74	(a)	79	(a)	(a)	1	32	12	25	3	1	4	15	4	97	Ajmer
Bhopal	3	..	1	10	3	17	(a)	(a)	..	(a)	4	(a)	1	8	4	(a)	(a)	17	Bhopal
Bilaspur	..	..	..	(a)	5	5	4	..	..	1	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	9	Bilaspur
Coorg	5	2	2	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Coorg
Delhi	48	..	5	50	..	103	(a)	8	2	1	41	9	10	6	11	(a)	15	103	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	(a)	114	114	51	..	(a)	16	52	10	13	(a)	3	(a)	6	151	Himachal Pradesh
Kutch	9	..	(g)	113	..	122	..	7	52	..	43	4	2	2	11	1	(a)	122	Kutch
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
Vindhya Pradesh	3	..	29	175	9	216	7	..	..	..	67	89	33	7	11	..	2	216	Vindhya Pradesh
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Total	18,530	2,671	8,626	15,947	5,650	51,466 (h)	23,396	1,238	809	1,268	8,667	3,643	6,380	3,336	2,264	1,377	4,001	56,464 (f)	Total

‡ Excludes enemy-held portion of the State.

@ Data relate to the year 1949-50, since 1950-51 and 1951-52 returns have not been received.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Includes 8 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 28 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(d) Includes 34 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(e) Includes 57 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(f) Includes 85 thousand acres for which details are not available.

(g) Included under Wells.

(h) Includes 42 thousand acres for which details are not available.

23·3—All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1953-54

I—Summary

	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand acres)	3,598	4,272	(—)674	(—)15·8
Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw sugar or gur)	4,614	5,019	(—)405	(—)8·1

N. B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II.

REMARKS

Decreases in both area and production of Sugarcane during the current year have been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Hyderabad and P.E.P.S.U. and have been due partly to low prices of gur (jaggery) at the sowing time and partly to scarcity of rain and in adequate supply of water at the irrigation sources. Some increases in both area and production have, however, been reported by Andhra, Bombay and Madras and has been attributed to good rains at the sowing time and favourable weather conditions at the growing period.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw sugar or gur)		
	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. 2 over col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra	113	98	(+) 15	325	281	(+) 44
Assam	65	68	(—) 3	63	76	(—) 13
Bihar	300	360	(—) 60	184	246	(—) 62
Bombay	192	186	(+) 6	542	461	(+) 81
Madhya Pradesh	34	39	(—) 5	41	45	(—) 4
Madras	117	80	(+) 37	337	214	(+) 123
Orissa	60	61	(—) 1	101	98	(+) 3
Punjab	324	357	(—) 33	365	399	(—) 34
Uttar Pradesh	2,046	2,645	(—) 599	2,148	2,651	(—) 503
West Bengal	47	52	(—) 5	65*	104*	(—) 39
Hyderabad	62	78	(—) 16	132	143	(—) 11
Madhya Bharat	36	36	..	40	33	(+) 7
Mysore	57	53	(+) 4	95	94	(+) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	68	77	(—) 9	79	89	(—) 10
Rajasthan	44	45	(—) 1	48	41	(+) 7
Saurashtra	13	13	..	30	24	(+) 6
Bhopal	4	3	(+) 1	4	2	(+) 2
Delhi	3	5	(—) 2	2	3	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	2	3	(—) 1	1	1	..
Kutch	1	1	..	1	1	..
Tripura	5	5	..	6	6	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	6	(—) 2	4	6	(—) 2
Ajmer, Bilaspur and Coorg	1	1	..	1	1	..
Total	3,598	4,272	(—) 674	4,614	5,019	(—) 405

* Based on the results of Random Sampling Crop Cutting Experiments.

Notes.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VIII	12	March 1954	844	..	...	43	60,189	3, 60, 189
2	VIII	12	March 1954	844	..	..	44	150	1,500
3	IX	2	May 1954	79	4	4	21	..	+
4	IX	2	May 1954	79	4	7	29	195	99
5	IX	2	May 1954	81	4	1	20	M. B.	M. P.
6	IX	2	May 1954	81	4	2	26	2, 872	2, 278
7	IX	2	May 1954	84	4·1	5	15	..	2
8	IX	2	May 1954	84	4·1	6	15	..	2
9	IX	2	May 1954	92	4·7	4	22	380	360
10	IX	2	May 1954	109	22	4	22	15-2-53	15-12-53
11	IX	3	June 1954	126	..	5	23	2,537,298	2,557,298
12	IX	3	June 1954	183	23·5	2	14	110,631	110,361

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M99DEStatistics—600—22-8-54—GIPS

I. GENERAL REVIEW

The South-West monsoon commenced in time this year. During the month under review *i.e.* July, 1954, the rainfall was normal or in excess of normal in most parts of the country except Orissa, East U.P., Vindhya Pradesh and East Madhya Pradesh where it was either deficient or scanty. Floods were reported in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, U.P., Punjab and West Bengal. Agricultural operations had to be suspended in the flood affected areas. Transplantation of paddy was held up in parts of Bombay and Orissa due to inadequate rainfall. But for these, the normal agricultural operations of Kharif crops which included preparation of land, sowing of crops, transplantation of paddy and harvesting of jute were in progress in most parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in flood affected areas where crops were damaged. Crops were also affected due to insect pests and crop diseases in parts of Bombay and by locust invasion in parts of Punjab, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Bombay, U.P. and Delhi. According to preliminary indications, the production of jute is expected to be higher than last year.

Final estimates of production for 1953-54 are now available for most of the crops. These estimates show that the production of cereals during 1953-54 was in the neighbourhood of 55·5 million tons as against 48·5 million tons during 1952-53 and 46·0 million tons during 1949-50. Thus the 1955-56 target of additional production of 6·5 million tons fixed for cereals under the Five Year Plan has been exceeded by 3 million tons in 1953-54 itself. The target in respect of oilseeds too has already been achieved during 1953-54. Production of pulses, cotton and tobacco also showed an improvement over the previous year. There was however a decline in production in respect of jute and sugarcane, as compared with the preceding year.

A noteworthy feature of the month under review was the progressive relaxation of controls. On the 10th July, rice was completely decontrolled ; with this the only food control that now remains in the country is the ban on the export of wheat on private account outside the two wheat zones. The decontrol of rice was followed by a decision on the 24th July to permit export of a small quantity of husked rice from ports of Bombay and Calcutta. It may be noted that exports of foodgrains have been banned since the inception of the World War II, and the decision to permit export of rice, though of a limited quantity is a measure of the transformation that has taken place in the food situation in the country.

With regard to cotton although the Government decided to continue control during 1954-55 cotton season, the margin between the floor and the ceiling prices has been widened since the floor price for the basic variety—Jarilla 25/32″ staple length—has been reduced by Rs. 55 per candy, while ceiling price has been left unchanged. Besides the zonal system in respect of cotton has been abolished and mills are now allowed to purchase their cotton quota from any area they like. Future trading in 1954-55 cotton crop has also been permitted with effect from 25th July 1954. Moreover the Government of India have decided to apply with effect from 30th July 1954 the provisions of the Bombay Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 to forward trading in Indian cotton throughout the country. With regard to exports of cotton although further exports of Bengal Deshi will not be allowed during the current season, the period of shipment has been extended from 30th September 1954 to 31st December, 1954.

The various relaxations in controls indicate that the food and agricultural situation in the country is returning to normalcy. During July, 1954, the prices of various agricultural commodities showed a mixed tendency. Market prices of rice declined in Bihar, West Bengal and Malabar district of Madras but showed some increase in Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Prices of wheat in parts of Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan showed a recovery from the low levels to which they had fallen in June. As regards the coarse grains, prices of Jowar showed a fall in Bombay, Mysore and eastern parts of U.P. but registered a slight decline in Madhya Pradesh. Bajra prices were more or less

steady. The same was the position in regard to maize except in U.P., where the trend was slightly upward. A significant feature of the price position during the month was that even during this off-season the prices of kharif food grains were lower than those in January when arrivals in the markets were at their peak. Another noticeable feature was that as a result of the removal of restrictions on inter-State movement, the disparity in prices as between surplus and deficit States tended to narrow down.

The prices of sugar at Calcutta and Hapur showed some advance over the previous month's level. At Bombay, Madras and Patna the prices ruled steady and at Nagpur and Jullundur they showed a steady decline. Gur prices on the whole exhibited a firm tendency during the month.

As regards oilseeds, the groundnut and castor seed markets generally ruled easy, while the linseed market was erratic during July, 1954. The oil sections of the markets also followed the trend of seed sections. The announcement of export quota of groundnut oil on 29th July, 1954 did not have any effect on price trends due to simultaneous imposition of a stiff export duty of Rs. 350 per ton.

Prices of cotton lint at Bombay and Nanded (Hyderabad) manifested more or less an upward trend due mainly to sustained demand for coarse and medium cloth, which meant more demand for Indian cotton. Prices of cotton lint at Tirupur (Madras) exhibited a downward tendency. In respect of raw jute the " wait and see " policy of the jute mills was mainly responsible for dull conditions in Calcutta raw jute market for most part of the month under review. The Mofussil markets also showed an easy tendency except in Purnea where prices showed a slight rise during the second fortnight.

The tobacco markets within the country during July 1954 were reported to have remained inactive in the absence of any demand.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commoddities show that :—

(*a*) Imports of foodgrains have been reduced to negligible proportions and are only to build up an adequate reserve.

(*b*) Despatches from sugar factories and arrivals of Gur at Hapur market have declined. The tempo of imports of sugar has on the other hand been stepped up because of the fall in production on one hand and increased internal requirements on the other.

(*c*) The tempo of arrivals of groundnuts and linseed at Bombay market declined while that of groundnut oil, linseed oil, castor and castor oil showed an improvement during June, 1954 over the corresponding month of last year. Exports of groundnut oil and linseed oil during April, 1954 were higher than those during April, 1953; on the other hand exports of castor oil were significantly lower in the corresponding period.

(*d*) Arrivals of cotton in Bombay market have showed a recovery over the previous year. During April, 1954 the imports were almost at the same level as during April, 1953; exports showed considerable decrease and consumption showed an increase over the corresponding period last year. The same trends were also noticeable in respect of first eight months of 1953-54 seasons as against the corresponding period of previous year.

(*e*) As regards jute the low crop of 31·28 lakh bales in 1953-54 was accompanied by lesser arrivals from Mofussil areas in Calcutta and Mills stations and also by lesser consumption by the mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. The lesser arrivals from Mofussil areas were, however, partly made up by larger imports from Pakistan.

(*f*) In respect of tobacco, exports during April 1954 were less compared to those in the previous month or in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The supply and price position of different agricultural commodities would show that India has made considerable headway in the sphere of food and agriculture. Food is now hardly a problem for the country. Controls have been practically lifted and it has even become possible to allow exports of small quantities of husked rice, gram, pulses and wheat flour. Prices have come down to reasonable levels; prices of wheat which had fallen to low levels in the month of June, have, on the other hand, shown a welcome recovery. In respect of commodities other than foodgrains too, the progress has been generally satisfactory. There have of course been natural calamities in the form of floods and locust attacks in some parts of the country, affecting adversely the standing crops. It may, however, be hoped that the loss due to these calamities will not be considerable and will be made good by increased production in the areas where weather and other factors have been favourable for the growth of crops. The country is at present looking forward to the coming few months when the kharif crops will be maturing.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JULY, 1954

The south-west monsoon which gives 75% of the total annual rainfall in the country commenced in time during 1954. The rainfall upto the end of June had been very satisfactory. During the month under review the rainfall was normal or in excess of normal in most parts of the country except Orissa, east U.P., Vindhyha Pradesh and east Madhya Pradesh where it was either deficient or scanty. Floods were reported in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, U.P., Punjab and West Bengal.

The normal agricultural operations were progress in most parts of the country under favourable weather conditions. Preparation of land sowing of Kharif crops such as paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, millets, groundnut, cotton etc. and tansplantation of paddy were the main agricultural operations done during the month. Transplantation of paddy was held up in parts of Bomby and Orissa due to inadequate rainfall. Agricultural operations have been suspended in the flood affected areas of Ahndra, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and U.P.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in some parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, U.P., Punjab and West Bengal where the crops were reported to have been damaged due to excessive rains or floods. Crops were also affected due to insect pests and crop diseases in parts of Bombay and by locust invasion in parts of Punjab, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Bombay, U.P. and Delhi.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The most outstanding event of the month under review in the sphere of foodgrains was the decontrol of rice with effect from July 10. From this date, procurement, price-control, rationing and restrictions on the movement of rice have come to an end. The producer can sell his entire marketable surplus at any price he can bargain for; the trader is free to move the grain on his own account from any part of the country to any other part; the consumer has full freedom of choice both in regard to the quantity and quality.

This decision to lift all controls on rice was made in the light of a series of favourable circumstances. Production of all foodgrains in general and of rice in particular during the last two year had reached a record level; their marketable surpluses had shown a sizeable increase; prices had shown a distinctly downward trend; quantities offered for procurement had increased while offtake from Government Shops had gone down; several States which used to be deficit in rice in the past had become either

self-sufficient or surplus ; stocks of rice held by the Government had amounted to nearly 13 lakh tons ; in addition to this, there was a further provision for the supply of 9 lakh tons of rice from Burma. With all these resources at their disposal, the Government felt that they could remove all controls on rice without any risk of an adverse effect on the supply and price position.

With the de-control of rice, the only food control that remains is the ban on the export of wheat on private account outside the two wheat zones. This zonal restriction has been retained not because of any shortage of wheat but to make the best use of the stocks of wheat with the Government.

In view of the marked improvement in the internal supply position of rice, the Government of India have decided to permit a small quantity of husked rice for export from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta only. At the same time the Government have also revised the present rate of export duty of 2 annas 3 pies per Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. on rice husked or unhusked including rice flour but excluding rice bran and rice dust which are free to an ad-valorem duty of 20 per cent.

The Food position in the country during the month under review continued to be satisfactory. Final estimates of production for 1953-54 are now available for all cereals except wheat for which, so far only the fourth estimate has been released. The total production of cereals for 1953-54 as compared to 1952-53 and 1949 50, are shown below :—

(Million tons)

	1949-50	1952-53	1953-54
Kharif Cereals—			
Rice	23·2	22·5	27·1
Jowar	5·8	7·3	7·7
Bajra	2·8	3·2	4·2
Maize	2·0	2·8	2·8
Ragi	1·5	1·2	1·6
Small Millets	2·2	1·9	2·2
Total Kharif Cereals	37·5	38·9	45·6
Rabi Cereals—			
Wheat	6·3	6·8*	7·2
Barley	2·2	2·8	2·7
Total Rabi Cereals	8·5	9·6†	9·9†
Total Cereals	46·0	48·5†	55·5

* Fourth Estimate.

† Subject to revision after the release of the final estimate for wheat.

The above statement will show that the production of cereals during 1953-54 has increased by 7·0 million tons over 1952-53 and 9·5 million tons over 1949-50. This means that the 1955-56 target of additional production of 6·5 million tons set out in the First Five Year Plan has been exceeded by 3 million tons in 1953-54 itself. The all-India final estimate of gram puts the production for 1953-54 at 4·55 million tons showing an increase of 9·3 per cent. over 1952-53.

The sowing of kharif crops for the 1954-55 season was in progress in most of the States. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Assam, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal where the crops were damaged by floods. Slight damage to crops was also reported from parts of Bombay on account of the pest attacks and crop diseases.

Total imports of cereals into the country from the beginning of January upto the end of July amounted to 2·66 lakh tons comprising 1·96 lakh tons of rice, 0·62 lakh tons of wheat and 0·08 lakh tons of milo. It may be emphasized, however, that whatever is being imported during this year is intended not so much to meet the current consumption requirements as to build up an adequate reserve.

Market prices of rice declined in Bihar, West Bengal and Malabar district of Madras while they showed some increase in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In the case of wheat, prices in U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan showed a recovery from the low levels to which they had fallen in some parts in June but even at these risen levels, the prices were lower than those in May, 1954 after the harvesting of the rabi crops. As regards coarse grains, prices of jowar showed a fall in Bombay, Mysore and eastern parts of U.P. but registered a slight increase in Madhya Pradesh. Bajra prices were more or less steady. The same was the position in regard to maize also except in U.P. ; where the trend was slightly upward. A significant feature of the price position during the month was that even during this off-season the prices of kharif crops were lower than those in January when the arrivals in the market were at their peak. Thus in Andhra and Madras, the price of rice in July declined by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund as compared to January and fluctuated around Rs. 16 per maund ; in Bombay, the prices of jowar dropped by about Rs. 4 per maund and ranged from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per maund. In U.P. and Punjab, wheat prices declined by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per maund and fluctuated around Rs. 12 per maund. Further, the prices were significantly lower than those during the corresponding period of the previous year. Also, as a result of the removal of restrictions on inter-State movement, the disparity in prices as between surplus and deficit States tended to narrow down still further.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane.—Sowings of the 1954-55 sugarcane crop were in full swing in the predominantly sugarcane growing areas. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. As regards 1953-54, the all-India final estimate puts the area under sugarcane at 3,596 thousand acres and the production of sugar cane (in terms of gur) at 4,614 thousand tons showing a decline of 15·8 per cent. and 8·1 per cent. respectively over 1952-53. The decline both in area and production has been due partly to low prices of gur (jaggery) at the sowing time and partly to scarcity of rain and inadequate supply of water at the irrigation sources.

Sugar.—Crushing of cane for the manufacture of sugar for the 1953-54 season had been over in May 1954. Consequently there was no production of sugar either during June or July 1954. The total production of sugar for the season 1953-54 was 10·01 lakh tons as against 12·97 lakh tons during the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on July 1,1954 were 2·99 lakh tons as against 7·12 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Despatches out of the Stock with the factories, during the first fortnight of July aggregated 0·40 lakh tons raising the total despatches, from November 1 to July 15, to 9·36 lakh tons as against 11·44 lakh tons during the same period of the last season.

Imports of sugar during July 1954 amounted to 25·36 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ports were 1·00, 7·52 and 16·96 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of sugar during the period April to July 1954 aggregated 171·3 thousand tons.

Sugar prices showed a mixed tendency during the month under review. At Calcutta and Hapur they showed some advance over the previous month's level. At Calcutta the increase was partly due to the despatch of considerable quantity of sugar to Assam markets while at Hapur the firm undertone of the market was attributed to keen demand for bold crystal sugar from Saurashtra. At Bombay, Madras and Patna the prices ruled steady. At Nagpur they showed a steady decline throughout the

month, while at Jullundur an easying of position was noticed during the latter half of the month. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important markets during the month:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending 3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7-54	24-7-54	31-7-54
Hapur	31 11 6	32 0 0	32 9 0	32 12 0	32 14 6
Kanpur	31 4 0	31 8 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	32 0 0
Jullundur	31 4 0	31 8 0	31 12 0	31 4 0	31 0 0
Calcutta	30 4 0	30 4 0	N.R.	32 0 0	31 12 0
Nagpur	35 0 0	34 8 0	34 4 0	34 4 0	34 4 0
Madras	30 14 0	30 11 0	31 1 0	31 1 0	30 14 0
Bombay	34 14 0	34 8 6	34 14 6	34 14 6	34 14 6
Patna	33 0 0	33 0 0	N.R.	32 0 0	33 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur.—Arrivals of gur at Hapur market continued to be poor during the month due to the setting in of the off season. As against the opening stocks of 3,000 maunds, the total stocks of gur in that market at the close of the month were about 2,500 maunds.

Gur prices exhibited a firm tendency during the month. In the Uttar Pradesh markets the prices advanced owing to increased demand from the Eastern districts of the State as well as from Rajasthan and Gujerat. At other centres the rise in prices was largely due to poor arrivals in the markets and paucity of stocks with the traders at the fag end of the season. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur at certain important markets during the month :—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending 3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7-54	24-7-54	31-7-54
Hapur	18 4 0	18 6 0	20 0 0	19 12 0	19 12 0
Kanpur	14 0 0	19 8 0	18 5 0	20 10 0	20 0 0
Calcutta	20 0 0	22 0 0	N.R.	22 0 0	22 8 0
Madras	14 0 0	16 7 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	15 10 0
Bombay	20 0 0	19 4 0	19 4 0	19 8 0	19 8 0
Patna	20 0 0	20 0 0	N.R.	22 0 0	22 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Final estimates of area and production of all the major oilseeds for 1953-54 have now become available. These estimates place the total production during 1953-54 at 55·9 lakh tons compared to 46·5 lakh tons in 1952-53 and 50·8 lakh tons in 1950-51 (*i.e.*, base year of the First Five Year Plan). This will show that the target of 4 lakh tons of additional production set for the year 1955-56 under the Five Year Plan has been already exceeded in 1953-54 itself by about 1 lakh tons.

A major event in the oilseeds and oil markets during July, 1954 was the Government's announcement on 29th regarding the export of groundnut oil. This announcement, coupled as it was with the imposition of a stiff export duty of Rs. 350 per ton on groundnut oil, failed to evoke an enthusiastic response from the market with the result that the oilseeds and oils prices continued to rule easy. In the world markets also, United State's decision to resume export sales of linseed, together with its earlier announcement of large sales of linseed oil induced a certain amount of unsettlement in the world oilseeds and oils markets and tended to restrict the volume of business.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

During the month of July 1954, preparation of land for the sowing of the 1954-55 groundnut crop continued in Andhra, Bombay, Madras, U. P. and Rajasthan. Sowing operations were also in progress in some parts of Mysore. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of Andhra, Bihar and U. P.

The tempo of arrivals of groundnuts in Bombay from upcountry centres declined due to the approaching fag-end of the marketing season in India. During June, 1954, only 4,475 tons of groundnuts arrived as against 10,963 tons in the previous month and 4,730 tons in June, 1953. The arrivals of groundnut oil in June, 1954, however, amounted to 3,439 tons as against 1,717 tons in June, 1953.

As stated above, on 29th July 1954, the Government announced its decision to permit export of a small quantity of groundnut oil the export allotments are to be made to established shippers who have already established their best year's export with the Export Trade Control Authorities for quantities equal to 15% of the shipment effected by them during any one of the four years ending 1951-52, already selected by them subject to a maximum limit of 400 tons per shipper and a minimum of 5 tons. The allotments will be valid for shipment upto the end of October, 1954. Though the trade had been anxiously anticipating an export quota for groundnut oil for at least some weeks, the actual announcement when it came, failed to enthuse the market due to the simultaneous imposition of the export duty of the order of Rs. 350-0-0 per ton. The object of the Government in imposing the export duty was to achieve stabilisation of prices at current levels.

The groundnut section of the Bombay market generally ruled easy throughout the month under review except for some minor gain towards the beginning of the second fortnight. The announcement of export quota on 29th July, 1954 did not have any effect on the price trends due to simultaneous imposition of export duty. The closing quotations for July, 1954, at Bombay for groundnut and its oil were Rs. 21-2-0 and Rs. 42-10-0 per maund as against the opening quotations of Rs. 23-8-0 and Rs. 46-5-0 per maund. The reasons for this downward trend during the month were discouraging export advices, favourable rains in the groundnut producing areas of the South and the general fear of competition from China in the international vegetable oil markets. The price position of groundnut oil at U.K. ports was also easy due to approaching offers of Nigerian new crop and the anxiety of sellers to dispose of British East African qualities. The Indian hydrogenated groundnut oil at U.K. ports declined during the month by Re. 1-0-0 per maund to Rs. 61-3-7 per maund on 31st July, 1954. The table below shows the trend of groundnut seed and oil prices during July 1954.

(Rs. per maund

	Weeks ending 3-7-1954	10-7-1954	17-7-1954	24-7-54	31-7-54
Groundnut kernels—					
Bombay (Bold)	23 8 0	22 15 0	23 1 0	21 11 0	21 2 0
Madras (Coromandal)	22 0 0	22 3 0	22 5 0	20 15 0	20 12 0
Groundnut oil—					
Bombay	46 5 0	45 15 0	46 5 0	43 6 0	42 10 0
Madras	44 12 0	44 7 0	44 7 0	40 8 0	41 0 0
U.K. ports—S. African (bulk c. i. f.)	66 13 9	66 13 9	67 9 6	66 9 9	65 14 0

The exports of groundnut kernels during April, 1954 amounted to 4,304 tons, the entire quantity going to Canada ; exports during the corresponding month of the previous year were 3,309 tons. Due to ban on groundnut oil exports, there were no exports during April 1954.

(*b*) LINSEED

The All-India Final Estimate of the 1953-54 linseed crop puts the current year's acreage and production at 3,369 thousand acres and 355 thousand tons as against the partially revised corresponding estimates of 3,395 thousand acres and 359 thousand tons for 1952-53 crop. The current year's estimate, thus shows a decline of 0·8 per cent in area and 1·1 per cent in production.

The arrivals of linseed at Bombay Market during June, 1954 were considerably lower at 298 tons against the corresponding figure for the previous year of 734 tons ; the linseed oil arrivals, however, amounted to 345 tons against 181 tons in June, 1953.

The trend in the linseed section of the Bombay market was erratic during July 1954. In the middle of the month the market showed a firm tendency but subsequently turned easy. At the end of the month, linseed was quoted at Rs. 17-13-0 and its oil at Rs. 37-13-0 against the opening quotations of Rs. 18 and Rs. 38-9-0 per maund respectively. Bearish overseas advices and steady fall in groundnut prices were the main reasons accounting for this trend. In the world market also the United States decision to resume export sales of linseed, together with its earlier announcement of large sales of linseed oil induced a certain amount of instability. At U.K. ports, however, the linseed oil prices registered some improvement due to better U.K. demand. The heavy purchases made by a leading continental export house were also a contributory factor though the resale offerings held the improvements in check. On the whole, however, the Indian linseed oil price at U.K. ports remained stationary during 1954. The table below gives the linseed and its oil prices in India and at U.K. ports during July 1954 :—

Prices of Linseed and its oil

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7- 54	2 4	31-7-54
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	18 0 0	17 1 0	17 15 0	18 0 0	17 13 0
Calcutta (Small)	17 8 0	17 4 0	N.R.	17 6 0	16 10 0
Kanpur (Bold)	16 12 0	16 8 0	17 4 0	17 5 0	17 0 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	38 9 0	37 8 0	38 3 0	37 7 0	37 13 0
Kanpur	36 8 0	37 0 0	37 8 0	37 0 0	37 0 0
U. K. Ports (Indian variety)	46 8 6	46 8 6	46 8 6	46 8 6	46 8 6

N.R.—Not Reported.

Exports of linseed oil during April, 1954 were 213 tons as against 117 tons during the previous month and 1,209 tons exported during April, 1953. Exports of linseed are banned.

(*c*) CASTOR SEED

Sowings of the 1954-55 castor crop were reported to have progressed well in most of the States during July, 1954.

Arrivals of castor seed in the Bombay market during June, 1954, were slightly higher than in the corresponding month of 1953, being 1,713 tons in June 1954 as against 1,396 tons in June 1953 ; they were, however, lower than those in May, 1954, by 231 tons. Arrivals of castor oil in the Bombay market during June 1954, amounted to 1,710 tons as against 426 tons in June, 1953 and 1,481 tons in May 1954.

Castor seed markets in the country continued to rule easy during July 1954, and price movements were limited to a narrow range. The international market in castor seed and oil was also weak. The price of castor seed at Bombay which ruled at Rs. 15-7-0 per maund in the first week

exhibited a steadily declining tone and fell to Rs. 13-9-0 per maund at the close of the month. The oil section also followed the trend of seeds section. Price of castor oil at Bombay which was quoted at Rs. 33-1-0 per maund in the first week came down to Rs. 30-4-9 per maund at the close of the month. Similar was the behaviour of prices of Indian castor oil at European Ports ; the commercial variety which was quoted at Rs. 51-7-0 per maund on the 3rd July 1954 declined during the subsequent weeks and touched the bottom at Rs. 49 per maund on the 31st July, 1954. The declining trend of the prices was, according to Trade Reports, due to poor continental advices for castor oil and the fixation of the ceiling of 400 tons on exports of castor oil per individual shipper from India. A section of the trade, however, has welcomed the ceiling on the quantum of export as a healthy principle. The Government's announcement of groundnut oil export quota towards the close of July, 1954 coupled as it was with the imposition of stiff export duty failed to evoke an enthusiastic response from the market with the result that castor oil prices continued their downward career. The table below gives the prices of castor seed and castor oil during the month under review.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7-5	24-7-54	31-7-4
Castor Seed—					
Bombay (Small)	15 7 0	15 1 0	14 11 0	13 12 0	13 9 0
Madras (Salem)	14 7 0	14 7 0	14 7 0	14 0 0	13 11 0
Kanpur	11 7 0	11 5 0	12 3 0	11 14 0	N.A.
Jadcherla	13 9 0	13 8 0	13 4 0	12 13 0	12 2 0
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	33 1 0	33 1 0	32 2 0	32 2 3	30 4 9
Kanpur	26 8 0	26 8 0	29 0 0	28 0 0	N.A.
European ports (Indian Commercial)	51 7 0	51 7 0	50 15 0	50 0 0	49 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of castor oil during April, 1954 were significantly lower than in the same month last year, being only 1,960 tons as against 7,078 tons. Of the quantity that was lifted during April, 1954, U. K. alone accounted for 1,759 tons. According to trade reports, Indian castor oil has been encountering stiff competition from Brazilian castor oil. It may be noted that exports of castorseed from India are banned.

(*iv*) COTTON

The month of July, 1954 was marked by a mumber of announcements made by the Government of India on cotton policy. The most important announcement related to cotton price policy for 1954-55 season . Control over cotton of this year's crop will continue subject to certain modifications. The floor price for 1954-55 cotton crop for the basic variety—Jarilla of 25/32 " staple length—has been lowered by Rs. 55 per candy to Rs. 495 per candy thus reverting to floor price prevalent before July, 1952. The ceiling price has been fixed at the same current level of Rs. 820 per candy. The system of allocating quotas to mills will also continue. Mills which have exhausted their quotas of cotton allocated to them from the 1953-54 crop, will be allocated immediately 25 per cent of their normal quotas, deliveries to be effected on or after the 1st September 1954.

Another important decision taken by the Government of India during the month under review in respect of cotton related to the abolition of zonal system. Mills are now allowed to purchase cotton quotas from any area they like.

Future trading in 1954-55 cotton crop was being permitted with effect from 25th July 1954, the next February, 1955 contract being made available simultaneously with the August 1954 contract. On the 30th July 1954 the Government of India decided to apply forthwith the provisions of the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act, 1952 to forward trading in Indian cotton throughout the country. Under this, all forward contracts namely, transferable specific delivery contracts for the purchase or sale of Indian cotton except contracts entered into between the members of recognised Association or through or with any such members will be illegal. In consequence of this notification, the provisions of the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 would in so far as they were applicable to Indian cotton stand repealed. Under the Central Act, however, recognition granted by the Bombay Government to East Indian Cotton Association will continue to be effective until appropriate action in regard to this matter is taken by Government under Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act.

The Government of India also announced its decision that no further exports of Bengal Deshi would be allowed during the current season ; the period of shipment has, however, been extended to 31st December 1954. The present time limit extends upto 30th September 1954.

During July, 1954 the progress of the monsoon in the principal cotton growing tracts of the country was generally satisfactory. Sowing of 1954-55 cotton crop continued in certain states and germination was reported to have been successful.

Preliminary indications about the crop in U.S.A. and Egypt were also available. According to the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, the first Official United States estimate for 1954 cotton puts the acreage at about 20 million acres which is 21 per cent less than the estimate for 1953. The first official acreage forecast for the 1954 crop in Egypt shows that about 1·64 million acres have been planted to cotton against 1·38 million acres in 1953-54, showing an increase of 19 per cent. Mention may also be made of the three-year programme announced by the Government of Pakistan for increasing cotton production in that country. Under this programme beginning with 1954-55 season the production of cotton is planned to be increased to more than 2 million bales (as against 1·4 million bales in 1953-54).

About 1953-54 cotton crops, the latest available trade estimate puts the crop in India at 45·7 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 36·3 lakh bales for 1952-53 season. Free world cotton production during 1953-54 is also higher than that in 1952-53. According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the production in the 1953-54 season is placed at 29·5 million bale against 28·9 million a year earlier. Consumption of cotton in the "free world" during the 1953-54 season is also expected to be slightly higher than the 26·5 million bales consumed in 1950-51 season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during April 1954 amounted to 97 thousand bales as against 95 thousand bales during the corresponding month of last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the current season *i.e.*, 1st September, 1953 to the 30th April 1954 aggregated 3·93 lakh bales as compared to 4·05 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during April, 1954 were 11 thousand bales as against 36 thousand bales in the same month a year ago. Total exports during September, 1953 to April, 1954 amounted to 109 thousand bales while 243 thousand bales were exported during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

Consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by the Indian mills during April 1954 amounted to 3·84 lakh bales as against 3·73 lakh bales in March 1954 and 3·58 lakh bales in April, 1953. Total consumption of cotton during the period September 1953 to April 1954 amounted to 30·48 lakh bales compared to 29·44 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous year. A noticeable feature of the consumption is that while there was an overall increase in the consumption of cotton there was a decrease in the consumption of foreign varieties to the extent of about 1 lakh bales. Stocks towards

the end of April 1954 were lower by about 1·1 lakh bales than those at the same time a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during April, 1954	Consumption during April, 1953	Total from 1-9-53 to 30-4-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 30-4-53	Stocks of cotton with mills on 30-4-54	Stocks of cotton with mills on 30-4-53
Indian Cotton	3·22	2·84	25·87	23·84	12·52	13·17
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	0·01	(a)	(a)
Egyptian Cotton	0·27	0·19	1·89	1·08	1·02	0·65
Other Foreign Cotton	0·35	0·55	2·72	4·51	1·00	1·84
Total Foreign Cotton	0·62	0·74	4·61	5·60	2·02	2·49
Total all Cotton	3·84	3·58	30·48	29·44	14·54	·

(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 the 1952-53 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. net each)

	1st September 1953 to 22nd July 1954	1st September, 1952 to 22nd July, 1953
Arrivals of Cotton in Bombay	1,861,082	1,720,261
Consumption of Cotton in Bombay mills	1,118,276	1,119,230
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 22nd July, 1954	725,144	486,334

During the month under review, there was generally a sustained demand for coarse and medium cloth, which meant more demand for Indian cotton. As a result, there was generally a brisk activity in the spot market. This process was somewhat checked on receipt of reports of very good rains with prospects of greatly increased outturn of cotton. Prices of cotton lint at Bombay and Nanded (Hyderabad) manifested more or less and upward trend whereas those at Tirupur (Madras) exhibited a downward trend. The weekly quotations at the above centres were as under :—

Cotton lint (*Cotton ginned*)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Nanded
Variety	M.G.F.	Combodia	Gaorani
Week ending			
26-6-54	691 0 0	781 0 0 to 961 0 0	588 0 0
3-7-54	706 0 0	781 0 0 to 961 0 0	581 0 0
10-7-54	692 0 0	750 0 0 to 961 0 0	619 0 0
17-7-54	N.R.	700 0 0 to 900 0 0	610 0 0
24-7-54	710 0 0	700 0 0 to 900 0 0	N.A.
31-7-54	714 0 0	680 0 0 to 880 0 0	622 0 0

N.A.—Not available. N. R.—Not reported.

The following table gives the week end quotations of kapas (cotton unginned) at different centres :-

Kapas (unginned)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.

State	Madras	Bombay	Madhya Pradesh
Centre	Tirupur	Sholapur	Akola
Variety	Combodia	Jarilla	..
Week ending.—			
26-6-54	266 0 0 to 322 0 0	229 0 0 to 305 0 0	260 0 0 to 300 0 0
3-7-54	266 0 0 to 330 0 0	248 0 0 to 286 0 0	..
10-7-54	251 0 0 to 330 0 0	267 0 0 to 305 0 0	260 0 0 to 300 0 0
17-7-54	224 0 0 to 336 0 0	238 0 0 to 267 0 0	N.Q.
24-7-54	238 0 0 to 336 0 0	238 0 0 to 267 0 0	N.A.
31-7-45	210 0 0 to 322 0 0	248 0 0 to 267 0 0	N.A.

N. Q. —Not quoted N.A.—Not available.

At the New York cotton market, prices were more or less steady during the month under review Both bearish and bullish tendencies were in operation. In the beginning of the month there was a uncertainty about Congress decision as to whether flexible or rigid price support would operate nex year. Later on, the poor crop reports dominated the market and led to rise in prices. At about th middle of the month, the Department of Agriculture announced that it would stop sales of Governmen owned cotton after the end of July with a view to promoting easy marketing of this year's crop b private producers. Towards the close of the month the general price level became firm due to bullis crop news, resumed activity in textile, buying support on mill account, Export-Import Bank's author zation of $ 60 million to Japan for cotton purchase and Department of Agriculture's announcemen about domestic mill consumption and exports at a level higher than last year. The table below give the week ended quotations :—

New York Middling

Week ending	New York Middling Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
26-6-54	35·00	1,307
3-7-54	35·30	1,318
10-7-54	35·50	1,325
17-7-45	35·50	1,325
24-7-54	35·40	1,322
31-7-54	35·40	1,332

Prices at Karachi recorded a slight increase during the month of July 1954. Prices generally moved in sympathy with New York market. There was a feeling that the prices in Karachi market were above parity compared to other world markets. The table below gives the weekly quotations.—

4 F Punjab R. G.

Week ending	Pakistan Currency (Rs. P) per maund	Indian Currency (Rs. I) per candy of 784 lbs.
26-6-54	68 0 0	933 0 0
3-7-54	68 8 0	940 0 0
10-7-54	69 4 0	950 0 0
17-7-54	69 8 0	954 0 0
24-7-54	69 8 0	954 0 0
31-7-54	68 0 0	933 0 0

(v) JUTE

The month under review, *viz.*, July 1954, marked the beginning of 1954-55 Jute season. Sowing of the crop had been completed and harvesting commenced in Assam and some districts of West Bengal. Weather conditions during the month of July were generally satisfactory. During the latter half of the month, however, heavy rainfall and floods in Assam and Bihar adversely affected jute marketing in Assam and the growth of younger plants in Bihar. In other parts of India, lack of rainfall was felt for the plants, which were ready for harvesting. There was a feeling at the close of the month that the production will be higher than last year though the quality of the Jute may not turn out as expected due to immature cutting done in some areas following the recent floods.

From Pakistan a preliminary forecast of the crop is available. It is reported that the total area under Jute cultivation has been of the order of about 13·05 lakh acres which is 0·74 lakh acres above the licensed acreage of 12·31 lakh acres and nearly 40 per cent. greater than the area brought under cultivation last year. This forecast only deals with the area and condition of the crop upto the end of June this year. According to an official source from Pakistan, target fixed for the 1954-55 season is 42 lakh bales and it is estimated that the total jute available, including the carry-over from the previous year's crop, would not exceed 55 lakh bales. Trade circles put the 1954-55 crop itself (exclusive of carry over from previous year's stocks) at 55 lakh bales. The assessment of the crop by the trade at a figure much higher than the official target had a depressing effect on the market. In order to arrest this the Government have given an assurance that they will destroy the crop sown in excess of the authorised acreage so that the production does not exceed the limit of 42 lakh bales. Uptil June 30, he crop had already been destroyed over an area of 13,465 acres.

The Pakistan Government have also announced its jute export policy for 1954-55 season. With regard to the policy of licensing of jute exports, no change is envisaged and for the American Account area and for Argentina, raw jute will continue to be on the O.G.L. For other countries the Jute Board will issue licences freely. Export duties are to remain. The control on export prices will be retained in order to prevent unscrupulous shippers from registering bogus contracts for utilisation if the market becomes favourable.

On the side of world demand for raw jute, two events from abroad deserve attention. Firstly, in U.K. private trading in raw jute has been resumed after a period of nearly 13 years. The purchase and import of raw jute from Pakistan by the Jute Control Board has been terminated. As a result of this decision several inquiries are understood to have been received in the Pakistan jute markets direct from spinners in the U. K. Secondly, the representatives of trade from Belgium, Italy, West Germany, France and the Netherlands who recently met together, decided to set up a European Jute Industries Committee to look after the interests of the jute industry in those areas. The new Committee recommended that the spinners' organizations in the five countries should ask their governments to insist, through diplomatic channels, that the Pakistan export duty be removed or reduced and the freight rates reduced so that they could compete on favourable terms in world markets.

In India, the demand for raw jute is likely to show some increase in view of a decision taken by the Indian Jute Mills Association to increase the working hours of the jute mills from 42½ hours to 45 hours per week with effect from 12th July 1954. This decision may be attributed to the confidence which both the industry has about the absorption of the resulting higher production of jute goods.

As regards the 1953-54 jute season, the low crop of 31·28 lakh bales (compared to 46·05 lakh bales in 1952-53) was accompanied by lesser arrivals from moffusil areas in Calcutta and Mill Stations and also by lesser consumption by the mills in the membership of I. J. M. A. The lesser arrivals from moffusil areas, were, however, partly made up by larger imports from Pakistan.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mills Stations from the moffusil centres during June, 1954 ammounted to 2·13 lakh bales, bringing the total arrivals for the whole 1953-54 jute season (July-June) to 37·30 lakh bales. The correspondng figures for the previous year were 3·41 lakh bales and 41·45 lakh bales respectively. Thus the arrivals during 1953-54 fell short of those during 1952-53 by 4·15 lakh bales.

Import of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill Stations from Pakistan during June 1954 amounted to 0·99 lakh bales, raising the total imports for 1953-54 jute season to 14·78 lakh bales. The corresponding figures for the previous season were 1·12 lakh bales and 13·25 lakh bales respectively. Thus the total imports during 1953-54 exceeded last year's imports by 1·53 lakh bales.

Consumption of raw jute by the mills in the membership of I. J. M. A.—during June 1954 was 4·08 lakh bales which brought the total for 1953-54 jute season to 50·24 lakh bales. The corresponding figures for June 1953 and for the previous jute season *viz.*, 1952-53 were 4·18 lakh bales and 51·96 lakh bales. The short-fall in consumption during 1953-54 as compared to the previous season was 1·72 lakh bales. It is interesting to note that the total arrivals in Calcutta and Mill Stations from both the moffusil centres and Pakistan during 1953-54 also were lower than previous year's arrivals by 2·62 lakh bales.

The " wait-and-see " policy of the jute mills was responsible for dull conditions in Calcutta raw jute market for most part of the month under review. The reports of floods in the jute growing areas of Assam and Bihar, however, contributed to a slight firming up towards the close of the month. The following table gives the trend in prices of the bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta :—

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

	Week ending				
	3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7-54	24-7-54	31-7-54
Assam	23 8 0	23 0 0	21 6 0	21 8 0	22 0 0
Northern	23 0 0	23 6 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 8 0
Orissa	23 0 0	21 0 0	22 8 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
Murshidabad	21 0 0	21 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0
Western	20 8 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Jungli	20 0 0	20 8 0	19 8 0	19 8 0	19 8 0
Daisee	24 0 0	23 8 0	22 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
U.P.	20 0 0	20 8 0	19 8 0	19 8 0	19 8 0

The prices in pacca bales sector of the Calcutta market moved in sympathy with the loose jute sector. The following table gives the week end quotations :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7-54	24-7-54	31-7-54
Mills Firsts	155 0 0	160 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0
Mills Lightnings	140 0 0	145 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
Daisee L. G.	135 0 0	135 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Indian N.C.	55 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	53 0 0

During the month under review, the upcountry markets were generally quiet. Imports were not yet coming in large quantities and no business of any importance took place. Only small stocks of old crop were left in the upcountry. The rates in some baling centres during the month were as follows:—

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

Centre	3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7-54	24-7-54	31-7-54
Purnea (Bihar)	17 4 0	16 8 0	19 0 0	18 12 0	17 12 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	19 13 0	18 14 0	17 0 0	16 2 0	15 4 0
Nowgong (Assam)	19 8 0	19 1 0	16 11 0	19 1 0	18 2 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	21 0 0	20 0 0	18 8 0	18 8 0	18 8 0

During the July 1954, the prices of jute goods at Calcutta generally showed a declining trend on account of the absence of foreign demand. The weekly quotations for jute goods at Calcutta are given below :—

Variety	Unit	3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7-54	24-7-54	31-7-54
Hessian 40" × 10 oz	Rs. per 100 yds.	44 12 0	45 2 0	44 9 0	43 13 0	43 4 0
Sacking ' B ' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	112 4 0	108 0 0	106 12 0	105 14 0	106 6 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

An important development during July 1954 was the announcement of the decision of the Government of India to extend the scope of the Export Promotion Scheme to cover tobacco and to consider the issue of *ad-hoc* import licences under certain conditions obviating foreign exchange difficulties experienced by the countries importing Indian tobacco. *Ad-hoc* licences will be granted to the importers in India provided (*a*) the item sought to be imported has a liberal import policy, *i.e.*, the soft currency quota for the item has been fixed at or above 75 per cent. (*b*) the country from which the import is sought to be made is experiencing payment difficulties in developing the import of tobacco from India and (*c*) the intending importer produces documentary evidence of a firm offer by a buyer in the country concerned for the purchase of low grades (Agmark grades LMG, B, DB, DG, PL, FS or FS2) of flue-cured tobacco pertaining to the pre-1954 harvest. The object of the above scheme is to stimulate tobacco exports in order to clear the accumulated stocks.

The tobacco delegation sponsored by the Government of India to tour China, Japan, Siam, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia and other South-East Asian Countries to explore markets for export of Indian tobacco is reported to be faring well. Reports from Hongkong indicate that the Official Trade Agency of Communist China have agreed to take substantial quantities of tobacco from India.

The All-India Third Estimate of 1953-54 tobacco puts the acreage under and the production of the crop at 870 thousand acres and 250 thousand tons respectively against the corresponding adjusted figures for the previous season of 858 thousand acres and 231 thousand tons; there has thus been an increase in area of about 1·4 per cent. and in production of about 8·2 per cent.

During June 1954, 5 lakh lbs. of Virginia tobacco and 57·5 thousand lbs. of Natu tobacco moved outside the jurisdiction of the East Godavari Market Committee. At the end of June 1954, about 2·3 million lbs. of Virginia tobacco, and 3·1 million lbs. of Natu and other varieties of tobacco were reported to be in stock with the ryots and traders.

The tobacco markets within the country during July, 1954 were reported to have remained inactive in the absence of any effective demand. According to trade reports, U.K., usually a good customer of Indian tobacco, has switched over to the purchase of Rhodesian tobacco. The Continental buyers also appear to prefer American tobacco which is reported to be cheaper. The demand from the Eastern countries also has thinned considerably. Due to these reasons, there were practically no transactions. The price of low grade tobacco at Guntur which ruled at annas 13 per lb. on 10th July 1954 was quoted lower by one anna on 31st July 1954. The LBY non-dried strips variety which was ruling at annas 10 per lb. at Guntur towards the close of June, 1954, recorded even larger decline and at the end of July 1954 was quoted at annas 8 per lb.

The work for grading of tobacco for export was going on satisfactorily. During May 1954, about 21·7 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export as against 12·0 million lbs. in April 1954 and 8·9 million lbs. in May 1953. Of the total quantity of tobacco graded during May 1954 about 21·0 million lbs. were Flue-cured Virginia variety and the balance consisted of Sun-cured Virginia, Sun-cured (country), white Burley and Jully varieties.

Exports of tobacco have been on the decline. During April 1954, a quantity of 1·8 million lbs. of un-manufactured tobacco was exported outside the country as against 3·1 million lbs. in March 1954 and 5·5 million lbs. in April 1953. Of the quantity exported during April 1954, Aden accounted for 0·9 million lbs. and U.K. 0·6 million lbs. It is hoped that as a result of the measures for export promotion stated above the exports of tobacco will go up.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

Under the Grow More Food campaign, a target of 1·24 million tons has been fixed provisionally for the year 1954-55. This excludes additional production in respect of reclamation by C.T.O. It will be noted that the additional production planned for the year 1953-54 was 1·36 million tons, while the additional production achieved during the earlier two years, *viz.*, 1951-52 and 1952-53 was 1·08 million tons and 0·85 million tons respectively. These estimates would show that by the year 1954-55 which is the fourth year of the Five Year Plan period, production under G.M.F. would have increased by 4·53 million tons (exclusive of additional production from C.T.O. during 1954-55). This compares with the target of 5·6 million tons (due to G.M.F. Campaign) set under the Five Year Plan. The balance of 1·07 million tons will have to be achieved partly by C.T.O. schemes during 1954-55 and partly by various G.M.F. schemes during 1955-56, *i.e.*, the last year of the Five Year Plan period.

The achievement figures for units of work and additional production therefrom for the year 1953-54 are not yet completely available. Quarterly Progress reports in terms of units of work have been available only for the first 3 quarters ending with March 1954 (in respect of 19 states and for a period of six months ending with December 1953 in respect of the remaining 8 states). These reports show that during the above mentioned periods, 19 thousand wells were constructed and repaired, 1,042 tanks were constructed and repaired, and 590 tube-wells were installed. A total area of 171 thousand acres was reclaimed and mechanically cultivated by agencies other than C.T.O. 54 thousand tons of improved cereal seeds were distributed. In respect of the scheme relating to distribution of ammonium sulphate, the target of 144 thousand tons set for the complete year was already exceeded during the first nine months when actual quantity distributed went as high as 210 thousand tons. The progress in respect of other chemical fertilizers and manures, *e.g.*, oil cake, green manure etc. was also satisfactory.

Sewage Utilisation Scheme.—The recent Compost Conference of State Bio-chemists, expressed the view that India required an annual target of 50 lakh tons of compost manure to be produced during the Second Five Year Plan. The Conference also felt that the sewage utilization schemes required further development and 27 Surveyed Schemes should be provided for under the G.M.F. campaign in the Second Five Year Plan period. It was also recommended by the Conference that State Government should pass legislation on the obligatory preparation of compost manure by corporation, municipalities and town committees.

During the current year, Government of India are also considering the question of importing about one lakh ton of fertilizers either from Japan or from some other country in view of the heavy demand in India.

Soil Conservation.—Mention may here be made of Bombay's rupees four crores soil conservation programme which is expected to increase food production in the State by over 25,000 tons. Seven lakhs acres are to be covered under this programme and five lakhs out of it are in food growing areas. The remaining two lakh acres are to be used for cultivation of cotton, gram, etc. The scheme is to be financed partly by Government of India by way of loans.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.—The over-all progress of Japenese Method of Paddy Cultivation in India was reviewed at a recent meeting of the special committee set up for the purpose in the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture. About 2 million acres are to be brought under Japanese Method in 1954-55 compared to about 2·8 lakh acres in 1953-54.

(*ii*) COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

(*a*) *Community Projects*

The Community Projects Administration have recently made a review of the working of the 55 community projects which were started in October 1952. This review covers a period of 15 months, *i.e.*, October, 1952 to December, 1953. The total number of villages covered by these 55 community projects is about 16,500 with a population of nearly 10·89 millions. The review indicates that while progress has been recorded in many directions, the villages' preference is primarily towards the increasing of agricultural production, followed by improvement of communications and more educational facilities in the order indicated.

Under agriculture and animal husbandry, the activities cover all aspects of extension work. Some of the highlights of achievement during the 15 months' period under review are that over 2,00,000 compost pits were dug, over 8½ lakh maunds of fertilizers and 3½ lakh maunds of improved seeds were distributed. The area brought under fruits and vegetables exceeded 40,000 acres, the area brought under additional irrigation was 204,375 acres and fallow land reclaimed was 76,134 acres. In the sphere of animal husbandry, 325 breeding centres including key village and animal husbandry centres were started while nearly 17 lakhs of cattle were inoculated against diseases. Fishery development which has been taken up as a special item under community programme in many projects where facilities exist, has shown progress. Nearly 2½ million fingerlings were supplied in such areas.

An encouraging feature is the improvement recorded in the trend of expenditure on community projects. The progress of expenditure which was slow in the beginning is now gathering momentum with the acceleration of activities. The total expenditure on the 55 community projects during the period of 15 months under review amounts to Rs. 3·36 crores including Rs. 50 lakhs as the cost of imported equipments. The people's contribution in the form of cash, labour, material etc. is valued at about Rs. 1·95 crores, *i.e.*, 58 per cent of the total Government expenditure. The significant fact to be noted in this regard is that although contribution has come from the people in all States, the people in the comparatively underdeveloped States have made proportionately the largest contribution, with North-East Frontier Agency, a poor under-developed area, topping the list of such voluntary contributions. This only brings out the fact that the economically backward areas consider the community development programme as most useful and important.

(*b*) *National Extension Service*

The first periodic report of the working of the Extension Blocks since the inauguration of the National Extension Service in October last year makes some assessment of physical achievements. It is reported that during the first six months of operation of the Extension Programme, attention has been mainly concentrated in most of the States on agriculture including animal husbandry and subsidiary agricultural operations like fisheries development. In 210 blocks spread out in all the States, nearly 78,000 acres of land were brought under additional irrigation, over 16,000 acres brought under fruits and vegetables and about 19,000 acres reclaimed. Other aspects of agricultural development include the digging of compost pits, distribution of fertilizers, improved seeds and agricultural implements. Animal husbandry measures include the starting of 16 artificial insemination centres, mostly in Part A States, treatment of cattle against diseases, supply of pedigree bulls etc. The number of wells renovated during this period was 3,886 while new wells constructed were 684.

The work in these extension blocks is being carried on, keeping in view the main idea of Extension, namely, to make available to the farmer knowledge of improved methods of cultivation so that he can increase his production and thus improve his environmental conditions. The expenditure so far incurred on these 210 blocks, although not considerable, reflects the pattern in which extension

work should go on. In all the 210 extension blocks, the total Government expenditure during the six months under review was Rs. 42·99 lakhs, while people's contribution in labour, cash, and land amounted to Rs. 45·80 lakhs. In other words, the value of people's contribution has been even larger than the Government's contribution—a fact which indicates that the idea of extension has gained firm root and the people are now more keen to help themselves.

The Government of India have decided to enlarge the scope and functions of the Extension Training Centres in the country so that they may also serve as centres where farmers in the vicinity can receive instruction on new developments in agriculture. As a first step towards the starting of such farmers' training courses, it is proposed to send a batch of 15 instructors from the Extension Training Centres and Basic Agricultural Schools to Denmark for a training period of about 12 months. The instructors on their return after the completion of study, will continue to work at the Extension Training Centres for a minimum period of five years and assist in the initiation of farmers' training courses.

(*iii*) COOPERATION

On the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-committee on cooperation set up by the First Session of the Conference of State Ministers for Agriculture and Cooperation, the Second Session of the Ministers Conference held at Srinagar on 14th and 15th July, passed resolutions for the setting up of an All-India Cooperative Marketing Board and an All-India Council of Cooperation. The functions of the Board will be broadly to coordinate, organise and promote cooperative marketing institutions at primary, regional and state levels. The Board will study the problems concerning grading, storage, processing and transport of agricultural produce, formulate schemes for training of business managers and other personnel needed for marketing societies and will act as exponent of cooperative opinion in matters relating to agricultural marketing and other allied subjects. The All-India Council of Cooperation will generally coordinate the policies and provide central direction on all cooperative matters of interest to the country.

The All-India Cooperative Union convened a conference of Cooperative Editors in India, at New Delhi on 23rd and 24th July, 1954, for considering means to bring about efficiency in the matter of cooperative publicity and to have a scientific approach to the question of cooperative propaganda etc. The important subjects discussed at the conference included policy of publication of cooperative periodicals, financial aspects including sources of income, organisation of Cooperative News Service, training of editors of cooperative periodicals in journalism and certain other common technical and business problems. The conference advocated a uniform policy of cooperative publicity and to this effect suggested that cooperative journals should keep above party squabbles of every character, should adopt a constructive approach to all problems and should make the journals attractive and interesting by including light-reading material on cooperative subjects. The conference recommended to all cooperative institutions and Central and State Governments to subscribe to cooperative periodicals and to patronise them for advertisements. It was also resolved by the Conference that the All-India Cooperative Union should make arrangements for organising Cooperative News Service, for training editors of cooperative periodicals in modern methods of publicity and propaganda and for evolving common terminology for cooperative terms.

(*iv*) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

The Reserve Bank of India purchased the debentures of Land Mortgage Banks to the extent of Rs. 13 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 17 lakhs in 1952-53 and Rs. 16 lakhs in 1953-54.

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Taccavi loans Advanced by the State Governments amounted to Rs. 17·68 crores in 1952-53 and Rs. 18·35 crores in 1953-54.

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The number of lincensed money-lenders and the total amount of money advanced by them are reported to have been considerably reduced in recent years in Bombay State. The number of licensed money lenders are reported to have been reduced from 24,592 in 1949-50 to 15,865 in 1952-53 ; the total amount advanced by the money lender has been reduced from Rs. 4·14 crores to Rs. 2·14 crores during the same years.

(*v*) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Government of India have accorded a further sanction of Rs. 62·8 lakhs as grants and loans to states for the development of handloom, khadi, village and small-scale industries. The States benefiting from such an arrangement are Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, P.E.P.S.U., Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. These amounts are to be utilised for developing rural and small-scale industries including the organisation of sales depots and emporia and for financing the share-capital and working capital of co-operative societies in these states.

(*vi*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The process of resumption of Jagirs in Vindhya Pradesh was completed on June 30, 1954 when the Government took over the last batch of 22,216 Jagirs, each with an income of less than Rs. 1,000. The first batch of 120 Jagirs, each with an income of over Rs. 5,000 was resumed on July 1, 1953 and the Second batch, numbering 386 with an income ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 was resumed six months later. The total compensation to be paid to the Jagirdars is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2 crores payable in ten yearly instalments.

The land system in the former princely state of Rampur, now merged with U.P., has been brought into line with that prevailing in the rest of U. P., from July 1, 1954. Before that date while the Zamindari system prevailed in 181 villages of Rampur, the remaining 241 villages of Rampur were under the ' thekadari ' and ' pattedari ' systems of tenure under which while the ownership of land vested in the state, the holdings were leased out to ' thekadars ' and ' pattedars ' for purposes of rent collection. The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act was extended to the former group of villages on July 1, 1954 while a special Act abolishing the ' thekadars ' and the ' pattedars ' was enforced on the same date in the latter group.

(*vii*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

In pursuance of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, the Government of Andhra decided to distribute to landless persons waste lands covering about 13 lakhs of acres. For the purpose of distributing these lands, a landless person has been defined as one who owns less than 2½ acres of wet land or 5 acres of dry land. Persons who are already in possession of land which is less than the above limits would be assigned land to the extent necessary to make up to these limits.

(*viii*) MISCELLANEOUS

The Madras Government have published a bill providing for the levy of tax on agricultural incomes from plantations. The tax is leviable on every person whose total agricultural income is not less than Rs. 3,000 (Rs. 6,000 in the case of Joint Hindu Family). The rates envisaged in the bill rise from 9 pies in a rupee on the lowest slab to a maximum of annas 4 on incomes exceeding Rs. 20,000. A super-tax on incomes exceeding Rs. 25,000 is also proposed, the rate rising from Re. 0-1-6 on incomes between 25,000—40,000 to Re. 0-6-0 on incomes exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

(v) NEWS & NOTES

(a) INDIA

(Diary of the important events of the Month of July, 1954)

1st July, 1954	Zamindari system abolished in 181 villages of former Rampur State now merged in U.P.
	A special Act for the abolition of ' Thekadari ' and ' Pattedari ' systems of tenure enforced in the remaining 241 villages of Rampur.
2nd July	Decision taken to allow import of small quantity of table potatoes through the port of Calcutta.
3rd July	Decision taken to release a small quantity of chillies for export from the ports of Madras and Bombay during the half-year July-December, 1954.
5th July	The Central Committee for Co-operative training set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture met in Bombay. Decisions regarding training of subordinate cooperative personnel finalised.
10th July	Rice completely decontrolled.
	Decision taken to license freely, as an experimental measure exports of cotton seed husk to all permissible destinations excluding French and Portuguese Possessions in India upto the end of September, 1954.
12th & 13th July	A meeting of the sub-Committee appointed by the conference of State Ministers of Agricultural co-operation held at Srinagar.
14th & 15th July	Decision taken (on 14th July) to license freely export of betel leaves (Pan) on shipping bills upto the end of December, 1954 to all permissible destinations including the French and Portuguese Possessions in India.
	The Second Session of the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operation held at Srinagar on 14th & 15th July.
16th and 17th July	Farmers' Conference held at Srinagar.
22nd July	Scope of the Export Promotion Scheme extended to tobacco.
23rd and 24th July	An All-India Co-operative Editors Conference held in Delhi under the auspices of the All-India Co-operative Union.
	Floor prices of cotton 1954-55 season reduced by Rs. 55 per candy.
	Future trading in cotton in 1954-55 crop permitted.
	Decision taken not to allow further exports of Bengal Deshi during the current season.
	Zonal system for cotton abolished.
26th July	Decision taken to permit export of a small quantity of husked rice from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta only. Export duty on husked or unhusked rice revised from 2 annas 3 pies per maund to *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent.
	Release of quotas of onions for the period July to December, 1954 for export from the States of Bombay and Saurashtra announced.
27th July	Decision allowing export of rice bran outside India on *ad hoc* basis within limited quota announced.

28th July	All India Fourth Wheat Estimate 1953-54 released.
29th July	Decision taken to allow a small quantity of groundnut oil for export by established shippers. Export duty of Rs. 350 per ton imposed on groundnut oil.
	A Trade Agreement between India and Italy concluded.
	All India Final Estimate of Tur (Arhar) 1953-54 released.
30th July	Bidies in the manufacture of which any process has been conducted with the aid of machines operated with or without the aid of power subjected to an excise duty of Rs. 3 per thousand.
	Decision announced by Government of India to apply forthwith the provisions of the Forward Contract Regulation Act to forward trading in Indian cotton throughout the country.

CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION

The Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation held at Srinagar on the 14th and 15th July, 1954 made a general survey of the agricultural situation in the country and the progress of the various development schemes. The questions considered and decisions taken at the Conference were as under :—

(*i*) The recent fall in prices of agricultural commodities was discussed at great length and the various ways of stabilizing prices at a level which would be fair to the agriculturists were considered. It was decided that the Union Minister for Agriculture should pursue the matter further.

(*ii*) The setting up of an All-India Co-operative Marketing Board for promoting co-operative marketing in the country and of an All-India Co-operative Council for strengthening the co-operative movement in general was recommended.

(*iii*) The importance of providing adequate and cheap credit to the agriculturists was emphasized but the final decision on the subject was deferred until the report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India was available.

(*iv*) The progress of land reforms in the States and their effect on the agricultural economy of the country was discussed.

(*v*) The progress made in regard to Gosadans and Key Village was considered to be not fully satisfactory and it was felt that a further expansion of the key villages, poultry and fishery development schemes was urgently needed.

(*vi*) The States were urged to improve the collection of agricultural statistics and take adequate measures to make agricultural information and weather forecasts available to the farmers in good time.

(*vii*) The urgent need for the development and popularization of improved agricultural implements was emphasized and the State Governments were requested to speed up agricultural implements survey sponsored by the I.C.A.R.

(*viii*) The proposal to set up a central pool of plant protection machinery for the benefit of the States at 8 regional centres was approved and the State Governments were requested to intensify the plant protection campaign.

(*ix*) It was decided to give a very high priority to soil conservation and to implement urgently the recommendations made by the Standing Committee of the Central Soil Conservation Board.

(*x*) The State Governments were requested to intensify their efforts in the production, storage and distribution of improved seeds. The States which did not have Seed Improvement Acts were requested to undertake such legislation.

(*xi*) The shortage of chemical fertilizers in the country was viewed with concern and it was decided to make it up by increased imports and by increasing the production of Sindri factory.

* * * * *

FARMERS' CONFERENCE AT SRINAGAR

At the initiative of the Union Minister of Agriculture, a Farmers' Conference was held at Srinagar on 16th and 17th July, 1954. About 100 farmers from almost all the States of the country attended the conference. The main object of the conference was to consider the setting up of an All-India Farmers' Organisation for improving the status and position of agricultural industry as a whole, through constructive endeavour. The Conference selected a provisional representative committee with Minister of Agriculture as president. The president will constitute a small working committee which will draw up a Constitution for the proposed organisation, arrange for calling an All-India farmers' Conference in Delhi in November, 1954, and collect funds for preparatory work and maintenance of its office at Delhi.

(*b*) FOREIGN

ARGENTINA

The Government of Argentina has announced the support prices for its 1954-55 crop as follows: (converted at the basic rate of 5·00 pesos to the U.S. dollar) :—

	U.S. Dollars.
Wheat	2·72 Per bushel
Corn	3·05 Per bushel
Oats	1·10 Per bushel
Barley	1·87 Per bushel
Rye	2·13 Per bushel
Flaxseed	3·81 Per bushel
Sunflowerseed	109·00 Per short ton.

The oilseeds crops have been given the most liberal price increases over last year with a 15 per cent increase for flaxseed and 25 per cent for sunflowerseed in the hope of expanding their output. Corn and Wheat prices are supported at the same level as a year ago.

Foreign Crops and Markets July 19, 1954.

United States, Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service.

U.S.A.

The U.S. Department of Agricultural reported that its investment in surplus farm commodities under price support programmes totalled $ 6,109, million on May 31, 1954. In February, the investment came close to $ 6,500 million. The decline since then has largely reflected farmer redemption of wheat and cotton stored under price support loans. The department's investment on May 31, included $ 2,648 million in loans to farmers on crops and $ 3,461 millions in commodities owned by the Department.

It was reported that a sum of 265 million was lost in carrying out price support operations from July 1, 1953 to May 31, 1954.

The New York Times, 7th July 1954.

GENERAL

International Trade was by the end of 1953 " far better balanced than at any time during the post-war period ". This conclusion was reached by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariff & Trade (G.A.T.T.) in a report published by them on 8th July, 1954.

What made 1953 a good year ? First of all, trade among the three Great industrial areas of the world *viz.* North America, Continental Western Europe, and the European Sterling Area, which includes Britain expanded. At the same time, prices of the principal raw materials reverted to about the same relationship to prices of manufactures that prevailed before the Korean commodity boom. Furthermore, continental Western Europe and the Sterling area which have had great difficulty in financing their imports from N. America, enjoyed a three way shift of trade that eased the problem. They bought less raw material from the U.S. and Canada, found more raw materials in non-dollar areas and steadily expanded their sales of manufactures to North America.

Upto the end of 1953, the G.A.T.T. report cautiously states " the downward adjustment in the U.S. business conditions " which had been evident during the second half of the year failed to produce the depressing effects upon international trade that had been widely expected.

Countries, producing mainly primary products suffered from the fall of the high post Korean prices of their products. They had to cut their imports from industrial areas and from each other, mostly in the category of finished consumer products. Although trade between industrial and primary producing areas in general declined, trade between certain indusrtrial regions and the primary producing areas most intimately associated therewith by currency and commercial ties actually increased.

The New York Times, 9th July, 1954.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLE

NEED FOR REORIENTATION OF APPROACH TO COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

BY

SHRI H. L. CHAWLA

INTRODUCTORY

India has set herself on the stupendous tasks of planned economic development in a democratic manner and promotion of social equality. As an institutional pattern for the attainment of these objectives, profit-motivated capitalism is not favoured for its exploitative nature while totalitarian State socialism is considered undemocratic. In cooperative organisation however, our policy makers have found a befitting medium for the achievement of above aims and have therefore, laid down the goal of Cooperative Commonwealth for the country. The Planning Commission have endorsed this ideal in observing that " as an instrument of democratic planning, combining initiative, mutual benefit and social purpose, cooperation must be an essential feature of the programmes for the implementation of the Five Year Plan at all levels of administration." A great significance has been thus, attached to cooperation in the development of our economic and social life. It is now for cooperators to find out and adopt such means and methods as can help in building up a sound cooperative structure worthy of country's aspirations.

The general conditions for the growth of cooperative institutions are now more favourable than ever before. The upward trend of the movement which started from wartime conditions, and was later strengthened by restrictions on unregulated private money-lending and land reform legislation after independence, has been sustained by increased interest and schematic action under the Five Year Plan. The States are spending Rs. 6·6 crores for the setting up, re-organisation or expansion of cooperative administration and services and for grants, subsidies and loans for various developmental cooperative activities. The Central Government will also spend Rs. 50 lakhs on cooperative training and experiments. In the schemes of Community Projects, National Extension Service, development of village industries, soil conservation, supply of agricultural credit and various other projects also cooperatives have been assigned an important role to play.

This new national policy affords a golden opportunity for the cooperators to spread their ideals. But at the same time it is a challenge also. The prominence given to cooperation in the national programmes is primarily due to its inherent characteristics of self-reliance, mutual help and democratic management and not due to proved successes of the movement during the past half century of its life in this country. Although *prima facie*, nearly 2 lakhs of societies covering about 140 lakh families and having a working capital of over Rs. 300 crores indicate a great progress, the achievement is far short of the ideals enjoined upon the country by the national policy. The coverage of the movement does not yet extend beyond 20 per cent. of the total number of families in the country. Even in the sphere of agricultural credit where the movement is most advanced, the cooperative societies supply only about 5 per cent. of the total estimated requirements of our agriculturists. The number of societies liquidated every year still runs into hundreds. Same is the case with societies which are at a standstill or are running at a loss. These facts should obviously point to the need for a reorientation in the policy of cooperative development.

SOME IMPORTANT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Government policy in recent years has already indicated a more active interest in cooperative movement. Various measures have been taken to remove paucity of finances and of trained personnel for administration and management of cooperative societies. The Reserve Bank has widened the scope and liberalised the procedure for the grant of accommodation to cooperative banks. Apex cooperative banks have been set up in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh and the State Governments concerned have liberally contributed to their share capital. In other states also the State Governments are taking great interest in reorganisation of apex and central cooperative banks and in augmenting their finances. The Reserve Bank, the Government of India and State Governments have also collaborated in evolving and starting a comprehensive scheme for cooperative education and training of personnel employed in cooperative departments and institutions. A decision has recently been taken by the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Cooperation to set up an All-India Council of Cooperation which will lead to expert central direction and coordination of cooperative activities in the country.

FROM CURATIVE TO CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH

All the above developments are no doubt important landmarks in the history of cooperation in this country but they are not sufficient. Much thought and intelligent endeavour are needed to develop sound primary cooperatives which constitute the real movement. There is need to harness past experience and new opportunities for rebuilding cooperative structure from the base. Now the cooperatives should not be viewed merely as means to remove some persistent difficulties like shortage of credit supply to farmers or non-availability of controlled goods etc. The emphasis must now shift from curative to positive and constructive approach.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS, N.E.S. AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The nation has before it an ambitious programme of alround development through Community Projects. 218 community development blocks covering 23,450 villages and 2·1 crores of population are already in operation. According to the 1953-54 Report of the Community Projects Administration the work is also on hand in 199 National Extension Service blocks covering 19,900 villages and 1·3 crores of population. N.E.S. programme intends to cover ¼th of the country's villages by 1955-56 and all of them by 1960-61. Under these programmes, attention is being given simultaneously to education, health, sanitation, communications, improvement of agriculture and creation of subsidiary sources of income. Cooperatives have before them an opportunity to grow as an integral part of the new structure that is growing. They can both help this process by effectively carrying out its objectives and can gain from the new opportunities offered by it. The basic aim of community development and N.E.S. programmes is to *initiate a process* of human and material development. This objective will be attained only when people imbibe the spirit behind these programmes and actively associate themselves with this work through organisations that survive the intensive official effort and financial aid. Obviously, the best course is that once the people appreciate, say the use of improved seeds and implements, fertilizers, pesticides etc. and grasp the usefulness of dairying, poultry farming, fruit growing and other types of mixed farming, the project staff and cooperative staff should induce farmers to obtain their requisites on collective basis. Farmers should be organised into cooperative societies to obtain better seeds, implements, fertilisers etc. The meetings of these societies should also be made occasions for discussing latest advances in techniques of production and devising means for availing them at lowest costs. Through this means cooperatives can really become societies for " better farming, better business and better living ". This comprehensive objective will mean that the societies will not come to a standstill like societies for consolidation o holdings, after their specific limited object is achieved.

Cooperative Education of Public

Outside the intensive development areas also there is need for reorientation in policy of cooperative development. In the past, many times, cooperative societies were organised among the people who did not have proper understanding of cooperative principles and appreciation of cooperative techniques. Many societies organised in this way failed in times of strain and trial. If cooperatives are now to be organised on sound lines great attention needs to be given to cooperative education of general public through journals, booklets, films, lectures and other audio-visual aids available for cooperative publicity and propaganda. In fact, cooperative commonwealth can become a living ideal if people start actively thinking on the subject. In adult education centres, social functions and general meetings in villages, talks and discussions should be held on cooperative techniques of business and the fields of activity where they can be applied. Such discussions need even be a characteristic feature of meetings of development bodies at all levels of administration.

Surveys and Evaluation Studies

An important factor for the sound development of cooperative structure in future will be the increased business efficiency of cooperative enterprizes. While social and economic justice implicit in cooperative methods renders them preferable to capitalistic or communistic order, the survival and prosperity of cooperative societies is dependent on their efficiency *vis-a-vis* other business organisation. As a first step to increase efficiency it is necessary to know clearly why so many societies are at a standstill ; why others have been liquidated in the past ; what factors have contributed to the efficiency of successful societies and what are the new techniques and opportunities which must be utilised by cooperative societies. In other words, there is need for intensive surveys of cooperative societies of various types and of evaluation studies in regard to societies that have been reorganised or newly set up either as an integral part of development programmes or on an experimental basis. The results of such efforts should be continuously available for effecting modifications in cooperative development policies.

Research and Experimentation

Side by side with surveys and evaluation studies there is need for research and experimentation in regard to the types of cooperatives that can best succeed in this country. To take an instance, a sound structure of cooperative marketing cannot be built up in the country unless there is reliable basic material about the suitable size, coverage, organisation, management, processing arrangements, sources of finance, transport, warehousing, publicity and a host of other practical issues concerned with the organisation of such societies for different commodities and in different areas. Similarly, the cooperative joint farming activities can make headway only when some guidance becomes available from pioneer societies and research agencies on the methods of compensation for pooled lands, contributions of human and animal labour and use of implements etc. and on methods of organisation, work-distribution, account keeping and other relevant issues. Research into such details can be most successful, if, in every new field where cooperative techniques are sought to be applied, a beginning is made with cooperative societies organised on an experimental basis. This will ensure a confident onward march of cooperation in the fields of housing, labour organisation, irrigation, and industrial production etc., where it has entered recently and also in fields of activity which are still untouched.

Assessment Before Expansion

In these days we hear a good deal about cooperative planning. But such planning itself needs to be planned. The mere act of fixing of targets for the organisation of certain number of societies

and for a certain amount of expenditure to be incurred is not planning. The most business-like way for planned progress is to organise every new cooperative society after a survey of the felt needs of an area, its resources, standard of education and pattern of social organisation and quality of human material available for management etc., and other pertinent factors. Such a preliminary assessment will prove a lasting and secure basis for the organisation of new cooperatives. This approach will be consistent with the tone of the Second Five Year Plan which aims at building up from the bottom.

Demarcation of Functional Fields

Lastly, there is an urgent need for a clear-cut policy about the fields of operation of cooperatives in the development programmes *vis-a-vis* other institutions like Panchayats, local or regional development committees, private social organisations and Bharat Sewak Samaj etc. Of late, some quarters are advocating that Panchayats may be developed as all-purpose institutions covering economic, social, judicial and general development functions. The Panchayat legislation passed in recent years in Assam, Orissa and Mysore includes among the usual or discretionary functions of Panchayats the organisation, supervision and control of cooperative societies. It is perhaps dangerous to centralise all welfare functions in Panchayats which have not yet been proved immune from factional political influences. Indeed, Panchayats can be of great service in deciding minor local disputes, looking to sanitation, raising local taxes for common welfare and for promoting social, cultural and recreational activities. They can also define and state development needs of their areas and help in the formulation of plans. For the actual execution of development schemes in a business-like manner however, methodical and non-partisan institutions like cooperatives are most appropriate. A good cooperative society is ideally suited for undertaking business involving monetary transactions, because it has a statutory legal entity and set methods of operation and is subject to impartial supervision and audit. Thus, it will be desirable to leave the execution of economic programmes generally to the cooperatives, whereas the Panchayats and the private social welfare bodies confine mainly to non-economic functions.

In spite of demarcation of fields of activity however, all village bodies can and should collaborate for the common good and help each other. The Panchayats and private social welfare agencies should help cooperatives in the execution of economic programmes by educating public in self reliance and mutual help. Similarly, cooperatives can help civic bodies by educating members to become worthy citizens carrying their ideal of " each for all and all for each " to every sphere of their life. Such a collaboration and unity of purpose among rural institutions can be highly instrumental in an early achievement of our goals of economic prosperity and just social order.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Tur (Arhar), Black Pepper, Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, Barley, Gram, Rape, ond Mustard and Linseed, 1953-54

All-India Fourth Estimate of Wheat, 1953-54

All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1953-54

Imports and Exports of Forest Products, 1953-54

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during July, 1954

(Between 1st July, 1954 and 28th July, 1954 and from 1st June 1954 to 28th July, 1954.)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-7-54 to 28-7-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-54 to 28-7-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	16·8	(+)1·2	34·2	(+) 3
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	34·8	(+)11·8	68·5	(+)48
Gangetic West Bengal	9·1	(—)2·2	17·6	(—)18
Orissa	6·7	(—)5·3	13·7	(—)33
Chota Nagpur	7·7	(—)4·4	12·1	(—)39
Bihar	13·5	(+)1·9	20·5	(+) 5
U. P. East	9·6	(—)1·4	11·8	(—)27
U. P. West	12·9	(+)1·6	14·6	(—) 7
Punjab (Including P.E.P.S.U. and Delhi)	8·0	(+)1·1	10·1	(+)10
Rajasthan West	2·5	(—)0·6	3·9	(—)11
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	11·3	(+)3·3	13·9	(+)26
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	11·3	(—)0·9	12·8	(—)25
Vindhya Pradesh	11·5	(—)1·1	14·8	(—)18
Madhya Pradesh East	10·6	(—)3.5	15·1	(—)35
Madhya Pradesh West	16·1	(+)3·6	20·6	(+) 7
Gujarat	13·4	(+)1·7	18·3	(+) 8
Saurashtra and Kutch	8.7	(+)1·4	11·4	(+) 9
Konkan	39·4	(+)13·6	64·3	(+)25
Deccan (Desh)	8·0	(+)2·9	13·0	(+)37
Hyderabad North	10·1	(+)2·8	15·7	(+)22
Hyderabad South	6·6	(+)0·9	10·5	(+) 1
Coastal Andhradesa	5·6	(+)1·1	10·7	(+)29
Rayalaseema	4·9	(+)1·6	6·2	(+) 3
Tamilnad	3·1	(+)1·2	4·2	(+)19
Malabar and South Kanara	33·0	(+)3·2	86·3	(+)27
Mysore	4·3	(+)1·3	6·3	(+)12
Travancore-Cochin	11·7	(+)3·2	33·9	(—) 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 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, 1951-52 and 1952-53

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1951-52 (Revised)	Area (acres) 1952-53 (Final)		Production (tons) 1951-52 (Revised)	Production (tons) 1952-53 (Final)	
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—						
Rice	73,713	74,674	(74,209)§	20,964	23,424	(22,495)§
Jowar	39,399	41,945	(43,339)§	5,981	6,038	(7,260)§
Bajra	23,522	25,282	(26,550)§	2,309	2,922	(3,150)§
Maize	8,179	8,796	(8,897)§	2,043	2,607	(2,823)§
Ragi	5,271	5,388	(5,428)§	1,258	1,235	(1,238)§
Small millets	11,771	12,170	(12,431)§	1,885	1,932	(1,905)§
Wheat	23,404	24,041		6,085	6,762	
Barley	7,807	7,500	(8,010)§	2,330	2,664	(2,849)§
Total cereals	193,066	199,796		42,855	47,584	
Pulses—						
Gram(including non-reporting areas)	16,876	17,267	(18,014)§	3,334	3,771	(4,165)§
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,852	(5,927)§	1,801	1,602	(1,675)§
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	9,467	9,843		1,289	1,354	
Total Pulses	46,394	46,669		8,287	8,486	
Potato	617	608		1,685	1,932	
Sugarcane	4,792	4,272§		6,000†	5,019†§	
Ginger (Dry)	46	46§		15	14§	
Pepper (Black)	202	205§		23	22§	
Chillies (Dry)	1,385	1,280		342	301	
Tobacco	713	798		206	219	
Oilseeds—						
Groundnut	12,151	11,850§		3,142*	2,884*§	
Castorseed	1,437	1,357§		106	106§	
Sesamum	5,942	5,860§		445	460§	
Rape and Mustard	5,934	5,199§		921	837§	
Linseed	3,409	3,395§		319	359§	
Total Oilseeds	28,873	27,661§		4,933	4,646§	
Fibres—						
Cotton	16,201	15,693§		3,133‖	3,131‖§	
Jute	1,951	1,817§		4,678¶	4,605¶§	
Mesta	N.A.	483§		N.A.	682¶§	
Beverages—						
Tea††	779	..		641,180‡	..	
Coffee(*j*)	230	..		54,538‡	..	

† In terms of raw sugar (gur).
* In terms of nuts in shell.
‡ In lbs.
‖ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
§ Partially Revised.
†† Relates to calendar year 1951.
N.A.—Not available.
(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.
¶ 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) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	Production (tons) Current Estimate	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase(+) or decrease(—)
Cereals—								
Kharif—								
Rice	Final	20-3-54	76,646	74,209§	(+)3·3	27,079	22,495§	(+)20·4
Jowar	Final	10-6-54	42,990	43,339§	(—)0·8	7,691	7,260§	(+)5·9
Bajra	Final	12-5-54	28,820	26,550§	(+)8·5	4,246	3,150§	(+)34·8
Maize	Final	29-5-54	8,982	8,897§	(+)1·0	2,854	2,823§	(+)1·1
Ragi	Final	18-4-54	5,472	5,428§	(+)0·8	1,564	1,238§	(+)26·3
Small Millets	Final	..	13,167	12,431§	(+)5·9	2,183	1,905§	(+)14·6
Total Kharif Cereals	Final	..	176,077	170,854§	(+)3·1	45,617	38,871§	(+)17·4
Rabi—								
Wheat	Fourth	28-7-54	24,771	23,429	(+)5·7	7,197	6,761	(+)6·4
Barley	Final	5-8-54	8,190	8,010§	(+)2·2	2,721	2,849§	(—)4·5
Pulses—								
Gram	Final	7-8-54	18,893	18,014§	(+)4·9	4,551	4,165§	(+)9·3
Tur or Arhar	Final	29-7-54	5,776	5,927§	(—)2·5	1,783	1,675§	(+)6·4
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	8-5-54	14,652	13,395§	(+)9·4	1,475	1,115§	(+)32·3
Other Rabi Pulses	Final	..	11,130	11,185§	(—)0·5	2,075	2,042§	(+)1·6
Total Pulses	Final	..	50,451	48,521§	(+)4·0	9,884	8,997§	(+)9·9
Potato	First	24-3-54	536	495	(+)8·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Final	..	3,598	4,272§	(—)15·8	4,614*	5,019*§	(—)8·1
Ginger (Dry)	Final	21-5-54	47·232	45·565§	(+)3·7	14·601	13·634§	(+)7·1
Pepper (Black)	Final	9-8-54	20,805	204·8§	(+)1·8	22·3	21·6§	(+)3·2
Tobacco	Third	9-8-54	870	858	(+)1·4	250	231	(+)8·2
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	6-3-54	11,356	11,850§	(—)4·2	3,772†	2,884†§	(+)30·8
Castorseed	Final	31-3-54	1,368	1,357§	(+)0·8	107	106§	(+)0·9
Sesamum	Final	17-5-54	6,132	5,860§	(+)4·6	531	460§	(+)15·4
Rape and Mustard	Final	8-8-54	5,373	5,199§	(+)3·3	826	837§	(—)1·3
Linseed	Final	..	3,369	3,395§	(—)0·8	355	359§	(—)1·1
Total Oilseeds	Final	..	27,598	27,661§	(—)0·2	5,591	4,646§	(+)20·3
Fibres—								
Cotton	Final	21-6-54	17,027	15,693§	(+)8·5	3,935‡	3,131‡	(+)25·7
Jute	Final	29-12-53	1,196	1,817§	(—)34·2	3,128‖	4,605‖§	(—)32·1
Mesta	Final	22-4-54	473	483§	(—)2·1	716‖	682‖§	(+)5·0

* 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 Fourth Estimate of Wheat 1953-54

(Released in August 1954)

I—Summary

(1)	1953-54 (Fourth Estimate) (2)	1952-53 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate) (3)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	24,771	23,429	(+)1,342	(+)5·7
Production (Thousand tons)	7,197	6,761	(+)436	(+)6·4

The increase in acreage reported by almost all the wheat growing States has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Rajasthan, Punjab, Hyderabad, PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Saurashtra. This increase in acreage is attributed mainly to the sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. Vindhya Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Bharat have, however, reported negligible decreases in the current year's acreages under wheat crop.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the wheat growing States. Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and PEPSU mainly account for this increase. This increase in production is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year. Only Punjab has recorded a negligible decrease in the current year's production as the crop was damaged by Bunt disease.

The production estimates for Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Hyderabad are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting Surveys on wheat crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh but the results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such the production estimates for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

This Estimate covers mostly the period up to the end of April or the beginning of May 1954. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In Karnatak division of Bombay and Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Datia and Chhatarpur districts of Vindhya Pradesh the crop was damaged by hailstorm and scarcity of rains. In parts of Bombay the crop was attacked by insects and pests.

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.

This Estimate includes for the first time information relating to the Bellary district now forming a part of Mysore. This accounts for an area of 2,826 acres and a production of 464 tons during the current year.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate) (2)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (Thousand tons) 1953-54 (Fourth Estimate) (5)	1952-53 (Corresponding Estimate) (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
Bihar	1,196	1,210	(—)14	293*	285*	(+)8
Bombay	1,978	1,731	(+)247	356*	252*	(+)104
Madhya Pradesh	2,734	2,720 (R)	(+)14	584*	565*(R)	(+)19
Orissa	12	12(r)	..	3	3(r)	..
Punjab	3,058	2,952(r)	(+)106	1,286*	1,306*(r)	(—)20
Uttar Pradesh	8,997	8,341(R)	(+)656	2,990*	2,824*(R)	(+)166
West Bengal	133	106(R)	(+)27	38*	35*(R)	(+)3
Hyderabad	576	507(r)	(+)69	64*	55*(r)	(+)9
Madhya Bharat	1,638	1,649	(—)11	275	251	(+)24
Mysore	4	5(r)	(—)1	1	1(r)	..
P.E.P.S.U.	953	998	(+)55	335	315	(+)20
Rajasthan	1,736	1,594(r)	(+)142	570	493(r)	(+)77
Saurashtra	221	194	(+)27	75	63	(+)12
Ajmer	37	39	(—)2	11	12	(—)1
Bhopal	460	454	(+)6	82	81	(+)1
Bilaspur	41	28	(+)13	10	5	(+)5
Delhi	60	57	(+)3	17	16	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh	248	219	(+)29	45	36	+)9
Kutch	28	27(r)	(+)1	10	11(r)	(—)1
Vindhya Pradesh	661	686	(—)25	152	152	..
Total	24,771	23,429	(+)1,342	7,197	6,761	(+)436

(r) Adjusted Estimate. (R) Revised Estimate.
*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting surveys.

Notes (1) Crop cutting surveys on wheat crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh but the results of the Surveys in respect of these states have not become available so far. As such the production estimates for these States utilised in this All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Andhra, Assam, Madras, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Wheat is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1—All-India Final Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1953-54

(Released in July, 1954)

I—Summary

(1)	1953-54 Final Estimate (2)	1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate (3)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3). Actual (4)	Percent. (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,776	5,927	(—)151	(—)2·5
Production (Thousand tons)	1,783	1,675	(+)108	(+)6·4

The decrease in area in the present Estimate occurred mainly in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This decline in area has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases recorded, mainly in Hyderabad, Bombay and Mysore due to sufficient rains at the time of sowing.

The increase in production is mainly attributable to large increases recorded in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Hyderabad due partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop and partly to the increase in acreage. This increase has more than offset the loss in production reported by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar mainly due to decrease in acreage.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 Final Estimate	1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 Final Estimate	1953-54 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	204	200	(+)4	17	15	(+)2
Assam	10	8	(+)2	3	1	(+)2
Bihar	436	589	(—)153	94	132	(—)38
Bombay	653	601	(+)52	155	115	(+)40
Madhya Pradesh	946	950	(—)4	572*	440*	(+)132
Madras	170	135	(+)35	24	16	(+)8
Orissa	33	33	..	9	9	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,453	1,696	(—)243	659*	727*	(—)68
West Bengal	44	69	(—)25	13*	17*	(—)4
Hyderabad	1,147	1,026	(+)121	163	122	(+)41
Madhya Bharat	312	307	(+)5	37	36	(+)1
Mysore	158	117	(+)41	17	13	(+)4
Rajasthan	19	19	..	2	2	..
Bhopal	49	44	(+)5	9	11	(—)2
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	142	133	(+)9	9	19	(—)10
Grand Total	5,776	5,927	(—)151	1,783	1,675	(+)108

* Based on the results of the random sampling crop cutting experiments.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

NOTES 1.—Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, PEPSU, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tur is not grown in Ajmer, Bilaspur, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2—All-India Final Estimate of Black Pepper (Piper Nigrum) 1953-54

(Released in August 1954)

I—SUMMARY

	1953-54 Final Estimate	1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Hundred acres)	2,085	2,048	(+)37	(+)1·8
Production (Hundred tons)	223	216	(+)7	(+)3·2

The increase in both area and production has been reported only by Madras and has been attributed to better climatic conditions during the current year.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Hundred Acres)			Production (Hundred tons)		
	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)
Bombay	23	24	(—)1	1	1	..
Madras	1,187	1,149	(+)38	90	83	(+)7
Mysore	3	3	..	(b)	(b)	..
Travancore-Cochin	858	858	..	130	130	..
Coorg	14	14	..	2	2	..
Total	2,085	2,048	(+)37	223	216	(+)7

(b) Below 100 tons.

4·3—All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1953-54.

(Released in August, 1954)

I—SUMMARY

	1953-54 Third Estimate	1952-53 Adjusted Third Estimate	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. 3.	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	870	858	(+)12	(+)1·4
Production (Thousand tons)	250	231	(+)19	(+)8·2

Increase in both area and production is accounted for mainly by Bombay due to favourable weather conditions during the period of sowing and subsequent crop growth. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decrease reported by Andhra due to heavy rains during the planting season.

2. 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 Final Estimate.

3. Crop Cutting Surveys on Tobacco are in progress in the districts of Ahmedabad, Naira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Satara south, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar of Bombay State. Production estimates in respect of these districts included in the estimate for Bombay are based on the results of these surveys.

4. Past experience shows that the Final Estimate figures are only slightly higher than those of the Third Estimate.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 Third Estimate	1952-53 Corresponding Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1953-54 Third Estimate	1952-53 Corresponding Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Nicotiana Rustica	4	4	..	2	2	..
Nicotiana Tobacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	175	203	(—)28	49	52	(—)3
(*ii*) Others	128	139	(—)11	46	44	(+)2
Total	307	346	(—)39	97	98	(—)1
Assam—						
Nicotiana Tobacum	22	21	(+)1	7	7	..
Bihar	30	39	(—)9	10	10	..
Bombay	273	218	(+)55	65*	52*	(+)13
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tobacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	9	7	(+)2	2	2	..
Total	9	7	(+)2	2	2	..
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica	3	3	..	2	1	(+)1
Nicotiana Tobacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	4	3	(+)1	1	1	..
(*ii*) Others	42	39	(+)3	25	17	(+)8
Total	49	45 (*r*)	(+)4	28	19	(+)9
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tobacum	11	11 (*r*)	..	3	3	..
Punjab†—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tobacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	3	3	..	1	1	..
Total	6	6	..	2	2	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	16	16	..	4	5	(—)1
Nicotiana Tobacum	8	8	..	2	2	..
Total	24	24	..	6	7	(—)1
West Bengal—						
Nicotiana Rustica	24	26	(—)2	7	9	(—)2
Nicotiana Tobacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	..	..	(*b*)	..	..
(*ii*) Others	15	14	(+)1	4	4	..
Total*	39	40	(—)1	11	13	(—)2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hyderabad—						
Nicotiana Rustica	5	5	..	2	2	..
Nicotiana Tobacum	38	41	(—)3	9	7	(+)2
Total	43	46 (*r*)	(—)3	11	9	(+)2
Madhya Bharat—						
Nicotiana Tobacum	7	7 (*r*)	..	1	1	..
Mysore—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tobacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	28	27	(+)1	2	5	(—)3
Total	29	28 (*r*)	(+)1	2	5	(—)3
PEPSU†—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tobacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Rajasthan	15	14	(+)1	4	3	(+)1
Saurashtra	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
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	..	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tobacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Tripura—						
Nicotiana Tobacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Grand Total	*870	858	(+) 12	250	231	(+)19

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

(*r*) Revised.

* Production estimates in respect of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Satara south, Kolhapur, Balgaum and Dharwar districts included in these estimates are based on the results of crop-cutting surveys.

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

Note.—Tobacco is not grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4—All-India Final Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, 1952-54

(Released in August, 1954)

I—Summary

(1)	1953-54 Final Estimate (2)	1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3). Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	11,130	11,185	(—)55	(—)0·5
Production (Thousand tons)	2,075	2,042	(+)33	(+)1·6

The decrease in area during 1953-54 has occurred mainly in the case of Urad or Mash in the States of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal due to lack of adequate soil moisture at the sowing time. This decrease has been offset to a great extent by increases recorded in all other pulses especially in the States of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Vindhya Pradesh.

Despite a decrease in acreage there has been slight increase in production due to better climatic conditions at the growing period. The increase in production has been shared by almost all the pulses except Urad and Peas in the States of Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal. The decrease in production in the case of Urad and Peas has occurred mainly in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively due to decrease in acreage in Madhya Pradesh and unfavourable weather conditions at the growing stage in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

II—Details

State		Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate) (2)	1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate (3)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (Thousand tons) 1953-54 (Final Estimate) (5)	1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate (6)	Increae(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5 over Col. (3) (7)
Assam	Total	154	149	(+)5	26	21	(+)5
Bihar	Total	2,467	2,597	(—)130	545	530	(+)15
Bombay—							
Urad or Mash		4	4	..	1	(b)	(+)1
Mung		3	7	(—)4	(b)	1	(—)1
Masur		11	6	(+)5	2	1	(+)1
Kulthi		6	38	(—)32	1	3	(—)2
Others		278	167	(+)111	39	20	(+)19
	Total	302	222	(+)80	43	25	(+)18
Madhya Pradesh—							
Urad or Mash		580	698	(—)118	49	60	(—)11
Mung and Moth		187	178	(+)9	15	15	..
Masur		269	269	..	41	44	(—)3
Peas		169	174	(—)5	17	18	(—)1
Lakh or Khesari		1,450	1,513	(—)63	173	164	(+)9
	Total	2,655	2,832	(—)177	295	301	(—)6

II—Details—*contd.*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa		789	789	..	179	179	..
Punjab—							
Masur		88	101	(—)13	16	18	(—) 2
Peas		15	14	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Others		3	6	(—) 3	1	1	..
	Total	106	121	(—)15	20	21	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh—							
Masur§		329	318	(+)11	51	49	(+) 2
Peas		2,062	2,019	(+)43	561	574	(—) 13
	Total	2,391	2,337	(+)54	612	623	(—) 11
West Bengal—							
Urad or Mash		305	362	(—)57	67*	64*	(+) 3
Mung		35	38	(—) 3	9*	9*	..
Masur		315	294	(+)21	67*	62*	(+) 5
Peas		40	40	..	5*	8*	(—) 3
Lakh or Khesari		432	306	(+)126	95*	84*	(+)11
Others		6	3	(+) 3	1	1	..
	Total	1,133	1,043	(+) 90	244	228	(+)16
Hyderabad—							
Urad or Mash		6	6	..	(b)	(b)	..
Mung		63	62	(+) 1	3	3	..
Masur		22	20	(+) 2	3	2	(+) 1
Kulthi		265	245	(+)20	17	14	(+) 3
Lakh or Khesari		141	143	(—) 2	16	18	(—) 2
Others		48	50	(—) 2	3	4	(—) 1
	Total	545	526	(+)19	42	41	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat		66	75	(—) 9	9	13	(—) 4
Mysore		232	222	(+)10	20	20	..
PEPSU—							
Masur		13	12	(+) 1	2	2	..
Rajasthan		15	16	(—) 1	2	3	(—) 1
Bhopal—							
Masur		66	67	(—) 1	11	14	(—) 3
Others		58	64	(—) 6	6	5	(+) 1
	Total	124	131	(—) 7	17	19	(—) 2
Bilaspur		(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi		8	5	(+) 3	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—							
Masur		2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Peas		1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Others		1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
	Total	4	4	..	(b)	(b)	..

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tripura	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	125	103	(+) 22	18	15	(+) 3
Grand Total—						
Urad or Mash	895	1,070	(—)175	117	124	(—) 7
Mung†	288	285	(+) 3	27	28	(—) 1
Masur	1,115	1,089	(+) 26	193	192	(+) 1
Peas	2,287	2,248	(+) 39	586	602	(—) 16
Kulthi	271	283	(—) 12	18	17	(+) 1
Lakh or Khesari	2,023	1,962	(+) 61	284	266	(+) 18
Others‡	4,251	4,248	(+) 3	850	813	(+) 37
Total	11,130	11,185	(—) 55	2,075	2,042	(+) 3

* Estimates are based on the results of crop cutting experiment except those for Darjeeling district.

† Includes moth in case of Madhya Pradesh.

‡ Also include data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Bilaspur, Delhi, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh for which details are not available.

§ Include conventional estimate of 5,230 acres and 2,410 tons in respect of hilly districts of the Kumaun Division.

4·5—All-India Final Estimate of Barley, 1953-54

(REPORTING AND NON-REPORTING AREAS)

(*Released in August 1954*)

I—SUMMARY

	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3.	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,190	8,010	(+)180	(+)2·2
Production (Thousand tons)	2,721	2,849	(—)128	(—)4·5

The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Pepsu and Bombay and has been attributed to adequate water supply at the time of sowing. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset considerably by the decreases reported by Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Jammu and Kashmir due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

In spite of an overall increase in acreage the production shows a decrease as compared to the last year. The decrease in production has occurred mainly in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Bharat due partly to the decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. In Uttar Pradesh the crops was damaged by hailstorm and heavy showers. In parts of Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh too the crop was damaged to some extent by hailstorm, cold wave and scarcity of rains. Punjab, Pepsu, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Bombay have, however, reported increases in the current year's production due to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

The production estimates for 1952-53 and 1953-54 in respect of Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan and for 1953-54 only in respect of Ajmer are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. Crop-Cutting Surveys on Barley Crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Vindhya Pradesh but the results of the Surveys in respect of this State have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates are based on the traditional method. The production estimates for the state may, therefore, undergo a change on receipt of the figures based on the results of Crop Cutting surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas' *i.e.* areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The 'Non-Reporting Areas' for this Estimate include Andhra, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir which together account for an area of 60,000 acres and a production of 16,000 tons during 1953-54.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons.)		
	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	(a) †	(a)	..	(b) †	(b)	..
Bihar	907	994	(—) 87	185*	199*	(—) 14
Bombay	31	20	(+) 11	8	4	(+) 4
Madhya Pradesh	22	22	..	4	4	..
Madras	(a)†	(a)	..	(b) †	(b)	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(b)	(b) *	..
Punjab	412	346	(+) 66	167*	129*	(+) 38
Uttar Pradesh	4,974	4,801	(+) 173	1,695*	1,765*	(—)70
West Bengal	124	73	(+) 51	35*	25*	(+) 10
Hyderabad	18	15	(+) 3	3	3	—
Jammu & Kashmir	60	69	(—) 9	16	8	(+) 8
Madhya Bharat	90	103	(+) 13	20	29	(—) 9
Pepsu	156	118	(+) 38	48	33	(+) 15
Rajasthan	991	1,044	(—) 53	439*	559*	(—) 120
Saurashtra	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	48	52	(—) 4	24*	21	(+)3
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	15	13	(+) 2	2	1	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	72	69	(+) 3	13	12	(+) 1
Kutch	8	9	(—) 1	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	260	260	..	60	55	(+ 5
Total.	8,190	8,010	(+)180	2,721	2,849	(—) 128

*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

† Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE:—1. In the case of Ajmer the production estimate for the current year is based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys and as such is not comparable with that for 1952-53 based on the traditional method.

2. Crop Cutting Surveys on Barley crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Vindhya Pradesh. The results of the surveys in respect of this state have not become available so far. As such the production estimates for this State are based on the traditional method.

3. Barley is not grown in Assam, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·6—All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1953-54

(Reporting and Non-Reporting Areas)

(*Released in August, 1954*)

I—Summary

	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	18,893	18,014	(+)879	(+)4·9
Production (Thousand tons)	4,551	4,165	(+)386	(+)9·3

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the Gram-growing States except Bihar, Madhay Bharat, Mysore and Delhi. Substantial increases in acreage have been reported by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Pepsu, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Bombay due to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreages in Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Delhi is due to inadequate soil moisture at the time of sowing and has offset to some extent the increases reported by other States.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the States. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Pepsu, Bombay and West Bengal have shared mainly the increase in production due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal have, however, recorded decreases in the current year's production due to adverse climatic conditions during the growing period in Rajasthan. In Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh the crop was damaged to a varying extent due to frost, cold wave, hailstorm and insufficient winter showers.

The production estimates for 1952-53 and 1953-54 in respect of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Pepsu and Bhopal are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting surveys on Gram crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the "Non-Reporting Areas" *i.e.* areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The "Non-Reporting Areas" for this Estimate include Assam, Madhya Pradesh (Forest areas) and Jammu and Kashmir which together account for an area of 31,000 acres and a production of 6,000 tons during 1953-54.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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	72	72	..	12	12	..
Assam	8	8	..	2	2	..
Bihar	1,167	1,476	(—) 309	241*	321*	(—) 80
Bombay	700	656	(+) 44	87*	57*	(+) 30
Madhya Pradesh†	1,356	1,353	(+) 3	236*	233	(+) 3
Madras	6	6	..	1	1	..
Orissa	62	62	..	8	8	..
Punjab	2,744	2,383	(+) 361	1,008*	746*	(+) 262
Uttar Pradesh	6,439	6,010	(+) 429	1,693*	1,572*	(+) 121
West Bengal	486	410	(+) 76	152*	139*	(+) 13
Hyderabad	852	800	(+) 52	106	99	(+) 7
Jammu and Kashmir	19@	19		4@	4	..
Madhya Bharat	1,329	1,367	(—) 38	208	234	(—) 26
Mysore	33	43	(—) 10		4	..
Pepsu	1,298	1,078	(+) 220	414*	292*	(+) 122
Rajasthan	1,401	1,388	(+) 13	230*	299*	(+) 69
Saurashtra	72	59	(+) 13	7	4	(+) 3
Ajmer	21	15	(+) 6	2	3	(—) 1
Bhopal	296	280	(+) 16	55*	51*	(+) 4
Bilaspur	8	1	(+) 7	2	1	(+) 1
Delhi	25	34	(—) 9	1	2	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	5	5	..	1	(b)	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	494	489	(+) 5	77	81	(—) 4
Total	18,893	18,011	(+) 879	4,551	4,165	(+) 386

* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Survey.

† Includes an area of 4,318 and 4,116 acres and a production of 241 and 196 tons as the estimates of the crop grown in the non-reporting (forest) areas during 1953-54 and 1952-53 respectively.

@ Previous year's data repeated for want of data for current year.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

Notes 1.—Crop-cuting Surveys on Gram Crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Vindhya Pradesh. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

2. Gram is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·7—All-India Final Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1953-54

(*Released in August 1954*)

I—Summary

	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,373	5,199	(+)174	(+)3·3
Production (Thousand tons)	826	837	(—)11	(—)1·3

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The increase in current year's acreage under Rape and Mustard crop has been reported mainly by Rajasthan, U.P., P.E.P.S.U., and Punjab due generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. In Bihar and West Bengal, however, significant decreases in acreage have been reported due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

Despite an overall increase in acreage there has been a slight decline in production. This decline in production is shared mostly by U.P., West Bengal and Bihar due to unfavourable weather conditions during the period of growth. The crop was also damaged by hail and frost in some districts of U.P. This decline in production has been made up to some extent by increases registered in Punjab, P.E.P.S.U. and Rajasthan.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Assam	284	293	(—) 9	44	45	(—) 1
Bihar	239	292	(—) 53	38	44	(—) 6
Bombay	71	63	(+) 8	13	11	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh	182	190	(—) 8	31	30	(+) 1
Madras	3	3	..	(b)	(b)	..
Orissa	123	123	..	19	19	..
Punjab	354	329	(+) 25	58	46	(+) 12
Uttar Pradesh						
Pure	297	327	(—) 30	46	54	(+) 8
Mixed	2,989	2,879	(+)110	472	485	(—) 13
Total	3,286	3,206	(+) 80	518	539	(—) 21
West Bengal	191	226	(—) 35	28*	44*	(—) 16
Hyderabad	6	7	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Jammu & Kashmir	34@	34	..	1@	1	..
Madhya Bharat	88	82	(+) 6	11	12	(—) 1
Mysore	7	6	(+) 1	1	1	..
P.E.P.S.U.	142	92	(+) 50	22	13	(+) 9
Rajasthan	293	192	(+)101	35	26	(+) 9
Bhopal	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	4	3	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	7	9	(—) 2	1	1	..
Tripura	11	9	(+) 2	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	44	36	(+) 8	4	3	(+) 1
Ajmer, Bilaspur and Kutch	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Total	5,373	5,199	(+) 174	826	837	(—) 11

* Based on the results of random sampling crop cutting Experiments except for Darjeeling districts.

(b) Below 500 tons.

@ Previous year's figures repeated for want of information.

NOTES.—(1) Travancore-Cochin is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Rape and Mustard is not grown in Saurashtra, Coorg, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·8—All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1953-54

(Released in August 1954)

I—SUMMARY

	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,369	3,395	(—) 26	(—)0·8
Production (Thousand Tons)	355	359	(—) 4	(—)1·1

The decline in acreage under Linseed during the current year has occurred mainly in Hyderabad Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In Hyderabad the decrease in area is due to the delay in sowings caused by heavy rains while in the case of other States it is due to inadequate soil moisture at the sowing time. This decline has, however, been largely offset by the increases reported by Vindhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Production during the current year shows a slight decline mostly due to decline recorded in Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and Rajasthan. The decline in production in these States has been attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to adverse weather conditions during the period of crop growth. It is significant that despite a decrease in acreage, there has been an increase in production in Madhya Pradesh due to better climatic conditions during the growing period.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Assam	2	3	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Bihar	313	327	(—) 14	36	36	..
Bombay	56	47	(+) 9	5	3	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh	986	1,020	(—) 34	74	70	(+) 4
Madras	3	3	..	1	(b)	(+) 1
Orissa	54	54	..	5	5	..
Punjab	24	22	(+) 2	2	1	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	118	119	(—) 1	18	20	(—) 2
Mixed	721	665	(+) 56	110	112	(—) 2
Total	839†	784†	(+) 55	128†	132†	(—) 4

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal	70	64	(+) 6	8*	10*	(—) 2
Hyderabad	307	373	(—) 66	23	26	(—) 3
Jammu & Kshmir	28‡	28	..	1‡	1	..
Madhya Bharat	236	247	(—) 11	24	25	(—) 1
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Pepsu	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Rajasthan	177	215	(—) 38	26	29	(—) 3
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal	37	35	(+) 2	3	3	..
Bilaspur	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	233	169	(+) 64	19	18	(+) 1
Total	3,369	3,395	(—) 26	355	359	(—) 4

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

* Based on results of random sampling crop cutting experiments except for Darjeeling district.

† Includes conventional estimates of 1,132 acres and 163 tons in respect of hilly districts of Kumaon Division.

‡ Last year's data have been repeated for want of data for current year.

NOTE :—Linseed is not grown in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·9—Production of Tea in North India

(lbs.)

District	Upto the end of June	
	1953	1954
Assam Valley	52,645,517	59,191,704
Cachar	10,343,558	11,604,935
Darjeeling	5,436,737	6,151,054
Dooars	37,388,592	31,540,224
Terai	35,66,005	1,951,610
Bihar	435,577	360,637
All others	1,287,634	1,299,174
Total	111,103,620	112,099,338

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·10—Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

District	May		January to May	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
Anamallais	3,717,354	5,093,871	13,943,712	13,009,732
Central Travancore	3,246,814	4,604,412	10,217,114	10,293,952
Coorg	25,764	23,607	119,048	104,48
Kanan-Devans	4,035,824	3,364,014	11,457,996	9,693,572
Madurai	114,815	175,272	544,602	486,226
Malabar	43,495	71,056	163,251	130,756
Mundakayam	297,005	337,868	1,017,138	997,076
Mysore	330,680	143,779	939,222	693,963
Nelliampathies	244,292	342,447	987,854	891,038
Nilgiris	2,211,994	1,979,717	8,187,000	7,599,827
Nilgiri—Wynaad	1,586,380	1,800,428	4,490,677	3,836,581
South Travancore	71,355	994,543	3,164,573	2,896,157
Tirunelveli	46,620	37,517	210,843	150,225
Wynaad	1,273,747	1,317,756	3,702,124	3,099,542
Total	17,946,139	20,286,287	59,145,154	53,793,131

* Includes revised figures for April, 1954.

Source.—United Planter's 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 28-7-54
	7-7-54	14-7-54	21-7-54	28-7-54	
Wheat	1,035	3,115	9,152	..	62,198†
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	24,556	14,387	24,915	22,009	194,495*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total	25,591	18,502	34,067	22,009	264,793

† Revised.

* Includes 22,157 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE NO. 6

Coffee-Cured

*1952-53 Crop**

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est Pd	Robusta cherry & Est Pd	Total
1	2	3	4	5
April, 1954	1	39	8	48
May, 1954	..	..	..	..
June, 1954	..	..	..	..

1953-54 Crop

1	2	3	4	5
February, 1954	48,139	13,637	20,370	76,146
March, 1954	31,399	21,243	19,389	72,031
April, 1954	13,750	10,008	8,218	319,76

* Figures for 1952-53 crop represent Gain-in-weight only.

Note.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates then delivered to the pool.

TABLE NO. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) *1952-53 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	May 31, 1954				June 30, 1954			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	8,825	3,696	10,715 (a)	23,236	8,825	3,696	10,715 (a)	23,236
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	8,424	3,660	8,102	20,186	8,429	3,688	8,106	20,223
Tenders against export Sales	395	..	2,605	3,000	395	..	2,605	3,000
Balance	6	36	8	50(b)	1	8	4	13(c)

TABLE NO. 7—*contd.*

(B) *1953-54 Crop*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,624	6,404	6,410 (d)	28,438	15,706	6,480	6,509 (e)	28,695
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	2,507	229	331	3,067	3,322	387	684	4,393
Tenders against export Sales	4,500	..	500	5,000	4,500	..	500	5000
Balance	6,617	6,175	5,579	20,371 (b)	7,884	6,093	5,325	19,302 (f)
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 310 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(b) Includes a quantity of 9 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(c) This includes a quantity of 4 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(d) This includes 304 ton of Robusta Parchment.
(e) This includes a quantity of 317 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(f) This includes a quantity of 49 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A' Range	Plantation 'A' Average	Arabica Cherry Flats Range	Arabica Cherry Flats Average	Robusta Cherry Flats Range	Robusta Cherry Flats Average
15-6-54	Mysore	201/ 4 to 218/2	206/6	168/11 to 172/9	171/9	145/11 to 152/-	148/9
1-6 54	Mangalore	200/15 to 215/1	207/2	138/15 to 200/15	147/11	140/- to 147/15	146/3

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Un-manufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

	During the month of May, 1954	During the corresponding period of 1953	From 1st April to 31st May, 1954	During the corresponding period of last year
U. S. A.	37,341	136,690	56,946	154,759
U. K.	..	2	..	2
Burma	10,010	..	13,390	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Denmark	..	..	642	..
Japan	10,226	..	10,226	..
Total	57,577	136,692	188,261	177,161

*Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin.
Source.—Monthly returns received from collector of customs Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin.

8·1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports**

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of May, 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st May, 1954	During the corresponding period last year
United Kingdom	6,545,506	3,230,665	7,106,997	5,659,193
Singapore	22,952	1,460	12,952	1,460
Fdn. of Malaya	1,226	13,074	1,226	13,074
Hongkong	457,610	65,602	468,044	181,876
Indonesia	..	14	..	14
Iraq	..	..	..	..
Australia	300,629	48,746	300,629	48,746
Netherlands	2,430	57,714	91,944	57,714
U. S. S. R.	16	..	69	..
U. S. A.	16	..	16	..
Burma	145,279	..	145,279	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..
Egypt	48,918	206,800	114,918	206,800
Japan	106	3,332,553	106	3,332,553
Switzerland	..	..	..	..
Yeman	78,301	94,981	78,301	94,981
Aden	1,102,244	1,104,587	1,978,846	2,188,706
Sweden	..	..	..	15,046
Belgium	122,460	53,581	122,460	73,600
France	7	..	7	..
Irish Republic	480,873	35,701	480,873	35,701
Austria	4	..	4	..
Ceylon	..	50,000	..	50,000
Nigeria	..	80,925	..	80,925
Denmark	..	21,832	..	21,832
China	..	1,150,501	..	1,150,501
Iran	..	..	..	131,793
Others	..	..	200,230	1,578,089
Total	9,308,577	9,548,736	11,112,901	14,922,604

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

Source.—Monthly returns received from Collectors of customs, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

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 1954 (31-7-54)	June 1954 (26-6-54)	July 1953 (25-7-53)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		12 8 0	11 8 0	..
	Chandausi	Dara	12 12 0	11 0 0	17 8 0
	Saugor		12 8 0	12 8 0	20 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		9 12 0	8 12 0	11 4 0
Bajra	Chandausi		..	..	..
Gram	Abohar		8 6 0	8 12 0	16 6 9
Maize	Bahraich		9 12 0(*b*)	10 0 0	13 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16 1 9	16 10 6	26 5 0
	Patna		17 0 0(*a*)	14 0 0	22 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		13 0 0(*a*)	12 0 0	N.Q.
	Patna		13 0 0	13 8 0	20 0 0
	Bombay		17 12 6	18 5 3	21 3 0
	Madras		15 4 0	14 14 0	21 3 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	9 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0
		Lal	9 8 0	11 8 0	14 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	15 0 0	16 8 0	23 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	10 0 0	12 0 0	17 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 14 6	34 8 6	31 0 0
	Calcutta		31 12 0	31 0 0	32 0 0
Gur	Hapur		19 12 0	17 8 0	20 4 0
	Madras	Lumps	15 10 0	14 0 0	24 11 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon	19 8 0	20 8 0	23 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0(*a*)	22 0 0	N.Q.
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	215 0 0	220 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	195 0 0	190 0 0	205 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	198 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	9 12 3	9 12 0	12 2 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	102 14 3	102 14 0	72 0 0
		Prawns	72 0 0(*a*)	N. Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Rohu	70 0 0	65 0 0	95 0 0
		Hilsa	90 0 0	70 0 0	95 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fish and Eggs—					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	85 0 0	80 0 0	100 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	112 8 0	112 8 0	117 8 0
	Bombay		110 0 0	100 0 0	124 0 0
	Jullundur		110 0 0	80 0 0	105 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		25 0 0	22 0 0	27 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	25 4 0	23 12 0	32 0 0
		Black	24 0 0 (*a*)	21 5 0	28 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	22 12 0	23 8 0	26 7 0
		Yellow	24 4 0	25 0 0	27 15 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	21 2 0	23 8 0	38 15 0
	Madras	Coromandel	20 12 0	22 0 0	37 3 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	17 13 0	18 0 0	24 4 0
		Brown Small	17 7 0	16 14 0	22 12 0
	Kanpur	Bold	17 0 0	16 0 0	24 8 0
		Small	15 8 0	14 0 0	22 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	13 9 0	15 7 0	23 8 0
	Madras	Salem	13 11 0	14 7 0	21 0 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		12 2 0	12 15 0	20 5 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	31 2 0	31 2 0	36 2 0
		Black	28 2 0	28 1 0	33 1 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	9 13 6	10 6 6	14 2 0
	Abohar	Desi	12 0 0	12 8 0	15 4 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		61 0 0	61 0 0	71 0 0
	Bombay		67 9 3(*a*)	67 9 3	N.Q.
	Kanpur		56 8 0	53 0 0	69 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		42 10 0	45 12 0	85 9 0
	Madras		41 0 0	43 12 0	78 11 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		37 13 0	38 3 0	55 2 0
	Kanpur		37 0 0	35 0 0	51 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		30 4 9	31 15 3	52 8 4
	Kanpur		26 12 0	26 0 0	50 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		57 10 0	57 10 0	79 0 0
	Bombay		49 15 3	53 6 6	84 7 6
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		6 10 0	7 4 0	8 14 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		6 4 0	6 14 0	8 4 0
	Bombay		6 14 3	7 14 3	9 8 8
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	210 0 0	224 0 0	332 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	N.Q.	838 0 0	N.Q.
	Bombay	Jarila fine 197/3	775 0 0	765 0 0	835 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	267 7 0	277 11 3	254 13 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	155 0 0	155 0 0	170 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	133 0 0	131 0 0	146 0 0
		Assam Middles	122 0 0	122 0 0	141 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.* Medium Dooars Dust	2 1 6	2 0 6	1 8 6
		Export Clean black pekoe	2 13 0	N.Q.	1 12 6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	210 0 0	217 0 0	222 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	221 0 0	222 0 0	260 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	217 0 0	219 0 0	225 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	206 0 0	212 0 0	213 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	58 0 0	55 0 0	52 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	22 0 0 (*a*)	22 0 0	18 6 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	75 0 0	85 0 0	115 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	163 0 0	134 0 0	370 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	91 0 0(*a*)	91 0 0	59 0 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	690 0 0(*a*)	779 0 0	529 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1953 crop* Grade 4	1 4 0	N.Q.	2 9 6
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	25 0 0	18 12 0	14 9 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	6 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		4 12 0	7 4 0	12 0 0

Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)

1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts.		315 0 0	315 0 0 (From 19-1-54)	N.Q.
2. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destination in the case of allotments to firms engaged in the distribution of fertilizers to tea and coffee plantations.		315 0 0	315 0 0 (From 15-3-54)	N.Q.
3. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
4. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
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.R.—Not reported.
(*a*) Relates to previous week.
(*b*) Relates to week ended 17-7-54.

9·1—Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. a. p.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Madras*		15 13 0	31-8-54
	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	1-6-53

* Fair price shop rate.

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		24-7-54	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	24-7-54	20 0 0	28 12 9
	Mymensingh	Coarse	3-7-54	14 0 0	20 2 6
Gur	Lyallpur		17-7-54	12 0 0	17 4 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	24-7-54	69 8 0	954 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	24-7-54	78 4 0	1,074 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	24-7-54	9 0 0	12 15 3
	Lyallpur	American	10-7-54	12 12 0	18 5 9
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	24-7-54	158 0 0	228 0 0
Jute	Mymensingh	Bottom	3-7-54	14 0 0	20 2 6
					98 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 (Sept.)	(60 lbs.)	29-7-54	213 Cents	13 14 6
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-7-54	266⅝ Cents	17 6 6
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-7-54	249 Cents	16 4 3
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-7-54	170½ Cents	11 6 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes (C.I.F. August) (Net)	Ton	30-7-54	£25 0 0	12 4 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow (cash)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	29-7-54	163½ Cents	11 7 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	New (July)	48 lbs.	29-7-54	104¼ Cents	8 11 0@
Groundnut	European ports.	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.)	Ton	31-7-54	£63 0. 0 (nominal)	30 13 9
Groundnut oil	European ports.	South African	(c. i f.) Bulk J/A	Ton	31-7-54	£134 10 0	65 14 0
Linseed	European ports.	Chinese	Ethopian 3% (c. & f.)	Ton	31-7-54	£50 0 0	24 8 0
Linseed oil	European ports.	Indian	(bulk c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Ton	31-7-54	£95 0 0	46 8 0
Castor oil	European ports.	Indian	Commercial (c & f) A/S	Ton	31-7-54	£100 0 0	49 0 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	29-7-54	35·40 Cents	1,322 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	30-7-54	£90 0 0	44 1 3
							214 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 31-7-54. (Canada 2·74 to 2·74 1/8 dollars=1 £ sterling).

* 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: July '54 (31-7-54)	June '54 (26-6-54)	July '53 (25-7-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 12 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	0 14 0	1 4 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 8 0(*a*)	1 8 0	3 4 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 11 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 5 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: July '54 (31-7-54)	June '54 (26-6-54)	July '53 (25-7-53)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 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	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 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 and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: July '54 (31-7-54)	June '54 (26-6-54)	July '53 (25-7-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 4 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 6 9	1 10 0	1 13 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 6 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0

TABLE NO. 14.

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: July, '54 (31-7-54)	June, '54 (26-6-54)	July, '53 (25-7-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 4 seers of milk	Each	82 0 0	N.R.	100 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	285/- to 340/-	275/- to 350/-	250/- to 300/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	250/-(*b*)	300/-	150/- to 250/-
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	Murrah (6 seers)	Each	312/-	N.R.	225/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah Local 8th	Each	600/-(*b*)	600/-	550/-
Bullocks	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	8 teething	Each	115/-	N.R.	132/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	500/- (*b*)	500/-	450/-

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ended 15-7-54.

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		
	5-6-54	12-6-54	19-6-54	26-6-54	June '54	May '54	June '53
Food Articles	348·1	345·4	341·3	338·0	343·2	366·2	398·7
Industrial Raw Materials	451·3	442·6	439·0	431·0	441·0	464·6	481·0
Semi-manufactured Articles	356·9	354·9	354·0	356·7	355·6	362·6	363·4
Manufactured Articles	378·4	378·8	378·8	378·7	378·7	381·1	370·1
Miscellaneous	645·5	646·3	649·7	647·4	647·3	689·5	674·5
All Commodities	385·0	382·4	380·5	378·4	381·6	396·1	405 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

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
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—March	105	105	115	150	185
1954—February	108	106	113	149	186
1954—March	107	106	113	150	186

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products & industrial raw materials.
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	India† (Base 1949=100)		U.S.A. (Base 1948=100)		Canada (Base 1948=100)		U. K. (Base 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1953—March	105	104	109	111	118	120	109*	128
1954—February	102	102	108	112	116	120	110*	130
1954—March	100	101	109	112	116	120	110*	130

* Base.—January 1952=100. (*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.

† In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of Indian Labour Gazette, April 1954.

TABLE NO. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for May, 1954.

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	126	..	..	..	..	77	89	89	..	91	108	78	..	70
Sonaili (Bihar)	73	..	..	..	..	71	96	73	93	72	102	62	80	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	125	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	133	..	77	91	..	89	..	85	118	..	67	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	79	..	..	93	..	137	125	102	127	..	108	130
Bamra (Orissa)	105	..	..	..	..	73	104	105	..	77	193	..	124	61
Muniguda (Orissa)	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shhankargarh (U. P.)	74	60	98	..	..	86	103	108	..	87	107	..	94	79
Krishna (Hyderabad)	123	..	109	..	82	62	108	102	136	81	232	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	141	..	..	..	..	61	109	98	..	228	163	100	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	88	61	..	..	..	152	89	108	118	77	89	..	158	..

Source.—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	March 1954	February 1954	March 1953
Visakhapatnam (Andhra)	Adivivaram	411	411	453
Srikakulam („)	Thettangi	496	516	493
West Godavari („)	Alamuru	418	417	483
Kurnool („)	Madavaram	435	429	424
South Arcot (Madras)	Puliyur	456	458	446
	Agaram	449	449	436
Tiruchirapalli („)	Thulayanatham	460	461	474
Mathurai („)	Eriodu	418	424	411
	Gokilapuram	412	424	434
Coimbatore („)	Kinathukadavu	452	451	436
Malabar („)	Koduvalli	563	564	588
Chingleput („)	Guduvancheri	480	490	502
	Kunnathur	458	464	474

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August 1949=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
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—April	123	117	87	91	102	102	112	110
1954—March	115	114	80	87	100	99	108	107
April	117	116	83	89	101	100	106	106

Source.—Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

NOTE—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the Indian Labour Gazette, May 1954.

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
Assam									
Nowgong	Topa Kuchi	Dec. 1953	..	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
		Jan. 1954	..	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
		Feb. 1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Mar. 1954	..	2 6 0	1 14 0	..	2 6 0	1 14 0	..
		Apr. 1954	..	2 6 0	1 14 0	..	2 6 0	1 14 0	..
Sibsagar	Rangchual	Dec. 1953	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		Jan. 1954	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		Feb. 1954	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		Mar. 1954	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		April 1954	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralakore	Dec. 1953	7	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		Jan. 1954	7	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		Feb. 1954	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Mar. 1954	8	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
		April 1954	7	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Dec. 1953	6½	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
		Jan. 1954	6½	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 10 0	..
		Feb. 1954	5½	..	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
		Mar. 1954	6	2 0 0	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
		April 1954	5½	..	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..

TABLE NO. 21—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Oct. 1953	12	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Nov. 1953	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		Dec. 1953	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		Jan. 1954	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		Feb. 1954	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		Mar. 1954	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		April 1954	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
	..	May 1954	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
		June 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	Oct. 1953	8	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Nov. 1953	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Dec. 1953	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Jan. 1954	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Mar. 1954	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Apr. 1954	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		May 1954	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		June 1954	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Villvattom	Dec. 1953	8	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
		Jan. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Mar. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		April 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		May 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Pubgoorsalan	Dec. 1953	6	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
		Jan. 1954	6	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	6	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Mar. 1954	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		April 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		May 1954	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Dec. 1953	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		Jan. 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		Feb. 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		Mar. 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		April 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		May 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Poozikol	Dec. 1953	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Jan. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Feb. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Mar. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		April 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
		May 1954	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Nov. 1953	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Dec. 1953	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Jan. 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Feb. 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Mar. 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		April 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		May 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		June 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Mar. 1954	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		April 1954	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		May 1954	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		June 1954	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State and District	Centre	Year and Month	Normal Daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochi	Man	Woman	Child
Assam									
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Dec. 1953	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
		Jan. 1954	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 4 0	1 12 0	..
		Feb. 1954	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 4 0	1 12 0	..
		Mar. 1954	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 11 0	..	1 0 0
		Apr. 1954	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 6 0	..	1 0 0
Sibsagar	Rangchuni	Dec. 1953	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Jan. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Mar. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Apr. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralakere	Dec. 1953	7	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	..	0 4 0
		Jan. 1954	7	2 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		Feb. 1954	8	2 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		Mar. 1954	8	2 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
		Apr. 1954	7	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Dec. 1953	6½	1 8 0	0 10 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		Jan. 1954	6½	2 0 0	0 14 0	..	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	5½	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		Mar. 1954	6	1 12 0	0 10 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		Apr. 1954	5½	1 2 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Oct. 1953	12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		Nov. 1953	..	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		Dec. 1953	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		Jan. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	..	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		Mar. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Apr. 1954	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
		May 1954	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
		June 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Villvattom	Dec. 1953	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
		Jan. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
		Mar. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
		Apr. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
		May 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
Trivandrum	Pulliyursala	Dec. 1953	6	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
		Jan. 1954	6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
		Mar. 1954	6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
		Apr. 1954	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
		May 1954	6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	Dec. 1953	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
		Jan. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
		Mar. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
		Apr. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
		May 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..

21·1—Daily Rural Wages in Some States—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kottayam	Poonghikol	Dec. 1953	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
		Jan. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
		Mar. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
		Apr. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
		May 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	..	..	..
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Oct. 1953	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Nov. 1953	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Dec. 1953	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Jan. 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Feb. 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Mar. 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Apr. 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		May 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		June 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh.									
Chamba	Chowari	Mar. 1954	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		Apr. 1954	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		May 1954	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		June 1954	..	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	Released on	Area (acres) For the year	Area (acres) Current Forecast	Area (acres) Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Production (tons) For the year	Production (tons) Current Forecast	Production (tons) Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—										
Rice	Final	14-6-54	1953-54	24,533	23,016	(+) 6·6	1953-54	9,151	8,147	(+) 12·3
Jowar	Final	29-3-54	1953-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	1953-54	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	6-5-54	1953-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	1953-54	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize	Final	12-3-54	1953-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	1953-54	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Third	23-6-54	1953-54	10,283	9,536	(+) 7·8	1953-54	3,331	2,576	(+) 29·3
Barley	Second	8-5-54	1953-54	563	478	(+) 17·8	1953-54	..	..	..
Pulses—										
Gram	Second	28-4-54	1953-54	2,458	2,248	(+) 9·3	..	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	7-11-53	1953-54	864	733	(+) 17·9	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	27-1-54	1952-53	174	179	(—) 2·8	74	74	75	(—) 1·4
Oilseeds—										
Sesamum	Final	28-4-54	1953-54	216	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	28-4-54	1953-54	1,525	1,569	(—) 2·8	..	12	12	..
Linseed	Final	16-6-54	1953-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	..	12	12	..
Fibres—										
Cotton	Final	10-5-54	1953-54	2,881	3,459	(—) 16·7	1,434§	1,434§	1,539§	(—) 6·8
Jute @	Final	23-11-53	1953-54	760	1,907	(—) 60·1	2,503†	2,503†	6,823†	(—) 63·3
Tea	Final	28-10-53	1953-54	75	73	(+) 2·7	52,000†	52,000†	51,000†	(+) 2·0

† In lbs.
§ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
@ Taken from the 'Monthly Summary of Jute and Gunny Statistics'—June, 1954.
Source.—Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE NO. 23

Imports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	Twelve months, April to March 1953-54	1952-53
1	2	3	4	5
1	Deal and Pine Wood	Cubic Tons	1,835	3,083
2	Jarrah Wood	,,	..	..
3	Teak Wood	,,	18,348	13,757
4	Fire Wood	Tons	972	513
5	Sandal Wood	,,	..	..
6	Sleepers of woods for Railways (*a*)	,,	..	..
7	Logs and Timbers for match making	,,	..	..
8	Other kinds of Wood and Timber	Value (000 Rs.)	5,889	7,472
9	Plywood and other laminated wood	Tons	4	..
10	Manufactures of wood	Value (000 Rs.)	3,501	3,548
11	Tea chests of wood	Number of sets	1,015,183	406,546
12	Paper and Paste board	Cwts.	2,129,234	2,539,660
13	Pulp of wood	Cwts.	159,027	229,240

(*a*) Sleepers of Jarrah and other wood are included in "Sleepers of Wood for Railways".

23·1—Exports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	Twelve months, April to March 1953-54	1952-53
1	2	3	4	5
1	Fire wood	Tons	..	..
2	Hard wood (Other than teak)	Cubic Tons	1,325	385
3	Ply wood and other laminated wood*	Tons	17	..
4	Sandal Wood	,,	999	912
5	Teak Keys	,,	..	..
6	Teak Wood	Cubic tons	2,184	1,564
7	Other kinds of Wood and Timber	Value (000 Rs.)	7,301	7,519
8	Manufacture of wood (other than furniture and cabinet ware)	(000 Rs.)	1,103	1,007
9	Paper and paste board	Cwts.	44,967	34,035
10	Paper making materials	,,	205,437	113,148

* Separately specified from April, 1953.

23·2—All-India Estimate of Coffee Production 1954-55

(Estimate upto 8-6-54) (Tons)

1954-55 (Preliminary Estimate)		1953-54 (Latest Revised Estimate)				Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (6)
Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Robusta	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12,500	9,500	22,000	22,250	6,750	29,000	—24·14

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	IX	3	June, 1954	140	2	3	32	43 6	4376
2	IX	3	June, 1954	140	2	3	33	L 6 §	6* §
3	IX	3	June, 1954	140	2	5	38	107§	107
4	IX	3	June, 1954	140	2	6	38	1 6	106
5	IX	3	June, 1954	141	3	1	33	17-5-53	17-5-54
6	IX	3	June, 1954	146	4·3	4	30	(+) 7	(—) 7
7	IX	3	June, 1954	146	4·3	4	32	(+) 52	(+) 32
8	IX	3	June, 1954	146	4·3	4	33	1	(—)1
9	IX	3	June, 1954	149	4·5	7	36	(+)7	(+) 71
10	IX	3	June, 1954	150	4·6	7	18-24	decrease (—) of col. over col. 5 (6)	decrease (—) of col. (5) over col. (6)
11	IX	3	June, 1954	150	4·6	4	34	(—)16	(—) 61
12	IX	3	June, 1954	150	4·6	4	37	(—) 4	(—) 43
13	IX	3	June, 1954	151	4·7	4	29	(+)2	(+)6
14	IX	3	June, 1954	153	4·8	2	6	43,339,000	43,339,000 (A)
15	IX	3	June, 1954	153	4·8	5	6	7,260,000	7,260,000 (A)
16	IX	3	June, 1954	171	22	6	20	69	69*
17	IX	3	June, 1954	171	22	9	23	51,000*	51,000*†
18	IX	3	June, 1954	171	22	10	23	—2·0	—12·0
19	IX	3	June, 1954	178	23·1	13	1	22,416	29,416
20	IX	3	June, 1954	178	23·1	Note	1	provincial	provisional
21	IX	3	June, 1954	178	23·1	Note		and details	of details
22	IX	3	June, 1954	180	23·3	16	36	6,98,34	6,98,39
23	IX	3	June, 1954	181	23·4	4	4	3,19,46	3,19,49
24	IX	3	June, 1954	181	23·4	4	16	42	46
25	IX	3	June, 1954	181	23·4	4	37	15,07,45	15,20,56
26	IX	3	June, 1954	183	23·5	2	4	1 10,631	110,361
27	IX	3	June, 1954	183	23·5	5	6	13,574	130,574

(A) Partially Revised estimate.

M110DEStatistics—600—14-9-54—GIPS

1—GENERAL REVIEW

Excessive rainfall leading to floods in parts of Assam, Bihar, U. P. and West Bengal and scanty rainfall leading to drought in South Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, West Rajasthan and North Madhya Bharat were the main features of the weather during August, 1954. Elsewhere the rainfall was normal. A definite assessment of the damage to crops due to floods and drought conditions is not yet available ; but the standing crops, *viz.*, jute, maize and autumn paddy in the flood-affected areas are reported to have been somewhat damaged. Winter paddy, sowings of which had been completed in these areas, is reported to have been washed off necessitating re-sowing in some areas. The drought in South Bihar and Orissa is also reported to have affected the winter paddy crop in these areas.

Despite these calamities, the general food situation in the country may be described as quite satisfactory. Damage to crops in some parts is expected to be counterbalanced by good crops in other parts. There is no need to import rice this year for meeting consumers' requirements. Imports from Burma now being made are only to build up a reserve. The food position in the country has improved so much that the Government have decided to permit the export upto two lakhs tons of fine rice from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta.

In respect of Commercial crops too, the position is generally satisfactory. The estimates of acreage for the season 1954-55 so far available show an increase over the previous year. The All-India First Estimate of 1954-55 jute crop shows an increase in area of 5·1% over 1953-54. Similarly, First Estimate of 1954-55 sugarcane crop shows an increase of 5·5% over the previous year.

During August 1954, the markets in agricultural commodities generally showed a steady undertone. There was some rise in the prices of wheat and rice ; but even at the risen levels, the prices were significantly lower than those during the corresponding period of last year.

Sugar prices during August exhibited a hardening tendency from the beginning of the month ; however, fresh release of sugar in the last week of the month had a salutary effect on the prices. Prices of gur too moved in sympathy with the prices of sugar.

The behaviour of prices in oilseeds and oils markets during August was of a mixed nature. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at different markets continued to show an easy undertone excepting for a small gain in the groundnut section of the Bombay market. The trend in the prices of linseed and linseed oil was erratic and on the whole the prices were at the same level as in the previous month. The performance of castorseed markets was encouraging ; both castorseeds and castoroil regained the positions lost towards the latter part of the previous month.

Prices of cotton at Bombay showed an upward trend after manifesting an easy tone in the first half of the month. At Madras the prices showed an upward tendency throughout the month and at Nanded the prices more or less ruled steady.

As regards jute, there was a reversal in the downward trend of prices witnessed during the past few months. The rise in prices during August was due mainly to the damage caused by the recent floods in the jute growing areas in India and Pakistan.

The tobacco markets during August 1954 also showed an improvement due mainly to encouraging interest evinced by foreign buyers.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports, stocks and consumption of various agricultural commodities show—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country in the current year have been very small being only 3·2 lakh tons upto 31st August, 1954 as against 18·1 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on 1st August, 1954 showed a decline of 2·55 lakh tons as compared with those on the same date in the previous year. Despatches from factories upto 15th August, too showed a fall of 2·85 lakh tons compared to the corresponding period of last year. Arrivals and stocks of gur too during August continued to be low.

(*iii*) The tempo of arrivals of groundnut and groundnut oil, linseed, castorseed and castor oil showed an improvement during July 1954 over July 1953, while that of linseed oil showed a decline. Exports of groundnut during May 1954 were significantly higher than those in May 1953, while those of linseed oil and castor oil were lower in the corresponding period.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton in Bombay market showed a recovery over the previous year. During May 1954 imports and consumption were considerably larger while exports were lower than those in May 1953. The same trends were also noticeable in respect of first nine months of 1953-54 cotton season as against the corresponding period of previous year.

(*v*) As regards jute, arrivals from Mofusil areas in Calcutta and Mill stations during July 1954 were less than those in July 1953. Decline in imports from Pakistan during July, 1954 was marked. The lesser arrivals and imports, however, had no effect on the consumption of raw jute which showed a significant increase.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco, exports during May showed a marked improvement compared to those in the previous month and were more or less at same level as during May 1953.

Floods in some parts and drought conditions in others have been the main features of the agricultural situation of the country for the month of August. These, however, do not appear to have much damaging effect on crops. Prices of some of the agricultural products have no doubt shown a hardening tendency, but the gains on the whole have been small and are in the form of recovery from low levels obtained in the previous months. In any case, flood control programmes (which are now being formulated) together with irrigation projects now in hand, are expected to provide, in the following years, a large degree of insurance against vageries of nature. This in turn may lead to steadiness in the quantum of agricultural production and facilitate stability in agricultural prices.

II—WEATHER, CROP & CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA

The Kharif crops, which account for about 80 per cent of the agricultural production in India, more or less depend upon the quantity of rainfall received during the South West Monsoon period. In 1954 the South West Monsoon commenced in right time in the beginning of June. The rainfall during June and July was generally favourable. The Monsoon was also active in the country in the month of August. Since the commencement of the Monsoon in June to the end of August, 1954 rainfall has been in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the Country except in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab, West Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, where it has been deficient. The Kharif season may, therefore, be considered to have progressed well so far. However, agricultural operations and the standing crops have been affected in varying degrees in parts of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and U. P. due mostly to riverine floods caused by heavy rains

in the Eastern Himalayas in the rivers of Brahmputra, Ganges, Kosi and their tributaries. Droughty conditions have also developed to some extent in parts of Orissa, Punjab, West Rajasthan and Central Madhya Bharat for want of adequate rains in these areas.

The normal agricultural operations were in progress in most parts of the country under favourable weather conditions. Preparation of land, transplantation of paddy, sowing of jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets, pulses, groundnut, sesamum and cotton, weeding and inter-culturing of kharif crops, and harvesting of bhadai crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country. The normal operations were, however, hampered in the flood affected parts of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and U. P.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Assam, Bihar, U. P. and West Bengal where the crops have been somewhat damaged due to floods. Crops have also been withering in parts of Orissa, West Rajasthan, Central Madhya Bharat, and Punjab due to droughty conditions in these areas for want of adequate rains. Moreover crops have been affected due to attack of insects and pests in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. In parts of Punjab, Pepsu, U. P., Delhi, Rajasthan and Ajmer, slight damage to crops has also been reported due to locust invasion.

Except for some cases of cattle disease in parts of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Orissa and Mysore and the flood affected areas of Assam, U. P. and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory in the country.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

Weather was unkind during August in some parts of the country. On the one hand, there were floods in parts of Assam, north Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal and on the other droughty conditions were prevailing in South Bihar, Orissa and West Rajasthan. Standing maize and autumn rice crops were, to some extent, damaged in the flood-affected regions. Winter paddy, the sowings of which were completed, had to be resown in some areas. It was felt that the damage to crops in some parts would be counter-balanced by good crops in other parts. The effect of the damage on the overall food situation in the country was, therefore, not serious.

With the progressive relaxation of controls on foodgrains, procurement, movements under the Basic Plan, and rationing virtually came to an end in July. Total imports of cereals into the country from the beginning of the year to the end of August amounted to 3·2 lakh tons, of which 2·5 lakh tons were rice. The imports of rice were mostly against the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement concluded in March 1954. As against India's annual import quota of 10 lakh metric tons under the revised International Wheat Agreement only 0·6 lakh tons were imported upto the end of August. This is due to an improvement in the internal supply position of wheat and the downward trend in the internal market prices which were generally lower than the landed cost of foreign wheat.

Market prices of cereals were more or less steady during the month. Generally, the prices were lower than those ruling during the corresponding period of the previous year and the *intra*-State disparities tended to narrow down. In the case of coarse grains, the undertone of the market continued to be easy and prices in August were significantly lower than the peak touched in January, 1954 immediately after the decontrol of these grains.

Wheat prices in July had shown a recovery from the low levels touched in June.

During August, the prices fluctuated within narrow limits except in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, where a slightly hardening tendency was noticed, but even there the prices were significantly below those prevailing during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Rice prices had moved down to low levels in June in several rice producing States. Following the decontrol of rice with effect from the 16th July, 1954, there was a recovery in the prices. The disparity in prices as between surplus and deficit States also tended to narrow down. During August, the prices of rice showed some decline in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. In the flood-affected areas of Assam and West Bengal, there was some rise in the prices but even at the risen levels, they were generally lower than those in January when the arrivals in the markets were at their peak.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—Sowings of 1954-55 sugarcane crop were completed by the end of August 1954. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. The all-India first estimate of sugarcane crop of 1954-55 puts the area under the sugarcane crop at 3,637 thousand acres as against 3,446 thousand acres in 1953-54, showing an increase of 5·5 per cent. The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported largely by Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed to higher prices of gur, better seasonal conditions and improved irrigation facilities during the current year as compared to last year. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded by Punjab, Madhya Bharat and PEPSU due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

Sugar—Crushing of cane for the production of sugar for the 1953-54 season had been over in May 1954. The total production of sugar for the season 1953-54 was 10·01 lakh tons as against 12·97 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. One factory, however, restarted cane-crushing in the beginning of August and produced about 1·8 thousand tons of sugar upto 22nd August, 1954. This production will, be counted towards the outturn for the 1954-55 season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on August 1, 1954 were 2·17 lakh tons as against 5·72 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity despatched from November 1, 1953 to August 15, 1954 was 10·02 lakh tons as against 12·87 lakh tons during the same period of last season.

The Government of India released on August 24, 1954 a further quantity of 38,600 tons of sugar from the factories for sale in the open market, raising the progressive total of releases since the beginning of the 1953-54 season to 6·75 lakh tons.

In order to meet the deficit in the supplies of sugar, imports of sugar were continued. Imports of sugar during August, 1954 amounted to 127 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bhavnagar and Cochin ports were 75 thousand, 17 thousand, 18 thousand, 5 thousand and 12 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of sugar during the period April to August, 1954 were 299 thousand tons.

Sugar prices exhibited a hardening tendency from the beginning of the month due to paucity of stocks. However, the fresh release of sugar in the last week of the month had a salutary effect on the market and the prices began to show a declining tendency towards the close of the month. Thus at Kanpur, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 32-4-0 on the 7th August 1954 rose to Rs. 32-12-0 on the 21st August 1954 and again declined

to Rs. 31-12-0 per maund on 28th August, 1954. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during August 1954 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending 7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Hapur	33 4 0	33 10 0	33 10 0	33 7 3
Kanpur	32 4 0	32 12 0	32 12 0	31 12 0
Jullundur	31 12 0	31 8 0	32 0 0	33 0 0
Calcutta	32 0 0	29 12 0	33 4 0	32 12 0
Nagpur	34 4 0	N.R.	34 0 0	34 4 0
Madras	30 14 0	30 13 0	31 0 0	30 0 0
Bombay	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Patna	32 0 0	32 0 0	N.R.	32 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during August 1954 continued to be low. The total stocks of gur in that market towards the close of the month stood at 2,000 maunds as against 2,500 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Prices of gur during the month generally showed a hardening tendency reflecting the usual upward swing at the tail-end of the season. Towards the close of the month, however, prices of gur declined slightly in sympathy with the fall in sugar prices. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during August 1954 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending 7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Hapur	19 6 0	20 0 0	21 0 0	20 8 0
Kanpur	21 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	22 8 0
Calcutta	22 12 0	24 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Madras	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0
Bombay	19 8 0	19 0 0	18 8 0	18 4 0
Patna	22 0 0	20 0 0	N.R.	20 6 0

N. R.—Not reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds and oil markets ruled generally quiet during the month of August. The export quota of groundnut oil failed to enthuse the traders due mainly to a simultaneous imposition of export duty of Rs. 350 per ton with effect from 29th July, 1954. There were of course some gains, particularly in the latter part of the month ; but on the whole the prices were at almost the same level as in the previous month. Having regard to the existing easy trend of prices, the Government of India decided to reduce the export duty on groundnut oil from Rs. 350 to Rs. 225 per ton with effect from 2nd September, 1954.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

During the month of August, 1954 sowing operations for the 1954-55 groundnut crop were in progress in Andhra, Bombay, Madras, U. P., Rajasthan and Mysore States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Andhra and Bombay where it was attacked by insects and pests.

Unlike in the previous month, the arrivals of groundnuts and groundnut oil at Bombay showed an improvement during July 1954. Thus during July 1954 arrivals of groundnuts amounted to about 5,015 tons as against 4,475 tons in June 1954 and 4,059 tons in July 1953. The arrivals of groundnut oil during July 1954 aggregated 3,579 tons as against 1,717 tons in June 1954 and 2,015 tons in July 1953.

During August 1954 there was generally an easy undertone in the groundnut and groundnut oil markets. The effect of the announcement of export quota of groundnut oil on 29th July 1954 was nullified by a simultaneous imposition of an export duty of Rs. 350 per ton. Besides, the traders also felt that the announced export quota of groundnut oil was rather small. There were minor gains particularly in the latter part of the month following (*a*) reports of materialization of some export business with Hongkong and Burma, (*b*) expectation of a reduction in export duty on groundnut oil and (*c*) increased demand from North Indian centres following floods in Assam, Bengal and Bihar and drought in Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan. Having regard to the existing easy trend of prices, the Government of India decided to reduce the export duty on groundnut oil from Rs. 350 to Rs. 225 per ton with effect from 2nd September 1954. According to trade circles this decision is likely to ease the situation in regard to the export of groundnut oil.

The table below shows the trend of groundnut seed and oil prices during August 1954.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Groundnut (kernels)—				
Bombay (Bold)	19 3 0	20 0 0	19 12 0	20 0 0
Madras (Coromandal)	20 0 0	19 6 0	18 15 0	18 6 0
Groundnut oil—				
Bombay	41 2 0	39 11 0	41 2 0	41 2 0
Madras	39 0 0	38 11 0	37 4 0	37 0 0
U. K. Ports (South Africa) bulk c.i.f.	63 11 0	61 4 0	61 0 0	61 0 0

Exports of groundnut Kernels during May 1954 amounted to 1,617 tons and the major part was exported to Canada. Exports to all countries during the corresponding month of the previous year were 41 tons. Total exports of groundnut kernels during the period April-May 1954 amounted to 5,921 tons as against 3,715 tons in the comparable period of last year.

(*b*) Linseed

Arrivals of linseed at Bombay market during July 1954 were considerably higher at 1,016 tons against the corresponding figure for the previous year of 510 tons; the linseed oil arrivals, however, amounted to 146 tons against 182 tons in the corresponding period of the last year, *i.e.*, July 1953.

The linseed and linseed oil markets in India generally ruled quiet in the month of August 1954, partly in sympathy with groundnut and partly due to lack of demand. The trend from week to week was rather erratic and on the whole the prices were at almost the same level as in the previous month. At the U.K. ports, Indian Linseed oil prices on the whole remained stationary during the month. The following table gives the linseed and its oil prices in India and at U.K. ports during August 1954.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Linseed—				
Bombay (Bold)	17 1 0	17 4 0	17 13 0	17 1 0
Calcutta (Small)	16 6 0	16 12 0	17 10 0	7 6 0
Kanpur (Bold)	16 7 0	17 8 0	16 8 0	17 0 0
Linseed Oil—				
Bomay	37 13 0	37 6 0	36 12 0	38 3 0
Kanpur	36 8 0	38 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0
U. K. Ports (Indian variety)	46 8 0	46 8 0	46 8 0	46 8 0

Exports of linseed oil during May 1954 were 180 tons as against 213 tons during the previous month and 429 tons during the corresponding period of the last year in May 1953. Linseed oil exports during the two months ending May 1954 amounted to 393 tons as compared with 1,639 tons during the same period of the previous year.

(*c*) Castorseed

Sowings of the 1954-55 castor crop were still in progress in certain parts of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh while weeding and interculturing operations of the crop were reported to be in full swing in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. The condition of the crop in all the producing States was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Bombay, U.P. and Andhra where crop was affected by excessive rainfall and floods.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during July 1954 were significantly higher than those during the preceding month *viz.* June 1954 and the corresponding month of last year *viz.* July 1953. The figures for the three months were 2,598 tons, 1,713 tons and 1,207 tons respectively. Arrivals of castor oil in the Bombay market during July 1954, were slightly lower than those in the preceding month, being 1,681 tons as against 1,710 tons, they were however, higher than those in July 1953 by 537 tons.

The month of August opened with easy undertone in most of the castorseeds markets. The performance became generally encouraging as the month passed; both castorseeds and castor oil regained the positions lost towards the latter part of the previous month. The gain in the prices during the latter half of August 1954 was due to improved foreign advices. It was reported that U.K. evinced some interest in the Indian Castor oil. The table below shows the prices of castor seed and castor oil during the month under review :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Castorseed—				
Bombay (Small)	13 7 0	14 10 0	14 8 0	15 1 0
Madras (Salem)	14 15 0	14 15 0	14 15 0	14 15 0
Kanpur	11 5 0	11 4 0	11 6 0	11 8 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	11 12 0	11 12 0	11 11 0	12 0 0
Castor Oil—				
Bombay	29 12 0	29 12 0	31 9 3	30 11 0
Kanpur	25 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	27 0 0
European ports (Indian Commercial)	48 8 0	47 0 0	49 7 6	49 7 6

Exports of castor oil during May 1954, were considerably lower than in the corresponding month of last year, being only 939 tons as against 2,992 tons. The total exports during two months ending May 1954 amounted to 2,900 tons as compared with 10,070 tons during the corresponding period of previous year. U.K. retained the first position in point of total offtake of castor oil during the two months ending May 1954, accounting for about 2,530 tons or 87% of total exports.

(*iv*) COTTON

During August 1954 sowings of 1954-55 cotton crop were reported to have been completed all over the cotton area. Germination in general was satisfactory and weeding and harrowing operations were in progress. Barring certain parts of Madhya Pradesh where water logging impeded intercultural operations had caused slight damage to young plants, the crop conditions in the rest of the cotton areas were satisfactory. The small damage in some parts of Punjab caused by locusts during the last month was reported to have been offset to some extent by the subsequent beneficial and opportune rains. In Punjab and Pepsu, the plants were in flower with formation of balls.

The production of cotton in U.S.A. during 1954-55 is reported to be smaller than that in the previous year. The U.S. Department of Agriculture in their first official estimate released during the month under review placed the output of cotton in 1954-55 season at 12·7 million bales as against 16·5 million bales in 1953-54. Unofficial reports from Pakistan placed the production of cotton in that country during the current season at 1·38 million bales, while the production during the previous season was estimated at 1—1·8 million bales. Cotton production in Mexico in the 1954-55 season is presently expected to reach an all-time high level of about 1·5 million bales as against 1·2 million bales in 1953-54. The total output of cotton in the free world outside the U.S., in the 1954-55 season has been put by the International Cotton Advisory Committee at 14 million bales as compared with 13·2 million bales in 1953-54. The overall output of cotton in the free world may therefore, be estimated at 26·7 million bales as compared with 29·7 million bales in the preceding season, thereby showing a decline of about 10 per cent.

For 1953-54 cotton crop, the latest available trade estimate puts the production in India at 46·02 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 36·3 lakh bales for 1952-53.

Imports of raw cotton into India during May 1954, amounted to 114 thousand bales as against 73 thousand bales during the corresponding month of last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country during the period September 1953 to May 1954 aggregated 5·07 lakh bales as compared with 4·78 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during May 1954 were 6 thousand bales as against 27 thousand bales in the same month a year ago. Total exports since the commencement of the current season, *i.e.*, 1st September, 1953 to 31st May, 1954, amounted to 115 thousand bales, while 270 thousand bales were exported during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season. Thus the exports of raw cotton during the current season are even less than one half of that exported in the preceding season.

Consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by the Indian mills during May, 1954 amounted to 3·86 lakh bales as against 3·84 lakh bales in April, 1954 and 3·73 lakh bales in May, 1953. Total consumption of cotton during the period September, 1953 to May 1954 amounted to 34·34 lakh bales compared to 33·16 lakh bales in the corresponding

period of the previous year. While there has thus been an overall increase in the consumption of cotton by Indian mills, the consumption of the imported cotton has declined by more than 1 lakh bales. At the end of May, 1954, the stocks of raw cotton with the mills were lower by about 60,000 bales than those at the same time a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Total from 1-9-53 to 31-5-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 31-5-53	Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	May 1945	May 1953			31-5-54	31-5-53
Indian Cotton	3·21	2·99	29·08	26·83	12·80	13·05
Pakistan Cotton	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	0·01	(*a*)	0·01
Egyptian Cotton	0·26	0·22	2·15	1·30	0·98	0·74
Other Foriegn Cotton	0·39	0·51	3·11	5·03	1·11	1·68
Total Foreign Cotton	0·65	0·74	5·26	6·34	2·09	2·42
Total All Cotton	3·86	3·73	34·34	33·17	14·89	15·47

(*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 the 1952-53 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. net each)

	1st September 1953 to 12th August, 1954	1st September 1952 to 12th August 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	1,906,639	1,790,305
Consumption of cotton in Bombay mills	1,185,422	1,194,830
Stocks with Exporters, Mills & Merchants in Bombay on 12th August	679,497	416,181

Slackness in export demand and little off-take of cotton cloth for home consumption, announcement of the Government regarding reduction in floor prices of raw cotton for the coming season, coupled with satisfactory outlook for 1954-55 crop were r sponsible for a slightly easier tendency exhibited by the cotton prices at Bombay during the first two weeks of the month under review. The price of Jarilla M.G.F. at Bombay stood at Rs. 707 per candy of 784 lbs. on 14th August 1954 as compared to Rs. 714 at the end of July, 1954. During the 3rd week, the prices not only regained the lost ground but showed an upward trend. During the fourth week, prices again registered some decline. At Madras the prices showed an upward trend throughout the month. At Nanded, the prices more or less ruled steady. The weekly quotations of cotton lint at the above centres were as under :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Nanded
Variety	M.G.F.	Cambodia	Gaorani
Weeks Ending—			
31-7-54	714	680 to 880	622
7-8-54	706	680 to 880	629
14-8-54	707	730 to 971	626
21-8-54	721	730 to 980	619
28-8-54	714	728 to 981	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Except in the states of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore, the marketing season of cotton was over and there were no arrivals of Kapas (cotton unginned) into the markets. At Tirupur (Madras), the prices of kapas generally ruled high while at Sholapur (Bombay), they ruled easy. The following table gives the week-end quotation at these centres. :—

Kapas (cotton unginned)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Bombay
Centre	Tirupur	Sholapur
Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla
Weeks Ending—		
31-7-54	210 to 322	248 to 267
7-8-54	210 to 314	248 to 267
14-8-54	252 to 344	238 to 257
21-8-54	252 to 355	229 to 248
28-8-54	229 to 280	210 to 229

During August 1954, the cotton market at Karachi ruled steady in spite of the wholly unexpected decision of the Pakistan Government to import nearly 2 lakh bales of cotton from U.S.A. as a part of the economic aid. The factor that mainly imparted strength to the cotton prices at Karachi is the increased consumption by Pakistan mills which is expected to be as high as 6 lakh bales during the 1953-54 season. The table below gives the weekly quotations :—

	Pakistan Currency [Rs. (P) per maund]	Indian Currency [Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs.]
Weeks Ending—		
31-7-54	68 0 0	933 0 0
7-8-54	68 0 0	933 0 0
14-8-54	68 0 0	933 0 0
21-8-54	68 0 0	933 0 0
28-8-54	68 0 0	933 0 0

On 31st August 1954, the Government of Pakistan announced their cotton policy for the 1954-55 Season commencing from the 1st September, 1954. According to this announcement there will be no change in the export duties, which continue to be Rs. 60 per bale on Deshi and Comilla varieties and Rs. 90 per bale on other varieties. Further the minimum export prices enforced since January 1953 have been withdrawn. Exports will, however, continued to be subject to control.

As a result of the cumulative effects of reports of favourable rains in Central and Western Belts of U.S.A. cotton growing areas and a fair volume of hedge selling, there was a gradual decline in the prices of raw cotton at New York during the month under review.

The growing volume of hedge sales accompanied by arrivals of crop bids fair to be a major market factor. The table below gives the week-end quotations :—

New York Middling

	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
Weeks Ending—		
31-7-54	35·40	1322
7-8-54	35·40	1322
14-8-54	35·22	1314
21-8-54	35·15	1312
28-8-54	35·10	1307

(*iv*) JUTE

According to the all-India First Estimate of the 1954-55 jute crop which relates to the period generally upto the middle of July, 1954, acreage of the jute crop is placed at 1,334 thousand acres as against 1,269 thousand acres in the corresponding First Estimate of 1953-54 crop, thereby showing an increase of 65 thousand acres or 5·1 per cent. The increase in acreage during the current year over 1953-54 has been shared mainly by Orissa and Assam due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and also to efforts made under the Jute Development Scheme. West Bengal has, however, reported a small decrease of 4 thousand acres in current year's acreage under the crop.

During August 1954, the weather conditions for the jute crop have generally been favourable excepting in the flood affected areas. In most of the areas, sufficient steeping water was available and harvesting operations proceeded smoothly. With the exception of the flooded areas, condition of the standing crop was reported satisfactory. It is, however, reported that the quality of the midland crop will be poor, particularly in Assam.

In Pakistan too, heavy damage has been caused by floods in regard to both quality and quantity. Though no reliable reports are available, it is understood that a great deal of this damage has not been sustained by the standing crop,but by jute both old and new crop) stored in the godowns which in some cases were reported to be several feet under water. By the end of the month, river levels were reported to be receding.

The Indian Jute Mills Association issued a summary of the report made by the Association Delegation which visited the United States and Canada in May and June of this year. One of the most important recommendations of the Delegation relates to the need to maintain the present competitive position of Indian hessian goods and to improve it at the earliest possible moment, at the same time making sure that supplies are constantly available to meet any requirement of the market. The Delegation have pointed out in this connection, that the progressive reduction in the duties in 1952 has been a major factor in the improvement in the competitive position of Indian Jute goods. They have further stressed that if the Government of India now consider favourably the abolition of export duty, an increased usage of Indian hessian in the United States and elsewhere would almost certainly result. Examining the immediate trading outlook in the United States, the Delegation have expressed the view that the general economic position is satisfactory and there is every reason to expect that hessian purchases will be reasonably well maintained during the forthcoming season.

An important news coming from West Bengal has been the decision of the West Bengal Government to raise the rate of tax on raw jute from the existing two annas on per maund to four annas per maund. The Bill providing the Government with the necessary powers to enforce this decision is likely to be introduced in the coming session of the State Assembly. This step is understood to have been taken to reduce the deficits in the budget estimates for the current financial year.

In July 1954 arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mills Stations from the moffusil centres amounted to 2·05 lakh bales as against 2·13 lakh bales in June 1954 and 2·56 lakh bales in July 1953. Decline in imports from Pakistan was marked. In July 1944, imports from Pakistan amounted to 0·89 lakh bales as against 1·01 lakh bales im ported in June 1954 and 1·92 lakh bales in July 1953.

The lesser arrivals and imports, however, had no effect on the consumption of raw jute which showed an increase of 0·47 lakh bales over the previous month in the case of the Mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. only. Consumption of raw jute by these mills in the month of July 1954 amounted to 4·55 lakh bales as against 4·08 lakh bales consumed in the month of June 1954 and 4·33 lakh bales in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In the month of August 1954 there has been a reversal in the downward trend of the prices of both raw jute and jute goods witnessed during the past few months. The rise in prices of raw jute during August has been mainly due to the damage caused by the recent floods in the jute growing areas in India and Pakistan. The following table gives the trend in prices of the bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta :—

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

	Weeks ending			
	7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Assam	22 8 0	23 8 0	24 8 0	26 12 0
Northern	23 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0
Western	20 8 0	24 8 0	23 0 0	24 8 0
Murshidabad	21 0 0	22 8 0	23 8 0	25 4 0
Orissa	23 8 0	21 8 0	25 8 0	27 8 0
Jungli	20 0 0	21 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0
Daisee	23 8 0	24 8 0	25 8 0	27 8 0
U.P.	20 0 0	21 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0

The prices in pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market moved in sympathy with the loose jute prices. The following table gives the week end quotations :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

	Weeks ending			
	7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Mills Firsts	155 0 0	160 0 0	165 0 0	175 0 0
Mills Lightening	140 0 0	145 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0
Daisee L. G.	135 0 0	135 0 0	140 0 0	150 0 0
Indian N. C.	53 0 0	56 0 0	58 0 0	65 0 0

During the month under review, the volume of business in the upcountry markets was affected by the flood conditions. However, the prices remained steady in sympathy with the Calcutta market, and in some baling centres the prices rose even much above the Calcutta

parity due to reduction in imports. The rates in some centers during the month were as follows :—

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

	Weeks ending			
	7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Purnea (Bihar)	19 4 0	19 12 0	20 11 0	23 2 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	..	15 4 0*	19 0 0	24 0 0
Nowgong (Assam)	17 3 0	17 10 0	19 8 0	21 14 0

* Old Crop.

The prices of jute goods at Calcutta during August 1954 generally showed a rising trend on account of the purchases by Argentine and in anticipation of demand from Australia. This upward tendency was further stimulated by the optimism caused by the I.J.M.A. Delegation's report of the expected continued demand from U. S. A. in the forthcoming season. The weekly quotations for jute goods at Calcutta are given below :—

Variety	Unit	7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54
Hessian 40″ × 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yards	43 15 0	46 5 0	47 9 0	47 14 0
Sacking ' B ' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	106 12 0	107 0 0	109 14 0	116 0 0

As regards prices of raw jute, an important news has come from U. K. Since the restoration of private trading the U. K. Ministry of Materials have announced a further reduction in the Jute Control Board's selling prices of all grades of raw jute in order to bring about an adjustment in prices of jute offered by the Jute Board and those at which manufacturers could import directly from Pakistan. The price of the Mills Firsts variety of Pakistani jute was quoted at £90 per ton which was £13 cheaper than the U. K. issue rates ex-warehouse. The new reduction of £8 per ton for Mills Firsts became effective from 8th August 1954 making the price of this grade £95 per ton. This is still £5, per ton higher than the price of imported Pakistani jute. The last reduction in U. K. jute prices was on 21st June, 1954, when a cut of £5 per ton was announced.

(*vi*) TOBACCO

The Indian tobacco delegation which recently visited Japan, China, Thailand, Hongkong and Singapore has been a very successful delegation. Apart from studying the potentialities of substantially increasing the country's exports to these markets, the delegation is understood to have managed to secure an order from the Chinese Government for 4-½ million pounds of flue cured Virginia tobacco. The leader of the delegation has indicated that the Chinese Government is willing to take another 5½ million pounds of Indian tobacco in exchange for Chinese commodities such as soya beans, silk yarn etc. In order to develop export markets, the delegation has suggested the formation of an official or non-official organisation representing all interests, particularly growers in the country. In order to face the competition from the U.S.A. and Rhodesia, the delegation has emphasised

that frequent contacts should be established between Indian exporters and foreign buyers the quality of Indian tobacco should be improved and arrangements for inspection to ensure that consignment come up to Agmark standard should be tightened.

During July 1954, 2·4 lakh lbs. of virginia tobacco and 1·7 lakh lbs. of Natu tobacco moved outside the jurisdiction of the East Godavari Market Committee. At the end of July 1954, about 22·8 lakh lbs. of Virginia tobacco and 26·7 lakh lbs. of Natu and other varieties of tobacco were reported to be in stock with the ryots and traders.

The tobacco markets during August 1954, showed some improvement. Sales of the 1953 crop were reported to have been almost completed in some of the markets. The new crop moved, although the quantum of arrivals varied in different markets. Prices tended to look up. At Guntur, the price of flue cured Virginia tobacco (No. 3) which was quoted at Rs. 1/12/0 per lb. in the first week of August 1954 exhibited a steady increasing tendency. In the third week of the month the price of the same grade tobacco was quoted at Rs. 2-4-0 per lb. and remained at that level for the rest of the month. Similarly, the price of F.C.V. redried strips (Grade 2) was quoted at Rs. 2-14-0 per lb. towards the end of August 1954 as against Rs. 2-8-0 per a week before. The price of F.C.V. redried strips (Grade 4) which was quoted at Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. at the end of July 1954 showed a gain of annas ten towards the end of August 1954. The increase in prices may be attributed to the encouraging interest evinced by foreign buyers.

During June 1954, about 6·5 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export as against 10·9 million lbs. in May 1954, and 4·4 million lbs. in June 1953. Of the total quantity of tobacco graded during June 1954 about 4·5 million lbs. were flue-cured virginia variety and the balance consisted of sun-cured virginia, sun-cured country white Barley and Jutty varieties.

A quantity of 9·3 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco was exported during May 1954 as against 1·8 million lbs. in April 1954 and 9·6 million lbs. in May 1953. The total quantity of unmanufactured tobacco exported during the two months ending May 1954 amounted to 11·1 million lbs. as compared with 15·1 million lbs. during the corresponding period last year. Of the total quantity lifted during May 1954, U.K. took 6·5 million lbs. and Aden 1·1 million lbs.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) Grow More Food

The complete information about the achievement of Grow More Food Compaign for 1953-54 is not yet available, but it is hoped that over-all additional production will not fall much behind the target of 13·5 lakh tons fixed for the year.

The progress of irrigation schemes during the year 1953-54 was on the whole satisfactory. In West Bengal, 39 small irrigation schemes and 201 tanks and bunds were completed upto March 1954. In Bihar, about 250 emergency river pumps were utilized by the cultivators.

The progress of tube-wells schemes in North Bihar was very satisfactory. Out of 300 tube wells, 289 have already been drilled of which 80 have been energised, and 40 are functioning at present.

The three-year long Indo-American technical assistance programme for the sinking of 350 exploratory tube-wells in 16 different States in India is likely to begin very shortly. The programme which will be completed in two phases, is intended to provide stable

sources of irrigation water supply to areas which suffer from chronic scarcity of rainfall and have no other source of irrigated water. In the first phase of the programme, nearly 100 wells will be sunk in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Kutch, Saurashtra, Bhopal, Travancore-Cochin, Madras and Andhra. During the second phase, tube-wells will be sunk in Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, U.P., Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan. Apart from these 350 tubewells, 2,650 production tube-wells are already in hand under the T.C.M. Programme which when completed will irrigate over one million acres of land.

The progress of the scheme for mechanical cultivation in Bombay was hampered due to non-availability of land and scarcity conditions. West Bengal had reclaimed upto March 1954 about 800 acres of waste land through State tractor organization.

While the distribution of fertilizers, manures and seeds was satisfactory in certain States, States like Bombay, West Bengal and Travancore Cochin had to face certain difficulties. In certain cases, sufficient quantities of seeds could not be procured for distribution. The scarcity of labour was one of the great difficulties in executing the different G.M.F. Schemes in West Bengal. Occasional rain in Travancore Cochin tended to make the cultivators use less manures.

During 1954-55, the programme for achieving the target of 12·41 lakh tons of additional production (excluding additional production in respect of reclamation by C.T.O.) is already under way. About 101 wells were completed with taccavi and 60 wells without taccavi in Punjab during July, 1954. Out of 16 drainage schemes planned for the current year in West Bengal, 2 have been completed in July, 1954 which are expected to benefit an area of about 5,000 acres. Madhya Pradesh have proposed to introduce a new lift irrigation scheme this year. This scheme consists mainly of 3 parts :—(1) installation of transformer stations and laying of high and low tension service line to the various consumers, (2) installation of 1,000 pumps during 1954-55 and 2000 in the next year. The pumps will be issued to the cultivators on hire purchase system. The cost of installation of 1 pump including all charges is estimated at Rs. 1,200 and (3) digging of 400 new wells in 1954-55 and 600 new wells in the next year. It is hoped that in the year 1954-55 the scheme will benefit an area of 6,000 acres, yielding additional production of 500 tons of wheat, 500 bales of cotton and 2,500 tons of vagetables.

Bombay has formulated a scheme to undertake new contour bunding works on about seven lakhs acres of lands.

Plant protection—During the month of July, in Madras paddy seeds to cover an area of 2,175 acres were treated with Agrosan G. N. to prevent against a "Footrol and Helmintho spriose." Locusts were reported to be in Zalawad district of Saurashtra but as they were immature there was no damage. In order to check the plants from pest diseases, 50 maunds of wheat seeds in Bhopal were given solar-heat treatment against "loose-smut", and about 25,494 maunds of wheat seeds in Punjab were subjected to the same treatment.

Japanese method of paddy cultivation.—Information available from 24 States out of 25 States where the Japanese Method of Cultivation was being practised during the year 1953-54, reveals that there was an additional production of 1·88 lakh tons of paddy in India during this year by this method. It is expected that additional production in 1954-55 due to this technique may be of the order of 12 lakh tons in terms of paddy.

(*ii*) Community Projects and National Extension Service

In order to meet the increased requirements of village level workers (Gram Sevaks) needed to man the National Extension Service Blocks to be taken up during the first Five Year Plan period ending 1955-56, the Government of India have decided to raise the number of Extension Training Centres in the country from 35 (including one in Jammu and Kashmir State) to 44.

Of the 44 Extension Training Centres, 22 will be double shift and 22 single shift, training nearly 11,500 village level workers (Gram Sevaks). Before joining these centres, the village level workers will receive preliminary training at basic agricultural schools, which at present number 56.

The non-recurring cost on these centres will be met by the Government of India except the cost of certain equipments to be imported under U.S. Technical Cooperation programme. The recurring expenditure will be shared by the Ford Foundation and the State Governments concerned. The State Governments will also provide land and buildings and other facilities as also land for farms.

The Government of India have also decided to enlarge the scope of these Extension Training Centres in the country by including the training of women as village level workers. The sphere of activities of these women workers will, however, be distinct and different from that of their male counterparts and will generally cover all aspects of domestic science, maternity, child care, health and sanitation.

Field experience of rural uplift work has indicated the need of village women being closely associated with these developmental activities. It is, therefore, evident that if the extension programme is to progress and succeed, the problems of village women have necessarily to be given adequate attention and properly tackled. With this objective in view, Government propose to establish home economics departments at 25 of the existing Extension Training Centres. The scheme provides for intensive training in the extension principles of home economics for Chief Instructors for a period of seven months, comprising one month preliminary training at Allahabad, followed, by two months' study tour in Japan and four months' re-orientation training at the centres. It is intended that this training should begin from August 15 of this year and the home economics departments should start functioning from April, 1955.

In order to make the Training Centres still more comprehensive, their scope is being enlarged in the following directions :—

(*i*) 20 agricultural workshops will be set up at the selected existing Extension Training Centres. At these workshops, training will be imparted to village level workers as well as to village black-smiths, carpenters and artisans in the neighbouring villages in the repair and manufacture of better implements and in the technique of improved village housing design and construction. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 28,59,000 to be shared by the Ford Foundation and the Central and State Governments. The duration of the course will be 12 months.

(*ii*) Farmers' training courses will be instituted at those centres where farmers in the vicinity can receive instructions in the new developments in agriculture. As a first step towards this, it is proposed to send a batch of 15 instructors from the Extension Training Centres and Basic Agricultural schools to Denmark for training for a period of 12 months. The trainees are expected to reach Denmark by the middle of October, 1954.

For the current year, the Government of India have approved 241 National Extension Blocks. These are in addition to the blocks in which work is already on hand and will cover 24,100 villages and a population of about 16·87 million.

Already community programmes and national extension work are in operation in 471 blocks covering about 48,750 villages and a population of 38·8 million. The allocation now made for the current year brings the coverage to a total of 712 blocks, comprising 72,850 villages and a population 55·67 million. This is against the target, fixed in the Five Year Plan, of covering one fourth of the rural population of the country or about 74 million. 12 out of 241 blocks now allotted constitute pilot development blocks started under a programme assisted by the Ford Foundation. The pilot projects are located in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P., Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

(*iii*) Foreign Aid

Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission programme, the Government of India had procured, upto the month of April, 1954, stores and equipment valued at $13·6 million for the project on procurement of fertilizers, $14·9 million for the project on procurement of iron and steel, $329 thousand for the project on locust control, $78 thousand for the project for the determination of soil fertility and fertilizer use, $249 thousand for the fisheries project, $1·26 million for the project on ground water irrigation, $811 thousand for the project on ground-water exploration, $184 thousand for the project on village workers training programme and procurement of multilith equipment and $85 thousand for the project on forest research and desert afforestation. A sum of $23·2 million remained unspent on 30-4-1954 in respect of the above-mentioned projects.

Upto 30-6-1954, about 82,460 tons of iron and steel received under the T.C.M. programme had been allocated to different states for distribution to farmers and blacksmiths and to farm implement factories.

Under the T.C.M. Agreement on fisheries projects, one Ring Net Expert and one Danish Engineer came to India and worked here for a year from 15-2-1953 to 14-2-1954 and from 14-8-1953 to 2-11-1953 respectively. Besides this, 4 Japanese Technicians and 2 Japanese Engineers came to India and started their work from 17-2-1953 and 15-2-1954 respectively. Their assignments are expected to be completed by 16-9-1954 and 14-3-1955 respectively. Besides these experts, various equipments etc. have also been received for the project.

Aid has also been received from the Norwegian Government for initiating a project for fisheries community development in Travancore-Cochin. Under this programme, fishing boats and implements, machinery and equipment for ice factory and cold storage plant are being received. Fisheries experts and medical doctors and nurses are also coming to India.

(*iv*) Land Policy and Legislation

The Delhi Land Reforms Bill, passed by the State Assembly in November, 1953 received the President's assent in July, 1954. The bill, which now becomes an act, seeks to replace the existing systems of tenures by a uniform system which recognizes a body of tenure-holders called 'bhoomidars' who hold land directly and pay land revenue to the government. A class of sub-tenure holders called 'asamis' is also recognised. The 'asamis hold land from tenure-holders or goan sabhas and will pay rent, therefore, to the bhoomidars or goan sabhas.

The Himachal Pradesh Assembly passed the Big Landed Estates Abolition and Land Reforms Bill on August 19, 1954.

A batch of six bills relating to land reforms in the state were introduced in the Travancore-Cochin Assembly on August 7, 1954. The bills were (*i*) the Verumpattamdars' Bill (*ii*) the Restriction on Possession and Ownership of Lands Bill (*iii*) the Special Rights in Land Abolition Bill, (*iv*) the Kanam Tenancy Bill (*v*) the Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars' Bill and (*vi*) the Compensation for Tenants' Improvement Bill. The Verumpattamdars' Bill seeks to confer fixity of tenure on all Verumpattamdars who were holding land continuously for a period of three years prior to the commencement of the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950. Persons to whom leases are granted in future will also get fixity of tenure. Resumption of land by the landlords for self-cultivation will be permitted subject to certain conditions. The Bill also seeks to provide for fair rents for various classes of lands. The Verumpattamdar will also get the right to buy out the interests of an intermediary in his holding. The Restriction of Possession and Ownership of Lands Bill seeks to restrict the area that could be directly cultivated by a person to 15 acres of double crop land or 22½ acres of single crop land or 30 acres of dry land. Land in excess of these limits will have to be leased out on fair rents either directly or through a Land Tribunal. Future acquisitions of land will also be subject to the same limits. The Special Rights in Land Abolition Bill proposes to abolish on payment of compensation the privileges enjoyed in respect of certain lands. The Kamam Tenancy Bill seeks to limit the rights of the Jenmis in Cochin also to an annual payment called Jenmikaram to be collected from the tenant by the government and paid to the Jenmi as is the practice at present in Travancore. The Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars' Bill seeks to permit Kudikidappukars (tenants of homesteads) to have the use and occupation of a portion of land for erecting home steads. The Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Bill proposes to modify and consolidate the law and practice relating to compensation for tenants' improvements on the lines of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act 1900. After a preliminary discussion of the main principles underlying the measures, the Assembly decided to circulate the Bills for eliciting public opinion.

The Government of Andhra published a Bill to provide for temporary protection of the tenants of inam lands. The Bill called the Andhra Tenants' Protection Bill, 1954, seeks to prohibit the eviction of a tenant of inam land for a period of two years. It provides for the depositing of rent by a tenant in a Court.

A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 and another to further amend the Madras Estates Lands (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 were published by the Government of Madras. The former provides, among other things, for a right of appeal by the government against the decision of a Settlement Officer to the Tribunal on the question whether an inam village is an inam estate or not. It also seeks to empower the government to contest the claims to ryotwari patas by landholders which are *prima facie* untenable and unreasonable. The latter bill seeks to amend the Rent Reduction Act with a view to restricting governments' liability to make good the loss in income to charitable, religious and educational institutions to only such loss which arises from the reduction of rent rates but not from any other causes.

(*v*) Land Taxation

The Travancore-Cochin State Assembly referred the Land Tax Bill to a Select Committee. The Bill proposes to repeal the Travancore Land Tax Proclamation of 1945 and

to re-enact its provisions and make them applicable throughout the State. It also seeks to remove the exemption granted in favour of certain kinds of lands held by some institutions and members of the royal families. The Basic Tax, provided for in the Bill, was introduced in Travancore in 1946 at a uniform rate of fourteen annas per acre on all lands. The rate was subsequently raised to Rs. 1-9-0 under the new Bill, the tax is proposed to be extended to Cochin also.

The U. P. State Assembly passed an amendment to the Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1948 which raises the exemption limit from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,200.

(*vi*) Rural Development

The Government of India have sanctioned further grants and loans to the States of Andhra, Bombay, Orissa, Coorg, Saurashtra, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, and Manipur for the development of handloom and cottage industries in these states. Of these Bombay gets Rs. 17·6 lakhs for developing handloom industry and for setting up leather working schools; Andhra gets Rs. 11·6 lakhs for increasing the spindleage of the Andhra Co-operative spinning Mills Ltd. and for organising weavers' co-operative societies; Mysore gets Rs. 4·2 lakhs for setting up pattern-making factories and for converting the yarn distribution societies into production-cum-marketing societies and Travancore-Cochin gets Rs. 4 lakhs for converting distribution societies into production-cum-marketing societies. A grant of Rs. 6,200 has also been accorded to the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of Soap-making industry with non-edible oils.

(*vii*) Co-operation

The coopeative movement in Punjab has considerably recovered from the paralysing effects of partition and is now making steady progress. At the end of June, 1954, the State had 15,813 societies with 8·35 lakh members and Rs. 13·68 crores of working capital. The State Government have strengthened the finances of the Apex Co-operative Bank by contributing Rs. 10 lakhs to its share capital and are making efforts to reorganise and stengthen the Banking Unions and Central Co-operative Banks in the State. These steps are reported to have enabled the central co-operative institutions to receive financial accommodation from the Reserve Bank and render greater help to primary societies.

During 1952-53, the primary credit societies are reported to have advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 2·43 crores to the agriculturists, petty shopkeepers and village artisans for the seasonal agricultural operations, trade and cottage industries respectively. In the sphere of production, the cooperative farming societies are reported to have increased from 40 in 1951-52 to 212 in 1953-54 with a coverage of about 70,000 acres. 119 Tube-well Irrigation Societies benefiting about 16,480 acres are also working in the State. Moreover the Punjab Government have encouraged the organisation of Labour and Construction societies for digging of canals and for other public works. In June, 1954 such societies numbered 250 and their earnings till then amounted to about a crore of rupees.

The Punjab Government are reported to be taking active interest in the promotion of cooperative societies for soil conservation, development and marketing of sugarcane, cotton and other agricultural produce and industrial societies for weavers, smiths and other trades. The proposal for setting up of a Land Mortgage Bank for making long-term advances for irrigation projects, rural housing and mechanised farming etc. against appropriate security is also under the consideration of the Punjab Government.

V.—NEWS AND NOTES

(a) INDIA

(Diary of the important events of the Month of August, 1954)

3rd August, 1954	Decision taken to allow export of table potatoes outside India against quota earmarked separately for the categories of 'internal dealers' and 'cooperative socieities'.
5th August	All India Final Estimate of Barley, 1953-54 released.
6th August	Decision taken to fix the minimum export quota for raw wool for an established shipper at 10,000 lbs. for the wool year 1953-54.
7th August	Six Bills relating to land reforms introduced in Travancore-Cochin State Assembly.
	All-India Final Estimate of gram, 1953-54 released.
8th August	All-India Final Estimates of Rabi Pulses and Rape and Mustard, 1953-54 released.
9th August	All-India Final Estimate of Black Pepper, 1953-54 released.
	All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1953-54 released.
11th August	All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1953-54 released.
16th August	All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1954-55 released.
18th August	All-India Second Estimate of Potato, 1953-54 released.
19th August	Decision allowing exports of cotton seed oil within ceiling upto the end of December, 1954 announced.
	Himachal Pradesh Big Landed Estates Abolition and Land Reforms Bill passed by the State Assembly.
25th August	All-India First Estimate of sugarcane, 1954-55 released.

(b) FOREIGN

U.S.A.

The U.S. Senate has decided in favour of a degree of flexible farm price supports. Thus, for the first time since the support system has been in operation, farm prices will come to some extent under the impact of normal market influences.

Originally the Administration had proposed a 75-90 per cent. sliding support scale but the compromise plan now to be adopted provides for a range between 82½ and 90 percent. of parity.

The practical effect of the acceptance of the Government's principle of flexibility is likely to be small since the lower limit is still at a high level. And, in any case, the decisions of the Congress will have no impact on crop production this year since planting and acreage, allotments have already been decided.

As a counterbalance to the surpluses resulting from the farm support system, however the U.S. law also provides means of controlling out put by acreage allotments and marketing quotas. The wheat acreage, for instance, which presents the most serious problem is

to be reduced to the permitted minimum in 1955. This was decided earlier this year by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Marketing quotas which set a limit to the amount of wheat that farmers can sell, regardless of the acreage have also been announced. These are designed to offset the tendency to reduce acreage merely by cutting out marginal land and cultivating the rest intensively. Acceptance of acreage restrictions and marketing quotas rests with the farmers themselves, but their receipt of full price support depends on this acceptance.

The Financial Times, 11th August 1954.

CANADA

Canada's farms and elevators contained 587·5 m bushels of unsold wheat on July 31, the highest carryover for eleven years. This surplus was 7·1 m bushels below the record war-time carryover of 594·6 m in 1943 but set a new high for post-war years. The surplus was more than three times the average carryover of 184·0 m bushels for the 1944-53 decade.

Added to the estimated 1954 crop of 513 m bushels, post 1954 harvest supplies of wheat have the prospect of totalling 1,100 m bushels at a time when world wheat markets are none too strong. The 1954 carryover compares with unsold stocks of 369·2 m for July 31, 1953.

The wheat surplus is accompanied by record stocks of rye and barley and near record supplies of unsold oats.

The Financial Times, 19th August 1954.

GENERAL

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations issued on the 16th August, 1954 the annual report on " the State of Food and Agriculture, 1954 ".

The following are some of the important points made in the report :—

(*i*) The world food production has continued to rise faster than the increase in population. But while in some areas surpluses of cetain commodities, particularly wheat, became burdensome, in other areas *per capita* supplies though somewhat greater remained nutritionally inadequate and even lower than before the war.

(*ii*) The production outlook is that the world agricultural production is likely to be maintained in 1954-55 and it may show some further increase.

Crop restrictions and unfavourable weather may, however, limit the production of cereals, sugar and cotton. The output of jute and other hard fibres like rubber may not show a marked recovery, but increased supplies are expected in oilseeds, coffee, tea and tobacco. Continuing expansion of livestock products also is probable.

(*iii*) Stocks of surplus foodstuffs continued to increase especially in North America. The four main exporting countries, the U.SA., Canada, Australia and Argentina experienced an increase of their stocks by 33 per cent. of 12 million tons. F.A.O. predicts that the tremendous carryover is likely to show a further increase at the end of 1954-55 though at a somewhat lower rate than at the end of the last season.

(*iv*) Apart from cereals, the largest stocks were those of sugar which doubled in the last two years. But the restrictive production policy in Cuba and the export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement may in due course correct the situation. Moreover the world *per capita* comsumption in sugar has been rising steadily.

(*v*) With regard to India the report observes that considerable headway has been made under the first Five Year Plan and that with favourable weather the main agricultural targets seem likely to be reached or exceeded.

(*vi*) The acute phase of post-war food shortage in the Far East region has now come to an end and in 1953-54 with a record harvest in India the total production of food grains excluding China may be nine million tons (about nine per cent.) above the pre-war level. Substantial progress is also reported in China.

(*vii*) The main problem in the Far East region is still to raise the very low food consumption levels in most of the areas. There has been a noticeable improvement in Japan since the war, but for the region as a whole *per capita* supplies show little or no improvement over the nutritionally inadequate pre-war level.

(*viii*) Lower international prices for cereals are contributing to the economic difficulties in Burma and Thailand, whose revenues are drawn largely from exports.

VI.—SPECIAL ARTICLES

RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT OF NEW LANDS IN INDIA.

BY

SHRI J. G. ANAND

I—Introduction

An account of the efforts which a country may be making for the development and settlement of new lands for agriculture might well be prefaced with an appreciation of the scope for such settlement in relation to the magnitudes and urgencies of the various problems which it can help solve. These problems usually fall into four categories, namely,—

(*i*) securing relief from heavy pressure of population on lands already under cultivation;

(*ii*) assistance in a programme of land reform aiming, among other things, at the creation of economic holdings;

(*iii*) rehabilitation of certain classes of people who cannot otherwise be absorbed in the existing economy of the country; and

(*iv*) need for increasing production of certain agricultural commodities during some national emergencies when, because of the existing urgencies, high rewards for the produce are assured.

These cases are not mutually exclusive and do overlap to a great extent. (*ii*) for example, may often be considered as a part of the wider problem mentioned under (*i*).

Out of India's total surface area of about 811 million acres, complete land use statistics are available for only about 701 million acres. By far, the largest proportion of the non-reporting area, however, consists of desert or mountainous land which is not available for reclamation and settlement. In the year 1951-52, about 110 million acres out of the reporting 701 million acres were under forests and about 112 million acres were under water, roads, buildings, etc. and were, therefore, not available for cultivation. The net area sown in that year amounted to 296·4 million acres and with fallow lands at 69·3 million acres, the net area under agricultural use was about 366 million acres. The residual area of about 113 million acres was returned under the main head 'other Uncultivated Lands Excluding Current Fallows. It is now known for certain that only a very small proportion of this residual area can be brought under the plough at costs which the expected returns from their cultivation would justify. In 1949-50, in the 9 States which, on the basis of some rough survey by the primary reporters themselves, indicated the extent of really culturable area included in about 47 million acres under this residual head in these States, about 11 million acres only were reported to be culturable. This ratio would indicate that the total culturable area included in the 112 million acres reported in 1951-52, under 'Other Uncultivated Land Excluding Current Fallow', about 26 million acres only might have been returned as really culturable. In the collection of these figures, however, neither the element of preliminary costs needed to reclaim and develop these lands nor their suitability for human habitation, have been taken into account. At best, they can be taken to represent an almost absolute upper limit to the extent of new land which can be reclaimed and settled in India for agricultural use in the course of the next 3 or 4 decades. More detailed surveys, wherever conducted, have revealed a much more unsatisfactory position. In Madras, for example, a special staff appointed to investigate and collect details of big blocks of culturable new lands found that in the 4 districts of Nellore

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.

Ramanathapuram, Salem and South Kanara which had reported about 3·23 million acres under ' Other Uncultivated Lands Excluding Current Fallow ' only about 0·13 million acres could be localised as fit for being brought under cultivation. Even though these figures cannot be taken to be representative of the conditions prevailing throughout the country, they confirm the view that most of the good culturable land in India is already occupied and that only a very small proportion of the land vaguely considered to be culturable waste can be put to profitable agricultural use.

If the data presented in the preceding paras be examined alongside the magnitudes of the problems mentioned above as they confront this country, it becomes clear that reclamation and settlement of new lands cannot help much either in securing the withdrawal of surplus agricultural population from the lands currently under cultivation or in solving the allied problem of uneconomic holdings. The maximum rate of reclamation of new lands which might possibly be maintained for a few years would be about 1·5 million acres (same as in the First Five Year Plan Period) which would mean an addition of less than ½% a year to our total cultivated area. Compared to this, our population, mostly rural, is increasing by about 1·4% annually. This means that at the very outside what may be expected of land reclamation is that at the present standards of cultivation and living, it may absorb for some years to come, about one-third of our annual increment in agricultural population. For any real improvement in this basic aspect of our agricultural economy, we have to depend mainly upon other measures intended to provide larger opportunities for employment in rural areas.

II—How the need for Recent Land Settlement arose

In India, the need for reclamation and settlement of new lands has been realised only as a help in the solution of the problems (*iii*) and (*iv*) mentioned above namely,—

(*a*) urgency for increase in production of certain agricultural commodities ; and

(*b*) need for the rehabilitation of certain classes of people for which, the Government felt, they had a special responsibility.

Before World War II, undivided India was a net importer of foodgrains, mostly of rice from Burma. With the shutting off of imports from Burma after its occupation by the Japanese in 1941 and the difficulties in arranging supplies from any alternate source, the food situation in India became precarious. The central and provincial Governments in India, therefore, took steps to increase food production both through better utilisation of the land already under cultivation and extension of cultivation to new areas. In the absence of heavy machinery for reclaiming waste lands, however, efforts at increasing the area under cultivation were confined, during the period of war, to fallow lands and lands that had been thrown out of cultivation due to some specific factors which could be easily corrected. These efforts did succeed in pushing up the net area sown in the country which in the year 1944-45 reached its maximum for the decade 1940-50. The partition of the country in 1947 further upset the balance between the internal production and the requirements of agricultural produce for the areas gone over to Pakistan were exporting not only foodgrains to India but also large quantities of cotton and jute for the mills located in India. To tackle this problem of shortages and generally secure a planned increase in agricultural production, various plans have been prepared in the country, each successive plan being an extension on its predecessor. The Grow More Food campaign of the war-time was put on a sounder footing during 1947 and a Five Year Plan aiming at raising the internal production of foodgrains by 4 million tons by 1951 was put into operation. In 1949, a food self-sufficiency plan aiming at complete stoppage by 1952 of all food imports for current consumption under normal circumstance was prepared and put into operation. This plan was further

enlarged in 1952 into an Integrated Production Plan aiming at the achievement of a relative self-sufficiency in food, cotton and jute . This plan has now been assismilated into the Five Year Plan of the country in which certain targets of achievement have been set for all important agricultural crops. Extension of the area under cultivation has figured prominently in all the post-partition plans. In the latest of these, namely, the First Five Year Plan, an additional production of about 1·5 million tons of foodgrains out of the total target of 6·51 million tons is planned to be realised through the reclamation and development of about 7·4 million acres of land during the Five Year period 1951-56. Of these 7·4 million acres, about 3 million acres would be the old fallow lands which used to be cultivated once but have been abandoned for various reasons like development of weeds, etc. and most of the remaining 4·4 million acres virgin waste lands. As is clear from what has been said earlier, land reclamation and extension of cultivation to new lands can help in the solution of such problems only on short term considerations. The real solution of food and other shortages so far as it can be achieved through increased production alone lies in increasing the yields per acre. That explains the emphasis in the Plan on the various measures intended to improve the quality of lands and the standard of tillage in the country.

In India, land reclamation has, therefore, been undertaken mainly as an integral part of the plans for removing certain shortages. Most of the lands which have or are being reclaimed, however, belong to private individuals and in most cases it is left to those individuals to arrange for the cultivation of the reclaimed lands with such state assistance for purchase of necessary equipment as could be made available under the already existing legislative acts. It is in a very few States that reclamation of waste lands has led to the settlement of certain classes of people like the ex-service men, political sufferers, refugees from Pakistan etc. for whose rehabilitation the State, it was felt, has a special responsibility. In certain other cases, attempts have been made to settle landless labourers in reclaimed lands. The settlement operations so far undertaken by the state have covered only a fraction of the total area reclaimed through state efforts or help. Under the First Five Year Plan, however, a sum of Rs. 1·5 crores has been set apart for the specific purpose of settling on co-operative lines landless labourers on the newly reclaimed lands or culturable waste lands wherever available.

III—*Reclamation and Settlement and their progress*

As explained earlier, the need for extension of the area under cultivation was felt quite keenly even in the earlier years of World War II. But most of the available waste lands that could be brought under the plough required reclamation by heavy machinery which could not be procured till after the cessation of hostilities. During the period of the War, efforts to increase the area under cultivation were confined therefore, either to the fallow lands gone out of cultivation due to certain causes which could be easily corrected or to small tracts of waste lands which could be reclaimed for cultivation with light machinery or hand implements. Bringing these two types of lands under cultivation did not involve any settlement operations : nor was the need for rehabilitation of any special class of people through settlement on land keenly felt.

The schemes for the reclamation of land framed after the war fall into 3 broad categories :

(*a*) land reclamation by the Central Government through the Central Tractor Organisation ;

(*b*) reclamation by the State Governments of—

(*i*) Government waste lands for allotment for cultivation to private parties ; and
(*ii*) private uncultivated lands already occupied whose owners require help for reclaiming the lands for new or more intensive cultivation.

(*c*) Reclamation of private waste lands by the owners themselves through state encouragement and help.

For progressing schemes under (*c*) above, the State Governments are offering incentive like remission of land revenue for the first few years of cultivation of lands newly brought under cultivation, grant of loans for purchase of equipment and other necessities for cultivation, etc. Such reclamation obviously does not involve any settlement operations on the part of the State Governments and need not find any detailed mention in an account like this. The Central Tractor Organisation started its operations in 1947-48 with about 100 old tractors bought from the American Army Disposals and it was at that time assigned the task of reclaiming in 7 years about 3 million acres of weed infested lands in the States of U. P., Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal. This equipment, however, was found to be fully serviceable only upto 1950-51. After this, most of the tractors had to be scrapped. By then, the C. T. O. had reclaimed about 465 thousand acres of weed-infested land. During the two years 1949-50 and 1950-51, 240 tractors of the heavy crawler type were procured by the C. T. O. from the American Army Disposals with the help of a loan of $ 10 million from the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development. Most of these tractors are fit for bush reclamation only though about 30 of them have tree-falling arms and are fit for jungle clearance also. The C. T. O. undertakes reclamation operations on lands offered for such operations by the State Governments on a " No profit, no loss " basis. The cost incurred is realised from the State Governments in instalments usually extending to five years and the State Governments themselves realise these costs from the owners or allottees of such lands in instalments. The Central Tractor Organisation normally accepts land for reclamation only if certain conditions regarding availability of land in large blocks, existence of irrigation and drainage facilities and arrangements for follow-up cultivation, etc. are fulfilled. Some priority is accorded to schemes for reclamation which form parts of specific rehabilitation schemes.

Since its inception in 1947-48, upto June, 1952, the C.T.O. had reclaimed about 7 lakh acres of land at an average cost of about Rs. 60 per acre. During the period of the Five Year Plan, the C.T.O. is expected to reclaim 7·4 million acres of new and fallow lands.

The responsibility for getting the newly reclaimed lands actually cultivated rests upon State Governments though recently the Central Government have themselves started a state farm in Bhopal for the settlement of certain families of landless labourers. Most of the lands reclaimed by C.T.O. are privately owned and therefore, the State Governments have not got to make any special efforts for arranging for the follow-up cultivation of these lands. In U.P., however, large tracts of unoccupied lands reclaimed in certain localities like Ganga Khadar, Tarai Bhabar, North Kasipur, etc. are being utilised for the purpose of rehabilitation and for settlement of certain classes of people like ex-servicemen, landless labourers, refugees from Pakistan, political sufferers, agricultural diplomates, etc. In fact, these areas of U.P. are the only major areas where rehabilitation of certain classes of people is being supported by schemes for land reclamation by C.T.O. on any large scale though in many other States, notably Madras, Bombay and Bhopal, attempts are also being made to settle on cooperative or individual basis certain classes of people on state-owned lands reclaimed through state-owned machinery. The story of recent settlement

on new lands in India would, in the main, be the story of such settlement in these four States. The details of the way in which the State Governments are arranging for such settlement are given later in this article.

Besides the reclamation undertaken for the State Governments by the C.T.O. some of the State Governments are themselves reclaiming land through rather lighter machinery acquired by them independently of the C.T.O. In some of the States also, tractor organisations, working on the same principle of ' no profit, no loss ' have been set up. According to a tractor Census conducted in the country during 1951, the various State Governments then owned 1,324 tractors. Upto June, 1951, the state tractor organisations had reclaimed about 1·2 million acres of land. A target of 1·2 million acres for reclamation during the Five year period 1951-56 has been set under the First Five Year Plan and during the first two years *viz.*, 1951-53, these organisations had reclaimed about 0·7 million acres. Figures regarding total area actually brought under cultivation after reclamation are not easily available for most of the area reclaimed by the State tractor organisations also is private owned.

As emphasised earlier, most of the lands being reclaimed in India are privately owned and in most cases the State Governments may have only to grant some loans to the owners of such lands for purchase of livestock and other equipment, seed, fertilisers, etc. in order to ensure the cultivation of these newly reclaimed lands. In cases where a fairly large number of families may be settled in compact blacks of Government lands, the State Governments in order to ensure continued effort, encourage the formation of cooperative societies by channelling such state assistance to the settlers through their cooperatives. General rule is to allot land on individual basis but to grant loans etc. through the societies.

The State of U.P. leads other States in the country in the matter of systematic efforts at settlement of new lands. In the formation of its schemes for development and settlement of new areas, the U.P. Government had kept three objectives in view, *viz.*, *i*) extention of cultivation to culturable waste lands available for reclamation in order to help in the solution of India's food problem, *ii*) settlement of certain classes of people who could not easily find gainful employment in the existing rural economy of the State and for whose welfare the state government felt, the state had some special responsibility and *iii*) promotion of the application of improved agricultural techniques both in the technological and organisational spheres.

There are four main colonization schemes in the State : Ganga Khadar in the Meerut district, Tarai and Kashipur in the Nainital district and Dunagiri in the Almora district. Three more areas namely Manunagar in Rampur district, Bharsar in Garhwal district and north Afzalgarh in Bijner district have also been selected for such settlement. In these colonisation areas, lands are allotted only to agricultural graduates, agricultural diplomates, political sufferers, ex-servicemen, landless labourers and displaced persons from Pakistan. Generally, landless labourers and displaced persons are allotted at the rate of 30 acres per family, while ex-servicemen about 10 acres per family, agricultural diplomates 15 acres and agricultural graduates 30 acres. Upto about the beginning of 1953, about 5,957 families of all categories had been settled in the four colonisation areas and allotted about 77,000 acres of reclaimed and cultivable land.

From the very start, the State Government came up against certain difficulties arising partly from the physical and climatic conditions of the areas and partly from the psychological attitudes of the people selected for settlement. Most of these areas were covered with dense forests and were almost unfit for human habitation. Their marshy climate made the people listless ; malaria and other diseases used to take a heavy toll of human life and sapped the vitality of those who survived. Means of communications were very poor

and marketing facilities almost non-existent. Again the settlers selected for these areas had very little resources and therefore, depended rather too much on government assistance.

For improving conditions for settlement, the State Government undertook heavy clearance and reclamation operations. Means of communication were improved through the construction of roads and culverts, etc. and loans were given to the colonists for the construction of pucca (brick) houses. The drainage system was improved and anti-malarial operations were undertaken through an Anti-Malarial Organisation set up specially for the purpose.

The colonists are being helped financially to settle in these new areas and their new profession through the Land Settlement Co-operative Societies which have been organised in all the villages of these colonisation areas. The original intention of the U. P. Government was to allot even lands collectively through these societies. But as a sufficient number of colonists did not come forward to work these lands on that basis and the nature of reclaimed land was such that it would have reverted to jungle conditions if it had not been taken up for cultivation immediately it was decided to allot land on individual basis but to grant loans and other assistance through co-operative societies only. Each colonist, therefore, is a member of the co-operative society organised in his village. In consideration of the meagre financial resources of most of these settlers, the State Government has been fairly liberal in the grant of financial assistance to these settlers through their Co-operative Societies. Each refugee family, for example, is allowed a loan of Rs. 1,032 for purchase of agricultural machinery etc. and Rs. 750 for construction of a house. Political sufferers and others are financed to the extent of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per family for purchase of agricultural machinery and construction of houses. On 30th of June, 1952, the total of the loans given through the 112 land settlement societies then functioning in the colonies stood at about Rs. 30 lakhs. The loans are repayable in ten equal half yearly instalments and the annual rate of interest charged on them is 3% only.

The Land Settlement Societies in the colonisation area of U.P. are functioning like better farming societies and arrange for (*i*) distribution of loans and grants given by the State Government, (*ii*) cooperative purchase of agricultural tools (*iii*) cooperative marketing of the members' produce, (*iv*) introduction of improved techniques, common rotational practices, etc., and (*v*) the general development of the colonies. Some of these societies have also taken up side industries like weaving, knitting of woollens etc.

Though lands in the colonisation areas of U. P. have been allotted on an individual basis, the original aim of the U.P. Government was to encourage collective farming in these areas. Some of the land settlement societies arrange for joint ploughing and harvesting. What is more significant, groups of members of these societies sometimes pool their lands for joint cultivation. Such experiments, it is hoped, may lead to full-fledged cooperative farming which is so essential for efficient cultivation of these areas.

In the State of Madras, which ranks next to U.P. in the matter of state action for settlement of new lands, the State Tractor Organisation is the main agency for reclamation of waste lands. Reclamation operations were initiated in this State in 1945 with about 40 tractors purchased by the State Government that year. The main incentive here again was the desire to increase production of food crops through an increase in the area of food crops which, because of a shift towards non-food crops, was showing a tendency to decline. The State Government now possesses about 302 tractors of which 165 have bulldozer attachment, and hires out these tractors to the landholders or cooperative societies

for reclamation of waste lands. Upto the end of November, 1953 the State tractors had reclaimed about 250,000 acres of private and Government waste lands. A very large percentage of this area consists of patches of virgin waste lands belonging to innumerable agriculturists spread over many villages located in different districts. Only about 18,000 acres of this reclaimed land has been settled with new colonists through 49 land colonisation societies of which 38 have civilians and 11 ex-service-men as their members.

Government waste lands in blocks of 50 to 100 acres are first selected after detailed survey for being leased out to colonisation societies. These societies function as Co-operative Tenant Farming Societies and distribute the land to their members for individual cultivation. The State Government helps the societies in reclaiming these lands by hiring out state tractors for the purpose, wherever necessary and grant of interest free loans to cover a part, usually 50 per cent or more, of the cost of relcamation. Further state assistance to the colonists is given through the societies in the form of contribution to the share capital, loans for various purpose like purchase of livestock, fertilisers, seeds, etc. The periods of repayment of these various types of loans are related to the purpose for which the loans are granted.

The 38 Civilians Societies' functioning towards the end of June, 1952 had 3,002 active members, the total area allotted to them being 14,776 acres of which 11,102 acres had been reclaimed and put under the plough. The 11 Societies for ex-servicemen had 1,242 active members, had been allotted 11,993 acres of land of which they had reclaimed and put under the plough about 7,340 acres.

The lands settled through the colonisation societies in Madras do not form compact colonies like those in U.P. and are spread in blocks of 50 to 100 acres throughout the State. The Madras Government have not, therefore, had to undertake such works as provision of communications, improvement of sanitation etc. The main difficulty facing these societies is the absence of facilities for irrigation and because of the failure of the north-east monsoon over a number of years, many colonists deserted these lands to eke out their livelihood elsewhere. The question of providing irrigation facilities to at least a certain portion of the lands of each society either by extending irrigation channels nearby or by excavating derelict tanks is under the consideration of the Madras Government.

The Madras Government intend stepping up their programme of bringing waste lands under cultivation and have already directed their revenue officials to localise big blocks measuring 50 acres or more of waste land so that the Government may be able to frame follow-up plans for bringing under cultivation the lands so localised. During 1952-53 four such land colonisation schemes were taken up in the State on a ten year basis and the State Government hope to add three or four such schemes every year to the list of schemes already under execution.

The Andhra Government is continuing the efforts initiated in the composite State of Madras for the settlement of new lands and have recently prepared new rules for the allotment of state lands to the landless poor.

Bhopal is one of the four States where C. T. O. is concentrating its activities relating to reclamation of waste lands. Infestation by weeds called kans, threw large areas of this State out of cultivation between 1936-37 and 1949-50. The net cropped area in the State decreased in that period from about 14 Lakh acres to about 13 Lakh acres. Due to the dense growth of the weeds, it was difficult for the individual cultivators to reclaim these lands. Therefore, the state government sought the assistance of the C. T. O. for bringing these lost areas back under agriculture. During the two years 1950-52 about 2,00,000 acres

were reclaimed of which only 20,000 acres were government waste, the rest belonging to private owners. While the private lands have been brought under cultivation by their owners with some financial assistance from the State Government wherever needed, the State lands have been allotted to landless labourers, displaced persons, ex-servicemen or some scheduled backward classes in order to enable these people to rehabilitate themsevles or improve their position. The State Government have been fairly liberal to the allottees in the grant of financial assistance in order to enable them to make a start in their new career. Including the cost of reclamation and the loans given for purchase of agricultural pre-requisites, the State Government had incurred by June 1952, an expenditure of about Rs. 1·7 crores. Two groups of new settlers, one consisting of ex-service-men and the other of scheduled backward classes, have organised themselves into Cooperative societies. The members of these societies had been advanced loans for construction of houses and purchase of agricultural machinery, livestock and other requirements. The cooperative society of ex-servicemen having 92 members has been given a loan of about Rs. 300,000 and allotted an area of about 2,000 acres while the other cooperative society having 45 families has been allotted an area of 570 acres and given a loan of about Rs. 80,000.

The Central Government have set up a Central Mechanised Farm in Bhopal which is designed to resettle about 1,000 families of landless workers over a period of three years. The total area of about 10,000 acres under this farm is expected to be developed by 1955-56. The resettlement operations are expected to take about six years after which each family settled in this farm will become an owner of 10 acres of land. This experiment being financed out of the special provision of Rs. 1·5 crores in the first Five Year Plan, will indicate the possibilities for further state action on these lines. The success of this experiment would depend on the ease and confidence with which the farm can be handed over to a cooperative society formed by the families settled on it.

In Bombay, such State waste lands as do not require any special reclamation operations are allotted to certain classes like scheduled backward tribes, displaced persons from Pakistan, political sufferers, ex-servicemen etc. according to a fixed order of priority and they are assisted financially to undertake cultivation of these lands. In the allotment of such State waste lands as require some reclamation which can be easily undertaken by private farmers, the financial capacity and the ability of th allottees to reclaim these lands is, however, kept in view. For the development and settlement of difficult areas which have been abandoned due to various reasons like ravages of malaria or wild animals, pressure of forests, water-logging etc., the State Government have established a special board called the Khar Land Development Board which gets these lands reclaimed and improved through antimalarial measures, establishment of gun clubs, clearance of superfluous forest growth, provision of drainage etc. After the preliminary developmental measures, the state Government grants the usual loans to private owners or new settlers to assist them to cultivate these lands, Under the Five Year Plan, the Development Board is to relcaim about 125,000 acres of land of which 75,000 are state-owned and will,therefore, be available for the settlement of new farmers. Upto July, 1953, the Board had already completed two schemes relating to new settlement on about 1,400 acres of land. The other schemes initiated and completed by the Board related to privately owned lands in respect of which the question of settlement of farmers does not arise.

In Assam, about 13,000 acres of reserved forests and are being reclaimed through heavy tractors by the State Government to re-settle some agriculturists displaced from their original lands by the earthquake and floods of 1951. The State Government has also allotted 75,000 acres of state waste lands to the landless labourers, displaced

persons and flood-affected people but as the reclamation of these lands has been left to the allottees these lands are being brought under cultivation only very slowly.

Similarly, Madhya Pradesh Government has under execution a scheme for the settlement of about 100 families on a block of forest land. The colonists are expected to organise themselves into a cooperative society. Each family would be allotted about 10 acres of land on an individual basis and given a loan of about Rs. 3,500 through the society.

In many other States also attempts are being made to get cultivable waste lands put under the plough through private and state efforts. The usual procedure is to help the owners of private waste lands by hiring out reclamation machinery wherever necessary and by grant of loans for financing the cultivation of their waste lands. The State waste lands are allotted on certain considerations of priorities and then the allottees helped to settle on these lands.

The greatest activity in India in the sphere of land settlement has in recent years been in respect of the settlement of refugee agriculturists from Pakistan on lands left vacant by the Muslim evacuees though this type of land settlement falls outside the scope of the present article. As the refugees from Pakistan into India had left behind a much larger area cultivated land than that left behind by the evacuees to Pakistan, the State Government of Punjab, Pepsu, West Bengal, etc. also reclaimed some of the available waste lands for the settlement of some refugee families which could not be allotted old cultivated lands. About half a million families were settled in Punjab and Pepsu on old and new lands and about 80,000 families in West Bengal. In both the zones, the refugee agriculturists had to be given liberal financial assistance in order to enable them to settle down in their new homes and purchase the necessary equipment, livestock, seed, etc. for the cultivation of lands allotted to them.

IV—*Future Hopes and Fears*

In view of the shortage of agricultural land in relation to labour seeking employment on such land and the urgent need for stepping up agricultural production, all State Governments in India are anxious to bring as much of the waste and fallow lands under cultivation as possible. In some States, special legislation has been enacted to induce or compel the private owners of fallow lands to put them under the plough and to enable the state to take over such fallow lands which remain uncultivated for more than a specified period and get them cultivated through tenants for such period as may be considered necessary. Similarly, certain States have enacted laws to enable the state to take up any private waste lands for reclamation. After reclamation, such lands are usually restored to their private owners. In many States, special agencies have been established for the survey and reclamation of virgin waste lands while their development and settlement is aided through liberal financial assistance to the allottees of these lands.

In the allotment of the newly reclaimed state lands, the state governments are trying to implement certain objectives of social policy by according preference to landless labourers and holders of uneconomic holdings. This is in line with the general desire for the creation of a healthy class of peasant proprietors in the country and for avoiding any concentration of land ownership in large holdings. The Planning Commission have recommended this policy and have recommended a provision of Rs. 1·5 crores to be spent during the last three years of the First Five Year Plan on the settlement on new lands of landless labourers

preferably on cooperative lines. This recommendation envisages three processes namely survey, reclamation and settlement. The first is to be undertaken by the Government, the second by Government or other public bodies and the third by cooperative colonisation groups, mainly under Government guidance and with active Government help. This special allotment of funds in the Plan for the purpose of settling landless labourers in new lands is an indication of the general awareness of the need for putting more land under agriculture on the one hand and the need for raising the status of the lower strata of agricultural population on the other. In the immediate future, the various Central and State schemes envisage reclamation of about 7·4 million acres during the five year period 1951-56 though it cannot be said at this stage as to how much of this land would become available for new settlement. Efforts now initiated for finding new lands for the settlement of some of those in the lower strata of our agricultural population would, it is hoped, become an integral part of state policy in India, even though the scope for extension of agriculture to new lands is seriously limited by shortage of such lands in relation to the purpose for which they are sought.

But while there is a lot of enthusiasm about finding new lands for agriculture and making them fit for settlement according to certain accepted notions about social policy, these efforts are beset with difficulties arising from two limiting factors namely the sub-marginal nature of new lands and the sub-marginal managerial talent of the people being selected for settlement. The lands which are being now developed lie either in areas of heavy rainfall where wild weeds grow very fast and which are not quite congenial to human life or in arid areas where agriculture is always exposed to the risks arising out of very frequent failure of rains. In the peninsular parts of the Madras State, for example, the settlers on new lands were, unfortunately put to test by nature very early in their career as independent agriculturists in that the North-East monsoons on which the crops of the region mainly depend for their growth failed the area for five successive years from 1946 to 1950. As a result, some of the lands allotted to the land colonisation societies remained uncultivated and some of the colonists deserted their lands and took to other professions. The State Governments are offering financial assistance to the new settlers for improving the quality of their lands but there is a limit beyond which such sub-marginal lands cannot be improved at reasonable cost. In these days of high prices, the State Governments naturally cannot burden these new colonists with heavy loans, which they may not be able to repay if agricultural prices suffer any sizeable set back in the near future.

The policy relating to the selection of allottees for state waste lands is dictated by the desire to raise the morale of the people who have for long generations been the victims of adverse economic circumstances over which they have no control. Even though all landless labourers cannot be settled as independent farmers, the existence of schemes in all States for their settlement would, it is hoped, go a long way in arousing confidence and enterprise in them. But, however socially desirable this policy of preferring landless labourers for settlement of lands may be, from the economic point of view this policy renders more difficult the task of settlement of state waste lands. It is difficult for persons who have been working as labourers under directions from somebody else to acquire quickly the capacity to manage a farm of their own. In the State of Bhopal, for example, it was found that many landless labourers who were allotted reclaimed state lands abandoned these lands and preferred to revert to their old wage-earning profession. Therefore, it is essential for the State Governments to organise educational and extension services for the benefit of these new settlers besides giving them substantial financial assistance to

start their career as independent farmers on new lands. But here many State Governments have to face great difficulties because the lands available for new settlement are not to be found in large enough blocks to facilitate the organisation of extension, educational or other services meant specifically to help the new colonists. Probably this difficulty can be partly met by concentrating efforts for reclamation and resettlement in the Community and Intensive Development Areas where other state services are functioning.

In encouraging settlement on new lands, therefore, the State Governments have got to resolve this conflict between some economic considerations and their accepted social policy in regard to distribution of state lands. It is hoped that enough provision will be made in the State schemes under preparation now for meeting difficulties arising out of this conflict.

SOME ASPECTS OF PRICE POLICY FOR JUTE

BY

SHRI S. THOTAPALI

1. *General*

Jute is notorious for wide fluctuations in prices. Instability is inherent in this crop on account of the unpredictability of its production and uncertainty of demand for the manufactured products made out of it. During the last thirty years raw jute price has fluctuated between Rs. 27 and Rs. 520 per bale.

In the past, the Government attempted to maintain a balance between demand and supply for raw jute through direct or indirect regulation. A notable instance of this was the Jute Regulation Scheme of 1940, under which licences were issued for the cultivation of jute and the farmers were not allowed to exceed the acreage permitted under the licence. Maximum and minimum prices of raw jute were also fixed by the Government from time to time. In 1946, the Prices Sub-Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Krishnamachari Committee), considered the policy for commercial crops and recommended that fair prices should be determined so as to ensure the maintenance of a parity between prices on the one hand and the costs of cultivation and the costs of living of the farmer on the other. After the partition of India, there was an acute shortage of jute in this country, and the " Grow More Jute " campaign was started to step up production of jute to meet the requirements of the Indian jute industry. Owing to the slump in prices in 1952, and a bumper crop in 1952-53 the country was again faced with the problem of instability, *i.e.*, high production and low prices, and the danger of the operation of the ' Cobweb Theorem '. Recently the position of jute was examined by the Jute Enquiry Commission, which suggested a technique for fixing fair price for raw jute in relation to jute manufactures.

The techniques of price fixation for jute are of special importance at the present juncture, since India no more enjoys the monopoly in jute which she had before independence. There is competition from Pakistan jute and from jute substitutes like paper bags and ' kenaf '. But, at the same time, it is necessary to have enough jute to feed our jute mills and to ensure a fair price for the farmer. It is therefore worthwhile examining the techniques of jute price stabilisation suggested in the past from the point of view of their adequacy for maintaining a steady flow of jute.

2. *Demand for Raw Jute*

A fair price for a crop, to be effective, should be in conformity with the demand for it. As jute is produced largely for export in the form of manufactures, the price for raw jute is governed by the demand for jute goods. The demand for manufactured goods is greatly influenced by the level of agricultural and industrial production and of business activity abroad. A change in the demand for industrial goods affects the demand for the raw materials from which the goods are made. As a matter of fact, a small change in the demand for the finished product causes a more than proportionate change in the demand for the raw materials. The phenomenon manifests itself in two ways : (*i*) Production is not curtailed when business recedes, nor does it increase much when there is a boom in business ; (*ii*) The prices received by the farmers move in close sympathy with the fluctuations in business, rising when industrial production expands and falling when it contracts. The amplitude of the fluctuations of agricultural prices is, however, greater than that of the prices of industrial goods.

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.

These basic principles may be illustrated by a study of production and prices of raw jute and jute goods for a few years as given in the table below :—

Period	Production		Price	
	Raw Jute (000 bales)	Jute goods (000 tons)	Raw Jute (Mill lts) (per md)	Hessian (00 yds)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Undivided India—				
Depression (tri. ending 1934-35)	7973	920	5 12	9 2
War boom (tri. ending 1943-44)	7,181	1,198	14 1	19 2
Indian Union—				
Korean war peak (1951-52)	4,678	945	54 3	64 10
Post-Korean recession (1952-53)	4,695	892	28 13	45 10

(*i*) Thus during the triennium ending 1934-35 which was characterised by the great depression, the average production of raw jute in undivided India was 8 million bales, while during the war boom when there was heavy demand for jute goods, the average production of raw jute was only 7·2 million bales. The production in Indian Union during Korean war was maintained during the recession also, and was 4·7 million bales.

(*ii*) The prices of jute and jute goods have followed the vicissitudes of jute manufactures. When the production of jute manufactures rose from 0·9 million tons during depression to 1·2 million tons during war, the prices of raw jute as well as jute manufactures also rose. The prices of raw jute, however, rose more rapidly than those of jute manufactures. Similarly when production fell from 0·95 to 0·89 million tons after Korean war, the prices of both raw jute and jute goods fell, but here the raw jute prices fell more sharply than jute goods prices.

3. *Techniques of Price Fixation*

In the light of the above background, the techniques suggested in the past for fixing fair price for jute may be briefly examined. These fall broadly into two categories : (*i*) Fixing the price so as to provide a standard of living to farmers which is obtained in comparable occupations. This is the suggestion of the Prices Sub-Committee. (*ii*) Fixing the price of the raw material on the basis of the price of the manufactured product. This is the recommendation of the Jute Enquiry Commission. There is also a third method, viz., fixing a price which facilitates the optimum use of resources.

4. *Prices Sub-Committee Recommendations*

The Prices Sub-Committee recommended that, " the ultimate goal of price policy should be to enable the agriculturists to obtain an income which is sufficient to maintain him and his family at a standard of living which is equal to that enjoyed by other comparable classes of population and to fix the producer's price accordingly."* This is a valuable suggestion for assuring a fair standard of living for the farmers. But if the price-mechanism is used for this purpose it may sometimes result in a higher price being maintained than is necessary to produce the selected crop. It may then result in less quantity being produced than is warranted by the resources. Even if there is no undue advantage to cultivators, the raising of the price of a crop does not necessarily improve the distribution of income among the

* Report, p. 47

farmers. Much of the benefit will go to the larger farmers and not to the smaller ones who need the income most. A more serious objection to this procedure is that it may bring about a mal-allocation of resources. For instance, jute will receive the benefit of the resources as long as it is highly priced, but will suffer when prices are lower relative to those of other crops which compete with jute, although the cultivation of jute may be an urgent necessity.

The Prices Sub-Committee has also suggested that the prices should be based on the parity prevailing between the agricultural prices and agricultural costs during the quinquinnium 1924-29*. This formula is a practical one, but it is defective in that it is tied to a fixed base. Prices based on a historical period do not run exactly in line with the ratios that one would get by comparing agricultural and other products during the current period.

The Committee has, however, enunciated two important principles for fixing fair price: (*i*) The price should give sufficient incentive to the farmer to produce the selected crop. (*ii*) The basis for the fixation of fair price should be the parity between prices and costs.

5. *Jute Commission Recommendations*

Recently the Jute Enquiry Commission has made the following recommendations :—

(*i*) The fair prices for raw jute should be such as the mills in Calcutta would pay ex-godown having regard to the prevailing level of gunny prices. For instance, when Rs. 46-47 for hessian and Rs. 105 for B. Twills are obtainable, the fair price for raw jute payable ex-mill at Calcutta would be reckoned at Rs. 25-27 per maund in terms of Assam Bottoms. Making a deduction of about Rs. 5 for transport and cost of middle-men's services a fair price to the grower on a proper quality basis, should be not less than Rs. 20 per maund in terms of Assam Bottoms.

(*ii*) The development of cultivation should be both in quality and in quantity only up to the amount that can be consumed and for which a fair price can be paid by the Indian mills. The object of the 'Grow More Jute' campaign should be the achievement of relative rather than absolute self-sufficiency. The short-fall in the supply of indigeneous jute will have for some time to be met by imports of Pakistan jute.

With regard to the first recommendation, *viz.*, that the price of raw jute should be fixed with reference to the prices of jute manufacturers on the basis of Rs. 25-27 per maund in terms of Assam Bottoms at Calcutta when the price of hessian was Rs. 46-47, a study of appendix I will be useful. This Appendix gives acreage under raw jute, parities of jute to jute goods and to rice and also the export trade in jute goods.

A study of this Appendix brings out three points. Firstly, the influence of the jute goods prices on jute acreage is not direct, there having been a wide divergence between the trend of raw jute/jute goods parity prices and jute acreages. As a matter of fact the acreage and parity curves moved in opposite directions except in a few years *viz.* 1936, 1938, 1942-44 and 1949. Secondly, the effect of demand for jute goods on prices of raw jute is only indirect. Thirdly, even if it is assumed that the demand for jute goods as well as prices of jute goods affect prices of raw jute and also acreage under this crop in a large measure, the Jute Commission's formula for determining parity price for raw jute cannot be depended upon to bring about the desired acreage under this crop. The 'parity' prices for raw jute

* Op. Cit. p. 51.

determined on the basis of Jute commission's formula were well below the actual prices received by the farmers. If 'parity' prices had been enforced the tendency of the farmers would have been to reduce the acreage under jute to a lower level than what it in fact was. Of course, the enforcement of the parity might have been helpful before the war when the industry was suffering from the effects of the depression. But, then the farmers had no alternative avenue for the utilisation of their resources. During the war as well as in the post-war period, the application of 'parity' prices would perhaps have affected jute production adversely and would have jeopardised jute industry in the country.

It must be admitted, however, that jute in India no more enjoys the monopoly it had before partition, and the jute manufactures have to face a competitive market. Under the circumstances the fair price of jute must be fixed after taking into consideration the prevailing prices of manufactured products. Moreover with the ban on the export of raw jute, the jute industry is in a position of 'monopsony' and it is necessary to safeguard the interests of the grower by not allowing the industry to depress raw jute prices to an uneconomic level.

As regards the second suggestion *viz.*, that production of raw jute should be adjusted to consumption, it may be pointed out that any deliberate attempt at tampering with the level of production will give only a temporary advantage. On the other hand, steady output of the raw material, regardless of the performance of the industry is a great advantage to the national economy. The remedy in such circumstances should lie not in reduction in the production of the agricultural raw materials but in expanding or at least maintaining the demand for the manufactures even if this calls for certain special measures *e.g.* adjustment of fiscal policy, improving the quality of jute goods, etc. As Schultz has pointed out, "In a choice between policies to lessen the instability of farm income caused by business fluctuations, it is better to preserve, and if possible even enhance, the steadiness of agricultural production than to undertake measures to pull agricultural production down when business recedes and push it up when business rises".*

In view of this when recessionary forces are in operation, it is desirable to maintain a steady level of production of raw jute, and to secure a fair price for it. This does not, of course mean that the same amount of the same crop should be produced year after year. All that is intended is that the level of production should normally be kept steady in relation to business fluctuations and revised only when the requirements are known to have definitely changed.

6. *Price policy for optimum use of Resources*

Attempts to regulate the price of raw jute either by fixing a parity price on a historical base to raise the standard of living of the farmers or by adjusting the price of jute on the basis of price of jute manufactures alone may not be satisfactory. But there is no denying that the grower of jute should be given a fair price particularly in view of the wide fluctuations to which raw jute prices are subject. The price fixed will naturally have to be such as will maintain a steadiness of agricultural production. This means an optimum use of resources in the production of jute. The return which a farmer gets from the product will be maximised by allocating each resource in such a way that equal increments of a resource will yield equal increments in the value of the product. As Schultz has observed: "It is essential to distinguish between the personal income distribution problem and resources allocation problem and to treat each separately. The mechanism of price can be both efficient and effective in inducing the farmers to allocate resources so as to maximise output."†

* T. W. Schultz: Agriculture in an Unstable Economy, p. 137. † *ibid* p. 256.

It follows from the above that the prices for raw jute should be such that the best use is made of the resources which are devoted to jute. The resources are, however, capable of alternative uses in the sense that in this particular case, they can be used not only for jute but also for rice which competes with jute. If jute prices are low or if they are not coordinated with those of rice, it will not be possible to achieve production target for jute. On the other hand, if the prices are too high more resources will be diverted to jute than are necessary, and the jute crop will gain at the cost of rice.

The influence of relative prices of jute and rice on the acreage under jute may be gauged from the data in Appendix I. Here the parity between jute and rice has been worked out by relating the harvest price of winter rice (which comes into the market at about the sowing time of jute) in a particular year with the harvest price of jute in the immediately preceding season, since the farmer is guided by these two factors in deciding the area to be sown to jute. The movement of acreage under the jute and of jute/rice parity since 1930 is indicated in the chart. It will be seen that the trends of area and the parity are more or less similar. There was some divergence in the years 1933, 1935, 1942-45 and 1948. The divergence in the trends in the two prewar years may be attributed to the severe effects of depression, while that in 1948 was due to the impact of partition on jute economy. The period 1942-45 was one of adjustment from *laissez faire* to controlled economy, and so there was some distortion in the relationship between area and parity. Barring such diversions, it may be said that the area under jute follows closely the jute/rice parity. In view of this, there is need to fix the fair price of raw jute in relation to the price of rice.

7. *Fixation of Fair Price*

The next question that arises is what should be the best parity between jute and rice for maximising production of jute. For this purpose, the relative areas and prices of jute and rice since 1949 have been studied. The relevant data has been given in Appendix II. The figures show that until the end of 1952, the price parity in West Bengal and Bihar was in favour of jute, which led to a large increase in the areas under these crops compared to 1949-50. During 1952-53, the parity had to a large extent shifted towards rice. The parity obtained was, however, in the best interests of both rice and jute cultivation because during 1952-53 the acreage under rice went up, while that under jute declined only slightly. In 1953-54, the parity shifted markedly in favour of rice to the disadvantage of jute. The result has been a sharp decline in acreage and production. It would, therefore, be necessary to adopt measures for raising the price of jute and maintaining it at some such parity for rice as prevailed in 1952-53. According to this parity, the relation between the prices of rice and jute may be about 100 : 150. This is, however, only a rough estimate and should not be taken to be very precise. The most appropriate parity between these crops will have to be determined very carefully from year to year and separately for different regions. In fixing the parity prices consideration will have also to be given to the trend of general level of prices and the relation between the existing and the desired cropping patterns.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to mention a system of price fixation adopted in U.K. under the Agriculture Act, 1947, which can be usefully adopted in India. The procedure adopted in U.K. is to review the prices of different agricultural products before sowing time of the year and to adjust for changes in costs. The new price holds good for the next crop and that following. The prices are adjusted from year to year to take into account any technological advances. In determining the prices, it is assumed that

the prices and costs are in proper relation at the outset and the price adjustments are made only for changes in costs. The scheme has the merit that the price is not pegged to some historical base. It does not commit the state to any fixed cost of production level. It is also comparatively simple to operate.

In India too, the fair price for raw jute may be fixed on the above basis, but the immediate application of the method is ruled out in the absence of reliable data on costs which are acceptable to the producers as well as to the Government.

8. *Conclusion*

The problem of fixation of fair price for raw jute is beset with many difficulties. It is linked with international factors and a number of variables have to be taken into account. It will not do to fix prices on the basis of standard of living of the farmers nor in relation merely to jute manufactures. There must be a proper price parity between jute and the competing crop, rice. If a fair price for jute, at times raises the cost of production of jute goods, thus discouraging the export thereof, there may be a need for stimulating external demand for jute goods through various incentives, *e.g.* adjustment of fiscal policy, improving the quality of jute goods, etc.

APPENDIX I

Parity and other factors relating to Jute

Year	Area under Jute in West Bengal@		Average Price at Calcutta (in Rupees)		Parity Price of Raw Jute * (Rs. per bale)	Parity‡ Index of Raw Jute/ Hessian (Av. 1925-29 =100)	Harvest Price in Jalpaiguri (in Rupees per Maund)		Parity † Index of Raw Jute/ Rice (Av. 1925-29 =100)	Export of Jute Manufactures (000) tons)
	Actual (000 acres)	Index (Av. 1925-29 =100)	Raw Jute (Mill firsts per bale)	Hessian (9 Porter per 100 yds.)			Raw Jute (previous season)	Rice		
1925	795	89	106-15	18-12	51-0	128	12-0	7-0	100	811
1926	984	111	62-1	15-0	40-12	93	20-8	7-6	162	861
1927	913	103	65-5	18-2	49-4	81	8-12	7-8	68	885
1928	840	94	68-8	16-5	44-6	94	8-14	7-4	71	912
1929	918	103	54-14	12-7	33-13	99	9-10	7-8	75	958
1930	954	107	30-7	8-9	23-5	79	8-0	4-6	107	767
1931	503	57	32-12	8-5	22-9	89	3-1	2-14	63	664
1932	508	57	28-1	8-12	23-13	71	3-1	2-12	65	680
1933	675	76	28-12	9-10	26-1	62	2-10	2-11	57	672
1934	681	77	27-8	9-1	24-10	74	2-8	2-9	57	684
1935	526	59	34-6	8-6	22-12	93	2-11	2-11	59	752
1936	679	76	34-9	7-15	21-9	99	3-7	3-1	65	972
1937	681	77	33-13	7-2	19-6	106	4-2	3-9	67	1,020
1938	779	88	41-6	8-4	22-7	112	4-10	3-9	75	956
1939	789	89	66-5	14-3	38-9	105	4-14	4-1	71	1,083
1940	1,260	142	37-2	13-14	37-12	60	9-4	5-1	107	924
1941	783	89	54-7	18-11	50-13	66	4-6	5-4	49	899
1942	847	95	68-15	17-5	47-1	89	7-4	11-4	39	620
1943	700	79	81-1	21-5	57-15	85	7-10	11-9	39	634
1944	580	65	80-5	22-2	60-2	81	9-0	9-6	57	708
1945	567	64	83-1	21-15	59-10	85	10-10	9-8	65	680
1946	537	60	149-13	34-12	94-8	97	9-13	15-0	39	731
1947	652	73	183-14	43-14	119-5	95	26-0	20-0	76	872
1948	834	94	214-1	39-7	107-4	122	22-0	18-0	72	929
1949	1,163	131	204-15	42-15	116-12	106	32-0	19-0	98	787

@ Figures of area under jute in West Bengal from 1925 to 1938 have been estimated on a rough basis. Figures for later years have been taken from "Estimates of Area and yield" published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

* Obtained by multiplying the price of hessian with the ratio of 126·4 : 46·5, as envisaged by Jute Commission.

†Parity index is the ratio of the price relatives of raw jute and rice, computed with reference to the period 1925-29 as base. This ratio has been expressed as a percentage.

‡Parity index is the ratio of the price relatives of raw jute and hessian, computed with reference to the period 1925-29 as base. This ratio has been expressed as a percentage.

NOTES : (1) The period 1925-29 was generally considered to be normal for Indian agriculture and has accordingly been adopted as base.

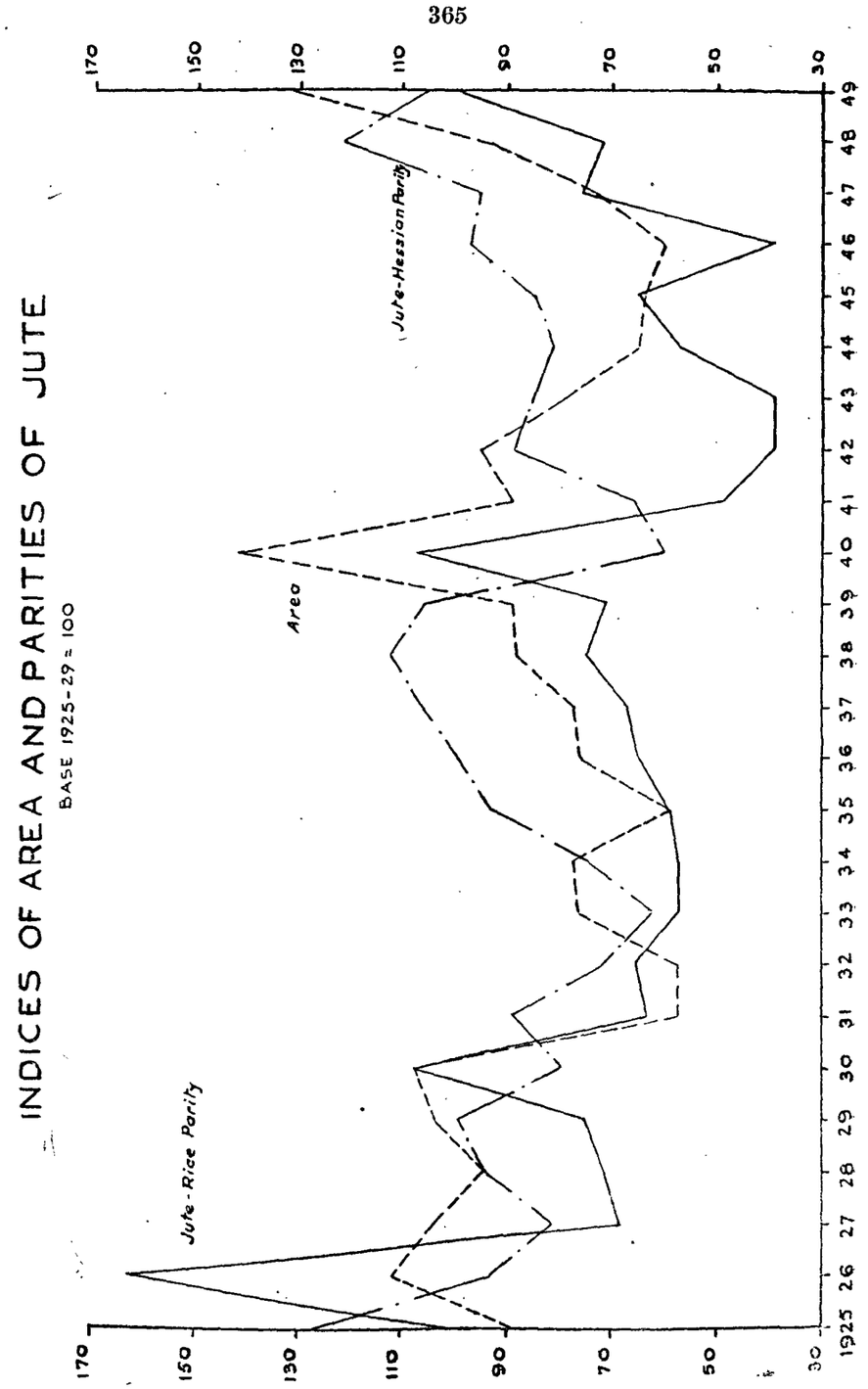
(2) Comparable data are not available, particularly for harvest prices of jute and rice, beyond 1949.

APPEDIX II

Rice/Jute Parities

Year	West Bengal			Bihar		
	Rice ('000 acres)	Jute ('000 acres)	Rice/Jute Parity*	Rice ('000 acres)	Jute ('000 acres)	Rice/Jute Parity*
1949-50 . . .	9,767	498	156	13,855	331	150
1950-51 . . .	9,802	651	210	14,490	358	143
1951-52	9,488	876	203	13,124	187	173
1952-53 . . .	10,207	820	150	13,062	460	140
1953-54 . . .	10,547	535	102	13,016	303	83

* Rice/Jute parity indicates the relationship between the price of rice and of raw jute, on the assumption that the price of rice= 0.



PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Sugarcane, Mesta and Jute, 1954-55
All-India Second Estimate of Potato, 1953-54
Cotton Press Returns for April and May, 1954
Area and Production of Major Oilseeds 1952-53 and 1953-54

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during August, 1954

(Between 29th July, 1954 and 1st September, 1954 and from 1st June, 1954 to 1st September, 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 29-7-54 to 1-9-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-54 to 1-9.54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	17·6	(+) 0·6	51·8	(+) 3
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	12·9	(—) 8·3	81·4	(+) 21
Gangetic West Bengal	9·7	(—) 3·8	27·3	(—) 22
Orissa	9·5	(—) 4·7	23·2	(—) 33
Chota Nagpur	9·8	(—) 5·6	21·9	(—) 38
Bihar	13·0	(—) 0·5	33·5	(—) 2
U. P. East	11·9	(—) 1·5	23·7	(—) 20
U. P. West	13·9	(—) 0·5	28·5	(—) 5
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	2·3	(—) 6·0	12·4	(—) 28
Rajasthan West	1·0	(—) 4·1	4·9	(—) 48
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	3·6	(—) 6·1	17·5	(—) 15
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	9·3	(—) 2·7	22·1	(—) 24
Vindhya Pradesh	16·9	(+) 2·0	31·7	(—) 4
Madhya Pradesh East	17·0	(+) 1·3	32·1	(—) 17
Madhya Pradesh West	11·8	(—) 0·6	32·4	(+) 2
Gujarat	10·1	(+) 0·8	28·4	(+) 8
Saurashtra and Kutch	13·2	(+) 8·6	24·6	(+) 63
Konkan	34·4	(+)16·8	98·7	(+) 43
Deccan (Desh)	9·7	(+) 4·7	22·7	(+) 57
Hyderabad North	7·9	..	23·6	(+) 14
Hyderabad South	8·6	(+) 2·3	19 1	(+) 15
Coastal Andhradesa	7·4	(+) 1·2	18·1	(+) 25
Rayalaseema	6·3	(+) 1·4	12·5	(+) 15
Tamilnad	5·1	(+) 1·2	9·3	(+) 26
Malabar and South Kanara	26·5	(+) 2·9	112·8	(+) 23
Mysore	6·0	(+) 2·0	12·3	(+) 26
Travancore-Cochin	11·0	(+) 0·3	44·9	(—) 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 September.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Sesamum and Potato (Second Crop)	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	Autum 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, 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1952-53 Partially Revised	Area (acres) 1953-54 Final	Production (tons) 1952-53 Partially Revised	Production (tons) 1953-54 Final
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,209	76,646	22,495*	27,079
Jowar	43,339	42,990	7,260	7,691
Bajra	26,550	28,820	3,150	4,246
Maize	8,897	8,982	2,823	2,854
Ragi	5,428	5,472	1,238	1,564
Small Millets	12,431	13,167	1,905	2,183
Wheat	24,641@	..	6,762	..
Barley	8,010	8,190	2,849	2,721
Total cereals	..	..	..	..
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	18,014	18,893	4,165	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,927	5,776	1,675	1,783
Urad or Mash	2,974	2,981	312	369
Mung	2,514	2,793	193	261
Moth	340	450	28	51
Masur	1 094	1,135	192	194
Kulthi	2,628	2,440	185	209
Peas	2,248	2,287	602	586
Lakh or Khesari	1,962	2,023	266	284
Other pulses	10,820	11,673	1,379	1,596
Total pulses	48,521	50,451	8,997	9,884
Potato	608@	..	1,932@	..
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019‡	4,614‡
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	209	22	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,280@	..	301@	..
Tobacco	798@	..	219@	..
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,850	11,356	2,884†	3,772†
Castorseed	1,357	1,368	106	107
Sesamum	5,860	6,132	460	531
Rape and Mustard	5,199	5,373	837	826
Linseed	3,395	3,369	359	355
Total oilseeds	27,661	27,598	4,646	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,693	17,027	3,131§	3,935§
Jute	1,817	1,196	4,605‖	3,128‖
Mesta	483	473	682‖	716‖
*Beverages**—				
Tea¶	779	..	641,180(*A*)	..
Coffee (*j*)	230	..	54,538(*A*)	..

* Figures are provisional and subject to revision.
†In terms of nuts in shell.
‡ In terms of raw sugar (gur).
§In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
‖In bales of 400 lbs. each.
¶ Relates to calendar year 1951.
@Relates to Final Estimates.
(*A*) Lbs.
(*j*) Relates to the year 1951-52.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates.

(In thousands)

Crops	Year	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Wheat	1953-54	Fourth	28-7-54	24,771	23,429	(+) 5·7	7,197	6,761	(+) 6·4
Potato	1953-54	Second	18-8-54	645	633	(+)1·9	1,657	1,698	(—) 2·4
Sugarcane	1954-55	First	25-8-54	3,637	3,446	(+) 5·5	..	..	..
Tobacco	1953-54	Third	9-8-54	870	858	(+) 1·4	250	231	(+) 8·2
Fibres—									
Jute	1955-55	First	16-8-54	1,334	1,269	(+) 5·1	..	..	..
Mesta	1954-55	First	4-9-54	144	144	..	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Potato, 1953-54.

(Released in August 1954)

I.—Summary

	1953-54 Second Estimate	1952-53 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Actual	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	645	633	(+)12	(+)1·9
Production (Thousand tons)	1,657	1,698	(—)41	(—)2·4

NOTE.—Area and production in this Estimate are not comparable. Acreage relates to both winter and summer crops while production relates to mostly winter crop only.

The increase in area has been shared mostly by Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madras and Himachal Pradesh due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. Decrease in acreage has been recorded in Bihar.

Despite an increase in acreage there has been a decline in production of potato during the current year. Decrease in production has been shared by Bihar, West Bengal and Punjab due to unfavourable weather conditions at the growing period. This decrease in production in these states has been offset to some extent by increases in production in Assam Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Madhya Pradesh.

This Estimate relates to the period upto the end of May, 1954.

Past experience shows that the area at Final Estimate stage is slightly higher than the Second Estimate.

II.—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 Second Estimate	1952-53 Corresponding Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1953-54 Second Estimate	1952-53 Corresponding Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam—						
Winter	50	50	..	116	103	(+) 13
Summer	19	19	..	..	..	..
Total	69	69	..	..	..	..
Bihar	97	102	(—) 5	213	263	(—) 50
Bombay	19	18	(+) 1	97	88	(+) 9
Madhya Pradesh	12	12	..	30	28(r)	(+) 2
Madrs—						
Winter	4	4(r)	..	14	11(r)	(+) 3
Summer	19	16(r)	(+) 3	..	..	..
Total	23	20(r)	(+) 3	..	..	..
Orissa	20	20(r)	..	22†	22	..
Punjab	15	13	(+) 2	70	74	(—) 4
Uttar Pradesh @	238	232	(+) 6	666	661	(+) 5
West Bengal—						
Winter	100	96	(+) 4	397*	413*	(—) 16
Summer	4	4	..	..	..	..
Total	104	100	(+) 4	..	..	..
Hyderabad	1	1	..	1	2	(—) 1
Madhya Bharat	4	5	(—) 1	6	8	(—) 2
Mysore	11	11	..	8	8	..
P. E. P. S. U	3	3	..	6	5	(+) 1
Rajasthan	2	2(r)	..	1	2	(—) 1
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Bilaspur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Winter	1	1	..	1	1	..
Summer	21	19	(+) 2	..	..	..
Total	22	20	(+) 2	..	..	..
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	2	2	..	3	3	..
Vindhya Pradesh	3	3	..	4	4	..
Grand Total	645	633	(+) 12	1,657	1,698	(—) 41

*Based on the results of the Crop-Cutting Experiments except for Darjeeling district.
† Estimated
@ Include conventional Estimates of 14,799 acres and 24,912 tons in respect of the hilly districts of Tehri Garhwal, Almora Garhwal, and Nainital (H. P.) of Kumaun division.
(r) Revised.
(a) Below 500 acres.
(b) Below 500 tons.

4·1.—All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1954-55

(Released in August 1954)

I.—Summary

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 Over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,637	3,446	(+) 191	(+) 5·5

The increase in acreage under sugarcane during the current year has been reported largely by Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed to higher prices of gur, better seasonal conditions and better irrigation facilities during the current year as compared to last year. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded by Punjab, Madhya Bharat and PEPSU due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of June, 1954. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole satisfactory. In parts of Deccan division of Bombay and Yeotmal district of Madhya Pradesh the crop was slightly affected for want of adequate water supply. The crop also suffered, to some extent due to insect pests, pyrilla and other crop diseases in parts of Bombay. The growth of the crop was retarded in low lying areas of certain districts of Assam due to excessive rainfall and floods.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1954-55. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 93% of the area of the crop finally reported.

II.—Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	61	60	(+) 1
Assam	60	63	(—) 3
Bihar	380	373	(+) 7
Bombay	187	179	(+) 8
Madhya Pradesh	33	35	(—) 2
Madras	62	58	(+) 4
Orissa	65	65	..
Punjab	340	360	(—) 20
Uttar Pradesh	2,184	1,972(A)	(+) 212
West Bengal	43	47	(—) 4

II.—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hyderabad	18	18	..
Madhya Bharat	31	40	(—) 9
Mysore	36*	38	(—) 2
P. E. P. S. U.	65	73	(—) 8
Rajasthan	40	34	(+) 6
Saurashtra	12	10	(+) 2
Bhopal	5	5	..
Delhi	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh @	3	3	..
Tripura	5	5	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	4	6	(—) 2
Ajmer, Coorg and Kutch	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Total	3,637	3,446	(+) 191

* Provisional.

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.

@ Include estimates for former Bilaspur State which has been merged with this State Since 1st July, 1954.

NOTE.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·2.—All-India First Estimate of Mesta, 1954-55

(*Released in September 1954*)

I—SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 Corresponding adjusted Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5
Area (Thousand acres)	144	144	..	..

The all-India acreage under mesta during 1954-55 is of the same magnitude as that of last year. Among the individual States however, Orissa shows a slight increase in the area under the crop due mostly to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has been offset by the decreases recorded in Bombay and Andhra.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of June or beginning of July, 1954. 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 1954-55. Some late varieties of this crop are also grown in other States such as Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat. Complete data will become available only at the final estimate stage.

II.—DETAILS

(Area—Thousand acres)

State	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	59	60	(—)1
Assam	3*	3	..
Bihar	48	48	..
Bombay	16	18	(—)2
Madras	1	1	..
Orissa	12	9	(+)3
Mysore †	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4	..
Total	144	144	..

* First Forecast of 1953-54 figure has been repeated for want of Information for current year.

† Mysore has begun reporting figures for First Estimate of Mesta from the current year.

NOTES.—(1) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.

(2) The Estimate does not include data about Mesta grown in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat which will be reported at the Final Estimate stage only as the crop is generally sown late in these States.

(3) Mesta is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4·3.—All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1954-55.

(*Released in August, 1954*)

I—SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. 2 over col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,334	1,269	(+)65	(+)5·1

The increase in acreage during the current year over 1953-54, reported by almost all jute-growing States, has been shared mainly by Orissa and Assam due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and also to efforts made under the Jute Development Scheme. West Bengal has, however, reported an insignificant decrease in current year's acreage under the crop.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the period generally upto the middle of July, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In Uttar Pradesh, the crop was reported to have been damaged to some extent due to drought during February, 1954 to first week of July, 1954 and also to jute Semilooper pest. The crop suffered due to floods in parts of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal in the month of July, 1954.

This Estimate does not give complete data on area sown to this crop which will be reported at the Final Estimate stage. The area reported in the Final Estimate is generally higher than in this Estimate.

II.—Details

(Area—Thousand acres)

State	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	281	256	(+) 25
Bihar	337	330	(+) 7
Orissa	92	60	(+) 32
Uttar Pradesh	40	39	(+) 1
West Bengal	565	569	(—) 4
Tripura	19	15	(+) 4
Total	1,334	1,269	(+) 65

Note—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4·4.—Production of Tea in North India.

(Lbs.)

District	Upto the end of July	
	1953	1954
Assam Valley	101,601,751	107,967,957
Cachar	16,293,184	17,775,994
Darjeeling	7,603,676	8,319,088
Dooars	56,135,612	49,046,302
Terai	5,460,041	3,148,585
Bihar	822,264	658,898
All others	2,203,392	2,166,270
Total	190,119,920	189,083,094

Source :—Indian Te a Association, Calcutta.

4·5.—Production of tea in South India.

(Lbs.)

District	June		January to June	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
1. Anamallais	2,318,028	2,571,813	13,785,349	15,581,545
2. Central Travancore	1,719,069	1,674,098	10,051,931	11,968,050
3. Coorg	22,513	27,467	119,048	131,951
4. Kanan Devans	1,800,067	2,118,696	11,423,928	11,812,268
5. Madurai	93,049	133,603	564,045	619,829
6. Malabar	42,601	35,339	177,436	166,095
7. Munda Kayan	255,243	255,282	1,022,159	1,252,358
8. Mysore	203,303	215,449	977,557	909,412
9. Nelliampathies	131,896	185,482	987,854	1,076,520
10. Nilgiries	1,890,687	1,565,272	8,190,481	9,075,099
11. Nilgiri Wynaad	1,238,127	984,601	4,412,451	4,821,182
12. South Travancore	612,520	568,333	3,159,642	3,464,490
13. Tirunelveli	25,000	20,793	210,843	171,018
14. Wynard	955,572	843,232	3,671,878	3,942,774
Total	11,307,675	11,199,460	58,754,602	64,992,591

* Includes revised figures for May, 1954.

Source.—United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5

Imports of foodgrains into India

(Tons.)

	During the weeks ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-54 to 25-8-54
	4-8-54	11-8-54	18-8-54	25-8-54	
Wheat	..	..	..	..	62,198
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	8,757	1,177	13,964	30,745	2,49,147*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Samolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,757	1,177	13,964	30,745	3,19,445

* Includes 22,157 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE NO. 6

Coffee-Cured

1953-54 crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
May, 1954	31,399	21,243	19,389	72,031
June, 1954	13,750	10,008	8,218	31,976
July, 1954	6,103	5,148	10,337	21,588

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

(Tons)

Particulars	June 30, 1954				July 30, 1954			
	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)	8,825	3,696	10,715(a)	23,236	8,825	3,696	10,715(a)	23,236
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	8,429	3,688	8,106	20,223	8,439	3,694	8,106	20,230
Tenders against export sales	395	..	2,605	3,000	395	..	2,605	3,000
Balance	1	8	4	13(c)	..	2	4	6(b)

(a) Includes 310 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(b) This includes a quantity of 5 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(c) This includes a quantity of 4 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1953-54 crop

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (inclusive of Gain-in-weight) . .	15,796	6,480	6,509(*a*)	28,695	15,751	6,501	6,572(*b*)	28,824
Tenders against auctions and allotment (inclusive of driage) . .	3,322	387	684	4,393	4,693	475	1115	5,683
Tenders against export sales . . .	4,500	..	500	5,000	4,770	50	500	5,320
Balance . . .	7,884	6,093	5,325	19,302(*d*)	6,888	5,976	4,957	17,821(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales . .	..	..	..	..	230	450	..	680

(*a*) This includes 317 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) This includes 323 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*c*) This includes a quantity of 86 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*d*) This includes a quantity of 49 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A' Range	Plantation 'A' Average	Arabica Cherry Flat Range	Arabica Cherry Flat Average	Robusta Cherry Flat Range	Robusta Cherry Flat Average
14-7-54 . .	Mysore .	198 8 0 to 210 11 0	202 15 0	175 0 0	168 14 0	147 15 0 to 154 1 0	151 11 0
6-7-54 . .	Mangalore .	195 10 0 to 209 9 0	202 15 0	168 14 0	168 14 0	147 1 0 to 151 3 0	148 15 0

Source :—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE NO. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports**

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of June, 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st June, 1954	During the corresponding period last year
U. S. A.	46,728	41,025	103,674	195,784
U. K.	..	..	..	2
Burma	..	..	13,390	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Denmark	642	2	1,284	2
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	466	1,061	466	1,061
Total .	47,836	42,088	236,097	2,192,449

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

Source :—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1.—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports**

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of June, 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 30th June, 1954	During the corresponding period last year
U. K.	3,563,195	3,930,505	10,670,192	9,589,698
Singapore	1,378	22,398	24,330	23,858
Fed. of Malaya	17,772	16,062	18,998	29,136
Hong Kong	56	519,432	468,100	701,308
Indonesia	..	192,627	..	192,641
Australia	..	85,000	300,629	133,746
Netherlands	106,130	96,784	198,074	154,498
U. S. S. R.	15	..	84	..
Burma	36	7,352	145,315	7,352
Egypt	446,160	60,981	561,078	267,781
Japan	14	2,088,657	120	5,421,210
Belgium	110,168	341,936	232,628	415,536
Irish Republic	348,803	164,949	829,676	200,650
Austria	..	453,000	4	453,000
Ceylon	..	61,000	..	111,000
Denmark	215,150	..	215,150	21,832
China	..	412,497	..	1,562,998
Yemen	29,511	17,691	107,812	112,672
Aden	602,841	607,301	2,581,687	2,796,007
Mascat	..	1,015	..	1,015
Sweden	..	..	..	15,046
U. S. A.	..	..	16	..
France	..	..	7	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	80,925
Iran	..	..	..	131,793
Others	832,974	300,010	1,033,204	1,878,099
Total .	6,274,203	9,379,197	17,387,104	24,301,801

**Exports from principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

Source :—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

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, 1954 (28-8-54)	July, 1954 (31-7-54)	August, 1953 (29-8-53)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		14 7 3	12 8 0	13 14 0
	Chandausi	Dara	12 8 0	12 12 0	16 12 0
	Saugor		11 8 0	12 8 0	18 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		8 12 0	9 12 0	11 3 0
Bajra	Chandausi		9 12 0	11 0 0	13 8 0
Gram	Abohar		10 2 0	8 6 0	15 12 0
Maize	Bahraich		8 12 0	9 12 0	12 8 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)					
	Bombay		16 2 0	16 1 9	25 0 0
	Patna		10 8 0	13 0 0	22 8 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	13 0 0	13 0 0	19 8 0
	Patna		12 4 0	13 0 0	21 12 0
	Bombay		17 3 6	17 12 6	26 11 0
	Madras		14 1 0	15 4 0	20 5 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	10 0 0	9 0 0	14 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	14 12 0	13 8 0	22 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st Sort	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 8 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		36 0 0	34 14 6	33 14 0
	Calcutta		32 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0
Gur	Hapur		20 8 0	19 12 0	19 8 0
	Madras		16 8 0	15 10 0	23 1 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	18 4 0	19 8 0	23 4 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	215 0 0	220 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	195 0 0(*a*)	195 0 0	200 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	N.R.	198 0 0	220 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	9 0 3	9 12 3	12 2 6
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	72 0 0	102 14 0	108 0 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	65 0 0	70 0 0	95 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	80 0 0	85 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	105 0 0	112 8 0	122 8 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	110 0 0	130 0 0
	Jullundur		110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		23 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	26 4 0	25 4 0	30 7 0
		Black	23 0 0	N.Q.	26 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	22 4 0	22 12 0	27 3 0
		Yellow	25 0 0	24 4 0	28 10 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	20 0 0	21 2 0	37 7 6
	Madras	Coromandel	18 6 0	20 12 0	37 3 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	17 1 0	17 13 0	22 5 0
		Small	16 6 0	17 7 0	20 14 0
	Kanpur	Bold	17 9 0	17 0 0	23 0 0
		Small	15 4 0	15 8 0	21 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	15 1 0	13 9 0	20 15 0
	Madras	Salem	14 15 0	13 11 0	19 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		12 0 0	12 2 0	17 14 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	29 2 0	31 2 0	31 10 0
		Black	26 9 0	28 2 0	29 10 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	9 7 0	9 13 6	13 6 6
	Abohar	Desi	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 12 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		65 0 0	61 0 0	71 0 0
	Bombay		67 9 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Kanpur		58 0 0	56 8 0	63 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		41 2 0	42 10 0	82 4 6
	Madras		37 0 0	41 0 0	74 14 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		38 3 0	37 13 0	48 1 0
	Kanpur		37 0 0	37 0 0	48 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		30 11 0	30 4 9	47 12 0
	Kanpur		27 0 0	26 12 0	47 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		45 4 0	57 10 0	75 11 0
	Bombay		47 0 0	49 15 3	79 5 6
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		7 8 0	6 10 0	8 10 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 0 0	6 4 0	7 14 0
	Bombay		6 3 0	6 14 3	8 13 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
		American	N.Q.	N.Q.	731 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	800 0 0	775 0 0	750 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	272 0 0
		Joria medium fine	N. Q.		260 12 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	175 0 0	155 0 0	170 0 0
		Mill Lightning	160 0 0	140 0 0	155 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	29 12 0	25 0 0	30 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles	32 8 0	27 8 0	33 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.* Medium			
		Dooars Dust	2 3 6	2 1 6	1 8 6
		Export Clean black pekoe	3 0 0	2 13 0	1 13 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	209 0 0	210 0 0	219 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	222 0 0	221 0 0	253 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	217 0 0	217 0 0	225 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	N. Q.	206 0 0	213 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	75 0 0	58 0 0	59 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	23 0 0	22 0 0	18 5 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	75 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	169 0 0	163 0 0	296 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	94 8 0	91 0 0	58 4 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	N.Q.	690 0 0	529 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips of 1954 crop* Grade 4	1 14 0	1 4 0	1 12 0
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	6 2 0	N.Q.	11 7 4
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	4 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	10 0 0	16 0 0	6 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	115 3 0	115 3 0	126 11 0
	Mangalore	Supari new	144 13 6	158 0 0	135 14 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	6 0 0	4 12 0	15 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. to State Governments		315 0 0	315 0 0	N.Q.
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

9·1.—Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. a. p.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Bombay	Spl.	30 0 0	9-7-54
	Madras†		15 12 11	28-8-54
	Calcutta	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

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		21-8-54	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	21-8-54	20 0 0	28 12 0
	Dacca		20-8-54	16 0 0	23 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		21-8-54	12 0 0	17 5 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	21-8-54	68 0 0	933 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	21-8-54	78 8 0	1077 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	21-8-54	9 4 0	13 5 0
	Lyallpur	American	21-8-54	14 10 0	21 1 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	21-8-54	160 0 0	230 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	20-8-54	18 0 0	25 15 0
					126 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 (Sept.)	No. 2 Red winter	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-8-54	214⅝ cents	14 0 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-8-54	274⅝ cents	17 15 0
		Minneapolis	Cash No. 2 Spring wheat 13% Protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-8-54	258 cents	16 14 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-8-54	169¾ cents	11 7 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian cargoes (c.i.f.) (Sept.)	Ton.	27-8-54	£25-5-0	12 6 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel. (56 lb.)	26-8-54	168 cents	11 12 0
Barley	Canada	Vancouver	July	48 lbs.	26-8-54	115½ cents	9 11 0@
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan 3% (c.i.f.) (shell)	Met. Ton	28-8-54	£56-0-0	27 7 0
Groundnut oil	European ports.		South African C. I. F. bulk A/S	Ton	28-8-54	£124-10-0	61 0 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3 % C and F	Ton	28-8-54	£50-0-0 (Nominal)	24 8 0
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (Bulk 2½ C.I.F.) Aug./Sept.	Ton	28-8-54	£95-0-0	46 8 0
Castor oil	European ports.		C and F Indian Commercial	Ton	28-8-54	£101-0-0	49 7 6
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York.	A/S Spot middling.	lb.	26-8-54	35·10 cents	1,307 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill firsts	Ton	28-8-54	£98-0-0	48 0 0 233 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-1-54. (Canada 2·72 to 2·72 1/8 doliars = £1 sterling).
* 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: August 1954 (28-8-54)	July 1954 (31-7-54)	August 1953 (29-8-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh.	Dozen	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Singapore.	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 12 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta		Seer	2 8 0	N. Q.	2 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 7 6

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: August 1954 (28-8-54)	July 1954 (31-7-54)	August 1953 (29-8-53)
Milk	Bombay		1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 12 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 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		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 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: August 1954 (28-8-54)	July 1954 (31-7-54)	August 1953 (29-8-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 13 9	1 10 9	1 12 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0

TABLE NO. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: August 1954 (28-8-54)	July 1954 (31-7-54)	August 1953 (29-8-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	102 0 0	82 0 0	60 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk Yield)	Each	260 0 0 to 320 0 0	285 0 0 to 320 0 0	250 0 0 to 350 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	250 0 0 to 450 0 0 (*b*)	250 0 0 to 450 0 0	200 0 0 to 350 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	296 0 0 (*b*)	312 0 0	207 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	600 0 0 to 800 0 0 (*b*)	600 0 0 to 800 0 0	400 0 0 to 800 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar*					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	106 0 0 (*b*)	115 0 0	98 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	500 0 0 to 700 0 0 (*b*)	500 0 0 to 700 0 0	400 0 0 to 650 0 0

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of August, 1954.

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939 = 100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY: 3-7-54	10-7-54	17-7-54	24-7-54	31-7-54	MONTHLY: July, 54	June, 54	July, 53
Food Articles	349·7	348·1	358·6	360·4	360·6	355·5	343·2	406·4
Industrial Raw Materials	430·5	423·9	419·2	426·1	416·3	423·2	441·0	480·5
Semi-manufactured Articles	354·8	354·8	355·0	353·4	352·8	354·2	355·6	365·4
Manufactured Articles	377·5	377·6	376·5	376·5	375·2	376·6	378·7	367·3
Miscellaneous	645·5	645·9	636·8	632·2	620·3	636·0	647·3	693·9
All Commodities	381·6	380·0	382·3	383·6	381·3	381·8	381·6	407·7

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

(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
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—April	105	105	114	151	188
1954—March	107	106	113	150	186
1954—April	110	106	113	150	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

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* (Base : 1949=100): Food group	Cost of living	U. S. A. Base : 1948=100: Food group	Cost of living	Canada (Base : 1948=100): Food group	Cost of living	U. K. Base : 1948=100: Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111†	130
1953—April	106	104	107	111	115	119	112†	131
1954—March	100	101	108	112	115	120	112†	131
1954—April	101	102	108	111	115	120	113†	131

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.

* In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of Indian Labour Gazette, April 1954.

† Base : January 1952 = 100.

TABLE NO. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for June, 1954

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	121	..	..	..	..	84	86	89	..	91	113	78	..	56
Sonaili (Bihar)	73	..	..	..	..	79	95	86	94	78	88	91	86	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	167	..	123	..	106	117	89	125	..	122	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	134	..	80	91	..	90	..	88	117	..	64	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	64	..	..	78	..	129	132	85	171	..	128	113
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	.	..	73	101	97	..	80	196	..	122	58
Muniguda (Orissa)	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	77	58	81	..	..	64	102	97	..	81	121	..	94	70
Krishna (Hyderabad)	123	..	110	..	82	59	97	106	148	78	210	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	85	58	..	..	..	139	86	102	105	73	81	..	158	..

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	April 1954	March 1954	April 1953
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Advivaram	419	411	450
Srikakulam	Thettangi	468	496	519
West Godavari	Alamuru	424	418	497
Kurnool	Madavaram	434	435	424
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	456	456	447
	Agaram	449	449	437
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	462	460	474
Mathurai	Erodu	409	418	412
	Gokilapuram	410	412	433
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	451	452	436
Malabar	Koduvalli	561	563	592
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	473	480	507
	Kunnathur	456	458	472

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : 1949=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
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—May	125	118	87	92	104	104	114	110
1954—April	117	116	83	89	101	100	108	106
May	117	116	79	87	99	99	106	106

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

Note : In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the Indian Labour Gazette, May 1954.

TABLE NO. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees, annas, 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)
Bihar									
Muzaffarpur	Narsingpur	Jan. 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
		March 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
		April 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan. 1954	8	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Feb. 1954	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
		March 1954	8	2 12 0	2 1 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
		April 1954	8	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Ranchi	Itki	Jan. 1954	8	1 4 0	..	..	1 4 0	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	1 4 0	..	..	1 4 0	..	..
		March 1954	8	1 4 0	..	..	1 4 0	..	..
		April 1954	8	1 4 0	..	..	1 4 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Jan. 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		March 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		April 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Kaira	Ode	Dec. 1953	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
		Jan. 1954	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
		Feb. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		March 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		April 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
		May 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junar	Dec. 1953	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Jan. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Feb. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		March 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		April 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		May 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

TABLE NO. 21—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bombay—contd.									
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Dec. 1953	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		Jan. 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		Feb. 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		March 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		April 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		May 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Thana	Kalyan	Dec. 1953	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Jan. 1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	1 2 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0
		March 1954	8	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
		April 1954	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		May 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Dharwar	Hubli	Dec. 1953	10	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Jan. 1954	10	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	10	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		March 1954	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		April 1954	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		May 1954	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	Jan. 1954	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		March 1954	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		April 1954	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		May 1954	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		June 1954	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

21·1—Daily Agricultural wages in Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

(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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Punjab—								
Hissar	Mangli	Jan. 1954	Man	8	1 15 0	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	Man	8	1 15 0	..	..	..
		March 1954	Man	8	1 15 0	..	..	1 15 0
Ambala	Shahpur	Jan. 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 0 0
		Feb. 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 0 0 to 2 8 0
		March 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 0 0 to 2 8 0
Jullundur	Jamsher	Jan. 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	..	1 1 0	2 2 0
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
		Feb. 1954	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
		March 1954	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
			Woman	8	..	1 8 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Kangra	Birta	Jan 1954	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		Feb. 1954	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		March 1954	Man	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Woman	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
			Child	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Punjab—contd.								
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Jan. 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	..
			Child	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..
		Feb. 1954	Man	8	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
		March 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	..
			Child	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Jan. 1954	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..
		March 1954	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	3 0 0 to 4 2 0
P. E. P. S. U.								
Patiala	Kakrala	Jan. 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
		Feb. 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
		March 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
		April 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
		May 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
		June 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 8 0	..

21·2—Daily Agricultural 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)
Bihar									
Muzaffarpur	Narsingpur	Jan. 1954	8	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	8	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	..
		April 1954	7	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 9	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		March 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	1 0 9	..	..
		April 1954	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	1 0 6	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Jan. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	..	..
		March 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	..	..
		April 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Jan. 1954	9	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		March 1954	9	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		April 1954	9	...	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Kaira	Ode	Dec. 1953	8	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		Jan. 1954	8	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	8	4 0 0	..	...	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		March 1954	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		April 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		May 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bombay—contd.									
Poona . .	Junnar .	Dec. 1953	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Jan. 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
		April 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
		May 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur .	Tulsigiri .	Dec. 1953	7	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		Jan. 1954	7	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		Feb. 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		March 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		April 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		May 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Thana . .	Kalyan .	Dec. 1953	8	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	0 12 0	..
		Jan. 1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	1 12 0	0 14 0	..
		March 1954	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	..
		April 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	..
		May 1954	8	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	..
Dharwar . .	Hubli .	Dec. 1953	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Jan. 1954	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		March 1954	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		April 1954	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		May 1954	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Punjab									
Hissar .	Mangli .	Jan. 1954	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	8	3 14 0	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala . .	Shahpur .	Jan. 1954	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Jullundur .	Jamsher .	Jan. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Kangra . .	Birta .	Jan. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur .	Sodhinagar .	Jan. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Jan. 1954	8	2 7 0	2 7 0	..	..	..	..
Rohtak . .	Sunderpur .	Feb. 1954	8	2 5 0	2 5 0	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	8	4 0 0	2 6 0	..	..	..	..
P. E. P. S. U.									
Patiala . .	Kakrala .	Jan. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		April 1954	..	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
		May 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		June 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal									
Sehore .	Sehore .	Jan. 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 - 1 0	0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		March 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		April 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		May 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		June 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	0 12 0

TABLE NO. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

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	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice . . .	Final	1953-54	14-6-54	24,533	23,016	(+) 6·6	9,151	8,147	(+) 12·3
Jowar . . .	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra . . .	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize . . .	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat . . .	Fourth	1953-54	31-7-54	10,400	9,617	(+) 8·1	3,560	2,417	(+) 47·3
Barley . . .	Second	1953-54	8-5-54	563	478	(+) 7·8	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram . . .	Second	1953-54	28-4-54	2,458	2,248	(+) 9·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane . . .	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	962	870	(+) 10·6	1,239	1,077	(+) 15·3
Tobacco . . .	Final	1952-53	27-1-54	174	179	(—) 2·8	74	75	(—) 1·4
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum . .	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	216	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard .	Final	1953-54	16-7-54	1,631	1,544	(+) 5·6	272	228	(+) 19·3
Linseed . . .	Final	1953-54	16-6-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	12	12	..
Fibres—									
Cotton . . .	Final	1953-54	10-5-54	2,881	3,459	(—) 16·7	1,434‡	1,539‡	(—) 6·8
Jute . . .	Final	1953-54	18-11-53	760	1,907	(—) 60·1	2,503†	6,823†	(—) 63·3
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 :—Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE NO. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton Pressed, in INDIA for the months of April and May 1954 (from 27th March, 1954 to 28th May, 1954) and for the period from 1st September, 1953 upto the last Friday (i.e. 28th May, 1954) 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: During the month — April 1954 from 27-3-54 to 30-4-54	During the month — May 1954 from 1-5-54 to 20-5-54	During the corresponding months last year		Since 1st Sept. 1953	During the corresponding period last year	Districts included in the Division or Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ANDHRA†	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	4,062	3,519	..	..	8,865	..	
	Northerns	1,915	3,695	..	..	7,638	..	
	Westerns	6,120	10,570	..	..	19,822	..	
	Mungari	..	..	..	..	238	..	
	Cocanadas	..	761	..	..	964	..	
	TOTAL	12,097	18,545	..	..	37,527		
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	214	..	
ASSAM	Comillas	777	60	708	78	3,305	2,616	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	87	22	126	4	530	733	
BOMBAY								
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	Thana, Kolaba & Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra & Gujeral short staple (Mathia)	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Jarilla	68	123	N.A.	N.A.	738	N.A.	
	6. Kumpta—Nagar Oomras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Kumpta—Jayant Jayadhar	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	40	N.A.	
	TOTAL	68	123	4,383	6,801	7,78	72,799	
	Cotton Waste	20,781	4,513	..	..	25,294	..	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	144,154	29,657	N.A.	N.A.	439,811	N.A.	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	77,306	22,911	N.A.	N.A.	143,259	N.A.	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	44,011	36,374	N.A.	N.A.	105,048	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short staple (Mathia)	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL	265,471	88,942	98,786	46,119	688,118	513,361	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	3,238	345	N.A.	N.A.	265,708	N.A.	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	5,339	1,487	N.A.	N.A.	7,002	N.A.	
	TOTAL	8,577	1,832	3,422	896	272,710	137,260	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	846	154	N.A.	N.A.	30,511	N.A.	Ahmednagar Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar	11,640	16,543	N.A.	N.A.	36,094	N.A.	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	57	N.A.	
	TOTAL	12,486	16,697	9,919	13,928	66,662	46,231	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	19,359	27,012	N.A.	N.A.	60,868	N.A.	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar	14,572	15,054	N.A.	N.A.	32,650	N.A.	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Cambodia	232	30	N.A.	N.A.	1,750	N.A.	
	TOTAL	34,163	42,096	32,060	38,644	95,268	94,002	
6. TOTAL BOMBAY @	1. Broach Vijaya	144,154	29,657	N.A.	N.A.	439,811	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suyog	82,645	24,398	N.A.	N.A.	150,261	N.A.	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	44,011	36,374	N.A.	N.A.	105,048	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Jarilla	4,084	499	N.A.	N.A.	296,219	N.A.	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar	26,212	31,597	N.A.	N.A.	68,744	N.A.	
	8. Cambodia	232	30	N.A.	N.A.	1,807	N.A.	
	9 Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	19,359	27,012	N.A.	N.A.	60,868	N.A.	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL	320,697	149,567	144,187	99,587	1,122,758	790,854	
	Cotton Waste	5,850	4,796	4,375	5,924	77,787	50,840	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MADHYA PRADESH								
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras			Not available				
	TOTAL .	902	..	663	..	14,942	14,206	
2. Nimar .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans			Not available				Hoshangabad and Narsimshpur. Nimar.
	2. Jarilla .			Not available				
	3. Verum & H. 420			Not available				
	4. Nimar Oomras .			Not available				
	TOTAL .	933	..	124	..	57,116	46,360	
3. Jabalpur .	C.P. Oomras .			Not available				Jabalqur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur .	1. C.P. & Berar Americans.			Not available				Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420			Not available				
	3. C.P. Oomras			Not available				
	TOTAL .	8,007	2,423	11,385	4,165	98,397	92,117	
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	..	..	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	63	..	139	..	3,284	1,544	
6. Chatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420 . .			Not available				Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	2. C.P. Oomras							
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar .	1. C.P. & Berar Americans .			Not available				Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla .							
	3. Verum & H. 420 . .							
	4. C.P. Oomras							
	5. Berar Oomras							
	TOTAL .	39,653	18,655	44,269	16,754	527,869	526,883	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH .	1. Nimar Oomras							
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans .							
	3. Jarilla .							
	4. Verum & H. 420 . .			Not available				
	5. C.P. Oomras							
	6. Berar Oomras							
	TOTAL .	49,558	21,078	56,580	20,919	701,608	681,110	
	Cotton Waste .	268	111	271	89	2,882	3,904	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MADRAS .	1. Westerns .	..	..	10,157	10,859	1,818	47,840	
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	..	1,078	1,167	..	6,734	The whole State.
	4. Madras Cambodia .	7,462	6,220	5,344	9,432	24,848	32,011	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda .	638	73[illegible]	938	1,049	7,753	30,832	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas	..	..	2,289	2,483	415	9,216	
	8. Tinnevellis .	947	3,550	1,235	892	4,539	2,954	
	9. Karunganni.	4,827	2,776	2,928	4,209	8,725	13,394	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	70	
	TOTAL .	13,874	13,280	23,989	30,091	48,098	142,023	
	Cotton Waste .	5,316	5,085	3,812	3,692	43,616	38,915	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala .	1. Punjab Desi	1,556	..	211	..	21,168	17,666	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American .	505	..	330	287	44,016	27,620	
	TOTAL .	2,061	..	541	287	65,184	45,286	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	32	..	..	..	3,472	8,528	Ludhiana, Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Jullundur.
	2. Punjab American .	156	..	..	..	30,766	9,167	
	TOTAL .	188	..	..	..	34,238	17,695	
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi	16	..	1,338	495	8,733	10,299	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American .	1,842	..	497	..	48,284	16,465	
	TOTAL .	1,858	..	1,835	495	57,017	26,764	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi	643	..	217	154	24,560	28,121	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American .	6,872	501	1,328	..	160,511	122,009	
	TOTAL .	7,515	501	1,545	154	193,071	150,130	
TOTAL PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	2,247	..	1,763	649	57,933	64,614	
	2. Punjab American .	9,375	501	2,155	287	291,577	175,261	
	TOTAL .	11,622	501	3,921	936	349,510	239,875	
	Cotton Waste .	58	..	25	..	181	76	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UTTAR PRADESH—								
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	N.A.	..	..	727*	604*	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzafarnagar.
	2. Perso-American .	30	N.A.	..	..	334*	207	
	TOTAL	30	238	..	..	1,229	811	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	1,272	1,495	Mathura, Ferrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri Etawah.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	..	..	1,213	245	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	2,485	1,740	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	34	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	..	34	
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	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	N.A.	..	..	1,999*	2,133	
	2. Perso-American .	30	N.A.	..	..	1,547*	452	
	TOTAL .	30	238	..	..	3,784	2,585	
	Cotton Waste .	715	395	373	875	4,046	6,642	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas .	2,773	1,478	2,307	1,734	8,721	6,718	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American .	..	..	..	156	..	156	
	TOTAL .	2,773	1,478	2,307	1,890	8,721	6,874	
	Cotton Waste .	863	598	729	815	4,937@	7,165	
HYDERABAD†	1. Hyderabad American .	1,504	N.R.	1,379	..	6,935	15,607	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla .	5,137	N.R.	2,503	..	93,902	101,961	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras .	..	N.R.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani .	3,689	N.R.	3,023	..	76,830	132,133	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant .	8,168	N.R.	7,473	..	15,840	11,926	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary .	..	N.R.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	..	N.R.	..	..	154	362	
	8. Warangal & Cocanadas .	..	N.R.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	18,498	N.R.	14,378	..	193,661	261,989	
	Cotton Waste	..	N.R.	..	..	..	..	
MYSORE .	1. Mysore American .	177	..	335	307	1,531	1,528	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary .	5,019	5,034	884	1,628	15,021	5,112	
	3. Nadam, Bourben & Uppam. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	5,196	5,034	1,219	1,935	16,552	6,640	
	Cotton Waste .	234	86	108	174	1,255	2,282	
PEPSU . .	1. Punjab Deshi .	1,329	143	3,019	806	152,683	217,843	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American .	967	..	..	..	81,474	..	
	TOTAL .	2,296	143	3,019	806	234,157	217,843	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras . .	69,284	50,669	39,050	56,073	131,714	118,720	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	5,798	9,400	1,989	1,367	45,221	22,942	
	TOTAL .	75,082	60,069	41,039	57,440	176,935	141,662	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	..	..	

*Excludes figures for May 1954 for which data are not available.
†Data given in Cols. 7 & 8 are related to upto 30th April 1954.
N.R.—Not Received.
@Excludes the figures for the Kon Kan & Greater Bombay.

TABLE NO. 23—*concld*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	1,560	397	564	42	15,355	9,928	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat & Rajasthan Americans	999	9	49	10	10,503	5,203	
	TOTAL	2,559	406	613	52	25,858	15,131	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi			Not available.				The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras			Not available.				
	TOTAL	300	..	2,805	1,430	11,103	13,494	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	3,595	3,893	3,394	1,286	7,488	6,114	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	

†Data given in Col. 7 are from 1st October 1953.

N.A.—Not available.

NOTE—All India total will be struck on the receipt of the data from Madhya Bharat & Rajasthan.

23·1—Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India (1952-53 & 1953-54)

(Area thousand acres)

(Production thousand tons)

State	GROUNDNUT				CASTORSEED				SESAMUM			
	Area		Production@		Area		Production		Area		Production	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	152-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra	2,168	1,863	807	793	158	160	12	14	333	314	39	38
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	..	..	..	..	23	15	5	3	57	25	5	3
Bombay	2,404	2,480	7,337	726	138	157	15	19	337	346	26	42
Madhya Pradesh	606	538	106	144	22	20	3	3	535	526	37	39
Madras	1,852	1,872	692	903	34	37	5	6	299	422	30	53
Orissa	63	63	17	17	42	51	3	5	273	273	21	21
Punjab	93	85	31	28	..	..	..	..	61	65	6	6
Uttar Pradesh	265	255	117	122	7	7	2	2	1,274	1,240	96	86
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	3	2
Hyderabad	2,217	2,137	441	544	808	773	52	39	741	758	51	42
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	415	369	60	77	2†	4†	1‡	1‡	358	337	36	37
Mysore	472	443	100	127	88	86	6	12	62	65	4	5
P. E. P. S. U.	31	29	5	5	..	..	..	—	5	7	1	1
Rajasthan	72	67	13	15	1	2	—	..	841	956	65	96
Saurashtra	1,157	1,118	143	254	32	51	2	3	281	330	8	15
Travancore-Cochin†	25	24	13	13	..	..	..	..	2	2	(b)	(b)
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	..	..	—	..	19	26	(b)	2
Bhopal	3	4	(b)	1	..	..	..	..	64	58	5	5
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	(b)	(b)
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	1	1	(b)	(b)
Kutch	7	9	2	3	2	5	..	..	16	18	(b)	1
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	1	1
Vindhya Prades	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	277	341	26	36
Total	11,850	11,356	2,884	3,772	1,357	1,368	106	107	5,860	6,132	460	531

@Nuts in shell.

†Includes figures for Vindhya Pradesh.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

23·1—contd.

State	Rape and Mustard				Linseed				Total Major Oilseeds			
	Area		Production		Area		Production		Area		Production	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Andhra	1	1	(b)	(b)	1	1	(b)	(b)	2,661	2,339	858	845
Assam	293	284	45	44	3	2	(b)	(b)	296	286	45	44
Bihar	292	239	44	38	327	313	36	36	699	592	90	80
Bombay	63	71	11	13	47	56	3	5	2,989	3,110	392	805
Madhya Pradesh	190	182	30	31	1,020	986	70	74	2,373	2,252	246	291
Madras	3	3	(b)	(b)	3	3	(b)	1	2,191	2,337	727	963
Orissa	123	123	19	19	54	54	5	5	555	564	65	67
Punjab	329	354	46	58	22	24	1	2	505	528	84	94
Uttar Pradesh	3,206	3,286	539	518	784	839	132	128	5,536	5,627	886	856
West Bengal	226	191	44	28	64	70	10	8	303	272	57	38
Hyderabad	7	6	(b)	(b)	373	307	26	23	4,146	3,981	570	648
Jammu and Kashmir	34	34	1	1	28	28	1	1	62	62	2	2
Madhya Bharat	82	88	12	11	247	236	25	24	1,104	1,034	134	150
Mysore	6	7	1	1	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	628	601	111	145
P. E.P. S. U.	92	142	13	22	1	1	(b)	(b)	129	179	19	28
Rajasthan	192	293	26	35	215	177	29	26	1,321	1,495	133	172
Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,470	1,499	153	272
Travancore-Cochin†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	26	13	13
Ajmer	1¶	1¶	(b)¶	(b)¶	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	20	27	(b)	2
Bhopal	2	2	(b)	(b)	35	37	3	3	104	101	8	9
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	1	1	(b)	(b)
Delhi	3	4	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	3	4	(b)	(b)
Himachal Pradesh	9	7	1	1	2	2	(b)	(b)	12	10	1	1
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	32	2	4
Tripura	9	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	19	21	3	2
Vindhya Pradesh	36	44	3	4	169	233	18	19	482	618	47	59
Total	5,199	5,373	837	826	3,395	3,369	359	355	27,661	27,598	4,646	5,591

‡Includes figures for Rajasthan Vindhya Pradesh and Kutch.

¶Includes figures for Bilaspur and Kutch.

Notes.—(1) Major oilseeds are not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

(2) 1952-53 figures relate to Partially Revised Estimates while those for 1953-54 relate to Final Estimates.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
	IX	4	July, 1954	XII	..	..	18	Ration	Issue.
2	IX	4	July, 1954	XII	..	..	18	—	236 (page).
3	IX	4	July, 1954	XII	..	..	22	Pirces	Prices.
4	IX	4	July, 1954	XII	..	..	22	Vegetable	Vegetables.
5	IX	4	July, 1954	187	..	..	18	—	—
6	IX	4	July, 1954	191	..	..	15	Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils.	(*iii*) Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils
7	IX	4	July, 1954	204	..	..	1	U. S. S. R.	—
8	IX	4	July, 1954	205	..	..	3	Principal	principal.
9	IX	4	July, 1954	206	..	..	30	forecast	forecasts.
10	IX	4	July, 1954	213	..	..	9	should to select	should be to select
11	IX	4	July, 1954	215	..	..	15	basis	basic
12	IX	4	July, 1954	219	1.1	2	51	—	Transplanting of winter rice (W. Bengal)
13	IX	4	July, 1954	219	1.1	3	51	—	Autumn rice, ragi, and other minor millets and jute (W. Bengal)
14	IX	4	July, 1954	225	4	1	17	Madras	Madras
15	IX	4	July, 1954	225	4	1	39	Suri	Surt
16	IX	4	July, 1954	228	4·1	2	32	11,297	1,297
17	IX	4	July, 1954	228	4·1	..	51	estimate	estimates.
18	IX	4	July, 1954	240	17	3	31	U. S. A.	U. S. A. (Base 1948=100)
19	IX	4	July, 1954	240	17	5	31	U. K.	U. K. (Base : 1948=100)
20	IX	4	July, 1954	245	23	7	27	—	Nimar
21	IX	4	July, 1954	248	23	..	28	Statements	States
22	IX	4	July, 1954	249	23·1	2	27	431	6,431 (PEPSU)
23	IX	4	July, 1954	250	23·1	5	13	452	2,452 (Vindhya Pradesh)
24	IX	4	July, 1954	250	23·1	5	14	—	16 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
25	IX	4	July, 1954	251	23·2	8	17	635	365 (Punjab)
26	IX	4	July, 1954	253	23·3	..	13	Punjab and Hyderabad.	Punjab, Hyderabad

27 Vol. IX, No. 4, July, 1954, Pages 250 and 252. The following are additions to the foot notes.

Data in respect of Assam, Bombay, West Bengal, Mysore, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin relates to 1950-51.

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

During September, Planning Commission brought out " Five Year Plan Progress Report for 1953-54 " which gives an objective account of the progress made in different sectors of the economy. To quote the Report : " At the end of the three years of the Plan, the Indian economy presents a picture of added strength and stability, which is satisfactory in itself and augurs well for the future .....The realisation of the first objective of the Plan, *viz.*, the removal of the shortages and disequilibrium caused by the war and Partition is now in sight." In the sphere of agriculture, the Report states that agricultural production as a whole has gone up by over 18 per cent since 1950-51. In respect of food-grains and oilseeds, the Plan targets for 1955-56 have already been exceeded substantially. In case of cotton too, 80 per cent of the target has been realised.

As for the year 1954-55, kharif crops which are now maturing, the weather has been generally satisfactory although there were heavy rains and floods in some parts and drought conditions in others during August. During September, welcome showers were received in the drought affected areas of South Bihar, Orissa, West U.P., Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan, thereby brightening the crop prospects in these areas. In other parts of the country too, rainfall was satisfactory during the month and normal agricultural operations were in progress in most parts of the country under favourable weather conditions.

The estimates of acreage for the season 1954-55 so far available show an all round increase over the previous year. The increase is 9·1 per cent in the case of cotton, 5·1 per cent in the case of jute, 6·1 per cent in the case of groundnut, 1·2 per cent in the case of sesamum and 5·5 per cent in the case of sugarcane.

With the improvement on the food and the agriculture front, relaxation in controls has been the keynote of policy. However, in case of sugar, Government decided in the middle of September to take strong measures to check the artificial scarcity and rising trend in prices.

During September, the prices of various agricultural commodities showed a mixed tendency. Market prices of rice were steady with an easy undertone. In the flood affected areas of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal, the hardening tendency noticed in August was arrested apparently due to the timely action taken by the Government. Prices of wheat which showed a slight hardening tendency in parts of Punjab and Bihar in August turned easier during September. Elsewhere wheat prices remained more or less steady. As regards coarse grains, prices fluctuated within narrow limits but were lower than the peak reached in January last and higher than the lowest touched in November-December, 1953.

The prices of sugar began to show a hardening tendency from the beginning of the month. But the Government's decision to take over stocks and to impose control on movement had the desired effect in checking the artificial scarcity in sugar. Gur prices fluctuated within narrow limits.

Oilseeds markets in India showed a mixed trend. The groundnut and linseed markets were generally firm during the greater part of the month but an easy undertone appeared towards the end of the month. The castorseed market ruled generally easy at Bombay and firm at Kanpur and Jadcherla. The oil sections of the markets also followed the trend of seeds sections. The reduction of export duty on groundnut oil from Rs. 350 to Rs. 225 per ton was one of the factors which contributed to the firm tendency in the earlier part of the month in the groundnut and groundnut oil market.

Prices of cotton at Bombay, during September, remained stationary at the level of Rs. 714 per candy, while prices at Tirupur (Madras) and Nanded (Hyderabad) showed a continuous downward trend.

As regards jute, the upward trend of prices witnessed during August was maintained during September except for some setback in the second week. The prices were affected by the speculative activity in the market as well as by the shortage of arrivals of raw jute due to lack of transportation facilities.

Prices of different grades of the Fluecured Virgina varieties as well as of low grade tobacco ruled generally steady at Guntur market, the contract for the sale of about 4·5 million lbs. of tobacco out of old crops to China having given great relief to the tobacco traders.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various commodities show that :—

(*i*) Imports of cereals in to the country in the current year have been very small, being only 4·2 lakh tons upto 30th September 1954 as against 18·8 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on September 1, 1954 showed a decline of 2·76 lakh tons as compared with those on the same date in the previous year. Despatches from factories upto the 15th September, too, showed a fall of 3·73 lakh tons compared to the corresponding period of last year. Arrivals and stocks of gur too during September continued to be low.

(*iii*) The tempo of arrivals of groundnut, linseed and castorseed as well as their respective oils during August last stood comparably higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of goundnut, linseed oil and castor oil during June 1954 were significantly lower than those in June 1953.

(*iv*) The larger 1953-54 cotton crop compared to the previous year was accompanied by higher arrivals of cotton in Bombay market. During June 1954 both imports and the exports were lower than in June 1953. Exports during the first ten months of 1953-54 were appreciably lower while imports were slightly higher than those in the corresponding period of last year. Consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during June 1954 was almost at the same level as in June 1953, where as that during the period Sept. 1953 to June 1954 showed an increase of about 1·2 lakh bales over the same period of 1952-53.

(*v*) In the case of raw jute, shortage was experienced in the arrivals due mainly to transportation difficulties resulting from flood in jute growing areas.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco exports during June 1954 were considerably lower compared to those in previous month or in the corresponding month of the previous year.

To sum up : No doubt increased agricultural production and the resulting relaxations in controls and the restoration of free market conditions are a definite sign of progress in the agricultural sector of the economy. But we should not forget that part of the over-all increase in production has been due to factors exiguous to the Plan, as the Planning Commission themselves have come to the conclusion that out of the total increased production of 11·4 million tons of foodgrains during 1953-54 only 5 to 6 million tons represent a more or less permanent gain, which will be retained in an " average year ", but the rest is attributable to good weather. It has, therefore, to be admitted that not until a substantial part of the cultivated area is brought under irrigation—and improved agricultural practices are adopted extensively—can the food problem be regarded as having

been solved. This calls for continuance of efforts for increasing production potential in the country. Apart from various measures of intensive and extensive cultivation there will be need for enthusing the cultivator to step up agricultural production by assuring him remunerative prices for the produce. This does not mean, however, that the prices should be pegged at an artificially high level. As a matter of fact, from the long term point of view, there is a need for striking a balance between the interests of producers and consumers. In any case, the tendency for fall in prices which was visible in the months of June and July has been more or less arrested and the present prices of various agricultural products do not seem to be restrictive or damaging to the interests of the cultivator.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA

Heavy to moderate rainfall in the drought affected areas of south Bihar, Orissa, West U.P., Punjab, Pepsu and West Rajasthan benefiting considerably the withering crops in these parts was the main feature of the weather conditions during the month under review. Elsewhere, the rainfall has been satisfactory during the month.

The south-west monsoon which provides the necessary rainfall for the cultivation of about 80% of the agricultural crops in India commenced in right time in the beginning of June. The rainfall during June, July, August and September has been generally favourable. Thus since the commencement of the monsoon in June to the end of the season on the 30th September, the rainfall has been normal in most parts of the country except in the western coast of India Coastal Andhra Desa where it was excessive and in Chota Nagpur where it was deficient.

The normal agricultural operations were in progress in most parts of the country under favourable weather conditions during the month under review. Transplantation of paddy, sowing of jowar, bajra, ragi, groundnut, sesamum, cotton, pulses and small millets, weeding and interculturing of Kharif crops, preparatory tillage for Rabi cultivation, sowing of early Rabi crops and harvesting of groundnut, jute and Bhadoi crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Assam, North Bihar, East U.P. and West Bengal due to riverine floods and in parts of South Bihar, Orissa, West U.P., and West Rajasthan and unirrigated areas of Punjab and Pepsu due to drought. But in the drought affected areas heavy to moderate rainfall has been received during September. These rains have been beneficial to the withering crops as well as for agricultural operations which have been suspended in these areas due to want of adequate soil moisture. These rains were also helpful for re-sowing and transplantation of winter paddy, especially in south Bihar, Orissa and West U.P. Attack of insects and pests on crops was reported from parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In parts of Bombay, Punjab, Pepsu, U. P. and Rajasthan, slight damage to crops has also been reported due to locust invasion.

Except for some cases of cattle disease in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory in the country.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The weather, which was unkind in August, made amends in September. There were welcome showers during the month in the drought affected areas of South Bihar, Orissa,

West U.P., Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan. These rains brightened the crop prospects in these areas. Elsewhere also, rainfall was satisfactory during the month and normal agricultural operations were in progress in most parts of the country under favourable weather conditions.

The All-India Final Estimate of Wheat for 1953-54 puts the area under this crop at 26·1 million acres and the production at 7·8 million tons showing an increase of 7·5 percent in acreage and 5·5 percent in production over 1952-53. With the release of this wheat estimate, Final Estimates of production of all cereals for 1953-54 and partially revised estimates of the same for 1952-53 have become available. These show that the total production of all cereals in 1953-54 amounted to 56·1 million tons and exceeded the previous year's outturn by 7·0 million tons. The grainwise improvement in 1953-54 over 1952-53 is shown below :—

(Thousand tons)

	Production			
	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kharif Cereals—				
Rice	27,079	22,495	(+)4,584	(+)20·4
Jowar	7,691	7,260	(+)431	(+)5·9
Bajra	4,246	3,150	(+)1,096	(+)34·8
Maize	2,854	2,823	(+)31	(+)1·1
Ragi	1,564	1,238	(+)326	(+)26·3
Small Millets	2,183	1,905	(+)278	(+)14·6
Total Kharif Cereals	45,617	38,871	(+) 6,746	(+) 17·4
Rabi Cereals—				
Wheat	7,792	7,383	(+) 409	(+) 5·5
Barley	2,721	2,849	(—) 128	(—) 4·5
Total Rabi Cereals	10,513	10,232	(+) 281	(+) 2·7
Total All Cereals	56,130	49,103	(+) 7,027	(+) 14·3

It will be recalled that the First Five Year Plan had set a target of additional production of 6·5 million tons of cereals over the 1949-50 production, to be achieved by the end of 1955-56. If this target were distributed evenly over five years, the target of additional production in 1953-54 (*i.e.* 3rd year of the Plan) would work out at 3·9 million tons, which when added to the production in the base year 1949-50 would raise the total to 49·9 million tons. As against this, actual production in 1953-54, as already indicated stood at 56·1 million tons and exceeded the calculated target for that year by 6·2 million tons. Grainwise also, the actual production in 1953-54 was significantly in excess of the calculated target for that year. This will be clear from the following table :—

(Million tons)

Cereals	Actual Production in 1949-50	Total production target to be achieved by 1955-56 under the First Five Year Plan	Production target in 1953-54, calculated on the basis of 60% of the 5-year target	Production in 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	Increase in production in 1953-54 over the calculated target for 1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rice	23·2	27·2	25·6	27·1	1·5
Wheat	6·3	8·3	7·5	7·8	0·3
Others	16·5	17·0	16·8	21·2	4·4
Total Cereals	46·0	52·5	49·9	56·1	6·2

The above table will also show that in 1953-54 itself, the actual production exceeded the target to be achieved by 1955-56 by 3·6 million tons.

Imports of cereals into the country during the month of September, amounted to 84·4 thousand tons raising the progressive total since the beginning of the year to 422·4 thousand tons comprising 326·6 thousand tons of rice, 87·7 thousand tons of wheat and 8·1 thousand tons of milo. The figure of 422·4 thousand tons compares with 1883·5 thousand tons of imports during the first nine months of 1953.

Market prices of coarse grains, fluctuated within narrow limits during September. The prices continued to be lower than the peak reached in January but were higher than the lowest touched in November-December, 1953. In the case of wheat, prices had shown a recovery in July from the low levels touched in June. In August, a slightly hardening tendency was noticed in parts of Punjab and Bihar. During September, the prices in these areas turned easier. Elsewhere, wheat prices during September remained more or less steady. The prices of rice were steady, with an easy undertone. In the flood affcted areas of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal, the hardening tendency noticed in August was arrested, owing, it appears to the arrangements made by the Government for distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices to the flood-affected people.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The condition of the standing sugarcane crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas of North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The sugarcane crop was also reported to have been damaged due to drought in certain parts of Western Uttar Pradesh. Harvesting of early sugarcane crop was in progress in certain areas in Southern parts of the country.

For stepping up cane production, the Government of India have launched a pay-after harvest loan of fertilizers to sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh Bihar and Punjab. The growers will be provided with supplies of fertilizers for which payment will be made after the cane is harvested.

The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has initiated an objective enquiry into the actual cost of cane cultivation in the seven important sugarcane producing States—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Pepsu, Bombay, Andhra and Madras. This enquiry will extend over a period of three years and will be restricted to a random but representative sample of 180 villages distributed in the main sugarcane belts of the aforesaid seven states, more or

less on *pro rata* basis of their acreages under cane. The cost of the enquiry is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs. Uttar Pradesh will be the first State to conduct the enquiry under this scheme. Already seventy five villages in the State have been selected for this purpose.

Sugar—The production of sugar in India for the season 1953-54 was 10·01 lakh tons as against 12·97 lakh tons in 1952-53. One factory which restarted cane-crushing in the beginning of August produced about 5·5 thousand tons of sugar upto September 15. This production will, however, be counted towards the outturn for 1954-55 season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on September 1, were 1·64 lakh tons as against 4·4 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity despatched from factories from November 1, 1953 to September 15, 1954 was 10·53 lakh tons as against 14·26 lakh tons during the same period of last season.

The Government of India released on September 25 a further quantity of 61,000 tons of sugar from the factories for sale in the open market raising the progressive total of releases since the beginning of the 1953-54 season to 7·36 lakh tons.

Imports of sugar during September 1954 amounted to 96·35 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bhavnagar and Vishakapetnam ports were 44·60, 24·25, 16·00, 8·50 and 3·00 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of sugar during the period April to September 1954 were 398·56 thousand tons.

Despite liberal imports of sugar and the supply by government of both imported and indigenous sugar at Rs. 29 per maund, an artificial scarcity was created in the early part of the month. In some parts of the country, cases of hoarding also came to light by the middle of September, the Government decided to take strong measures to check this artificial scarcity. These measures included the Government's decision to take over all stocks, both from the mills and the wholesale merchants as well as imported sugar and to assume the responsibility for its distribution direct to retail dealers and to consumers wherever necessary. The movement of sugar from the municipal limits of Calcutta and Bombay was already restricted. It was proposed to make similar arrangements elsewhere, if found necessary.

Prices of sugar began to show hardening tendency from the beginning of the month and by the end of second week prices in Bombay reached a new peak of Rs. 36-5-9 per maund. The Government's decision to take over stocks and to impose control on movement wherever necessary had a salutary effect on the market. The prices of sugar in Bombay declined by about Rs. 2 per maund in the last week of the month. In Calcutta also, the prices of sugar came down from Rs. 34 per maund on the 4th September to Rs. 32-4-0 on the 25th September. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during September 1954 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending 4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Hapur	33 10 0	33 13 0	33 12 0	33 10 0
Kanpur	32 0 0	N.R.	33 0 0	N.R.
Jullundur	32 8 0	N.R.	32 4 0	32 8 0
Calcutta	34 0 0	32 3 0	29 8 0	32 4 0
Nagpur	35 0 0	35 4 0	35 4 0	35 0 0
Madras	28 10 0	28 10 0	29 1 0	29 4 0
Bombay	36 0 0	36 5 9	N.R.	34 8 9
Patna	32 0 0	N.R.	32 0 0	32 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

The International Sugar Council at its meeting held in London on September 10, adopted a revised estimate of the free market raw sugar requirement for 1954. At the beginning of May 1954, the free market requirements were put at 38,64,000 tons. Subsequently however, on the basis of existing export quotas of countries which are members of the International Sugar Agreement and probable exports from non-members, the Council estimated the excess of supplies available for the free market over requirements at about 2,54,000 tons. Accordingly a plan for the voluntary reduction of raw sugar exports by participating members of the International Sugar Agreement was approved by the International Sugar Council. The Council also invited four countries—India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Peru—which are no longer members of the same—to be represented at its future meetings by observers.

Gur—Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during September 1954 were very low. The total stocks of gur in that market towards the close of the month stood at 500 maunds as against 2,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Gur prices fluctuated within narrow limits during the month under review. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during September :—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending 4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
Hapur	19 8 0	19 8 0	20 0 0	20 8 0
Kanpur	22 0 0	22 8 0	22 14 0	N.R.
Calcutta	22 12 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	22 0 0
Madras	16 8 0	14 13 0	13 15 0	13 15 0
Bombay	19 4 0	18 4 0	18 8 0	19 0 0
Patna	23 0 0	N.R.	22 0 0	22 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLES OIL

Estimates of acreage for groundnut and sesamum for 1954-55 issued during the month of September showed an increase in area of 6·1 percent and 1·2 percent respectively over the previous year's adjusted first estimate. During the earlier part of September the groundnut and linseed markets ruled generally steady to firm, but showed an easy tendency towards the close of the month. Castorseed prices exhibited varying tendencies at different centres. The main factor influencing the oilseeds markets was the reduction of export duty on groundnut oil from Rs. 350 to Rs. 225 per ton w.e.f. 2nd September.

(a) GROUNDNUT

The all-India first estimate of groundnut puts the current year's acreage at 8,242,000 acres as against 7,765,000 acres in the adjusted first estimate for 1953-54, thereby showing an increase of 477,000 acres or 6·1 percent in area.

During September, some damage was reported to have been caused to groundnut crop by heavy rains and floods in parts of Bihar, Bombay and U.P. and by inadequacy of rainfall in areas of Andhra, Madras, Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan. On the whole, however, the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnuts as well as groundnut oil in Bombay market during August 1954 were considerably higher than those in the same month last year. The arrivals this

year amounted to 5,255 tons and 3,644 tons respectively whereas they stood at 2,654 tons and 932 tons in August 1953.

The groundnut and groundnut oil markets revealed a very easy undertone in the first week of September following the political developments in the Far East. The markets exhibited a cheerful appearance in the next two weeks but later eased under selling pressure The firm tendency in the middle of the month was mainly due to fair export business in groundnut oil following the reduction of export duty from Rs. 350 per ton to Rs. 225 per ton, support from vanaspati interests and decision of the Hyderabad Government to abolish surcharge and customs on exports of oil and oilseeds from the State. The position eased later due to virtual absence of overseas demand and rumours regarding imposition of sales tax in Hyderabad on exports of oils and oilseeds. Besides reports were current that the export quota for groundnut oil had been almost exhausted. At U.K. ports, groundnut oil exhibited an erratic trend during the month under review.

The table below indicates the trend of prices during September at Indian and U. K. markets.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
Groundnut (Kernels)—				
Bombay (Bold)	17 10 0	19 2 0	19 13 0	18 15 0
Madras (Coromandal)	17 13 0	18 10 0	19 6 0	18 9 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	39 11 0	40 7 0	41 14 0	40 6 0
Madras	36 9 0	37 14 0	39 0 0	37 11 0
U. K. Ports (South Africa bulk c.i.f.)	59 4 0	58 12 0	60 12 0	60 4 0

Exports of groundnut kernels from India during the month of June amounted to 43 tons bringing the total since the beginning of April last to 5,964 tons, Canada lifting almost whole of the quantity. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 170 tons and 3,885 tons respectively. There were, however, no exports of groundnut oil during June this year while a quantity of 40 tons had been exported in June 1953.

(b) LINSEED

During the month of September, preparation of land for sowing the 1954-55 linseed crop was reported to be in progress in the states of Bombay, Orissa, Punjab and U. P.

Arrivals of linseed at Bombay market during August 1954 stood comparably higher at 564 tons as against 364 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year. The linseed oil arrivals during the same month this year amounted to 137 tons while—arrivals during August last year had been of the order of 54 tons.

The linseed markets tended to be generally steady to firm during the earlier part of September but an easy undertone appeared towards the end. The fluctuations were within a narrow range. The steady undertone was in sympathy with the groundnuts which were reported to have recorded gains. The slight decline in prices witnessed towards the close of the month was mainly due to profit taking at higher levels. The rumours regarding the introduction of sales tax by Hyderabad State Government on exports of oils and oilseeds to compensate the loss of revenue due to abolition of surcharge also exercised a dampening

effect on the market. At U. K. ports the prices of Indian variety remained stationary throughout. It was reported that Indian linseed oil was still being used mainly for domestic consumption while Argentina and Uruguay continued to wait for better prices.

The table below shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices during September 1954—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
Linseed—				
Bombay (Bold)	16 14 0	16 8 0	17 1 0	17 0 0
Calcutta (Small)	17 8 0	17 10 0	18 0 0	17 8 0
Kanpur (Bold)	17 8 0	18 4 0	18 0 0	N.R.
Linseed Oil—				
Bombay	36 12 0	36 12 0	38 3 0	38 9 0
Kanpur	38 0 0	40 0 0	38 0 0	N.R.
U.K. Ports (Indian Variety) C.I.F.	46 8 0	46 8 0	46 8 0	46 8 0

N. R.—Not reported.

Exports of linseed oil during June, last amounted to 221 tons, bringing the total since April 1954 to 614 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 705 tons and 2,344 tons. Pakistan and Australia took about 39 percent and 32 percent of the total quantity of linseed oil lifted during the three months April—June 1954.

(c) CASTORSEED

During the month of September 1954, sowings of the 1954-55 castor crop were reported to have been completed and weeding and interculturing operations were in progress in most of the producing states. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the areas affected by rains and floods in Andhra, Bihar, Bombay and U. P.

Arrivals of Castorseed in the Bombay market during August 1954 were slightly lower than those in the preceding month but significantly higher than those during August 1953. The figures for these three months were 2,336 tons, 2,598 tons and 1,033 tons respectively. The arrivals of castor oil too showed similar trend, the figures for the three months being 1,296 tons, 1,681 tons and 385 tons respectively.

During September castorseed prices ruled generally easy at Bombay, due mainly to lack of sufficient foreign demand for castor oil. However, the castorseed market remained generally steady at Madras and firm at Kanpur and Jadcherla. The prices of castor oil at Bombay as well as at European ports ruled more or less steady. The following table shows the prices of castorseed and castor oil during the month under review —

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
Castor Seed—				
Bombay (Small)	14 8 0	14 5 0	14 2 0	13 12 0
Madras (Salem)	14 15 0	14 15 0	14 15 0	14 15 0
Kanpur	11 5 0	11 12 0	12 5 0	..
Jadcherla	11 12 0	12 1 0	12 2 0	12 9 0
Castor Oil—				
Bombay	..	31 9 3	31 0 6	..
Kanpur	27 0 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	..
European ports (Indian Commercial)	49 7 6	49 7 6	..	49 8 0

Exports of Castor oil during June 1954 were of the order of 2,136 tons as against 3,214 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year. Total exports of castor oil during the three months ending June 1954, aggregated 5,036 tons as compared with 13,284 tons in the corresponding period of last year. U.K. and U.S.A. respectively took about 70 percent and 25 percent of the total quantity of castor oil lifted during the three months April—June 1954.

The Government of India have decided to extend the validity period of the unutilised balance of castor oil quota for the period May—July 1954, upto the end of October 1954, in case such requests for extension are received from quota holders.

(iv) COTTON

The all-India first estimate of cotton for 1954-55 puts the current year's acreage at 12,870,000 acres as against the adjusted first estimate of 11,770,000 acres for 1953-54, thereby showing an increase of 9·3%. The increase in acreage has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to developmental activities undertaken under the cotton extension schemes during the season. As between different varieties of cotton, the increase in area has occurred mostly in Oomras, Verum, American, Dholleras and H 420. The increase is particularly marked in the case of medium and long staple cotton.

During the first half of the month of September 1954, excessive rains in Broach and Surti tracts impeded the growth of the standing crop, while in Punjab, Pepsu and Madhya Bharat there were fears of drought. The third week of the month witnessed clear weather and bright sunshine in the former tracts and good rains in the latter. During the last week, heavy rains were reported in many cotton producing tracts ; some damage was caused to the standing crop, but so far no definite estimate of the damage has been reported.

World cotton production in the 1954-55 season has been tentatively estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee at 26·6 million bales as against the revised estimate for the 1953-54 season of 29·9 million bales. The fall in production is mainly due to the decline in acreage under cotton as a result of quotas and acreage controls imposed by the U. S. Government. The U.S. Department of Agriculture in their second official estimate released during the second week of September 1954, placed the output of cotton in 1954-55 season at 11·83 million bales as against the earlier estimate of 12·68 million bales and the actual output of 16·4 million bales in the 1953-54 season. According to this estimate, the condition of the crop is 69% of the normal. Outside the U.S.A., however, production is expected to show an appreciable increase over the 1953-54 season.

As regards 1953-54 cotton crop, the final trade estimate puts the production in India at 46·48 lakh bales as compared with the corresponding estimate of 36·65 lakh bales for 1952-53 there being an increase of about 10 lakh bales.

Imports of raw cotton into India during June 1954 amounted to 67 thousand bales as against 80 thousand bales during the corresponding month of last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country during the period September 1953 to June 1954, aggregated 5·74 lakh bales as compared to 5·59 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Government of India announced on September 7, their policy to license freely for export Assams and Comillas, Zoda cotton, cotton pickings and sweepings, yellow pickings and cotton linters during the 1954-55 season to all permissible destinations except the French

and the Portuguese possessions in India and Tibet. As regards Coconadas, the announcement added, that no licences for export will be issued until further notice. It may be recalled that exports of Coconadas were being licensed freely for export during 1953-54.

Exports of raw cotton from India during June 1954 were 4 thousand bales as against 31 thousand bales in the same month during last year. Total exports since the commencement of the 1953-54 season *i.e.* 1st September 1953 to 30th June 1954 amounted to 1·19 lakh bales, while 3 lakh bales were exported during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

Consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by the Indian mills during June last amounted to 3·78 lakh bales, bringing the total since the commencement of the 1953-54 season to 38·12 lakh bales. The figures for the corresponding periods of 1952-53 season were 3·75 lakh bales and 36·91 lakh bales. While the consumption of the indigenous cotton increased from 29·87 lakh bales in 1952-53 to 32·21 lakh bales in 1953-54, that of the imported varieties declined from 7·04 lakh bales to 5·91 lakh bales. Towards the end of June 1954, stocks of raw cotton with the mills were lower by about 15,000 bales than those at the same time a year ago.

The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Total from 1-9-53 to 30-6-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 30-6-53	Stocks of cotton with mills on.	
	June 1954	June 1953			30-6-54	30-6-53
Indian Cotton	3·13	3·04	32·21	29·87	12·43	12·04
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	0·01	(a)	0·01
Egyptian Cotton	0·23	0·22	2·38	1·51	0·88	0·68
Other Foreign Cotton	0·42	0·49	3·53	5·52	1·25	1·68
Total Foreign Cotton	0·65	0·71	5·91	7·04	2·13	2·37
Total All Cotton	3·78	3·75	38·12	36·91	14·56	14·41

(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 the 1952-53 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. net each)

	1st Sept. 1953 to 31st Aug. 1954	1st Sept. 1952 to 31st Aug. 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	1,949,843	1,836,498
Consumption of cotton in Bombay mills	1,247,138	1,237,406
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 31st August	629,722	504,216

Prices of cotton at Bombay, during the month under review, remained stationary at the level of Rs. 714 per candy, while prices at Tirupur (Madras) and Nanded (Hyderabad) showed a continuous downward trend. The favourable weather reports coupled with little activity in the forward and spot markets had a bearish influence on the prices at Bombay ; on the other hand, the higher world trend of prices, as a result of lower estimate

for cotton production in U.S.A. imparted strength to the prices. The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur and Nanded were as under :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Nanded
Variety	M.G.F. Jarilla	Cambodia	Gaorani
Weeks ending—			
4-9-54	714	730 to 980	586
11-9-54	714	721 to 980	580
18-9-54	714	721 to 980	562
25-9-54	714	680 to 980	556

At Tirupur (Madras) and Sholapur (Bombay) the prices of kapas generally fluctuated within a narrow range in the absence of activity in the kapas markets. The following table gives the week-end quotations at these centres :—

Kapas (Cotton unginned)

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Bombay
Centre	Tirupur	Sholapur
Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla
Weeks ending—		
4-9-54	238 to 336	219 to 238
11-9-54	224 to 336	210 to 276
18-9-54	238 to 336	210 to 238
25-9-54	224 to 336	229 to 248

At Karachi, the cotton market during the month under review registered a distinct improvement in prices due to lower first official acreage estimate, good offtake by local mills and encouraging advices from abroad. The higher world trend of prices, the inflammable political situation in the Far East and rumours about Pakistan devaluation of rupee were contributory factors in pushing the prices up. The table below gives the weekly quotations.

4F Punjab R. G.

Weeks ending—	Pakistan Currency Rs. (P) per maund	Indian Currency Rs. (I) per Candy of 784 lbs.
4-9-54	67	919
11-9-54	68	933
18-9-54	N.A.	N.A.
25-9-54	75	1,029

N.A.—Not available.

The Pakistan Government is launching schemes for increasing textile production in the country with the help of the foreign experts and imported machinery. The consumption of raw cotton by the Pakistan cotton textile industry during the current season is expected to be 6·56 lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each as compared to 568 lakh bales in 1953-54.

The New York Cotton market ruled firm during September. The firmness was aided by expectations that the size of the 1954-55 U.S. cotton crop would be smaller than even the September official estimate. The reports of unfavourable weather conditions in the cotton belts and the increased demand for exports as well as for internal consumption helped the market in moving up. Another sustaining factor for the market was the announcement of the U.S. Agriculture Department that 1 million bales of the Government owned stocks have been put aside and that further 2 million bales of this cotton would also be impounded and would not be offered in the market. The improvement in prices would perhaps have been more marked but for the report that the Agriculture Department might fix a higher acreage allotment for 1955 than that allowed under the existing law, with a view to compensating the farmers for the loss suffered on account of drought conditions. The table below gives the week-end quotations :—

New York Middling.

	Cents per lb.	Rs. per Candy of 784 lbs.
Weeks ending		
4-9-54	35·25	1313
11-9-54	35·20	1311
18-9-54	35·50	1322
25-9-54	35·80	1333

(V) JUTE

Heavy floods during the month of August in India and Pakistan, caused considerable damage to the jute crop, both standing and in stock. It was only by the second week of September that the floods were over. No reliable estimates of the damage to the jute crop have been given, but it is expected that the effect of these floods will be more on quality rather than on quantity.

The floods caused serious dislocation in the transportation of the jute crop during the month of August 1954. By the middle of September 1954, the position was quite encouraging with increasing imports at most stations. However, it would take several weeks for supply to meet the current demand.

The August month-end speculation in jute goods continued even in September and the raw jute prices were much affected by the speculative activity in the market. Prices of raw jute in the first week of September were more or less the same as in the last week of August. But in the second week, the prices developed a downward tendency due to the profit taking activities at the higher levels on the Fatka markets. However, during the latter half of the month, the market again exhibited an upward tendency with sellers getting reserved in their ideas of prices. The following table shows the trend in prices of the bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

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

	Weeks Ending			
	4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
Assam	26 8 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	27 8 0
Northern	27 0 0	25 12 0	26 8 0	28 0 0
Western	24 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	25 0 0
Murshidabad	25 8 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0
Orissa	28 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	28 0 0
Jangli	24 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	24 8 0
Daisee	27 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	28 0 0
U.P.	24 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	24 8 0

The pacca bales sector of the Calcutta market generally showe l a similar trend as the loose jute market. The following table gives the week-end quotations :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

	Weeks ending			
	4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
Mills firsts	180 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0	180 0 0
Mills Lightnings	165 0 0	160 0 0	155 0 0	165 0 0
Daisee L.G.	150 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	150 0 0
Indian N.C.	66 0 0	64 0 0	63 0 0	67 0 0

During the month under review, the main factor influencing the upcountry markets was the shortage of arrivals of raw jute due to lack of transportation facilities. Quality of imports was reported to be poor but all arrivals were readily absorbed which tended to push up the prices above Calcutta parity. This was mainly due to coverings against high priced contracts made earlier in the year. The rates at some of the centres during the month were as follows :—

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

	Weeks ending			
	4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
Purnea (Bihar)	25 4 0	23 8 0	22 14 0	24 12 0
Nowgong (Assam)	13 6 0	..	20 7 0	20 15 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	23 13 0	..	22 13 0	23 13 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	23 4 0	22 0 0	..	..

During September, the prices of jute goods at Calcutta showed a mixed trend. Due to speculation in jute goods, during the first week the prices of sacking "B" Twill were higher than the month end quotations of August ; but in the case of hessian, the prices were somewhat lower. In the next two weeks, there was a declining tendency but again they went up in the last week. With prices showing an uncertain trend, for most part of the month, little interest was shown by the foreign buyers who seemed to expect

lower prices and were deliberately keeping out of the market. The week-end quotations for jute goods at Calcutta are given bleow :—

Variety	Unit	Weeks ending			
		4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54
Hessian 40"x10oz	Rs. per 100 yds.	46 12 0	46 0 0	46 1 0	47 0 0
Sacking "B" Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	118 0 0	116 12 0	115 8 0	118 10 0

(vi) TOBACCO

The all-India final estimate of the 1953-54 tobacco crop puts the acreage and production at 890,000 acres and 256,000 tons respectively as against the partially revised figures of 895,000 acres and 241,000 tons for the previous year ; there being a decrease of 5,000 acres or less than one per cent in area and an increase of 15,000 tons or 6·2 per cent in production.

According to an estimate framed by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee about 529 million lbs. of raw tobacoo were cleared for home consumption during the period April 1953 to March 1954, of which Madras and Andhra together accounted for about 26 per cent. and Uttar Pradesh and Bombay together for over 14%. Of the total quantity cleared about 30·7 million lbs. consisted of Fluecured virginia, and above 450·5 million lbs. of Biris, Snuff, Cigars & Choort Hooka Chewing, Stalks and other minor varieties. The balance of 48·1 million lbs. was utilized for agricultural purposes.

During August, about 5·55 lakhs lbs. of Natu tobacco was sold outside notified area of the East Goawari Market Committee while about 22·8 lakhs lbs. of low grade virginia tobacco was lying unsold with royts and traders at that market. The Guntur market Committee reported that about 31·1 lakh lbs. of F.C.V. tobacco about 22·4 lakh lbs. of Sun-cured Natu (country), about 2·9 lakh lbs. of Sun-cured virginia and 1·7 lakh lbs. of other varieties were purchased by the major and other local companies during August 1954.

During September, the prices of different grades of Fluecured virginia as well as the low grade tobacco ruled generally steady at Guntur market. Thus on 4th September grade no. 4 of F.C.V. redried strips were quoted at 1-14-0 per lb. and the low grade tobacco *viz.* B and LMG non-redried strips at annas 3 per lb. The same quotations prevailed towards the end of the month. According to the Guntur market Committee report, the contract for the sale of about 4·5 million lbs. of tobacco out of old crops to China by the tobacco delegation sponsored by the Government of India has given great relief to the tobacco traders.

According to an announcement made by the Government of India the export of Biris leaves and Biris tobacco for the half year ending December 1954 will be allowed against fresh quotas and the licensing procedure for the current half year will generally be the same as for the previous half year.

In order to safeguard the reputation of Agmark grade tobacco, and to protect the future of Indian Fluecured virginia in international market the quality control staff of the Government of India have been instructed to intensify their check so as to satisfy all conditions as per rule before they are to be marked for export. About 8·5 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded during July 1954 for export as against 5·4

million lbs. graded in the corresponding month of previous year. Of the quantity graded during July 1954 for export, 5·2 million lbs. consisted of virginia tobacco while the balance *viz.* 3·3 million lbs. included Suncured virginia, Suncountry, Jutty and Motihari graded varieties.

Export of unmanufactured tobacco outside the country during June 1954 amounted to 6·3 million lbs. worth about Rs. 1·29 crores as against 9·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·87 crores in the previous month. Total export of unmanufactured tobacco during the three months April to June amounted to 17·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 3·44 crores as against 24·5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4·36 crores in the corresponding period of last year. Of the quantity exported during June, U.K. alone accounted for 3·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·9 crores.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Grow More Food

During the first three years of the First Five Year Plan period the G.M.F. activities in States have recorded a significant increase and the agricultural production maintained a steady progress. About 8·77 million acres are expected to be brought under minor irrigations during these three years as against a target of 11·2 million acres programmed for the full five years. Additional land reclaimed during this period would be of the order of 1·97 million acres.

The distribution of fertilizers and manures as part of G.M.F. activities in States also increased steadily. As against 1·48 million tons of fertilizers and manures distributed during 1950-51, the total distribution in 1953-54 is expected to be 2·43 million tons. The improved cereal seeds distributed during the first three years of the Plan would amount to 0·24 million tons.

The first quarter of 1954-55 is over. The weather during this period remained generally cloudy and rainy. Floods in Assam, Bihar, U.P. and West Bengal hampered the progress of G.M.F. Schemes in these States to a considerable extent. In Madhya Pradesh, taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 5,18,280 were advanced to cultivators for the purchase of 203 pumping sets. The selection and execution of minor irrigation works in Travancore-Cochin have now been brought under the control of the Panchayat Department.

(ii) Planning

The Planning Commission released in September 1954 the Progress Report of the First Five Year Plan for 1953-54. Some of the highlights of the progress made in the Agricultural Sector during the first three years (1951-52 to 1953-54) of the Five Year Plan, as given in the Progress Report, are mentioned below :—

Agricultural Production—The production of foodgrains in the country has registered an increase of 11·4* million tons or 21% over that in the base year 1949-50. Thus, the five year target of 7·6 million tons has been exceeded by 3·8 million tons during the third year of the Plan, i.e., 1953-54. This remarkable increase is partly attributable to the favourable weather that prevailed in 1953-54. It has, however, been roughly estimated in the Progress Report that about 5 to 6 million tons out of the total increased production of 11·4 million tons represent a more or less permanent gain as a result of the execution of the various schemes of irrigation, land reclamation, distribution of manures, fertilisers, improved seeds, etc. The production of cotton has increased by nearly 10 lakh bales or 33⅓ % over

* According to the latest figure, this increase comes to 12·1 million tons.

the base year 1950-51. Thus, more than 80% of the five year target of 12·6 lakh bales has been achieved. The production of oil-seeds has gone up about 5 lakh tons in 1953-54 as against the target of 4 lakh tons. In the case of jute and sugarcane, there have been fluctuations from year to year and the break of the Korean War boom has reacted adversely on output. Nevertheless, agricultural production, on the whole, has gone up by over 18% since 1950-51.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying—For bringing about an improvement in the milking and working efficiency of cattle 345 Key Villages and 112 Artificial Insemination Centres had been established by the end of 1953-54. Further 13 States have passed Livestock Improvement Act and five others have such legislation under consideration. The Scheme for Gosadans intended for the segregation of old, infirm and inferior cattle has made little progress. Only 10 Gosadans had been established by the end of 1953-54 as against the target of 160 Gosadans. The deficiency in the arrangements for veterinary aid has been met to some extent by opening of 173 new veterinary dispensaries during the last three years in Hyderabad, PEPSU, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. In order to meet the serious shortage of trained veterinary officers, arrangements have been made to run double shifts in the Punjab and Hyderabad Veterinary Colleges.

Dairy schemes in important cities *viz.*, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and some towns of U.P. have made substantial progress in the first three years of the Plan period. Three new proposals which will be eligible for central assistance have also been approved. These are (*i*) expansion of the existing Calcutta scheme (ii) expansion of the existing Bombay scheme and (*iii*) a new scheme for the removal of 2,000 milch cattle from the area of Delhi.

Forests—Rs. 3·46 crores or 34 per cent of the expenditure provided in the Plan for State schemes of Forest development had been spent by the end of 1953-54. The progress of expenditure has, however, not been uniform in all the States ; in Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin, it has been particularly slow. This is primarily due to the paucity of trained personnel to man the newly organised Forest Departments in these States. The forests are an important source of raw material for the match-wood, ply-wood and paper industries. Plantations of trees suitable for the match industry are being raised in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, U. P. and Travancore-Cochin.

Soil Conservation—A Central Soil Conservation Board was constituted by the Government of India in December 1953, with the object of organising, co-ordinating and initiating research in soil conservation, arranging for the training of technical personnel, assisting States and River Valley Authorities in drawing of schemes of soil conservation and recommending financial assistance to States and River Valley Authorities. 53 schemes of soil conservation received from the States for grant of Central assistance have been scrutinised and seven schemes costing Rs. 16·36 lakhs have been approved for execution in 1954-55. It will be noted that a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been earmarked in the Plan for providing Central assistance for these schemes. The Board has decided to start 7 Regional training research and demonstration centres. The problem of desert control has also been attended to. Land Utilisation and Soil Conservation Boards have also been set up in 17 States so far for co-ordinating soil conservation work of various Departments at the State level.

Fisheries—A scheme for the expansion and modernisation of marine fishery was evolved in 1952 under the Indo-U.S. Technical Aid Programme. The development of inland fisheries has progressed satisfactorily in Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa. In other States, the

progress has not been satisfactory mainly because the Fishery Departments are not well-organised. As regards marine fisheries, the target of equipping 140 boats with marine engines set under the Plan has been exceeded. The Deep-Sea Fishing Station, Bombay, has completed surveys and charting of 12,000 sq. miles within a 40-Fathom line of the Bombay and Saurashtra coasts. Because of the successful results of commercial fishing undertaken by a Japanese Trawler on the West Coast of India, private firms are beginning to take interest in coastal fishing and some concerns have been floated for undertaking this work. Aid has been received under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme and Norwegian Aid Programe for the development of fisheries in the country. Health centres have been opened for improving the health of fishermen and their families. Facilities for the quick transportation of fish, distribution of supplies of equipments to fihermen, cold storage and training of fisheries staff have been provided for in some of the States.

(iii) Community Projects and National Extension Service

In September 1954, 55 community projects, 55 community development blocks and 492 National Extension Service blocks were operating in different parts of the country. They covered about 85,000 villages and a population of 56 million. Satisfactory progress has been made in the agricultural sector of this programme. Over 3 lakh compost pits were dug ; over 12 lakh maunds of fertilizers and 5 lakh maunds of seeds were distributed ; agricultural demonstrations were organised in 1,73,000 farms and 60,000 acres of land were brought under fruits and vegetables. Nearly 450 animal husbandry breeding centres were started and nearly 8½ million cattle were inoculated. In suitable areas, fisheries are being developed and over 2½ million fingerlings have been supplied. About 1,29,000 acres of waste land were reclaimed ; about 4 lakh acres were brought under irrigation.

The Government of India have, in pursuance of a recommendation made at the last Conference of the Development Commissioners of State Governments, extended by one year the period of completion of the first series of community projects started in October 1952. Till now, the period of completion of these projects was three years. Under this decision it would be possible to phase their development programme better and complete the work in four years' time. The period of completion of the other community projects and national extension blocks, subsequently launched, remains the same, namely, three years.

Several important recommendations were made at the conference of the Directors of Social Education Organisers' Training Centres and Principals of Development Officers' Training Centres which concluded its three-day session in New Delhi on September 8, 1954. These include special training courses for women Social Education Organisers and also for those who would be working in the tribal areas. Another recommendation relates to the linking of the Social Education Organisations in the community project areas with the existing Departments of Education in the State Governments so as to ensure an organic relationship between the two.

The three centres for the training of Block Development Officers in charge of community projects have so far trained 217 officers. The total number of block development officers required for the target coverage under the First Five Year Plan is 1,120.

(iv) Co-operation

The Planning Commission's Report on the Progress of the Five Year Plan for 1953-54 records that the rural and urban co-operative credit societies are showing steady progress since 1947-48. The activities of the consumers' stores are, however, stated to be on the decline because in the past they mostly concentrated on the sale of controlled

commodities and now with the removal of controls the volume of business has fallen. Co-operatives are stated to be taking up the work of distribution of manures and fertilizers, agricultural implements and seeds. For instance in Madhya Pradesh co-operative societies distributed 16,815 tons of ammonium sulphate in 1953-54 and in Madras such societies distributed 23,081 tons of chemical fertilizers in 1952-53. In U.P. co-operative seed stores sold 7·3 lakh maunds of improved seed in the year 1952-53. The increase in the number of lift irrigation co-operatives in Bombay from 157 in 1950-51 to 305 in 1953-54 (of which 132 societies are already irrigating about 22 thousand acres) also deserves attention. The organisation of 501 co-operative brick-kiln societies in U.P. between 1950 and 1953 having an investment of Rs. 1·5 crores and providing employment to 81 thousand persons for eight months in a year, offers scope for co-operative effort in a new field.

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According to the report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank for the year ending 30th June 1954, the Reserve Bank is extending increasing help to co-operative banks as is evidenced by the figures below :—

	Limits of short-term credit sanctioned to co-operative banks (Rs. crores)	Subscriptions to debentures of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Rs. crores)
1949-50	2·14	0·04
1950-51	7·62	0·20
1951-52	12·40	0·13
1952-53	12·42	0·17
1953-54	16·32	0·6*

* Excludes debentures of the face value of Rs. 8·5 lakhs taken by the Government of India on behalf of the Government of Andhra.

With regard to short-term credit, the large increase in the accommodation granted by the Reserve Bank to the cooperative banks has been attributed to widening of the scope and liberalisation of procedure for the grant of advances, the extension of facilities to Part 'B' and Part 'C' states and closer contacts established by the Reserve Bank with the co-operative banks through on-the-spot studies. As a complement to the provision of more liberal financial assistance, the Reserve Bank has also evolved a system of inspections of co-operative banks by it on voluntary basis. During 1952-53 the Reserve Bank inspected two central co-operative banks and during 1953-54 it inspected fourteen more co-operative banks including four apex co-operative institutions. As regards subscription to debentures, the Central Government have set apart Rs. 1 crore out of the allotment of Rs. 5 crores for long-term agricultural credit under the Five Year Plan for the purchase of debentures issued by Land Mortgage Banks. In this connection, the Reserve Bank of India, in consultation with the Government of India, have agreed upon a scheme of joint contribution to the debentures of Land Mortgage Banks upto 40 percent of the issue or the short-fall in public subscription whichever was less, one-half of the subscription being on behalf of the Government and the other half on account of the Reserve Bank. The Central Land Mortgage Banks have to dispense loans upto 50 per cent. of the joint subscription by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank for productive purposes. So far only the Andhra Bank has been accommodated under this scheme to the extent of Rs. 17 lakhs.

(v) Agricultural Finance

The Planning Commissions' Report on the Progress of the Five Year Plan for 1953-54 shows an expansion in the supply of agricultural finance advanced by cooperatives and Government agencies. The short-term loans advanced by agricultural cooperative societies have increased from Rs. 28·5 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 37·6 crores in 1951-52. Reports received from some of the States for later years indicate that the amounts provided to the cultivators as loans have continued to increase. The long-term loans advanced by Land Mortgage Banks have increased from Rs. 1·0 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 2·5 crores in 1951-52. Provision has also been made for the supply of medium term credit. The increase in the volume of taccavi loans for some of the states is indicated below :—

Taccavi Loans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	U. P.	Madhya Pradesh	Hyderabad
1947-48	88·7	119·4	79·0
1950-51	298·4	225·0	127·0
1951-52	389·9	240·1	170·0
1952-53	481·0	287·1	Not reported

It is however, recorded in the progress report that the percentages of recoveries of these loans are showing steady decline and effective steps are necessary to improve the situation in this regard.

* * * * * * * *

It is understood that the Punjab Government are evolving a comprehensive scheme for the provision of credit to the poorer sections of rural population, particularly Harijans and backward classes. The scheme envisages that the people in the villages might be divided in two categories—proprietors and non-proprietors. The majority of non-proprietors are either Harijans or belong to the backward classes. The Harijans and backward classes will be encouraged to organise themselves into cooperative societies which will be provided credit at the rate of 5 per cnet by the Central Cooperative Banks. Loans to ultimate borrowers will be advanced at 6 per cent interest which is regarded as pretty low. As under the new law a non-proprietor is owner of the house and the site in a village, instructions are being issued that these should be accepted as good security. The Punjab Government are also considering that they might stand surety for a certain percentage of losses in cases of unrecovered loans advanced by cooperative societies to cottage industry workers or to societies of such persons as have no security to offer.

(vi) Rural Development

Panchayats—There were as many as 98,256 panchayats functioning in the country on March 1954, as against approximately 83,093 panchayats at the beginning of the Plan period. These panchayats cover 2,94,460 villages *i.e.* about 50 per cent of the total number of villages in the country. In Punjab, U.P., Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin every village is served by a Panchayat.

Panchayat Legislation has now been enacted in all Part ' A ' States except West Bengal, all Part ' B ' States and all Part ' C ' States except Delhi, Manipur and Tripura. The West Bengal Government has prepared a draft bill and has also set up a few panchayats under executive orders. Delhi State is preparing a bill to replace earlier legislation.

In keeping with the decision arrived at the Conference of Local Self-Government Ministers at Simla, the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a Central Council of Local Self Government which will be an advisory body with the Minister for Health as chairman and the State Ministers for Local Self-Government and Village Panchayats as members.

The functions of the Council will be to consider and recommend broad lines of policy, make proposals for legislation, laying down the patterns of development for the country as a whole and examine the whole field of possible co-operation on a wide basis in regard to local self-government matters. It will also make recommendations to the Central Government regarding the allocation of available financial assistance to local bodies including the village panchayats and review periodically the work accomplished in different areas with such central assistance. The Council will meet at least once a year.

Development of Village Industries—The Government of India have further sanctioned grants and loans to All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for developing various Cottage industries. The details of various grants and loans sanctioned are (*a*) a grant of recoverable advance of Rs. 1,50,000 for the purchase of hand-made paper (*b*) a grant of Rs. 1,29,000 for training 500 candidates under the " Agency Sales Scheme " prepared by the Board (*c*) a grant of Rs. 1,28,250 and a loan of Rs. 70,000 for developing soap-making industry with non-edible oils (*d*) a grant of Rs. 58,500 for the revival of industrial arts like patola weaving, Sujani weaving, Sambalpur weaving, kani shawl and mahin sut katai and (*e*) a grant of Rs. 23,850 for developing village leather industry.

(vii) Land Policy and Legislation

In their latest Progress Report for the year 1953-54, the Planning Commission have reviewed the measures of land reforms undertaken so far by the various State Governments with special reference to the recommendations made in the First Five Year Plan. The position as indicated in the Report is summarized below :—

Legislation for the abolition of intermediaries has been passed in all but a few States like Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer etc. though such action also remains to be taken in respect of some limited areas or some special tenures in some other States like U.P., Madras, Hyderabad, Rajasthan etc. In twelve States (with U.P., Madras, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat among them), the legislative measures so far adopted have been completely or substantially implemented ; in the three States of Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan the progress of implementation has been slow, while implementation has not yet started in the five States of Assam, West Bengal, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The total of the compensation which is to be paid to the holders of abolished rights in all States except Jammu & Kashmir is estimated at about Rs. 450 crores.

In regard to reform of tenancies, the Report reveals a great variation from State to State in the extent of implementation of the main recommendations of the Plan for (*a*) scaling down of rents and fixation of maximum rents, (*b*) security of tenure for the tenant, and (*c*) grant of right to tenants to purchase their holdings. In many States maximum rents prescribed by law are within the limits suggested by the Planning Commission but action in this regard has yet to be taken in many States like Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa etc. While in certain States like U.P., Delhi, Madhya Bharat etc. all persons in cultivating possession can acquire rights of ownership, in certain other States like Bombay, Punjab, Hyderabad etc. the provisions of the relevant Acts broadly provide for resumption

of certain areas by landlords with security of tenure and right of purchase for the tenant in the non-resumable area. No right of purchase has been conferred on tenants in Mysore, in the Berar area of Madhya Pradesh, and the Malabar district of Madras. In many States, however, the tenants-at-will still do not enjoy any security of tenure.

On the subject of ceiling on holdings, the Report reveals that while in the five States of U.P., Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Delhi, absolute ceilings have been imposed on future acquisitions, an unconditional ceiling has been placed on existing holdings only in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, while in Hyderabad, the State can acquire management or ownership (on payment of compensation) of (*i*) holdings exceeding three family holdings if their cultivations is below prescribed standards, (*ii*) areas in individual holdings in excess of 4½ family holdings even if efficiently managed but for public purposes alone provided that there is no apprehension of a fall in production on their break-up. In certain other States also certain requirements in regard to utilisation of land have been laid down.

In order to collect data for a final consideration of all questions relating to land policy, particularly that of ceilings, most State Governments are taking steps to hold a census of land holdings on a uniform basis suggested by the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

In order to check subdivision and fragmentation of holdings, certain State Governments like Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat etc. have enacted or are enacting legislation to place restrictions on partition or transfer of existing holdings resulting in any holding below specified sizes. In U.P., similar restrictions have been laid on the partition of existing holdings below 6¼ acres, though no such restrictions are there on transfers resulting in such fragments.

The legislation for the consolidation of holdings has been passed in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Jammu & Kashmir, Pepsu and Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab Act has been extended to Delhi. The Tenancy Acts of Orissa, Hyderabad and Ajmer contain special provisions for consolidation of holdings. While the Acts of Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir provide for a partial measure of compulsion against the minority, in the other States mentioned above, except Ajmer, the Acts provide for total compulsion in as much as the Government may undertake schemes for consolidation of holdings on its own initiative. The Report gives details regarding the progress of consolidation work so far done in States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Pepsu and Delhi. In the other States, in which legislative provision for undertaking such work has been made, no actual consolidation of holdings has been done. Certain State Governments like Punjab and U.P. have taken advantage of the consolidation operations in their States to reserve land for common purposes, which, if well managed, should make available to the village panchayats recurring resources for community development and welfare.

Only very meagre progress, however, seems to have been made in the development of cooperative farming among small and middle class owners, on which the Planning Commission had laid so much emphasis. Only in the States of Bombay and U.P. have some systematic efforts been made in encouraging the formation of cooperative farming societies, though isolated cases of such attempts at cooperative farming have been reported from Saurashtra, Bhopal, Hyderabad, etc. also. The Report frankly admits that " So far as the remaining States are concerned, very little has in actual practice been done in the field of cooprative farming, though provisions have been made in a number of States for giving various facilities to such societies.....". The State Governments are reported to have

not taken very energetic step to promote experiments in cooperative farming for which a special provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the Plan.

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The progress in the sphere of Land Policy and Legislation reported during the month of September is indicated below :—

The Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly passed the Bhoodana Yagna Bill on September 20, 1954. The bill provides for the rights of the bhoodan landholders and lays down the procedure for regularising and recording the rights, on bhoodan lands.

The State Assembly also adopted another bill known as the 'Maufi and Inam Tenants'-Protection Bill, 1954. This bill provides for the protection of tenants and sub-tenants of 'inams' and 'maufis' from eviction till such estates are abolished by legislation.

A bill for the restoration of lands alienated by small cultivators in consequence of the prevailing economic distress was introduced in the West Bengal State Assembly. The bill known as the Alienation of Land (Temporary Provisions) Bill, 1954 seeks to restore to their original owners lands upto the value of Rs. 550 alienated between January 1951 and November 1953.

A bill to facilitate the donation and settlement of lands in connection with Bhoodana Yagna has been published by the Government of Bombay. The bill seeks to remove certain legal difficulties in the way of donating lands for the purpose and provides for the constitution of a Board for accepting and distributing equitably and expeditiously the lands so donated.

A bill for the levy of betterment charges was introduced in the Orissa State Assembly on September 20. The bill seeks to give power to the State Government to levy betterment charges in the areas which will be benefited by the construction of the Hirakud Dam Project including the Delta Irrigation Scheme.

The Madhya Pradesh State Assembly passed the Land Revenue Code Bill on September 23. The bill is a comprehensive measure containing 246 clauses and is intended to codify the 92 existing acts on the land and revenue administration of the State.

The work of consolidation of holdings in Delhi has been suspended for about a year following the enforcement of the Delhi Land Reforms Act which was recently assented to by the President.

The Select Committee report on the Delhi Land Revenue Bill, 1954 was presented to the State Assembly on September 27.

The report of the Select Committee on the Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill, 1953 was presented to the State Assembly on September 9, 1954.

(viii) Miscellaneous

More than 2·8 million acres have been or are being brought under irrigation and additional power capacity to the extent of 450,000 k.w. has been added as a result of the completion of the larger irrigation schemes in the Plan upto March 1954.

A programme for the permanent improvement in the chronic scarcity areas was sanctioned in 1953-54. The additional area proposed to be included under this programme will be 1·5 million acres, out of which 1 million acres are expected to be irrigated within the period of First Five Year Plan. These schemes will be assisted through central loans which will be repayable over a period of 30 years and will be free of interest for the first five years.

In order to create the necessary enthusiasm in the public for the development of cattle on proper lines, the Central Council of Gosamvardhana has decided that a Gosamvardhana Week should be celebrated throughout the country during the Gopashtami Week starting with Govardhan Pooja from October 27 to November 4.

A recent Indo-Pakistan talk on locust control reviewed the locust situation in Pakistan and India and the organisational plans for locust control in the two countries. It appeared that both in India and Pakistan there had been very heavy locust breeding during the current year.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(*a*) INDIA

(Diary of the important events of the month of September 1954).

2nd September 1954 .. Export duty on Groundnut Oil reduced from Rs. 350/per ton to Rs. 225/ per ton.

4th September .. All-India First Estimate of Mesta 1954-55 released.

7th September .. Decision taken to license freely export of Assams and Comillas Zoda Cotton, Cotton pickings and sweepings, yellow pickings and cotton linters during the 1954-55 cotton season. It was announced that licences for export of Coconadas will be issued until further notice. Exports of Coconadas were being licensed freely for export during 1953-54.

10th September .. Official delegations sponsored by the United Nations from Burma, Ceylon and the Phillipines arrived in India on a study tour of India's Community Projects.

11th September .. As a sequel to the Tariff (Second) Amendment Bill 1954 and having regard to the suggestions received from the trade, Government of India relaxed import restrictions in respect of a number of items which *inter-alia* include Vegetable Products, Fruit juices, Breakfast goods, etc.

The import policy liberalised *inter alia* in respect of Fish, fresh, salted and canned, fish maws, Currants, Olives, Nutmegs, Mace and Vanilla beans.

15th September .. All India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies, 1953-54 released Government of India reduced the wholesale price of wheat from Rs. 14/8/- to Rs. 13/8/- per maund.

Government of India announced its decision to take over all stocks of Sugar both from the mills and wholesale merchants as well as imported sugar and to assume responsibility for its distribution direct to retail dealers and to the consumers wherever necessary.

18th September .. All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1954-55 released.

20th September .. To protect the future of Indian fluecured Virginia tobacco in international market, Government of India instructed the Quality Control Staff to intensify their check so as to satisfy all conditions as per rule before the tobacco is marked for export.

22nd September .. All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1954-55 released.

23rd September .. All India Final Estimates of Wheat and Cereals, 1953-54 released.

24th September .. Export policy with regard to Chillies reviewed and decision taken to release additional quotas for the current half year.

26th September .. All India Final Estimate of Tobacco released, 1953-54.

28th September .. (*i*) Decision taken to allow free licensing for export of fresh fruits except coconuts on shipping bills to be continued upto the end of March, 1955, Exports of coconuts will not be permitted.

(*ii*) Decision taken to continue free licensing for export of cotton seed husk outside India upto the end of December 1954.

(*iii*) Export policy for raw wool reviewed and decision taken to release further quantity of raw wool for export during the period 1st October 1954 to 31st March 1955. Exports will be allowed by established shippers and new comers on a quota basis.

29th September .. Decision allowing export of Soft wood *viz.* Deodar, Chir, Kail, and Fir to be continued to be licensed freely upto 31st March 1955 announced.

30th September .. All-India Final Estimates of Pulses 1953-54 released.

(*b*) FOREIGN

Agricultural Prices in Europe

Agricultural production in Western Europe in 1953-54 surpassed the previous record of 1952-53 both for crops harvested and animal production. However, as industrial production, after stagnating in the previous year, started to expand once more in several countries, demand for foodstuffs also rose. Consequently, expanded agricultural production exceeded demand at existing price levels only in a few cases. Owing to the prevailing price-support policy the fall in world prices exerted limited pressure on European prices. However, prices of some of the less protected products, such as feedgrain declined and there was some tendency to reduce price support levels particularly for such products of which surpluses appeared and which had to be exported.

Price changes from the preceding year, though not appreciable, were downward. The main exceptions to the downward tendency were in Greece, owing to the devaluation of that country's currency and to lesser degree in the United Kingdom, where prices had been fixed in advance and in Ireland whose prices are greatly influenced by those in the United Kingdom. But even in the United Kingdom prices were somewhat reduced in

1954 price review. The decline in prices mainly of livestock products was most outstanding in France and Italy. For these two countries (for which a national farm price index does not exist) FAO's 1953-54 index for prices of basic farm products shows a drop of 11 and 7 per cent respectively as compared with 1952-53.

In the countries which publish national indices of *prices received by farmers*, indices in 1953-54 (or 1953) compared with 1952-53 (or 1952) are as follows :—

Decrease	*Per cent*	*Increase*	*Per cent*	*No change*
Belgium*	4	Greece*	9	Western Germany
Austria	3	Ireland	7	Netherlands*
Denmark*	2	United Kingdom*	5	Sweden
Switzerland*	2			
Finland*	1			
Norway	1			

*1953 compared 1952.

Indices of prices paid by farmers available for 8 countries showed very slight changes as compared with the previous year. The index declined one or two points in Ireland. Switzerland, Western Germany, Netherlands, and Austria and was slightly up in Belgium, Finland and Norway.

It should be borne in mind, however that indices bring a number of data to a common denominator that an index of prices paid by farmers is composed of very different items and that the list of items is by no means the same in all countries. This may easily lead to a misinterpretation of economic facts.

In four countries out of eight the indices of prices paid by the farmers include labour costs. Wage rates have generally continued to increase in the year under review. They have increased in recent years more than farm prices in the majority of countries. Prices of feedgrain bought by farmers, an item in all prices indices, have decreased in most countries mainly because of reduced import prices. Fertilizer prices an industrial item included in all price indices, also moved down in several countries, but rose slightly in Norway, Finland. Turkey and exceptionally in Greece where the relation between fertilizer prices farm prices has become rather unfavourable for agricultural producers.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics September 1954 (F.A.O.)

Food Plan in Japan

Japan has formulated a new food supply plan which would shift primary emphasis from merely increasing rice and wheat production to raising the degree of overall self-sufficiency in foods, particularly those with a high content of nutritive substances such as proteins fats and oils. An outstanding feature of the new plan is that it is of a composite nature.

The new plan aims at reducing rice, wheat and barley imports and thereby bringing about savings in the nations foreign currency expenditure. For this purpose, it envisages a whoesale overhauling of the Government's measure for land development and improvement.

With fiscal year 1957 as the target year, the plan seeks to increase total food production by 10 per cent over that of 1953. It is hoped thereby to bring expenditure for food imports down to $418,000,000 or 199,000,000 less than 1953, by 1957.

Cooperative movement in Agriculture in Denmark & Sweden.

Denmark :—Sardar Satwant Singh who recently toured a number of countries under Point Four Programme, has observed that the rural economy of Denmark is interwoven

round cooperatives, the agricultural societies and the small holders' societies. All these are non-political and engaged in stimulating production, marketing and development of all farm products. The cooperatives which are mainly concerned with the economic activities may be divided into three broad categories *viz.* (*i*) those which are engaged in production and sale; these societies control nearly 90% of the production of butter, cheese and bacon, (*ii*) those which are engaged in purchase of feeding stuff, fertilisers etc. and (*iii*) those which supply the farmers with different kinds of productive means like dairy utensils etc. All these cooperatives have joined into a National Federation of Danish Cooperative Societies and its executive is known as the Central Cooperative Committee.

The Agricultural Societies which are found all over the country-side undertake technical, educational, and information work. The Small holders unions cater to the economic demands of very small holders.

Besides the above institutions, a top level organisation, namely 'The Council' has been established. Its main functions are : (1) to promote the cooperation between the Danish farm organisations to the benefit of agriculture and to undertake such common tasks which do not come within the field of separate organisations so that these are left free to undertake the work which falls within their special field, (2) to be at the disposal of the Government and Parliament in all questions concerning agriculture and to make proposals for practical measures considered to be of benefit to agriculture, (2) to represent Danish agriculture abroad, and to assist in directing the work of Government agricultural advisers abroad and, if required, to appoint its own representatives to attend the commercial and other interests of agriculture abroad, and (4) to represent agriculture in its relation to other trades of the country.

The Council, together with the cooperatives and other societies referred to above, is playing an important role in the economic development of Denmark and is largely responsible for efficient production through rapid introduction of the results of experience and research into practical farming and for the maintenance of steady prices.

Sweden :—The aim of agricultural policy pursued during the last decade in Sweden is to rationalise the day to day working conditions through improvement of soil and farm buildings and promotion of crop-selection, crop-rotation, mechanisation, labour and animal husbandry management and other farm operations on scientific lines and formation of suitable size of farms, provision of more opportunities for work in the farms etc. Cooperatives have been relied upon to a large extent in this task. The Swedish General Agricultural Society, which was started in 1917, to foster agricultural production and to protect agricultural interest has been doing valuable work. It publishes an agricultural journal and carries out its other activities through a series of Bureaus, each bureau attending to specific problems such as those of farm management, marketing, building and machinery etc. Various cooperative production associations connected with this society receive aid from the Government and are important instruments in the process of rationalisation of agriculture, sometimes directly, but in many cases indirectly through information, schooling and encouragement they give to agriculturists.

Besides the Agricultural Society, three Youth Cooperative societies *viz.* The Federation of Agricultural Youth, The Swedish Farmers' Study Federation and Swedish Young Farmers' Association were formed in order to educate agriculturists by such methods as fostering local studies of agriculture, providing expert guidance on all technical matters, arousing interest and enthusiasm of the people for taking part in study groups and courses and for social work etc.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

WEATHER AND CROP CONDITIONS IN INDIA, 1953-54

BY

SHRI V.S. MENON

Agriculture is the main occupation in India, maintaining, as it does, directly about 70 per cent of her total population. Even a considerable portion of her non-agricultural population depends indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood. Yet, only about 20 per cent of the area under cultivation receives artificial irrigation, the remaining 80 per cent depending entirely upon the mercy of the rains every year for the cultivation of various agricultural crops. Thus, rainfall plays a large part in the agricultural production not only in terms of the total quantity of rain received but also its distribution over the year.

In India, the agricultural year generally extends from 1st July to 30th June. The rainfall year however commences with the setting in of the south-west monsoon in June. The four main rainfall seasons together with the share of each in the total annual rainfall are as under : —

Season	Duration	Percentage of total Annual Rainfall
I—South-west Monsoon	June to September	75
II—Post-monsoon	October to December	13
III—Winter	January to February	2
IV—Pre-monsoon	March to May	10

The South-west monsoon season during which 75 per cent of the total annual rainfall is received is the most important rainfall season. The monsoon sets in in June, spreads almost all over the country by July and August and gradually gets weakened in September. During this period, rains are very important because they provide the necessary moisture for agricultural operations for sowings of Kharif crops, which account for more than 80 per cent of the total area sown to crops. Thus, the setting in of the south-west monsoon marks the beginning of the agricultural operations over a wide area. The rainfall received during this period influences the agricultural production considerably.

The south-west monsoon generally spreads through two of its branches *viz.*, the Arabian Sea Branch and the Bay of Bengal Branch. The former brings rainfall to the Southern and western parts of the country, but, as the monsoon advances, it penetrates further into the central and north-west India. This Branch of the monsoon comes first into the country in the southern-most tip *viz.*, Travancore-Cochin, generally at the end of May. The Bay of Bengal Branch of the monsoon comes slightly later and confines itself to Assam, West Bengal and north-eastern India.

The normal dates of the onset of south-west monsoons in the different States are as under :—

Bombay	1st June	Bihar	15th June
Assam	5th June	U. P. East	20th June
Madras & Andhra	7th June	U. P. West	25th June
West Bengal	10th June	Punjab & Pepsu	1st July

The post-monsoon season begins with October and extends upto the end of December. It provides roughly 13 per cent of the annual rainfall. Normally, good post-monsoon showers are received in these three months in the eastern region comprising Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Madras, Andhra, Konkan and Malabar. In other parts of the country, only light occasional showers are received and the intensity of these showers decreases from east to west. But these light showers are very important for the growing of the late-sown kharif crops, especially in the southern India, as well as for sowing of rabi crops. In Madras and Andhra, the rainfall during this period is popularly known as the North-East monsoon. The rains during this period are of considerable local importance.

Winter monsoon commences in January and lasts upto the end of February. The amount of rainfall received during this period is the lowest (about 2 per cent of the annual rainfall). Yet this is important for the proper growth of rabi crops of wheat, barley, gram and rabi pulses in the northern India especially in Punjab, Pepsu, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and some parts of Assam.

Pre-monsoon showers during March to May amount roughly to 10 per cent of the annual rainfall. This period of the year is generally dry over the land mass of northern and peninsular India where rabi crops are harvested and the irrigated crops like sugarcane, cotton, summer rice and vegetables are sown. But stronger winds near the sea coast, which increase in strength as the season advances, bring rains to the north eastern parts of the country consisting of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar and the north-west coast of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Malabar and south-east Madras. In the north-east region, they help the sowing of autumn paddy and maize, while in the southern areas, these rains are beneficial for the sowing of kharif paddy, cotton, sugarcane and some vegetables on lands where irrigation facilities are available.

WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING 1953-54

The rainfall, in order to be useful for agricultural operations and for the standing crops, should be timely, well distributed and adequate. In between the rains there should be breaks of clear sun-shine so that any damage done to the crops by continuous and excessive rains can be mitigated to a great extent. The rainfall during 1953-54 has been more or less normal, adequate, well distributed and also timely. The rainfall conditions during 1953-54 are given in Appendix I.

I—South West Monsoon

The south-west monsoon rains of 1953, though slightly delayed, have been very favourable for agriculture in the country as compared to the preceding three consecutive years.

In 1950, this period was characterised by excessive rains and floods in June in West Bengal and Bihar, in July and August in Orissa, in the middle of July in Saurashtra and Kutch and in the middle of August in U.P. and Punjab. Assam had a severe earthquake on the 15th August 1950 which blocked the flow of the rivers resulting in floods, which caused serious damage to the standing crops. From mid-September onwards, drought prevailed in parts of Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Madras and Hyderabad which seriously reduced the outturn of kharif crops in these parts of the country.

In 1951 again, there were heavy rains and riverine floods in June and July in Assam and Bihar. A prolonged spell of drought over a 300 mile broad belt stretching from Saurashtra to the south Punjab commenced in the third week of August 1951 and continued thereafter during this period. Consequently the standing crops were adversely affected.

In 1952, the rainfall during the south-west monsoon period was, on the whole, normal throughout the country except in the southern States of Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and Deccan Desh of Bombay where it was below normal. In the southern States, kharif crops suffered slightly due to inadequate rains while in the Deccan Division of Bombay, the growth of kharif crops was retarded due to inadequate soil moisture. Kharif crops were damaged by riverine floods during July 1952 in Assam and West Bengal and during August in Bihar, but this has been a normal annual feature in these parts. The 1952 season was better than the previous two seasons with the consequent improvement in the outturn of kharif crops, particularly food grains.

In 1953, the season was even better than that in 1952. The Arabian Sea Branch of the south-west monsoon set in Travancore-Cochin by the 7th of June, about a week after the usual date. By the middle of June it advanced into Malabar, south Kanara and south Konkan. The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon advanced into eastern region of India by the second week of June and caused widespread thunder showers in Assam and West Bengal throughout the first fortnight of the month. The monsoon advanced further by about the middle of June 1953 in the remaining parts of the peninsula, north-west India and east U. P. By the end of the third week of June, the monsoon extended to the rest of the country also. Vigorous monsoon conditions prevailed in the central, north eastern and western parts of the country during the end of June. Thereafter the monsoon generally weakened over the country outside north-east India and the Konkan. The rainfall for June was moderate to large excess in Chota-Nagpur, Punjab, Deccan Desh, north Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa and Tamilnad and slight excess in Gujarat. It was normal in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, east U. P, and the Konkan and below normal in other parts of the country.

During the first week of July, monsoon was active in Chota-Nagpur, east Madhya Pradesh, Gangetic West Bengal, east U. P., West Madhya Pradesh, south Madhya Bharat and Gujarat, Rajasthan, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin. During the second week, heavy rainfall was recorded in north-west U. P., Punjab, south Deccan Desh, south Konkan, Vindhya Pradesh and north Hyderabad. Riverine floods were reported from the Manipur valley inundating paddy fields. Riverine floods were also reported from the Muzaffarpur district of north Bihar. Monsoon was vigorous during the second fortnight of July in the various parts of the country especially north U.P., Punjab, South Kanara, Hyderabad and Malabar. Rainfall during July was in excess or normal in large parts of the country except in Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch where it was below normal.

The monsoon continued to be fairly active over north India and in the Konkan throughout August. Very heavy rainfall was reported from south-east Madhya Pradesh causing floods in the deltaic region of the river Godavari, north Konkan, Gujarat and Saurashtra during September. Excessive rains received in July and August in eastern U.P., north Bihar, Assam and Andhra caused slight damage to the standing crops. These periods of excessive rainfall in these areas were, however, followed by bright sunshine, thereby improving the prospects of the standing crops and neutralising the harmful effects of the excessive rains to a great extent.

The south-west monsoon withdrew from the country outside the south peninsula by the 8th October and gradually from the whole country towards the end of October. The

rainfall conditions in the different rainfall divisions during the South West Monsoon in 1953 were as under :—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Chota Nagpur, U. Pradesh east, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Konkan, Deccan Desh and Hyderabad North	Excess
Orissa, Assam (including Manipur and Tripura), West Bengal, Bihar, U. P. West, Punjab, Pepsu, Delhi, Rajasthan West, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad south, Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.	Normal
Rajasthan east, Ajmer, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal	Below Normal

The south-west monsoon was thus very favourable for the sowing as well as for the growth of kharif crops in the country. This season was also somewhat free from attack of pests and crop diseases. However, slight attack of pest and diseases were reported from parts of Bombay, Saurashtra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Mysore. The damage to crops on this count was, however, negligible.

II— Post Monsoon

The post-monsoon period of 1953 opened with a good rainfall over most parts of the peninsula outside Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch during the first fortnight of October. The north-east monsoon set in over the south peninsula by the middle of October. Widespread rains occurred in coastal Orissa on the 9th and 10th of October. During the last few days of the month, monsoon was active over Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin. Except for two brief spells of monsoon activity in Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin, the north-east monsoon was generally weak during December. During the last week of December, widespread rains occurred in the Punjab hills.

In north India, as a whole, rainfall during October and November was somewhat deficient. Although December was mainly dry, some welcome seasonal showers received towards the close of the month proved beneficial to rabi crops. Rain-fed rabi crops in western India were affected due to want of adequate rains. In the peninsula, rainfall was quite favourable on the whole except for somewhat excessive rain in Deccan Desh, Rayalaseema and to some extent in Travancore-Cochin and coastal Andhra Desa, but the baneful effects of excessive rains were mitigated to some extent in November when rainfall was less than normal. During December, Travancore-Cochin and Tamilnad had some more beneficial rains.

In the south, the north-east monsoon, which had failed for the fourth and fifth years in succession in 1951 and 1952, made a good start in the first week of October 1953. Subsequently, there had been good rains almost throughout October, November and December. This period in 1953 had proved to be much better than the previous five seasons in the south particularly in Rayalaseema and Tamilnad.

The rainfall conditions during this season in different states were as under :—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Hyderabad South, Rayalaseema, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin	Excess
Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Hyderabad North and Madras	Normal
Rest of the country	Below Normal

Rabi crops were sown under very satisfactory weather conditions in the central, north and north-eastern parts of the country. In the south also, paddy, millets, pulses and cotton were also sown under favourable weather conditions during north-east monsoon.

III—Winter Monsoon

The rainfall during the winter-rainfall period was in excess of the normal in northern and southern parts of the country. In Gangetic West Bengal, Saurashtra and Mysore, the rainfall was deficient, but there was no rain in Hyderabad. In Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh east, Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Gujarat and Deccan Desh, the rainfall was scanty.

In some areas, particularly, parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and U.P, sowings of rabi crops were delayed due to lack of rains during the previous season *viz.* post-monsoon. Towards the middle of February 1954, heavy and widespread rains accompanied by hailstorm in some areas were received in parts of Madhya Pradesh, U. P., Punjab, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Delhi. The standing crops in these parts were affected but the severe bright sun-shine that followed later on proved beneficial and improved the crop conditions in these parts substantially.

IV—Pre-monsoon

The rainfall during March was in excess or normal in the south and western parts of India. It was below normal in north and north-eastern parts of India. Elsewhere no rainfall was received. The out-of-season rainfall in Deccan Desh, Travancore-Cochin and Tamilnad in March 1954 had affected the harvesting and threshing operations. There were no serious abnormalities in the rainfall during April. Taking this season as a whole, rainfall was in excess of the normal in Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore, and normal in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Deccan Desh and Hyderabad north. Elsewhere it was below normal.

Effect of Rainfall on Crop Production

I. Kharif Crops :

The kharif crops generally fared very well in different parts of the country under favourable weather conditions both at the sowing and growing time. Over most part of the country the season was characterised by copious rain, which provided ample soil moisture causing good germination and growth of late crops.

The favourable character of the season was also reflected in an appreciable increase in area and production of all important kharif crops as will be seen from the following table :—

Kharif Crops	Area (Million acres)			Production (Million tons)		
	1949-50	1952-53	1953-54	1949-50	1952-53	1953-54
Cereals	163·5	170·9	176·1	37·5	38·9	45·6
Pulses	..	13·6	14·9	..	1·1	1·5
Sugarcane	3·6	4·3	3·6	4·9*	5·0*	4·6*
Oilseeds	16·3	19·1	18·9	3·9	3·5	4·4
Cotton	12·2	15·7	17·0	2·6†	3·1†	3·9†
Jute	1·2	1·8	1·2	3·1	4·6‡	3·1‡

* In terms of gur.

† In Bales of 392 lbs. of cotton lint.

‡ In bales of 400 lbs.

However, autumn paddy and maize crops in north Bihar and autumn paddy in Assam, West Bengal and Bombay were slightly damaged due to excessive rains and riverine floods in July-August. Insect and crop diseases on maize crop in Bihar, rice bugs in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay and crop diseases on cotton, groundnut and jowar in parts of Saurashtra and Bombay were also reported during the year. But damage to crops due to floods, excessive rains and crop diseases was, however, negligible.

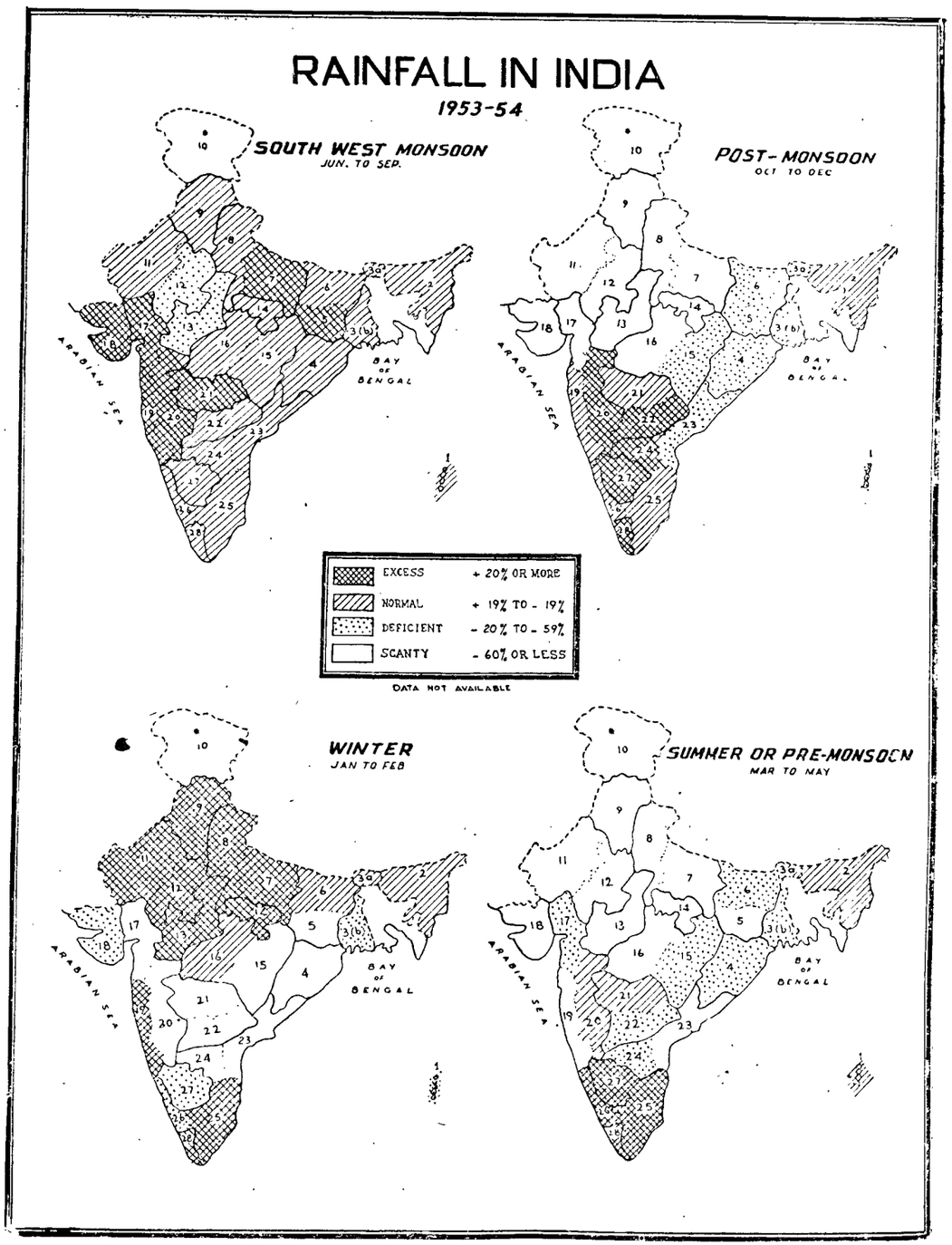
Decrease in both area and production of sugarcane and jute during 1953-54 was largely due to low prices of gur and jute.

II Rabi Crops :

Rabi crops also fared well under favourable effects of the monsoon. The area and production under main rabi crops, thus, recorded appreciable increases during 1953-54 as will be seen from the following table :—

Rabi Crops	Area (Million acres)			Production (Million tons)		
	1949-50	1952-53	1953-54	1949-50	1952-53	1953-54
Cereals	32·0	32·3	34·3	8·5	10·2	10·5
Pulses	..	35·1	35·8	..	7·9	8·4
Oilseeds	8·5	8·6	8·7	1·2	1·2	1·2

However, cold, frost and hailstorms during January-February affected slightly the standing rabi crops in parts of Punjab, Pepsu, Rajasthan, U.P., Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. Crop diseases such as wheat rust in parts of Bombay and grasshopper attack on wheat in parts of Saurashtra were also reported but damage to crops on this account was, however, negligible due to timely and adequate measures taken by the State authorities.



APPENDIX

Rainfall conditions during 1953-54

Rainfall division	Rainfall Seasons			
	1st June 1953 to 30th Sept. 1953	1st Oct. 1953 to 31st Dec. 1953	1st Jan. 1954 to 28th Feb. 1954	1st March to 31st May 1954
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Bay Island	N	F	F	N
2. Assam (Incl. Manipur and Tripura)	N	N	N	N
3. (*a*) Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	N	F	N	N
(*b*) Gangetic West Bengal	N	F	F	F
4. Orissa	N	F	S	F
5. Chota Nagpur	EX	F	S	S
6. Bihar	N	F	N	F
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	EX	S	EX	S
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	N	S	EX	S
9. Punjab (Incl. Pepsu and Delhi)	N	S	EX	S
10. Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
11. Rajasthan, West	N	S	EX	S
12. Rajasthan, East (Including Ajmer)	F	S	EX	S
13. Madhya Bharat (Including Bhopal)	F	S	EX	S
14. Vindhya Pradesh	N	S	EX	S
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	N	F	S	F
16. Madhya Pradesh, West	N	S	N	S
17. Gujarat	EX	S	S	F
18. Saurashtra & Kutch	EX	S	F	S
19. Konkan	EX	N	EX	S
20. Deccan (Desh)	EX	EX	S	N
21. Hyderabad, North	EX	N	S	N
22. Hyderabad, South	N	EX	S	F
23. Coastal Andhradesa	N	F	S	S
24. Rayalaseema	N	EX	S	F
25. Tamilnad	N	N	EX	EX
26. Malabar & South Kanara	N	N	F	EX
27. Mysore	N	EX	F	EX
28. Travancore-Cochin	N	EX	EX	EX

EX—Excess *i.e.* 120% of the normal or above.
N—Normal *i.e.* 81% to 119% of the normal.
F—Fair or Deficient *i.e.* 80% to 41% of the normal.
S—Scanty *i.e.* 40% of the normal or below.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Wheat Cereals, Pulses, Tobacco and Dry Chillies, 1953-54

All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, Sesamum and Cotton, 1954-55

Cotton Press returns for June and July, 1954

Imports and Exports of Forest Products, April to June, 1954

Production and Stock of Teakwood

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during September, 1954

(Between 2nd September, 1954 and 29th September, 1954 and from 1st June 1954 to 29th September, 1954.)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 2-9-54 to 29-9-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-54 to 29-9-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	5·9	(—)5·2	57·7	(—) 6
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	6·2	(—)11·5	87·6	(+) 3
Gangetic West Bengal	9·2	(+)1·2	36·5	(—)15
Orissa	13·5	(+)5·1	36·7	(—)15
Chota Nagpur	8·7	(+)1·9	30·6	(—)29
Bihar	5·6	(—)3·0	39·1	(—) 8
U. P. East	6·1	(—)1·2	29·8	(—)19
U. P. West	9·2	(+)3·1	37·7	(+) 4
Punjab (including Pepsu and Delhi)	7·1	(+)2·3	19·5	(—)12
Rajasthan West	6·5	(+)5·2	11·4	(+) 6
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	8·8	(+)4·9	26·3	(+) 7
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	15·7	(+)8·4	37·8	(+) 4
Vindhya Pradesh	11·0	(+)5·1	42·7	(+)10
Madhya Pradesh East	14·3	(+)5·9	46·4	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh West	12·3	(+)5·5	44·7	(+)16
Gujarat	16·7	(+)12·9	45·1	(+)46
Saurashtra and Kutch	4·1	(+)1·7	28·7	(+)65
Konkan	19·9	(+)11·5	118·6	(+)53
Deccan (Desh)	3·8	(—)1·4	26·5	(+)35
Hyderabad North	9·4	(+)2·0	33·0	(+)17
Hyderabad South	7·1	(+)0·6	26·2	(+)13
Coastal Andhradesa	8·4	(+)2·7	26·5	(+)21
Rayalaseema	3·0	(—)2·7	15·5	(—) 7
Tamilnad	1·6	(—)2·0	10·9	(—) 1
Malabar and South Kanara	9·9	(+)1·3	122·7	(+)23
Mysore	0·6	(—)4·1	12·9	(—)10
Travancore-Cochin	5·7	(+)0·1	50·6	(—) 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, 1954.

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, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)
Foodgrains				
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,279	76,646	22,495	27,079
Jowar	43,339	42,990	7,260	7,691
Bajra	26,559	28,829	3,150	4,246
Maize	8,897	8,952	2,823	2,854
Ragi	5,423	5,472	1,238	1,564
Small millets	12,431	13,167	1,935	2,183
Wheat	24,235	26,098	7,383	7,792
Barley	8,019	8,190	2,849	2,721
Total cereals	203,149	210,365	49,103	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas).	18,014	18,893	4,165	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,927	5,776	1,675	1,783
Urad or Mash (*i*)	2,974	2,931	312	369
Mung (*i*)	2,514	2,793	193	261
Moth (*i*)	340	450	28	51
Masur (*i*)	1,094	1,135	192	194
Kulthi(*i*)	2,623	2,440	185	209
Peas (*i*)	2,248	2,287	602	586
Lakh or Khesari (*i*)	1,962	2,023	266	284
Other Pulses	10,986	11,871	1,390	1,611
Total Pulses	48,687	50,649	9,008	9,859
Total Foodgrains	251,836	261,014	58,111	66,029
Potato	698@	..	1,932@	..
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	209	22	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	284	310
Tobacco	895	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,859	11,356	2,884*	3,772*
Castorseed	1,357	1,368	106	107
Sesamum	5,869	6,132	461	531
Rape and Mustard	5,199	5,373	837	826
Linseed	3,395	3,369	359	355
Total Oilseeds	27,661	27,598	4,646	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,693	17,027	3,131‖	3,935‖
Jute	1,817	1,196	4,675¶	3,128¶
Mesta	483	473	682¶	716¶
Beverages—				
Tea††	779	..	641,180(A)	..
Coffee(*j*)	230	..	54,538(A)	..

* In terms of nuts in shell.
† In terms of raw sugar (gur).
‖ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
(A) In lbs.
†† Relates to calendar year 1951.
(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.
¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.
@ Relates to Final Estimates

(*i*) Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Coorg, Delhi, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh which have been included in other pulses.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crops	Year	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimates	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)	Current Estimate	Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(—)
Potato	1953-54	Second	18-8-54	645	633	(+)1·9	1,657	1,698	(—)2·4
Sugarcane	1954-55	First	25-8-54	3,637	3,446	(+)5·5	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Groundnut	1954-55	First	22-9-54	8,242	7,765	(+)6·1	..	..	..
Sesamum	1954-55	First	18-9-54	3,706	3,663	(+)1·2	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	1954-55	First	6-10-54	12,870	11,770	(+)9·3	..	..	..
Jute	1954-55	First	16-8-54	1,334	1,269	(+)5·1	..	..	..
Mesta	1954-55	First	4-9-54	144	144	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Wheat, 1953-54

(Reporting and non-Reporting Areas) (Released in September 1954)

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1953-54 (Final Estimate) (2)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	26,098	24,285	(+)1,813	(+)7.5
Production (Thousand tons)	7,792	7,383	(+)409	(+)5.5

The increase in acreage reported by almost all the wheat growing States has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar, Punjab, Bhopal, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Himachal Pradesh. The increase in acreage is attributed mainly to sufficient and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. In Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh the increase is also attributed to reclamation of fallow lands, extensive cultivation and other G.M.F. schemes. Madhya Bharat and Jammu & Kashmir have, however, reported negligible decrease in the current years' acreages under wheat crop.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the wheat growing States. Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Bhopal, Bihar, Pepsu, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Saurashtra and Hyderabad mainly account for this increase. This increase in production is due partly to the increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions for the growth of the crop during the current year. Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Ajmer have, however, reported decreases in the current years' production of wheat crop. The decrease in Rajasthan is attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions whereas in Punjab the crop was damaged considerably due to the spread of Rust, Smut and Bunt.

The production estimates for Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys. Crop-Cutting Surveys on wheat crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Himachal Pradesh. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these States utilized in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

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 Andhra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh (Forest areas only), Madras, Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur accounting for an area of 257,000 acres and a production of 67,000 tons during 1953-54.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra@	7	7	..	1	1	..
Assam	6	6	..	2	2	..
Bihar	1,601	1,494	(+) 107	402*	369*	(+) 33
Bombay	1,995	1,745	(+) 250	358*	254*	(+) 104
Madhya Pradesh†	2,766	2,731	(+) 35	585*	565*	(+) 20
Madras	4	4	..	1	1	..
Orissa	12	12	..	3	3	..
Punjab	3,054	2,952	(+) 102	1,285*	1,306*	(—) 21
Uttar Pradesh	9,231	8,341	(+) 890	3,106*	2,824*	(+) 282
West Bengal	133	106	(+) 27	38*	35*	(+) 3
Hyderabad	584	507	(+) 77	68*	55*	(+) 13
Jammu & Kashmir	230	248	(—) 18	62	98	(—) 36
Madhya Bharat	1,682	1,703	(—) 21	253	256	(—) 3
Mysore	4	5	(—) 1	1	1	..
P.E.P.S.U.	962	928	(+) 34	436*	404*	(+) 32
Rajasthan	1,874	1,791	(+) 83	644*	769*	(—) 125
Saurashtra	224	194	(+) 30	76	62	(+) 14
Travancore-Cochin	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	37	39	(—) 2	15*	17*	(—) 2
Bhopal	529	442	(+) 87	138*	103*	(+) 35
Bilaspur	41	28	(+) 13	10	5	(+) 5
Delhi	60	57	(+) 3	28*	26*	(+) 2
Himachal Pradesh	282	251	(+) 31	51	32	(+) 19
Kutch	32	27	(+) 5	13	11	(+) 2

II—Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Manipur	1@@	1	..	(b)@@	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	747	666	(+) 81	216*	184*	(+) 32
Total	26,098	24,285	(+) 1,813	7,792	7,383	(+) 409

* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.
(*a*) Less than 500 acres (*b*) Less than 500 tons.
@ Estimated.
† Includes the following in respect of Non-Reporting (Forest) areas :—

Year	*Area (acres)*	*Production (tons)*
1953-54	8,661	629
1952-53	11,426	524

@@ Previous year's figure repeated for want of data for the current year.

NOTES :—
(1) Random Sample crop-cutting surveys on wheat crop during 1953-54 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Himachal Pradesh. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these states utilised in the All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.
(2) Wheat is not grown in Coorg, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1.—All-India Final Estimate of Cereals, (Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi Small-Millets, Wheat and Barley) 1953-54

(Reporting and non-Reporting Areas)

(Released in September, 1954)

I—Summary

Cereals	Area (Thousand acres)				Production (Thousand tons)			
	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. (6) over Col. (7)	
			Absolute	Percent			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kharif Cereals—								
Rice	76,646	74,209	(+) 2,437	(+) 3·3	27,079	22,495	(+) 4,584	(+) 20·4
Jowar	42,990	43,339	(—) 349	(—) 0·8	7,691	7,260	(+) 431	(+) 5·9
Bajra	28,820	26,550	(+) 2,270	(+) 8·5	4,246	3,150	(+) 1,096	(+) 34·8
Maize	8,982	8,897	(+) 85	(+) 1·0	2,854	2,823	(+) 31	(+) 1·1
Ragi	5,472	5,428	(+) 44	(+) 0·8	1,564	1,238	(+) 326	(+) 26·3
Small Millets	13,167	12,431	(+) 736	(+) 5·9	2,183	1,905	(+) 278	(+) 14·6
Total Kharif Cereals	176,077	170,854	(+) 5,223	(+) 3·1	45,617	38,871	(+) 6,746	(+) 17·4
Rabi Cereals—								
Wheat	26,098	24,285	(+) 1,813	(+) 7·5	7,792	7,383	(+) 409	(+) 5·5
Barley	8,190	8,010	(+) 180	(+) 2·2	2,721	2,849	(—) 128	(—) 4·5
Total Rabi Cereals	34,288	32,295	(+) 1,993	(+) 6·2	10,517	10,232	(+) 281	(+) 2·7
Total Cereals	210,365	203,149	(+) 7,216	(+) 3·6	56,130	49,103	(+) 7,027	(+) 14·3

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Actual	Percent	Production (Thousand tons) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (6) over Col. (7). Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra	11,818	11,375	(+) 443	(+) 3·9	3,816	3,279	(+) 537	(+) 16·4
Assam	4,227	4,291	(—) 64	(—) 1·5	1,644	1,666	(—) 22	(—) 1·3
Bihar	18,228	18,773	(—) 545	(—) 2·9	5,227	4,749	(+) 478	(+) 10·1
Bombay	26,094	24,512	(+) 1,582	(+) 6·5	4,921	3,312	(+) 1,609	(+) 48·6
Madhya Pradesh	19,690	19,460	(+) 230	(+) 1·2	4,968	4,656	(+) 312	(+) 6·7
Madras	11,832	11,359	(+) 473	(+) 4·2	4,751	3,532	(+) 1,219	(+) 34·5
Orissa	10,121	9,962	(+) 159	(+) 1·6	2,394	2,292	(+) 102	(+) 4·5
Punjab	7,779	7,478	(+) 301	(+) 4·0	2,564	2,618	(—) 54	(—) 2·1
Uttar Pradesh	32,501	31,452	(+) 1,049	(+) 3·3	9,120	8,945	(+) 175	(+) 2·0
West Bengal	10,967	10,544	(+) 423	(+) 4·0	5,346	4,056	(+) 1,290	(+) 31·8
Hyderabad	14,788	13,799	(+) 989	(+) 7·2	2,522	2,587	(—) 65	(—) 2·5
Jammu & Kashmir	1,220	1,247	(—) 27	(—) 2·2	419	447	(—) 28	(—) 6·3
Madhhya Bharat	6,692	6,678	(+) 14	(+) 0·2	1,080	968	(+) 112	(+) 11·6
Mysore	4,622	4,337	(+) 285	(+) 6·6	1,142	781	(+) 361	(+) 46·2
P.E.P.S.U.	2,367	2,320	(+) 47	(+) 2·0	799	727	(+) 72	(+) 9·9
Rajasthan	14,703	13,302	(+) 1,401	(+) 10·5	3,135	2,520	(+) 615	(+) 24·4
Saurashtra	4,876	4,855	(+) 21	(+) 0·4	398	309	(+) 89	(+) 28·8
Tr. Cochin	840	840	..	..	278	241	(+) 37	(+) 15·4
Ajmer	312	302	(+) 10	(+) 3.3	75	58	(+) 17	(+) 29·3
Bhopal	834	747	(+) 87	(+) 11.6	236	189	(+) 47	(+) 24·9
Bilaspur	96	85	(+) 11	(+) 12.9	21	21	..	..
Coorg	99	94	(+) 5	(+) 5.3	52	42	(+) 10	(+) 23.8
Delhi	188	148	(+) 40	(+) 27.0	51	38	(+) 13	(+) 34.2
Himachal Pradesh	782	752	(+) 30	(+) 4·0	158	134	(+) 24	(+) 17.9
Kutch	599	561	(+) 38	(+) 6·8	58	50	(+) 8	(+) 16·0
Manipur	177	178	(—) 1	(—) 0·6	66	71	(—) 5	(—) 7·0
Tripura	391	403	(—) 12	(—) 3·0	136	137	(—) 1	(—) 0·7
Vindhya Pradesh	3,516	3,289	(+) 227	(+) 6·9	751	676	(+) 75	(+) 11·1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6	6	..	..	2	2	..	..
Total	210,365	203,149	(+) 7,216	(+) 3·6	56,130	49,103	(+) 7,027	(+) 14·3

4·2.—All India Final Estimates of Pulses, (Gram, Tur and other Pulses) 1953-54

(Released in September, 1954)

I—SUMMARY

Pulses	Area (thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 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)
Gram	18,893	18,014	(+) 879	4,551	4,165	(+) 386
Tur	5,776	5,927	(—) 151	1,783	1,675	(+) 108
Other Pulses	25,980	24,746	(+) 1,234	3,565	3,168	(+) 397
Total Pulses	50,649	48,687	(+) 1,962	9,899	9,008	(+) 891

II—DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 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—						
Gram	72	72	..	12	12	..
Tur	204	200	(+) 4	17	15	(+) 2
Urd or Mash	157	150	(+) 7	16	14	(+) 2
Mung	345	331	(+) 14	28	23	(+) 5
Kulthi	730	732	(—) 2	57	52	(+) 5
Others	46	46	..	3	3	..
Total	1,554	1,531	(+) 23	133	119	(+) 14
Assam—						
Gram	8	8	..	2	2	..
Tur	10	8	(+) 2	3	1	(+) 2
Others	154	149	(+) 5	26	21	(+) 5
Total	172	165	(+)7	31	24	(+)·7
Bihar—						
Gram	1,167	1,476	(—) 309	241*	321*	(—) 80
Tur	436	589	(—) 153	94	132	(—) 38
Others	3,431	3,679	(—) 248	685	693	(—) 8
Total	5,034	5,744	(—) 710	1,020	1,146	(—) 126
Bombay—						
Gram	700	656	(+) 44	87*	57*	(+) 30
Tur	653	601	(+) 52	155	115	(+) 40
Urd or Mash	84	109	(—) 25	14	14	..
Mung	57	120	(—) 63	9	14	(—) 5
Moth	48	72	(—) 24	9	8	(+) 1
Kulthi	83	303	(—) 220	15	36	(—) 21
Masur	11	6	(+) 5	2	1	(+) 1
Others	1,852	1,410	(+) 442	265	151	(+) 114
Total	3,488	3,227	(+)211	556	396	(+) 160
M. Pradesh—						
Gram ¶	1,356	1,353	(+) 3	236*	233*	(+) 3
Tur	946	950	(—) 4	572*	440*	(+) 132
Urd or Mash	1,089	1,195	(—) 106	92	95	(—) 3
Mung and Moth	514	496	(+) 18	41	37	(+) 4
Masur	269	269	..	41	44	(—) 3
Peas	169	174	(—) 5	17	18	(—) 1
Lakh or Khesari	1,450	1,513	(—) 63	173	164	(+) 9
Total	5,793	5,950	(—)157	1,172	1,031	(+) 141
Madras—						
Gram	6	6	..	1	1	..
Tur	170	135	(+) 35	24	16	(+) 8
Urd or Mash	141	138	(+) 3	15	12	(+) 3
Mung	127	122	(+) 5	10	9	(+) 1
Kulthi	553	529	(+) 24	49	36	(+) 13
Others	152	120	(+) 32	12	8	(+) 4
Total	1,149	1,050	(+) 99	111	82	(+) 29

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa—						
Gram	62	62	..	8	8	..
Tur	33	33	..	9	9	..
Others	1,001	930	(+) 71	224	213	(+) 11
Total	1,096	1,025	(+) 71	241	230	(+) 11
Punjab—						
Gram	2,744	2,383	(+) 361	1,008*	746*	(+) 262
Urd or Mash	179	152	(+) 27	26	21	(+) 5
Mung	74	66	(+) 8	8	8	..
Masur	88	101	(—) 13	16	18	(—) 2
Peas	15	14	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
Moth	80 }	138	(—) 3	9 }	17	(—) 1
Others	55 }			7 }		
Total	3,235	2,854	(+) 381	1,077	812	(+) 268
Uttar Pradesh—						
Gram	6,439	6,010	(+) 429	1,693*	1,572*	(+) 121
Tur	1,453	1,696	(—) 243	659*	727*	(+) 68
Urd or Mash	490	450	(+) 40	83	58	(+) 25
Mung	45	46	(—) 1	6	6	..
Moth	91	92	(—) 1	12	11	(+) 1
Masur ††	329	318	(+) 11	51	49	(+) 2
Peas	2,062	2,019	(+) 43	561	574	(—) 13
Total	10,909	10,631	(+) 278	3,065	2,997	(+) 68
West Bengal—						
Gram	486	410	(+) 76	152*	139*	(+) 13
Urd or Mash	325	380	(—) 55	72*	69*	(+) 3
Mung	38	41	(—) 3	10*	10*	..
Masur ††	315	294	(+) 21	67*	62*	(+) 5
Peas	40	40	..	5*	8*	(—) 3
Lakh or Khesari	432	306	(+) 126	95	84	(+) 11
Others	11	8	(+) 3	2	2	..
Total	1,691	1,548	(+) 143	416	391	(+) 25
Hyderabad—						
Gram	852	800	(+) 52	106	99	(+) 7
Tur	1,147	1,026	(+) 121	163	122	(+) 41
Urd or Mash	471	358	(+) 113	45	25	(+) 20
Mung	1,385	1,132	(+) 253	134	75	(+) 59
Masur	42	25	(+) 17	4	2	(+) 2
Kulthi	1,067	1,060	(+) 7	87	60	(+) 27
Lakh or Khesari	141	143	(—) 2	16	18	(—) 2
Others	265	274	(—) 9	21	19	(+) 2
Total	5,370	4,818	(+) 552	576	420	(+) 156
Jammu and Kashmir						
Gram	19 @	19	..	4 @	4	..
M. Bharat—						
Gram	1,329	1,367	(—) 38	208	234	(—) 26
Tur	312	307	(+) 5	37	36	(+) 1
Others	528	530	(—) 2	48	56	(—) 8
Total	2,169	2,204	(—) 35	293	326	(—) 33

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mysore—						
Gram	33	43	(—)10	4	4	..
Tur	158	117	(+)41	17	13	(+)4
Others	879	810	(+)69	76	57	(+)19
Total	1,070	970	(+)100	97	74	(+)23
Pepsu—						
Gram	1,298	1,078	(+)220	414*	292*	(+)122
Urd or Mash	31	27	(+)4	4	3	(+)1
Mung	69	40	(+)29	7	4	(+)3
Moth	85	63	(+)22	13	5	(+)8
Masur	13	12	(+)1	2	2	..
Total	1,496	1,220	(+)276	440	306	(+)134
Rajasthan—						
Gram	1,401	1,388	(+)13	230*	299*	(—)69
Tur	19	19	..	2	2	..
Others	3,132	2,545	(+)1,187	199	114	(+)85
Total	4,552	3,952	(+)600	431	415	(+)16
Saurashtra—						
Gram	72	59	(+)13	7	4	(+)3
Ajmer—						
Gram	21	15	(+)6	2	3	(—)1
Urd or Mash	2	2	..	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Mung	7	7	..	1	1	..
Moth	6	5	(+)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi	3	(*a*)	(+)3	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	40	30	(+)10	4	4	..
Bhopal—						
Gram	296	280	(+)16	55*	51*	(+)4
Tur	49	44	(+)5	9	11	(—)2
Urd or Mash	9	11	(—)2	1	1	..
Mung	15	14	(+)1	2	2	..
Masur	66	67	(—)1	11	14	(—)3
Others	58	64	(—)6	6	5	(+)1
Total	493	480	(+)13	84	84	..
Coorg—						
Tur	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others	4	1	(+)3	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Total	4	1	(+)3	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Bilaspur—						
Gram	8	1	(+)7	2	1	(+)1
Urd or Mash	3	2	(+)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Moth	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi	4	4	..	1	1	..
Others	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	16	8	(+)8	3	2	(+)1
Delhi—						
Gram	25	34	(—)9	1	2	(—)1
Others	8	5	(+)3	1	1	..
Total	33	39	(—)6	2	3	(—)1

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Himachal Pradesh—						
Gram	5	5	..	1	(*b*)	(+)1
Tur	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Peas	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others	44	43	(+)1	5	5	..
Total	52	51	(+)1	6	5	(+)1
Kutch—						
Mung	117	99	(+)18	5	4	(+)1
Moth	139	107	(+)32	8	4	(+)4
Total	256	206	(+)50	13	8	(+)5
Tripura—						
Other pulses	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Gram	494	489	(+)5	77	81	(—)4
Tur	142	133	(+)9	9	19	(—)10
Others	249	232	(+)17	30	25	(+)5
Total	885	854	(+)31	116	125	(—)9
GRAND TOTAL—						
Gram	18,893	18,014	(+)879	4,551	4,165	(+)386
Tur	5,776	5,927	(—)151	1,783	1,675	(+)108
Other pulses :—						
Urd or Mash H	2,981	2,974	(+)7	369	312	(+)57
Mung † H	2,793	2,514	(+)279	261	193	(+)68
Moth H	450	340	(+)110	51	28	(+)23
Masur H	1,135	1,094	(+)41	194	192	(+)2
Kulthi H	2,440	2,628	(—)188	209	185	(+)24
Peas H	2,287	2,248	(+) 39	586	602	(—)16
Lakh or Khesari H	2,023	1,962	(+)61	284	266	(+)18
Others‡	11,871	10,986	(+)885	1,611	1,390	(+)221
Total	25,980	24,746	(+) 1,234	3,565	3,168	(+)397
All pulses	50,649	48,687	(+)1,962	9,899	9,008	(+)891

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

* Based on the results of random sampling crop-cutting experiments. In the case of West Bengal however, estimates in respect of Darjeeling district included in the state total is based on traditional method.

† Includes moth in case of Madhya Pradesh.

‡ Includes also data onUrd, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Coorg, Delhi, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh for which separate figures are not available.

@ Previous years' data repeated for want of data for current year.

¶ Include an area of 4,318 and 4,116 acres and a production 241 and 196 tons as the estimates of the crop grown in the non-reporting (Forest) areas during 1953-54 and 1952-53 respectively.

†† Include conventional estimates of 5,230 acres and 2,410 tons in respect of hilly district of the Kumaun division both for 1952-53 and 1953-54.

H Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Coorg, Delhi, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh which have been included in others.

NOTE :—

1. Gram is not grown in Travancore Cochin, Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
2. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for Tur.
3. Tur is not grown in Ajmer, Bilaspur, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
4. Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra and Travancore-cochin are non-reporting for other pulses.
5. " Other Pulses " are not grown in Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3.—All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1953-54

(*Released in September 1954*)

I—SUMMARY

	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	890	895	(—) 5	(—)0·6
Production (Thousand tons)	256	241	(+) 15	(+)6·2

The decrease in area has mainly occurred in Andhra, U.P. and Bihar and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing in the case of Andhra and Bihar and to enhanced excise duty in the case of U.P. This decrease has, however, been offset to a large extent by increase recorded in Bombay due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has mainly been shared by Bombay and Madras and is attributed to favourable weather conditions during the time of growth. This increase has been reduced to some extent by decrease recorded mainly in U.P. due to decrease in area.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partialy 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—						
Nicotiana Rustica	4	4	..	2	2	..
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia	175	203	(—) 28	49	52	(—) 3
(*ii*) Others	128	139	(—) 11	46	44	(+) 2
Total	307	346	(—) 39	97	98	(—) 1
Stalks and stems	..	..	..	88	62	(+) 26
Assam—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	22	21	(+) 1	7*	7*	..
Bihar—						
Nicotiana Rustica	16	20	(—) 4	5	5	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	14	19	(—) 5	5	5	..
Total	30	39	(—) 9	10	10	..
Bombay	273	218	(+) 55	65‡	52‡	(+) 13
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	9	7	(+) 2	2	2	..
Total	9	7	(+) 2	2	2	..

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	3	3	..	2	1	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia . .	4	3	(+) 1	1	1	..
(*ii*) Others . .	42	39	(+) 3	25	17	(+) 8
Total .	49	45	(+) 4	28	19	(+) 9
Stalks and stems .	..	..	..	2	2	..
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tabacum .	11	11	..	3	3	..
Punjab—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	1	1	..	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia . .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others . .	3	3	..	1	1	..
Total .	6	6	..	2*	2*	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	27	39	(—) 12	8	13	(—) 5
Nicotiana Tabacum .	15	20	(—) 5	4	6	(—) 2
Total .	42	59	(—) 17	12	19	(—) 7
West Bengal—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	24	26	(—) 2	7	9	(—) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia .	(*a*)	..	..	(*b*)	..	..
(*ii*) Others . .	15	14	(+) 1	4	4	..
Total .	39	40	(—) 1	11	13	(—) 2
Stalks and stems .	..	..	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	5	5	..	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum .	38	41	(—) 3	6	5	(+) 1
Total .	43	46	(—) 3	7	6	(+) 1
Stalks and stems .	..	..	..	4	3	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat—						
Nicotiana Tabacum .	7	7	..	1	1	..
Mysore—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(*i*) Virginia . .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others . .	28	27	(+) 1	5	5	..
Total .	29	28	(+) 1	5*	5*	..
PEPSU—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum .	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total .	1	1	..	(*b*)*	(*b*)*	..

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan . . .	17	16	(+)1	5	3	(+)2
Saurashtra . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Ajmer—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*) *	(*b*)*	..
Bhopal . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bilaspur . . .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Coorg—						
Nicotiana Rustica .	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Stalks nd Stems .	..	..	..	Neg.	Neg.	..
Delhi—						
Nicotiana Tabacum .	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 . .	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
GRAND TOTAL .	890	895	(—)5	256	241	(+)15
Total Stalks and Stems†	..	..	..	96	69	(+)27

Neg. Negligible. (*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

* Inclusive of Stalks and Stems.

† Total Production of Stalks and Stems when these are sold as tobacco alongwith leaf as reported by Andhra, Madras, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Coorg only.

‡ Production estimates in respect of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Satara south, Kolhapur, Belgium and Dharwar districts included in these estimates are based on results of crop-cutting surveys.

NOTE —Tobacco is not grown in Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4.—All India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies, (Capsicum sP) 1953-54

(Released in September 1954)

I—SUMMARY

	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 Partially (Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	1,326	1,235	(+) 91	(+)7·4
Production (thousand tons)	310	284	(+) 26	(+) 9·2

The increase in area has mainly occurred in Andhra, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Punjab Mysore and Madhya Pradesh due partly to favourable weather conditions and partly to high prices at the sowing time. The increase in production has taken place mainly in Andhra and Madras and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to better climatic conditions during the period of growth.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1953-54 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1952-53 (Final Estimate)	1952-53 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	190	166	(+) 24	75	64	(+) 11
Assam	7	6	(+) 1	1	1	..
Bihar	67*	67	..	21*	21	..
Bombay	190†	190†	..	44†	44†	..
M. Pradesh	117	114	(+) 3	18	20	(—) 2
Madras	131	130	(+) 1	70	58	(+) 12
Orissa	23	23	..	3	3	..
Punjab	37	31	(+) 6	9	7	(+) 2
U. P.	5	4	(+) 1	1	1	..
West Bengal	16	16	..	8	9	(—) 1
Hyderabad	342	308	(+) 34	27	27	..
M. Bharat	42	41	(+) 1	8	8	..
Mysore	81	76	(+) 5	9	8	(+) 1
Pepsu	26	24	(+) 2	6	6	..
Rajasthan	40	28	(+) 12	8	6	(+) 2
Ajmer	3	2	(+) 1	1	(b)	(+) 1
Bhopal	3	3	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	1	1	..	1	(b)	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	1	1	..	(b)	1	(—) 1
Tripura	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Total	1,326	1,235	(+) 91	310	284	(+) 26

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons
* 1952-53 data repeated. † Estimated.

4·5.—All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1954-55

(Released in September 1954)

I—SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3). Actual	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,242	7,765	(+) 477	(+) 6·1

1. The increase in acreage under groundnut during the current year has been shared mainly by Saurashtra, Bombay, Andhra, Madhya Bharat and Madras and has been generally attributed to adequate and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. The removal of the order requiring the cultivators to sow 50 per cent of their holdings with food crops and relatively higher prices of groundnut at the sowing time have also contributed to a great extent towards the large increase in area in the case of Saurashtra Stte. Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have, on the other hand, recorded

decreases in current year's acreage under the crop due mostly to delays in sowings due to inadequate rains at the normal sowing time.

2. The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. The growth of the crop was, however, affected slightly in low-lying and water-logged areas of Madhya Pradesh. In parts of Mehsana and Broach districts of Bombay the crop was damaged by Katra and rats and in parts of West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Sholapur and Nasik district the crop was affected by inadequate rains and aphis attack.

3. This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to this crop during 1954-55. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 60 percent of the area of the crop finally reported.

4. This Estimate includes, for the first time, information in respect of Bellary district of Mysore and U.P. Besides, the scope of the estimate has been extended to cover all districts of Andhra for the first time during the current year. This increase in acreage accounts for 939,000 acres under the crop during 1954-55.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	673	629	(+) 44
Bombay	2,431	2,188	(+) 243
Madhya Pradesh	505	545	(—) 40
Madras	245	223	(+) 22
Orissa	56	56	..
Punjab	89	94	(—) 5
Uttar Pradesh*	240	249†	(—) 9
Hyderabad	1,934	2,030	(—) 96
Madhya Bharat	376	346	(+) 30
Mysore	309	327	(—) 18
P.E.P.S.U.	28	28	..
Rajasthan	71	75	(—) 4
Saurashtra	1,249	943	(+) 306
Travancore-Cochin‡	24	24(A)	..
Bhopal	3	4	(—) 1
Kutch	8	3	(+) 5
Coorg, Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	..
Total	8,242	7,765	(+) 477

* U. P. has begun reporting figures for First Estimate of Groundnut from the current year for the first time.

† 1953-54 corresponding estimate being not available, actual revised figure is utilised.

‡ Figures relate to Cochin area of Trichur district only.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·6.—All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1954-55

(Released in September, 1954)

I—Summary

(1)	1954-55 (First Estimate) (2)	1953-54 (First Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,706	3,663	(+) 43	(+) 1·2

The increase in acreage under sesamum during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Bombay and Madras and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time, this increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases recorded by some of the States especially Hyderabad due to poor sowing in most of the important districts particularly Nanded, Adilabad, and Karimnagar as a result of scanty rainfall.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally up to the end of July 1954. 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 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 55% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	157	153	(+) 4
Bihar	44	49	(—) 5
Bombay	324	295	(+) 29
Madhya Pradesh	323	311	(+) 12
Madras	150	134	(+) 16
Orissa	254	254(A)	..
Punjab	65	63	(+) 2
West Bengal	5	5	..
Hyderabad	503	630	(—) 127
Madhya Bharat	332	343	(—) 11
Mysore	58	55	(+) 3
P. E. P. S. U.	5	4	(+) 1
Rajasthan	889	831(A)	(+) 58
Saurashtra	239	181	(+) 58
Travancore-Cochin*	2	2	..

II—Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ajmer	13	15	(—) 2
Bhopal	26	29	(—) 3
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh@	2	2(A)	..
Kutch	2	(a)	(+) 2
Tripura	9	10	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	304	297	(+) 7
Total	3,706	3,663	(+) 43

(a) Below 500 acres.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.
* Relates to Cochin area of Trichur district only.
@ Includes estimates for former Bilaspur State which has been merged with this State since 1st July 1954.

Notes.—(i) Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for the First Estimate.
(ii) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·7.—All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55

(Released in September, 1954)

I—Summary

(1)	1954-55 (First Estimate) (2)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	12,870	11,770	(+) 1,100	(+) 9·3

By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	809	925	(—) 116
Americans	1,613	1,374	(+) 239
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,148	2,130	(+) 18
Verum	591	303	(+) 288
H. 420	421	290	(+) 131
Oomras	2,312	2,016	(+) 296
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,105	1,045	(+) 60
Malvi	1,075	1,209	(—) 134
Broach-Vijay	910	820	(+) 90
Surti-Suyog	482	467	(+) 15
Dholleras	1,010	811	(+) 199
Southerns	336	324	(+) 12
Comillas	58	56	(+) 2
Total	12,870	11,770	(+) 1,100

By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	3,462	3,191	(—) 271
Medium Staple	6,039	5,386	(+) 653
Short Staple	3,369	3,193	(+) 176
Total	12,870	11,770	(+) 1,100

The increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to developmental schemes undertaken under the Cotton Extension Schemes during the current year. The high prices of the crop at the time of sowing were also responsible for the increase in area in Madhya Pradesh whereas the removal of the order requiring cultivators to sow at least 50% of their holding under food crops also contributed towards the increase in area in the case of Saurashtra State. Slight decreases in acreage have, however, been reported by a few States especially by Uttar Pradesh and Mysore.

As between the different varieties of Cotton the increase in area has occurred mostly in Oomras, Verum, Americans, Dholleras and H-420. As regards staple length, the increase is marked in the case medium and Long Staple Cottons.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of July 1954. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. In parts of Bombay, however, the crop was suffered due partly to inadequate rainfall and partly to insect pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1954-55. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 65% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS—(State-wise)

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	28	27(A)	(+) 1
Assam	38	36	(+) 2
Bihar	15	16	(—) 1
Bombay	2,838	2,557	(+) 281
Madhya Pradesh	3,837	3,548	(+) 289
Madras	71	63(A)	(+) 8
Orissa	25	25(A)	..
Punjab	582	515	(+) 67
Uttar Pradesh	133	202	(—) 69
West Bengal	(a)	1	(—) 1
Hyderabad	2,197	1,949	(+) 248
Madhya Bharat	1,533	1,428	(+) 105

II—DETAILS—(State-wise)—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mysore	86	139(A)	(—)53
P. E. P. S. U.	292	294	(—)2
Rajasthan	360	317	(+)43
Saurashtra	730	551	(+)179
Ajmer	12	11	(+)1
Bhopal	60	68	(—)8
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	10	..	(+)10
Tripura	20	20(A)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..
Total	12,870	11,770	(+) 1,100

(a) Below 500 acres.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES :—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this estimate. The crop is grown late in the Travancore-Cochin State.
(2) Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

III—DETAILS—(Variety-wise)

State/Variety	Staple length	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. *Andhra*				
Westerns	Medium	10	10	..
White and Red Northerns	,,	2	2	..
Warangal and Coconadas	,,	7	6	(+)1
Mungari	Short	7	7	..
Chinnapatti	,,	2	2	..
Total		28	27	(+) 1
2. *Assam*				
Comillas	Short	38	36	(+)2
3. *Bihar*				
U. P. Deshi	Short	15	16	(—)1
4. *Bombay*				
Surti—Suyog	Long	482	467	(+)15
Jaydhar (including Jayawant)	,,	246	237	(+)9
Bombay American†	,,	205	195	(+)10
Jarilla (including Virnar)	Medium	634	514	(+)120
Broach Vijay	,,	910	820	(+)90
Gujerat Dholleras	,,	6	5	(+)1
Kalayan	,,	247	242	(+)5
Barsi Nagar Oomras	Short	91	64	(+)27
Mathio	,,	17	13	(+)4
Total		2,838	2,557	(+)281

III—DETAILS—(Variety-wise)—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. *Madhya Pradesh*				
M. P. American	Long	309	360	(—)51
H-420	„	421	290	(+)131
Jarilla	Medium	843	1,091	(—)248
Verum (including 197/3 and other medium staple)	„	591	303	(+)288
M. P. Oomras I	Short	1,009	968	(+)41
M. P. Oomras II	„	507	402	(+)105
M. P. Oomras III	„	157	134	(+)23
Total		3,837	3,548	(+)289
6. *Madras*				
Karanguni	Long	23	20	(+)3
Madras American†	„	33	29	(+)4
Tirunelvelies	Medium	14	13	(+)1
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	„	1	1	..
Total		71	63	(+)8
7. *Orissa*				
U. P. Deshi	Short	23	23	..
Southern Chinapatti	„	2	2	..
Total		25	25	..
8. *Punjab*				
Punjab American†	Long	345	271	(+)74
Punjab Deshi	Short	237	244	(—)7
Total		582	515	(+)67
9. *Uttar Pradesh*				
U. P. (Parso) American	Medium	22	15	(+)7
U. P. Deshi	Short	111	187	(—)76
Total		133	202	(—)69
10. *West Bengal*				
W. B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(*a*)	1	(—)1
11. *Hyderabad*				
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	1,105	1,045	(+)60
Hyderabad American	„	84	76	(+)8
Jarilla	Medium	546	452	(+)94
Warangal and Coconadas	„	1	1	..
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	440	352	(+)88
Mungari	„	21	23	(—)2
Total		2,197	1,949	(+)248
12. *Madhya Bharat*				
Malvi	Medium	933	1,066	(—)133
Jarilla	„	125	73	(+)52
M. B. American	„	367	193	(+)174
M. B. Oomras	Short	108	96	(+)12
Total		1,533	1,428	(+)105

III—DETAILS—(Variety-wise)—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13. *Mysore*				
Mysore American and Others†	Long	86	139	(—)53
14. *P. E. P. S. U.*				
Punjab American†	Long	123	61	(+)62
Punjab Deshi	Short	169	233	(—)64
Total		292	294	(—)2
15. *Rajasthan*				
Rajasthan American	Medium	38	33	(+)5
Malvi	„	82	75	(+) 7
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	240	209	(+)31
Total		360	317	(+) 43
16. *Saurashtra*				
Saurashtra and Kutch	Medium	589	402	(+)187
Dholleras	Medium			
Mathio	Short	141	149	(—)8
Total		730	551	(+)179
17. *Travancore-Cochin*‡				
18. *Ajmer*				
Rajasthan American	Medium	1	1	..
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	11	10	(+)1
Total		12	11	(+)1
19. *Bhopal*				
Malvi	Medium	60	68	(—)8
20. *Delhi*				
U. P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
21. *Himachal Pradesh*				
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	..
22. *Kutch*				
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	Medium	10	..	(+)10
23. *Tripura*				
Commillas	Short	20	20	..
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*				
U. P. Deshi	Short	2	2	..
ALL-INDIA	Long	3,462	3,191	(+)271
	Medium	6,039	5,386	(+)653
	Short	3,369	3,193	(+)176
TOTAL		12,870	11,770	(+)1,100

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

‡ No estimates are reported at the first estimate stage as crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin.

IV—Details—(By Trade Descriptions)

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Bengals*—		
U.P. Deshi	151	228
Punjab Deshi	407	478
Rajasthan Deshi	251	219
Total	809	925
II. *Americans*—		
Punjab American	468	332
Madhya Pradesh American	309	360
Bombay American	205	195
Madras American	33	29
Madhya Bharat American	367	193
Rajasthan American	39	34
Hyderabad American	84	76
Mysore American and others†	86	139
U.P. American	22	15
Saurashtra American	..	..
West Bengal American	(*a*)	1
Travancore-Cochin American‡	..	..
Total	1,613	1,374
III. *Jarila (including Virnar)*	2,148	2,130
IV. *Verum*	591	303
V. *H. 420*	421	290
VI. *Oomras*—		
M.P. Oomras I	1,009	968
M.P. Oomras II	507	402
M.P. Oomras III	157	134
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	91	64
Hyderabad Oomras	440	352
M.B. Oomras	108	96
Total	2,312	2,016
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,105	1,045
VIII. *Malvi*	1,075	1,209
IX. *Broach—Vijay*	910	820
X. Surti-Suyog	482	467
XI. *Dholleras*—		
Gujarat Dholleras	6	5
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	599	402
Kalyan	247	242
Mathio	158	162
Total	1,010	811

IV—Details—(By Trade Description)—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
XII. *Southerns*—		
Bombay Jaydhar	246	237
Hyderabad Jaydhar	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	..	..
Westerns	10	10
Mungari	28	30
White & Red Northerns	2	2
Warrangal & Coconadas	8	7
Chinnapatti	4	4
Karugannies	23	20
Tirunelvelies	14	13
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	1	1
Total	336	324
XIII. Comillas	58	56
Grand Total	12,870	11,770

† Includes other varieties of Cotton grown in Mysore State also.

‡ No estimates are reported at the first estimate stage as the crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin State.

V—Details—(By Staple Lengths)

Staple	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Long Staple*—		
Bombay Americans†	205	195
Madhya Pradesh American	309	360
Punjab American†	468	332
Madras American†	33	29
West Bengal American	(*a*)	1
Hyderabad American	84	76
Mysore American and others†	86	139
Travancore-Cochin American††	..	..
H. 420	421	290
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,105	1,045
Surti-Suyog	482	467
Southerns—Jaydhar	246	237
Southerns—Karungannies	23	20
Total Long Staple	3,462	3,191

V—DETAILS—(By Staple Lengths)—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
II. *Medium Staple*—		
U.P. Amesican	22	15
Madhya Bharat American	367	193
Rajasthan American	39	34
Saurashtra American	..	..
Jarilla (including Virnar & Verum)	2,739	2,433
Broach—Vijay	910	820
Malvi	1,075	1,209
Gujarat Dholleras	6	5
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	599	402
Dholleras—Kalyan	247	242
Southerns—Westerns	10	10
Southerns—Warrangal & Cocanada	8	7
Southerns—White & Red Northerns	2	2
Southerns—Kumpta Ordinary	..	..
Southerns—Tirunelvellies	14	13
Southerns—Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	1	1
Total Medium Staple	6,639	5,386
III. *Short Staple*—		
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	407	478
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	151	228
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	251	219
M.B. Oomras	108	96
M.P. Oomras I	1,009	968
M.P. Oomras II	507	402
M.P. Oomras III	157	134
Hyderabad Oomras	440	352
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	91	64
Dholleras—Mathio	153	162
Southerns—Mungari	28	30
Southerns—Chhinnapatti	4	4
Comillas	58	56
Total Short Staple	3,369	3,193
GRAND TOTAL	12,870	11,770

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple grown in Mysore State.
†† No estimates are reported at the First Estimate Stage as the crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin State.

4·8.—Production of Tea in North India

lbs.

District	Up to the end of August	
	1953	1954
Assam Valley	147,547,862	160,214,403
Cachar	21,783,640	24,210,805
Darjeeling	9,955,455	10,685,090
Dooars	74,966,775	70,529,326
Terai	7,649,419	5,483,705
Bihar	1,241,035	1,069,471
All others	3,085,464	3,191,563
Total	266,229,650	275,384,363

Source.—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·9.—Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

District	July		January to July	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
(1) Anamallais	1,367,784	1,536,430	16,133,160	17,117,975
(2) Central Travancore	2,024,404	1,500,866	11,769,052	13,468,916
(3) Coorg	29,458	20,007	141,561	151,958
(4) Kanan Devans	1,052,682	787,969	13,202,109	12,600,237
(5) Madurai	31,686	30,461	657,094	650,290
(6) Malabar	33,842	23,814	220,037	189,909
(7) Mundakayan	232,364	217,724	1,276,681	1,470,082
(8) Mysore	115,516	128,984	1,180,860	1,038,296
(9) Nelliampathies	148,856	106,258	1,119,750	1,182,778
(10) Nilgiris	1,092,081	896,196	10,106,616	9,971,295
(11) Nilgiri Wynaad	908,416	745,541	5,678,534	5,566,723
(12) South Travancore	493,771	588,387	3,829,431	4,052,877
(13) Tirunelveli	35,340	30,323	243,524	201,341
(14) Wynaad	843,206	771,451	4,629,618	4,714,225
Total	8,409,466	7,384,311	70,188,027	72,376,902

* Includes revised figures for June 1954.

Source.—United Planters' Association of outhern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending					Progressive Total from 1-1-54 to 29-9-54
	1-9-54	8-9-54	15-9-54	22-9-54	29-9-54	
Wheat	8,470	..	7,856	2,000	7,658	87,637†
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	10,057	6,519	..	23,101	37,802	3,26,630*†
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18,527	6,519	7,856	25,101	45,460	4,22,367

† Revised.
* Includes 22,157 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee-Cured

1953-54 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est Pd	Robusta Cherry & Est Pd	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
June, 1954	13,750	10,008	8,218	31,976
July, 1954	6,103	5,148	10,337	21,588
August, 1954	5,692	5,516	13,352	24,560

Note.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates then delivered to the pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) *1952-53 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	July 31, 1954				August 31, 1954			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	8,825	3,696	10,715 (a)	23,236	8,825	3,696	10,715 (a)	23,236
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	8,430	3,694	8,106	20,230	8,430	3,695	8,110	20,235
Tenders against export Sales	395	..	2,605	3,000	395	..	2,605	3,000
Balance	..	2	4	6(b)	..	1	..	1

TABLE No. 7—*contd.*

(B) *1953-54 Crop*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,751	6,591	6,572 (c)	28,824	15,752	6,544	6,619 (c)	28,915
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	4,093	475	1,115	5,683	4,776	583	1,720	7,079
Tenders against export Sales	4,770	50	500	5,320	5,000	500	500	6,000
Balance	6,888	5,976	4,957	17,821 (d)	5,976	5,461	4,399	15,836 (f)
To be tendered against export Sales	230	450	..	680	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 310 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(b) Includes a quantity of 5 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(c) This includes 323 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(d) This includes a quantity of 86 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(e) This includes a quantity of 328 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(f) This includes a quantity of 78 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1—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
17-8-54	Mysore	198/- to 203/15	201/3	171/12	171/12	148/11 to 155/1	151/6
5-8-54	Coimbatore	195/9 to 206/15	199/8	173/5	173/5	144/15 to 151/2	147/15

Source.—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of July 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st July 1954	During the corresponding period last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.S.A.	2,93,219	79,056	3,96,893	2,74,840
Denmark	..	..	1,284	2
U.K.	..	..	..	2
Netherlands	295	..	295	..
Burma	..	..	13,390	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	1,07,057	..
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	..	..	466	1,061
Total	2,93,514	79,056	5,29,611	2,98,305

*Into the principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Source.—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(Lbs.)

Destination	During the month of July, 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st July 1954	During the corresponding period last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.K.	57,48,790	24,70,322	1,64,18,982	1,20,60,020
Singapore	15,545	..	39,875	23,858
Fed. of Malaya	6,562	4,000	25,560	33,136
Hongkong	6,45,839	1,23,680	11,13,939	8,24,988
Indonesia	..	1,96,222	..	3,88,863
Australia	..	..	3,00,629	1,33,746
Netherlands	5,63,496	92,889	7,61,570	2,47,387
U.S.S.R.	20	..	84	..
Burma	66,312	26,177	2,11,627	33,529
Egypt	4,37,927	..	9,99,005	2,67,781
Japan	..	3,34,938	120	57,56,148
Belgium	7,50,792	1,76,098	9,83,420	5,91,634
Irish Republic	1,05,456	1,52,340	9,35,132	3,52,990
Austria	5,94,116	..	5,94,120	4,53,000
Ceylon	10,555	..	10,555	1,11,000
Denmark	..	..	2,15,150	21,832
China	7	..	7	15,62,998
Yemen	43,806	50,878	1,51,618	1,63,550
Aden	5,86,181	8,04,646	31,67,868	36,00,653
Mascat	..	..	..	1,015
Sweden	..	..	..	15,046
U.S.A.	..	..	16	..
France	..	..	7	..
Nigiria	..	..	..	80,925
Iran	..	..	..	1,31,793
Switzerland	..	2,859	..	2,859
Others	4,21,726	54,965	14,54,930	19,33,064
Total	99,97,130	44,90,014	2,73,84,234	2,87,91,815

* Exports from principal ports—Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Sources.—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

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: Sept. 1954 (25-9-54)	August 1954 (28-8-54)	Sep. 1953 (26-9-53)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14 0 0	14 7 3	13 8 0
	Chandausi		12 10 0	12 8 0	16 0 0
	Saugor		13 0 0	11 8 0	19 6 0
Jowar	Amraoti		8 4 0	8 12 0	10 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi		9 8 0	9 12 0	13 8 0
Gram	Abohar		9 8 0	10 2 0	15 12 0
Maize	Bahraich		9 4 0	8 12 0	10 10 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16 1 9	16 2 0	22 12 6
	Patna		16 0 0	10 8 0	23 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		13 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0
	Patna		13 0 0	12 4 0	19 8 0
	Bombay		17 3 6	17 3 6	25 9 0
	Madras		13 4 0	14 1 0	19 12 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	11 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0
		Lal	12 0 0	11 0 0	16 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	12 0 0	14 12 0	17 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	10 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 8 9	36 0 0	34 3 0
	Calcutta		32 4 0	32 12 0	30 5 0
Gur	Hapur		20 8 0	20 8 0	20 0 0
	Madras	Lumps	13 15 0	20 8 0	26 5 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon	19 0 0	18 4 0	23 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		15 0 0(*a*)	16 0 0	20 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	215 0 0	200 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	200 0 0	195 0 0	195 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	192 0 0(*a*)	192 0 0	212 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	9 0 3	9 0 3	11 11 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	30 13 8	72 0 0	92 9 3
		Prawns	82 4 7	41 2 3	66 13 9
	Calcutta	Rohu	65 0 0	65 0 0	70 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	70 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)	90 0 0	80 0 0	110 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	110 0 0	105 0 0	122 8 0
	Bombay		90 0 0	100 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	110 0 0	120 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		23 0 0	23 0 0	24 8 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	27 4 0(*a*)	26 4 0	28 8 0
		Black	25 2 0(*a*)	23 0 0	24 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	24 4 0	22 4 0	25 0 0
		Yellow	25 4 0	25 0 0	26 8 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	18 15 0	20 0 0	35 8 0
	Madras	Coromandel	18 9 0	18 9 0	28 11 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 1 0	17 7 0
		Brown Small	15 13 0	16 6 0	16 3 0
	Kanpur	Bold	18 0 0(*a*)	17 0 0	18 8 0
		Small	16 0 0(*a*)	15 4 0	17 4 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	13 12 0	15 1 0	25 11 0
	Madras	Salem	14 15 0	14 15 0	21 7 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		12 9 0	12 0 0	19 13 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	29 2 0	29 2 0	33 10 0
		Black	26 9 0	26 9 0	33 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	9 7 0	9 7 0	13 0 0
	Abohar	Desi	11 8 0	12 0 0	14 12 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		67 0 0	65 0 0	61 0 0
	Bombay		69 0 0(*a*)	67 9 0	73 7 6
	Kanpur		62 8 0(*a*)	58 0 0	61 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		40 6 0	41 2 0	71 4 0
	Madras		37 11 0	37 0 0	62 9 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		38 9 0	38 3 0	39 11 0
	Kanpur		38 3 0(*a*)	37 0 0	42 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		31 0 6(*a*)	30 11 0	48 7 9
	Kanpur		27 0 0(*a*)	27 0 0	44 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		46 1 0	45 4 0	72 7 0
	Bombay		44 1 0(*a*)	47 0 0	65 6 3
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		7 12 0(*a*)	7 8 0	8 8 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 6 0(*a*)	7 0 0	7 11 0
	Bombay		6 7 0(*a*)	6 3 0	9 0 9
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	210 0 0	224 0 0	280 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	N.Q.	N.Q.	686 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3	770 0 0	800 0 0	725 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine *Indian*	267 7 0	267 7 0	294 4 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Mill Firsts	175 0 0	165 0 0	145 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	155 8 0	158 0 0	143 6 0
		Assam Middles	148 4 0	144 9 0	128 13 0

TABLE NO. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.* Medium Dooars Dust	2 9 6	2 3 6	1 10 0
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 13 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	211 0 0	209 0 0	221 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	222 0 0	222 0 0	251 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	217 0 0	217 0 0	226 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	210 0 0	N.Q.	211 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	90 0 0	75 0 0	52 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	24 12 0(*a*)	23 0 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	70 0 0	75 0 0	115 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	161 9 0	169 0 0	309 5 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	96 7 0	94 8 0	55 0 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	No report	No report	529 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1953 crop* Grade 4	N.Q.	1 14 0	2 10 6
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	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 4 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	7 0 0	10 0 0	3 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		5 4 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works-freight paid to rail head destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts. and allotments to firms engaged in the distribution of fertilizers to tea and coffee plantations.		315 0 0	315 0 0	N.Q.
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to state Govts.	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do	290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do	290 0 0	290 0 0	N.Q.
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0 (U)	290 0 0	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.
(*a*) Relates to previous week.
(U)—Under Verification.

9·1.—Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. a. p.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Madras*		15 12 11	25-9-54
	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

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	..	18-9-54	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	18-9-54	20 0 0	28 12 0
	Dacca	Coarse	17-9-54	17 0 0	24 8 0
Gur	Lyallpur		18-9-54	13 0 0	18 12 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	18-9-54	68 0 0	933 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	18-9-54	79 0 0	1,084 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	18-9-54	9 8 0	13 11 0
	Lyallpur	American	18-9-54	15 0 0	21 10 0
	Karachi	Sind Yellow	11-9-54	160 0 0	230 0 9
Wool	Dacca	Bottom	17-9-54	19 0 0	27 6 0
Jute					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 Hard winter (Cash.)	(60 lbs.)	22-9-54	220 Cents	14 6 0
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-9-54	273 7/8 Cents	17 13 0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-9-54	259 7/8 Cents	17 0 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-9-54	169 5/8 Cents	11 7 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes (C.I.F. Oct./ Nov.	Ton	24-9-54	£26 12 6	13 1 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow (cash) New (Oct.)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	22-9-54	162¼ Cents	11 6 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg		48 lbs.	22-9-54	111 7/8 Cents	9 7 0
Groundnut	European ports.	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.)S/O	Ton	25-9-54	£54 10 0	26 11 0
Groundnut oil	European ports.	South African	(c. i. f.) Bulk S/O	Ton	25-9-54	£123 0 0	60 4 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3% (c. & f.)	Ton	25-9-54	£50 0 0 nominal	24 8 0
Linseed oil	European ports.	Indian	(bulk c.i.f.) Sept/Oct.	Ton	25-9-54	£95 0 0	46 8 0
Castor oil	European ports.	Indian	Commercial (c & f) S/O	Ton	25-9-54	£101 0 0	49 8 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot middling	lb.	23-9-54	35·80 Cents	1,333 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill first C. & F.	Ton	25-9-54	£101 0 0	49 8 0
							240 0 0

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-9-54. (Canada 2·70 11/16 to 2·70 13/16 dollars = 1 £ sterling).

* 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: Sep. '54 (25-9-54)	August '54 (28-8-54)	Sept. '53 (26-9-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	..	Dozen	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 14 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 10 0	3 4 0	4 12 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 12 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 14 0	2 2 0	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 2 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 8 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. '54 (25-9-54)	August '54 (28-8-54)	Sept. '53 (26-9-53)
Milk	Bombay	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	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 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 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 and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: Sept. '54 (25-9-54)	Aug. '54 (28-8-54)	Sept. '53 (26-9-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 8 9	1 13 9	1 10 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0

TABLE NO. 14.

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: Sept. '54 (25-9-54)	Aug. '54 (28-8-54)	Sept. '53 (26-9-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	105/-(*a*)	102/-	82/-
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	360/- to 330/-(*a*)	250/- to 320/-	250/- to 325/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200-(*b*)	200/-	150/-
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	Murrah	Each	292/-(*a*)	296/-	225/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each Local 8th	400/-(*b*)	450/-	600/-
Bullocks	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	8 teething	Each	110/-(*a*)	106/-	95/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	450/-(*b*)	450/-	450/-

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ended 15-9-54.

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	7-8-54	14-8-54	21-8-54	28-8-54	Aug '54	Jul'54	Aug '53
Food Articles . . .	361·3	361·6	361·4	365·4	362·4	353·9	407·0
Industrial Raw Materials .	416·5	419·8	420·7	426·5	420·8	423·2	488·7
Semi-manufactured Articles .	352·0	351·0	351·8	352·8	351·9	354·2	364·7
Manufactured Articles . .	376·0	374·4	375·2	377·2	375·8	376·6	370·8
Miscellaneous . . .	611·0	608·7	605·6	610·2	608·9	636·0	706·0
All Commodities . . .	381·5	381·4	381·7	384·8	382·3	381·3	410·0

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

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
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—May . . .	108	105	114	150	188
1954—April . . .	110	106	113	150	186
1954—May . . .	108	106	113	151	186

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products & industrial raw materials.
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	India† (Base 1949=100)		U.S.A. (Base 1948=100)		Canada (Base 1948=100)		U. K. (Base 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949 . .	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950 . .	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951 . .	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952 . .	102	103	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953 . .	109	106	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1953—May .	108	106	108	111	114	119	113*	130
1954—April .	101	102	108	111	115	120	113*	131
1954—May .	102	102	109	112	114	120	112*	131

* Base.—January 1952=100.

† In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of Indian Labour Gazette, April 1954.

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 Rural Centres for July 1954.

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam) .	121	..	..	..	..	84	94	92	..	83	113	78	..	56
Sonail (Bihar) .	78	..	..	..	..	75	91	92	101	77	83	110	100	130
Kudchi (Bombay) .	145	..	115	..	106	117	89	125	..	109	209	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay) .	..	..	124	..	83	91	..	92	..	85	109	..	62	
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	84	..	64	..	..	78	..	132	130	93	161	..	129	113
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	73	90	101	..	83	178	..	118	56
Muniguda (Orissa) .	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	78	57	79	..	..	61	98	97	..	81	125	..	94	67
Krishna (Hyderabad)	121	..	116	..	81	57	90	107	156	76	182	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nana (Rajasthan) .	..	36	..	37	65	..	94	112	92	69	103	..	88	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	78	58	..	..	..	139	89	114	92	71	68	..	158	..

Source.—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	May 1954	April 1954	May 1953
Visakhapatnam (Andhra) . . .	Adivivaram . . .	402	419	455
Srikakulam („) . . .	Thettangi . . .	458	468	524
West Godavari („) . . .	Alamuru . . .	424	424	497
Kurnool („) . . .	Madavaram . . .	440	434	424
South Arcot (Madras) . . .	Puliyur . .	456	456	448
	Agaram . . .	449	449	437
Tiruchirapalli („) . . .	Thulayanatham . .	458	462	475
Mathurai („) . . .	Erodu . . .	403	409	410
	Gokilapuram . .	410	410	430
Coimbatore („) . . .	Kinathukadavu .	427	451	436
Malabar („) . . .	Koduvalli . .	561	561	588
Chingleput („) . .	Guduvancheri . . .	478	473	508
	Kunnathur . . .	453	456	471

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : August 1949=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
1950 . .	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951 . .	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952 . .	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953 . .	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—June .	128	121	90	95	105	104	115	111
1954—May .	117	116	79	87	99	99	106	106
June .	124	120	74	83	100	99	106	106

Source.—Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

NOTE—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the Indian Labour Gazette, May 1954.

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)
Assam									
Nowgong .	Topakuchi .	May 1954	..	2 6 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	..
		June 1954	..	2 12 0	2 4 0	..	2 12 0	2 4 0	..
Sibsagar ..	Rangchual .	May 1954	..	2 0 0	..		2 0 0	..	..
		June 1954	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Bihar									
Muzaffarpur .	Narsinghpur	May 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		June 1954		1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Patna . .	Mahadeopur	May 1954	8	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
		June 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Ranchi .	Itki . .	May 1954	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
		June 1954	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Singhbhum .	Jagannathpur	May 1954	8	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		June 1954	8	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
West Bengal									
24 Parganas .	..	Jan. 1954	7	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 13 6	1 10 0	1 5 6	0 14 0
		Feb. 1954	7	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 7 6	1 2 6	0 14 0
		March 1954	7	1 9 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	0 15 0
Burdwan .	..	Jan. 1954	8	2 3 0	1 13 0	1 3 6	2 7 0	1 13 0	1 4 6
		Feb. 1954	8	1 12 6	1 9 0	1 2 6	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 6 0
		March 1954	8	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 10 0	1 8 6	1 3 0	0 14 0
Midnapore .	..	Jan. 1954	7	1 11 0	1 7 0	1 2 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	1 2 0
		Feb. 1954	7	1 11 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	1 11 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
		March 1954	7	1 7 6	1 2 0	0 10 0	1 7 6	1 2 6	0 10 0
West Dinajpur	..	Jan 1954	8	1 15 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 6
		Feb. 1954	8	1 15 0	1 7 0	1 3 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 1 0
		March 1954	8	1 14 0	1 7 0	1 0 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 0
Mysore									
Tumkur	Neralkera .	May 1954	7	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		June 1954	8	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bangalore .	Harisandra .	May 1954	6½	2 6 0	0 8 0	..	1 6 0	0 6 0	..
		June 1954	6	2 6 0	0 8 0	..	1 6 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			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam									
Nowgong .	Topakuchi .	May 1954	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 6 0	..	..
		June 1954	..	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
Sibsagar	Rangchual .	May 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		June 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar									
Muzaffarpur .	Narsinghpur.	May 1954	8	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	..
		June 1954	8	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	..	..
Patna . .	Mahadeopur	May 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	1 0 6	..	..
		June 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 6	..	..
Ranchi .	Itki . .	May 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
		June 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum .	Jagannathpur	May 1954	9	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		June 1954	9	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Madras									
Tanjore .	Alangudi .	Jan. 1954	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..
		Feb. 1954	..	1 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
		March 1954	..	1 8 0	..	1 12 0	..	..	..
Tirunelveli .	Malayankulam	Jan. 1954	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 6 0
		March 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	..
Coimbatore .	Vadagapalayam	Jan. 1954	..	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
		Feb. 1954	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
		March 1954	..	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Malabar .	Manathan .	Jan. 1954	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	0 14 0
		Feb. 1954	..	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	1 0 0
		March 1954	..	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	0 8 0
Mysore									
Tumkur .	Neralakere .	May 1954	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
		June 1954	8	2 8 0	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Bangalore .	Harisandra	May 1954	6½	2 0 0	0 10 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		June 1954	6	1 8 0	..	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0

21·2.—Daily Agricultural Wage in Punjab and Madras

(In Rupees annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Type of Labour	Month and Year	Normally daily working hours	Daily wages for Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agricultural Operation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Punjab								
Hissar	Mangli	Man	April 1954	8	1 15 0	..	..	..
		Man	May 1954	8	1 15 0	..	1 15 0	..
		Woman	May 1954	8	..	..	1 15 0	..
Ambala	Sholpur	Man	April 1954	8	3 0 0	..	..	2 8 0
		Man	May 1954	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Jullundur	Jamsher	Man	April 1954	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
		Man	May 1954	8	2 2 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
		Woman	May 1954	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Man	April 1954		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
		Woman	April 1954	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
		Child	April 1954	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		Man	May 1954	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
		Woman	May 1954	8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
		Child	May 1954	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
Ferozepore	Sodhinagar	Man	April 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	..
		Woman	April 1954	8	..	..	1 4 0	..
		Child	April 1954	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..
		Man	May 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	..
		Woman	May 1954	8	..	..	1 4 0	..
		Child	May 1954	8	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Man	April 1954	8	4 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
		Woman	April 1954	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
		Man	May 1954	8	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
		Woman	May 1954	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Madras								
Tanjore	Allangudi	Man	Jan. 1954	..	1 0 0	..	..	..
			Feb. 1954	..	1 8 0	..	..	..
			March 1954		1 8 0	..	0 14 0	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Man	Jan. 1954	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
		Woman	Jan. 1954	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	..
		Child	Jan. 1954	..	..	0 10 0	0 8 0	..
		Man	Feb. 1954	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
		Woman	Feb. 1954	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Child	Feb. 1954	..	..	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		Man	March 1954	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		Woman	March 1954	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Child	March 1954	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Coimbatore	Vadagapalayam	Man	Jan. 1954	..	0 8 0	..	0 8 0	1 8 0
		Woman	Jan. 1954	..	..	..	0 6 0	0 8 0
		Child	Jan. 1954	..	..	..	0 6 0	..
		Man	Feb. 1954	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
		Woman	Feb. 1954	..	..	0 7 0	0 6 0	..
		Child	Feb. 1954	..	..	0 7 0	0 6 0	..
		Man	March 1954	..	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
		Woman	March 1954	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
		Child	March 1954	..	..	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Malabar	Manathana	Man	Jan. 1954	..	2 11 0	..	0 10 0	..
		Woman	Jan. 1954	..	..	..	..	1 2 0
		Child	Jan. 1954	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
		Man	Feb. 1954	..	2 8 0	..	..	1 2 0
		Woman	Feb. 1954	..	..	..	..	0 12 0
		Man	March 1954	..	2 4 0	..	..	1 3 0
		Woman	March 1954	..	..	..	..	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) Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Production (tons) Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1953-54	14-6-54	24,533	23,016	(+) 6·6	9,151	8,147	(+) 12·3
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Fourth	1953-54	31-7-54	10,400	9,617	(+) 8·1	3,560	2,417	(+) 47·3
Barley	Second	1953-54	8-5-54	563	478	(+) 17·8	..	..	..
Pulses—				2,458	2,248	(+) 9·3	..	..	..
Gram	Second	1953-54	28-4-54	962	870	(+) 10·6	1,239	1,077	(+) 15·3
Sugarcane	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	174	179	(−) 2·8	74	75	(−) 1·4
Tobacco	Final	1952-53	27-1-54	206	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Oilseeds—				1,631	1,544	(+) 5·6	272	228	(+) 19·3
Sesamum	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	12	12	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1953-54	16-7-54						
Linseed	Final	1953-54	16-6-54						
Fibres—				2,881	3,459	(−) 16·7	1,434§	1,539§	(−) 6·8
Cotton	Final	1953-54	10-5-54	769	1,907	(−) 60·1	2,503†	6,823†	(−) 63·3
Jute	Final	1953-54	23-11-53						
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.—Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE NO. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed, in INDIA for the months of *June and July 1954* (from *29-5-54* to *30-7-54*) and for the period from 1st September 1953 up to the last Friday (i.e. *30-7-54*) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	No. of bales pressed: During the month of June 1954 (i.e. 29-5-54 to 25-6-54)	During the month of July 1954 (i.e. 26-6-54 to 30-7-54)	During the corresponding months last year		Since 1st Sept. 53	During the corresponding period last year	Districts included in the Division or Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ANDHRA†	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State
	Lakshmi Cotton	3,070	12,512	..	..	24,447	..	
	Northerns	3,733	5,133	..	..	16,504	..	
	Westerns	5,887	7,661	..	..	36,370	..	
	Mungari	..	167	..	..	405	..	
	Cocanadas	255	1,449	..	..	2,668	..	
	TOTAL	12,945	26,922	..	..	77,394	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	214	..	
ASSAM	Comillas	132	24	..	..	3,461	2,616	The whole State
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	530	713	
BOMBAY								
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Jarilla	117	289	N.A.	N.A.	1,144	N.A.	
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Kumpta-Jayat Jayadhar	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	40	N.A.	
	TOTAL	117	289	4,483	7,647	1,184	84,929	
	Cotton Waste	1,168	4,775	..	..	31,237	..	
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	4,149	48	N.A.	N.A.	444,008	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suryog	..	6,237	N.A.	N.A.	149,496	N.A.	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	19,909	2,382	N.A.	N.A.	127,339	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	24,058	8,667	7,044	..	720,843	520,405	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	112	976	N.A.	N.A.	266,796	N.A.	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	7,002	N.A.	
	TOTAL	112	976	..	..	273,798	137,240	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	34	..	N.A.	N.A.	30,545	N.A.	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	2. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar	13,058	7,625	N.A.	N.A.	56,777	N.A.	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	57	N.A.	
	TOTAL	13,092	7,625	4,319	3,163	87,379	53,713	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	14,493	8,672	N.A.	N.A.	84,033	N.A.	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar	9,603	5,488	N.A.	N.A.	47,741	N.A.	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Cambodia	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	1,750	N.A.	
	TOTAL	24,096	14,160	11,064	9,725	133,524	114,791	
6. TOTAL BOMBAY*	1. Broach Vijaya	4,149	48	N.A.	N.A.	444,008	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	6,237	N.A.	N.A.	156,498	N.A.	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	19,909	2,382	N.A.	N.A.	127,339	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Jarilla	146	976	N.A.	N.A.	297,341	N.A.	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar	20,661	13,113	N.A.	N.A.	104,518	N.A.	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	1,807	N.A.	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	14,493	8,672	N.A.	N.A.	84,033	N.A.	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL	61,358	31,428	22,427	12,888	1,215,544	826,169	
	Cotton Waste	5,895	5,509	4,139	5,166	89,191	60,495	
MADHYA PRADESH								
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Nar Simhapur.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	14,942	14,206	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	57,116	46,360	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3. Jabalpur	C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C.P. & Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	83	..	564	..	98,480	92,681	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	3,284	1,544	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh, and Batsar.
	2. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal
	2. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	5,582	..	3,303	..	533,751	530,186	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A	
	5. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	5,965	..	3,867	..	707,573	684,977	
	Cotton Waste	117	..	340	..	2,999	4,244	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	5,181	9,484	1,818	62,505	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	..	972	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	..	2,523	1,802	..	11,059	
	4. Madras Cambodia	4,649	6,100	5,693	5,674	35,597	43,378	
	5. Madras Cambodia, Uganda.	731	2097	1,622	996	10,581	33,450	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas	..	..	2,355	2,486	415	12,057	
	8. Tinnevellis	4,465	5,016	1,596	1,192	14,020	5,742	
	9. Karunganni	1573	5,005	1,675	5,739	15,303	20,808	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	70	
	TOTAL	11,418	18,218	20,645	27,373	77,734	190,041	
	Cotton Waste	4,292	5,904	3,478	4,997	53,812	47,390	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PUNJAB								
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	21,168	17,666	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	107	..	44,016	27,727	
	TOTAL	..	..	107	..	65,184	45,393	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	3,472	8,528	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	30,766	9,167	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	34,238	17,695	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	110	..	8,733	10,409	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	31	..	48,284	16,496	
	TOTAL	..	..	141	..	57,017	26,905	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	24,560	28,121	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	168,511	122,009	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	193,071	150,130	
TOTAL PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	110	..	57,933	64,724	
	2. Punjab American	..	..	138	..	291,577	175,399	
	TOTAL	..	..	248	..	349,510	240,123	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	25	..	181	101	
UTTAR PRADESH								
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	777	604	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzafarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	520	207	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	1,297	811	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	1,272	1,495	Mathura, Ferrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpur, Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	1,213	245	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	2,485	1,740	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	34	Kappur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	34	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun Vijnor, Pilibhit Nainital, Almora, Garhwal
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. Rest of the State	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	2,049	2,133	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	1,733	452	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	3,782	2,585	
	Cotton Waste	184	399	484	686	4,722	7,812	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	823	702	994	521	10,246	8,233	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	..	156	
	TOTAL	823	702	994	521	10,246	8,389	
	Cotton Waste	225	726	759	1,051	5,888	8,975	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	6,935	15,607	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	527	..	246	724	96,048	104,745	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,078	928	640	92	80,831	135,700	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	5,506	9,186	1,866	3,543	38,136	24,459	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	204	102	..	..	562	362	
	8. Warangal & Cocanadas	..	..	..		..	..	
	TOTAL	7,315	10,216	2,752	4,359	222,512	280,873	
	Cotton Waste	...	..	..	428	288	1,860	
MADHYA BHARAT (a)	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	740	489	..	178	2,760	1,706	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	3,989	2,046	1,476	536	21,056	7,124	
	3. Nadam, Bourben & Uppam	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	4,729	2,535	1,476	714	23,816	8,830	
	Cotton Waste	117	195	43	193	1,567	2,518	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
PEPSU	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	..	..	152,683	217,843	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	81,474	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	234,157	217,843	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN (a)	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	38,013	22,239	17,751	..	191,966	136,477	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	7,806	..	268	..	53,027	23,210	
	TOTAL	45,819	22,239	18,019	..	244,993	159,687	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	147	39	..	52	15,541	9,980	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	..	..	113	12	10,503	5,328	
	TOTAL	147	39	113	64	26,044	15,308	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras							
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	11,103	13,494	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	3,352	592	..	..	11,432	6,922	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* Excludes the figures for the Konkan & Greater Bombay.

N.A.—Not Available.

† Data from 1st October 1953.

(a) No data from Madhya Bharat & Rajasthan are yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

23·1 Imports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Unit	Three Months April to June 1954	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Deal and pine wood	Cubic tons	834	1,056
2.	Jarrah wood	,,	..	..
3.	Teak Wood	,,	3,075	1,778
4.	Fire wood	Tons	62,068	1,269
5.	Sandal Wood	,,	1	..
6.	Sleepers of wood for Railways (*a*)	,,	..	..
7.	Logs and timber for match making	Cubic tons	..	..
8.	Ply-Wood and other laminated wood (*b*)	Tons	..	..
9.	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	14,69	15,84
10.	Manufacture of wood (*c*)	Value ('000 Rs.)	549	6,82
11.	Tea chests of wood	No. of sets	119,924	233,650
12.	Paper and paste board	Cwts.	628,296	545,967
13.	Palp of wood	Cwts.	85.048	80,740

(*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.

23·2 Exports of Forest Products

Serial No.	Products	Units	Three Months April to June 1954	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Fire Wood	Tons	..	..
2.	Hard wood (other than teak)	Cubic tons	189	102
3.	Plywood and other laminated wood	Tons	12	..
4.	Sandal wood	Tons	203	192
5.	Teak wood	Cubic tons	1,308	590
6.	Teak Keys	Tons	..	..
7.	Other Kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	24,63	25,80
8.	Manufacture of wood (other than furniture and Cabinetware).	Do.	2,52	1,83
9.	Paper and Paste Board	Cwts.	14,236	4,816
10.	Paper making materials	Cwts.	12,872	30,276

Source : —Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23·3—Production and Stock of Teakwood

(Statewise)

State	Production(Tons) 1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Stock at the end of 1953-54 (Tons)
Andhra	4,080	4,120	3,457	3,348	132
Assam	100	100	100	100	20
Bombay	N.A.	56,345 (1,554,446)	64,430 (1,277,735)	56,279 (1,252,382)	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh (*a*)	360,340	559,900	466,740	N.A.	N.A.
Madras	6,780	6,832	4,871	5,885	4,487
Orissa	N.A.	1,937 (24,669)	1,840 (55,704)	2,783 (67,700)	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	320	540	560	180	N.A.
West Bengal	N.A.	30	20	44	N.A.
Madhya Bharat	23,916	23,916	23,916	23,916	N.A.
Mysore	3,667 (2,676)	3,091 (25,972)	4,893 (29,541)	4,510 (31,226)	3,902 (43,467)
Saurashtra	6,080	4,400	4,140	3,000	N.A.
Travancore-Cochin	23,344	18,232	19,059	17,229	5,322
Bhopal	14,000	12,680	11,800	10,000	N.A.
Coorg	2,003	2,768	5,595	4,481	991
Tripura	..	..	5	7	215*

N.A.—Not available.
* Under verification.
(*a*) Includes figures of all classes of timber.

NOTES.—1. Figures given in brackets relate to production of teakwood poles in numbers.
2. Data in respect of other States are not available.
3. Data given above are based on the special returns received from the State Governments.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	VIII	11	February 1954	792			37	41·00 lakh bales	42·78 lakh bales
2	VIII	11	February 1954	792			38	36·65 lakh bales	33·60 lakh bales
3	IX	5	August 1954	vi			6	Monents	Moments
4	IX	5	August 1954	258			33	Groundnut Oil	Groundnuts
5	IX	5	August 1954	260		5	25	7·2	7·2*
6	IX	5	August 1954	260			28	55·5	55·5†
7	IX	5	August 1954	269			41	both	..
8	IX	5	August 1954	276			1	(v)	V
9	IX	5	August 1954	278			29	Agricultural	Agriculture
10	IX	5	August 1954	289	3	3	28	..	16-8-54
11	IX	5	August 1954	289	3	4	33	20,805	208·5
12	IX	5	August 1954	289	3	5	40	..	11-8-54

CORRIGENDA—contd.

Serial No.	Volume No.		Month and year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
13	IX	5	August 1954	289	3	8	43	3,131 ‡	3131†§
14	IX	5	August 1954	291	4	3	20	998	898
15	IX	5	August 1954	293	4·3	..	34	Naira	Kaira
16	IX	5	August 1954	294	4·3	1	Last	Total*	Total
17	IX	5	August 1954	296	4·4	7	28	Col. (3)	Col. (6)
18	IX	5	August 1954	298	4·4	7	13	(+) 3	(+) 33
19	IX	5	August 1954	298	4·4	..	18	Include— Kumaun Division.	Include— Kumaun Division for both the years. (*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.
20	IX	5	August 1954	299	4·5	6	25	(*b*)*	(*b*)
21	IX	5	August 1954	299	4·5	4	31	(+) 13	(—) 13
22	IX	5	August 1954	300	4·6	..	14	Madhay Bharat	Madhya Bharat
23	IX	5	August 1954	300	4·6	..	23	period in Rajasthan. In Madhya Pradesh.	period, In Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh,
24	IX	5	August 1954	301	4·6	6	15	233	233*
25	IX	5	August 1954	301	4·6	5	24	..	4
26	IX	5	August 1954	301	4·6	7	26	(+) 69	(—) 69
27	IX	5	August 1954	301	4·6	3	34	18,011	18,014
28	IX	5	August 1954	301	4·6	..	35	Survey	Surveys
29	IX	5	August 1954	302	4·7	7	26	(+) 8	(—) 8
30	IX	5	August 1954	302	4·7	..	44	districts	district

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

	Price Rs.	A.	P.
1. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Burma 1939 and 1940	3	8	0
2. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Burma 1939 and 1941	3	8	0
3. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Burma 1944 and 1945	5	0	0
4. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1946	7	8	0
5. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Pakistan 1947	7	8	0
6. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1948	6	0	0
7. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Abridged Edition)	1	0	0
8. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1949	6	0	0
9. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Abridged Edition) 1949	1	0	0
10. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1950	6	0	0
11. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Abridged 1950)	1	8	0
12. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Appendix I to VI) 1951	1	0	0
13. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1952	6	0	0
14. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Abridged Edition) 1952	1	0	0
15. Report on Currency and Finance 1941-42	1	0	0
16. Report on Currency and Finance 1944-45	3	8	0
17. Report on Currency and Finance 1946-47	3	8	0
18. Report on Currency and Finance 1948-49	3	8	0
19. Report on Currency and Finance 1950-51	5	0	0
20. Report on Currency and Finance 1951-52	5	0	0
21. Report on Currency and Finance 1952-53	5	0	0
22. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1940-41	1	12	0
23. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1946-47	2	0	0
24. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1947-48	2	0	0
25. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1949-50	2	0	0
26. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1950-51	3	0	0
27. Annual Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1949	3	8	0
28. Annual Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1950	3	8	0
29. Annual Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1951	3	0	0
30. Annual Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1952	3	0	0
31. Report on the Banking Union at Kodinar	0	4	0
32. Co-operative Village Banks	0	8	0
33. Summary of Foreign Exchange Regulations (2nd Edition) 1951	0	12	0
34. Co-operation in Saskatchewan, 1946-47	0	8	0
35. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1944, amended upto November 1951	1	0	0
36. Banking Companies Act, 1949	1	0	0
37. Post-War Balance of Payments of India	0	12	0
38. More Typical Non-Credit Societies in India	0	6	0
39. Health Co-operatives	0	8	0
40. Co-operation in Assam	1	0	0
41. Glimpses of Co-operation in Bombay	2	0	0
42. Index Numbers of Security Prices	1	8	0
43. Census of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets	4	0	0
44. Fruit Marketing Co-operatives	0	8	0
45. Reserve Bank of India Remittance Facilities Scheme (2nd Edition)	1	0	0
46. Scheduled Banks Regulation	0	2	0
47. India's Balance of Payments, 1948-51	1	4	0
48. Index Numbers of Security Prices (Vol II)	1	0	0

Monthly and Weekly Publications

	Single Copy	Annual Subscription
Reserve Bank of India Bulletin		
Inland	Rs. 2	Rs. 18
Foreign	Rs. 3 or 75 cents or s. 5	Rs. 30 or $ 6·5 or s. 45
Weekly Statistical Supplement to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin—		
Inland		Rs. 5
Foreign		Rs. 7/8 or $ 1·50 or 10 sh.

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

The complete withdrawal of the South-West Monsoon from the country, the setting in of the North-East Monsoon over the South Peninsula, that of post-Monsoon in North India and preparatory tillage for sowing of rabi crops under favourable conditions were the main features in the field of agriculture during October 1954. The rainfall during the month has been generally satisfactory. Preparation of land for rabi cultivation, sowing of rabi crops, transplantation of winter paddy, harvesting of kharif crops, such as foodgrains, jute, groundnut and sesamum and picking of cotton were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in various parts of the country.

The condition of the standing kharif crops and newly sown rabi crops was generally satisfactory, except in parts of Madras, Orissa, Mysore, and in the flood or drought affected parts of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. Slight attack of insects and pests was reported from some parts of the country. Locust invasion was also reported from few States but no appreciable damage to crops was however, reported from these areas.

Further estimates of acreage for the season 1954-55 so far available indicate an increase of 1·2 per cent. in the case of Tur (Arhar) and a decrease of 3·7 per cent. in the case of kharif pulses other than Tur.

There has been further relaxation in controls with effect from the 24th September 1954. Four more States *viz.*, Coorg, Travancore and Cochin, Madras and Andhra have been included in the Western Wheat Zone. Wheat will now move freely within these States. Further, restrictions on the export of coarse grains from Saurashtra were removed with effect from the 18th September, 1954.

During October 1954 the markets in agricultural commodities generally showed a steady undertone. Market prices of kharif cereals however, showed a downward trend on the eve of the arrival of the new crops in the market while prices of rabi cereals were more or less steady with an easy undertone. As a result of the freedom of movement of foodgrains after decontrol the disparity in prices, as between surplus and deficit States narrowed down still further and could be explained only by transport and incidental charges.

Prices of sugar ruled more or less steady during the first fortnight but registered a slight increase in the beginning of the second fortnight at certain centres due to heavy demand for ensuing festivals. However, subsequently larger arrivals of imported sugar and release of indigenous sugar caused a slight set back in prices. Gur prices moved in sympathy with the prices of sugar.

Oilseeds markets in India generally ruled easy. In the case of groundnut and linseed however, prices staged a recovery due to the announcement on the 12th October 1954 to release a further quantity of groundnut oil for export. This recovery was only short lived and during the latter half of the month under review groundnut and linseed prices began to rule easy. Groundnut oil and castor oil sections of the market followed the trend of the respective seed section. The linseed oil section was quiet during the first half of the month but later moved in line with the linseed section. In the case of groundnut and linseed oil the arrival of new winter crops was one of the contributory factors responsible for the persistent bearish outlook. Besides, the United States announcement regarding the negotiations to dispose of the surplus farm products

including $50 million worth of fats and oils to the U.K., Japan, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan and Chile adversely affected the entire oilseeds and oils markets. The position was aggravated by the decision of American liners to withdraw from 1st November the rebate of 15 per cent. on freight charges for bulk exports of Indian Oil to the U.S.A.

Prices of cotton at Bombay exhibited a firm tendency while prices at Tirupur (Madras) ruled more or less firm. At Nanded (Hyderabad) prices remained stationary during the first fortnight but thereafter showed a downward trend. The limiting factors to an improvement in prices, however, were large crop expectations and prospects of getting U.S. cotton by way of aid. An important feature during the month was forward trading in cotton was resumed officially in Bombay with effect from the 7th October.

As regards raw jute, the market showed a declining trend with a firm undertone due to little mill business.

Prices of different grades of flue cured Virginia tobacco fluctuated within a narrow range at Guntur market. Prices of low grade tobacco in that market were generally not quoted.

Latest available data of arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various commodities show that :—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country in the current year have been very small, being only 5·4 lakh tons upto the end of October 1954 as against 20·1 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on October 1, 1954 showed a decline of 1·86 lakh tons as compared with those on the same date in the previous year. Despatches from factories upto the 22nd October, 1954 too showed a fall of 4·32 lakh tons compared to the corresponding period of last year. Arrivals of new gur in Hapur market commenced from the middle of the October; the pace however, accelerated gradually and touched as high as 5,000 maunds a day towards the close of the month.

(*iii*) The tempo of arrivals of groundnut and ground nut oil and castor oil during September last was comparably higher while that of linseed, linseed oil and castor seed was lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of groundnut oil, linseed oil and castor oil during July 1954 were higher than those in July 1953 while in the case of groundnut the quantum of exports was the same as last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton in Bombay showed a decline over the previous year. During July 1954 both imports and exports were lower than in July 1953. Exports during the first eleven months of 1953-54 were appreciably lower while imports were slightly higher than those in the corresponding period of last year. Consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during July 1954 was almost at the same level in July 1953 whereas that during the period September 1953 to July 1954 showed an increase of about 1·34 lakh bales over the same period of 1952-53. The Government of India announced on the 12th October 1954 the export quota of cotton for the 1954-55 season.

(*v*) As regards jute, during the first half of the month the volume of arrivals was small due to Puja holidays and communication difficulties. Consequent on the improvement in transportation during the latter half of the month there was a slight improvement in arrivals.

(*vi*) In respect to tobacco, exports during July 1954 were appreciably higher compared to those in previous month or in the corresponding month of the previous year.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING OCTOBER, 1954

The complete withdrawal of the South-West Monsoon from the country, the setting in of the North-East Monsoon over the South Peninsula and that of the post-Monsoon in North India and preparatory tillage for and sowing of rabi crops under favourable conditions were the main features in the field of agriculture during the month under review.

The South-West Monsoon ending on September 30, had been, on the whole, either in excess of the normal or normal all over the country except in Chotanagpur where it was deficient. Heavy rainfall in the Eastern Himalayas in July and August caused riverine floods which somewhat damaged crops (mainly autumn paddy and jute) in parts of Assam, North Bihar and Northern Districts of West Bengal. Rainfall during August was erratic. It was excessive in the western part of the country, while it was deficient in South Bihar, Orissa, West U.P., West Rajasthan, Punjab and Pepsu. But during September it was satisfactory. The welcome showers in the drought-affected areas, especially in the latter part of September and in October improved the prospects of the crops in these areas. The rainfall during October was also generally satisfactory. It was either above normal or normal over a large part of the country, except in West Bengal, Bihar, East U.P., Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, Deccan Desh, Saurashtra and Kutch, where it was below normal.

The agricultural operations connected with rabi cultivation were in progress under favourable weather conditions in the northern and central parts of the country. The late-sown kharif crops and sowings of winter rice and millets were also reported to be progressing well in the southern parts of the country as a result of favourable north-eastern monsoon rains. The re-sowing of winter paddy fields which were washed away in July and August in parts of Assam, North Bihar and West Bengal was also undertaken during the latter part of September and early October. Preparation of land for rabi cultivation, sowing of rabi crops, transplantation of winter paddy, harvesting of kharif crops, such as foodgrains, jute, groundnut and sesamum and picking of cotton, were thus the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in the various parts of the country.

The condition of the standing kharif crops and newly sown rabi crops was generally satisfactory, except in parts of Madras, Orissa, Mysore and in the flood or drought-affected parts of Assam, Bihar and West Bengal. Slight attack of insects and pests on standing crops was reported from parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In parts of Bombay, Rajasthan, Punjab, Pepsu and Delhi locust invasion was also reported, but no appreciable damage to crops was, however, reported from these areas.

The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory, except in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Mysore and Pepsu, where stray cases of cattle disease were reported during the month under review.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

Rainfall during October was generally satisfactory. The welcome showers received in the formerly drought affected areas during the latter part of September and in October improved the prospects of crops in those areas. The sowing of Rabi crops was in progress in the Northern and Central parts of the country under favourable weather conditions. The condition of the late sown kharif crops was also reported to be satisfactory.

It will be recalled that two wheat zones one in the north and one in the west were formed in May, 1954. The western zone comprised the states of Bombay (excluding Bombay City), Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Bhopal, Mysore, Saurashtra, Kutch and Hyderabad. With effect from 24th September, four more States *viz.*, Coorg, Travancore-Cochin, Madras and Andhra were also included within this Zone. Wheat will now move freely within these States.

In regard to coarse-grains, there was a ban on their exports from Saurashtra, eastern U.P. and Amreli district of Bombay. With effect from the 18th September 1954, the restrictions on the exports of coarse-grains from Saurashtra were removed.

Total imports of cereals into the country from the beginning of the year upto the end of October amounted to 5·4 lakh tons comprising 4·4 lakh tons of rice, 0·9 lakh tons of wheat and 8·1 thousand tons of milo.

Market prices of kharif cereals showed a downward trend on the eve of the arrival of the new crops in the market. Prices of rabi cereals were more or less steady with an easy undertone.

Prices of rice during October varied between Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 in the surplus States and between Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 in the deficit States. At some centres, however, the prices were as low as Rs. 11 per maund. The prices during October were generally lower than those during the corresponding period by Re. 1 in Orissa, by Rs. 3 in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, by Rs. 4 in Madras and West Bengal, by Rs. 6 in Bihar and by Rs. 7-8-0 in Andhra. In the case of wheat the prices during October generally ranged from Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 14 in the surplus States and from Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 in the deficit States. At some centres in U.P., however, the prices were as low as Rs. 11 per maund. Compared to the prices in October last year, the quotations during October this year were lower by Rs. 2-8-0 in U.P., by Rs. 3 in Bombay, by Rs. 3-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh and by Rs. 4-8-0 in Bihar.

So far as coarse-grains are concerned, the trend of prices was definitely downward. During October the prices generally ranged from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 per maund though at some particular centres specially in Rajasthan the quotations were far below the general range of ruling prices. The prices during October, 1954 were generally lower than those about the same time last year by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 in U.P. and by Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 in Bombay and Madras.

As a result of the freedom of movement of foodgrains after decontrol, the disparity in prices, as between surplus and deficit States narrowed down still further and could be explained only by transport and incidental charges. The price position of all cereals specially of coarse-grains like jowar and maize is being closely watched by the Government.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The condition of the standing sugarcane crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. Rains received towards the close of September proved beneficial to the drought-affected crops in Western Uttar Pradesh. Harvesting of sugarcane crop was in progress in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Mysore and Bombay.

Sugar—The production of sugar in India for the season 1953-54 was 10·01 lakh tons as against 12·97 lakh tons in 1952-53. A few factories restarted cane-crushing prior to November, 1954 and produced about 12·58 thousand tons of sugar upto 22nd October, 1954. This production will, however, be counted towards the outturn for the 1954-55 season.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on October 1, 1954 were 1·28 lakh tons as against 3·14 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1953 to October 22, 1954 was 11·28 lakh tons as against 15·60 lakh tons during the same period of last season.

Imports of refined sugar during October, 1954 amounted to 92·6 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bhavnagar and Cochin ports were 28·2, 28·3, 19·5, 9·5 and 7·1 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period April to October, 1954 were 491·16 thousand tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 60,000 tons of raw sugar were received during the same period.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady during the first fortnight of the month. In the beginning of the second fortnight, prices at certain centres showed a slight increase due to heavy demand for ensuing festivals. However due to larger arrivals of imported and releases of indigenous sugar, sugar prices receded from the third week of the month. Thus at Hapur, the price of sugar which stood at Rs. 33-7-3 on the 2nd October, 1954 rose to Rs. 33-10-0 on the 16th October and again declined to Rs. 33-1-0 on the 30th October, 1954. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during October, 1954 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending 2-10-54	9-10-54	16-10-54	23-10-54	30-10-54
Hapur	33 7 3	33 7 3	33 10 0	33 4 0	33 1 0
Kanpur	32 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	32 8 0
Jullundur	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	32 0 0	N.R.
Calcutta	N.R.	N.R.	29 8 0	29 8 0	N.R.
Nagpur	35 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	N.R.	36 0 0
Madras	29 4 0	29 4 0	29 4 0	31 9 0	31 6 0
Bombay	33 7 3	33 7 3	36 5 9	34 8 9	34 8 9
Patna	N.R.	N.R.	32 0 0	N.R.	32 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

A meeting of representatives of cane-growers, the sugar industry and trade and the Governments of the cane-producing States convened by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture was held on the 29th October, 1954 to discuss the question of the fixation of minimum price for sugarcane for the 1955-56 crushing season, the policy to be followed in regard to control on sugar, gur and Khandsari for 1954-55 season and the linking of the cane price with the sale price of sugar.

In regard to the linking of cane price with the sale price of sugar a new formula evolved by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for sharing the extra profit made by the factories on the sale of sugar was placed before the meeting. According to this formula, the percentage share of the net price payable to cane growers in important regions works out as follows :

West U. P.	60 per cent.
East U. P.	53 ,, ,,
North Bihar	53 ,, ,,
Bombay	60 ,, ,,
Andhra	57 ,, ,,
Madras	57 ,, ,,

The meeting discussed all the questions raised in the agenda and the Government of India's decision on the same will be announced in due course after taking into consideration the views expressed by the cane-growers, traders and the industry.

Gur—Arrivals of new gur in Hapur market commenced from the middle of the month. In the beginning, daily arrivals were only 100 to 200 maunds but subsequently the pace of arrivals was accelerated and towards the close of the month the arrivals were as high as 5,000 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 prices showed a hardening tendency from the beginning of the month. Following arrival of new gur in the market, prices showed a declining trend in the later half of the month. Thus at Hapur, the price of gur which stood at Rs. 21 on the 3rd October rose to Rs. 25-4-0 on the 16th October and again declined Rs. 16-8-0 per maund on the 30th October 1954. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during October, 1954 :—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending 2-10-54	9-10-54	16-10-54	23-10-54	30-10-54
Hapur	21 0 0	23 0 0	25 4 0	21 12 0	16 8 0
Kanpur	24 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	22 8 0	21 8 0
Calcutta	N.R.	N.R.	23 0 0	23 0 0	N.R.
Madras	14 13 0	14 13 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	14 13 0
Bombay	19 8 0	22 0 0	19 12 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
Patna	N.R.	N.R.	20 0 0	N.R.	16 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The U. S. announcement regarding the negotiations to dispose of the surplus farm products, including $50 million worth of fats and oils, to U.K., Japan, Spain etc. induced general weakness in the export market. Besides, the reported decision of the American Liners to withdraw from 1st November the rebate of 15 percent. on freight charges for bulk exports of Indian Oil to the U.S.A. proved another bearish factor. The firmness in the middle of the month under review in the groundnut and linseed sections of the Bombay market was mainly due to good overseas demand for groundnut oil subsequent to the announcement of the second instalment of its export quota. The recovery was, however, only short-lived and during the latter half of the month the oilseeds and oils again ruled easy.

(a) Groundnut

During the month of October, sowing operations for 1954-55 groundnut crop were in progress in the States of Andhra and Madras. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Andhra and Madras. In Andhra the crop was affected by pests and in Madras by insufficient rains. Harvesting of the groundnut crop also continued in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of groundnuts as well as groundnut oil in Bombay market during September last were substantially higher than those in the same month last year. Even as compared to the preceding month, arrivals of groundnut and groundnut oil showed an improvement during the month of September. Thus during September, 1954 arrivals of groundnuts

amounted to about 6,452 tons as against 5,255 tons in August, 1954 and 1,556 tons in September, 1953. The arrivals of groundnut oil during September, 1954 aggregated 4,275 tons as compared to 3,664 tons in August, 1954 and 607 tons in September, 1953.

Groundnut market, which was ruling at low levels earlier, assumed a persistent bearish outlook owing to the offering of stocks held by the up-country markets, larger arrivals of new winter crops in the absence of free buyers and the virtual exhaustion of the export quotas. Further the U. S. announcement regarding the negotiations to dispose of the surplus farm products, including $ 50 million worth of fats and oils, to U.K., Japan, Spain etc. induced general weakness in the export market. Because of the continued easy trend of prices, the Government of India announced on 12th October, 1954 to release a further quantity of groundnut oil for export by established shippers of groundnut and groundnutoil. Export allocation will be made for quantities equal to 15 per cent of the shipment effected by established shippers during any one of the four years ending 1951-52, subject to a maximum of 400 tons per shipper and a minimum of 5 tons. The allotments will be valid upto the end of December, 1954.

As a consequence of this, the prices of groundnut at Bombay advanced to Rs. 19-4-0 per maund during the week ending 16th October, 1954, as against Rs. 18 per maund prevailing in the preceding two weeks. The recovery was, however, only short-lived and during the latter half of the month under review, groundnut began to rule easy. According to trade circles, Government of India's decision to allow an export of 1,000 tons of salad oil on the 19th October, 1954 had very little effect on the market as the quantity allowed for export was negligible. The groundnut section of the Madras market too, ruled easy with the arrival of the new crop from the mofussil centres. Another important event in the oilseeds and oils markets during the month under review was the Government of India's announcement on 28th October, 1954 regarding the free licensing of the export of groundnut shell, (which is used as fuel in decorticating factories), as an experimental measure.

At U.K. ports, groundnut oil ruled steady during the first four weeks, but in the last week it registered a declin

The table below shows the trend of groundnut kernels and oil prices during October, 1954.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending 2 10 54	9 10 54	16 10 54	23-10-54	30-10-54
Groundnut (Kernels)—					
Bombay (Bold)	18 0 0	18 0 0	19 4 0	17 13 0	17 6 0
Madras (Coromandal)	N.R.	18 5 0	17 13 0	17 13 0	16 4 0
Groundnut oil—					
Bombay	38 15 0	38 15 0	40 1 0	37 2 0	36 15 0
Madras	N.R.	36 1 0	36 3 0	34 8 0	34 1 0
European ports (South African bulk c.i.f.)	59 12 0	59 12 0	59 12 0	59 12 0	55 6 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Exports of groundnut kernels from India during July, 1954 amounted to 10 tons, bringing the total since the beginning of April last to 5,974 tons. The figures for the corresponding months of the previous year were 10 tons and 3,895 tons. During July, 1954, groundnut oil exports amounted to 16 tons as against 11 tons exported during July, 1953. The total of groundnut oil exports during April—July 1954 aggregated 16

tons in comparison to 1,484 tons during the corresponding period of last year. There was no export of groundnut oil during April-June 1954 since export of groundnut oil which was banned earlier, was allowed only on 29th July, 1954.

(b) Linseed

During the month of October, preparation of land for the sowings of 1954-55 linseed crop was reported to be in progress in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan though sowing of the crop had also commenced in certain parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Arrivals of linseed at Bombay market during September last were considerably lower at 343 tons as against 886 tons in the corresponding month of previous year. The linseed oil arrivals during September this year amounted to 148 tons as compared with 400 tons during the same month last year.

Easier conditions with a steady undertone generally prevailed in the linseed market during the earlier part of October, 1954. In the third week of the month a firm tendency however appeared. The recovery was short-lived and gave way in sympathy with groundnuts due to lack of inherent strength. The linseed oil section was, however, quiet during the first half of the month but later moved in line with the seeds section. The main factors that affected the market were large arrivals of new crop, bearish tendency in the groundnut market and marked preference among leading bears to go short at higher levels. The U.S. Agriculture Department's announcement to dispose of huge surplus farm products including $50 million worth of fats and oils to U.K., Japan, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan and Chile also adversely affected the market. Besides, the decision of American Liners to withdraw from November the rebate of 15 per cent on freight charges for bulk exports of Indian Oil to the U.S.A. proved another bearish factor. The firmness in the middle of the month was mainly-due to good overseas demand for groundnut oil subsequent to the announcement of second instalment of its export quota. The cheerful appearance in the coconut oil too helped to strengthen the market. At. U. K. ports the prices of Indian variety remained stationary at the last month's level. The table below shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices during October, 1954.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	2-10-54	9-10-54	16-10-54	23-10-54	30-10-54
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	16 6 0	16 6 0	17 4 0	16 8 0	16 10 0
Calcutta (Small)	17 4 0	N.R.	17 2 0	17 2 0	N.R.
Kanpur (Bold)	18 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0	17 10 0	17 0 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	38 9 0	38 9 0	38 9 0	36 12 0	36 12 0
Kanpur	37 0 0	37 0 0	37 8 0	37 8 0	36 8 0
U. K. Ports (Indian C.I.F.)	46 8 0	46 8 0	46 8 0	46 8 0	46 8 0

Exports of linseed oil during July last amounted to 111 tons, bringing the total since April, 1954 to 725 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 93 tons and 2,437 tons.

(c) Castorseed

Sowings, weeding and interculturing operations in respect of 1954-55 crop were reported to have been over in all the producing States except in parts of Andhra where they

were still in progress. Harvesting of the crop however, commenced in certain parts of Bombay, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market in September, 1954, were appreciably lower than in the preceding month and in the corresponding month of the last year, the quantity being 1,044 tons for September, 1954, 2,336 tons during August, 1954 and 3,842 tons during September, 1953. Arrivals of castor oil in September, 1954 amounted to 1,038 tons and were lower by about 258 tons as compared with those of the previous month. They were however, higher than in September 1953 by 718 tons.

Castorseed markets in the country continued to rule easy during October, 1954 and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Oil prices also followed the trends of the seeds markets. According to trade reports, the announcement by the United States Agriculture Department regarding the disposal of their surplus farm products including about $50 million worth of fats and oils in world markets had an adverse effect on the home market. The withdrawal of the freight concession on export of oil to U.S. by the American Liners was also one of the principal factors for the prevailing slackness in the castorseed and oil prices. The following table shows the prices of castorseed and castor oil during the month under review :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	2-10-54	9-10-54	16-10-54	23-10-54	30-10-54
Castor seed—					
Bombay (Small)	13 10 0	13 10 0	13 8 0	12 13 9	12 15 9
Madras (Salem)	..	14 15 0	14 15 0	14 7 6	13 15 0
Kanpur	11 9 0	11 8 0	11 10 0	11 8 0	11 0 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	12 7 0	12 4 0	12 1 0	11 14 0	11 8 0
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	30 10 9	29 12 0	29 12 1	30 1 11	28 10 5
Kanpur	26 0 0	25 8 0	27 0 0	25 8 0	25 0 0
European ports (Indian Commercial)	..	47 12 0	47 0 0	47 12 0	47 0 0

There were no exports of castorseed during the months of July, 1953 and 1954. Exports of castor oil during July, 1954 being 3,813 tons were considerably higher than in the corresponding month of last year when they were 977 tons. Total exports of castor oil during the four months *i.e.*, 1st April, 1954 to 31st July, 1954, amounted to 8,849 tons as compared with 14,261 tons during the corresponding period of the last year.

(iv) COTTON

Forward trading in cotton was resumed officially in Bombay with effect from October 7, after nearly six weeks' suspension. The resumption was allowed by the Forward Markets Commission after the East India Cotton Association Ltd., Bombay had effected the necessary amendments to its trading bye-laws and Articles of Association so as to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. The amendments to the bye-laws relate, *inter-alia*, to the imposition of margins on the members daily net outstanding position exceeding certain free limits, prohibition against partners of member firms transacting business in their individual capacity, maintenance of records of transactions by members for a period of three years to facilitate the Forward Markets Commission's inspection work and submission of weekly returns by members showing details of their daily transactions.

The margin system, which is in vogue in the Liverpool Cotton Association and the New York Cotton Exchange, has been introduced in the East India Cotton Association for the first time. The introduction of the margin system is intended to eliminate undersirable and unhealthy speculative activities. The margin system will be applicable on hedge contracts exceeding 10,000 bales on any working day. There will be a margin at the rate of Rs. 5 per bale on amounts between 10,001 and 20,000 bales, Rs. 7-8-0 per bale between 20,001 and 27,000 bales and Rs. 12-8-0 per bale on amounts in excess of 35,000 bales.

Besides the resumption of futures trading, the month under review was notable for two important announcements relating to cotton by the Union Government. Firstly, the Government of India announced on 12-10-54 the export quota of cotton for the 1954-55 season at 1 lakh bales consisting of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi ; 25,000 bales of Mathias, Kalagins and Dholleras and 25,000 bales of C. P. I and II, Central India Deshi and Oomra Deshi of 11/16″ staple and below. It has also been announced that further releases for export will depend on the crop position when the present quota is cleared. It may be recalled that the export quota of raw cotton for the preceding season was fixed at 1·75 lakh bales. Secondly, it was decided to issue immediately a further quota of Indian cotton to all mills in addition to the quota already allocated during the current cotton season.

During the month under review, weather conditions in the important cotton growing tracts of the country were reported to be generally favourable. The North-East monsoon was active in the South where further wide-spread rains were received ; in the remaining areas weather was dry. Pickings of Deshi and American varieties of cotton went on briskly in Punjab/Pepsu and arrivals in the markets were increasing. The Vijay and Surti crops were progressing satisfactorily, while in the Oomras, Khandesh and Madhya Bharat the weather was somewhat unfavourable for the cotton crop. As a result of timely and beneficial rainfall, the cotton crop in the Comptah/Dharwar and Western/Northern areas were improving, while sowings of Tinnevelli/Cambodia made good progress. Germination in general was satisfactory.

Despite recent floods in many cotton growing areas, the output of cotton in India from the current year's crop is expected to be at least of the same level as in 1953-54. This optimistic view about the new crop outlook is based on the impression that the increased acreage under cotton this year is large enough to offset the loss caused by the floods. According to a trade estimate framed as per the end of September, 1954, the cotton production in India during the current season is put at 48·07 lakh bales as against the corresponding first estimate of 45·28 lakh bales and the final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for the 1953-54 season.

According to the latest estimate by the U.S. Department of Agriculture world cotton production in 1954-55 season is tentatively placed at 34·7 million bales which is about 8·5 percent less than the previous season's crop. The U.S. production is estimated to have declined by 24% mainly owing to acreage restrictions. The U. S. Department of Agriculture in their latest estimate released on the 8th October placed the yield of cotton in 1954-55 season in U.S.A. at 12·51 million bales compared with the September estimate of 11·83 million bales and last season's final estimate of 16·47 million bales. The condition of the crop was put at 71 per cent as against 69 per cent in last month's estimate and last season's final estimate of 77%. Production of cotton in the remaining countries of the free world is however, expected to rise from 13·7 million bales in 1953-54 to 14·7 million bales during the current season.

Imports of raw cotton into India durig July 1954 were 77 thousand bales as against 81 thousand bales in the same month last year. Total imports since the commencement of the 1953-54 season *i.e.* 1st September, 1953 to 31st July. 1954 amounted to 6·51 lakh bales as against 6·40 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the 1952-53 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during July last amounted to 6 thousand bales bringing the total during the first eleven months of the 1953-54 season to 1·26 lakh bales. The figures for the corresponding periods of the 1952-53 season were 7 thousand bales and 3·08 lakh bales respectively.

Consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by the Indian mills during July 1954 aggregated 4·04 lakh bales as against 3·78 lakh bales in June 1954 and 3·91 lakh bales in July 1953. Total consumption of cotton during the period September 1953 to July 1954 amounted to 42·16 lakh bales compared to 40·82 lakh bales in the corresponding period of 1952-53. Towards the end of July 1954 stocks of raw cotton with the mills were 13·31 lakh bales as aginst 13·36 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption during		Total from 1-9-53 to 31-7-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 31-7-53	Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	July 1954	July 1953			31-7-54	31-7-53
Indian Cotton	3·38	3·16	35·59	33·03	11·18	10·96
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	0·01	(a)	0·01
Egyptian Cotton	0·21	0·23	2·59	1·75	0·77	0·71
Other Foreign Cotton	0·45	0·52	3·98	6·03	1·36	1·68
Total Foreign Cotton	0·66	0·75	6·57	7·79	2·13	2·40
Total all Cotton	4·04	3·91	42·16	40·82	13·31	13·36

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current seaon as compared to the 1953-54 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. net each)

	1st Sept. to 21st Oct. 1954	1st Sept. to 21st Oct. 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	96,695	103,793
Consumption of cotton in Bombay mills	178,500	182,000
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 21st October	472,919	351,550

During the month under review, the Bombay cotton market exhibited a firm tendency mainly due to good demand for domestic staples together with the rise in the Alexandrian cotton quotations. The resumption of forward trading in cotton, reports of larger offtake of cloth during Diwali and renewed hopes of further increase in sales of textiles also contributed to the sustained demand for raw cotton and thereby helped upward movement of the prices. The limiting factors to an improvement in prices, however, were large crop expectations and prospects of getting U. S. cotton by way of aid. At Tirupura (Madras) prices ruled more or less steady. At Nanded (Hyderabad) prices remained stationary during the first fortnight but thereafter showed a downward trend. Arrivals of cotton at

Abohar (Punjab) commenced during the second week of October. The market then became active and the prices showed a gradual rising tendency. The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur, Nanded and Abohar were as under:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad	Punjab
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Nanded	Abohar
Variety	Jarilla M.G.F.	Cambodia	Gaorani	Deshi
Week ending—				
2-10-54	720	680 to 980	556	N.Q.
9-10-54	720	680 to 980	556	557
16-10-54	N.Q.	575 to 980	530	572
23-10-54	N.Q.	680 to 980	524	581
30-10-54	N.Q.	700 to 980	..	584

N.Q.—Not quoted.

At Tirupur (Madras), the prices of kapas ruled steady during the first two weeks of October, but were firm during the other weeks. Prices of Kapas at Sholapur (Bombay) exhibited an easy trend, while at Abohar (Punjab) there was an upward movement. 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	Abohar
Variety	Cambodia	Jarilla	Deshi
Week ending—			
2-10-54	224 to 336	191 to 219	N.Q.
9-10-54	224 to 336	191 to 219	257
16-10-54	224 to 350	181 to 200	267
23-10-54	238 to 336	..	267
30-10-54	266 to 336	..	262

N.Q.—Not quoted.

As a result of the cumulative effect of renewed demand from local mills, persistent enquiries from overseas and reports about the damage caused to the standing crop by floods in the main cotton areas like Multan and Lyallpur, cotton prices at Karachi continued their upward march uptil the third week of the month under review. Another bullish factor was the reported trade agreement between Pakistan and Japan under which the latter agreed to purchase more than 3 lakh bales of Pakistan cotton and sell textiles and machinery even on deferred payment terms. During the fourth week, however, the prices lost ground on Washington news that cotton would be included in the 40 million dollars' emergency aid to Pakistan. The table below gives the weekly quotations at Karachi—

	4F Punjab R. G. Pakistan Currency (Rs. (p) per maund)	Indian Currency (Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs.)
Week ending—		
2-10-54	74	1015
9-10-54	74	1015
16-10-54	75	1029
23-10-54	74	1015
30-10-54	..	..

At the New York cotton market prices staged a retreat following the release of the October estimate which showed an increase of about 7,00,000 bales over that of the last month. The downward trend in prices was accentuated by pressure of hedge selling, speculative long liquidation and rumours of a further increase in the November Bureau crop estimate. The fall in prices would have been more marked, but for purchases on mill and export account and strong buying support originated because of the general belief that the loan programme is certain to strengthen prices later. The table below gives the week-end quotations at New York—

New York Middling.

	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
Week ending—		
2-10-54	35·50	1333
9-10-54	35·40	1318
16-10-54	35·40	1318
23-10-54	34·50	1285
30-10-54	34·43	1282

The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture announced on the 14th October, an acreage allotment of 18,113,208 acres for the 1955 cotton crop. It will be recalled that by special legislation the acreage allotment for the present crop was raised from 17,910,448 acres to 21,379,358 acres. He also fixed the national marketing quota of 10 millions bales—the minimum permitted under the existing law. Based on average yield the acreage allotment of 18,113,208 acres is considered necessary for a crop of ten million bales.

(v) Jute

During the month under review *i. e.* October 1954 the most significant development in the jute world has been the announcement by the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta to increase the working hours of the mills from 45 to 48 a week. It will be recalled that the last increase in the working hours of the mills from 42½ to 45 hours a week was effected from 12th July, 1954. The latest decision to increase the working hours to 48 a week with effect from 18th October, 1954 is an indication of the confidence which both the industry and the Government have about the absorption of the resulting higher production. The working hours' decision has been made possible by the substantial fall in the mills stocks of jute goods over the past few months. The announcement, however, stated that such longer working hours will, in the first instance, be worked for a period of three months, at the end of which, the position will be reviewed again in the light of the stock position and demand for jute goods prevailing at that time.

The announcement to increase the working hours of the mills had, no doubt, a sobering effect on the jute goods markets where speculation had been continuously active since August last. Little mill business was, however, reported and there was a declining tendency with a firm undertone. The following table shows the trend in prices of the bottom variety of raw jute at Calcutta.

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

	Week ending		
	2 10 54	9 10 54	16 10 54	23 10 54	30 10 54
Assam	27 0 0	26 8 0	26 4 0	26 0 0	27 0 0
Northern	27 0 0	27 0 0	26 12 0	26 8 0	27 0 0
Western	25 0 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 0 0	25 0 0
Murshidabad	25 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 8 0	25 8 0
Orissa	28 0 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	28 0 0
Jungli	24 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 8 0	24 8 0
Daisee	27 8 0	27 0 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	27 8 0
U. P.	24 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 8 0	24 8 0

The pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market generally showed a similar trend as the loose jute sector but during the latter half of the month, the prices recovered in sympathy with a rise in the jute goods market. The following table gives the week-end quotations.

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

	Week ending			
	2 10 54	9 10 54	16 10 54	23 10 54
Mills Firsts	175 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0
Mills Lightnings	160 0 0	155 0 0	150 0 0	155 0 0
Daisee L. G.	150 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0	145 0 0
Indian N. C.	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0

The upcountry markets ruled more or less steady. The value of imports during the first half of the month was small due to the Puja holidays and communication difficulties. The arrivals were readily absorbed. The cultivators were holding up their crop in expectation of better prices. In the latter half of the month, however, transport situation was reported to have greatly improved and the imports slightly increased. The mills, however, evinced little interest at the prevailing rates. The prices of raw jute tended to decline in some of the baling centres, but still ruled above Calcutta parity. The rates at some of the centres during the month under review were as follows :—

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

	Week ending			
	2 10 54	9 10 54	16 10 54	23 10 54
Purnea (Bihar)	23 6 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	22 13 0
Nowgong(Assam)	21 6 0	21 6 0	20 15 0	21 6 0
Bela Koba (W. Bengal)	22 6 0	22 13 0	23 9 0	22 6 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	..	23 8 0	23 12 0	24 8 0

Prices of jute goods declined alround, the fall being rather sharp in the case of sacking goods. Many overseas enquiries were received in the beginning of the month, but little business was reported. In the latter part of the month, however, the enquiries were much less and small business was transacted with U. K. and U. S. A. The foreign buyers seemed to be expecting lower prices in the coming weeks. The jute goods market on the

whole showed a mixed trend as is evident from the following table giving the week-end quotations for jute goods at Calcutta :--

Variety	Unit	Week ending 2-10-54	9-10-54	16-10-54	23-10-54	30-10-54
Hessian 40"x10 Oz	Rs. per 100 Yds.	N. R.	N. R.	44 8 0	44 12 0	45 2 0
Sacking "B" Twill	Rs. per 100 bags.	N. R.	N. R.	114 4 0	12 14 0	14 2 0

(vi) Tobacco

Sowing of seeds for the plantation of 1954-55 tabacco crop was in progress in Krishna and East and West Godavari districts of Andhra and in parts of Madurai and Tiruchirapalli districts of Madras during October, 1954. Transplanting of the new crop was completed in Kaira and Belgaum districts of Bombay. Weeding, removal of lower leaves and other field operations were also in progress in these areas during the month under review.

During September demand for all varieties for tabacco at the East Godavari and Krishna markets of Andhra was good. The East Godavari market committee reported that about 4·7 lakh lbs. of Natu tobacco was sold outside the notified area of the Committee while about 8 lakh lbs. of low grade Virginia tobacco was lying unsold with traders and ryots at that market. According to Krishna market committee report about 28·5 million lb. of Natu tobacco was held in stock with the traders during the month of September, 1954. The price of Natu tobacco in Krishna market during the month of September, 1954 ranged between annas 0-3-3 to Re. 1-0-0 per lb. according to quality.

The Guntur market prices during October, 1954 in respect of the different grades of the flue-cured Virginia varieties fluctuated within a narrow range. Thus the Guntur market in respect of grade no 4 of F. C. V. re-dried strips closed for the month under review at Rs. 1-9-0 per lb. as compared to the opening quotation of Rs. 1-7-0 per lb. Prices of low grade tobacco in that market were generally not quoted. However, low grade 'B' non-redried strips of F. C. V. closed for the month at annas 3 and 6 pies per lb. as compared to the opening quotation of annas 4 per lb.

Government of India announced on 14th October, 1954 that the export of hand-made biris will continue to be licensed freely for export to all permissible destinations other than the French and Portuguese Possessions in India while the export of machine made biris will be considered on merits.

The Government of India have entered into a Trade Agreement with the Government of the Peoples' Republic of China for the export of 9 million lbs. of Virginia tobacco from India to China. Of the 9 million lbs. of tobacco to be exported to China, 4·7 million lb. will be from the 1953 crop and 4·3 million lbs. from the 1954 crop, whose prices will vary from annas 4 and 2 pies to annas 7 according to quality. An interesting feature of the Agreement is that contracts for the sale of tobacco will be concluded directly within a period of one month between the National China Import and Export Corporation and such private parties approved by the Government of India.

During August about 9·4 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export as compared to 4·7 million lbs. graded in the corresponding month of 1953. Of the

9·4 million lbs. of tobacco graded for export 7·0 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia and the balance 2·4 million lbs. included sun-cured (Natu) country and sun-cured virginia varieties.

Unmanufactured tobacco weighing about 10·0 million lb. valued at Rs. 1·6 crores was exported during July, 1954 as against 4·6 million lbs. worth about Rs. 0·9 crores in the previous month. Of the quantity exported during July, 1954, U. K. accounted for about 5·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·3 crores. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the four months April to July amounted to 27·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5·08 crores as compared to 29·1 million lbs. worth Rs. 5·22 crores during the corresponding period of 1953.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Grow More Food

The reports so far received from State Governments indicate that G. M. F. activities in the States during 1953-54 were, on the whole, satisfactory. They reveal that in addition to about 2,000 G.M.F. tube-wells which were constructed during the year, about 23,000 Surface percolation wells were also constructed or repaired during the same period.

The additional land reclaimed and mechanically cultivated by state tractors during the year was about 3 lakh acres.

The distribution of Ammonium Sulphate was very successful during 1953-54. More than 2 lakh tons of Ammonium Sulphate were actually applied to the soil. It is considered that when complete information is received from all the states the actual distribution of this fertilizer may far exceed the target of 1·4 lakh tons for the year 1953-54.

India's biggest tube-well programme for the construction of 2,650 production tube-wells under T. C. M. is going ahead satisfactorily. Up to Sept., 1954, 1,378 tube-wells were drilled in U.P., Bihar, Punjab and Pepsu.

During the three years ending 1953-54, C. T. O. has reclaimed about 7·6 lakh acres of Kans land and 45,000 acres of jungle land in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and U.P. It may be noted that most of the land reclaimed is situated in central India where the major crops are wheat, gram, oilseeds and pulses. Reclamation work has also recently started in Assam.

Nitrogenous fertilizers—The Govt. of India have appointed a committee to examine the question of expansion of the indigenous capacity for the production of nitrogenous fertilizers in order to reduce the large imports of fertilizers. It has also been estimated in this connection that additional capacity for the production of 2·5 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers per year will have to be set up by 1961.

Locusts—Heavy locust activity continued during the month under review in the adjoining areas of West Pakistan and further incursions of swarms into India are feared. Moreover widespread rainfall in the second half of September has created conditions suitable for post monsoon breeding.

Deep-Sea Fishing—In an experimental operation carried out by the Govt. of India's Pilot Deep-Sea Fishing Station, Bombay, off Dwarka during the 1953-54 season, an average catch of nearly 1,350 lbs. of fish per hour was obtained by bull-trawling which is about two and a half times of that got by otter-trawling

(ii) Community Projects and National Extension Service

In West Bengal, there are at present 17 community project blocks of which 11 are of a composite character and 6 exclusively for rural development. They cover an area of 2,109 sq. miles (7 % of the total area of the State), 2,567 villages (7·3% of the total number of villages in the State) and a population of 12·67 lakhs (6·8 % of the total population of the State). It is hoped that by the end of the second Five Year Plan period the entire rural Bengal will be covered by the National Extension Service.

Work in all the 17 blocks has progressed, although its extent and tempo vary, mainly because they were started on different dates. An important activity in agricultural extension has been start of a large number of demonstration plots in the project areas on improved methods of cultivation. In the Mohammad Bazar Block alone there are 1,100 demonstration plots which demonstrate the uses of green manure, improved seeds, chemical manures, fertilizers and Japanese method of Paddy Cultivation.

(iii) Foreign Aid

Under the Indo-U. S. Operational Agreement No. 2 which provides for the import of 55,014 tons of light structurals, G.P. sheets, B. P. sheets, galvanised barbed wire, galvanised wire, plates and bars and rods valued at $ 8,385,000, India had received about 54,828 tons of light structurals, B. P. sheets, galvanised barbed wire, galvanised wire, galvanised sheets, plates and bars and rods valued at about $ 7,740,278 by the 30th June 1954. Up to the end of June 1954, about 30,519 tons of iron and steel were allocated for distribution to village blacksmiths and farmers in community project areas, 27,909 tons to other areas and 24,032 tons to farm implement factories.

Under the Operational Agreement No. 4 (T.C. M. Programme) relating to " Determination of Soil Fertility and Fertilizers' use", India received foreign aid in the form of equipment for radio tracer technique work, books and chemicals equipment for soil testing during the period April to July 1954.

(iv) Land Policy and Legislation

The Supreme Court of India unanimously upheld the validity of the Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 in a judgement on the appeals preferred by some taluqdars of Bombay questioning the constitutional validity of the Act.

The President gave his assent to the U. P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1954. The Bill, which now becomes an Act, confers sirdari rights on the adhivasis in the state. It validates the provisions of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Ordinance, 1951 and also brings the provisions of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 in line with the provisions of the Evacuee Property Law.

The Government of Mysore have published a bill to amend the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952. The Bill provides for (*a*) fixation of the duration of a lease for ten years instead of five, (*b*) fixation of the area of permissible holding, (*c*) conferment of limited rights of resumption of land by the landlords for self-cultivation, and (*d*) acquiring of ownership rights in land by tenants who have been cultivating lands for specified periods.

The Government of Andhra published a bill to further amend the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949, with a view to extending the life of the Act up to October 7, 1956.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh appointed Land Reforms Committee to make recommendations regarding land reforms in the state with special reference to the question of ceilings on land holdings.

(v) Land Revenue and Taxation

The Government of Andhra have passed orders exempting small land-holders paying in the aggregate, a land revenue assessment (including water rate and cesses) of Rs. 10 or less from payment thereof with effect from the ' fasli year ' commencing July 1, 1954. It was estimated that the loss of revenue to the Government would be of the order of Rs. 130 to 150 lakhs which was proposed to be partly made up by a surcharge on land revenue on large holdings and by levying full assessment on certain classes of minor inams.

(vi) Rural Development

In the first meeting held in October, 1954 the Board of Coordination of River Valley Projects recommended an allocation of a sum of Rs. 70 crores for rural electrification programme in the various states of India. Of this total allotment Rs. 20 crores are proposed to be spent in the remaining period of the first Five Year Plan and Rs. 50 crores during the second Five Year Plan period. The proposals also envisage the creation of an All India Service of Irrigation and Power engineers and the opening of technical institutes attached to river valley projects.

(vii) Co-operation

Cooperative movement recorded an overall progress in Delhi State during the year 1953-54 as indicated by the figures below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Societies	Number		Membership		Working Capital		Transactions	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
			(in '000)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types	1,075	1,173	70·8	74·7	208·7	235·4	..	..
Central (State) Coop. Bank	1	1	0·6	0·7	33·7	33·2	8·1*	9·2*
Multi-purpose	171	216	7·4	8·1	10·7	11·8	31·3†	15·8†
Agricultural Credit	96	83‡	2·4	2·3	N.A.	N.A.	1·7	2·2
Vegetable Growing	31	45	0·5	0·7	0·04	0·12	(*a*)	(*b*)
Non-Agrl. credit	213	227	20·2	22·7	62·7	70·0	36·5*	43·6*
Supply societies and stocks	144	133	16·9	15·2	9·3	9·5	69·3†	54·5†
Industrial	149	165	2·7	3·0	13·1	17·3	12·0†	11·0†
Transport	5	20	0·1	0·6	1·7	2·7	N.A.	2·2§

* Loans advanced.
† Value of goods sold.
‡ During 1953-54, 15 credit societies were converted into multipurpose societies.
§ Income for the year.
(*a*) Produced 2·5 lakh maunds of vegetables.
(*b*) Produced 3·1 lakh maunds of vegetables.
N.A. Not available.

The multi-purpose societies are helping in the economic and social advancement of their members in diverse ways. During 1953-54, they reclaimed 1,200 acres of land and sold improved seeds worth Rs. 22,383, manure and fertilisers worth Rs. 74,909 and consumption articles of daily use worth Rs. 15·8 lakhs. The societies have also set up 13 tube-wells, 4 pumping sets and 156 persian wheels for irrigation and are running four transport

vehicles. The multipurpose societies are taking active interest in the development work under Community Development and N.E.S. programmes. Ten of these societies, which have undertaken collective farming, carried out during 1953-54 bunding of 59 acres and levelling and reclamation of 125 acres. The sales of goods by these societies and those by the Supply Societies and Stores have declined over the previous year because of decontrol of food, cloth and other goods. The Vegetable growing societies are encouraging the production of vegetables by arranging for their transport and marketing and by supplying improved varieties of seeds and manure to the members. The proportion of industrial cooperatives in the cooperative structure of Delhi State is very significant and they cover about 18 different industries.

It is reported that the progress of cooperative housing was retarded by the non-availability of lands. The progress of marketing of agricultural products by the Delhi State Cooperative Federation was on the other hand, restricted by the inadequacy of finance.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(a) INDIA

(Diary of the important events of the Month of October, 1954)

6th October 1954	All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55 released.
7th October 1954	Futures trading in raw cotton resumed at Bombay.
11th October 1954	Decision taken to continue free licensing for export of hand-made biris. Export of machine made biris will, however, be considered on merits of the applicant.
12th October 1954	(*i*) Decision allowing additional quantity of groundnut oil for export by established shippers announced. (*ii*) Decision allowing export of raw cotton for 1954-55 season announced. (*iii*) Decision to release a further quota of India cotton to all mills in the Indian Union for the season 1954-55 announced.
14th October 1954	It was announced to continue free lincensing of exports of mustard oil, rapeseed oil to all permissible destinations upto the end of March 1955.
16th October 1954	Decision to allow export of 1,000 tons of salad oil by *bona fide* manufacturers of salad oil announced.
18th October 1954	Announcement made by the Indian Jute Mills Association to increase the working hours from 45 to 48 hours a week.
20th October 1954	Decision to release a further quota of cotton seed oil for export by only crushers of cotton seed to all permissible destinations announced.
22nd October 1954	Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Peoples Republic of China concluded.
24th October 1954	All-India First Estimate of Kharif pulses, 1954-55 released.

28th October 1954 (*i*) Decision allowing export of groundnut-shell, which is allowed as a fuel in decorticating factories, to be licensed freely as an experimental measure announced.

(*ii*) Decision taken to permit export of 5,000 tons of niger seed and 2,500 tons of kardiseed.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES INQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

The creation of a suitable machinery for the reporting of wholesale prices, the provision of adequate supervision over the collection of price data and the rationalisation of the data collected at present by the different agencies at various levels are the main recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Inquiry Committee.

The Committee was set up by the Government of India in November last year to examine the existing machinery for the reporting of prices of agricultural commodities, including cash crops and foodgrains, and to suggest improvements. It consisted of Shri P. N. Thapar, Adviser to the Planning Commission (Chairman), Dr. S. R. Sen, Economic and Statistical Adviser, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and Dr. B. Ramamurthi, Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, (Members) with Shri J. S. Sarma, as Secretary. Each State Government had nominated a representative to serve on it in so far as the inquiry related to that State.

The Committee has examined the present position relating to the availability of price data at the Centre and in the different States and come to the broad conclusion that, although a large mass of data on wholesale prices is at present being collected through a variety of agencies at the various levels, viz., the Centre, the State Governments and the district authorities, the methods of price collection, the analysis of data and their utilisation leave much to be desired. In many cases, it feels, price collection is not receiving the attention due to it at the primary level, constituting, as it does, one of the multifarious duties of the reporter. Adequate supervision is also not exercised over price collection work in many States.

The Committee has also made observations regarding the lack of uniformity in the method of selection of centres, the connotation of the term 'wholesale price', the frequency of collection and the time-lag in the publication of the data. Due to these defects, in many cases, valid conclusions cannot be drawn regarding the trends in prices on the basis of the available data.

The main recommendation of the Committee relates to the creation of a suitable machinery for the reporting of wholesale prices. Any agency which is associated with the market and is intimately acquainted with the market conditions is the most suitable agency for the purpose of price-reporting at the primary level. In States where the Agricultural Produce Markets Act had been enforced and regulated markets have been established under the Act, the staff of the market committees is the best agency for reporting prices.

In other States where the Act has not been passed, the Committee has recommended that it should be enacted immediately and enforced so that the requisite agency could be created for price-reporting also. It has also studied the different systems of regulated markets prevailing in different States and recommended the Hyderabad model for adoption by the States.

The Committee has emphasized the need for ensuring adequate supervision over the collection of price data and made detailed recommendations for each state as to which agency should do this inspection. Where the price data is collected by market agencies, the supervision may be done by the officers of the Marketing Department. In other cases, it has recommended the appointment of whole-time prices inspectors for this purpose as an interim measure.

As regards permanent arrangements for supervision, the Committee has recommended the appointment of a statistical officer in each district who should be entrusted with the task of supervision of all statistics in the different spheres, including agricultural statistics and agricultural prices. This officer should be located at the headquarters of the district under the general supervision of the District Collector, subject to technical guidance and co-ordination of a statistical organisation at the State level.

Another important recommendation made by the Committee relates to the rationalisation of the price data collected at present by the different agencies at various levels. It has suggested that four lists of market centres should be prepared for reporting prices to the district officer, the State Government, the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the office of the Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The first list should be inclusive of the second, the second of the third and so on. The nature of the markets selected at each of these centres, primary, secondary or terminal, should be specified in each case.

The Committee has examined the centres from which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are at present obtaining the data on wholesale prices in respect of food and cash crops and suggested a list of centres from which they should be obtained in future. Among the other recommendations are those for the training of primary reporters of prices and publication of the data. It suggested that the existing duplication in the matter of price collection should be avoided as far as practicable. At the State level, only one agency should be designated as the price collecting authority.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has also been asked to consider the question of preparing regional index numbers of wholesale prices of cereals and other agricultural commodities based on a larger number of centres than those covered by the existing all-India index numbers. All the major States have been urged to consider the desirability of compiling index numbers of wholesale prices in order to give a clear indication of the trends in prices.

The Committee has considered the technical aspects of price reporting in great detail and laid down, for the first time, a uniform concept for adoption by all the price collection agencies. Particular attention has been drawn to the need for ensuring the specification of the variety and quality of the commodity. The time of quotation, the frequency of collection and the nature of transaction to which the prices should relate have all been laid down. Proformas and instructions for collection of prices have been prescribed.

Although the main recommendation of the Committee relates to the reporting of wholesale prices, it has given its views and suggestions on retail and farm prices as well. In particular, it has recommended that the scope of the retail price data collected by the Labour Bureau should be expanded to other commonly used articles entering the consumption of other important urban classes, *e.g.*, middle classes.

The Committee has also examined the list of centres proposed for inclusion in the cereal sub-group of all-India index numbers of wholesale prices issued by the office of the Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and recommended that the number of centres should be enlarged to 99. A list of these centres has been given in the report.

The Government of India have generally agreed with the recommendations of the Committee and have forwarded them to the State Governments and other concerned departments in Government to take necessary action to implement them. It is hoped that implementation of its recommendations will go a long way in making the prices data reliable and placing them on a sound footing.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The main facts and statistics relating to agricultural labour in India as collected through Agricultural Labour Enquiry have been published in a brochure entitled " Agricultural Labour " issued by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. This Enquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Labour in 1950-51 in about 800 villages selected from all over India on the basis of a stratified random sampling. The Enquiry revealed that agricultural labour families constituted 30·4 per cent of the rural families while the landowner, tenant and non-agriculturist families formed 22·2, 27·2, and 20·2 per cent respectively. About half of the agricultural labour families were landless. The average size of the agricultural labour families was much smaller, 4·70 as compared to the size of the owner families, 5·45 and the tenant families, 5·39. Of the male agricultural labourers, the casual labourers formed 85 per cent and the attached 15 per cent and the quantum of employment varied considerably as between the attached and the casual labourers. Whereas the attached male labourers were employed for about 326 days in a year, 315 days in agricultural and 11 days in non-agricultural occupations, casual male labourers were employed only for 200 days of which 167 days were in agriculture and 33 days in non-agricultural labour. The daily average wage-rate for adult casual workers was annas 17·5 for men and annas 10·8 for women. Children formed 4·6 per cent of the total agricultural labourers and a child casual worker was paid, on an average, 11·1 annas per day in agricultural employment. The average annual income of the agricultural labour family worked out to Rs. 447 as against the annual average expenditure of Rs. 468, thus leaving an annual deficit of Rs. 21. It has been estimated that the total income in 1950-51 of all the agricultural labour families who constituted 22·7 per cent of the total number of families in Indian Union was Rs. 790 crores *i.e.*, 8·3 per cent of the estimated national income of Rs. 9,530 crores for that year.

(b) FOREIGN

NETHERLANDS

Agricultural Equalization Fund

The Agricultural Equalization Fund is a revolving fund operated by the Government and absorbs both profits and losses on official food and agricultural operations. For example, profits and or losses on the U. K. bacon contract, on the milk price guarantee, the domestic wheat price guarantee, wheat imports (still in Government hands), etc., will be covered by the Agricultural Equalization Fund. Estimates of receipts by the Fund in 1954 amount to about DF1·140 million ($36·5 million) as against expenditures of about DF1·275 million ($ 71·7 million) leaving a deficit of about DF1·135 million ($ 35·2 million).

Source :—Agriculture Abroad, July 1954, Department of Agriculture, Canada.

SWEDEN

Family Farms Emphasized

The difficulties facing Swedish agriculture during World War II resulted in the appointment of a special Agricultural Committee in 1942 to frame principles for the future agricultural policy of Sweden. Its report, published in 1946, provided the basis for the present long-term policy which was accepted by the Parliament in 1947. This policy was designed to secure about the same income per caput for the farm population as for other occupational groups, and was to be achieved partly through measures to increase the productivity of farming. The farmers' co-operative movement also contributed greatly towards keeping farm income at a fairly stable level through rationalization of marketing and purchasing processes.

During the last few years special attention has been given to the policy designed to increase the size of small farms in Sweden. According to long term policy, agricultural production is to be based on family size farms (about 25-80 acres), which is considered to be the most productive type of farm in Sweden. This means that about 263,000 farms of less than 25 acres are to be eliminated out of a total number of 355,000 farms.

In order to assist the amalgamation process and increase the size of small farms, the government grants loans and financial assistance for land purchases and even assumes an active purchase policy if a small farm is offered for sale. In some cases, the government has the right of priority purchase and expropriation. Financial assistance is also granted to farmers through loans for building, land improvement and mechanization.

To date some progress has been made. In some countries the number of small farms has decreased considerably and the average size of farm has increased.

Source :—Agriculture Abroad, July 1954, Department of Agriculture, Canada.

U. S. A.

(*i*) *The Agricultural Act of 1954*

On August 17 Congress passed and sent to the President the Agricultural Act of 1954, which contains several new and important features. Among these are the following : (1) Giving the Secretary discretionary authority to designate a commercial wheat producing area ; (2) establishing a " set-aside " of not less than 400 million or more than 500 million bushels of wheat, which shall be excluded from the computation of " carryover " for the purpose of determining the price support level ; (3) provides for flexible price supports, ranging from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity according to supply conditions, except for the 1955 crop, the minimum price support for which will be 82½ percnt of parity ; (4) limiting the downward adjustment in moving from the " old " to the " new " parity price beginning with the 1956 crop to 5 per-cent per year ; (5) establishing minimum 1955 farm acreage allotments on certain summer fallow farms ; and (6) raising the allowance for carryover from 15 to 20 per cent of the domestic consumption and exports in cumputing " normal supply."

Source :—The Wheat Situation -WS- 140, 1954 United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

(*ii*) *Farm Surpluses for S. E. Asia*

Mr. Stassen told the conference (Annual Colombo Plan Meeting, October 1954) held in Ottawa that his government will also contribute to S. E. Asia some of its stockpile of surplus agricultural commodities now valued at about $1,000 m.

Disposals of these surpluses are expected to fall under two headings under the U. S. Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. Two thirds will be sold for local currency and the balance will be given away.

A particularly generous provision of this Act is that United States Government may lend back to the purchaser on a long term basis a substantial part of the local currency paid for these surplus foods and other agricutural commodities.

Source : The Financial Times, 11th October 1954.

(iii) 15% Cut back Set in Cotton for '55.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson established 1955 cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas on the 14th October at the lowest level permitted by law.

He set acreage allotments at 18,113, 208 acres, a 15 per cent cutback from this year's 21,400,000 acre allotment, and fixed the marketing quota at 10,000,000 bales.

Mr. Benson said actual domestic and export needs would justify production of only 9,700,000 bales of cotton in 1955 but he could not go below the " floor " provided by law.

Farmers will vote on whether to accept the stiff new controls in a national referendum on December 14.

If they approve the curbs by a two thirds vote Mr. Benson by law must fix Federal supports at from 82½ to 90 per-cent in the " fair " parity price. If the curbs are rejected, supports automatically will drop to 50 per-cent of parity.

Mr. Benson said latest figures indicate total cotton supplies for the 1954-55 marketing year will be about 21,500,000 bales or some 3,800,000 bales above the normal level of 17,700,000 bales.

He listed next year's " normal supply as 9,100,000 bales for domestic use, 4,500,000 bales for ex-port and a " reserve " or carryover of, 4,100,000 bales.

Source : The New York Times, 15th October 1954.

(iv) Higer Wool Support Price

The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Ezra Taft Benson has announced that the department's support price for next year's wool crop is to be increased by about one sixth. Growers will be guaranteed an average return of 62 cents per pound, grease or raw basis, compared with 53·2 cents for this year's crop.

The support price increase will not be passed along in consumer prices of woollen products. It is even possible that prices which manufacturers pay for wool will go down and that corresponding reductions will occur in woollen products.

Mr. Benson has set the 1955 support rate for mohair at 70 cents per pound compared with this year's rate of 64·3 cents with the aim of encouraging greater production. Corresponding payments will be made to growers on sheep and lambs sold for slaughter to cover wool on the hides of such animals. These payments will be designed, the Department said, to prevent " unusual " sheering of animals sold for meat.

Source : The Financial Times, 14th October 1954.

(v) Irrigation Co-operatives

Successful agriculture in the western part of the United States depends to a large extent upon irrigation. In the eleven western states where most of the country's irrigation projects are located, fully one-half of the cash farm income is derived from crops and livestock produced on irrigated land. In this area the availability of water for irrigation means the difference between success and failure on many farms and ranches.

At least 25 per cent. of the water used for irrigtion in the western states of the U. S. A. is supplied by co-operative or mutual irrigation enterprises, owned and operated by the farmers and ranchers. Since water for irrigation is supplied to the members at cost, these associations help to reduce the cost of production and increase returns from farm operations.

Altogether there are about 9,000 co-operative and mutual enterprises for irrigation in the U. S. A. About 2,800 of these are formally organised and incorporated. The rest are small unincorporated, and informally organised. Some are small, neighbourhood undertakings where farmers have joined together to drill a well or construct a diversion ditch to create a water supply for their own use. Nevertheless, these joint irrigation enterprises often mean the difference between success and failure for the members they serve.

Included in the 2,800 incorporated co-operative and mutual irrigation enterprises are many large organisations which have built and maintained substantial facilities (wells and pipes for canalisation etc.) for use in supplying their members with water. These are found most frequently in California, Oregon, Washington, Indiana, Utah and Colorado.

Source :—Co-operative Information No. 4. 1954, International Labour Office, Geneva.

VI—SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIA*

By

Dr. S.R. Sen

Until recently public attention in India was concentrated primarily on the political and economic problems and the demographic problem tended to get insufficient attention. But now, especially after the publication of the results of the last two or three censuses, there is a growing realisation that any long term solution of India's economic or even political problems is very closely inter-linked with that of her demographic problem. The tremendous pressure of population on her limited land resources as revealed by the census is one of the basic facts of the Indian ecomony which deserves the most urgent attention. Even a casual glance at the census trends during the last 60 years as given in the following table would show how serious the problem has become during the last 30 years.

TABLE I

Year	Population** (In million)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) over the previous decade (In million)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
1891	238·4	..	..
1901	238·4	..	..
1911	252·1	(+)13·7	(+)5·75
1921	251·3	(—)0·8	(—)0·32
1931	279·0	(+)27·7	(+)11·02
1941	316·7	(+)37·7	(+)13·51
1951	361•2	(+)44·5	(+)14·05

** Indian Union (including Jammu & Kashmir.)

Source :—Census of India, 1951, Part I-A, p. 181.

2. It may be noted here that the fall in 1921 was a temporary phenomenon caused primarily by the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. In recent years in particular there has been a steady and fairly high rate of growth. There are, no doubt, considerable regional variations but they are much less now than before 1920 as will be seen from the following figures :—

TABLE II

Zone	Mean decennial growth rate 1891-1920	Mean decennial growth rate 1921-1950
North India	(—)0·8	(+)10·0
East India	(+)3·7	(+)11·9
South India	(+)6·5	(+)12·5
West India	(—)1·4	(+)15·4
Central India	(+)1·2	(+)11·2
North West India	(—)3·6	(+)12·2
India	(+)1·7	(+)12·0

Source :— Op. cit. Part I-A, p. 126.

* Lecture delivered at the World Population Conference held in Rome in September, 1954. The views expressed represent the personal views of the author.

One important conclusion that emerges from the above data is that unlike the spasmodic nature of population growth which was the characteristic feature of earlier years, there has been a steady increase in all the different zones during the last 30 years and this reveals a definite change in the demographic pattern all over the country induced by the operation of certain modern socio-economic forces which should make a return to the pre-1920 position extremely unlikely.

3. It is not the percentage increase which is really so very alarming. It is, in fact, quite close to the world's average. There have been comparable periods in many Western countries when the growth of population was much faster. Even today the mean decennial growth rate is as high as 13·5 in the U.S.A., 14 in Japan and 30 in Mexico. What is really disturbing, however, is the huge absolute increment on the top of the very massive existing population. The addition of about 110 million mouths during the last three decades and the prospect of even greater increments in future cannot but cause the most serious misgivings.

4. The reasons usually given to explain this tremendous growth of population especially since 1920 are now fairly well known and do not require any detailed discussion here. Political stability, improvement of transport facilities, control of famines and introduction of modern public health services (however unsatisfactory and inadequate these may be compared to other countries) are supposed to be the main reasons. The relative absence of preventive checks may have also played some part. But during the last 30 years the birth rate, although still very high, has shown a slight tendency towards decline. It is the relatively greater fall in the death rate which is primarily responsible for the recent increments in the population. Of course, the figures of birth rate and death rate in India are not very reliable. But even allowing for the margin of error, whatever figures of birth rate and death rate are available are quite revealing. For instance, the death rate was round about 48 per thousand in the decennium 1911-20 and it fell to 35 in 1931-40 and 27 in 1941-50. On the other hand, the birth rate fell from about 47 per thousand in the decennium 1911-20 to 43 in 1931-40 and 40 in 1941-50. The net reproduction rate in India, is no doubt, somewhat high, but it is not too high compared to many other countries. The difference between the gross reproduction rate and the net reproduction rate is, however, much higher in India than in most of the progressive countries and this is certainly an indication of waste and a rather unhealthy state of affairs. The fact that both the birth rate and death rate are high in India compared to most of the progressive countries is both an indication and a portent. With the further extension of modern public health measures and attempts at improving the economic condition of the people, which no modern government can overlook except at its own peril, death rate is bound to go down and it is obvious that if this control of death rate is not matched by some sort of check, natural or artificial, over birth rate as well, the net reproduction rate is sure to go up and the pressure of population is bound to be even more serious than it is today.

5. It may be noted in this context that out of the total number of 40 births which occur in the course of one year among about 1,000 people in India about 8 births are first births, 16 births are either first births or second births, 23 births are either first, second or third births ; and 17 births are either fourth births or births of higher order. India has thus an unduly high proportion (42·8 per cent) of births of the last type compared to most other countries.* Another significant fact which has been revealed by a special

*Op. cit. Part I-A, pp. 87-88.

survey conducted during the last census in one of the Indian States is that the average child birth to a mother under 20 is 1·2, to a mother in the age-group 20—24 is 1·8, in the age group 30-34 is 4·2, in the age group 35-39 is 5·3 and in the age group 40 and over is 6·6. These figures give some idea as to the relative importance of raising the age of marriage and restriction of child birth after a certain age or a certain limit of maternity as possible methods of controlling the growth of population. The survey did not, however, reveal much difference in the rate of child birth per mother in urban areas (4·2) as compared to rural areas (4·3) or between the poorer families of agricultural labourers (4·1) and the relatively well-to-do families of agricultural land holders and tenants (4·5) indicating thereby that the usual prescriptions of urbanisation or economic betterment may not perhaps mean much appreciable change in the demographic trend at least in the short period especially if the pace of development is relatively slow*.

6. An interesting point in this connection would be to study what has been the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture for livelihood during the last few decades and what has been the trend of growth of this population. While between 1901 and 1921, the proportion of total population dependent on agriculture increased from 70·82 per cent. to 71·67 per cent, the 1951 census revealed that 69·8 per cent of the total population still depended upon agriculture for their livelihood. This indicates a rather disturbing trend because although in 1951 the percentage may be slightly lower than what it was in 1901, the total number dependent on agriculture is now much larger. This only shows that all the industrialisation and urbanisation during the last 50 years have not really been able to reduce the pressure on land in the slightest degree, although it must be admitted that the situation might have been worse but for the secondary and tertiary employment which was thus created. A special study based on 13 selected divisions with a popultation of about 120 millions in 1951 for which comparable data are available since 1891 reveals the following interesting trends † :—

TABLE III

	1891	1921	1951
Net area sown (million acres)	89·0	92·7	99·1
Net area sown per capita (cents)‡	109	111	84
Double cropped area (million acres)	9·9	10·9	12·5
Double cropped area per capita (cents)‡	12	13	10
Irrigated area (million acres)	12·8	15·2	16·9
Irrigated area per capita (cents)‡	16	18	14

This shows that inspite of a steady increase of cultivation, double cropping as well as irrigation since 1891, there has been a sharp decline per capita in all the three on account of the large increase in population during the last three decades. Unfortunately, comparable figures are not available for the country as a whole but available evidence indicates that the general trend is not perhaps very different. In addition to the tremendous pressure of population, there is also a very heavy pressure of livestock on India's land resources. The total number of cattle and buffaloes alone amount to 198·5 millions in India,—the highest in the world.

7. The inevitable consequence of this very heavy pressure of population on limited land resources has been that land has become increasingly sub-divided into smaller and smaller fragments. Over 70 per cent of the agricultural holdings in India are below 5 acres. The Law of Diminishing Returns has tended to manifest itself more and more

*Op. cit. Part I-A, p. 83. †Op. cit. Part I-A, pp. 140-146.

‡1 cent.= ·01 acre.

strongly and the class of landless labourers has swelled in number. Some idea of the relative land/man ratio in India and certain other countries may be obtained from the following table :—

TABLE IV

*Land Area Per Capita (in cents)**

Country	Total	Arable land (including fallow and orchards)	Permanent meadows and pastures	Forests and woodlands	Other land area
India	225	97	..	26	102
China	503	48	103	45	307
Indonesia	640	37	..	406	197
Japan	109	18	2	74	15
France	322	123	72	65	62
Italy	156	82	27	32	15
U.K.	119	37	60	7	15
U.S.S.R.	3,046	287	161	1171	1427
U.S.A.	1,264	302	439	414	109

*1 Cent= ·01 acre.

It may be concluded from this table that although the margin of reserve lands by way of meadows, pastures and woodlands is much lower in India than in other countries, the pressure of population on arable land is still not so serious in India as in countries like Japan or Italy or the U.K. But it will be somewhat misleading to arrive at any such conclusion without considering at the same time the relative technological developments in these countries. India has a much larger proportion of her population engaged in agriculture than in Japan or Italy or the U.K. In addition she has a very large cattle popultation. Moreover, the extremely low yield per acre in India makes her economic position much worse than that of Italy or Japan inspite of the latter's low land/man ratio. For instance, the average yield of paddy in India is only 1,050 lbs. per acre compared to 4,250 lbs. in Italy and 3,580 lbs. in Japan. This is again reflected in the extremely low output in India per engaged person, especially in agriculture, as will be apparent from the following table :—

TABLE V

Net Output Per Engaged Person in 1950-51

Items	Net output (Rs. '000 millions)	Number of persons engaged (millions)	Net output per engaged person (Rs. '000)
1. Agriculture	48·9	103·6	0·5
2. Mining and factory establishments	6·2	3·7	1·7
3. Small enterprises	9·1	11·5	0·8
4. Commerce, transport & communication.	16·9	11·1	1·5
5. Other services	10·3	13·3	0·8
6. House property	4·1	..	..
7. Net domestic product at factor cost	95·5	143·2	0·67

Source :—Final Report of the National Income Committee, 1954, p. 108.

It may be noted here that the number of engaged persons constitute about 39·6 per cent. of the total population. Net output per capita instead of per engaged person will, therefore, work out to be correspondingly smaller. The distribution of self-supporting persons and earning and non-earning dependents amongst different livelihood classes in agriculture and other sectors given in the following table also indicates a very serious lack of balance as between different classes and also between earning and dependent groups in most classes. The very small proportion of secondary and tertiary employment as compared to primary employment must be regarded in particular as most unsatisfactory by any modern standard.

TABLE VI

Livelihood Pattern (in Millions)

Livelihood class	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependents	Non-earning dependents	Total	Percentage to general population (including dependents)
I. Owner-cultivators	45·7	21·5	100·1	167·3	46·9
II. Tenant-cultivators	8·8	3·9	18·9	31·6	8·8
III. Cultivating labourers	14·9	5·2	24·7	44·8	12·6
IV. Agricultural rentiers	1·6	·4	3·3	5·3	1·5
Total Agricultural classes	71·0	31·0	147·0	249·0	69·8
V. Non-agricutural production	12·2	3·2	22·3	37·7	10·5
VI. Commerce	5·9	·9	14·5	21·3	6·0
VII. Transport	1·7	·2	3·7	5·6	1·6
VIII. Others	13·6	2·6	26·8	43·0	12·1
Total non-agricultural classes	33·4	6·9	67·3	107·6	30·2
General population for India (excluding Jammu & Kashmir).	104·4	37·9	214·3	356·6	100·0

Source :—Op. cit. Part I-A, p. 108.

8. There should be no doubt from what has been said above that India is definitely over-populated today in relation to her present stage of economic development. The lack of balance between agricultural and non-agricultural employment, extremely low output per person engaged in agriculture as well as in other occupations, extremely low per capita income and high birth as well as death rates are all pointers to this conclusion. The extremely low level of food consumption in this country is also an inevitable consequence of this state of over-population. The following table gives an idea of how serious this deficiency is :—

TABLE VII

Food Consumption in India as Compared to a Balanced Diet

Oz. per adult per day

	Composition of balanced diet (per consumption unit)	Estimated availability for consumption in India	
		Pre-war average* (1934-38)	Post-war 1950-51
Cereals	14	16·3	13·0
Pulses	3	1·9†	1·9†
Leafy vegetables	4	3·7	1·6
Other vegetables	6		
Ghee and vegetable oil	2	0·25	0·36
Milk and milk products	10	7·3	4·8
Meat, fish and eggs	4	0·6	0·4
Fruits and nuts	3	3·3	1·9
Sugar and jaggery	2	1·6‡	1·5‡

*Undivided India.

†Includes gram.

‡In terms of gur (or raw sugar).

Source :—Agricultural Situation in India, May 1952, p. 87.

9. The question that arises next is what is likely to be the position in future,—say during the next three decades. The answer to this question would depend obviously upon the estimated growth of population and the expected rate of economic development.

10. Predictions in demography are extremely hazardous based as they are on so many unknown and uncertain socio-economic and other variables and there is no immutable course of population growth that can be forecast. Still when we are preparing a plan or when we have to take a policy decision we have to work upon some estimate, however, unsatisfactory it may be. From this point of view the projection made in the last Census Report published by the Government of India is perhaps as useful as a working hypothesis as any other possible projection. According to the estimate made in this Report the Indian population is likely to increase from 361 millions in 1951 to 410 millions in 1961, 460 millions in 1971 and 520 millions in 1981, if (*a*) the mortality continues to be of the same order in future as at present, (*b*) the rate of growth of population is not checked by the wide-spread use of contraception by the women folk of the country or (*c*) there is no breakdown of food supply of such a serious nature as to entail a return to the abnormal mortality conditions of 1891-1900 or 1911-20.

11. As regards the potential for economic development, the Census Report estimates that the utmost that our agricultural productivity may increase is by 33 1/3 per cent over that obtaining in 1951. For this purpose the total production of food and non-food crops is converted to a common denominator of what is called "annual tons of agricultural productivity " in terms of foodgrains by taking the average productivity of all foodgrains

for the last 5 years for 78 per cent of the total cultivated area in the country where foodgrains are grown and applying the same rate to the remaining 22 per cent of the area. On this basis it is assumed that if foodgrains were grown in all areas where commercial crops are now grown, then India's agricultural productivity in terms of foodgrains would work out to 70 millions of annual tons in 1951. It is then estimated that through all our efforts to step up production we can increase this figure to only 85 millions of annual tons in 1961 and a maximum of 94 millions of annual tons by 1969. Out of this 24 million tons of additional production in 1969 it is expected that 4 million tons will come from an increase of about 10 per cent. in the gross area under crops, 8 million tons from an increase of about 80 per cent in acreage under irrigation projects and 12 million tons from miscellaneous methods of increase in the yield per acre other than irrigation *i.e.*, by the use of fertilizers, improved seeds, improved cultural methods, etc. Taking this 94 million tons as the limit to India's agricultural productivity, the Census Report warns that there will be a catastrophe after 1969 unless the population can be stabilised at 450 millions by restricting what is called "improvident maternity" (or maternity of women who have already had three issues) from 42·8 per cent. (see para 5) to under 5 per cent. For, on the same per capita production basis as in 1951, the total requirements for the expected population of 460 million persons in 1971 will be 96 million tons and for the expected population of 520 million persons in 1981 will be 108 million tons as against the assumed ceiling of 94 million tons of agricultural productivity. The implication of this proposal is to restrict "improvident maternity" by limiting the births to approximate parity with deaths and thereby achieve a substantially stationary population at a level of about 450 millions within a period of 15 years. It is estimated that the restriction of "improvident maternity" through appropriate family planning measures would reduce the national birth rate from 40 to 23 and the national death rate from 27 to 22 at the same time. The net result will be to reduce the rate of growth of population from the present rate of about 14 per cent per decade to about 1 per cent per decade. If "improvident maternity" cannot be avoided altogether, but its incidence is very substantially reduced—to say 5 per cent we shall still get a birth rate of 25 and death rate of 23 and a growth rate of only 2 per cent per decade.

12. The point for consideration is how far the Census Report's estimate about the future growth of population, future prospects of economic development and degree of artificial population control required are either reasonable or feasible. As we have already pointed out, the Report's estimate about the future growth of population is as reliable or otherwise as any other. Although the expected reduction in the death rate may be accompanied to a certain extent by a reduction in the birth rate as well, experience from other countries shows that left to nature the reduction in death rate is followed, if at all, by a reduction in birth rate only after a considerable time-lag. This tends to create serious difficulties in the interim period. Moreover, the reduction in the birth rate will not necessarily follow if socio-economic factors are not favourable. The break-down of the joint family system, spread of education among women, rise in the age of marriage and similar other trends in recent years are no doubt forces in favour of some reduction in the birth rate but their effect so far has been relatively small. If, therefore, a substantial reduction in the rate of increment of the population is to be ensured within a relatively short period, some sort of artificial control on population seems to be unavoidable. In fact this position has already been accepted by the Planning Commission which prescribes "family planning" as a vital step in economic and social planning in India.

13. It must be recognised, however, that an alteration in population trends through family planning or otherwise would take at least a few generations to materialise and that

in the matter of family planning the social, political and economic problems are so very complicated that it would be very difficult to get quick results. Any compulsion in the matter of family planning will not be acceptable to any free society. Propaganda in favour of family planning will be effective only to the extent that favourable social and economic conditions can be created. A certain minimum standard of well being relative to the natural conditions and the stage of social development, a certain minimum level of education among women, the availability of economic and convenient techniques and the establishment of a net work of clinics all over the country are essential pre-requisites of any successful programme of nation-wide family planning. All these would naturally take time. No short term solution of India's population problem can, therefore, be expected from family planning. All that can be reasonably expected from any policy of family planning that may be adopted in India is that it would only slow down the increase of population of the type which was witnessed in countries like England or Japan at the earlier stages of the Industrial Revolution. It is true that any nation-wide programme of family planning supported by the State has a greater chance of success in a country like India where the religious bias against it is much less strong than in countries like Italy or Spain. The Census Report, however, seems to be too optimistic when it estimates that the decennial growth of population can be brought down to as low as 1 or 2 per cent by a reduction of "improvident maternity" to 5 per cent or less when even in countries like the U.K., U.S.A. and Japan the decennial growth is as much as 4·4 per cent, 13·5 per cent and 14 per cent and "improvident maternity" 14·3 per cent, 19·2 per cent and 33·9 per cent respectively. There may be also some reduction in the birth rate if the age of marriage can be raised and it is indeed a welcome trend that the proportion of married females under 15 to all married women shows a decline from 9·9 per cent in 1941 to 7·4 per cent in 1951. But the scope of this also seems to be somewhat limited in view of the relatively low rate of child birth to women under 20 or 24 as explained in paragraph 5.

14. It appears, therefore, that although family planning may be valuable upto a certain point, India will have to look forward to the solution of her population problem primarily through the development of her economic resources about the possibility of which the Census Report seems to be unduly pessimistic. Its very definition of "agricultural productivity" under-states the position in the sense that it ignores the advantage of regional specialisation in the production of various commercial crops and the additional quantities of foodgrains which can be obtained in exchange of the commercial crops grown and exported. Its estimate that agricultural productivity cannot increase beyond the figure of 94 million tons because "thereafter our effort to keep pace with unchecked growth of population is bound to fail because the Law of Diminishing Returns is in effective operation" is taking a Malthusian position which seems extremely unrealistic and out of date in this second half of the 20th Century. It grossly under-estimates the possibilities of increasing the yield per acre in a country like India. The very fact that the yield per acre in India is today very much lower than that in most countries with comparable climatic and soil conditions shows that with proper planning and effort it should not be difficult to increase the yield per acre very substantially even on the basis of known techniques. Dr. Burns who made a careful study of the technological possibilities of agricultural development in India has pointed out the very large potentialities in this regard and this has also been amply demonstrated in recent years by the various crop competitions held in India wherein yields as high as 5 to 6 times the average yield of paddy and 4 to 5 times the average yield of wheat have been obtained by the more enterprising Indian cultivators even by following indigenous methods on small farms simply through

greater care and better use of water, seeds, and fertilizers. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation recently introduced in India has by itself already improved the average yield by 100 to 300 per cent in the various tracts where it has been tried. The introduction of hybrid maize has yielded as much as 62 maunds per acre in experimental stations in Northern India as against 30 maunds from ordinary seed under the same conditions and as against the average yield of only 7½ maunds for the country as a whole. Dr. Yates of the Rothamsted Experiment Station has observed that "there is sufficient evidence to indicate that where water supplies are adequate the response in countries like India and China to the use of fertilizers on foodgrains will be of the same order or better than those obtained in Great Britian or Western Europe". In fact these and other possibilities of increasing the productivity of agriculture by applying modern scientific methods are much greater in countries in which the application of modern technology has just begun. The small size of the holding may, no doubt, be a handicap against increasing the "yield per capita" but this in itself should not be a serious obstacle to increasing the "yield per acre" as the experience of Japan or Italy shows. There should not, therefore, be much difficulty in raising the average yield in India by at least 100 per cent in course of the next 15 or 20 years if the interest of the farmers can be properly mobilised and an adequate supply of capital and other resources arranged.

15. The Census Report also under-estimates the possibilities of increasing the acreage under irrigation in the country. The Indian Planning Commission have estimated that out of a total availability per annum of 1,356 million acre feet of water, it should be possible to put to beneficial use about 1/3rd or 450 million acre-feet as against the existing utilization of only 76 million acre-feet and expects to increase the acreage under irrigation at least by about 100 per cent in the course of the next 15 to 20 years. As against this the Census Report's estimated ceiling of only 80 per cent. increase is certainly an under-estimate.

16. Similarly the Census Report may be said to under-estimate to a certain extent the possibility of extending the gross area under cultivation by increasing the acreage under double cropping and by land reclamation. It puts the maximum increase in the crop acreage to about 30 million acres over and above what obtained in 1951. It may be pointed out here that during the last three years alone the area under principal* crops in the country has gone up by about 23 million acres (over 1950-51). With the extension of irrigation it should be possible to extend the area under double cropping considerably. There are over 55 million acres of culturable waste, a large part of which (the most conservative estimate being 10 million acres) should lend itself to cultivation in the near future, and there are about 69 million acres of fallow land an appreciable proportion of which can also be put under crops if a scientific system of crop rotation is introduced. Some scope for extension of cultivation to about 109 million acres for which similar information is still lacking cannot be completely ruled out. It is true that inspite of the pressure of population relatively small extension of cultivation to waste lands has taken place during the last 40 years. But this is more due to the fact that the exploitation of such waste lands has not been within the resources of the ordinary cultivators rather than due to the unsuitability of all these lands for cultivation. By State or State-sponsored efforts it may be possible to bring a large proportion of these waste lands under cultivation during the next few decades. In the following regions in particular where the topographically usable area per capita is substantially higher than the all-India average (1·4 acres) and the rainfall is fairly high, *e.g.*, Orissa Inland (2·5 acres), Assam Hills (6·98 acres), Manipur (2·69 acres), Tripura (2·78 acres), North-West Madhya Pradesh (2·68 acres)

*Foodgrains, Cotton, Jute, Oilseeds and Sugarcane.

East Madhya Pradesh (2·84 acres), Madhya Bharat (2·78 acres), Vindhya Pradesh (3·17 acres) and Bhopal (3·87 acres), there is considerable scope for land reclamation and colonisation provided sufficient financial and technical resources are available for operation on a scale large enough to be really effective. The total amount of topographically usable area in these 9 regions is about 135 million acres and at least 25 per cent of that area should be available for reclamation and colonisation. It may be pointed out, however that from a strictly economic point of view an emphasis on intensive cultivation may be perhaps more fruitful than land reclamation and colonisation. Besides, the reclamation of a large part of these areas which are relatively inaccessible at present will be a very difficult and time consuming process in as much as it would also involve large scale jungle clearance, road making, anti-malarial operations, water-supply, colonisation, etc. Considerations of soil conservation will have also to be borne in mind before large scale jungle clearance is undertaken. Deforestation in one area may have to be matched by planned afforestation in other areas so that the net additional area available for cultivation may be appreciably less than the gross area reclaimed. From the political and social point of view, however, it may be necessary to supplement intensive cultivation by a certain amount of resettlement of surplus agricultural workers and to that extent the opening up of these low density sub-regions may prove useful especially in a marginal way. The existence of a very large cattle population also indicates a direction in which there may be some scope for relief provided the measures contemplated in the present Five Year Plan could be stepped up and/or religious prejudices overcome.

17. But the weakest point of the Census Report is that it almost entirely ignores the fact that India's capacity to keep pace with the growth of population does not depend solely upon the production of foodgrains or even of commercial crops and food crops taken together but also upon developments in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. The Malthusian bogey of Diminishing Returns postulated in the Census Report is characteristic of a static economy and not of a dynamic economy. The possibility of using improved farming methods and larger doses of capital on the land certainly puts a limit to the operation of this Law and it is precisely these techniques which have been utilized by the Western countries to overcome the operation of the Law of Diminishing Returns when they found that their population was increasing and their supply of agricultural land was limited. Modern inventions and discoveries are progressively working in favour of increasing returns not only in industries but also in agriculture. On the other hand, the development of the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy will introduce a greater balance in occupational distribution of population besides trasnforming India's Diminishing Return economy to an Increasing Return economy. And it is important to note that in an Increasing Return economy any increase in population means not a decrease but an increase of production per capita. For instance, the increase in population in the United States in recent decades has been an important factor in fostering and maintaining its economic progress. If that increase of population had not been there, the United States would possibly have had today a stagnant rather than a progressive economy. As Colin Clark has emphasised "once the earliest difficulties have been overcome—admittedly a slow and hazardous process—the Law of Increasing Returns comes into operation, and every further increase in population makes the industrialisation process more remunerative"*.

18. It is, however, as important to avoid errors of over-optimism as to avoid those of over-pessimism. The potentialities mentioned above will remain only theoretical

* International Labour Review, August, 1953, p. 115.

possibilities unless adequate steps are taken to mobilise all the resources of the country, human as well as material, to implement them. The problem of developing agriculture in particular is not merely an economic problem but also a difficult administrative problem. How to move millions of people and how to take them out of the rut is a colossal problem for the statesmen and administrators of any country and especially so in a country like India. The provision of requisite capital is also going to be a very serious problem. On the basis of Colin Clark's assumption that to cover an increase in the labour force of 1 per cent. a capital investment equal to 4 per cent. of the national income is necessary, we get the colossal figure of about Rs. 5500 millions of capital requirement per annum merely to keep the standard of living of the country at the existing level. Any substantial increase in the standard of living will naturally require several times this amount. Even if this amount of capital were available, a mere development of either agriculture or industries will not necessarily solve the problem because India will have then to face a very serious problem of absorption of the resulting agricultural or industrial output at least so far as the transitional period is concerned. India suffers from certain handicaps in view of the fact that she has started rather late in the field of economic development and has a massive population to provide for. Unlike 19th Century England she will not be able to send out her surplus population to foreign countries. Unlike Japan she will not be able to find adequate market abroad for the very large industrial output which will be necessary for providing employment to and improving the standard of living of her massive increasing population. It is, therefore, essential that she should plan for a co-ordinated and parallel development of large scale basic industries, small scale agro-industries and agriculture so that each sector may generate adequate purchasing power which would help absorb the increasing production of the other sector. In India the problem is not merely one of finding employment for her population and of producing more, it is also important that she should herself be able to absorb most of her own production, agricultural as well as industrial. A mere glance at Table V would, however, show how unbalanced the present position is and how difficult any attempt for rectifying it would be. There is already a pressing problem of surplus agricultural labour in India—and it is estimated that even on the basis of the existing antiquated technique of agriculture, there are about 15 to 20 million surplus workers amongst the total number of people engaged in agriculture. If there is a mechanisation of the technique of cultivation, there is likely to be a sharp increase in this number, This problem has, therefore, a very important bearing on what improved techniques of farming India can adopt without creating serious dislocation of her economy. Unlike most of the Western countries, in India both land and capital are very scarce factors, it is only labour which has a plentiful supply. Therefore, the systems of farming and techinques of cultivation, which have been evolved in these countries would not obviously suit India's requirements. India will have to develop her own systems and techniques which will have necessarily to be of the land and capital saving type, at least for some time to come, and her optimum farms will naturally be of a much smaller size and much less mechanised and possibly much more diversified than in these countries. Incidentally, this may also help her to make up the great deficiency that exists today in the supply of supplementary and protective food and also to relieve the concentration of demand on cereals.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Tur (Arhar) and Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1954-55
Cotton Press Returns for August, 1954
Area under Rubber in India, 1951 and 1952
Production of Natural Rubber (Dry) in India, 1951 and 1952

TABLE NO. 1

Rainfall during October 1954

(Between 1st October 1954 and 27th October 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-10-54 to 27-10-54 actual (inches)	Excess + or defect — compared to normal (inches)	Excess + or defect — compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	4·9	(+) 0·2	(+) 4
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	2·5	(—) 2·9	(—) 54
Gangetic West Bengal	3·2	(—) 0·9	(—) 22
Orissa	10·0	(+) 4·6	(+) 85
Chota Nagpur	1·1	(—) 1·4	(—) 55
Bihar	1·1	(—) 1·5	(—) 59
U. P. East	0·9	(—) 1·0	(—) 51
U. P. West	3·7	(+) 2·7	(+)293
Punjab (including P. E. P. S. U. and Delhi)	2·1	(+) 1·7	(+)386
Rajasthan West	0·2	..	(+) 10
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	1·2	(+) 0·7	(+)145
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	1·6	(+) 0·7	(+) 71
Vindhya Pradesh	0·2	(—) 1·3	(—) 89
Madhya Pradesh East	1·3	(—) 1·6	(—) 56
Madhya Pradesh West	0·2	(—) 1·5	(—) 89
Gujarat	1·1	(+) 0·2	(+) 18
Saurashtra and Kutch	·0	(—) 0·4	(—) 91
Konkan	2·8	(—) 1·5	(—) 35
Deccan (Desh)	2·1	(—) 0·9	(—) 30
Hyderabad North	0·5	(—) 1·3	(—) 72
Hyderabad South	2·0	(—) 0·4	(—) 15
Coastal Andhradesa	11·8	(+) 4·7	(+) 67
Rayalaseema	5·0	(+) 1·4	(+) 39
Tamilnad	10·9	(+) 3·8	(+) 54
Malabar and South Kanara	7·0	(—) 1·3	(—) 16
Mysore	7·8	(+) 3·0	(+) 61
Travancore-Cochin	10·9	(+) 0·4	(+) 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 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 & 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 Sann-Hemp.

TABLE NO. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimate, 1952-53 and 1953-54.

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (Acres) 1952-53 (Revised)	Area (Acres) 1953-54 (Final)	Production (tons) 1952-53 (Revised)	Production (tons) 1953-54 (Final)
1	2	3	4	5
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,209	76,646	22,495	27,079
Jowar	43,339	42,990	7,260	7,691
Bajra	26,550	28,820	3,150	4,246
Maize	8,897	8,982	2,823	2,854
Ragi	5,428	5,472	1,238	1,564
Small Millets	12,431	13,167	1,905	2,183
Wheat	24,285	26,098	7,383	7,792
Barley	8,010	8,190	2,849	2,721
Total cereals	203,149	210,365	49,103	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	18,014	18,893	4,165	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,927	5,776	1,675	1,783
Urad or Mash (*i*)	2,974	2,981	312	369
Mung (*i*)	2,514	2,793	193	261
Moth (*i*)	340	450	28	51
Masur (*i*)	1,094	1,135	192	194
Kulthi (*i*)	2,628	2,440	185	209
Peas (*i*)	2,248	2,287	602	586
Lakh or Khesari (*i*)	1,962	2,023	266	284
Other Pulses	10,986	11,871	1,390	1,611
Total Pulses	48,687	50,649	9,008	9,899
Total Foodgrains (Cereals & Pulses)	251,836	261,014	58,111	66,029
Potato	608¶	..	1,932¶	..
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	209	22	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,226	284	310
Tobacco	895	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,850	11,356	2,884*	3,772*
Castorseed	1,357	1,368	106	107
Sesamum	5,860	6,132	460	531
Rape & Mustard	5,199	5,373	837	826
Linseed	3,395	3,369	359	355
Total oilseeds	27,661	27,598	4,646	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,693	17,027	3,131 §	3,935§
Jute	1,817	1,196	4,605§§	3,128§§
Mesta	483	473	682§§	716§§
Beverages—				
Tea (‡)	779	..	641,180 (A)	..
Coffee (*j*)	230	..	54,538 (A)	..

†In terms of raw sugar (gur).
*In terms of nuts in shell.
(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.
§In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
‡Relates to calendar year 1951.
(A) In lbs.
§§In bales of 400 lbs. each.
¶Relates to Final Estimate.
(*i*) Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Coorg, Delhi, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh which have been included in 'Other Pulses'.

TABLE NO. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crops	Year	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Pulses—									
Tur or Arhar	1954-55	First	3-11-54	5,526	5,459	(+)1·2	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	1954-55	First	24-10-54	10,146	10,539	(—)3·7	..	..	..
Potato	1953-54	Second	18-8-54	645	633	(+)1·9	1,657	1,698	(—)2·4
Sugarcane	1954-55	First	25-8-54	3,637	3,446	(+)5·5	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Groundnut	1954-55	First	22-9-54	8,242	7,765	(+)6·1	..	..	..
Sesamum	1954-55	First	18-9-54	3,706	3,663	(+)1·2	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	1954-55	First	6-10-54	12,870	11,770	(+)9·3	..	..	..
Jute	1954-55	First	16-8-54	1,334	1,269	(+)5·1	..	..	..
Mesta	1954-55	First	4-9-54	144	144	..	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 4

4. All-India First Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1954-55.

(*Released in October 1954*)

I—SUMMARY

	1954-55 First Estimate	1953-54 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Actual	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,526	5,459	(+)67	(+)1·2

The increase in acreage has been shared by almost all the states due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to a large extent by decrease registered by Bihar and Uttar Pradesh due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

Information for Mysore state has been included for the first time in this Estimate. It accounts for an area of 140,000 acres in 1954-55 and 119,000 acres in 1953-54.

The Estimate covers the period upto the end of August 1954. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

II—DETAILS

Area (Thousand acres)

State	1954-55 First Estimate	1953-54 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	137	133	(+)4
Assam	11*	11(A)	..
Bihar	498	520	(—)22
Bombay	638	604	(+)34
Madhya Pradesh	1,013	950	(+)63
Madras	121	109	(+)12
Orissa	27	27	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,426	1,546	(—)120
Hyderabad	956	922	(+)34
Madhya Bharat	321	309	(+)12
Mysore	140	119	(+)21
Rajasthan	18	18(A)	..
Bhopal	42	43	(—)1
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)*	(a)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	178	148	(+)30
Total	5,526	5,459	(+)67

* Relate to 1953-54.
(A) Adjusted.
(a) Below 500 acres.

NOTES—

1. Estimates in respect of West Bengal are reported at the final Estimate stage only.
2. Tur is not grown in Pepsu, Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
3. Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate

4·1.—All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1954-55

(Released in October 1954)

I—SUMMARY

	1954-55 First Estimate	1953-54 Adjusted First Estimate	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	10,146	10,539	(—)393	(—)3·7

The decrease in acreage has been shared mostly by Rajasthan, Bombay, Kutch and Madhya Bharat and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Pulsewise decrease has been mostly in the case of ' other pulses ' in Bombay, Kulthi in Hyderabad, Moth in Kutch and total pulses in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. This decrease in area has been offset to some extent by increases recorded in U. P., Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. Pulse-wise increase has been mostly in the case of Urad in U. P. and Hyderabad, Mung in Hyderabad and Kulthi in Bombay.

Information for Mysore state has been included for the first time in this Estimate. It accounts for an area of 745,000 acres in 1954-55 and 735,000 acres in 1953-54.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the end of August, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally fair. However, in some parts of Bombay State the crops have suffered due partly to erratic rainfall and partly to attack of aphids and cater-pillars.

II—DETAILS

State		1954-55 First Estimate	1953-54 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Bombay	Urad or Mash	85	93	(—)8
	Mung	89	80	(+)9
	Masur	1	1	..
	Kulthi	188	158	(+)30
	Others	1,499	1,648	(—)149
	Total	1,862	1,980	(—)118
Madhya Pradesh	Urad Or Mash	525	509	(+)16
	Mung and Moth	338	333	(+)5
	Total	863	842	(+) 21
Orissa	....	78	78	..
Punjab	Urad or Mash	171	171	..
	Mung	67	53	(+) 14
	Moth	56	58	(—) 2
	Others	68	62	(+) 6
	Total	362	344	(+) 18
Uttar Pradesh	Urad or Mash	548	439	(+)109
	Mung	50	49(A)	(+) 1
	Moth	77	90	(—) 13
	Total	675	578(A)	(+) 97
Hyderabad	Urad or Mash	382	349	(+) 33
	Mung	1,136	997	(+)139
	Msaur	11	11	..
	Kulthi	597	739	(—)142
	Lakh or Khesari	28	15	(+)13
	Others	157	163	(—) 6
	Total	2,311	2,274	(+) 37
Madhya Bharat	....	401	439	(—) 38
Mysore	....	745	735	(+) 10
PEPSU	Urad or Mash	22	22	..
	Mung	33	34	(—) 1
	Others	60	70	(—) 10
	Total	115	126	(—) 11

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Rajasthan	....	2,398	2,745(A)	(—)347
Ajmer	Urad or Mash	2	2	..
	Mung	7	7	..
	Moth	6	6	..
	Kulthi	3	(*a*)	(+) 3
	Others	1	1	..
	Total .	19	16	(+) 3
Bhopal		22	23	(—) 1
Coorg	Urad or Mash	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
	Kulthi	1	(*a*)	(+) 1
	Total .	1	(*a*)	(+) 1
Delhi		(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Himachal Pradesh . .	Urad or Mash	28*	28	..
	Mung	(*a*)*	(*a*)	..
	Moth	(*a*)*	(*a*)	..
	Kulthi	18*	18	..
	Others	2*	2	..
	Total .	48*	48	..
Kutch	Mung	52	78	(—) 26
	Moth	57	105	(—) 48
	Total .	109	183	(—) 74
Tripura . . .	....	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh . .	....	137	128	(+) 9
GRAND TOTAL .	Urad or Mash†	1,763	1,613	(+)150
	Mung‡†.	1,772	1,631	(+)141
	Masur†	12	12	..
	Moth§†	196	259	(—) 63
	Kulthi†	807	915	(—)108
	Lakh or Khesari†	28	15	(+) 13
	Others‖	5,568	6,094	(—)526
	Total .	10,146	10,539	(—)393

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
(*a*) Below 500 acres.
*Relate to 1953-54.
†Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh which have been included under ' Others '.
‡Include data for Moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.
§Data in respect of Pepsu has been included in ' Others ', due to want of separate data.
‖Includes also data on Urd, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh for which separate figures are not available.

NOTES

(1) Mysore has been included in this Estimate for the first time.
(2) Estimates in respect of Andhra, Bihar, Madras and West Bengal are reported at the final Estimate stage only.
(3) Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

4·2.—Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

District	Upto the end of September, 1954	
	1953	1954
Assam Valley	197,422,511	214,566,464
Cachar	27,856,972	30,111,502
Darjeeling	12,222,243	13,326,390
Dooars	94,967,374	92,920,211
Terai	9,864,202	7,770,861
Bihar	1,706,615	1,503,017
All others	4,033,997	4,223,462
Total .	348,073,914	364,421,907

Source—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·3.—Production of Tea in South India

District	August		January to August	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
1. Anamallais	890,003	1,089,223	18,379,297	18,207,198
2. Central Travancore	1,024,880	1,428,331	14,853,219	14,897,247
3. Coorg	16,458	25,252	187,477	177,210
4. Kanan Devans	820,704	708,155	15,095,038	13,308,392
5. Madurai	19,242	13,968	708,022	664,258
6. Malabar	24,756	24,837	278,635	214,746
7. Munda Kayan	154,166	214,505	1,669,596	1,684,587
8. Myosre	74,088	209,702	1,370,464	1,247,998
9. Nelliampathies	67,108	100,331	1,335,714	1,283,109
10. Nilgiris	758,283	847,674	11,952,104	10,818,969
11. Nilgiri Wynaad	589,748	894,098	7,216,421	6,460,821
12. South Travancore	381,201	492,431	4,702,756	4,545,308
13. Tirunelveli	48,770	36,002	330,066	237,343
14. Wynaad	583,689	869,881	6,056,318	5,584,106
Total .	5,453,186	6,954,390	84,135,127	79,331,292

*Includes revised figures for July, 1954.
Source.—United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE NO. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons.)

	During the weeks ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-54 to 27-10-54
	6-10-54	13-10-54	20-10-54	27-10-54	
Wheat	..	..	..	2000	89,637
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	31,698	34,004	8,717	38,940	4,39,992*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Samolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	31,698	34,004	8,717	40,940	5,37,729

* Includes 22,157 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE NO. 6

Coffee Cured

1953-54 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
July 1954	6,103	5,148	10,337	21,588
August 1954	5,692	5,516	13,352	24,560
September 1954	2,417	13,458	7,982	23,857

NOTE—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates and then delivered to the pool.

TABLE NO. 7

Pool Stock and Sales of Coffee, 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	August 31st, 1954				September 30th, 1954			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of Gain in Weight)	15,752	6,544	6,619 (*a*)	28,915	15,752	6,662	6,667(*a*)	29,081
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	4,776	583	1,720	7,079	5,432	800	2,410	8,642
Tenders against export sales	5,000	500	500	6,000	5,000	1,063	587	6,650
Balance	5,976	5,461	4,399	15,836 (*b*)	5,320	4,799	3,670	13,789(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 328 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) This includes a quantity of 78 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 68 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1.—Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
22-9-54	Mysore	203/9 to 206/6	205/3	—	—	156/11 to 160/15	159/5
14-9-54	Coimbatore	180/9 to 205/9	200/10	151/9 to 175/5	170/12	150/- to 158/12	154/10

Source :—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(In lbs.)

Destination	During the month of August 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st August 1954	During the corresponding period last year
U. S. A.	72,358	..	469,251	274,840
Denmark	..	..	1,284	2
U. K.	..	..	..	2
Netherlands	..	..	295	..
Burma	..	..	13,390	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	..	..	466	1,061
Total	72,358	..	601,969	298,305

* Into the principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

Source :—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

8.1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports†

Destination	During the month of August 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st August 1954	During the corresponding period last year
U. K.	4,707,103	2,165,157	21,126,085	14,225,177
Singapore	3,062	32,739	42,937	56,597
Fed of Malaya	11,152	5,005	36,712	38,141
Hongkong	482,745	86,818	1,596,684	911,806
Indonesia	..	..	..	388,863
Australia	..	40,073	300,629	173,819
Netherlands	130,989	275,448	892,559	522,835
U. S. S. R.	..	..	84	..
Burma	..	4,751	211,627	38,280
Egypt	286,000	452,248	12,85,005	720,029
Japan	408,693	498,446	408,813	6,254,594
Belgium	185,325	279,931	1,168,745	871,565
Irish Republic	..	109,088	935,132	462,078
Austria	176,000	..	770,120	453,000
Ceylon	..	122,000	10,555	233,000
Denmark	..	..	215,150	21,832
China	36,474	..	36,481	1,562,998
Yemen	74,102	..	225,720	163,550
Aden	208,699	213,711	3,376,567	3,814,364
Mascat	861	..	861	1,015
Sweden	..	315,007	..	330,053
U. S. A.	..	..	16	..
France	..	..	7	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	80,925
Iran	..	..	..	131,793
Switzerland	..	..	..	2,859
Others	471,427	433,629	1,926,357	2,366,693
Total	7,182,632	5,034,051	34,566,846	33,825,866

† Exports from principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Source :—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

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, 1954 (30-10-54)	September, 1954 (25-9-54)	October, 1953 (30-10-53)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		14 0 0	14 0 0	14 4 0
	Chandausi	Dara	12 8 0	12 10 0	16 8 0
	Saugor		13 8 0	13 0 0	16 4 0
Jowar	Amraoti		7 14 0	8 4 0	9 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi		9 0 0	9 8 0	..
Gram	Abohar		9 2 0	9 8 0	15 12 0
Maize	Bahraich		7 8 0	9 4 0	11 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)					
	Bombay		16 1 9	16 1 9	23 5 3
	Patna		14 0 0	16 0 0	22 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	12 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0
	Patna		13 14 0	13 0 0	19 0 0
	Bombay		16 10 8	17 3 6	26 10 9
	Madras		12 14 0	13 4 0	18 13 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	14 0 0	12 0 0	17 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	20 0 0	12 0 0	21 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st Sort	13 0 0	10 0 0	16 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 8 9	34 8 9	34 3 0
	Calcutta		29 8 0	32 4 0	30 5 0
Gur	Hapur		16 8 0	20 8 0	19 12 0
	Madras		14 13 0	13 15 0	24 11 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	21 0 0	19 0 0	23 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		15 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	215 0 0	200 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	N.R.	200 0 0	195 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	192 0 0	192 0 0	198 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	9 0 0	9 0 3	11 11 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	72 0 0	82 4 7	54 0 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	50 0 0	60 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0	90 0 0	95 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	112 8 0	110 0 0	105 0 0
	Bombay		94 0 0	90 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	125 0 0	110 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		25 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	25 10 0	26 0 0	29 1 0
		Black	24 0 0	24 0 0	25 9 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	22 12 0	24 4 0	21 5 0
		Yellow	23 8 0	25 4 0	22 12 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	17 6 0	18 15 0	N.Q.
	Madras	Coromandel	16 4 0	18 9 0	21 11 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	16 10 0	17 0 0	17 7 0
		Small	15 7 0	15 13 0	16 5 0
	Kanpur	Bold	17 0 0	18 0 0	20 8 0
		Small	15 0 0	16 4 0	19 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	12 15 0	13 12 0	21 11 0
	Madras	Salem	13 15 0	14 15 0	18 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		11 8 0	12 9 0	18 5 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	27 1 0	29 0 0	31 2 0
		Black	25 14 0	26 8 0	27 9 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10 9 3	9 7 0	11 0 0
	Abohar	Desi	10 8 0	11 8 0	12 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		65 0 0	67 0 0	63 0 0
	Bombay		67 9 4	70 8 4	76 6 3
	Kanpur		60 0 0	62 0 0	60 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		36 15 0	40 6 0	56 9 0
	Madras		34 1 0	37 11 0	51 13 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		36 12 0	38 9 0	41 2 0
	Kanpur		36 8 0	37 0 0	42 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		28 10 5	30 13 8	49 15 3
	Kanpur		25 0 0	26 0 0	43 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		46 1 0	46 1 0	72 7 0
	Bombay		38 15 0	41 2 2	64 10 3
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 1 0	7 13 0	8 14 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 4 0	7 8 0	8 4 0
	Bombay		6 5 10	6 9 9	8 13 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	262 0 0	238 0 0	269 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	583 8 0	N.Q.	559 0 0
		American	734 0 0	N.Q.	681 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	755 0 0	770 0 0	700 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	277 0 0
		Joria medium white	257 2 3	257 2 3	256 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	170 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	155 0 0	165 0 0	155 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	29 8 0	30 8 0	29 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles	32 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.* Medium			
		Dooars Dust	2 6 6	2 9 6	1 9 6
		Export Clean black pekoe	3 2 6	3 0 0	1 13 6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	211 0 0	211 0 0	217 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	222 0 0	222 0 0	241 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	216 0 0	217 0 0	220 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	211 0 0	210 0 0	212 0 0

TABLE NO. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	90 0 0	90 0 0	45 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	25 12 0	24 12 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	68 0 0	70 0 0	115 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	130 12 0	161 9 0	264 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	83 8 0	96 7 0	55 0 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	N.R.	N.R.	617 0 0
	Delhi	Large	110 0 0	118 0 0	145 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips of 1954 crop* Grade 4	1 9 0	N.R	2 10 6
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	2 0 0	6 2 0	6 15 3
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	6 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	115 3 0	115 3 0	125 1 0
	Mangalore	Supari new	144 13 0	148 3 0	99 3 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	5 8 0	5 4 0	16 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight raid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments		315 0 0	315 0 0	N.Q.
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Government		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

N. R.—Not reported.

9·1.—Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. a. p.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Madras		15 12 11	9-10-54
	Calcutta		16 12 0	28-8-54

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		23-10-54	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	23-10-54	20 0 0	28 13 0
	Dacca		22-10-54	15 0 0	21 10 0
Gur	Lyallpur		23-10-54	13 0 0	18 12 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	23-10-54	74 0 0	1015 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Sawgin.	23-10-54	82 0 0	1125 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	23-10-54	10 4 0	14 12 0
	Lyallpur	American	23-10-54	14 14 0	21 7 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	23-10-54	155 0 0	223 3 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	22-10-54	25 0 0	36 0 0
					175 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 Hard winter (Dec,)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-10-54	222¼ cents	14 8 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	13-10-54	277⅛ cents	18 0 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat 13% Protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-10-54	269½ cents	17 9 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-10-54	169⅞ cents	@11 7 0
	U.K.	London	Australian cargoes (c.i.f.) (Oct./Nov.)	Ton.	29-10-54	£26-15s	13 2 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel. (56 lb.)	28-10-54	155¼ cents	10 14 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	October	48 lbs.	28-10-54	116 cents	@9 12 0
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan 3% (c.i.f.) (shell) Dec./Jan.	Met. Ton	30-10-54	£48-10-0	23 12 0
Groundnut oil	European ports.		South African 2 %(C. I. F.) Nov./Dec.	Ton	30-10-54	£113-0-0	55 6 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3 % C and F	Ton	30-10-54	£50-0-0 (Nominal)	24 8 0
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (C.I.F.) Oct./Nov.	Ton	30-10-54	£95-0-0	46 8 0
Castor oil	European ports.		Indian Commercial C and F	Ton	30-10-54	£96-0-0	47 0 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York.	Middling. Dec.	lb.	28-10-54	34·43 cents	1,282 0 0*
Jute	Scotland	Dundee	Mill Firsts	Ton	30-10-54	£105-0-0	51 7 0
							250 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-10-54.
(Canada 2·71 5/16 to 2·71 7/16 dollars = £1 sterling).
* 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: October 1954 (30-10-54)	Sep. 1954 (25-9-54)	October 1953 (31-10-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 6 0	3 10 0	4 12 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 12 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 10 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 8 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: October 1954 (30-10-54)	Sept. 1954 (25-9-54)	October 1953 (31-10-53)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	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 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 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: October 1954 (30-10-54)	September 1954 (25-9-54)	October 1953 (31-10-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 13 9	1 8 9	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 14 0	1 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 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: October 1954 (30-10-54)	Sept. 1954 (25-9-54)	October 1953 (31-10-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100 0 0 to 150 0 0 (*b*)	103 0 0 to 112 0 0	112 0 0 to 136 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk Yield)	Each	280 0 0 to 350 0 0	250 0 0 to 320 0 0	250 0 0 to 325 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	250 0 0 to 350 0 0 (*b*)	250 0 0 to 350 0 0	200 0 0 to 350 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	200 0 0 to 300 0 0 (*b*)	293 0 0 to 300 0 0	250 0 0 to 275 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	500 0 0 to 600 0 0 (*b*)	500 0 0 to 600 0 0	500 0 0 to 1150 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar* Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	150 0 0 to 175 0 0 (*b*)	108 0 0 to 114 0 0	N.A.
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	450 0 0 to 600 0 0 (*b*)	450 0 0 to 600 0 0	400 0 0 to 650 0 0

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of October, 1954.
N.A.-Not available.

TABLE NO. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939 = 100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY: 4-9-54	11-9-54	18-9-54	25-9-54	MONTHLY: Sept.' 54	Aug.' 54	Sept.'53
Food Articles	364·6	366·3	361·1	362·3	363·6	362·4	399·0
Industrial Raw Materials	428·6	421·0	426·1	428·2	426·0	420·8	475·3
Semi-manufactured Articles	352·6	353·6	354·7	352·2	353·3	351·9	363·8
Manufactured Articles	377·7	377·4	377·0	378·6	377·6	375·8	364·4
Miscellaneous	616·6	603·3	604·0	607·4	607·8	608·9	717·4
All Commodities	385·2	384·3	383·5	384·3	384·3	382·3	403·8

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

(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
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—June	110	105	115	150	188
1954—May	108	106	113	151	186
1954—June	104	105	113	152	..

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

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* (Base : 1949=100) Food group	India* (Base : 1949=100) Cost of living	U. S. A. (Base : 1948=100) Food group	U. S. A. (Base : 1948=100) Cost of living	Canada (Base : 1948=100) Food group	Canada (Base : 1948=100) Cost of living	U. K. (Base : 1948=100) Food group	U. K. (Base : 1948=100) Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111†	130
1953—June	113	109	109	111	116	119	114†	131
1954—May	102	102	109	112	114	120	112†	131
1954—June	101	101	109	112	116	121	114†	131

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.

* In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of Indian Labour Gazette, April 1954.

†Base: January 1952 = 100.

TABLE NO. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for August, 1954

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	121	..	..	..	..	84	96	100	..	82	113	78	..	56
Sonaili (Bihar)	79	..	..	..	..	85	95	92	103	87	85	110	104	148
Kudchi (Bombay)	101	..	96	..	74	82	89	112	..	78	191	..	93	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	119	..	72	77	..	92	..	84	109	..	62	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	96	..	64	..	..	78	..	131	131	89	161	..	133	113
Bamra (Orissa)	113	..	..	..	..	61	89	97	..	78	192	..	109	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	118	..	114	..	78	54	91	107	148	70	169	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	130	..	..	..	..	65	88	90	..	195	146	89	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	37	..	37	65	..	95	112	85	69	106	..	88	101
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	89	61	..	..	..	139	88	138	89	73	75	..	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	June 1954	May 1954	June 1953
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Advivaram	417	402	461
Srikakulam	Thettangi	428	458	524
West Godavari	Alamuru	424	424	498
Kurnool	Madavaram	438	440	425
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	456	456	461
	Agaram	449	449	443
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	461	458	479
Mathurai	Erodu	403	403	409
	Gokilapuram	411	410	441
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	427	427	437
Malabar	Koduvalli	561	561	590
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	479	478	501
	Kunnathur	454	453	476

TABLE NO. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : 1949=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
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—July	128	121	94	97	105	105	112	110
1954—June	124	120	74	83	100	99	106	106
July	123	119	76	84	99	99	105	105

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

Note: In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the Indian Labour Gazette, May 1954.

TABLE NO. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour (Per day)			Other Agricultural Labour (Per day)		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Poona	Junnar	June, 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	June, 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Thana	Kalyan	June, 1954	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Dharwar	Gadag	June, 1954	8	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kaira	Ode	June, 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	April, 1954	7	1 10 0	1 6 0	0 10 6	1 9 0	1 6 0	0 14 0
		May, 1954	7	1 11 6	1 8 0	0 11 0	1 10 0	1 4 6	0 13 6
		June, 1954	7	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 7 6	1 2 6	0 14 0
Burdwan	..	April, 1954	8	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 1 0	1 15 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
		May, 1954	8	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 2 0	2 3 0	1 8 6	1 4 6
		June, 1954	8	1 12 6	1 9 0	1 2 6	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 6 0
Midnapur	..	April, 1954	7	1 7 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	1 7 0	1 2 0	0 10 0
		May, 1954	7	1 8 6	1 5 0	0 12 0	1 9 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
		June, 1954	7	1 11 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	1 11 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
West Dinajpur	..	April, 1954	8	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 1 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	1 1 0
		May, 1954	8	1 14 0	1 7 6	1 1 0	2 0 6	1 9 0	1 1 0
Cooch Behar	..	June, 1954	8	1 15 0	1 7 0	1 3 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 1 0
		April, 1954	8	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 13 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	..
		May, 1954	8	1 15 0	1 9 6	1 4 0	1 15 0	1 7 0	1 0 0
		June, 1954	8	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 4 6	1 14 0	1 5 6
Ajmer									
Ajmer	Tabiji	May, 1954	8-10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		June, 1954	8-10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Beawar	Balad	May, 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	..	..	..
		June, 1954	8	0 12 0 to 1 4 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	June, 1954	8	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Tripura									
Tripura	Lembuchara	April, 1954	8	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0
		May, 1954	8	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0
		June, 1954	8	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 8 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	June, 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Chhatarpur	Maharajpur	June, 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0

21·1—Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

State/District	Village	Type of Labour	Month & year	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agri. operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras								
Tanjore	Alangudi	Man	April 1954	..	..	..	..	1 4 0
		Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
		Child	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
		Man	May 1954	..	1 0 0	..	..	..
Coimbatore	Uthamapalayam	Man	April 1954	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	..
		Woman	..	..	..	0 9 0	0 8 0	..
		Child	..	..	..	0 7 6	0 8 0	..
		Man	May 1954	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
		Woman	..	..	..	0 9 0	0 8 0	..
		Child	..	..	..	0 9 0	0 8 0	..
Tirunelveli	Malyankulam	Man	April 1954	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		Woman	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Child	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Man	May 1954	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		Woman	..	..	..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Child	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Malabar	Manathana	Man	April 1954	..	2 3 6	..	..	1 4 0
		Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
		Man	May 1954	..	2 2 0	1 8 0	..	1 5 6
		Woman	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 11 6
Punjab								
Kangra	Birta	Man	June 1954	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
		Woman	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Child	..	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Jullundur	Jamsher	Man	June 1954	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
		Woman	..	..	..	1 6 0	..	..
		Child	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Man	June 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
		Woman	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
		Child	..	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
Hissar	Mangli	Man	June 1954	8	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	..
Rohtak	Sardarpur	Man	June 1954	8	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
		Woman	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..

21·2—Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen (Per animal per month)		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bombay									
Poona	Junnar	June 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	.	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	June 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	June 1954	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
Dharwar	Gadag	June 1954	8	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kaira	..	June 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Madras									
Tanjore	Alaungudi	April 1953	..	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..
		May 1954	..	..	..	1 4 0	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayakulam	April 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	..	..
		May 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	..
Coimbatore	Uthamapalayam	April 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
		May 1954	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Mamathana	April 1954	..	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 13 0	..
		May 1954	..	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Punjab									
Kangra	Birta	June 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	June 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	June 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Hissar	Mangli	June 1954	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sardarpur	June 1954	8	1 12 6	1 12 6	..	..	..	..
Ajmer									
Ajmer	Tabiji	May 1954	8-10	(*a*)12 0 0	(*a*)12 0 0	(*a*)14 0 0	0 8 0	..	..
		June 1954	8-10	(*a*)12 0 0	(*a*)12 0 0	(*a*)14 0 0	0 8 0	..	..
Beawar	Bolad	May 1954	8	(*a*)18 0 0	(*a*)13 0 0	(*a*)13 0 0	..	..	..
		June 1954	8	(*a*)13 0 0	(*a*)13 0 0	(*a*)13 0 0	..	..	..
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	June 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	June 1954	8	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Chhatarpur	Maharajpur	June 1954	8	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

(*a*) : Per plough per harvest.

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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	Final	1953-54	14-6-54	24,533	23,016	(+) 6·6	9,151	8,147	(+) 12·3
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Final	1953-54	30-9-54	10,651	9,507	(+) 12·0	3,683	2,438	(+) 51·1
Barley	Final	1953-54	7-8-54	613	521	(+) 17·7	156	112	(+) 39·3
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1953-54	25-8-54	2,767	2,232	(+) 24·0	645	370	(+) 74·3
	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	962	870	(+) 10·6	1,239	1,077	(+) 15·3
Sugarcane	First	1953-54	23-8-54	181	178	(+) 1·7	..	..	..
Tobacco									
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	216	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1953-54	16-7-54	1,631	1,544	(+) 5·6	272	228	(+) 19·3
Linseed	Final	1953-54	16-6-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	12	12	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	Supplementary	1953-54	17-8-54	2,928	3,467	(—) 15·5	1,442‡	1,796‡	(—) 19·7
Jute	Preliminary	1954-55	8-9-54	1,304	789	(+) 65·3	..	..	..
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 :—Forecasts issued by the Government of Pakistan.

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TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of *August 1954* (from *31-7-54* to *31-8-54*) and for the period from 1st September 1953 up to 31st August 1954 with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed: During the month of August 1954 from 31-7-54 to 31-8-54	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding month of last year	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1953	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the Division or Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA† .	Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton .	769	..	25,216	..	
	Northerns . .	2,746	..	19,250	..	
	Westerns . .	1,294	..	35,664	..	
	Mungari . .	80	..	485	..	
	Coconadas . .	1,452	..	4,120	..	
	TOTAL	6,341	..	83,735	..	
	Cotton Waste	53	..	267	..	
ASSAM . . .	Comillas . .	..	..	3,461	2,616	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	530	733	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	3. Gujerat Dhollcras	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Jarilla . .	69	N.A.	1,213	N.A.	NOTE.—Cotton in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste so that total of this block is not iucluded in Bombay. All India Total.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	8. Cambodia .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi . .	19,686	N.A.	19,686	N.A.	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary . .	..	N.A.	40	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	19,755	6,169	20,939	91,098	
	Cotton waste .	6,053	..	37,290	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Gujerat .	1. Broach Vijaya	4,760	N.A.	448,768	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suyog .	2,393	N.A.	151,889	N.A.	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	3. Gujerat Dholleras . .	1,873	N.A.	129,212	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	27,650	N.A.	(a)50,773	N.A.	
	Total .	36,676	..	(a)780,642	520,405	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	..	N.A.	266,796	N.A.	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	N.A.	7,002	N.A.	
	3. Others . .	3,073	N.A.	3,073	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	3,073	..	276,871	137,260	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	..	N.A.	30,545	N.A.	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras . .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar	9,740	N.A.	66,517	N.A.	
	4. Cambodia .	..	N.A.	57	N.A.	
	5. Others . .	6,181	N.A.	9,489	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	15,921	5,866	106,608	59,579	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi .	13,438	N.A.	97,471	N.A.	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar .	1,968	N.A.	49,709	N.A.	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Cambodia .	..	N.A.	1,750	N.A.	
	6. Others . .	6,412	N.A.	(c)9,373	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	21,818	14,106	(c)158,303	128,897	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. TOTAL BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	4,760	N.A.	448,763	N.A.	
	2. Surti Suyog .	2,393	N.A.	158,891	N.A.	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	1,873	N.A.	129,212	N.A.	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	27,650	N.A.	50,773	N.A.	
	5. Jarilla . .	..	N.A.	297,341	N.A.	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar	11,708	N.A.	116,226	N.A.	
	8. Cambodia .	..	N.A.	1,807	N.A.	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi . .	13,438	N.A.	97,471	N.A.	
	10. Kumpta. Ordinary . .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	11. Others . .	15,666	N.A.	(*d*)21,933	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	77,488	19,972	(*d*)1,322,424	846,141	
	Cotton Waste .	3,379	3,892	92,570	64,387	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	..	N.A.	..	..	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	..	..	14,942	14,206	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans .	..	N.A.	..	..	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	..	N.A.	..	..	
	3. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.	..	..	
	4. Nimar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	57,116	46,360	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .	..	N.A.	..	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur . .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans .	..	N.A.	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.			
	3. C. P. Oomras		N.A.			
	TOTAL .	..	..	98,480	92,681	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420			N.A.		
	2. C. P. Oomras			N.A.		Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	TOTAL .	..	..	3,284	1,544	
6. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	..	..	N.A.		Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras			N.A.		
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	.. ..

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Berar . .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans .			N.A.		
	2. Jarilla . .			N.A.		Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal.
	3. Verum & H. 420			N.A.		
	4. C. P. Oomras			N.A.		
	5. Berar Oomras			N.A.		
	TOTAL .	..	..	533,751	530,184	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH . . .	1. Nimar Oomras			N.A.		
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans .			N.A.		
	3. Jarilla . .			N.A.		
	4. Verum & H. 420			N.A.		
	5. C.P. Oomras .			N.A.		
	6. Berar Oomras			N.A.		
	TOTAL .	..	..	707,573	684,977	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	2,999	4,244	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	3,293	1,818	65,798	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	972	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	477	..	11,536	
	4. Madras Cambodia	6,279	5,727	41,876	49,105	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda . .	3,054	2,365	16,442(*e*)	35,815	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas .	..	1,003	415	13,060	
	8. Tinnevellis .	1,305	347	15,325	6,089	
	9. Karunganni	2,022	940	17,390(*f*)	21,748	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	70	
	TOTAL .	12,660	14,152	93,266(*g*)	204,193	
	Cotton Waste .	4,046	3,125	57,858	50,515	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	21,168	17,666	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American . .	..	..	44,016	27,727	
	TOTAL .	..	..	65,184	45,393	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	3,472	8,528	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American . .	..	..	30,766	9,167	
	TOTAL .	..	..	34,238	17,695	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	8,733	10,409	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	48,284	16,496	
	TOTAL	..	..	57,017	26,905	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	24,560	28,121	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	168,511	122,009	
	TOTAL	..	..	193,071	150,130	
TOTAL PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	57,933	64,724	
	2. Punjab American	..	..	291,577	175,399	
	TOTAL	..	..	349,510	240,123	
	Cotton waste	..	..	181	101	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	777	604	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzafarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	520	207	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,297	811	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	1,272	1,495	Mathura, Farrukhabad. Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,213	245	
	TOTAL	..	..	2,485	1,740	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	34	Kanpur, Fatchpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	.. 34	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora, Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakphpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	2,049	2,133	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,733	452	
	TOTAL	..	..	3,782	2,585	
	Cotton Waste	369	578	5,091	8,390	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	417	124	10,663	8,357	
	2. Hyderabad American	8	..	8	156	
	TOTAL	425	124	10,671	8,513	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	851	590	6,739	9,565	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	6,935	15,607	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	96,048	104,745	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	545	371	81,376	136,070	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	3,340	2,877	41,476	27,336	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	102	..	664	362	
	8. Warangal & Cocanadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,987	3,248	226,499	284,120	
	Cotton Waste	..	190	288	2,050	

TABLE NO. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA BHARAT @	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	61	..	2,821	1,706	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	2,083	657	23,139	7,781	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	2,144	657	25,960	9,487	
	Cotton Waste	158	131	1,725	2,649	
PEPSU	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	152,683	217,843	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	8,474	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	234,157	217,843	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN @	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	191,966	136,477	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	530,207	23,210	
	TOTAL	..	..	244,993	159,687	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE NO. 23—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	15,541	9,980	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	..	..	10,503	5,328	
	TOTAL	..	..	26,044	15,308	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi		N.A.			The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras		N.A.			
	TOTAL	..	..	11,103	13,494	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	144	..	11,576	6,922	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	..	..	..	..	
	COTTON WASTE	..	..	..	..	

N.A.—Not Available.

†Data from 1st October 1953.

(@) No data from Madhya Bharat, and Rajasthan is yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

(*a*) Includes, 23,123 bales not reported before.

(*b*) Includes 3,308 bales not reported before.

(*c*) Includes 2,961 bales not reported before.

(*d*) Includes 29,392 bales not reported before.

(*e*) Includes 2,807 bales not reported before.

(*f*) Includes 65 bales not reported before.

(*g*) Includes 2,872 bales not reported before.

23·1—Area Under Rubber in India

(Acres

State	1951	1952
Madras	26,166	27,889
Mysore	833	833
Travancore-Cochin*	117,374	117,366
Coorg	3,171	3,174
Total All-India	147,544	149,262

* In respect of reserved forests of Trichur District 1950 figures have been repeated in both the years 1951 and 1952.

NOTE—The figures given in this table are based on data collected by the State authorities from Rubber Planters and differ from the figures reported by the Indian Rubber Board owing to the difference in the method of collection and scope of these statistics.

23·2—Production of Natural Rubber (Dry) in India

(lbs.)

State	1951	1952
Madras	4,103,056	4,470,847
Mysore	106,225	98,201
Travancore-Cochin*	26,992,730	30,616,911
Coorg	829,986	809,763
Total All-India	32,032,997	35,995,722

* In respect of reserved forests of Trichur District 1950 figures have been repeated in both the years 1951 and 1952.

NOTE—The figures given in this table are based on data collected by the State authorities from Rubber Planters and differ from the figures reported by the Indian Rubber Board owing to the difference in the method of collection and scope of these statistics.

M169DEStatistis—660—1·12·54—GIPS

I—GENERAL REVIEW

Among the highlights of the month of November 1954 were the announcements by the Government of India of the sugar policy for 1954-55 on the 26th November and of the reduction in the export duty on groundnut oil from Rs. 225 per ton to Rs. 100 per ton. The minimum prices payable for sugarcane by vacuum-pan factories in the 1955-56 season will be the same as for 1954-55 announced by the Government in September 1953. Although the trend of agricultural prices has been downward the Government decided not to reduce the minimum cane price for 1955-56 in order to provide greater incentive for increased production. The Government have also taken a decision for the first time to apply on a voluntary basis throughout India a formula for linking the price of sugarcane to the price of sugar.

Another important event of the month was the decision taken on the 22nd November 1954 to continue the Central Fertilizer Pool in 1955 with a view to ensure adequate supply from various sources and to make them available to the cultivators at the lowest possible price.

During November 1954, north-east monsoon was somewhat weak over the southern parts, while rainfall was satisfactory over a large portion of the rest of the country. Preparation of land, sowing, weeding and inter-cultivating of rabi crops, harvesting of rice, jowar, bajra, ragi, small millets, sugarcane pulses, and groundnut, picking of cotton and inter-culturing of cotton and tobacco were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in various parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory, except in parts of Bihar, Madras and Mysore where the crops were slightly affected due to inadequate rainfall. Attack of insects and pests on crops was also reported from parts of Andhra, Madras and Bombay.

Estimates of acreage under crops for the season 1954-55 available in the month of November showed an all round increase over the previous year. The increase is 7·5 per cent. in the case of cotton, 6·4 per cent. in the case of jute, 7·8 per cent in the case of groundnut and 0·1 per cent in the case of sesamum. The All-India Final Estimate of jute which gives information in respect of both area and production puts the production during 1954-55 at 31·53 lakh bales as compared to 31·29 lakh bales in the previous year.

During November, the prices of various agricultural commodities showed a mixed tendency. Market prices of rice and wheat were generally steady. Coarse grains prices ruled generally easy. Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month. However, towards the close of the month, prices registered a slight decline at a few centres in sympathy with the fall in prices of gur.

Oilseeds and oil markets ruled generally easy during the month. In the case of groundnut and groundnut oil the reduction in export duty on groundnut oil imparted a slight buoyancy to the market. This initial spurt in prices was however not maintained and the effect was only short lived. In the case of castor oil too an additional export quota was announced on 12th November but this too did not have salutary effect on the prices. The decision of the Government of India on the 28th November to release an additional quota of groundnut oil for export, the extension of validity licensing for shipment coupled with the permission to allow export of H.P.S. groundnut kernels is reported to have imparted firmness in the oilseeds and oil market.

Prices of cotton at Bombay continued to exhibit a firm tendency uptil the third week of November 1954. During the last week, the announcement of the Japanese Ministry of Trade regarding 50 percent reduction in the export of cotton piecegoods and the recommendation for allocation of further basic quota of 50 percent of the Indian cotton to mills by the Cotton Advisory Board had a bearish influence on the prices. The weaker tone in bullion and oilseeds acted as a further depressing factor. At Tripur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) prices showed a general decreasing tendency.

As regards raw jute, the market showed an upward trend due to good mill business and the shortage of raw jute supply consequent on the cancellation of licences of some jute firms by the government of East Pakistan.

Prices of different grades of flue cured virginia tobacco fluctuated within a narrow range at Guntur Market.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports and consumption show that :—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country in the current year have been very small being only 7·0 lakh tons upto the end of November 1954 as against 20·2 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on November 1954 showed a decline of 139 thousand tons as compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories upto 22nd November 1954 too showed a fall of 43 thousand tons compared to the corresponding period of last year. Arrivals of gur in Hapur touched as high as 10,000 maunds a day in the beginning of second fortnight of November. Subsequenly daily arrivals declined to 7,000 to 8,000 maunds towards the close of the month due to diversion of cane supply to the sugar factories.

(*iii*) The tempo of arrivals of groundnut and castor seed and their respective oils during October was substantially higher while that of linseed and linseed oil was slightly lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of castor oil during August 1954 were appreciably higher whereas exports of linseed oil were considerably lower than those in August 1953. In the case of groundnut oil while 299 tons were exported during August 1954 there were no exports during the corresponding month last year. The Government of India announced additional export quotas of castor oil and groundnut oil on the 12th and 28th November 1954 respectively.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton in Bombay continued to be low compared to the previous year. During August 1954 the imports were almost at the same level as during August 1953. Exports showed a marked increase while consumption showed an appreciable increase over the corresponding period of last year. Imports and consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills during 1953-54 season (September to August) showed an increase while exports showed a precipitate fall compared to the previous season. The Government of India announced on the 12th November 1954 an additional export quota of cotton for the 1954-55 season.

(*v*) As regards jute, arrivals from Mofusil areas in Calcutta and Mill stations, imports from Pakistan as well as consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were more in October 1954 compared to those in October 1953.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco (Unmanufactured), exports during August 1954 were substantially higher compared to those in the previous month or in the corresponding month of the previous year.

To sum up; the agricultural production in the country during 1954-55 shows generally an improvement over the previous year, which too was a good year for most of the crops. The Government of India are fully aware of the problem of maintaining and particularly arresting any downward trend in the prices which could normally result from improved supply position. Maintenance of sugarcane prices at last years' level and reduction of export duty on groundnut oil coupled with a less restrictive export policy are indicative of the Government's efforts to stabilise agricultural prices at reasonable levels.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA

Weak north-east monsoon over the south Peninsula and practically dry weather over the rest of the country were the main features of the weather during the month under review.

Post-monsoon period, which provides roughly 13 percent of the annual rainfall, commenced on 1st October 1954. The light showers received during this period are very important for the growing of late sown kharif crops, especially in the southern parts of the country where it is known as north-east monsoon, as well as for sowing of rabi crops. During October, the monsoon was satisfactory over the southern parts of the country and the rainfall over the rest of the country was more or less normal. During November, north-east monsoon was somewhat weak over the southern parts, while it was satisfactory over a large portion of the rest of the country. The rainfall during the post-monsoon period from 1st October upto the end of November has been in excess of the normal in Orissa, west U.P., Punjab and east Rajasthan, normal in Assam, West Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, Coastal Andhradesh, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Mysore ; deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, east U.P., the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), south Hyderabad, Malabar—South Kannara and Travancore-Cochin and scanty elsewhere.

Preparation of land sowing, weeding and inter-culturing of rabi crops, harvesting of rice, jowar, bajra, ragi, small millets, sugarcane, pulses and groundnut, picking of cotton and inter-culturing of cotton and tobacco were the main agricultural operations carried out in the different parts of the country during the month under review.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory, except in parts of Bihar, Madras and Mysore where the crops was slightly affected due to inadequate rainfall. Attack of insects and pests on crops was also reported from parts of Andhra, Madras and Bombay.

But for a few isolated cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Orissa and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

During November, North-East Monsoon was somewhat weak over the southern parts, while it was satisfactory over a larger portion of the rest of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Madras and Mysore where the crops were slightly affected due to inadequate rainfall. The prospects of the Kharif crops for 1954-55, were generally satisfactory.

Total imports of cereals into the country from the beginning of the year upto the end of November 1954 amounted to 7·0 lakh tons comprising 5·4 lakh tons of rice, 1·5 lakh tons of wheat and 8·1 thousand tons of milo.

The food position continued to be comfortable. Prices during November were generally steady. In the case of rice, the prices fluctuated within narrow limits. They varied between Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 in the surplus States and between Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 in the deficit states. In the case of wheat, the prices ranged between Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 in the surplus States and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 in the deficit States. The prices of coarse grains were generally easy.

(ii) SUGAR

The condition of the standing sugarcane crop was generally satisfactory during the month under review. Harvesting of the crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar—The outstanding event of the month was the announcement by the Government of India on the 26th November 1954 of their sugar policy for 1954-55. The salient features of this policy are :—

(*a*) The minimum price, payable for sugarcane by vacuum-pan factories in the 1955-56 season will be Rs. 1-7-0 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1-5-0 per maund for deliveries at rail centres. These prices are the same as for 1954-55 announced by the Government in September 1953. Although the trend of agricultural prices has been downward, the Government has decided not to reduce the minimum cane price for 1955-56 in order to provide greater incentive for increased production.

(*b*) 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 1954-55 season in the same manner as was done in 1952-53 and 1953-54 seasons. Approximately 25 percent of the year's production will be kept in reserve with factories from which, if need arises the Government would requisition sugar at fair ex-factory prices to be fixed for controlled distribution.

(*c*) No control will be exercised by Government on the movement and prices of Gur and Khandsari.

In order to bridge the gap between home production and consumption of sugar in 1954-55, Government have decided to import refined sugar in sufficient quantities from abroad. In addition factories will be permitted to import raw sugar on their own account for refining during their idle season. An import duty of approximately Rs. 4 per maund will be levied on such raw sugar.

The Government have also taken a decision for the first time to apply on a voluntary basis throughout India a formula for linking the price of sugarcane to the price of sugar. This formula has been worked out on the principle that the cane growers should receive the same proportion of the net price realised for sugar that the cost of cane bears to the cost of production of sugar in the different regions.

This formula will be applied in the first instance to the 1953-54 season which has just ended and a large number of cane growers in all the regions will be entitled to get under the formula an extra price over and above the minimum price which was in force during 1953-54.

The 1954-55 sugar season commenced on 1st November 1954. Till the 22nd November 1954, 40 sugar factories were reported to be in production as against 22 in the corresponding period of the previous season. Production of sugar by these factories upto

22nd November 1954 amounted to 47 thousand tons as against 15 thousand tons produced in the corresponding period of 1953-54.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on November 1, 1954 were about 57 thousand tons as against 196 thousand tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1954 to November 22, 1954 was about 22 thousand tons as against 65 thousand tons during the same period of last season.

The Government of India released for free sale the entire output of sugar of all the vacuum-pan factories in the country upto November 30, 1954 in the 1954-55 season.

Imports of refined sugar during November 1954 amounted to 43·8 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatnam ports were 23·5, 10·8, 2·5, 4·0 and 3·0 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period April to November 1954 were 538·45 thousand tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 60 thousand tons of raw sugar were received during the same period.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month. Towards the close of the month, prices registered a slight decline at a few centres in sympathy with the fall in prices of Gur. Thus at Kanpur and Madras the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 33-12-0 and Rs. 31-9-0 on the 6th November, declined to Rs. 32-0-0 and Rs. 29-13-0 per maund respectively on the 27th November 1954. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during November 1954:—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54
Hapur	33 7 3	33 7 0	33 7 0	33 1 0
Kanpur	32 12 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	32 0 0
Jullundur	32 0 0	31 0 0	N.Q.	31 0 0
Calcutta	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
Nagpur	36 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	34 0 0
Madras	31 9 0	31 14 0	31 11 0	29 13 0
Bombay	34 8 9	34 8 9	34 8 9	34 8 9
Patna	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Prices of sugar in important foreign markets fluctuated within narrow limits. The price position in certain foreign countries is indicated below:—

Country	Market	Quality	Units	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent price in Indian unit Rs. per md.
Indonesia	Djakarta	White	100 kgs	Sept. 54	Rp.340·00	52 14 3
U. K.	London	Crystal Thames.	Cwt.	Oct. 54	64 $	31 5 0
U. S. A.	New York	Cuba refined f.o.b.	100 lbs.	June 54	$ 4·68	18 5 3

Gur—Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market which were about 6,000 maunds a day in the first fortnight of November, increased to 10,000 maunds in the beginning of the second

fortnight. Subsequently daily arrivals declined to 7,000 to 8,000 maunds towards the close of the month due to the diversion of cane supply to the sugar factories. Gur market showed an easier trend due to heavy arrivals of new gur in the markets. At Kanpur the price of Gur which stood at Rs. 21 on the 6th November declined to Rs. 11-8-0 per maund on the 27th November. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of Gur in some important markets during November.

(Rs. per maund.)

Markets	Weeks ending				Month end price in Nov. 1953
	6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54	
Hapur	15 8 0	12 0 0	11 12 0	10 6 0	14 0 0
Kanpur	21 0 0	16 0 0	13 5 0	11 8 0	18 0 0
Calcutta	21 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	18 8 0
Madras	14 13 0	14 0 0	12 6 0	9 14 0	23 1 0
Bombay	19 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	19 0 0
Patna	18 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0

The 1955 "negotiated price" for sugar brought under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement would be £40-15s. a ton as against £41 a ton in 1954. Further the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been extended for another year and will now run to the end of 1962.

The International Sugar Council had fixed the initial sugar export quotas for 1955 at about 3·7 million tons.. It was hoped by the Council that in current conditions world demand and supply of sugar would be balanced early next year by continuing the present policy of cutting by 20 percent the basic export tonnages of exporting members. The position would be reconsidered in April 1955.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds and oil markets ruled generally easy during the month of November 1954. A major event in the oilseeds and oil markets during the month under review was the Government's announcement on the 4th November 1954 regarding the reduction in the export duty on groundnut oil from Rs. 225 per ton to Rs. 100 per ton. The effect of this reduction in export duty seems to have however, been only short-lived and the oilseed and oils prices again tended to move down particularly towards the end of the month. With a view to affording some stability to prices an additional quantity of groundnut oil and a small quantity of H.P.S. groundnut kernels were released for export on 28th November 1954. This announcement is reported to have imparted some firmness to the market.

(a) Groundnut

The All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1954-55 which relates to the period generally upto the end of September 1954 puts the current year's acreage at 10,833 thousand acres compared to the adjusted Second Estimate of 10,050 thousand acres for 1953-54, thus showing an increase of 783 thousand acres or 7·8% as compared with 1953-54.

During the month of November, harvesting of the current groundnut crop was in progress in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

Arrivals of groundnut as well as groundnut oil in Bombay market during October last were substantially higher than those in the same month last year. Even as compared to the preceding month, arrivals of groundnuts and groundnut oil showed a considerable improvement during the month of October. Thus during October 1954, arrivals of groundnut amounted to about 8,535 tons as against 6,452 tons in September 1954 and about 2,670 tons in October 1953. The arrivals of groundnut oil during October 1954 aggregated 8,560 tons as compared to 4,275 tons in September 1954 and 1,432 tons in October 1953.

Groundnut market which was ruling at low levels during the close of October, continued to show a bearish outlook in the beginning of November owing to the persistent selling pressure induced by reports regarding heavy arrivals in Madras and up-country marketing centres. The easiness in the groundnut section during the beginning of the month was also due to the expectations of a bumper winter crop which seemed to have been benefited by the then wide-spread rains. Overseas export advices from U. K. and Burma for groundnut oil were also not encouraging. With a view to arresting the down ward trend of prices and stabilising them at reasonable levels, on 4th November 1954 Government of India further reduced the export duty from Rs. 225 per ton to Rs. 100 per ton w.e.f. 4th November. It will be recalled that the duty had been earlier reduced from Rs. 350 to Rs. 225 w.e.f. 2nd September. Further on 8th November the shippers who had received allotment of groundnut oil were permitted to transfer their quotas for shipment from one port to another including the ports in Saurashtra. These two measures, particularly the reduction in the export duty imparted a slight buoyancy to the market. This initial spurt in prices was, however, not maintained and the effect was only short-lived. After experiencing a slight increase, the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil again generally moved downward during the last week of November. In order to arrest a further decline in the prices, the Government of India decided on 28th November 1954 to release an additional quantity of groundnut oil for export by established shippers of groundnut and groundnut oil, valid for shipment upto the end of March 1955. Simultaneously, export of a small quantity of H. P. S. Groundnut Kernels was also allowed to all permissibe destinations by established shippers. According to trade reports these announcements have not only halted the long spell of bearish undertone in the gronudnut market, but have also imparted firmess in the market.

At European ports too, groundnut oil prices which generally ruled easy during the last two weeks registered a small rise.

The table below shows the trend of groundnut kernel and oil prices during November 1954.

	Weeks ending			
	6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54
Groundnut kernels—				
Bombay (Bold)	17 4 0	17 13 0	17 10 0	17 6 0
Madras (Coromandal) . . .	16 12 0	16 7 0	16 12 0	16 14 0
Groundnut Oil—				
Bombay	36 3 0	36 12 0	36 14 9	36 0 0
Madras	33 12 0	34 14 0	35 6 0	35 3 0
Europeans ports (South African bulk c.i.f.)	55 6 0	55 6 0	55 9 0	55 13 0

No exports of groundnut kernels from India were made during August 1954. Exports of groundnut kernels were also nil during the corresponding month last year. Since the beginning of April last to August 1954 groundnut kernel exports however, aggregated 5,974 tons as compared to 3,895 tons during the same period last year. During August 1954, groundnut oil exports amounted to 294 tons whereas no exports of groundnut oil took place during August 1953. The total of groundnut oil exports during April—August 1954 aggregated 310 tons as compared to 1,484 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Linseed

During the month of November, sowing operations for the next linseed crop were in progress in the states of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan. Weeding and interculturing operations of the crop had also commenced in certain parts of Bombay. The germination of crop in Madhya Pradesh was reported to be successful.

Arrivals of linseed at Bombay market during October last were a little lower at 234 tons as against 270 tons in the corresponding month of the previous year. The linseed oil arrivals during October this year amounted to 214 tons as against 268 tons during the corresponding month of the last year.

Linseed markets generally ruled easy in the month under review. The main factors that exercised bearish influence were increased arrivals of groundnut crop, all-round decline in prices and discouraging export advices. The reduction in export duty on groundnut oil from Rs. 225 per ton to Rs. 100 per ton with effect from 4th November 1954, however, helped the markets to look up at intervals. At U. K. ports, the prices of Indian variety moved down in the second week from the last month's level to Rs. 46-8-0 per maund following the rumours of sale of large quantities of American linseed oil but later recovered half-way with better demand from the U. K. and the continent. The table below shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices during the month under review.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54
Linseed—				
Bombay (Bold)	16 6 0	16 11 0	16 8 0	16 9 0
Calcutta (Small)	N. R.	16 4 0	16 2 0	16 12 0
Kanpur (Bold)	17 0	16 12 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Linseed Oil—				
Bombay	35 4 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Kanpur	35 0 0	34 8 0	34 0 0	33 0 0
U. K. Ports (Indian c.i.f.)	46 8 0	41 10 0	43 2 0	44 9 0

N. R.—Not Reported.

Exports of linseed oil during the August last amounted to 99 tons, bringing the total since April 1954 to 824 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 148 tons and 2,585 tons.

(c) Castorseed

Harvesting of the 1954-55 castor crop was in progress in almost all the producing states while threshing of the crop had commenced in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh during the month under review.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during October 1954 were of the order of 2,155 tons as against 1,044 tons in September 1954 and 1,239 tons during October 1953. Arrivals of castor oil in the Bombay market during October 1954 were also significantly higher than those in the preceding month and in the corresponding month last year, the quantities being 2,151 tons during October 1954, 1,038 tons in September 1954 and 167 tons in October 1953.

On 2nd November 1954, the Government of India announced its decision to extend the validity of unutilised balances of castor oil quotas which expired on the 31st October 1954 till the end of November 1954. Subsequently, on the 12th November 1954, Government of India announced the release of an additional quantity of castor oil for exports by the established shippers equal to 50 per cent of the allotments made to any one shipper for the period July-October 1954 subject to a minimum of 5 tons to any one shipper. The allotments would be valid for shipment upto the end of January 1955. Again on the 28th November 1954 the Central Government announced its decision to release a further quota of 15,000 tons of castor oil for shipment by the end of March 1955, by established shippers, subject to a maximum of 400 tons and a minimum of 5 tons.

Castor seed markets in the country did not exhibit any remarkable change during November 1954 from that obtaining in the previous month and price movements were limited to a narrow range. The announcement made by the Government of India in the first week of the month under review, relating to the extension of the validity of unutilised balances of castor oil quotas which expired on October 31, 1954 till the end of November 1954, apparently failed to create any effect on the markets. This was according to trade reports, due to very little quantity left out of the unutilised castor oil quota. The announcement of an additional export quota of castor oil on the 12th November 1954 also could not produce any salutary effect on the prices except for a slight recovery by a few annas per maund at Bombay. At European ports, Indian commercial variety showed a declining tendency throughout the month.

The following table shows the prices of castorseed and castor oil during month under review.

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending			
	6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54
Castor seed—				
Bombay (Small)	13 1 0	13 6 0	13 8 0	13 1 0
Madras (Salem)	13 15 0	14 0 0	13 15 0	13 15 0
Kanpur	10 12 0	10 0 0	10 8 0	10 2 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	11 9 0	11 11 0	11 8 0	11 8 0
Castor Oil—				
Bombay	28 10 5	30 2 0	28 10 5	29 0 3
Kanpur	24 4 0	24 0 0	24 4 0	23 0 0
European Ports (Indian Commercial)	47 8 0	47 0 0	46 9 0	45 9 0

There were no exports of castor seeds during the months of August 1953 and 1954. Exports of castor oil during August 1954 being 2,165 tons were appreciably higher than in August 1953 when a quantity of 821 tons of castor oil was exported from the country. Total exports of castor oil during the five months from April to August 1954 amounted to 11,024 tons as against 15,082 tons during the corresponding period last year.

(iv) COTTON

During November 1954, two important announcements relating to Cotton were made by the Government of India. Firstly, w.e.f. 12th November the export duty on Mathias, Kalagins, Dholleras, C. P. I. and II, C. I. Deshi and Oomra Deshi was reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 150 per bale, while that on Bengal Deshi was raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per bale. All exportable varieties of cotton are, therefore, now subject to a uniform duty of Rs. 150 per bale except Indian Zoda and Pickings on which duty is leviable @ 30% *ad valorem* and Assam/Comillas which are free of duty. The reduction in the export duty on Mathias etc. is expected to bring about a revival of their demand from abroad which hitherto has been very discouraging. Secondly, it was also decided on the same date to allow for export an additional quantity of 25,000 bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton, thus bringing the total export quota of this variety to 75,000 bales for the current season.

The all-India second estimate of cotton for 1954-55 puts the current year's acreage at 14·08 million acres as against the adjusted second estimate of 13·10 million acres for 1953-54, thereby showing an increase of 7·5%. The increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Bombay and Saurashtra and has been attributed partly to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and partly to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes during the current year. The high prices of cotton at the time of sowing also contributed towards the increase in some States especially in the case of Madhya Pradesh. As between the different varieties of cotton, the increase in area has occurred mostly in Oomras, Verum, Dholleras, Broach-Vijay and Americans. The increase in acreage has been recorded in all the three staples-long, medium and short ; being relatively more marked in the case of short-staple cotton.

According to a trade estimate framed as for the end of October 1954, the cotton production in India during the current season is put at 49·32 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 44·70 lakh bales and the final trade estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for the 1953-54 season.

During November 1954, weather conditions in the important cotton growing tracts of the country continued to be generally favourable. In Punjab/P. E. P. S. U., pickings went on vigorously and arrivals were gradually on the increase. In the Khandesh, Madhya Pradesh and North Hyderabad State arrivals were, however, smaller. The standing crop in Broach/Surti/Dhollera tracts were reported to be in excellent condition. In Madras State, few showers were received in the Combodia tract and the crops in general including Karanganni/Tinny were progressing satisfactorily.

Imports of raw cotton into India during August 1954 amounted to 39 thousand bales as against 38 thousand bales during the corresponding month of last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country during 1953-54 season (September to August) aggregated 6·90 lakh bales as compared to 6·77 lakh bales in 1952-53. As in the preceding season, Egypt was the largest supplier accounting for about 39% of the total quantity imported into India. Th eshare of U.S.A. showed an increase from 13% in 1952-53 to 29% in 1953-54

while that of Sudan declined from 12% to 7% during the same period. The following table gives the relevant figures :—

('000 bales of 392 lbs.)

Source	August 1954	August 1953	Total from 1-9-53 to 31-8-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 31-8-53
Egypt	10	17	264	254
Sudan	2	10	45	78
Peru	..	..	..	2
U. S. A.	14	3	190	86
Others	13	8	191	257
TOTAL	39	38	690	677

Exports of raw cotton from India during August 1954 were 8 thousand bales, while only one thousand bales were exported during August 1953. Total exports of raw cotton during 1953-54 season amounted to 1·34 lakh bales as against 3·09 lakh bales during the previous season *i.e.*, about 43% of the total quantity exported during the 1952-53 season. As regards destinations, Japan's share increased from 46% in 1952-53 to 54% in 1953-54. Out of 1·34 lakh bales of raw cotton exported during the season, Japan took 73,000 bales. The offtake by the continent of Europe declined as compared to the 1952-53 season. During the latter year the share of Europe was 31%, while during the 1953-54 season it declined to 21% of the total cotton exported. The share of U. S. A. was only 13,000 bales as against 39 thousand bales in 1952-53. The table below gives countrywise exports of raw cotton :—

('000 bales of 392 lbs. each.)

Destination	August 1954	August 1953	Total from 1-9-53 to 31-8-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 31-8-53
United Kingdom	1	..	18	17
Europe	3	..	30	97
Japan	4	1	73	143
U. S. A.	..	..	13	39
Others	..	..	..	13
TOTAL	8	1 ·	134	309

Consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by the Indian mills during August 1954 aggregated 3·92 lakh bales as against 3·78 lakh bales in August 1953. Total consumption of cotton during 1953-54 season amounted to 46·08 lakh bales compared to 44·60 lakh bales in 1953-54. This is the highest consumption since the partition and even compares favourably with an all-time high record of 48·87 lakh bales in 1944-45 for undivided India. It is also significant to note that along with an increase in the total consumption there has been an appreciable rise in the consumption of the indigenous cotton.

Towards the end of August 1954, stocks of raw cotton with the mills were 12·11 lakh bales as against 12·59 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption		Total from 1-9-53 to 31-8-54	Total from 1-9-52 to 31-8-53	Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	August 1954	August 1953			31-8-54	31-8-53
Indian Cotton	3·30	3·09	38·89	36·12	10·11	10·13
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	0·01	..	0·01
Egyptian Cotton	0·20	0·24	2·79	1·98	0·69	0·76
Other Foreign Cotton	0·42	0·45	4·40	6·49	1·31	1·39
Total foreign cotton	0·62	0·69	7·19	8·48	2·01	2·46
Total all cotton	3·92	3·78	46·08	44·60	12·11	12·59

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the 1953-54 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. net each)

	1st September to November 1954	1st September to November 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	151,178	188,471
Consumption of cotton in Bombay Mills	272,606	280,000
Stocks with Exporters, mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 18th November	372,115	318,085

As a result of the cumulative effect of buying by spot interests, slow movement of the new crop, additional export quotas, revision of the export duty and rumours of abolition of the export duty on coarse cloth, cotton prices in the future market at Bombay showed an upward trend uptil the third week of November 1954. During the last week, the announcement of the Japanese Ministry of Trade regarding 50% reduction in the export of cotton piecegoods and the recommendation for allocation of further basic quota of 50% of the Indian cotton to mills by the Cotton Advisory Board had a bearish influence on the prices and consequently they tended a shade lower as compared to the earlier part of the month. The weaker tone in bullion and oilseeds acted as a further depressing factor. At Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab), prices showed a general declining tendency during the month. The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur and Abohar were as under :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay I.C.C. Feb., 1955 contract.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi
Week-ending—			
6-11-54	615	680 to 980	586
13-11-54	630	650 to 950	588
20-11-54	629	630 to 930	586
27-11-54	621	630 to 930	563

At Tirupur (Madras) the prices of Kapas ruled easy during the month, while at Sholapur (Bombay) there was an upward movement. At Abohar (Punjab), prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The following table gives the week-end quotations of kapas :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Bombay Sholapur Jarilla	Punjab Abohar Deshi
Week-ending—			
6-11-54	238 to 322	267 to 343	267
13-11-54	210 to 322	286 to 362	268
20-11-54	210 to 322	324 to 362	270
27-11-54	224 to 328	..	262

The downward trend in the prices at Karachi market set in during the preceding month persisted uptil the third week of the month under review. The decline was brought about by the lower overseas demands, larger American crop reports, increasing new crop movement, liquidation by tired out bulls and fears of an all-round deflation in the commodity markets aggravated by the reports of the strong measures contemplated by the Govt. to bring down prices in the country. Two other important factors which imparted a bearish tone were, reports that Japan will get U.S. cotton under the American Aid allocating 100 million dollars for the purpose and a reduction of 50 per cent in the export of cotton piecegoods announced by the Japanese Ministry of Trade in view of the foreign exchange position being acute. The downward trend was somewhat arrested during the fourth week, when cotton prices recovered on the plea that they had fallen nearer export parity which was expected to bring about some foreign enquiry and increased buying by the indigenous cotton textile mills. The table below gives the weekly quotations at Karachi:—

4F Punjub R.G.

	Pakistan Currency (Rs. (P) per md.)	Indian Currency (Rs.(I) per candy of 784 lbs.)
Week-ending—		
6-11-54	75 0 0	1,029
13-11-54	72 0 0	988
20-11-54	70 0 0	960
27-11-54	71 8 0	981

The New York futures market lost some further ground during November due to the bearish crop estimate and dullness in the textile market lost some further ground during November 1954. Reports of proposed legislation to raise cotton acreage allotment from 18·11 million acres to 20-21 million acres also depressed the prices. The downward trend in prices would have been steeper but for export buying under Foreign Operations Autho-

rization to Korea, Spain and Japan. The table below gives the week-end quotations at New York:—

	New York Cents per lb.	(December delivery) Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
Week-ending—		
6-11-54	34.28	1,277
13-11-54	34.02	1,267
20-11-54	34.01	1,267
27-11-54	34·11	1,270

The U.S. Deptt, of Agriculture have announced that under section 480 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, cotton will be eligible for sales to foreign countries for which payment can be made by the importing countries in their local currencies. This programme is to reduce the large surplus stocks of farm commodities in the U.S.A. but sales will be made under it *inter alia* only on assurance from the Governments of the purchasing countries that usual exports from the U.S.A. will not be displaced.

(v) JUTE

The All-India Final Estimate of Jute for the year 1954-55 puts the acreage under jute crop at 1,273 thousand acres as against 1,196 thousand acres in the partially revised estimate for 1953-54 thereby showing an increase of 77 thousand acres or 6·4 per cent over the previous year. The production of jute during 1954-55 has been estimated at 3,153 thousand bales as against 3,129 thousand bales of 400 lbs. each as estimated in the partially revised estimate for 1953-54 season, thus showing an increase of 24 thousand bales i.e. 0·8 per cent.

The increase in acreage under jute during the current year over the previous year has been reported by almost all the jute growing states, significantly in Orissa and Assam, due mainly to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to efforts made under the Jute Development Scheme. In Bihar, however a small decrease of one thousand acres in the current year acreage under the crop, has been reported.

The increase in production has mainly been shared by Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. This has been attributed partly to increase in area and partly to better climatic conditions at the growing period.

An important announcement was made by West Bengal Government in the month with regard to tax on raw jute. The tax which has hitherto been levied at the rate of 2 annas per maund, would with effect from 2nd November 1954 be levied at the rate of 4 annas per maund.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October 1954 amounted to 1·11 lakh bales as compared with 0·62 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 0·93 lakh bales during October 1953. The total imports during the period July to October 1954 were of the order of 2·09 lakh bales as against 6·57 lakh bales in the corresponding period of 1953-54 jute season.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mills stations from the moffusil centres during October 1954 amounted to 4·59 lakh bales as compared to 3·04 lakh bales received in September 1954 and 3·41 lakh bales in October 1953. The total arrivals during the months

of July to October 1954 aggregated 11·77 lakh bales compared with 11·38 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Consumption of raw jute during October 1954 by the member mills of the Indian Jute Mills Association was of the order of 4·32 lakh bales as compared to 4·46 lakh bales in September 1954 and 3·88 lakh bales in October 1953. The total consumption during the period July to October 1954 aggregated 17·61 lakh bales as against 16·44 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last year.

Stocks of raw jute with I.J.M.A. mill and press houses represented by Calcutta Baled Jute Association stood at 8·18 lakh bales towards the close of October 1954 as against 7·05 lakh bales towards the end of the preceding month and 12·55 lakh bales in October 1953.

Production of jute goods by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during October 1954 was of the order of 75·1 thousand tons as against 79·0 thousand tons in the preceding month and 66·8 thousand tons in October 1953. Total production during the period July to October 1954 was of the order of 313·0 thousand tons as compared to 286·8 thousand tons in the corresponding period of the last year. Towards the close of October 1954 the stocks of jute goods amounted to 69·7 thousand tons as against 67·9 thousand tons at the close of September 1954 and 102·9 thousand tons a year ago.

The loose jute prices secured positive gains during the month under review i.e. November 1954. The speculation on the fatka market was primarily responsible for these gains. This tendency was supported by the reserved attitude of the sellers and a fair business from the jute mills. Shortage of raw jute supply due to the cancellation of licences of some jute firms by the Government of East Pakistan contributed to the firmness considerably. The following table shows the trend in prices of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta.

(November December delivery)
(Rs. per maund of 82-2/7 lbs.)

Variety	Weeks ending				
	30-10-54	6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54
Assam	26 8 0	28 0 0	28 8 0	28 8 0	31 0 0
Northern	27 0 0	28 8 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	31 8 0
Orissa	28 0 0	29 0 0	29 8 0	30 0 0	32 0 0
Murshidabad	25 0 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	28 0 0	29 8 0
Western	24 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	27 8 0	29 0 0
Jungli	24 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	27 0 0	28 8 0
Daisee	27 0 0	28 8 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	32 8 0
U.P.	24 0 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	28 8 0

The prices in the pacca bales sector of the Calcutta market also made considerable gains in sympathy with the loose jute sector as will be clear in the following table giving the week-end quotations:—

(November December delivery) (Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Weeks ending				
	30-10-54	6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54
Mill Firsts	170 0 0	180 0 0	190 0 0	195 0 0	200 0 0
Mill Lightenings	155 0 0	165 0 0	175 0 0	180 0 0	185 0 0
Daisee L.G.	150 0 0	160 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0	180 0 0
Indian N.C.	69 0 0	76 0 0	N.T.*	90 0 0	115 0 0

* N.T.—No transactions.

In the upcountry markets, despite the improved transport position, imports did not show any substantial increase and even up to the later half of the month, arrivals were too small to meet the current demand. Buyers readily absorbed the imports coming into the markets even at the rates much above Calcutta parity in order to meet their previous low priced contacts at a huge loss. The prices for bottom varieties of jute in some of the important baling centres were as follows:—

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

Variety	28-10-54	4-11-54	11-11-54	18-11-54	25-11-54
Purnea (Bihar)	23 10 0	23 11 0	24 6 0	24 5 0	25 6 0
Belakoba (West Bengal) . . .	22 6 0	23 3 0	23 13 0	23 11 0	24 12 0
Nowgong (Assam)	21 5 0	21 13 0	21 13 0	22 5 0	22 12 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	24 4 0	24 8 0	26 0 0	26 4 0	27 8 0

During November 1954 speculation continued to be active on the fatka markets in anticipation of the heavy jute goods demand from China and Japan. The American buyers did not seem to be interested in the higher prices of finished goods and limited their purchases to meet immediate needs. Some business was, however, transacted with Australia. During the last week of the month the goods section of jute market showed an appreciable increase in sacking prices. The following table gives the week-end quotations for jute goods at Calcutta.

Variety	Unit	Week ending 30-10-54	6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54
Hessian 40" × 10 oz. .	Rs. per 100 yds.	45 2 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	46 1 0	46 1 0
Sacking 'B' Twill . .	Rs. per 100 bags.	114 2 0	118 12 0	120 12 0	124 10 0	128 8 0

(vi) TOBACCO

Sowings of nurseries for the 1954-55 tobacco crop were almost completed in Coimbatore district of Madras and parts of West Bengal during November 1954. Transplantation weeding and interculturing operations of the crop were in progress in Krishna, East and West Godavari districts of Andhra, Bhagwanpur district of Bihar and certain parts of Bombay State. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar where the crop was affected by drought and in Belgaum district of Bombay where the crop suffered to some extent on account of excessive rains during the month under review.

According to the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the quantity of raw tobacco cleared for home consumption during the period April to June 1954 was estimated at 147 million lbs., of which Andhra, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay together accounted for about 60 per cent of the total clearance.

During October, demand for Natu tobacco was good in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra. The Krishna market committee reported that about 2·64 lakh lbs. of Natu tobacco and nearly 1·0 lakh lbs. of other varieties of tobacco were reported to be lying unsold with the traders towards the end of this month. At Tiruchirapalli market,

about 3 lakh lbs. of Cigar and Cheroot tobacco were lying as stock with the traders and growers in the district.

During October with the arrival of the new crop, prices of different varieties of tobacco in important centres in India showed a fall as compared to the previous month. The prices of Natu tobacco in Krishna market during October 1954 ranged between Re. 0-1-9 and Re. 0-10-9 per lb. as against Re. 0-3-3 to Re. 1-0-0 per lb. in September. Prices of different grades of the Flue cured Virginia tobacco at Guntur fluctuated within a narrow range during the month of November. Grade No. 4 of F.C.V. re-dried strips closed for the month at Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. as compared to the opening quotation of Rs. 1-7-0 per lb. Prices of different types of low grade tobacco in that market were generally not quoted. However, low grade 'B' non-dried strips of F.C.V. type tobacco closed for the month at annas 3 and 6 pies per lb. as against the same quotation in the beginning of the month under review.

Among the recent trade agreements regarding tobacco, the important ones have been Indo-Sino Trade Agreement and the Indo-German Trade Agreement. Under the Indo-Sino Trade Agreement, India has agreed to export 9·0 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia tobacco to China before 31st March 1955. According to the trade agreement concluded between India and Germany, tobacco and tobacco manufactures have been included as goods for export from India to Germany. This agreement will be valid for one year from 16-10-1954.

During September about 5·39 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export as against 9·4 million lbs. in August 1954 and 57·2 million lbs. in September 1953. Of 5·39 million lbs. of tobacco graded for export, 4·08 million lbs. were Flue-cured Virginia and the balance consisted of Sun-cured Virginia and Sun-cured (Natu) Country Varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during August 1954 amounted to 7·18 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·13 crores as against 5·46 million lbs., worth about Rs. 0·95 crores in the previous month and 5·46 million lbs. worth about Rs. 0·95 crores in August 1953. Of the quantity exported during August 1954 U.K. accounted for about 4·71 million lbs. worth Rs. 0·94 crores. Total export of unmanufactured tobacco during the five months April to August amounted to 34·57 million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·22 crores as comapred to 34·59 million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·17 crores in the corresponding period of previous year.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

In Madhya Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 6,43,245 was advanced to cultivators as taccavi for the purchase of 254 pump sets from April to October 1954.

Himachal Pradesh Government concluded the investigation of certain minor schemes in the State. With the implementation of these schemes, the area under irrigation in the state will increase by more than one-third as compared to 1952 when about 30,000 acres of land were under irrigation out of 6 lakh acres of cultivated area.

During the current year 1954-55, Assam reclaimed 7,415 acres under the Kaki Project and 2,700 acres under the Subankhatha Project upto October 1954. The area reclaimed in Andhra during October 1954 was 850 acres and in Vindhya Pradesh 1,746 acres.

In Madras, the total quantity of fertilisers distributed in October 1954 was 8,501 tons of which 8,160 tons were Ammonium Sulphate and 341 tons of phosphate fertilizers. In

Hyderabad, during 1954-55 8,922 tons of fertilizer mixture had been distributed to cultivators upto October 1954.

The Government of India have decided to take immediate steps for planning and creating an additional production capacity for producing 1·7 lakh tons of Nitrogen per annum in view of the steadily rising demand for Nitrogenous fertilizers in the country. It has been officially estimated that a fresh capacity for producing 2·5 lakh tons of Nitrogen per year will need to be created by 1961 if large scale imports of fertilizers are to be avoided.

During 1954-55, improved paddy seeds distributed in Madhya Pradesh upto October 1954 amounted to 152,839 maunds. In West Bengal also, 45 tons of improved paddy seed were distributed in October 1954.

Improved wheat seeds distributed in Hyderabad upto October 1954 amounted to 3,962 maunds.

Against the target of 2,650 production tube-wells to be constructed under T. C. M. 933 tube-wells had been completed upto September 1954 in the States of U. P., Bihar, Punjab and Pepsu. Against the target of 965 tube-wells under A. T. W. contract, 923 tube-wells had been constructed upto September 1954 in U. P., Bihar and Punjab.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation—In Madhya Pradesh, out of 1,000 inter-cultural implements, called " Touchi Gurma ", proposed to be distributed to cultivators as Taccavi in order to encourage them to adopt the Japanese method of growing paddy, 874 had been distributed upto October 1954. An area of 12,755 acres was brought under cultivation according to this method. In Bihar also, 35,000 acres of land were brought under the Japanese Method of cultivation against 3,000 acres in the previous year.

Crop Competitions—During the ensuing ' Rabi Season ', crop competitions will be organised at the all-India level in respect of Wheat, Potato and Gram. The competitors getting the highest yield per acre at the all-India level in respect of these crops will each be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 and a certificate of " Krishi Pandit ".

(ii) PLANNING

The National Development Council at its third meeting which began on November 10 1954 reviewed the progress under the plan during 1951-54 with special reference to the achievement of target, and the difficulties experienced in the implementation of the Plan according to schedule.

With a view to facilitating close consultation between the centre and the states, the National Development Council, unanimously decided to set up a standing committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Travancore Cochin, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal and the members of the Planning Commission. The Committee is expected to meet six times in a year. Whenever necessary Chief Ministers of the remaining states would also be invited to attend the meeting of the Committee. It was decided to hold the first meeting on January 7, 1955.

It was also decided that the National Development Council would in future meet twice a year. Its next meeting is expected to be held after the Budget session of the Parliament.

India's Second Five Year Plan is tentatively expected to be of the order of Rs. 5,500 crores. Out of this total sum, Rs. 3,000 crores are expected to be allocated for the public sector and Rs. 2,500 crores for private sector.

(iii) COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

1. The National Development Council, at its last meeting reviewed the progress of Community Projects & National Extension Schemes. It was decided to accelerate the programme of training, relax and simplify procedure for sanctions and delegate powers to local officers in an adequate measure so as to step up the tempo of work.

2. India is participating in the First Regional Conference on Community Development, sponsored by the United Nations, which began at Manila, Philippines, towards the end of November 1954. The purpose of the Conference is to exchange information and experience with regard to progress of community development now in operation in the participating countries and, to formulate certain basic principles for further improvements and expansion of nation wide programmes in this field. India's community projects programme was the subject of study by a U. N. Mission in 1952-53. The Mission had characterised these projects as the " most significant experiment in economic development and social improvement in Asia at present time ".

(iv) FOREIGN AID

Under the Indo-U.S. Operational Agreement No. 4 T. C. M. (Programme) relating to " Determination of Soil Fertility and Fertilizers Use, " India received one shipment of radio phosphorous, 50 mc radio phosphorous as KH_2PO_4 in September 1954 and 45 cases of equipment consisting of 2 air conditioners, 10 solubridges, 40 balances, 20 thermometers, 10 lbs. Vynylite Chloride in October, 1954 by way of foreign aid.

Under the Indo-U.S. Operational Agreement No. 2 and its Spplementary Agreement, India obtained 1,16,028 tons and distributed 85,007 tons of iron and steel to the State Governments upto the end of September 1954.

(v) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed a high powered committee under the Chairmanship of their Revenue Minister to make recommendations regarding land reform legislation in the State.

The terms of reference of the committee are :—

(1) What should be the ceiling of land holdings in Madhya Pradesh ? On what principles should the ceiling be fixed ? Should the ceiling be on the basis of area of land or should it be based on net income ?

How should ceiling of land holdings operate in respect of joint families ?

Should the joint family be taken as a unit or individual member of the Joint family should be taken as a unit ?

Should there be any exemptions ? If so, what should be the basis of exemptions?

(2) Should the ceiling be fixed with reference to future acquisition of land or should it operate in respect of existing land holdings also ?

(3) If ceiling is made operative with respect to existing holdings, what procedure will be followed for acquisition of excess land from the land owners and what principles should be adopted for the distribution of such land to persons ?

Will any premium be taken from persons to whom land would be given ?

(4) What kind of protection should be given to sub-tenants and lessees ?

Should any distinction be made in respect of sub-tenancies and leases taken from big and small land owners or should there be similar provisions about protection to sub-tenants and lessees ?

(5) What should be the nature of protection to be given to sub-tenants, lessees and other tenants-at-will and how should they be given opportunities to acquire ownership rights in the land cultivated by them ?

(6) What standards of cultivation should be laid down ?

(7) What action should be taken in respect of big farms ? If registration is considered desirable, what conditions should be imposed ?

(8) Is it necessary to prescribe the area of " Minimum holding " ?

How should fragmentation of holdings be prevented ?

(9) Is it desirable to appoint Land Commission to consider and take decisions on all questions that may arise under the proposed Land Reforms Law ? What should be the constitution of the Commission ?

(10) What steps should be taken for agricultural financing under the scheme of land reforms ?

(11) Co-operative farming.

(12) What should be the scheme of village administration in future to ensure proper land management ?

The Punjab Legislative Council decided to refer the Prevention of Ejectment Bill, 1954 to a joint select committee. The Legislative Assembly had taken a similar decision earlier. The Bill seeks to prevent further eviction of tenants of ' small landowners ' or those cultivating the lands reserved by the landlords under the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and to restore all the tenants evicted after April 30, 1954 to their lands to the extent necessary to increase their holdings, including any land owned by them, to five standard acres. The Bill, however, exempts the displaced landlords personally cultivating their holdings which do not exceed five standard acres from the obligation to restore the land to any evicted tenants, and also makes the restored tenants liable to pay compensation for any improvement made on the land subsequent to their eviction.

The President gave his assent to the Himachal Pradesh Big-Landed Estates Abolition Bill, 1954 and the Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

(vi) LAND REVENUE AND TAXATION

The Government of Andhra has published the Andhra Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1954 which seeks to levy, with effect from the ' fasli ' year commencing on the 1st July 1954, a surcharge, on a slab basis, on land revenue assessments exceeding Rs. 150. The surcharge will range from annas two to annas twelve in a rupee of land revenue.

The constitutional validity of the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Ordinance, 1954 promulgated by the Government of the Punjab under clause (*i*) of Article 213 of the Constitution was challenged in the High Court of the Punjab. After hearing the arguments, their Lordships issued a ' rule nisi ' to the State.

(vii) CO-OPERATION

The All India Conference of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards held at Poona owards the middle of the month recommended that groups of about 1,000 families should

be formed into multi-purpose co-operatives. The Conference felt that such a step would not only create confidence among the people with regard to the role of the Government in improving their lot but also create climate for public co-operation and ensure full utilization of national resources.

The Punjab Legislative Assembly passed on November 9, 1954 the Punjab-Cooperative Societies Bill, 1954. The bill replaces the previous Act of 1912 on the subject and seeks to make the cooperative movement more democratic.

(viii) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Govt. of India have initiated a new Pamphlet series, intended to tone up the rural life of the people and to create among them a deep sense of the unity of the country and enthusiasm for building up the future. The pamphlets which are intended to reach every village in India, are being issued in all the regiona languages enumerated in the Constitution. The target is to issue at least one pamphlet a month. The first pamphlet in the series gives the five principles of revitalising rural life. Pamphlets to be issued in the next few months will deal with communal harmony, village hygiene, the National Anthem and the National Flag. All available official agencies and also non-official agencies who are willing to cooperate in the distribution of these pamphlets will be utilised to see that they realise the maximum benefit.

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The Government have sanctioned further grants and loans to various States for the development of cottage and small scale industries. Further the All India Handloom Board has been given a sum of Rs. 85,000 to meet the expenditure on recoupment to State Governments of the expenditure in connection with the handloom fabrics exhibited in Community Project Areas in Part ' A ' and ' B ' States, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 to each State.

The Government of India have also sanctioned further grants and loans of Rs. 20 lakhs to the All India Khadi and Village Industry Board for the development of Khadi and various Village Industries in the country. Out of these Rs. 20 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is earmarked, for encouraging the sale of village-industry products, by purchasing them and selling them to the public and the Governments through sale centres and emporia run by the Khadi Board. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is earmarked for encouraging the sale of village (ghani) oil, on which a rebate at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per lb. will be payable.

On November 21, a convention of the farmers of Punjab, the first of its kind in the country, was inaugurated. Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Agriculture Minister, who presided on the convention's inaugural session, speaking on the occasion appreciated the idea of forming an All-India Farmers Federation, which should devote itself entirely to the well-being of kisans, while keeping aloof from politics.

Panchayats : A separate department of Gram Panchayats, attached to the Department of Local Self Government, Public Health Department etc. has been created in some six or seven States in recent years. In U. P. the Development Commissioner is ex-officio Director of Panchayats ; in Andhra and Madras, however, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards controls and supervises the Panchayats ; in Mysore the Commissioner of Local Self Government is the chief controlling authority, while in Madhya Pradesh, the Director of Social Welfare deals with the Panchayats. In Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, Co-operatives and Panchayat Departments have been combined. In Assam the Rural Development Department deals with Panchayats while in Orissa a Member of the Board of Revenue looks after the work of Panchayats.

Saurashtra has set up a Gram Panchayat Madhyastha Mandal which is a statutory body with the Minister-in-charge Rural Development as President. The main function of the Panchayat organisations at the State level is to administer the State Panchayat Raj Act, arrange for the formation of panchayats, control expenditure, control and supervise the work of field staff and arrange for the training of Panchayat staff.

A new rural set up is envisaged in U. P. Sometime in March 1955 just before the Panchayat elections in the State when the villages there, will be reconstituted into administratively viable units of not less than 250 inhabitants throughout the plains. Such an arrangement will make possible the co-existence of a gaon samaj, a body corporate with perpetual rights over all property vested in the village and the gaon sabha—the electoral college of gaon panchayats comprising sometimes a number of villages. There will thus, be a panchayat for every village and the lakhpal, the new patwari will be assigned the duties of the panchayat Secretary also. According to the 1955 census, there are 97,683 villages and 243,000 hamlets in the plains areas of U. P. According to this new arrangement it has been decided to have only 61,000 villages having as many gaon samajs and gaon panchayats. Hamlets or small villages will be amalgamated with bigger villages or integrated into new villages, with new names.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of the Important Events in the Month of November 1954

2nd November 1954	(*i*) The Government of West Bengal enhanced the raw jute tax from two annas per maund to four annas per maund.
	(*ii*) Validity of unutilised balances of castor oil export quotas which expired on 31st October, 1954 extended till the end of November 1954.
3rd November 1954	All-India first Estimate of Tur or Arhar, 1954-55 released.
4th November 1954	Reduction in the export duty on groundnut oil from Rs. 225 per ton to Rs. 100 per ton announced.
9th & 10th November 1954	The National Development Council held its third meeting in New Delhi.
12th November 1954	(*i*) Export duty on Mathias, Kalagins, Dholleras, C.P.I and II., C.I Deshi and Oomra Deshi varieties of raw cotton reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 150 per bale while that on Bengal Deshi raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per bale.
	(*ii*) Export of an additional quantity of 25,000 tons of Bengal Deshi allowed for the current cotton season.
	(*iii*) Additional quantity of castor oil released for export.
17th November 1954	All-India second Estimate of Groundnut, 1954-55 released.
21st November 1954	All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1954-55 released.
22nd November 1954	(*i*) Decision taken to continue the Central Fertilizer Pool in 1955.
	(*ii*) All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1954-55 released.
26th November 1954	Sugar Policy for 1954-55 announced.
28th November 1954	(*i*) Additional quantity of groundnut oil released for export.
	(*ii*) A small quantity of H.P.S. groundnut kernels allowed for export.
	(*iii*) A further quota of 15,000 tons of Castor oil released for export.

(b) Report on Agricultural Credit in India by Chester Davis

Mr. Chester Davis has, in his Report on Rural Credit in India recently presented to the Government of India, reviewed the working of the existing agricultural credit agencies and broadly indicated the lines on which the agricultural credit structure could be modified.

Mr. Davis is Consultant to the Ford Foundation and one of the best known authorities in the United States in the field of agricultural credit and marketing. He visited India during the last quarter of 1953 under the auspices of the Ford Foundation, at the invitation of the Government of India for making a study of the agricultural credit position in this country.

By far the most important of the recommendations made by Mr. Davis relates to the establishment of " a strong permanent Central agency to determine policy and coordinate and direct action." He, therefore, urges strongly for the organisation of an All-India Farm Credit Council at the Centre which will evolve and guide comprehensive integrated policy of agricultural credit in the country. Some of the other responsibilities which this Council might undertake are—(*a*) Giving immediate attention to the problem of how direct credit extended by Central or State Governments loans for land improvement or Grow More Food or Taccavi loans may be administered ; (*b*) To work with the Reserve Bank in initiating and conducting, with the appropriate State and Union agencies, a few broad experimental and demonstration projects and illustrating the ways in which the cooperative credit structure can best be assisted to attain its full potential strength ; (*c*) To coordinate the work of existing agencies ; (*d*) To bring together in united effort the various agencies that direct the National Extension and Community Project Programmes and those working to build up primary credit and multipurpose societies.

The council, he suggests, should be composed of the top-level officers of the Reserve Bank of India, the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Finance, the Planning Commission, and the agencies responsible for the National Extension Service programme and the Community Development Projects and representatives of the States, the public and the financial community.

Mr. Davis leaves the question of organisation of a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation an open one, but would like the Council to prepare a blue-print for the type of central corporate body best fitted to take over permanent direction of the rural credit system of India.

Mr. Davis finds in the co-operative credit movement the best solution for problems of rural credit, but he is constrained to admit that the movement has not lived up to the high promise with which it was spread over the country many years ago. He ascribes this chiefly to the weakness of the cooperative credit structure at the primary level, following from the samllness of the size of the village society, insufficiency of capital and lack of means to employ trained well-paid personnel to manage it on efficient lines. He would like to have new forms of organisation tried out on an experimental basis in the national ex-extension blocks.

The slowness of the growth of the co-operative credit system in India is, according to him, due to the lack of two major factors, viz., failure to mobilise the savings of members through, if necessary, charging even a higher rate of interest from members and failure to tap public savings invested in the bonds and debentures of credit institutions through the development of a broad investment market.

Mr. Davis suggests that the possibility of developing private community institutions out of what in the past has been personal finance given by the money-lenders should be explored and that steps should be taken to ensure a broader participation in rural credit by commercial banking institutions.

Mr. Davis has also stressed one important aspect of the training programme of cooperative personnel. According to him success of training course is influenced by job opportunities that are opened to trainees and by their chance for promotion and better pay. Tens of thousands of job opportunities would be created if primary societies are reformed or regrouped into strong economic units. Mr. Davis has also emphasized the need for training village extension workers so as to strengthen bases for cooperative action in the villages.

(c) Report on the "Research, Teaching and Public Administration of the Economics of Agriculture for India"

By John D. Black and Hugh L. Stewart

Dr. John D. Black and Dr. Hugh L. Stewart have presented to the Government of India a Report on "Research, Teaching and Public Administration, of the Economics of Agriculture for India," which gives a general survey of the present status of research, teaching and public administration in the field of economics of agriculture in this country and makes a number of very useful suggestions.

Dr. Black is Professor of Agricultural Economics at the Harvard University and Dr. Stewart is the Head of the Farm Management Section of the Production Economics Research Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The two experts were invited to this country last Summer by the Government of India in pursuance of a request made by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics supported by the Planning Commission, for reviewing the research, education and public administration in the economics of agriculture in India and make suggestions for their improvement.

In the introduction to their Report, Professor Black and Dr. Stewart have observed that the situation in India presents a great challenge to economists because it gives an opportunity to make a contribution far exceeding that in other countries like United States with much larger resources and more recently occupied. In India every development move needs to be carefully analysed to determine its contribution to economic progress.

The Report has been broadly divided into three parts, viz., Part I—Research; Part II—Education ; and Part III—Public Administration.

In their introductory remarks on Part I dealing with the conduct of research, the two experts outline the four stages which economic research traverses in any country where consciousness regarding need for such research begins to grow namely :

(*i*) Assembling the facts as to the economic situation ;
(*ii*) Analytical description ;
(*iii*) Recording and measurement of economic change ;
(*iv*) Planned purposive Research.

A large portion of the research already carried out in India falls, according to the Report, under (*i*) and (*ii*). On (*iii*) also some work is being done. The Report, however, emphasizes the importance of planned purposive research and the development of suitable methodology and organisation for such research at the present stage in the economic development of the country. For fully illustrating the nature of such research and the methodology that can be adopted for its conduct, the two experts prepared a number of specific research projects which were subjected to scrutiny at a Seminar arranged by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the first week of June 1954. These 24 illustrative projects, as they emerged after discussions at this seminar, now form an integral part of the Report. These illustrative projects cover a research in six different fields of economics of agriculture namely (*i*) Production and Land use economics of the farm and village (*ii*) Consumption economics of the Family (*iii*) Marketing and Prices of Farm Products (*iv*) Rural Credit (*v*) Land-tenure and (*vi*) The Nation as an economic unit.

Part II of the Report on Education in Agricultural Economics deals separately with the two aspects of such education namely (*i*) education of regular students in colleges, universities or intra-rural education and (*ii*) education by extension, short courses and the like. On (*a*) the authors have made some detailed suggestions for re-alignment of subjects and emphasis for the various related courses prescribed in the universities and agricultural colleges. In particular the report lays stress on :

(*i*) enlargement of facilities for instruction in agricultural economics,

(*ii*) need for specialisation at the M.A. degree stage in such subjects as farm management, land use economics, land tenure etc.,

(*iii*) courses for advanced economics as well as seminars for students for Ph. D. degree,

(*iv*) short training courses for teachers during the vacation period.

In regard to the second aspect of Education, namely education by extension, short courses, the Report lays special stress on the extensioner's thinking straight on economic questions and on his developing a comprehensive outlook in the course of his activities so that decisions taken are actually those of villagers and not of the extensioner. With regard to the role of Central Government in this sphere the report emphasizes that besides giving financial assistance to States, there is need for developing a unit doing research on problems of evaluation of methodology etc. and providing guidance to States.

Part III of the Report contains detailed suggestions for organising public economic functioning which according to the Report, would consist : (*a*) helping or inducing private and cooperative enterprise to make use of the results of research (*b*) planning, coordinating and actual direction of private action ; (*c*) actually performing certain parts of it e.g. grading and inspection and (*d*) regulating and enforcing the rules of the game.

The roles of the State and Central Governments in the fulfilment of the total responsibility devolving on the states have been separately delineated. At the state level, the Report suggests the organisation of a strong research unit and poses some questions regarding the regrouping of work in the State Departments. The research unit should be able to call upon the educational institutions to undertake research work for it in specific projects, on provision of necessary staff and finance for the purpose. There may be need for setting up special agencies like (*i*) a Development Board for looking after work relating to agricultural production, land use re-adjustments, credit, cooperation and marketing etc. and (*ii*) a separate credit agency.

The Central Government is to assist the state Governments through provision of financial assistance, on the one hand and of leadership and guidance in the conduct of action programmes on the other. In order that the financial assistance granted by the centre to the States may not get frittered through the employment of separate agencies, the Report suggests the strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics as a Coordinating organisation at the centre.

Besides assisting the State Governments, the Central Government has a direct role to play in the fulfilment of a number of functional groups like : (*i*) information service (*ii*) regulation of domestic market and marketing for farm products (*iii*) international trade and commerce (*iv*) price and related markets (*v*) executive policy making and (*vi*) economic research.

It is suggested that a Research Unit should be set up in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics to undertake the functions under (*i*) and (*vi*) above. Research on (*ii*) and (*iii*) will have to tbe undertaken jointly by this Research Unit, some other organisations in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A more elaborate organisation would, according to the Report, be required for (*iv*) and (*v*) which would require actual administration, price and related controls.

For coordinating the entire research work in the field of agricultural economics in the country the two experts have suggested the setting up in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, a strong committee of the top agricultural economists of the country. This Committee will review the research work going forward and the important research needs, and layout a research programme and then with this background study and examine requests from research organisations for grants to finance particular research undertakings. The Research Division of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics will be the executive arm of this Committee. Adequate funds contributed by the Central and State Governments should be placed at the disposal of this Committee. (This Committee has already been set up in the Indian Council of Agriculture Research).

(d) First Conference of Directors of Land Records, Agricultural Statisticians and Agricultural Economists

The first Conference of the Directors of Land Records, Agricultural Statisticians and Agricultural Economists [convened by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics] was held on 3rd and 4th December 1954. The Conference was attended by the representatives of 26 States, various Central Government Deptts. and several Agricultural Economists and Statisticians. Inaugurating the Conference, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture said that among other things the future plans for progress along several directions would depend upon the accurate collection and analysis of agricultural statistics. " Time was when the administrator and the policy maker could go comfortably forward on the basis of a few guiding general principles which set the limits to policy ; collection and maintenance of revenue, administration of law and order and maintenance of needed adjustments in trade which would facilitate export and import of major articles in demand in foreign and internal markets. Improvement of agriculture was viewed as a means of increasing public revenue and augmenting the supply of goods which entered into trade". But, he added, " where formerly policy had relied more on fiat and compulsion, it has now to proceed by reasoning and conviction. Every project, every public measure has to be justified at the bar of public opinion". This, he said, had made the task of the statistician and the economist one of the great responsibility calling for the exercise of the highest judgment in the collection and analysis of factual data bearing on public issues and their interpretation in terms of

cause and effect. " An omniscient economist sitting above all departments of public activity and keeping an over-all eye on the general economic position", he remarked, " would no longer satisfy the specialised demands of each sector of organised life ". Agriculture in any case represents such a large part of Indian life and is of such basic importance that, its claims to continuous specialised treatment could be ignored only at the peril of the country's future welfare and progress ". The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in his opinion, had done a good deal of very useful work in improving the range and scope of agricultural data and in the systematisation and refinement for purposes of practical application to current problems. But much remained to be done before we could say that we had a body of classified data ready to hand covering the entire range of our needs in the sphere of agriculture. Wishing the Conference success, he remarked, " how best we can go forward in these directions, and what place this important subject should hold in the Second Five Year Plan are matters on which this Conference will have to deliberate".

Shri H.M. Patel, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, who presided over the meeting, said that " it is never advantageous to look too much to what we failed to do in the past. The important thing is that we should realise what we have to do in the future". He added that we had not yet realised how important it was to get statistics in time. " Punctuality in this respect is attached a very low importance indeed". In preparing the Second Five Year Plan, he added, we need a great deal of statistical information. That information is lacking and to some extent at any rate I must confess that the State Governments must accept the blame for not collecting the statistics which, they had agreed themselves, were important and needed in time". Continuing he said that " the various standard forms have not yet been adopted by several State Governments and unless that is done, it will not be possible to have comparable data".

The agenda of the Conference covered a wide range of subjects ; from the review of what has been done in the past to formulating a co-ordinated programme for collecting agricultural statistics needed for systematic and scientific planning. The following items were discussed at the Conference :—

(1) Timeliness in the submission of statistical returns.

(2) Standardisation of basic forms for the collection of data.

(3) Collection of agricultural statistics for the second Five Year Plan.

(4) Comparable estimates of area and production.

(5) Co-ordination of data collected by revenue departments and other agencies.

(6) Improvements in agricultural statistics.

(7) Maintenance of proper land records for the collection of agricultural statistics.

(8) Co-ordination of agro-economic research.

(9) Review of compilation and publication of agricultural legislation in India.

(10) Agro-economic research schemes for the Second Five Year Plan, and

(11) Development of new types of data in the sphere of land economics.

The Conference then passed the following recommendations on these items, which are under consideration by the Central Government.

I—Co-ordination of Agro-Economic Research

1·1. In view of the urgent need for—

(*i*) co-ordination of research work undertaken by the Agro-Economic Centres and Farm Management Centres,

(*ii*) co-ordination of research work done by Central Departments, Central Commodity Committees, concerned Departments of State Governments, Universities and other Research Institutions,

(*iii*) evolving a co-ordinated programme for research and conducting research necessary for the purpose, and

(*iv*) reviewing the progress of research in the fields indicated and disseminating knowledge about it,

this Conference recommends that a high-powered Research Division should be set up in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

II—Review of Compilation and Publication of Agricultural Legislation in India

2·1. This Conference notes with satisfaction that useful material on Agricultural Legislation in India has been compiled and brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, in the various volumes dealing with regulation of money lending, consolidation of holdings, agricultural production and development, land reforms—abolition of intermediaries, village panchayats etc. In order to increase the utility of these publications, this Conference recommends that periodical supplementary volumes or revised editions should be brought out by the Directorate as and when necessary.

2·2. In view of the great importance of the problem of agrarian reforms, this Conference is of opinion that the State Governments should prepare annual reports on the working of the more important Agricultural Acts and furnish them to the Directorate. The Conference is also of opinion that the State Governments should conduct periodic surveys of the effects of the agricultural legislation through appropriate agencies.

2·3. This Conference is of opinion that it is essential that the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture should keep itself informed of the progress of legislation and of the implementation of the Acts in this sphere. For this purpose, the State Governments should supply copies of all Bills, rules, orders, etc., relating to agriculture to that Directorate. The Agro-Economic Centres newly set up by the Government of India should also be encouraged and assisted to take up the study of the effects of important legislative enactments in force in the areas in which their main enquiries are proceeding.

III—Agro-Economic Research Schemes for the Second Five Year Plan

3·1. This Conference notes with satisfaction that four Agro-Economic Research Centres have been set up in Delhi, Poona, Madras and Shantiniketan and recommends that their number should be increased so as to cover adequately other typical areas of the country.

3·2. This Conference also recommends that the studies in the Economics of Farm Management should be extended in scope so as to cover all the typical regions of the country.

3·3. (*a*) In view of the importance of basic agro-economic data, this Conference recommends that the necessary amount of experimentation should be done by undertaking specific agro-economic research projects under the Second Five Year Plan.

(*b*) It also recommends for the same purpose, that State Governments which have not already done so, should set up agricultural economics sections.

IV—Timeliness in the Submission of Statistical Returns

4·1. To ensure timeliness in the submission of statistical returns and to remove the causes leading to delays therein, this Conference recommends that the work-load on the reporting agencies at different levels should be reduced to manageable proportions, wherever it is excessive.

4·2. This Conference also recommends that adequate supervision should be exercised by the supervising authorities to ensure that the time-table prescribed for the submission of returns at various levels is strictly adhered to. If necessary, adequate penalties should be provided for in the rules, for this purpose.

4·3. This Conference reiterates the recommendation made by the Conference of State Agriculture and Co-operation Ministers (1953), for the appointment of District Statistical Officers at the district level to assist in the timely submission of agricultural statistics returns. The Conference notes with satisfaction that certain States are already taking action in this direction.

4·4. Considering that delays in submission of statistical returns may also be due to the bottle-necks at the compilation stage, this Conference recommends that adequate staff should be provided for the compilation of the relevant statistical returns, at the different levels.

4·5. This Conference recommends that in view of procedural delays in the despatch of statistical returns to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, e.g., want of approval or consultation with Secretariat Departments in the State, a provisional copy of the returns should be sent in advance to that Directorate.

V—Standardisation of Basic Forms for the Collection of Data

5·1. In view of the importance of adoption of standard forms for the collection of data, this Conference recommends that the State Governments should adopt annual standard forms as recommended by the Technical Committee on the Co-ordination of Agricultural Statistics. (1949).

5·2. This Conference also recommends that as the adoption of the basic quinquennial form will provide all the data needed on cultivators' holdings, the State Governments should adopt this form so that the data are collected on a uniform basis.

VI—Comparable Estimates of Area and Production

6·1. In view of the importance of working out comparable estimates of area and production of crops and area under different types of land utilisation, this Conference recommends that each State Government should work out comparable figures after allowing for extensions or changes in the coverage of statistics, and improvements in the methods of estimation from 1947-48 onwards. For this purpose, Staff should be strengthened wherever necessary both at the Centre and the States.

VII—Co-ordination of data Collected by Revenue and other Agencies

7·1. In view of the need for co-ordination of the data collected by State Revenue Authorities and other agencies, this Conference recommends that the question of reconciliation of the discrepancies between the different sets of figures should be examined by each State in respect of each item, e.g., area under forests, area irrigated, and area and production of tea, coffee, rubber and tobacco.

7·2. With a view to reducing these discrepancies, this Conference recommends that :

(*i*) there should be co-ordination between the concerned agencies collecting the information at the State level ;

(*ii*) there should be co-ordination at the primary level, the primary reporters, e.g., planters in the case of tea, coffee and rubber, submitting duplicate copies of the primary returns to different authorities at higher levels ;

(*iii*) there should be co-ordination in the periods to which the data relate and the points of collection ;

(*iv*) the definitions and methods of collection should be uniform ; and

(*v*) the uniformity in coverage should be ensured.

7·3. In cases where the discrepancies are of a fundamental character, this Conference recommends that necessary investigations should be undertaken immediately. Such investigations should be sponsored jointly by the concerned agencies in the Central and State Governments.

VIII—Maintenance of proper land Records for the Collection of Agricultural Statistics

8·1. In view of the importance of the maintenance of proper land records for revenue administration and collection of agricultural statistics in the four categories of areas, viz.,

(*a*) areas cadastrally surveyed which possess annual land records ;

(*b*) areas cadastrally surveyed where annual records are not maintained ;

(*c*) areas unsurveyed but reporting ; and

(*d*) areas unsurveyed and non-reporting,

this Conference recommends that the objective to be aimed at should be to cadastrally survey the unsurveyed areas, to appoint reporting agencies where such agencies do not exist and to maintain proper land records in all the areas.

For this purpose, in category (*a*) areas, the land records should be maintained properly and accurately by enforcing rationalised supervision on the work of the primary agency, by reducing the work-load on the patwari and by training him in the new concepts and definitions and improved techniques of collection of agricultural statistics.

In category (*b*) areas, the State Governments should indicate the programme they have in view for the setting up of the necessary agencies for the aforesaid purposes.

The State Governments should undertake cadastral survey operations in areas falling in categories (*c*) and (*d*) and appoint reporting agencies.

IX—Collection of Agricultural Statistics for the second Five Year Plan

9·1. This Conference recommends that one of the main objectives of improvement of agricultural statistics should be to ensure that estimates of acreage under principal heads of land utilisation as also those under different crops are available in respect of the entire geographical area of the country and estimates of agricultural production are obtained for the total area of land cropped. This objective should be achieved as early as possible by careful planning, at any rate, before the end of the second Five Year Plan.

9·2. To meet the immediate need for the formulation of the second Five Year Plan, this Conference, however, recommends that sampling technique should be adopted for framing estimates of land utilisation in the non-reporting areas.

9·3. This Conference notes with satisfaction that there has been noticeable improvement in recent years in the reliability of statistics of production of foodgrains due to the adoption of the objective technique of random-sampling crop-cutting surveys. In order to ensure reliability of the estimates of production of commercial crops also, this Conference recommends that random-sampling crop-cutting surveys should be extended to these crops. Where the necessary technique has not yet been evolved, highest priority should be given to its evolution.

9·4. In view of the importance of planning for the increased production of protective foods under the Second Five Year Plan, this Conference recommends that steps should be taken to collect complete and reliable statistics of protective foods, such as, livestock products, fish and fruits and vegetables.

Besides, this Conference also recommends that estimates of production in respect of commercially important, though minor, crops such as cashew-nuts, cardamom, cloves, niger seed, tamarind and by-products such as bran, husk, straw, etc. should be collected. For this purpose, suitable techniques of collection should be evolved on an urgent basis, in respect of these crops during the current Five Year Plan period itself. To meet urgent needs, however, tentative estimates should be framed in respect of these products on the basis of *ad-hoc* enquiries, if necessary.

9·5. In view of the need for collecting data on improved farming practices, this Conference recommends that steps should be taken to arrange for regular collection of the same.

X—Schemes for second Five Year Plan

10·1. This Conference strongly recommends that the State Governments should prepare in consultation with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, a co-ordinated programme for improvement of agricultural statistics and other agro-economic data and also analysis or studies thereof and that this programme should find a place in the Second Five Year Plan of the State Governments. In drawing up this programme, the recommendations of this Conference should be taken into account and the plans already drawn up, if any, should be reviewed in the light of these recommendations.

10·2. This Conference also recommends that the State Governments should include a chapter on Agricultural Economics and Statistics in their Second Five Year Plan indicating precisely what has been achieved so far and what is proposed to be achieved during the Second Five Year Plan period, and laying down the priorities for the different schemes.

10·3. This Conference recommends that necessary financial provision should be made by the State Governments in the Second Five Year Plan not only in respect of schemes which are likely to be financed from their own resources but also in respect of State part of the expenditure on schemes to be jointly financed by the Central and State Governments. The Central Government should also provide adequate funds for this purpose, i.e., both for undertaking methodological research in the techniques of collection and for assisting the State Governments to finance their schemes under the Second Five Year Plan.

10·4. This Conference further recommends that the State Governments should work out the total cost likely to be incurred on the implementation of the foregoing recommendations of this Conference and communicate the same to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, by the end of January 1955, to enable them to have an over-all picture of the financial requirements.

(c) Tenth Anniversary of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture

To mark the Tenth Anniversary of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the Directorate organized a function on 3rd December 1954. Shri H. M. Patel, Secretary, Ministry of Food & Agriculture requesting Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, the Union Minister for Agriculture to speak a few words on the occasion, stressed that the object of the celebration was to focus attention on the importance of collecting timely and reliable agricultural statistics and of interpreting them and of studying subjects of very basic importance to the further development of agriculture in the country. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh referred in appreciative terms to the work which the Directorate has been performing during the last decade. In particular, he referred to the need for an organization like the Directorate engaged exclusively on objective study, analysis and interpretation of agro-economic data so that it would be possible to formulate Government policy on a sound basis. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh while mentioning the organisation of field studies into agro-economic problems by the Directorate, emphasized the need for systematic enquiries into the impact of various land reform measures on the rural economy and on the merits of different types of farming organizations, like the Co-operative Farming and Co-operative Village Management on which the Planning Commission have laid so much emphasis.

Dr. S. R. Sen, Economic & Statistical Adviser thanked all those present on behalf of the staff of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. He pointed out that though ten years is not a long enough period to evaluate the work of an organization like the Directorate, still it is an appropriate time to take stock of the past activities and chalk out a programme for action for the future. This latter aspect, he mentioned, has assumed some importance because we are now in the midst of framing projects for the Second Five Year Plan. He also presented on behalf of the Directorate a small memento in the shape of a souvenir volume published as a supplement to the Monthly Journal, " Agricultural Situation in India ". The Souvenir Volume contains contributions from Shri W. R. Natu, Dr. S. R. Sen, Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, Prof. John D. Black, Sir Manilal B. Nanavati and Dr. Daniel Thorner. As well as a number of statistical tables and charts relating to the various respects of the agricultural economy of the country.

Messages received on the occasion which were read out by Dr. S. R. Sen are given below :

Shri Jairmadas Daulatram, Governor, Assam

Statistics are the pillars on which our economic structure has to be constructed and agriculture being the basic national industry, agricultural statistics have naturally a far

greater importance and value than is ordinarily realised. It is a matter for great satisfaction that a special effort is to be put forth to keep pace with the needs of the situation and the organisation of agricultural statistics is progressing as fast as is practicable. I have a feeling that the basis of this organisation should be more rapidly erected at the village level than has been possible so far. We should make the village leadership take a live interest in collecting accurate and impartial agricultural data and in co-operating with the Governmental machinery for the same purpose. For a long time to come, dependable non-official personnel may have to be utilised for placing our agricultural statistics on a sound foundation. The making of adequate arrangements in this direction may well be one of our primary tasks. I hope the Directorate of Economics and Statistics will give a lead in this direction and take in hand the setting-up of the necessary mechanism to achieve the objective. The Directorate's activities have widened quickly in the last few years and my heartiest good wishes are with it in its future career of progress and service.

Shri K. M. Munshi, Governor, Uttar Pradesh

When I took over the portfolio of Food and Agriculture in 1950, I was at considerable disadvantage because requisite and reliable data regarding food production and food consumption was not readily available. But the newly established Directorate of Economics and Statistics with its meagre resources collected all the available data and analysed them critically for the formulation of a new food policy, the success of which we have seen during the last two years—thanks to the very able manner in which the late Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai implemented it. I shall always remember the enthusiasm and energy with which the officers of the Directorate helped me in formulating the new food policy as well as the programme of land transformation.

It is not that our scientists do not know how to improve our agricultural data so as to be at par with the leading countries of the world. The research work done by our agricultural statisticians and economists has received very high praise from scientists all over the world. In fact, they have such a good reputation that the services of quite a few of them have been borrowed in recent years by International Organisations like I.M.F., F.A.O., E.C.A.F.E., etc. What they lack is resources. Although our need is much greater—for 70% of our population depend on agriculture—the resources that we have so far been able to spare for this work are insignificant compared to countries like U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U. K. or Japan. This is unfortunate. For, without a correct appraisal of the economic situation regarding agriculture in this country all our plans for development are likely to go wrong. I hope that enough resources would be placed at their disposal in the Second Five-Year Plan.

It is also important that like Japan, U.K. and U.S.A. agricultural economics and statistics should be given an independent position and status and workers in this field should be allowed to develop the necessary expertise without interference from any quarter. Independence of thought and freedom from centralised regimentation are needed nowhere more than in this field.

I congratulate the Directorate of Economics & Statistics for the very good work which it has done during its short span of life and wish it every success in future.

Shri B. R. Sen, I. C. S., Ambassador for India in Italy, Rome

I am happy to know that you are celebrating completion of ten years of the Directorate's existence. I recall with satisfaction that as Secretary Agriculture I had something to do with the creation of this Directorate in its present form. Economic Statistics provide an essential foundation of sound and progressive administration. High standard

of present day Indian Administration has been acknowledged even by foreign experts in the field of agriculture which forms India's main industry. Phenomenal success has been recorded during the last ten years. To this success, the Directorate can claim to have made an important contribution. I wish the Directorate continued success.

Shri K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., Secretary, Development Deptt., Govt. of Bombay

I am very glad to hear that you are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Economic and Statistics Section which has grown into a Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The Directorate has made a vital contribution to the formulation of economic policy on agricultural matters. It has been faced with various problems pertaining to the collection of statistics on a sound basis. For this purpose it has had to rely on State agencies which had to be given guidance and training in this matter. It has thus been gradually building up the agricultural statistics from what was described as "hypothetical" to some approximation to the conditions in the field. I hope the Directorate will continue the good work it has been doing.

Shri R. L. Gupta, I.C.S., Managing Director, Hindustan Shipyard

It is a very good idea to celebrate the tenth birthday of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

I can recall very well the great difficulties we had to face in the beginning of food control in India because of the lack of correct basic statistical data.

I also remember the assistance received by me from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics during my last few years in the Food Ministry and the great work done by the Officers of the Directorate.

I hope that the tenth anniversary will give further impetus to the Directorate's work and that it will grow more and more useful.

I wish the Directorate good luck.

Shri Vishnu Sahay, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India.

70 percent of our people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The Scientific collection and compilation of agricultural statistics and careful economic analysis of this data deserve, therefore, the highest priority in this country. When I joined the Food Department in 1944 during the war years of food shortage, one of the greatest difficulties that we all faced was the lack of reliable agricultural data and scientific appraisal of the agro-economic situation. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics was set up to fill up the gap. This gap the Directorate has been strenuously trying to reduce, notwithstanding the paucity of basic material and of resources. From the nature of the situation, it has got to be a continuous gradual process, needing initiative and leadership. The Directorate has already got a commendable record of achievement to its credit and I am sure that, given the necessary support, the machinery for providing the data essential to every planner and administrator in this field will go on improving. I wish the Directorate all success.

Shri R. K. Patil, M. L. A., Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur

I was glad to hear that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are completing ten years of their existence and to commemorate this occasion a Souvenir is being brought out. I know from personal experience, both as Commissioner for Food Production and also as a Member of the Planning Commission, what a great service this Department is doing. Its work is of fundamental importance to agricultural development and the planning of future agricultural organisation in India. I hope the Department will continue the good work it has been doing so long.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) Canadian Wheat Crop

Canada's 1954 wheat crop is now estimated at 298,913 thousand bushels the smallest in 11 years and less than half the 1952 and 1953 bumper harvests. But added to the small crop now almost entirely harvested is a peak surplus of 594,200 thousand bushels carried over from 1953 which will bring 1954 supplies upto 893,100 thousand bushels, just 90 million below last years' record 983,200 thousand bushels. However sharply reduced yields of oats, barley and rye will cut potential farm income. The current barley crop is estimated at 176,216 thousand bushels, one third lower than last year's crop. The rye crop is placed at 14,172 thousand bushels, less than one half of the 1953 crop and oats are estimated at 312,979 thousand bushels, or 23 per cent lower than in 1953.

Source—The Financial Times 8th November 1954.

(b) U. S. Farm Prices Supports

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, told a Press Conference that he was confident that the 1955 U. S. cotton crop would be supported at 90 per cent of parity under the Agriculture Department's price support programme. He felt that a flexible price support of between 75 and 90 per cent of parity for wheat, cotton, maize, rice and tobacco would be a 'sound range of supports' and would be entirely in order.' He added that one million bales of cotton placed in a special 'set aside' would assure the high support level for next years' cotton.

Under the present farm legislation the Agricultural Department has authority to place a certain amount of various commodities in 'set asides' and does not have to include these amounts in calculating price support levels. Further at present, prices for wheat cotton, maize, rice and tobacco are scheduled to be supported by the Agriculture Department at between 82½ and 90 per cent of parity for the 1955 crops. However, unless Congress passes a new farm law in the session beginning next January, the supports for these commodities will automatically drop to between 75 and 90 per cent of parity.

Mr. Benson said that no final decisions had been made on wheat level to set the supports for feedgrains such as barley and rye. He expected the price of domestic dairy produce products to rise and give producers 90 per cent of parity for their commodities, but this would happen only if the Administration's plans for disposing of dairy product surpluses and encouraging more consumption were followed. Dairy products are currently supported at 75 per cent of parity.

Source—The Financial Times, 11th November 1954.

(c) Kenya Agricultural Bill

The recently published Kenya Agricultural Bill has three main purposes: the establishment of machinery for guaranteeing prices in advance and insurance against financial loss from crop failure due to circumstances outside the farmers control: the preservation of soil and fertility; and the provision of means to develop agricultural land to achieve maximum production.

In the scheduled areas, the Board of Agriculture will be empowered to direct farmers to develop their land and when so instructed farmers may claim development loans for the purpose. In non-scheduled areas, at present mainly the African areas, the same kind of function will be carried out by District Agricultural Committees responsible to the African Land Development Board.

Source—British Agricultural Bulletin, November 1954.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLE

SOIL CONSERVATION IN INDIA

BY

SHRI L. N. TANDON

Erosion and exhaustion of the soil are major problems confronting India's present day agricultural economy. The dangers of these evils and the need for measures to combat them are being increasingly recognised. Erosion results from the impact on the land of climatic factors such as temperature, winds and rains. Under normal circumstances, the natural vegetation cover is able to keep the erosion in check through an equal amount of soil formation. When the balance between soil erosion and soil formation is disturbed by the removal of the vegetation cover, erosion of a serious type crops up, and unless kept in control through adequate measures, ruins the land. Soil exhaustion is brought about by heavy cropping under faulty systems of management which deprives the soil of its fertility.

Soil conservation implies measures and works undertaken for the prevention and control of ' soil erosion ' and ' soil exhaustion '. With reference to soil erosion, such measures aim at redressing the balance between soil erosion and soil formation and doing away with the evil effects of the former. With reference to soil exhaustion, soil conservation consists of such measures as use of proper manures and fertilizers, introduction of proper crop rotations, regulation of pastures, etc., etc.

EVILS OF SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion is the greatest single menace facing Indian agriculture today. It is a continuous process which has been damaging our good agricultural lands from year to year. There have been no systematic studies of the extent to which the evil is rampant and as such no reliable estimates of the damage caused by it are available. But it is admitted beyond doubt that soil erosion is seriously lowering the productivity of millions of acres of land. The erosion invariably amounts to the removal of the valuable and fertile top layers of the soil on which the plants depend for their nourishment. An eroded soil becomes a threat to river channels, harbours etc. It causes siltation and silt deposition chokes the rivers and forces them to change their course which frequently results in bank-cutting and floods causing immense damage to agriculture.

Soil exhaustion also has had its deleterious effect on India's soil fertility. Considerable areas have begun to show signs of soil exhaustion because the natural fertility of the land has been used up without being replenished by the use of fertilizers, soil-building crops and farm manures. Adoption of faulty methods of cultivation and violation of certain basic principles of soil management like ploughing along the contours on sloping lands etc. have aggravated the situation.

The enormous losses caused by soil erosion and exhaustion call for a proper and effective check. If the two evils are not kept in check, there is every danger of their jeopardising the whole agricultural structure of our country. In order to avoid an occurrence of such a catastrophe, a well-planned and coordinated fight against the evils has to be launched. Only a firm determination to wipe out the evils through stringent soil conservation measures can set matters right.

CAUSES OF SOIL EROSION

In view of what has been stated at the outset, the removal of vegetation cover from the surface of land may be regarded as the basic cause of soil erosion. Removal of the cover can occur through a natural process such as climatic exhaustion of moisture or as a result of man's intervention. Such intervention may consist of (*a*) deforestation,

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.

(*b*) destruction and overgrazing of pastures and (*c*) faulty methods of cultivation. The destruction of forests leads to increased run-off of rain water and its reduced storage in the soil, with the result that the forest litter is not fed by fresh falls of leaves and the plants do not get proper nutrition. Besides, forests also serve as a check to the speedy flow of rain water and in the absence of forests, rain water naturally flows unchecked and causes devastating floods. Destruction and over-grazing of pastures invariably leads to an increase in the growth of weeds as well as tends to make the surface barren. Erosion also has its way if the cultivators fail to take the precautions necessary for various types of cultivation. Ploughing of unstable slopes, for instance, may result in the fertile soil being washed away by the rivers. In India also erosion developed as a result of the above causes. The large-scale felling of trees and clearance of forests undertaken to cater to the needs of increasing population brought about immense damage to the soil. A peculiar system of cultivation *viz.*, ' shifting cultivation' practised by the tribal inhabitants of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh etc. also involved destruction of forests. Similarly unrestricted destruction and unregulated grazing of pastures has also done much harm especially in Rajasthan and the regions covered by Western Himalayas. Erosion of soil has also occurred as a result of faulty land use practices. This evil is rampant in areas where the farmers do not undertake measures such as ploughing along the contours on sloping lands, proper terracing and levelling of fields, proper crop rotations, etc.

POSSIBLE REMEDY

It would be clear from the above that the only remedy for bringing back to the soil its fertility consists in taking suitable measures of soil conservation. Soil conservation may comprise of one or more of the following measures : (*i*) regulation of land use *i.e.*, securing such alterations in the existing patterns of land use that may enable the different types of lands to be used according to their land use capability, (*ii*) afforestation and preservation of forests, (*iii*) improvement of land use practices on farm land and (*iv*) engineering measures such as construction of check dams, bunds, terraces, etc. An ideal programme for combating soil erosion and soil exhaustion should be a balanced combination of all the above types of measures, keeping in view the relative importance of the different measures in different areas which would in turn depend upon the particular conditions of the area.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Realising the importance of soil conservation measures in India's economy, the Planning Commission have made suitable recommendations for taking adequate steps for controlling erosion and for conservation of soil and water. One of their recommendations is that suitable legislation should be enacted in the States for soil conservation. They are of the view that such legislation should, among other things, assume power for State Governments (*a*) to restrict practices which result in erosion, (*b*) to execute works on private holdings and recover the costs thereof and (*c*) to constitute co-operative associations of farmers for soil conservation work. With a view to providing facilities for conducting surveys of areas affected by erosion and for preparing schemes for remedial action, the Planning Commission recommended the setting up of Central and State Soil Conservation Boards which should have as their members experts in forestry, engineering, agriculture, etc. In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India set up a Central Soil Conservation Board in December 1953, with the Union Minister of Agriculture as the Chairman three, representatives from the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture and one from the Central Water and Power Commission as its members. The more important of the functions assigned to the Board are (*i*) to organise, coordinate and initiate research in soil conservation on various types of land put to different kinds of land use such as agriculture, forestry, grazing, etc. (*ii*) to assist States and River Valley Projects in

drawing up their schemes of soil conservation, in the enactment of legislation required for the purpose and by tendering technical advice and (*iii*) to coordinate inter-state soil conservation projects. In other words, the Board is expected to serve as the Central body for all matters pertaining to soil conservation. At the State level too, Soil Conservation Boards have been set up in a number of States.

According to a decision arrived at at the State Ministers' Conference held in September 1953, the existing organisations and the Development Committees in the States have been entrusted with the task of formulating soil conservation programmes. Mention may here be made of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry. The Committee have recommended that adequate steps be taken for training the necessary personnel for conservation work. It has emphasised the need for paying greater attention to various forest development and soil conservation measures in community projects, development blocks and national extension centres. With a view to tacking the problem of erosion in those areas which are not capable of being utilised for cultivation due to their peculiar soil and climatic characteristics, the Government of India recently appointed a committee of experts which have recommended a comprehensive programme of action. The programme includes the creation of a vegetation belt along the western border of Rajasthan, afforestation with a view to increasing the proportion of forest areas in Rajasthan, establishment of a research station, etc., etc. A Desert Afforestation Research Station has been established at Jodhpur to investigate the problems of the desert.

For promoting research on problems connected with soil conservation, the Planning Commission made a recommendation for setting up a Central Research Centre. For undertaking investigations of local erosion problems, the Central Soil Conservation Board will shortly start seven regional training, research and demonstration centres at suitable places in Bihar, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Rajasthan.

The Government of India have also made requisite financial provision for providing assistance for the schemes on soil conservation. A crore of Rupees have been earmarked in the Central Plan for meeting the expenditure during the remaining two years (1954-55 and 1955-56) of the First Five-Year Plan. Besides the provision made by the Central Government, various State Governments have also made suitable provisions in their plans inasmuch as 4½ crores of Rupees have been set apart for the schemes relating to afforestation and other works such as levellling, contour bunding, etc., etc.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Considerable activity in the sphere of soil conservation is noticeable in the various states of India. The following paragraphs would give an idea of the extent of work on soil conservation already carried out and also the scope for further development in the different states of India.

Among Part A States, a reasonably good progress in soil conservation work has been made in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, U. P. and the Punjab. In *Bombay*, contour bunding which is very useful in areas of scanty rainfall has been carried out on an extensive scale. About 50,000 acres were bunded at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs during 1951-52. The State Government have also enacted suitable legislation for facilitating soil conservation. The Bombay Land Improvement Scheme (amended) Act, 1948, for instance, was enacted with a view to reconstituting the Land Improvement Boards so as to enhance their usefulness for the farmers in general. With a view to inducing the land-owners to participate as the bunding schemes, the Bombay Government gives them a variety of concessions such (*i*) helping in preparation of plans etc. free of charge, (*ii*) free technical guidance and advice and (*iii*) grant of subsidies, etc. The soil conservation activities of the State are

carried on by a separate section under the control of the Director of Agriculture. The section consists of a full complement of trained staff comprising of a Soil Conservation Officer, Divisional and Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officers, Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Assistants.

In *Madhya Pradesh*, a number of schemes for the construction of new paddy bunds and rabi embankments have been undertaken. About 10,000 acres of land is estimated to have benefited by these schemes at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. An important measure undertaken by the Madhya Pradesh Government has been the continued management of the forests through its Forest Department under proper working plans. Recently, considerable areas of exproprietory forests have vested in the Government, thereby enabling the Forest Department to look after their management too. As regards plans for the future, the State Government have sanctioned a soil conservation scheme under the First Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 7·4 lakhs. To start with, the activities under this scheme will be restricted to (*i*) simple anti-erosion measures such as contour cultivation, strip cropping etc. and (*ii*) conservation practices such as terracing, bunding, etc.

Madras (composite state) has also done commendable work for controlling both soil erosion and soil exhaustion. A number of schemes for soil conservation have been undertaken. The State Forest Department has set up a Soil Conservation Division to tackle the problem in the Nilgiris, Malabar and Coimbatore districts. Outside the Forest Department, four schemes are in operation, each being in charge of an Assistant Engineer. Reports received till the end of 1952 indicate that about 8,000 acres of land were contour-bunded under these schemes. In addition to these four schemes two more schemes for afforestation of the banks of the Tambraparni, Hagari and Pennar rivers are working to counteract the damage by wind erosion. The total area planted by suitable species under these schemes is estimated to be over 3,000 acres. The State Government had in view two more schemes for soil conservation covering an area of 20,000 acres in Visakhapatnam, Tirunelveli and Anantapur districts. The anticipated cost of these two schemes was estimated at Rs. 12·7 lakhs, of which the Government of India had sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1·3 lakhs.

The work done in *Uttar Pradesh* in the sphere of soil conservation deserves special mention. In that State, four agencies of the Government, viz., Land Management Circle of the Forest Department, the State Irrigation Department, Soil Conservation Section of the Agriculture Department and the Kans Eradication Organisation in Bundelkhand are busy doing whole time soil conservation work. Reports received till April 1953, reveal that 3·7 lakh acres of land have benefited as a result of the efforts made by these agencies. In order to facilitate conservation and improvement of soil resources of the State, the U. P. Government have recently enacted the U. P. Soil Conservation Act, 1954. Through the various provisions providing for the setting up of the administrative machinery and other matters contained in the Act, the State Government expects to facilitate soil conservation, which will have as its aim four objectives, viz., (*i*) checking soil erosion, (*ii*) improving the drainage of water-logged areas, (*iii*) preventing 'usar' formation and reclaiming of 'usar' and (*iv*) controlling floods. The Government will first execute the plans at its own co but later recover the cost from the beneficiaries either in lump sum or in instalments.

In the *Punjab*, schemes for soil conservation have been in operation for the past twenty years and they are now being expanded and modified to meet the present requirements. About 14,000 acres of land have been reclaimed and made suitable for cultivation through protection and afforestation of waste lands. Nearly a lakh acres have been reclaimed for afforestation as a result of 'chos' training works in the sub-mountainous

areas and in the plains. Besides, over 4·7 lakh acres of land have been brought under effective protection by closures in accordance with the provisions contained in the Land Preservation Act and the Indian Forest Act. About 30,000 acres of land have benefited as a result of sowing and planting operations in Hoshiarpur Forest Division.

Of the remaining Part A States, some activity is noticeable in Assam and Bihar. In *Assam*, though complete statistics of the area brought under control are not available, it is estimated that over 20,000 acres of land have benefited during the past ten years or so. In *Bihar*, an Afforestation Division is functioning since July 1951, whose activities consist of creation of check dams, construction of contour-terraces, etc., etc. This Division is incurring an expenditure of over Rs. 5 lakhs every year.

Among Part B States, brisk activity in soil conservation work is noticeable in Hyderabad, Pepsu and Saurashtra. In *Hyderabad*, under a scheme dealing with acquisition of land for afforestation and anti-erosion works, afforestation, organisation of research, etc. drawn up under the First Five Year Plan, concentrated efforts were made in Bidar and Osmanabad district where about 2,000 acres were afforested during 1950-51. In *Pepsu* too, the work of controlling soil erosion by water and wind has been taken up under the First Five Year Plan. Till 1952, over 4,000 acres of land had been afforested. Besides, check dams were also constructed so as to check the growth of erosion. In *Saurashtra*, the State Government constituted a soil conservation section through whose efforts over 33,000 acres of land were reclaimed upto August 1953. In the remaining Part B States for which reports are available, viz., Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, as work in soil conservation started only recently, hardly any concrete work has yet been done. In Travancore-Cochin, however, comparatively better work has been done inasmuch as about 7,000 acres of highly deforested land has been prevented from being eroded.

As regards Part C States, though there is need and scope for undertaking soil conservation measures in practically every State, hardly any work on an organised scale has so far been taken up. The problem of soil erosion is specially pressing in Ajmer, Bilaspur, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh. Of the Part C States, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh have drawn up programmes for tackling the problem which, if implemented, would mean some headway in this direction. *Himachal Pradesh* Government formulated schemes for (*a*) soil conservation research and (*b*) soil conservation and afforestation. They propose to (*i*) afforest 20,000 acres of the Ravi catchment area which has been disfigured by numerous land slips in Chamba district and (*ii*) improve through soil conservation an equal area lying fallow in Mandi district. Besides, the State Government propose to provide impetus to Zamindars by volunteering to bear part of the expenditure on watbundis, terracing and construction of check dams, etc., etc. and awarding prizes to those who show substantial results through soil conservation. In *Vindhya Pradesh*, with a view to increasing the productive capacity of the soil by adopting anti-soil-erosion measures, the Government of India sponsored a scheme under the Malwa Development Plan. As a result of this scheme, which was started in 1951, about 1,500 acres of land were reclaimed till 1952. The State Government have also formulated plans to encourage laying out of orchards and planting of trees in soil-eroded areas.

FUTURE HOPES AND FEARS.

Before setting out to determine the lines on which we may improve the soil conservation work in our country, it may be useful to consider the methods that have been adopted by some of the foreign countries for tackling the problem in their respective territories. A study of the soil conservation activities in Africa, Belgian Congo, certain French territories like Madagascar, Morocco, certain territories under the administration of the United Kingdom like Kenya, Nyasaland, Swaziland, Gold Coast,

Malaya, Fiji, the United States of America and their territories like Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Alaska etc. reveals certain light-bearing conclusions. The important causes of soil erosion in the above territories consist of (*i*) improper management of livestock, (*ii*) uncontrolled bush burning, (*iii*) faulty drainage and (*iv*) faulty mining and building operations. For combating the problem of erosion, the authorities in most of the above territories tried to provide protection to the vegetation cover by setting up forestry reserves. The U.K. and U.S. have however come forward with a new policy of integrating soil conservation into systems of agricultural husbandry instead of basing it on forest protection. The objective of such a policy is the permanent cultivation of land whose fertility should be maintained and, wherever possible, increased. As a result of increasing population pressure, the forestry reserves have become depleted in most of the territories. More and more emphasis is now laid on measures for protection against degradation and erosion of the land actually under cultivation by improving farming practices and by the adoption of soil-conservation measures.

A useful idea that can be derived from one of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Policy Committee of Trinidad and Tobago is that anti-erosion measures or soil and water conservation measures should be planned on a wide scale extending throughout a region to include the whole water catchment and drainage areas and should not be limited to individual holdings. The problem of soil erosion arising as a result of improper management of livestock has been tackled in Uganda, Nyasaland, Swaziland etc. by regulating the number of livestock by sale and slaughter. The problem of providing adequate water supplies for stock has been met in most of the territories under review by digging wells and boreholes and building dams. The soil conservation methods in vogue in the United States are regarded to be by far the most modern ones. They have recently introduced certain special type of grasses which have proved immensely helpful in controlling wind and water erosion and in improving soil structure under adverse soil and climatic conditions. These grasses are capable of increasing the carrying capacity and lengthening the grazing season of pastures and thereby directly increasing livestock and dairy production.

While carrying out soil conservation, the authorities of the above territories faced a number of difficulties and worked under innumerable handicaps but they went on with their work through a bold policy. Application of a policy of undertaking soil conservation extending throughout a region alone, for instance, involved a good deal of preliminary work such as surveying the area, classification of the land for safe uses and a study of the social and political structure of the community concerned. The implementation of any proposed plan requires cooperation between individual farmers and communal action which may involve drastic modification in land utilisation. Some of the countries mentioned above found their task still difficult as the land mostly consisted of scattered small holdings. Practically all these territories got over such difficulties by making a first approach through education, propaganda and demonstration.

In India too, the authorities have to face innumerable difficulties in the execution of soil conservation programmes. A proper understanding on the part of farmers and their whole-hearted help which is a necessary pre-requisite for fighting the menace successfully have been lacking. The soil conservation movement has not therefore been able to make a remarkable headway. If the movement is to be really useful, what is first of all needed is an enlightened atmosphere which may prove congenial to the progress of the soil conservation programmes. The cultivators must be convinced of the need for conservation, they must know what part they have to play in the conservation programmes and

understand the significance of the various measures which are being advocated. Then, with a view to providing a suitable medium through which soil conservation may be taken up on a cooperative basis at the village level, associations of farmers for soil conservation work need to be formed. Further, paucity of data on such basic items as soil characteristics, types and severity of erosion in different parts of the country and dearth of technical personnel with the requisite training are some of the factors which hinder undertaking a larger programme at this stage. Besides, there are certain technical difficulties experienced by the soil conservationists which retard their progress. In Hyderabad, for instance, the black cotton variety of soil is very difficult to afforest, for these heavy soils get water-logged in the rainy season due to which the young seedlings very often die during the drought period. To overcome these difficulties, thorough researches for improving the texture of such soils need to be undertaken in an organised manner. Similarly, if a long term programme of soil conservation and improved land use practices is to be launched, the first and foremost need would be to conduct a soil and land utilisation survey of the country. Such a survey would make available to us useful data on soil characteristics, the present position regarding land use in different parts of the country, etc. which would enable us to classify lands according to their land use capability.

Despite the difficulties mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, a beginning in soil conservation has been made in several States of India, though it must at the same time be admitted that there has not been any country-wide effort in this direction and the work so far done is meagre considering the requirements. As pointed out earlier, the progress in soil conservation has been hindered on account of certain genuine difficulties, and we can hope to achieve success only step by step. It is only when the country reaches a stage of preliminary development that we can hope to place soil conservation programmes on a really sound footing.

'Soil conservation' is bound to occupy an important place in the second Five Year Plan. Though the programme has not yet been finalized, the soil conservation schemes particularly in Rajasthan desert, Western Himalayas and Siwalik foot hills, river catchments of multipurpose dams, ravines of Jamuna, Chambal and other rivers, undulating cultivated fields in Deccan plateau and in Nilgiris and the neighbouring hills are under consideration. Schemes for reclamation of eroded land by afforestation and pasture development, for the purchase of stores and equipments required to safeguard soil conservation and for research, training and survey are also envisaged in the Plan. It is hoped that when these schemes are implemented, we will have met the menace of soil erosion and soil exhaustion to a large extent.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Groundnut, Sesamum and Cotton, 1954-55
All-India Final Estimate of Jute 1954-55
Monthly Cotton Press Returns

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during November 1954

(Between 29th October 1954 and 1st December 1954 and from 1st October 1954 to 1st December, 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28-10-54 to 1-12-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-10-54 to 1-12-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal. (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	1·1	(—) 0·3	6·0	(—) 1
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0	(—) 0·8	2·5	(—) 60
Gangetic West Bengal	0	(—) 1·3	3·2	(—) 41
Orissa	0·1	(—) 2·4	10·1	(+) 28
Chota Nagpur	0	(—) 0·8	1·1	(—) 68
Bihar	0	(—) 0·5	1·0	(—) 67
U. P. East	0	(—) 0·3	0·9	(—) 59
U. P. West	0	(—) 0·3	3·7	(+) 210
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	0	(—) 0·2	2·1	(+) 257
Rajasthan West	0·1	..	0·3	(+) 19
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0	(—) 0·3	1·2	(+) 50
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0	(—) 0·7	1·6	(+) 3
Vindhya Pradesh	0	(—) 0·4	0·2	(—) 92
Madhya Pradesh East	0	(—) 1·0	1·3	(—) 66
Madhya Pradesh West	0	(—) 0·8	0·2	(—) 92
Gujarat	0·1	(—) 0·3	1·2	(—) 8
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·1	(—) 0·1	0·1	(—) 88
Konkan	0	(—) 1·2	2·8	(—) 48
Deccan (Desh)	0	(—) 1·6	2·1	(—) 55
Hyderabad North	0	(—) 1·2	0·5	(—) 84
Hyderabad South	0	(—) 1·4	2·0	(—) 48
Coastal Andhradesa	0·2	(—) 7·5	12·0	(—) 19
Rayalaseema	0	(—) 2·8	5·0	(—) 23
Tamilnad	2·4	(—) 8·4	13·1	(—) 27
Malabar and South Kanara	1·4	(—) 3·7	8·4	(—) 37
Mysore	0	(—) 3·0	7·8	(—) 2
Travancore-Cochin	1·5	(—) 7·1	12·4	(—) 35

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 Balrey, 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, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1952-53 (Revised)	Area (acres) 1953-54 (Final)	Production (tons) 1952-53 (Revised)	Production (tons) 1953-54 (Final)
FOODGRAINS				
Cereals—(including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,209	76,646	22,495	27,079
Jowar	43,339	42,990	7,260	7,691
Bajra	26,550	28,820	3,150	4,246
Maize	8,897	8,982	2,823	2,854
Ragi	5,428	5,472	1,238	1,564
Small millets	12,431	13,167	1,905	2,183
Wheat	24,285	26,098	7,383	7,792
Barley	8,010	8,190	2,849	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	203,149	210,365	49,103	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas).	18,014	18,893	4,165	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,927	5,776	1,675	1,783
Urad or Mash (*i*)	2,974	2,981	312	369
Mung (*i*)	2,514	2,793	193	261
Moth (*i*)	340	459	28	51
Masur (*i*)	1,094	1,135	192	194
Kulthi(*i*)	2,628	2,440	185	209
Peas (*i*)	2,248	2,287	602	586
Lakh or Khesari(*i*)	1,962	2,023	266	284
Other Pulses	10,986	11,871	1,390	1,611
TOTAL PULSES	48,687	50,649	9,008	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (cereals and pulses)	251,836	261,014	58,111	66,029
Potato	608@	..	1,932@	..
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	209	22	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	284	310
Tobacco	895	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,850	11,356	2,884*	3,772*
Castorseed	1,357	1,368	106	107
Sesamum	5,860	6,132	460	531
Rape and Mustard	5,199	5,373	837	826
Linseed	3,395	3,369	359	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,661	27,598	4,646	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,693	17,027	3,131‖	3,935‖
Jute	1,817	1,196‡	4,605¶	3,129¶‡
Mesta	483	473	682¶	716¶
Beverages—				
Tea††	779	..	641,180(A)	..
Coffee(*j*)	230	..	54,538(A)	..

* In terms of nuts in shell.
† In terms of raw sugar (gur).
‖ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
(A) In lbs. ‡ Partially Revised.
†† Relates to calendar year 1951.
(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.
¶ In bales of 400 lbs. each.
@ Relates to Final Estimates.

(*i*) Incomplete due to want of seperate data in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Coorg, Delhi, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh which have been included in other pulses.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crops	Year	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage Increase + or Decrease (−)	Production (tons) Current Estimate	Production (tons) Corresponding Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage Increase(+) or Decrease(−)
Pulses—									
Tur or Arhar	1954-55	First	3-11-54	5,526	5,459	(+)1·2	..	..	..
Other Kharif pulses	1954-55	First	24-10-54	10,146	10,539	(−)3·7	..	..	..
Potato	1953-54	Second	18-8-54	645	633	(+)1·9	1 657	1,698	(−) 2·4
Sugarcane	1954-55	First	25-8-54	3,637	3,446	(+)5·5	—	—	—
Oilseeds—									
Groundnut	1954-55	Second	17-11-54	10,833	10 050	(+)7·8	..	..	.
Sesamum	1954-55	Second	21-11-54	4,540	4,534	(+)0·1	..	..	.
Fibres—									
Cotton	1954-55	Second	3-12-54	14,080	13,102	(+)7·5	..	..	..
Jute	1954-55	Final	22-11-54	1,273	1,196	(+)6·4	3,153†	3,129*	(+) 0·8
Mesta	1954-55	First	4-9-54	144	144	..	..	..	..

*In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1954-55

(Released in November 1954)

I—SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second) Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted) Second (Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	10,833	10,050	(+)783	(+)7·8

The increase in acreage under groundnut during the current year has been shared mainly by Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Bombay, Mysore, Andhra, and Madras and has been generally attributed to adequate and timely rainfall received at the time of sowing. Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat have, on the other hand, recorded decreases in current year's acreage under the crop due mostly to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

2. The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras. In Andhra the crop was affected to some extent in the districts of Chittoor and Kurnool due to insufficiency of rains. The growth of the crop was affected slightly in parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh by continuous rains, " aphis " and other crop diseases. In Ramanathapuram district of Madras the main crop was reported to have been damaged by red hairy caterpillar.

3. The Estimate includes for the first time, information in respect of Bellary district of Mysore and U. P. which together account for 446,000 acres under the crop during 1954-55.

4. The Estimate does not cover the total area sown to this crop during 1954-55. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 82% of the area of the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	1,650	1,622	(+)28
Bombay	2,467	2,398	(+)69
Madhya Pradesh	500	(r) 527	(—)27
Madras	1,265	1,244	(+)21
Orissa	64	(r) 64	..
Punjab	89	94	(—)5
Uttar Pradesh*	243	@ 249	(—)6
Hyderabad	2,068	1,837	(+)231
Madhya Bharat	355	382	(—)27
Mysore	488	(r) 428	(+)60
P. E. P. S. U.	30	25	(+)5
Rajasthan	60	(r) 66	(—)6
Saurashtra	1,515	1,078	(+)437
Travancore-Cochin†	24	24	..
Bhopal	3	4	(—)1
Kutch	11	7	(+)4
Ajmer, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	..
TOTAL	10,833	10,050	(+)783

(r) Adjusted estimate.
* U. P. reported data at the Second Estimate stage for the first time.
@ Corresponding estimate being not available actual revised figure for 1953-54 is utilised.
† Figures relate to Cochin area of Trichur district only.

NOTE.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this estimate.
(2) Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·1—All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1954-55

(Released in November 1954)

I—SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand Acres)	4,540	4,534	(+)6	(+)0·1

Increases in acreage under sesamum during the current year have been reported mainly by Madhya Bharat, Bombay, Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and have been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. These increases in acreage have, however, been offset to a great extent by the decreases recorded by some of the States especially Rajasthan and Hyderabad due to insufficient rainfall at the sowing time.

2. The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally up to the end of September 1954. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. Some damage to the crop by heavy rains, causing floods in low-lying areas was, however, reported from parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Bombay. In Nellore and Chittoor districts of Andhra also the crop suffered to a certain extent due to insufficiency of rains.

3. The Estimate includes for the first time information in respect of Bellary district of Mysore which accounts for about 3,000 acres under the crop during 1954-55.

4. This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to this crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 70% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

State	(Area Thousand Acres) Increase(+) 1954-55 (Second (Estimate)	1953-54 Corresponding (Second Estimate)	Increase+ or decrease(—)] of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
1	2	3	4
Andhra	226	221(r)	(+) 5
Bihar	18	37	(—) 19
Bombay	349	326	(+) 23
Madhya Pradesh	553	533	(+) 20
Madras	237	225	(+) 12
Orissa	248	248(r)	..
Punjab	66	63	(+) 3
Uttar Pradesh	215	218	(—) 8
West Bengal	5	5	..
Hyderabad	580	609	(—) 29
Madhya Bharat	384	358	(+) 26
Mysore	68	64(r)	(+) 4
P. E. P. S. U.	8	4	(+) 4
Rajasthan	909	977(r)	(—) 68
Saurashtra	288	265	(+) 23
Travancore-Cochin†	3	2	(+) 1
Ajmer	15	17	(—) 2
Bhopal	41	51	(—) 10
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Kutch	6	3	(+) 3
Tripura	9	10	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	310	296	(+) 14
TOTAL	4,540	4,534	(+) 6

(r) Adjusted Estimate.
(a) Below 500 acres.
†Relates to Cochin area of Trichur district only.
NOTES—(i) Assam and Jammu and Kashmir are non-reporting for this estimate.
(ii) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·2—All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55

(Released in November)

I—Summary

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	14,080	13,102(+)	978(+)	7·5

By Trade Description

Trade Description	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	808	851	(—) 43
Americans	1,754	1,643	(+) 111
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,074	2,175	(—) 101
Verum	754	405	(+) 349
H. 420	394	273	(+) 121
Oomras	2,598	2,074	(+) 524
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,184	1,107	(+) 77
Malvi	898	1,261	(—) 363
Broach-Vijay	957	825	(+) 132
Surti-Suyog	525	476	(+) 49
Dholleras	1,391	1,238	(+) 153
Southerns	685	716	(—) 31
Comillas	58	58	..
Total	14,080	13,102	(+) 978

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II and IV.

By Staple Length

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	3,816	3,597	(+) 219
Medium Staple	6,393	6,143	(+) 250
Short Staple	3,871	3,362	(+) 509
Total	14,080	13,102	(+) 978

The increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Bombay and Saurashtra and has been atrributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes during the current year. The high prices of Cotton at the time of sowing also contributed towards the increase in some States especially in the case of Madhya Pradesh. Slight decrease in acreage has, however, been reported by Mysore.

As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in area has occurred mostly in Oomras, Verum, Dholleras, Broach-Vijay and Americans. The increase in acreage has been recorded in the case of long staple, medium staple and short staple cotton, being more marked in the case of Short Staple Cotton.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period up to the end of September 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was on the whole reported to be satisfactory. In parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, however, the crop was suffered due to "aphis" and other crop diseases.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1954-55. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—Details—State-wise

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	349	308 (*A*)	(+) 41
Assam	38	38	..
Bihar	16	18	(—) 2
Bombay	3,122	2,974	(+) 148
Madhya Pradesh	3,840	3,580	(+) 260
Madras	95	91	(+) 4
Orissa	27	27	..
Punjab	592	515	(+) 77
Uttar Pradesh	160	140 (*A*)	(+) 20
West Bengal	(*a*)	1	(—) 1
Hyderabad	2,248	2,016	(+) 232
Madhya Bharat	1,568	1,485	(+) 83
Mysore	228	268 (*A*)	(—) 40
P. E. P. S. U.	291	297	(—) 6
Rajasthan	362	333 (*A*)	(+) 29
Saurashtra	981	855	(+) 126
Travancore-Cochin*	15	15	..
Ajmer	15	13	(+) 2
Bhopal	60	70	(—) 10
Delhi	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	50	35 (*A*)	(+) 15
Tripura	20	20	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..
Total	14,080	13,102	(+) 978

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.
*Relate to Cochin area of Trichur district only.

Notes—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this estimate.
2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

III—Details—Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. *Andhra*—				
Westerns	Medium	149	133	(+) 16
White and Red Northerns	,,	45	42	(+) 3
Warangal & Kakinadas	,,	42	39	(+) 3
Mungari	Short	110	91	(+) 19
Chinnapathi	,,	3	3	..
TOTAL		349	308	(+) 41
2. *Assam*—				
Comillas	Short	38	38	..
3. *Bihar*—				
U. P. Deshi	Short	16	18	(—) 2
4. *Bombay*—				
Surti-Suyog	Long	525	476	(+) 49
Jaydhar (including Jayawant)	,,	262	323	(—) 61
Bombay American*	,,	211	286	(—) 75
Jarilla (including Virnar)	Medium	716	636	(+) 80
Broach-Vijay	,,	957	825	(+) 132
Gujerat Dholleras	,,	23	23	..
Kalyan	,,	310	300	(+) 10
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	91	80	(+) 11
Mathio	,,	27	25	(+) 2
TOTAL		3,122	2,974	(+) 148
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—				
M. P. American	Long	342	343	(—) 1
H-420	,,	394	273	(+) 121
Jarilla	Medium	726	1,012	(—) 286
Verum (incl. 197/3 and other medium staple)	,,	754	405	(+) 349
M. P. Oomras I	Short	962	975	(—) 13
M. P. Oomras II	,,	511	435	(+) 76
M. P. Oomras III	,,	151	137	(+) 14
TOTAL		3,840	3,580	(+) 260
6. *Madras*—				
Karungannies	Long	32	31	(+) 1
Madras American (Cambodia and Cambodia Ugenda)*	,,	47	45	(+) 2
Tirunelvelies	Medium	14	13	(+) 1
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	,,	2	2	..
TOTAL		95	91	(+) 4
7. *Orissa*—				
U. P. Deshi (Incl. Oomras)	Short	25	25	..
Southern Chinnapathi	,,	2	2	..
TOTAL		27	27	..

III—Details Variety-wise—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8. *Punjab*—				
Punjab American *	Long	374	277	(+) 97
Punjab Deshi	Short	218	238	(—) 20
TOTAL		592	515	(+) 77
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—				
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	31	21	(+) 10
U.P. Deshi	Short	129	119	(+) 10
TOTAL		160	140	(+) 20
10. *West Bengal*—				
W. B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	1	(—) 1
11. *Hyderabad*—				
Hyd. Gaorani	Long	1,184	1,107	(+) 77
Hyd. American	,,	75	74	(+) 1
Jarilla	Medium	534	451	(+) 83
Warrangal & Kakinadas	,,	1	2	(—) 1
Hyd. Oomras	Short	431	347	(+) 84
Mungari	,,	23	35	(—) 12
TOTAL		2,248	2,016	(+)232
12. *Madhya Bharat*—				
Malvi	Medium	754	1,108	(—)354
Jarilla	,,	98	76	(+) 22
M. B. American	,,	264	201	(+) 63
M. B. Oomras	Short	452	100	(+)352
TOTAL		1,568	1,485	(+) 83
13. *Mysore*—				
Mysore American & Others *	Long	228	268	(—) 40
14. *Pepsu*—				
Punjab American †*	Long	127	78	(+) 49
Punjab Deshi	Short	164	219	(—) 55
TOTAL		291	297	(—) 6
15. *Rajasthan*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	38	33	(+) 5
Malvi	,,	84	83	(+) 1
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	240	217	(+) 23
TOTAL		362	333	(+) 29
16. *Saurashtra*—				
Saurashtra & Kutch—Dholleras	Medium	735	632	(+)103
Kalyan	,,	4	..	(+) 4
Mathio	Short	242	223	(+) 19
TOTAL		981	855	(+) 126

III—Details—Variety-wise—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—				
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	15	15	..
18. *Ajmer*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	2	1	(+) 1
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	13	12	(+) 1
	Total	15	13	(+) 2
19. *Bhopal*—				
Malvi	Medium	60	70	(—) 10
20. *Delhi*—				
U. P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—				
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	..
22. *Kutch*—				
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	Medium	50	35	(+) 15
23. *Tripura*—				
Comillas	Short	20	20	..
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—				
U. P. Deshi	Short	2	2	..
All India	Long	3,816	3,597	(+) 219
	Medium	6,393	6,143	(+) 250
	Short	3,871	3,362	(+) 509
	Total	14,080	13,102	(+) 978

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

† Punjab American includes:
206F, 320F and L.S.S.

IV—Details—By Trade Description

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Bengals*—		
U. P. Deshi	172	164
Punjab Deshi	383	458
Rajasthan Deshi	253	229
Total	808	851

IV—Details—By Trade Description—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
II. *Americans*—		
Punjab American	501	355
Madhya Pradesh American	342	343
Bombay American	211	286
Madras American	47	45
Madhya Bharat American	264	201
Rajasthan American	40	34
Hyderabad American	75	74
Mysore American and others*	228	268
U. P. American	31	21
Saurashtra American	..	..
West Bengal American	(*a*)	1
Travancore-Cochin American	15	15
Total	1,754	1,643
III. *Jarila (including Virnar)*	2,074	2,175
IV. *Verum*	754	405
V. *H.—420*	394	273
VI. *Oomras*		
M. P. Oomras I	962	975
M. P. Oomras II	511	435
M. P. Oomras III	151	137
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	91	80
Hyderabad Oomras	431	347
M. B. Oomras	452	100
Total	2,598	2,074
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,184	1,107
VIII. *Malvi*	898	1,261
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	957	825
X. *Surti-Suyog*	525	476
XI. *Dholleras*—		
Gujarat Dholleras	23	23
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	785	667
Kalyan	314	300
Mathio	269	248
Total	1,391	1,238
XII. *Southerns*—		
Bombay Jaydhar	262	323
Hyderabad Jaydhar	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	..	..
Westerns	149	133
Mungari	133	126
White and Red Northerns	45	42
Warrangal and Kakinadas	43	41
Chinnapathi	5	5
Karungannies	32	31
Tirunelvelies	14	13
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	2	2
Total	685	716
XIII. *Comillas*	58	58
Grand Total	14,080	13,102

* Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.

V—Details—By Staple Lengths

Staple (1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Second Estimate) (2)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate) (3)
I. *Long Staple*—		
Bombay Americans *	211	286
Madhya Pradesh American	342	343
Punjab American *	501	355
Madras American *	47	45
West Bengal American	(a)	1
Hyderabad American	75	74
Mysore American and Others *	228	268
Travancore-Cochin American †	15	15
H. 420	394	273
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,184	1,107
Surti-Suyog	525	476
Southerns—Jaydhar	262	323
Southerns — Karungannies	32	31
Total Long Staple	3,816	3,597
II. *Medium Staple*—		
U. P. American	31	21
Madhya Bharat American	264	201
Rajasthan American	40	34
Saurashtra American	..	..
Jarilla (including Virnar & Verum)	2,828	2,580
Broach-Vijay	957	825
Malvi	898	1,261
Gujarat Dholleras	23	23
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	785	667
Dholleras—Kalyan	314	300
Southerns—Westerns	149	133
Southerns—Warrangal & Kakinadas	43	41
Southerns—White & Red Northerns	45	42
Southerns—Kumpta Ordinary	..	..
Southerns—Tirunelvelies	14	13
Southerns—Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	2	2
Total Medium Staple	6,393	6,143
III. *Short Staple*—		
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	383	458
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	172	164
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	253	229
M. B. Oomras	452	100
M. P. Oomras I	962	975
M. P. Oomras II	511	435
M. P. Oomras III	151	137
Hyderabad Oomras	431	347
Barsi Nagar Oomras	91	80
Dholleras—Mathio	269	248
Southerns—Mungari	133	126
Southerns—Chhinnapathi	5	5
Comillas	58	58
Total Short Staple	3,871	3,362
Grand Total	14,080	13,102

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.
† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple grown in Mysore State.

4·3.—All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1954-55

(Released in November 1954)

I—Summary

(1)	1954-55 (Final Estimate) (2)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent. (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,273	1,196	(+) 77	(+) 6·4
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	3,153	3,129	(+) 24	(+) 0·8

The increase in acreage under jute during the current year over previous year, has been reported by almost all the jute-growing States, significantly in Orissa and Assam due mainly to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to efforts made under the jute Development Scheme. Bihar has, however, reported an insignificant decrease in current year's acreage under the crop.

2. The increase in production has mainly been shared by Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed partly to increase in area and partly to better climatic conditions at the growing period. This increase in production has been offset to a great extent by the decreases registered mainly in West Bengal and Assam due to floods at the growing period.

3. The estimates of production of Assam (excluding hilly districts) and West Bengal (excluding Darjeeling districts) for 1953-54 and 1954-55 are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

II—Details

(1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Final Estimate) (2)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) 1954-55 (Final Estimate) (5)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate) (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
1. Assam	283	257	(+) 26	776*	807*	(—) 31
2. Bihar	302	303	(—) 1	604	601	(+) 3
3. Orissa	87	59	(+) 28	192	129	(+) 63
4. Uttar Pradesh	34	27	(+) 7	70	56	(+) 14
5. West Bengal	548	535	(+) 13	1,465*	1,498*	(—) 33
6. Tripura	19	15	(+) 4	46	38	(+) 8
Total	1,273	1,196	(+) 77	3,153	3,129	(+) 24

* Based on results of Random Sampling Crop Cutting experiments except those of hilly areas in the case of Assam and of Darjeeling district in the case of West Bengal.

Note.—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4·4—Production of Tea in North India

(Lb.)

District	Upto the end of October, 1954	
	1953	1954
Assam Valley	244,188,059	265,202,633
Cachar	34,170,700	35,821,974
Darjeeling	13,562,363	15,005,564
Doours	115,550,184	112,731,624
Terai	12,259,848	10,141,984
Bihar	2,150,783	1,947,495
All others	4,946,724	5,169,147
TOTAL	426,828,661	446,020,421

Source.—Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4·5—Production of Tea in South India

(lb.)

District	September		January to September	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
(1) Anamallais	2,477,090	2,114,543	20,831,803	20,321,743
(2) Central Travancore	2,511,525	2,021,245	17,335,966	16,918,492
(3) Coorg	32,668	31,176	220,145	208,386
(4) Kanan Devans	1,881,906	1,900,902	16,960,174	15,209,294
(5) Madurai	49,548	48,827	757,570	713,085
(6) Malabar	35,701	26,562	314,336	241,308
(7) Mundukayan	171,741	196,057	1,841,654	1,880,644
(8) Mysore	165,167	173,598	1,535,631	1,421,596
(9) Nelliampathies	183,702	163,641	1,519,416	1,446,750
(10) Nilgiris	1,011,455	1,189,133	12,949,367	12,008,102
(11) Nilgiris Wynaad	949,440	915,248	8,164,506	7,376,069
(12) South Travancore	537,711	475,786	5,236,706	5,021,094
(13) Tirunelveli	43,733	43,447	373,799	280,790
(14) Wynaad	1,044,555	809,070	7,040,072	6,393,176
TOTAL	11,095,942	10,109,237	95,081,145	89,440,529

*Includes revised figures for August 1954.

Source.—United Planters Association Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending					Progressive Total from 1-1-54 to 1-12-54
	3-11-54	10-11-54	17-11-54	24-11-54	1-12-54	
Wheat	2,000	27,224	8,700	10,431	6,246	1,46,136†
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	6,853	10,815	29,619	40,163	21,626	5,49,037*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,853	38,039	38,319	50,594	27,872	7,03,273

*Includes 22,157 tons of rice recevied from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.
†Revised.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee-Cured

1953-54 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
August 1954	5,692	5,516	13,352	24,560
September 1954	2,417	13,458	7,982	23,857
October 1954	5,818	4,503	7,874	18,195

Note.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates then delivered to the pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) *1953-54 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	September, 30 1954				October 31, 1954			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,752	6,662(*a*)	6,667	29,081	15,755	6,676	6,689(*c*)	29,120
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	5,432	800	2,410	8,642	6,115	1,035	3,227	10,377
Tenders against export Sales	5,000	1,063	587	6,650	5,105	1,108	837	7,050
Balance	5,320	4,799	3,670	13,789(*b*)	4,535	4,533	2,625	11,693(*d*)
To be Tendered against Export Sales	..	..	..	..	35	70	..	105

(*a*) Includes 328 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) This includes a quantity of 68 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet tendered.
(*c*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 92 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

7·1—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
20-10-54	Mysore	207/9 to 211/-	209/1	170/12 to 172/1	171/9	158/2 to 159/2	158/15
12-10-54	Coimbatore	199/5 to 206/8	204/14	172/15 to 175/-	173/8	152/11 to 157/15	155/3

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(In lb.)

U.S.A.	190,604	29,425	659,855	304,265
Denmark	..	..	1,284	2
U.K.	12,582	145	12,582	147
Netherland	..	..	295	..
Burma	21,504	..	34,894	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	..	..	466	1,061
TOTAL	224,690	29,570	826,659	327,875

8·1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports**

(In lb.)

Destination	During the month of September 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st‡ April to 31st September 1954	During the‡ corresponding period last year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
U.K.	454,751	2,896,304	21,580,836	17,121,481
Singapore	1,084	1,660	44,021	58,257
Fed. of Malaya	11,801	..	48,513	38,141
Hong Kong	131,670	388,258	1,728,354	1,300,064
Indonesia	..	115,004	..	503,867
Australia	890	..	301,519	173,819
Netherlands	205,050	522,865	1,097,609	1,045,700
U.S.S.R.	..	..	84	..
Burma	63,883	87,030	275,510	125,310
Egypt	50,000	638,381	1,335,005	1,358,410
Japan	323,014	1,061,135	731,827	7,315,729
Belgium	59,797	247,995	1,228,542	1,119,560
Irish Republic	..	747,886	935,132	1,209,964
Austria	..	..	770,120	453,000
Ceylon	..	..	105,505	233,000
Denmark	..	..	215,150	21,832
China	2,302,554	..	2,339,035	1,562,998
Yeman	121,886	..	347,606	163,550
Aden	687,114	158,828	4,063,681	3,973,192
Mascat	..	..	861	1,015
Sweden	..	..	..	330,053
U.S.A.	..	..	16	..
France	..	..	7	..
Nigiria	..	..	..	80,925
Iran	..	..	..	131,793
Switzerland	..	..	..	2,859
Others	4	283,088	1,926,361	2,649,781
Total	4,413,498	7,148,434	38,980,344	40,974,300

* Imports from principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

** Exports from principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

‡ Excluding figures for the port of Calcutta.

Sources :—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

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 Nov. 1954 (27-11-54)	Sep. 1954 (30-10-54)	Nov. 1953 (28-11-53)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 14 0
	Chandausi		12 4 0	12 8 0	16 0 0
	Saugor		12 0 0	13 8 0	16 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		..	7 14 0	9 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi		7 0 0	8 0 0	..
Maize	Bahraich		..	7 8 0	11 10 0
Gram	Abohar		7 10 0	8 15 0	15 2 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		13 9 9	16 1 9	23 14 3
	Patna		11 0 0	14 0 0	22 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		11 0 0	11 0 0	17 0 0
	Patna		12 0 0	13 14 0	19 8 0
	Bombay		16 10 8	16 10 8	26 10 6
	Madras		12 14 0	12 14 0	20 1 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	7 8 0	11 0 0	21 0 0
		Lal	N.Q.	14 0 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Madras	12 0 0	20 0 0	23 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		34 8 9	34 8 9	33 11 9
	Calcutta		29 8 0	29 8 0	30 5 0
Gur	Hapur		10 6 0	16 8 0	14 0 0
	Madras	Lumps	9 14 0	14 13 0	23 1 0
	Bombay	Kopergaon	14 0 0	21 0 0	19 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		15 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	200 0 0	215 0 0	200 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	170 0 0	N.R.	190 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	192 0 0	192 0 0	205 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lb.)	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 13 6
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	41 2 3	72 0 0	36 0 0
		Prawns	20 9 2	25 11 5	N.R.
	Calcutta	Rohu	50 0 0	100 0 0	70 0 0
		Hilsa	30 0 0	50 0 0	65 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fish and Eggs—					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0	90 0 0	95 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	110 0 0	112 8 0	102 8 0
	Bombay		106 0 0	94 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		130 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		25 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	26 0 0	25 10 0	30 0 0
		Black	23 6 0	24 0 0	27 13 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	24 4 0	22 12 0	21 5 0
		Yellow	26 7 0	23 8 0	22 12 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23 10 0	23 10 0	22 9 0
	Madras	Coromandel	16 14 0	16 4 0	23 4 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	16 9 0	16 10 0	19 8 0
		Brown Small	15 7 0	15 7 0	18 3 0
	Kanpur	Bold	16 0 0	17 0 0	20 10 0
		Small	14 8 0	15 0 0	18 13 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	13 1 0	12 15 0	19 8 0
	Madras	Salem	13 15 0	13 15 0	18 0 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		11 8 0	11 8 0	18 5 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	26 9 0	27 1 0	30 2 0
		Black	24 1 0	25 14 0	28 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	8 10 9	10 9 3	11 0 0
	Abohar	Desi	9 12 0	10 8 0	12 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		63 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
	Bombay		N.Q.	67 9 4	74 15 7
	Kanpur		55 8 0	60 0 0	66 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		36 0 0	36 15 0	49 8 0
	Madras		35 3 0	34 1 0	47 12 3
Linseed Oil	Bombay		36 0 0	36 12 0	43 5 0
	Kanpur		33 0 0	36 8 0	43 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		29 0 3	28 10 5	47 0 0
	Kanpur		23 0 0	25 0 0	43 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		39 8 0	46 1 0	67 8 0
	Bombay		36 11 9	38 15 0	52 2 6
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 4 0	8 1 0	9 4 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		6 0 0	7 4 0	8 0 0
	Bombay		5 14 0	6 5 10	7 12 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	210 0 0	224 0 0	280 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	741 0 0	734 0 0	726 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3	760 0 0	755 0 0	765 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	267 0 0	267 0 0	280 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	205 0 0	170 0 0	185 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	175 0 0	158 0 0	165 0 0
		Assam Middles	165 4 0	143 7 0	151 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Dooars Dust	2 4 0	2 6 6	1 10 0
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	3 3 6	3 2 6	1 14 6
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	225 0 0	211 0 0	211 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	229 0 0	222 0 0	231 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	216 0 0	216 0 0	216 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	211 0 0	210 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	93 0 0	90 0 0	60 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	25 12 0	25 12 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	40 0 0	68 0 0	85 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	119 12 0	130 12 0	259 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	77 2 0	83 8 0	51 7 0
Cardamom	Saklespur	White 2	N.R.	N.R.	617 0 0
Other Commodities—	Delhi	Large	110 0 0	110 0 0	165 0 0
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1954 crop*	1 4 0	1 9 0	2 10 0
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I) Grade 4	133 0 0	133 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	8 4 0	3 8 0	N.Q.
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		7 4 0	5 8 0	11 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers—(Per ton.)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works-freight paid to rail head destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts. and allotments to firms engaged in the distribution of fertilizers to tea and coffee plantations.		315 0 0	315 0 0	N.Q.
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to state Govts.	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported

9·1—Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Foodgrains—			Rs. a. p.	
Rice	Madras* . .		15 12 11	9-10-54
	Calcutta* . .	Common . .	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

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 . .	.. . . .	20-11-54	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur . .	Ordinary . .	20-11-54	20 0 0	28 13 0
	Dacca . .	Coarse . .	19-11-54	16 0 0	23 1 0
Gur	Lyallpur . .		20-11-54	15 0 0	21 10 0
Cotton lint . . .	Karachi . .	4F Punjab Roller ginned .	20-11-54	70 0 0	960 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin .	20-11-54	78 0 0	1,070 0 0*
Cotton seed . .	Karachi . .	N.T. Popta . .	20-11-54	9 12 0	14 1 0
	Lyallpur . .	American . .	20-11-54	16 0 0	23 0 0
Wool . . .	Karachi . .	Sind Yellow . .	20-11-54	150 0 0	216 0 0
Jute . . .	Dacca . .	Mid's . .	19-11-54	28 0 0	40 5 0
					196 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 Hard winter (Dec.)	(60 lbs.)	25-11-54	227½ Cents	14 14 0
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	13-10-54	227⅝ Cents	18 1 0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-11-54	259¼ Cents	16 15 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-11-54	170 Cents	11 8 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton	26-11-54	£27 10*s*	13 7 0
Maize . .	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow (cash) New (Dec.)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	26-11-54	154⅜ Cents	10 13 0
Barley . .	Canada .	Winnipeg		48 lbs.	25-11-54	122½ Cents	10 5 0@
Groundnut .	European ports.	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton	27-11-54	£54 10 0	26 11 0
Groundnut oil .	European ports.	South 2% African	(c. i. f.) Nov./Dec.	Ton	27-11-54	£114 0 0	55 13 0
Linseed . .	European ports.	..	Ethopian 3% (c. & f.)	Ton	27-11-54	£54 0 0 (nominal)	26 7 0
Linseed oil .	European ports.	Indian	(c.i.f.) Nov./Dec.	Ton	27-11-54	£91 0 0	44 9 0
Castor oil .	European ports.	Indian	Commercial (c.& f.) Nov.	Ton	27-11-54	£93 0 0	45 9 0
Cotton . .	U.S.A.	New York	Dec.	lb.	25-11-54	34·11 Cents	1,270 0 0*
Jute . .	U.K.	London	Mill first	Ton	26-11-54	£111 0 0 (nominal)	54 6 0
							264 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-11-54. (Canada 2·70 3/16 to 2·70 5/16 dollars=1 £ sterling).

* 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 Nov. '54 (27-11-54)	Oct. '54 (30-10-54)	Nov. '53 (28-11-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	..	Dozen	2 0 0	1 8 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	..	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 7 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 Nov. '54 (27-11-54)	Oct. '54 (30-10-54)	Nov. '53 (28-11-53)
Milk	Bombay	..	0 13 0	0 14 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	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 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 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 and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices Nov. '54 (27-11-54)	Oct. '54 (30-10-54)	Nov. '53 (28-11-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 11 9	1 13 9	1 13 3
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta		Dozen	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 6 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices Nov. '54 (27-11-54)	Oct. '54 (30-10-54)	Nov. '53 (28-11-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	138/- (*b*)	138/-	112/-
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	225/- to 315/- (*a*)	260/- to 320/-	250/- to 300/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200- to 350/- (*b*)	250/- to 350/-	300/- to 550/-
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	Murrah	Each	315/- (*b*)	285/-	265/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	500/- to 600/- (*b*)	500/- to 600/-	600/- to 1,150/-
Bullocks	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	3 teething	Each	152/- (*b*)	150/-	N.A.
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	350/- to 550/- (*b*)	450/- to 600/-	450/- to 700/-

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ended 15-11-54.

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		
	2-10-54	9-10-54	16-10-54	23-10-54	30-10-54	Oct '54	Sept'54	Oct '53
Food Articles	354·7	356·3	361·9	355·8	351·3	355·9	363·6	385·6
Industrial Raw Materials	422·2	430·4	430·3	434·3	427·3	428·8	426·0	447·7
Semi-manufactured Articles	352·1	352·2	352·4	351·3	351·0	351·8	353·3	353·4
Manufactured Articles	377·9	377·9	375·5	375·9	375·3	376·5	377·7	364·5
Miscellaneous	607·3	606·0	604·7	606·3	604·3	605·7	607·8	721·9
All Commodities	380·6	382·4	383·6	382·3	379·2	381·6	384·4	363·6

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	185 (*R*)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—July	111	106	114	150	190
1954—June	104	105	113	152(R)	186
1954—July	104	106	112	152	186

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products & industrial raw materials.
(*R*)—Revised.
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	India† (Base 1949=100)		U.S.A. (Base 1948=100)		Canada (Base 1948=100)		U. K. (Base 1948=100)	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1953—July	114	111	109	112	117	120	114*	131
1954—June	101	101	109	112	116	121	114*	132(R)
1954—July	101	101	110	112	116	121	118*	135

* Base—January 1952=100.

† In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of *Indian Labour Gazette*, April 1954.

(*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

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for September 1954

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	107	..	..	..	..	81	98	104	..	82	113	78	..	56
Sonail (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	98	..	92	..	53	58	91	100	..	72	174	..	92	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	113	..	67	73	..	92	..	77	111	..	62	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	96	..	60	..	..	81	..	118	129	75	155	..	112	113
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	57	89	95	..	79	192	..	103	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	86	92	..	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	118	..	114	..	76	54	91	107	138	71	168	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	125	..	..	..	..	62	88	95	..	196	127	80	100	145
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	38	..	37	65	..	97	112	84	70	103	..	84	94
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	85	71	..	..	..	123	88	138	83	73	71	..	126	..

Source.—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	July 1954	June 1954	July 1953
Visakhapatnam	(Andhra)	Adivivaram	401	417	468
rikakulam	(,,)	Thettangi	419	428	526
West Godavari	(,,)	Alamuru	421	424	492
Kurnool	(,,)	Madavaram	425	438	426
South Arcot	(Madras)	*Puliyur*	456	456	474
		Agaram	449	449	455
Tiruchirapalli	(,,)	Thulayanatham	458	461	489
Mathurai	(,,)	Erodu	400	403	419
		Gokilapuram	420	411	447
Coimbatore	(,,)	Kinathukadavu	422	427	443
Malabar	(,,)	Koduvalli	493	561	590
Chingleput	(,,)	Guduvancheri	471	479	499
		Kunnathur	451	454	480

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base: August 1949=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
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—August	124	122	95	98	106	105	111	109
1954—July	123	119	76	84	99	99	105	105
August	121	118	78	85	99	99	104	104

NOTE—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the *Indian Labour Gazette*, May 1954.

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)
Assam									
Nowgong	Topakuchi	July 1954	8	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
Sibsagar	Rangchual	July 1954	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Bihar									
Muzaffarpur	Narsingpur	July 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	July 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Ranchi	Itki	July 1954	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	July 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Kaira	Ode	July 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	July 1954	8	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 14 0
Dharwar	Hubli	July 1954	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	July 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	July 1954	7	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 13 6	1 10 0	1 5 6	0 14 0
Burdwan	..	July 1954	8	2 3 0	1 13 0	1 3 6	2 7 0	1 13 0	1 4 6
Midnapore	..	July 1954	7	1 11 0	1 7 0	1 2 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	1 2 0
West Dinajpur	..	July 1954	8	1 15 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 6
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisander	July 1954	6	2 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Neralekere	July 1954	9	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	July 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	July 1954	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Travancore-Cochin.									
Trichur	Vivatam	July 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum	Puliarsala	July 1954	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	July 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Poozhikol	July 1954	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	July 1954	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Coorg									
North Coorg	Virajpet	July 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh.									
Chamba	Chowari	July 1954	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	July 1954	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Vindhya Pradesh.									
Rewa	Rewa	July 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

21·1—Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, PEPSU and Ajmer

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Centre	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agricultural operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras								
Tanjore	Alangudi	June 1954	Man	..	0 15 6	0 15 0	..	..
			Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	June 1954	Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Malabar	Manathana	June 1954	Man	..	1 14 0	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 6 0
P.E.P.S.U.								
Patiala	Kakrala	July 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
Ajmer								
Beawar	Balad	July 1954	Man	8	..	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
			Woman	8	..	..	0 14 0	..
			Child	8	..	..	0 10 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: Carpenter	Skilled Labour: Blacksmith	Skilled Labour: Mochie	Herdsmen: Man	Herdsmen: Woman	Herdsmen: Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam									
Nowgong	Topakuchi	July 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
Sibsagar	Rangchual	July 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar									
Muzaffarpur	Narsingpur	July 1954	7	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	July 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	July 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	July 1954	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Kaira	Ode	July 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Thana	Kalyan	July 1954	8	4 8 0	5 4 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
Dharwar	Hubli	July 1954	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	July 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	June 1954	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	June 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	..
Malabar	Manathana	June 1954	..	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	0 12 0	..
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	July 1954	7	..	..	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 9 6
Burdwan	..	July 1954	8	..	..	..	1 7 0	1 1 6	1 1 0
Midnapur	..	July 1954	7	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
West Dinajpur	..	July 1954	8	..	..	..	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 11 0
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisander	July 1954	6	1 0 0	0 10 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Nerdlekere	July 1954	9	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
PEPSU									
Patiala	Kakrala	July 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	July 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Travancore-Cochin.									
Trichur	Vivatam	July 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
Trivandrum	Puliarsala	July 1954	6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	July 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Poozhikol	July 1954	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer									
Beawar	Balad	July 1954	8	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	13 0 0 (a)	1 2 6	..	..
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	July 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	0 12 0
North Coorg	Virajpet	July 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh.									
Chamba	Chowari	July 1954	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	July 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Vindhya Pradesh.									
Rewa	Rewa	July 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

(a) Per plough per harvest.

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TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Forecasts for All Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres): Current Forecast	Area (acres): Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Area (acres): Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Production (tons): Current Forecast	Production (tons): Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Production (tons): Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1953-54	14-6-54	24,533	23,016	(+) 6·6	9,151	8,147	(+) 12·3
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,087	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Final	1953-54	30-9-54	10,651	9,507	(+) 12·0	3,693	2,438	(+) 51·1
Barley	Final	1953-54	7-8-54	613	521	(+) 17·7	156	112	(+) 39·3
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1953-54	25-8-54	2,767	2,232	(+) 24·0	645	370	(+) 74·3
Sugarcane	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	962	870	(+) 10·6	1,239*	1,077*	(+) 15·3
Tobacco	Final	1952-53	27-1-54	174	179	(—) 2·8	74	75	(—) 1·4
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	206	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1953-54	16-7-54	1,631	1,544	(+) 5·6	272	228	(+) 19·3
Linseed	Final	1953-54	16-6-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	12	12	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1954-55	18-9-54	2,824	3,067	(—) 7·9	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1954-55	30-10-54	1,150	760	(+) 51·3	2,708‡	2,503‡	(+) 8·2
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73	(+) 2·7	62,000†	51,000†	(+) 2·0

* In terms of raw sugar (gur).
† In lbs.
‡In bales of 400 lbs. each.
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 *Sept 1954* (from *1-9-54* to *24-9-54*) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to the last Friday (i.e. *24-9-54*) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	No. of bales pressed: During the month of Sept 1954 from 1-9-54 to 24-9-54	No. of bales pressed: During the corresponding period last year	No. of bales pressed: Since 1st Sept 1954	No. of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the Division or Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State
	Lakshmi Cotton	3,897	..	3,897	..	
	Northerns	2,015	..	2,015	..	
	Westerns	3,400	..	3,400	..	
	Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	Cocanadas	444	..	444	..	
	TOTAL	9,756	..	9,756	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
ASSAM (*b*)	Comillas	..	..	..	..	The whole State
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	63	..	63	..	Note :—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayat Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	40	..	40	
	TOTAL	63	40	63	40	
	Cotton Waste	5,094	..	5,094	..	
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suryog	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilia	24	51	24	51	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar	5,344	102	5,344	102	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	5,368	153	5,368	153	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country	1. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	4,062	900	4,062	900	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar	1,517	500	1,517	500	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	5,579	1,400	5,579	1,400	
6. TOTAL BOMBAY	1. Broach Vitaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	24	51	24	51	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant/ Jayadhar	6,851	602	6,861	602	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	4,062	900	4,062	900	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	10,947	1,553	10,947	1,553	
	Cotton Waste	3,769	493	3,769	493	
MADHYA PRADESH (*b*)						
1. Narmada.	Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	..	..	..	..	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	4. Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Jabalpur	C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C.P. & Berar Americans	..	..	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	3. C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	Sconi, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	..	..	..	..	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana Yeotmal
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	4. C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	5. Berar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	4. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	5. C.P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	6. Berar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	1,618	..	1,618	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	6,064	1,559	6,064	1,559	
	5. Madras Cambodia, Uganda.	5,668	1,661	5,668	1,661	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	.	
	7. Warrangal and Cocanadas	..	415	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis	171	42	171	42	
	9. Karunganni	920	263	920	263	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	12,823	5,558	12,823	5,558	
	Cotton Waste	6,432	5,325	6,432	5,325	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB(*b*)						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Ferozepore.
	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, Ferrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpur, Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora, Garhwal.
	Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rest of the State	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur Fyzabad, Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Perso American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	602	511	662	511	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	147	160	147	160	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	147	160	147	160	
	Cotton Waste	849	674	849	674	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	62	..	62	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	2,093	2,128	2,093	2,128	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	102	..	102	..	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,157	2,128	3,157	2,128	
	Cotton Waste	..	288	..	288	
MADHYA BHARAT (a)	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	..	53	..	53	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	1,389	1,003	1,389	1,003	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,389	1,056	1,389	1,056	
	Cotton Waste	..	127	..	127	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PEPSU (b)	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN (a)	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA (b)	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL (b)	1. Malvi 2. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

(a) No data from Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Ajmer are yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

(b) The factories in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, P.E.P.S.U., Saurashtra and Bhopal were not in operation during the month of September 1954.

23·1.—All-India Estimate of Coffee Production, 1954-55

Estimate upto 16-10-54.

(Tons)

1954-55			1953-54			Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—) of Col. (3) over Col. (6)
Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Robusta	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
14,750	9,500	24,250	22,630	6,780	29,410	(—)17·55

Source :—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	IX	6	Sept., 1954	335	..	..	11	(*iv*) JUTE	(*v*) JUTE
2	IX	6	Sept., 1954	335			23	both old and new crop).	(both old and new crop).
3	IX	6	Sept., 1954	350			7	incentive	incentives
4	IX	6	Sept., 1954	350			43	agricultural	agriculture
5	IX	6	Sept., 1954	355			2	allottees these	allottees of these
6	IX	6	Sept., 1954	361			34	opimum	optimum
7	IX	6	Sept., 1954	370	2	4	8	22,495*	22,495
8	IX	6	Sept., 1954	370	2	4	14	6,762	6,762@
9	IX	6	Sept., 1954	393	22	7	14	+ 7·8	+ 17·8
10	IX	6	Sept., 1954	393	22	8	22	2,503†	2,503‡
11	IX	6	Sept., 1954	393	22	9	22	6,823†	6,823‡
12	IX	6	Sept., 1954	393	22	Foot-note	..	..	‡In bales of 400 lbs. each.
13	IX	6	Sept., 1954	394	23	7	last but one	7,78	778
14	IX	6	Sept., 1954	396	23	9	3 & 4	..	Hoshangabad & Narsimahpur
15	IX	6	Sept., 1954	396	23	9	6 & 7	Hoshangabad & Narsimahpur	..
16	IX	6	Sept., 1954	396	23	3 to 8	15 & 16	..	Not available
17	IX	6	Sept., 1954	397	23	8	4	..	972
18	IX	6	Sept., 1954	397	23	4	7	73	734
19	IX	6	Sept., 1954	397	23	5	7	938	958
20	IX	6	Sept., 1954	397	23	8	9	9,216	7,216
21	IX	6	Sept., 1954	397	23	2	30	Punjab Dos	Punjab Desi
22	IX	6	Sept., 1954	397	23	7	25	160,511	168,511
23	IX	6	Sept., 1954	397	23	2	38	Punjab Dos	Punjab Desi
24	IX	6	Sept., 1954	399	23	4	6	508	504
25	IX	6	Sept., 1954	399	23	7	16	..	288
26	IX	6	Sept., 1954	399	23	8	16	..	1,019
27	IX	6	Sept., 1954	401	23·1	10	7	1 52-53	1952-53
28	IX	6	Sept., 1954	401	23·1	1	23	Tran. Cochin†	Tra. Cochin (*c*)
29	IX	6	Sept., 1954	401	..	Foot note	..	†	(*c*)
30	IX	6	Sept., 1954	402	23·1	1	23	Trav. Cochin†	Trav. Cochin*
31	IX	6	Sept., 1954	402	..	Foot-note	..	†	*

(*c*) Relates to Cochin area of Trichur Distt. only.
* Relates to Cochin area of Trichur district only.

CORRIGENDA

No.	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1.	(xii)	-	-	5	Fodgrains	Feedgrains
2.	(xii)	-	-	10	VII Reviews of Agricultural Situation in the country.	Review of Agricultural Situation in the country.
3.	(xii)	-	-	11	Fertilizer Situation in India	VII Fertilizer situation in India
4.	(xii)	-	-	22	II Details - Sugarcane	II. Details.
5.	646	-	-	34	Bills	Mills
6.	647	-	-	10	Co-operative, banking	Cooperative banking
7.	647	-	-	47	Malabar -South Kanara	Malabar, South Kanara.
8.	651	-	-	48	55-15- 0	53-15- 0
9.	654	-	-	33	30- 9-54	30- 9-53
10.	658	-	-	31	eminating	emanating
11.	659	-	-	41	fertilizers	fertilizers and
12.	663	-	-	8	20,429	21,429
13.	667	-	-	46	are	err
14.	670	-	-	10	of	to
15.	672	-	-	9	cranferries	cranberries
16.	676	-	-	15	arratic	erratic
17.	689	-	5	16	7,600,00	7,600.00
18.	685	-	17	35	152,137 05	152,137.05
19.	688	-	-	2	d	Based
20.	689	-	12	22	1079.30	1079.00

(Continued.....

Sl. No.	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
21.	694	-	-	3	(ii) Number of Factories	1. Number of Factories
22.	695	-	3	11	-	2
23.	695	-	3	12	-	2
24.	695	-	3	13	-	3
25.	697	-	8	8	13	3
26.	703	-	-	27	1954-55 and 1953-54	1953-54 and 1952-53
27.	708	-	-	27	1954-55	1955
28.	710	-	-	34	Average	Acreage
29.	713	4.6	4	2	22	21
30.	713	4.6			-	(r) Adjusted Estimate
31.	714	-		1	Estimate of	Estimate of Ragi
32.	715	4.8	-	1	-	lbs.
33.	717	8.1	-	1	-	in lbs.
34.	717	8.1	5	5	5 3,867	503,867
35.	717	8.1	3	6	832,633	382,633
36.	717	8.1	4	11	144909	1,449,096
37.	719	9	6	45	1-13- 6	1-13- 0
38.	719	9	6	46	2- 5- 6	2- 5- 0
39.	722	-	-	49	ar	are
40.	728	21	2	19	Sawan	Saman
41.	745	23.1	2	28	Katihair	Katihar

'Jawass'

I—GENERAL REVIEW

The most important event during the month of December was the announcement by the Government of India of foodgrains price policy. In view of the fall in prices of some foodgrains to unduly low levels in some isolated areas, the Government would now be prepared to purchase from cultivators, as a measure of relief, Jowar at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund, bajra at Rs. 6 per maund and maize at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund at certain specified mandies in areas where the prices fall below these levels. Further, during the month, steps were continued to be taken in the direction of progressive relaxation of controls. The restrictions on the inter State movement of cotton were withdrawn. The ban on export of coarse grains from the eleven districts of U. P. was also withdrawn; with this there is now no restriction whatsoever on the inter-State movement of coarse grains. Furthermore, the formation of another wheat zone comprising the states of U. P. and Bihar was announced. Wheat and wheat products will move freely within this zone.

Welcome post-monsoon (north east monsoon) showers during the second half of December over the South were the chief feature of the weather during the month under review. The rainfall for the post-monsoon period from 1st October to the end of December was in excess of the normal in Orissa, West U. P., Punjab and east Rajasthan, normal in Assam, West Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Gujerat, Coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Mysore; deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), South Hyderabad, Malabar, South Kanara, Travancore-Cochin and scanty elsewhere. Preparation of land, the transplantation of winter paddy, sowing and inter-culturing of rabi crops, harvesting and threshing of kharif crops, picking of cotton, harvesting of sugarcane and groundnut and irrigation of standing crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore where crops were not faring well due to inadequate soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests on crops was also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

First estimates of acreage of kharif cereals which have now become available show a decrease of 5·3 per cent over the previous year. The area under rice, jowar and bajra has declined by 7·7, 2·4 and 5·5 per cent respectively while the area under maize and ragi has increased by 1·2 and 1·3 per cent respectively. The All-India Second Estimate of sugarcane shows an increase of 3·3 per cent in area and 12·7 per cent in production over the previous year. The All-India First Estimate of sugar production by vacuum-pan factories for 1954-55 season puts the production of sugar at about 13 lakh tons as against 10 lakh tons in 1953-54. The All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes for 1953-54 puts the outturn at 1,965 thousand tons as against 1,956 thousand tons in the previous year.

During December, the prices of various agricultural commodities generally showed an easy tendency. The easy under tone in the prices of coarse grains continued during the month under review. Market prices of rice were generally easy in the States of U. P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar but after the announcement by Government about the purchase of coarse grains at specified prices, prices of rice in the low price areas of Bihar and West Bengal showed some recovery. Wheat prices in the States of U. P. and Madhya Pradesh showed some increase owing to the seasonal shortage.

Sugar markets showed generally an easy tendency in most of the centres during the month, due mainly to large releases of indigenous sugar and the liberal allocation of imported sugar to the tenderers. At Calcutta and Madras, however, the prices increased slightly over those during the previous month. Gur prices showed a steady improvement throughout the month.

Oilseeds and oil markets ruled generally easy during the month due mainly to the arrivals of kharif oilseeds in the Indian markets and also to poor export prospects consequent on the arrival of oilseeds crops in foreign countries. There was a slight recovery in the prices of groundnut and linseed and their respective oils in the earlier parts of the month but the recovery was shortlived and in the latter part of the the month downward trend reasserted itself.

Prices of cotton at different markets in the country showed a mixed trend. The prices generally moved within a small range.

As regards raw jute, the market showed a declining trend with a firm undertone. The Mills generally followed a policy of "wait and see" and made only small purchases to meet immediate requirements. The Pakistan Government's decision to relax the restrictions so as to allow the jute shippers to fulfil their genuine overseas contracts had a bearish effect on jute prices.

Prices of different grades of 1954 Flue-cured Virginia tobacco witnessed a slight improvement towards the close of the month.

Latest available data of arrivals, imports, exports, consumption and stocks show that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country during 1954 have been rather small, being only 7·99 lakh tons as against 20·3 lakh tons in 1953.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on December 1, 1954 showed a marked decline of 40 thousand tons compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories upto 22nd December, 1954 too showed a fall of 95 thousand tons. Arrivals of gur in Hapur market which averaged about 7,000 maunds per day in the first week of December declined to about 6,000 maunds during the subsequent weeks owing to diversion of cane supply to sugar factories.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnuts during September 1954 were lower than those in September 1953, while those of linseed oil were higher in the corresponding period; exports of castor oil were significantly higher during the same period. Small quantity of groundnut oil was exported during September 1954 while no exports of groundnut oil were made during September 1953.

(*iv*) Arrivals of Cotton in Bombay continued to be low. During September, 1954 imports were considerably lower while exports and consumption by Indian Bills were higher than those in September 1953.

(*v*) As regards jute, arrivals from Mofussil areas in Calcutta and Mill Stations, import from Pakistan as well as consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association continued to be higher in November 1954 compared to those in November 1953.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured) exports during September 1954 were appreciably lower compared to those in the previous month or in the corresponding month of the previous season.

In the sphere of agricultural development, special mention may be made of (*a*) decision of the Government to agree in principle that it is desirable eventually to bring about the establishment of an integrated commercial banking institution covering the whole country, over which the State should have an effective control and (*b*) introduction in the

Lok Sabha of the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1954. The decision to eventually bring about the establishment of an integrated commercial banking institution has been taken on the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India. The recommendation of the Committee is that there should be established a State Bank of India, into which should be fitted, by amalgamation, the Imperial Bank of India and certain other banks which are already in various degrees associated with individual Governments. The main objective of the proposal is the setting up of an effective machinery of branches spread over the whole country in order that remittance facilities, and along with them, rural banking facilities, especially for the undeveloped areas, may be vastly increased and in that process the development of commercial and particularly co-operative, banking fostered more vigorously and extensively throughout the country. As a first step towards integration, whether or not the integration takes the form suggested by the Committee, the Government have decided to assume an effective control over the Imperial Bank. The details as to how this is to be done, would require careful consideration of the Government.

The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1954 seeks to amend the articles relating to the right of property and the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse. It will be recalled that the Zamindari Abolition laws which come first in the programme of social welfare legislation were attacked by the interests affected mainly with reference to certain articles of the Constitution relating to the fundamental rights and that in order to put an end to the dilatory and wasteful litigation and place these laws above challenge in the courts, article 31A and 31B and the Ninth Schedule were enacted by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act. Subsequent judicial decisions interpreting articles 14, 19 and 31 have raised serious difficulties in the way of putting through other and equally important social welfare legislation which includes among others, the fixing of the limits to the extent of agricultural land that may be owned or occupied by any person, the disposal of any land held in excess of the prescribed maximum, the further modification of the rights of land owners and tenants in agricultural holdings, and the beneficial utilisation of vacant and waste lands and the clearance of slum areas in the interests of proper planning of urban and rural areas. The proposed Bill lays down specifically certain items in respect of which no law shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or abridges any of the rights conferred by articles 14, 19 or 31 of the Constitution of India.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING DECEMBER 1954

Welcome north-east monsoon showers during the second half of December over the south was the chief feature of the weather during the month under review.

Post-monsoon, popularly known as the north-east monsoon in the south, commenced on the 1st of October 1954. The light showers received during this period are important for the growth of late sown kharif crops as well as for sowing and growing of rabi crops. The seasonal light showers during October and November were generally deficient over the country as a whole. Much needed showers were, however, received during the second half of December over the south where the north-east monsoon had hitherto been weak during the current season. The rainfall for the post-monsoon period from 1st October to the end of December was in excess of the normal in Orissa, west U.P., Punjab and east Rajasthan; normal in Assam, west Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Gujarat, coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Mysore; deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh), south Hyderabad, Malabar-South, Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and scanty elsewhere.

Preparation of land, transplantation of winterpaddy, sowing and inter-culturing of rabi crops, harvesting and threshing of kharif crops, picking of cotton, harvesting of sugarcane and groundnut, and irrigation of standing crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore where crops were not fairing well due to inadequate soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests on crops was also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore and Pepsu, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The most outstanding event of the month under review in the sphere of foodgrains was the announcement by the Government on 22nd December, 1954 that in view of the fall in prices of some foodgrains to unduly low levels in some isolated areas, they would be prepared to purchase from cultivators, as a measure of relief, jowar at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund, bajra at Rs. 6 per maund and maize at Rs 5-8-0 per maund at certain specified mandis in areas where the prices fell below these levels. Necessary instructions have been issued to the concerned State Governments to make arrangements for the purchase of these grains from the mandis where the ruling prices are below the minimum specified.

The Government have removed the ban on export of coarse grains from the eleven districts of U.P. with effect from 6th December, 1954, so that now there is no restriction whatever on the inter-State movement of coarse grains.

On 20th December, 1954 the formation of a new wheat zone comprising the States of U.P. and Bihar was announced. It will be recalled that two free wheat zones, one in the north and the other in the south were already formed in May, 1954. Wheat and wheat products will move freely within the third zone, but their export outside the zone will not be permissible.

Total imports of cereals into the country during 1954 amounted to 7·99 lakh tons comprising 6·1 lakh tons of rice, 1·8 lakh tons of wheat and 8·1 thousand tons of milo. An Indo-Chinese Trade Agreement was signed in New Delhi on 10th December, 1954 under which Government of India has agreed to supply 2,200 tons of rice for despatch to Tibet.

Market prices of rice during December were generally easy in the States of U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. After the Government announcement about the purchase of coarse grains at specified prices, prices of rice in the low priced areas of Bihar and West Bengal showed some recovery. Elsewhere they remained more or less steady.

Wheat pices in the States of U. P. and Madhya Pradesh showed some increase owing to the seasonal shortage. They generally ranged between Rs. 11-7-0 and Rs. 14 per maund in U.P., between Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 in Madhya Pradesh, and between Rs. 13-4-0 and Rs. 14 per maund in Punjab.

The easy undertone in the prices of coarse grains continued during the month under review. The prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 in the surplus States and between Rs. 9 and Rs. 11 in the deficit States. At some isolated centres of Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh, however, they were as low as Rs. 4 and Rs 4-8-0 per maund. Maize

prices generally ranged between Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 8 per maund. In the case of bajra, prices remained more or less steady. They ranged between Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 10 in Rajasthan, Rs. 7 and Rs. 11 in Bombay, Rs. 7-8-0 and 8-10-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 8-12-0 and Rs. 9-4-0 in Punjab and between Rs. 7-0-0 and Rs. 8-0-0 per maund in U. P.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The All-India Second Estimate of sugarcane for 1954-55 puts the acreage and production of sugarcane at 3,617 thousand acres and 47,469 thousand tons as against the adjusted Second Estimate of 3,503 thousand acres and 42,111 thousand tons respectively in 1953-54 thus showing an increase of 3·3 per cent in area and 12·7 per cent in production over the previous year. Expressed in terms of gur the production is placed at 4,749 thousand tons in 1954-55 as against 4,209 thousand tons in 1953-54. The increase in area and production has been reported largely by Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Andhra and Madras and has been attributed to higher prices of gur, better seasonal condition and improved irrigation facilities during the current year. Bihar and Punjab have, however, registered some decrease in area and production owing mainly to unfavourable weather conditions.

Sugar—The All-India First Estimate of sugar production by vacuum pan factories for the 1954-55 season (November 1954 to October 1955) puts the current years' production of sugar at 12·99 lakh tons as against 10·01 lakh tons (actual) during 1953-54. Thus an increase of 2·98 lakh tons or 29·8 per cent in production over that of the previous year is expected during the current season.

The total production of sugar in India during 1954-55 season upto 22nd December 1954 amounted to 2·40 lakh tons as against 1·54 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on December 1, 1954 were about 97,000 tons as against 137,000 tons on the corresponding date of previous year. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1954 to December 22, 1954 was about 57,000 tons as against 152,000 tons during the same period of last season.

The Govt. of India released for free sale about 1 lakh tons of sugar produced by the factories from 1st to 15th Dec. 1954 during the 1954-55 season.

With a view to bridging the gap between the demand and supply of sugar in the country, the Govt. of India have decided to allow imports of some raw sugar by sugar factories on payment of a customs duty of Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. for refining the same into white crystal sugar.

Imports of refined sugar during December, 1954 amounted to 80·5 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bhavnagar ports were 53·2, 19·3, 2·5 and 5·5 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period April to December, 1954 were 618·92 thousand tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 60 thousand tons of raw sugar was imported during the same period.

Sugar markets showed an easy tendency in most of the centres during the month under review. At Bombay, Kanpur, Hapur and Jullundur the prices showed a slight decline mainly due to large releases of indigenous sugar in the market and the liberal allocations of imported sugar to the tenderers. At Calcutta and Madras, however, the prices increased

slighlty over that during the previous month. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important markets during the month:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Weeks ending 4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	25-12-54
Hapur	32 0 0	31 10 0	31 12 0	31 7 0
Kanpur	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 0 0	30 3 0
Jullundur	32 0 0	29 12 0	31 8 0	29 8 0
Calcutta	29 8 0	N.R.	32 0 0	N.R.
Nagpur	33 8 0	N.R.	33 8 0	33 8 0
Madras	29 6 0	31 11 0	31 11 0	31 11 0
Bombay	34 8 9	33 7 3	N.R.	33 7 3
Patna	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

Prices of sugar in some important foreign markets are indicated below:—

Country	Market	Quality	Units	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian unit Rs. per maund
U.K.	London	Crystal Thames	Cwt.	October 1954	64S	31 5 0
U.S.A.	New York	Cuba refined. f.p., b.	100 lbs.	June 1954	$ 4.68	18 5 3
Brazil	Rio Dejaneiro	Crystal	60 kilos	September 1954	30,640 CR	12 12 9

Gur—Arrivals of gur in Hapur market which averaged about 7,000 maunds per day in the first week of December, declined to about 6,000 maunds per day during the subsequent weeks owing to the diversion of cane supply to sugar factories. It is estimated that the total arrivals of gur in the market since the beginning of the season have aggregated about 3 lakh maunds.

Gur prices showed a steady improvement in the important markets during the month under review. At Hapur and Kanpur the increase was due to the arrivals of pucca quality gur and the continued brisk demand for the commodity from Gujrat, Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat traders. Thus Hapur and Kanpur markets closed for the month at Rs. 10-10-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 10-5-0 and Rs. 11-4-0 per maund prevailing respectively at the commencement of the month. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some selected markets during December, 1954 :—

(Rs. per maund

Market	Weeks ending 4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	25-12-54
Hapur	10 5 0	10 12 0	10 6 0	10 10 0
Kanpur	11 4 0	11 4 0	12 0 0	12 8 0
Calcutta	12 8 0	N.R.	13 8 0	13 4 0
Madras	9 14 0	9 14 0	9 14 0	11 8 0
Bombay	14 0 0	14 12 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Patna	12 15 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGITABLE OILS

During December, the trend in the prices of vegetable oilseeds and oils was generally downward due mainly to the arrival of Kharif oilseeds crops in the market. Export prospects too did not show much promise of improvement on account of the arrival of oilseeds

crops in foreign countries. The announcements of the Government of India releasing additional quantity of groundnut oil and H. P. S. groundnuts towards the end of November, imparted some firmness to the groundnut markets in the earlier part of December. Similarly, in the case of linseed oil prices showed some improvement in the first half of the month due to encouraging export enquiries. The recovery in both groundnut and linseed proved, however, to be short-lived and in the later part of the month the downward trend reasserted itself.

(a) GROUNDNUT

During the month of December harvesting of 1954-55 groundnut crop continued in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be fair on the whole, except in some parts of Madras where it was affected due to inadequate soil moisture.

The announcement of the Government of India on the 20th November 1954, releasing an additional quantity of groundnut oil and also a small quantity of H.P.S. groundnut kernels for export had a bullish influence on their prices in the internal markets. Consequently, the prices of both groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras which had moved downwards in the preceding months tended to look up. At Bombay, the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during the first week of December registered an increase of annas 0-5-0 and annas 0-12-0 per maund respectively over the prices prevailing towards the close of the previous month. As compared to Bombay, the rise in the prices of groundnut and its oil at Madras, over the same period was more marked being Re. 1-0-0 per maund in the case of both groundnut and groundnut oil. The improvement in prices was, however, short-lived; the prices again resumed their downward trend during the remaining three weeks, due to the cumulative effect of large arrivals of the crop, generally dull conditions in the international oils and oilseeds markets and the prospects of a bumper yield from 1954-55 groundnut crop. Reports of virtual exhaustion of the recent export quotas of groundnut and groundnut oil coupled with reluctance on the part of crushers and vanaspati manufacturers to commit themselves in expectation of further fall in prices was also a contributory factor in depressing the prices. The Bombay market for groundnut and groundnut oil closed for the month at Rs. 16-11-0 and Rs. 33-7-0 per maund as against the opening quotation of Rs. 17-11-0 and Rs. 36-12-0 per maund respectively; similarly the month-end quotation for groundnut and groundnut oil at Madras was Rs. 16-14-0 and Rs. 35-3-0 per maund as compared to Rs. 17-13-0 and Rs. 36-3-0 per maund in the beginning.

At European ports, the prices of Indian groundnut oil underwent slight variations during the month under review, the price of South African variety, however, remained stationary at the level of Rs. 55-13-0 per maund.

The table below shows the trend of groundnut kernels and oil prices during December 1954:—

	Weeks ending 4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	25-12-54
Groundnut kernels				
Bombay (Bold)	17 11 0	17 0 0	16 11 0	16 11 0
Madras (Coromandal)	17 13 0	17 13 0	17 1 0	16 14 0
Groundnut oil				
Bombay	36 12 0	35 10 0	34 6 0	33 7 0
Madras	36 3 0	35 14 0	35 6 0	35 3 0
European ports, Indian (bulk)3 per cent c.i.f.)	55 15 0	54 14 0	54 14 0	54 6 0
South African (Bulk c.i.f.)	55 13 0	55 13 0	55 13 0	55 13 0

Exports of groundnut kernels from India were 42 tons during September 1954 as compared to 52 tons in the corresponding month of the last year. During the first six months of the current financial year i.e., April to September 1954, groundnut kernels export aggregated 6,016 tons as against 3,947 tons during the same period last year. During September 1954, groundnut oil exports amounted to 20·35 tons, while no exports of groundnut oil took place during September 1953. The total exports of groundnut oil during April to September 1954 aggregated 2,345 tons as compared to 1,484 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Linseed

During December, the sowings of the 1954-55 linseed crop were reported to be in progress in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan while inter-culturing operations of the crop continued in certain areas of Bombay. In Madhya Pradesh, winter rains were reported to have been inadequate for satisfactory growth of the crop.

The linseed and linseed oil prices in internal markets registered some increases in the first half of December. Subsequently, however, the prices declined again. In world markets, Indian linseed oil recorded a slight improvement during the month under review. Encouraging export enquiries following the liquidation of stocks with the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation which had completed its disposal of linseed oil in European markets, were responsible for the firm tendency of the market in the earlier part of the month. Later, however, the prices toned down due to virtual absence of enquiries except for sporadic demand from the continent and the U.K. and consequent selling pressure. The table below shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices during December 1954 :—

(Rs. per md.)

	4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	25-12-54
Linseed—				
Bombay (Bold)	16 14 0	16 14 6	16 8 0	16 6 0
Calcutta (Small)	N.R.	16 11 0	16 2 0	16 2 0
Kanpur (Bold)	15 12 0	16 0 0	16 4 0	16 0 0
Linseed Oil—				
Bombay	36 12 0	36 12 0	37 2 0	36 6 0
Kanpur	32 8 0	33 8 0	33 0 0	32 8 0
U.K. (Ports) (Indian c.i.f.)	44 9 0	44 13 0	45 1 0	45 1 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Exports of linseed oil during September 1954 amounted to 89 tons only, bringing the total since April 1954 to 913 tons. The figures for the corresponding period of the previous year were 122 tons and 2,707 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

Harvesting of the 1954-55 castor crop continued during December. Threshing and winnowing operations were in progress in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Castor seed markets in the country ruled weak partly in sympathy with groundnut and partly due to poor continental advices. The announcement made by the Government of India on the 28th November 1954 permitting additional exports of castor oil seem to have failed to evoke a response from the internal market. The December month-end price of castor oil at Bombay was Rs. 26-10-0 per maund against the quotation of Rs. 29-0-3

a month ago ; the price thus fell by Rs. 2-6-3 per maund in the course of the month under review. At European ports also, the Indian castor oil lost ground to the extent of Rs. 2 per maund during the course of the month. The following table shows the prices of castor seed and castor oil during the month under review.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending			
	4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	25-12-54
Castor Seed—				
Bombay (small)	13 4 0	13 2 0	12 11 0	12 12 0
Madras (Salem)	13 15 0	14 0 0	12 15 0	..
Kanpur	10 4 0	10 0 0	10 4 0	10 3 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 3 0	10 12 0
Castor Oil —				
Bombay	28 4 6	28 4 6	27 8 9	26 10 0
Kanpur	23 8 0	23 8 0	23 12 0	23 0 0
European ports (Indian Commercial)	45 1 0	45 9 0	45 1 0	43 9 0

There were no exports of castor seeds during the month of September 1954 as there were none in September 1953. Exports of castor oil during September 1954 being 3,629 tons were significantly higher than those in September 1953 when a quantity of 715 tons was exported from the country. Total exports of castor oil during the six months from April to September 1954, amounted to 14,653 tons as against 15,797 tons during the corresponding period last year.

(iv) COTTON

An important announcement withdrawing the restrictions on the inter-State movement of cotton was made by the Government of India during the month of December. This announcement followed the abolition of the cotton Zonal System. As a result of the withdrawal of the restrictions, cotton and kapas can now be transported freely without a transport permit by rail, road or water within India. The Government of India have, by a notification in the Gazette of India dated the 11th December 1954, directed all 'A' and 'C' class cotton licence holders to submit a monthly statement to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, showing the particulars of cotton transported or caused to be transported by them from any place within a State in India to any other place in India outside the State within a week following the month of such transportation.

During December, the month under review, reports received from the important cotton-growing areas in the country indicated that the crop and weather conditions were generally favourable. The Jayadhar, Western, Northern and Coconada crops were progressing satisfactorily but the Laxmi crop in these areas was reported to be suffering from the strong dry winds blowing from the North-East. The Cambodia and Karanguni crops received a few showers which proved beneficial.

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of November 1954, the cotton production in India during the current season (1954-55) is placed at 48·2 lakh bales as compared to the corresponding estimates of 43·7 lakh bales and the final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for the 1953-54 season.

In U.S.A., a 1954 cotton crop of 13,569 thousand bales is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board based on information as of December 1st. This is 363 thousand bales or 2·7 per cent above the November 1st forecast and compares with the 1953 crop of 16,465 thousand bales and the 10-year average of 12,448 thousand bales.

Imports of raw cotton into India during September 1954 amounted to 28 thousand bales as against 64 thousand bales during the corresponding month of last year. The following figures give the detailed break-up of imports:—

('000 bales of 392 lbs. each)

Source	September 1954	September 1953
Egypt	6.4	12.0
Sudan	1.1	20.0
East Africa	10.2	28.0
U.S.A.	10.3	4.0
Total	28.0	64.0

Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of September 1954 was 9·3 thousand bales against 6·5 thousand bales exported during the corresponding month of last year. The following table gives the destination-wise exports of raw cotton :—

('000 bales of 392 lbs. each)

Destination	September 1954	September 1953
U.K.	4.7	0.1
Continent of Europe	1.1	1.2
China	0.1	0.1
Japan	3.4	5.0
Others	..	0.1
Total	9.3	6.5

Consumption of raw cotton of all varieties by the Indian mills during September 1954 aggregated 3·89 lakh bales as compared to 3·74 lakh bales in September 1953. Towards the end of September 1954, stocks of raw cotton with the mills stood at 10·85 lakh bales as against 11·35 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption		Stocks of cotton with mills on	
	September 1954	September 1953	30-9-54	30-9-54
Indian Cotton	3.28	3.11	9.16	8.84
Pakistan Cotton	..	(a)	..	(a)
Egyptian Cotton	0.19	0.23	0.58	0.73
Other Foreign Cotton	0.42	0.40	1.11	1.78
Total all cottons	3.89	3.74	10.85	11.35

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the 1953-54 season, is indicated below:—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1st September 1954 to 16th December 1954	1st September 1953 to 16th December 1953
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	260,392	322,816
Consumption of cotton in Bombay mills	374,106	378,000
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay (as on 16th December 1954)	335,015	302,148

During the month under review, the Bombay cotton market exhibited a downward trend in general after a slight increase during the early part of the month. Arrivals from the interior started coming into the market. Poor Karachi advices and the reports that Japan was eager to liquidate her commitments due to the scarcity of sterling were also depressing factors.

The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as under:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab
Centre	Bombay	Tripur	Abohar
Variety	Jarilla G.M.F.	Cambodia	Deshi
Week ending—			
4-12-54	708	630 to 930	581
11-12-54	714	650 to 971	591
18-12-54	711	650 to 971	572
25-12-54	705	650 to 971	572

The prices of Kapas remained fluctuated within a narrow range at the different markets in the country. The following table gives the week-end prices of Kapas:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab
Centre	Sholapur	Tirupur	Abohar
Variety	Jarilla	Cambodia	Deshi
Week ending—			
4-12-54	362 to 400	224 to 328	268
11-12-54	362 to 400	224 to 336	272
18-12-54	N.R.	224 to 322	272
25-12-54	N.R.	224 to 322	269

N.R.—Not reported.

In the beginning of the month under review, the prices of cotton shot up at Karachi mainly due to the keen interest shown by China. However, during the major part of the month the market displayed a weakening tendency, caused mainly by increased price

fixings and the selling pressure from Punjab Commission houses and the expectation of a large crop in Sind and Punjab. The table below gives the weekly quotations at Karachi.

Week ending	4F-Punjab RG Pakistan currency [Rs. (P) per maund]	Indian currency [Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs.]
4-12-54	75 0 0	1,029
11-12-54	74 8 0	1,022
18-12-54	72 12 0	998
25-12-54	74 0 0	1,015

The prices of cotton at New York market exhibited a gradual firming up mainly due to the stimulating reports from domestic mills for consumption and exports. In addition, there was less selling pressure from the internal markets because of the expectations of a larger crop. The March quotation at New York improved due to the fact that shippers bought against the recent export sales of about 75 thousand bales to Spain, Formosa and Korea. The following table gives the week-end quotations at New York.

Week ending	New York (Cents per lb.)	December delivery (Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)
4-12-54	34.06	1268*
11-12-54	34.37	1280*
18-12-54	34.64	1290†
25-12-54	34.70	1292†

* December delivery.
† March delivery.

(v) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill stations from the moffusil centres during November 1954 were substantially higher than those in the same month of 1953 or those in October 1954. The figures for the three months were 6·65 lakh bales, 4·24 bales and 4·59 lakh bales respectively. The increased arrivals in November 1954 also raised the total of arrivals during July to November i.e., the first five months of the jute season 1954-55 to 18·42 lakh bales against 15·63 lakhs in the corresponding period of last season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the month of November, 1954 amounted to 1·21 lakh bales as compared with 1·13 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 0·82 lakh bales during the month of November 1953. Despite larger imports in November 1954, the total imports during the period July to November 1954 remained at lower level compared to those during the corresponding period of the 1953-54 jute season, the figures for the two periods being 4·32 lakh bales and 7·38 lakh bales.

Stocks of raw jute at Calcutta stood at 11·12 lakh bales towards the close of November 1954 as against 8·18 lakh bales in the preceding month and 13·26 lakh bales at the end of November 1953.

The trend of raw jute consumption figures showed an improvement over the previous year. Consumption during November 1954 by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was of the order of 5·18 lakh bales as compared with 4·32 lakh bales consumed in October 1954 and 4·15 lakh bales in November, 1953. The total consumption during the period July to November 1954 aggregated 22·79 lakh bales as against 20·59 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the preceding jute season.

During the month of December, the prices of raw jute showed a declining trend with a firm undertone. The bullish tendency developed particularly during the last week of November 1954 as a result of the cancellation of licenses of some jute firms by the Government of East Pakistan did not continue in the month under review. The mills showed little interest at the prevailing high prices. They generally followed the "wait and see" policy and made small purchases only to meet immediate requirements. The Pakistan Government's decision to relax the restrictions so as to allow the jute shippers to fulfil their genuine overseas contracts had a bearish effect on jute prices. The prices might have declined even more but for the reserved attitude of the sellers and small arrivals. The following table shows the trend in the prices of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta :—

(December/January delivery)
(Rs. per maund 82-2/7 lbs)

Variety	Week ending 27-11-54	4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	27-12-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	31 0 0	30 8 0	30 0 0	29 8 0	29 0 0
Northern	31 8 0	31 0 0	30 8 0	30 0 0	29 8 0
Orissa	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	30 8 0
Murshidabad	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 0 0	28 8 0	28 0 0
Western	29 0 0	28 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	27 8 0
Jungli	28 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	27 8 0
Daisee	32 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 0 0	30 8 0
U.P.	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	27 8 0

The prices in the pucca bales sector of the jute market continued to rise in the first week of December and ruled steady in the second week. However, in the latter half of the month, the prices sagged in sympathy with the raw jute market as may be seen from the following table:—

(December/January delivery)
(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending 27-11-54	4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	27-12-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mill firsts	200 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	200 0 0	190 0 0
Mill lightnings	185 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	185 0 0	175 0 0
Daisee L.G.	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0
Indian N.C.	115 0 0	115 0 0	115 0 0	110 0 0	107 0 0

The upcountry markets also ruled steady to firm at lower prices. The prices of the bottom varieties at some of the important baling centres. are given below:—

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

Centre	Weeks ending				
	25-11-54	2-12-54	9-12-54	16-12-54	23-12-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Purnea (Bihar)	25 6 0	27 2 0	25 12 0	25 11 0	25 11 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	24 12 0	26 1 0	27 2 0	25 8 0	25 9 0
Nowgong (Assam)	22 12 0	25 1 0	24 10 0	24 3 0	23 12 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	27 8 0	28 8 0	N.A.	27 8 0	27 0 0

As in the case of raw jute prices, the prices of jute goods also tended to decline during the month under review due largely to the lack of interest shown by foreign buyers and the low level of burlap consumption in the U.S.A. during November 1954. The following table gives the quotations of jute goods at Calcutta.

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		27-11-54	4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	24-12-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hessian 40″ × 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	46 1 0	45 8 0	44 5 0	44 0 0	43 5 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	128 8 0	126 0 0	119 4 0	118 2 0	114 8 0

(vi) TOBACCO

During November sowing of nurseries continued in Ferozepore district of Punjab and Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai districts of Madras. Transplantation of the crop was reported to be progressing well in the above three districts of Madras where about half the plantings were completed by the end of November 1954. In Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra, transplantation of tobacco seedlings was completed during November 1954. The condition of the standing crop was, on the whole, reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore where the crop was affected due to inadequate rainfall.

According to reports eminating from the Guntur market Committee, about 10·4 lakh lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia tobacco, about 5·3 lakh lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia tobacco and nearly 0·9 lakh lbs. of Sun-cured Country tobacco were purchased by major companies and other local companies during November 1954. During the same month, demand for almost all the varieties of tobacco was dull in the markets of Krishna and East & West Godavari districts of Andhra and also in Coimbatore district of Madras. About 1·2 lakh lbs. of Natu tobacco moved outside the notified area of East & West Godavari districts of Andhra. At the close of November 1954, about 1·2 lakh lbs. of Virginia tobacco and about 2·7 million lbs. of Natu variety were lying in stock with the traders in these three districts of Andhra.

At Guntur market the prices of different grades of 1954 Flue-cured virginia tobacco witnessed a slight improvement towards the close of December 1954. Grade No. LBY Flue-cured Virginia tobacco (re-dried strips) closed for the month under review at Re. 0-12-0 per lb. as compared to the opening quotation of Re. 0-11-0 per lb.; while grade No. 4 (re-dried strips) registered an increase of annas 4 per lb. at the close of the month against the opening quotation of Rs. 1-1-0 per lb. During November 1954, the price of Flue-cured Virginia tobacco in Krishna market ranged between Re. 0-0-3 to Re. 0-0-9 per lb., according to quality, in the previous month also the range of price variation was the same. Different grades of Cigar and Cheroot tobacco at Tiruchripalli district ranged between annas 14 to Rs. 1-14-6 per lb., against annas 14 to Rs. 1-15-6 per lb. during October 1954.

About 3·1 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during October 1954 against 4·0 million lbs. in the corresponding month of 1953. Of the 3·1 million lbs. of tobacco graded for the export, 1·6 million lbs. consisted of Sun-cured Natu Country tobacco while the balance of 1·5 million lbs. included Flue-cured Virginia, Sun-cured virginia, Motihari and Jutty graded varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during September 1954 amounted to 4·4 million lbs., worth about Rs. 30·2 lakhs against 7·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 121·5 lakhs in the same month of the previous year. Of the quantity exported during September 1954, U.K. alone accounted for about 0·5 million lb. valued at Rs. 10·7 lakhs. Total exports of un-manufactured tobacco during the six months April to September 1954 amounted to about 39·0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 652·0 lakhs against 42·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 738·3 lahks in the corresponding period of the previous year.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of Grow More Food Schemes as reported by different States, during the quarter ending September 1954, the first quarter of the 1954-55 Season is indicated below:—

112 tanks and 300 wells were constructed or repaired in Bombay, 203 tanks and 400 wells in Mysore; 93 tanks and 1,600 wells in Madras. In Assam, 24 minor irrigation, project were completed during this period which covered an area of about 5,000 acres. In Bhopal irrigation schemes could not be taken up due to outbreak of monsoon. Bihar completed 31 departmental tubewells (as distinct from T.C. M., tube-wells) against the target of 100 tube-wells fixed for the year 1954-55. In Bombay also, 28 tubewells were completed during this period.

139 acres of 'Kaki' land were reclaimed in Assam. In Bombay and Hyderabad, ploughing operations would not be carried on during this period owing to rains. About 3,000 acres of land in Mysore and 13,000 acres in P.E.P.S.U. were reclaimed for cultivation. In Bihar, more than 4,000 acres of waste land were reclaimed by manual labour. In Madras, the continuous working of the tractors employed for the reclamation of land was interrupted by the rains received.

More than 1,000 tons of manure mixture were distributed to cultivators in Bombay. The fertilizer distribution programme was implemented with great success in Madhya Pradesh and as much as 14,000 tons of fertilizers were distributed during the quarter under review against the target of 20,000 tons for the whole year. Also, 150 tons of fertilizers 6,000 tons of manures were distributed in Bhopal, 6,000 tons of fertilizers and 8,000 tons of manures in Mysore and 2,000 tons of fertilizers and manures in PEPSU. In other States also, the schemes for the distribution of fertilizers and manures were reported to be progressing.

About 1,000 tons of improved paddy seeds were distributed in Assam over an area of 37,000 acres. In PEPSU, 337 tons of improved wheat seeds were procured for distribution amongst the cultivators. Mysore distributed 182 tons of improved cereal seeds. Bhopal 87 tons and Madhya Pradesh 6,000 tons of improved paddy seeds.

Central tractor organisation—As a result of the success achieved by C.T.O. in jungle clearance in the Nainital Terai area of U.P., the operations were extended to the jungles in Bhopal also about a year ago. C.T.O. has already reclaimed more than 3 lakh acres of kans-infested lands in Bhopal during the last few years. It includes 5,800 acres of jungle land converted into an arable land by means of tractors in Sultanpur Farm in the State. Besides Bhopal, the C.T.O. is at present operating in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and in the Naini Tal "Terai" and Bundelkhand areas of U.P. One of its units of 15 tractors is now on its way to Assam to assist the State in rehabilitating flood and earthquake-affected families.

Japanese Method—During 1954-55, about 21 lakh acres of land are expected to be brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The reports received indicate that about 6 lakh acres of land have been cultivated according to this method so far in the different States of India.

Special Tube-wells—Under the programme for constructing 2,650 production tube-wells under T.C.M., 928 tube-wells had been completed with pump sets upto November 1954.

(ii) PLANNING

With the object of augmenting employment in the country, a number of additional schemes have been recently included in the First Five Year Plan. Important additions are (*i*) Rural and Small Town Electrification Schemes and (*ii*) Rural and Urban Water Supply Schemes. It will be recalled that the total financial provision in the Plan has already been increased by Rs. 216 crores.

Employment relief schemes submitted by Uttar Pradesh involving a total outlay of Rs. 6 crores have been approved by the Planning Commission for Central loan assistance during the period of the first Five Year Plan. These include schemes for development of agriculture, irrigation, roads and bridges and for urban and rural water supply. The Central assistance sanctioned is Rs. 30 lakhs for development of agriculture, Rs. 234 lakhs for irrigation and Rs. 40 lakhs for rural water supply.

(iii) COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The Planning Commission have decided that the target for the National Extension Service for the Second Five Year Plan period should be entire rural India while half of it should be covered under intensive development of the community project type. As against a target of 1,200 blocks covering 1/4th of the total rural population for the first Five Year Plan period 3,800 development blocks are to be taken up in the Second Plan period. Half the number, namely, 1,900 blocks will be chosen for intensive development against the corresponding number of 700 blocks during the First Plan period. The Community Projects Administration have asked the State Governments to draw up their programmes for the Second Plan keeping the above targets in view.

The Government of India have decided that the financial assistance rendered to the State Governments for the recurring expenditure on personnel employed by them in the National Extension Service and Community Projects will continue for the Second Five Year Plan period also. The Centre's contribution will be 50 per cent of the total expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 crores for any year.

The Community Projects Administration have decided to open a special training centre at Baroda for women Social Education Organisers. This training will *inter alia* include training in rural hygiene, family & child welfare, education for subsidiary occupations, namely, animal husbandry, home crafts, food preservation, spinning & weaving, dyeing and block making. The training course, which is for a period of three months, commences from January 29, 1955. It has been decided to depute 40 Women Social Education Organisers, who have already completed five months' training at one of the existing centres to this course.

(iv) CO-OPERATION

The annual report of the Hyderabad State Cooperative Bank shows that the Bank is implementing various recommendations made by the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of on-the-spot studies of the cooperative credit institutions. The bank is recalling its commercial advances, is stepping up recoveries of long-term loans given in the past, and is trying to make larger amounts of loans available to the Central Cooperative Banks.

During 1953-54, the Government of Hyderabad invested O.S.* Rs. 2 lakhs in the shares of the Bank in addition to O.S. Rs. 3 lakhs invested previously. The bank fully availed itself of the credit limit of Rs. 25 lakhs granted to it by the Reserve Bank for financing Central Banks in the State for seasonal agricultural operations or marketing of crops. For 1954-55 the Bank intends to obtain a credit limit of Rs. 50 lakhs. The field of operations of the State Cooperative Bank is being enlarged with its commencing (*a*) the grant of medium-term loans for agricultural purposes to the Central Banks in the State consequent upon its decision to avail of Rs. 15 lakh from the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose and (*b*) the grant of advances to Departmental Cooperative Credit Societies in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

On 30th June 1954, the value of short-term advances stood at Rs. 27·39 lakhs (of which Rs. 24·96 lakhs were for seasonal agricultural operations), of medium-term advances at Rs. 7·24 lakhs and of long-term loans at Rs. 12·10 lakhs. Short-term loans to individuals, mostly secured, stood at Rs. 4·65 lakhs. Due to the adoption of the measures of reform in the working of the Bank, the profits were low, and came to about Rs. 1·3 thousand only.

(v) RURAL FINANCE

In his speech on Economic Policy the Finance Minister declared in the Lok Sabha on 20th December 1954 that the Government have accepted in principle, the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee for setting up, under effective State control of a commercal banking institution with branches spread over the country. The main objective of establishing such an institution will be that remittance facilities and along with the rural banking facilities, especially for the undeveloped areas, may be vastly increased and in that process the development of commercial, and particularly cooperative, banking more vigorously and extensively fostered throughout the country. The Rural Credit Survey Report has suggested that the Imperial Bank and certain other banks which are already in various degrees associated with individual Governments should be fitted by amalgamation, in the proposed State Bank of India. The details of the manner and phasing of such a measure have yet to be examined. It was, however, pointed out by the Finance Minister

* O.S. stands for Hyderabad Currency. One O.S. rupee-0.85714 rupee in Indian currency.

that the first step towards integration, whether or not the integration took the form suggested by the Committee would consist in the assumption of effective control over the Imperial Bank. Here again the details, he said, would require careful consideration.

(A Summary of the Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank is given at pages 668-671)

(vi) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Cottage and Small-scale Industries—The increasing attention paid to the development of small-scale and cottage industries can be seen from the remarkable rise in the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on the loans and grants made for the development of these industries. During the four years 1949-50 to 1952-53 the total expenditure was only about Rs. 50 lakhs, while in 1953-54 the amount sanctioned was Rs. 5·64 crores. For 1954-55 the amount earmarked for this purpose is Rs. 10 crores out of which Rs. 8 crores have already been sanctioned as loans and grants by the middle of December 1954.

Several of the recommendations made by the Ford Foundation Team which surveyed small-scale industries in India have been implemented or are in the process of implementation. Four Regional Institutes of Technology have been set up at Faridabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madurai to act as service agents to impart to the small industrialist simple and quickly modern advances in science and technology, in business management, finance and marketing. Directors for these four Institutes have been appointed and other staff is being recruited. One of the officers in each institute will be a Marketing Officer and another an electrical engineer whose duty would be to help small industries in the use of power.

A Marketing Service Corporation which would function in areas which are served by the institutes and would later integrate its activities with those of the institutes, is to be established. A small industries corporation recommended by the Ford Foundation Team will also be registered shortly. The object of this corporation will be to give small industry assured orders and to supply them with necessary technical aid and supervision.

Another of the recommendation of the Team related to expansion of credit facilities. A conference with the State Governments was held in June 1954 and on its recommendation the Centre has asked the States to liberalise the rules and procedure regarding grants of loans to small industries. The liberalisation is in the direction of increasing the quantum of loans in acceptance of security, minimising any delays in procedure for verification of applications for loans, raising the ceiling limit of loans to one unit and reduction in the rate of interest. The Centre has promised to meet a portion of the loss that may be incurred by States as a result of this liberalisation.

In order to control and coordinate the activities of the above-mentioned organisation and the implementation of programmes generally for the development of small-scale industries the Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries was appointed in September 1954 and a Small-Scale Industries Board was also established.

To help handicrafts an Export Corporation for sale of handicrafts and art products in foreign countries is to be set up and a trade centre will be opened in New York and another in Europe.

The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for holding a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition in Madras at the time of Congress Session in January 1955. The All-India Handicrafts Board received a sum of Rs. 40 thousand for holding a Handicrafts Exhibition at the Session.

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has been also given a grant of Rs. 18,500 for the development of palm gur industry.

On the recommendations of the All-India Handicrafts Board, the Central Government have given to the Hyderabad Govt. a sum of Rs. 30,084 as grants and Rs. 75,325 as loans for the development of handicrafts including himroo industry, paithan industry, mat weaving industry, carpet and drugging industry and silver siligree. A grant of Rs. 64,220 for Model Tannery at Warangal, a loan of Rs. 69,463 for the development of cottage industries and another grant of Rs. 20,429 for imparting training in power-driven small machines, suitable for rural areas, have also been given to the Hyderabad Government.

The Punjab Government has received a grant of Rs. 51,995 in connection with the State Government's scheme for standardisation of the products of cottage and small-scale industries and for purchase of additional machinery and equipment for surgical instruments centre at Sonepat. Bombay has been given a grant of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a show room at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop at Poona.

(vii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

A Bill to further amend the Constitution of India has been introduced on the 17th December 1954 in the Lok Sabha with a view to amending the articles relating to the Right to Property and the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse. It will be recalled that the Zamindari abolition laws which came first in the programme of social welfare legislation were attacked by the interests affected mainly with reference to certain articles of the Constitution relating to the fundamental rights and that in order to put an end to the dilatory and wasteful litigation and place these laws above challenge in the courts, articles 31A and 31B and the Ninth Schedule were enacted by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act. Subsequent judicial decisions inter preting articles 14, 19 and 31 have raised serious difficulties in the way of putting through other and equally important social welfare legislation which includes, among others, the fixing of the limits to the extent of agricultural land that may be owned or occupied by any person, the disposal of any land held in excess of the prescribed maximum, the further modification of the rights of land owners and tenants in agricultural holdings, and the beneficial utilisation of vacant and waste lands and the clearance of slum areas in the interest of proper planning of urban and rural areas. The Bill, entitled the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1954, provides that no law providing for *inter alia*, (*a*) the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein, or (*b*) the extinguishment or modification of any rights in estates or agricultural holdings, or (*c*) the maximum extent of agricultural land that may be owned or occupied by any person and the disposal of any agricultural land held in excess of such maximum, whether by transfer to the State or otherwise, or (*d*) the acquisition or requisitioning of any immovable property for the relief or rehabilitation of persons displaced from their original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan, or (*e*) the acquisition or requisitioning for a public purpose of any land, buildings or huts declared in pursuance of law to constitute a slum or any vacant or waste land, or (*f*) the taking over of the management of any property by the State for a limited period either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistant with, or abridges any of the rights confferred by, articles 14, 19 or 31 of the Constitution of India. As a corollary to the proposed amendment, a number of Central and State Acts are proposed to be included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, the effect of which will be their complete, retrospective validation. These acts include *inter alia* (*a*) the Bihar Displaced Persons Rehabilitation (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1950 ; (*b*) the U. P. Land Acquisition (Rehabilitation of Refugees) Act, 1948; and (*c*) the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948.

The President has enacted two measures on the 9th December 1954 for the protection of tenants in Andhra. The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1954 extends the life of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act 1949 for another term of two years from the 7th October 1954 in view of the fact that there are still many estates in Andhra which have not yet been taken over under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, and the tenants and ryots of such estates are still in need of protection. The Act also repeals the Andhra Ordinance VII of 1954 promulgated recently for the purpose. The other measure *viz.*, the Andhra Inam Tenants Protection Act, 1954 provides that no tenant of an inam land shall be evicted and that all suits and proceedings for eviction of tenants of inam lands shall be stayed. The act also provides for the settlement by the Courts of disputes regarding rent. It also provides for the restoration of tenants who have been evicted from their lands on or after the 1st October 1953 and repeals the Andhra Ordinance IV of 1954 promulgated recently as an interim measure. The need for this act arose with a view to safeguarding the rights and privileges of tenants on those inam lands which did not form a whole village and as such did not constitute, according to the decisions of the Courts, an "estate" within the meaning of section 3(2) (*d*) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. Consequent upon this decision of the Courts, landlords of such inam lands have been resorting to large scale eviction of their tenants.

The President has assented to the Bihar Disqualified Owners' (Management of Property) Bill, 1954. The Bill provides for the management of the estates or tenures of disqualified owners *i.e.*, persons who are of unsound mind or females or minors and whose properties were previously being managed under the Court of Wards. The Court of Wards has ceased to have any jurisdiction over such persons and their property after the enforcement of the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950, which resulted in the vesting of their estates in the State Government.

The President has assented to the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Third Amendment) Bill, 1954. The Bill makes provisions to the effect that non-evacuee lands which have come into the possession of displaced persons as a result of the consolidation proceedings shall be deemed to be evacuee properties and that the original evacuee lands which have gone out of their possession shall cease to be evacuee lands.

The President has assented to the Madhya Pradesh Resettlement of Displaced Landholders (Land Acquisition) Bill, 1954. The Bill provides for speedy acquisition of private lands and distribution thereof among the land holders who have been displaced as a result of the acquisition of their land by the government for public utility schemes.

The President has assented to the U. P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1954 as passed by the State Legislature.

A Bill to amend the Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885 has been introduced in the Bihar State Legislative Assembly on December 13, 1954. The Bill provides for the re-instatement by the collector of under-*raiyats* evicted illegally from their lands. Under the existing provisions of the Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885, an under-*raiyat* can be evicted only on specified grounds and his eviction can be effected only in execution of a decree. As the provisions stand at present, an under-*raiyat* who has been disposed of his land without due compliance with the requirements of law can seek redress only through a Civil Court. The Bill, instead, seeks to empower the Collector to restore possession, in suitable cases, on his own motion or on application by the illegally evicted under-*raiyat*, after a summary enquiry. The Bill also seeks to fix a limit to the produce rent payable by an under-*raiyat* to his immediate landlord at 7/20ths of the produce other than straw or ' bhoosa'. Consequently the rent payable by a *raiyat* is also proposed to be reduced from 9/20ths to 5/20ths of the produce.

No provisions, it will be noted, at present exist in the Act fixing the limit to produce-rent to be paid by an under-*raiyat* to his immediate landlord which proves source of considerable hardship to the former. The Bill will, thus provide the necessary relief to the under-*raiyat* in this regard.

(viii) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

According to the Chief Minister of Hyderabad, about 20 lakhs of acres are available for distribution to the landless in the Hyderabad State. This land is made up of 15 lakhs acres of Government fallow land and 5 lakhs acres of surplus land available consequent on the implementation of the tenancy reforms in the State. It is the policy of the Government to distribute Government fallow land among the Harijans. They would be exempt from the payment of land revenue for three years to enable them to incur the necessary expenditure to convert the fallow lands into fields.

The Government of Bihar have fixed minimum rates of wages for agricultural labour for different agricultural operations in a number of districts in the State. The wages have been fixed in terms of grain and perquisites. Where minimum rates of wages are paid in cash, the cash value of the wages to be paid in kind will have to be computed in accordance with the rules prescribed by the State Government.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(i) India

(a) Diary of Important Events of the Month of December, 1954

3rd December 1954.	All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55, released.
6th December 1954.	Ban on export of coarse grains from 11 districts of U. P., removed.
9th December 1954.	The Andhra Inam Tenants Protection Act, 1954, and The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Andhra Amendment) Act 1954, enacted by the President.
11th December 1954.	Decision taken to withdraw the restriction on the inter-state movement of cotton or kapas.
13th December 1954.	The Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1954, introduced in the State Assembly.
16th December 1954.	All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1953-54, released.
20th December 1954.	(1) The Constitution (Fourth-Amendment) Bill, 1954, seeking to amend articles relating to private property, trade, commerce and intercourse, introduced in the Lok Sabha.
	(2) Acceptance by Government in principle of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee for the setting up of the proposed State Bank.
	(3) Decision taken to form with immediate effect another Free Wheat Zone comprising of the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
	(4) All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1954-55, released.

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22nd December 1954.	Decision announced that Government would be prepared to purchase from cultivators during the current kharif season Jowar, Bajra and Maize at Rs. 5-8-0, Rs. 6 and Rs. 5-8-0 per maund respectively at certain specified mandis in areas where the prices fell below these levels.
23rd December 1954.	(1) Indo-Iraq Trade Agreement extended without any change, for a further period of one year, beginning from January 1, 1955.
	(2) The validity of Trade schedules attached to the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement signed in December 1954, Extended for one year.
27th December 1954.	Forward contracts *i.e.*, transferable specific delivery contracts in all commercial grades of seed lac and shellac have been prohibited.
29th Decmeber 1954.	(*i*) President of India gave assent to the Bihar Disqualified Owners' (Management of Property) Bill, 1954.
	(*ii*) President of India gave assent to the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Third Amendment) Bill, 1954.
	(*iii*) President of India gave assent to the Madhya Pradesh Resettlement of Displaced Land-holders (Land Acquisition) Bill, 1954.

(b) Training Centre in Agricultural Statistics

A Training Centre in Agricultural Statistics has been organised at New Delhi jointly by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

This Centre will initiate training for the country-wise primary reporting agencies. Here, officers of the State Governments connected with the maintenance of land records and other agricultural statistics will be given intensive training in improved methods and techniques of collecting such data. On returning to their States, they will impart training to the primary reporting agencies in suitable batches until the entire lot has been trained.

Training of officers of the State Governments at the Centre will be imparted in batches. The first batch whose training has already started consists of officers from the States of Assam, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. Their training is expected to last about ten weeks.

The need for training the primary reporting agencies was first emphasised by the Committee on Co-ordination of Agricultural Statistics which reported in 1949. The first Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operation in 1953 recommended that the Central Government should assist the States by arranging the necessary training of the primary reporting agencies.

The State Governments have, during the last several years, been attempting to effect various improvements in agricultural statistics. In order, however, that the various concepts and standard definitions are understood and implemented uniformly by the primary

reporting agencies of the different States, it has been felt that these agencies should be given a clear idea of these concepts and definitions. This is all the more necessary in States where the primary reporting agencies are comparatively less experienced.

It is with a view to achieving these objects that this Training Centre has been organised. The training will include field work, practicals, ideas on elementary statistics, improved methods of maintaining land records and explanation of new concepts and sceintific definitions used in the collection of agricultural statistics.

Inaugurating the first training course in agricultural statistics for revenue officers from nine States at New Delhi on January 8, 1955, Mr. P.N. Thapar, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, emphasised the importance of giving to the primary reporters and the supervisory authority what he called a "Statistical conscience".

Mr. Thapar said that agricultural statistics in India were largely the by-products of land revenue administration. The system of land revenue administration was, however, not uniform all over the country. Apart from variations due to different systems of land revenue settlement in the different States, the detailed procedure for maintaining the land records, even in the States with the same system of settlement, was not necessarily uniform. The standards, concepts and definitions of technical terms also varied similarly. Besides, patwari, *i.e.*, primary reporting agency, being the only official in the village, was overburdened with multifarious duties connected with various departments of State Government and could little appreciate the significance of any improved concept or new definition given to him by the Government. Moreover, not all supervising authorities devoted personal attention to the scrutiny of the patwari's work and this apathy, in turn, tempted the patwari to be a little less careful about his own work. The collection of agricultural statistics was treated, by most of them at any rate, Mr. Thapar went to say, "as incidental to their other functions. A proper understanding of the use to which these statistics are, or can be, put beyond the assessment of land revenue, seems to be missing. No wonder then, that the agricultural statistics of India have been unsatisfactory in the past."

Mr. Thapar added that during the last few years, with the dawn of the realization that reliable statistics were the only foundation on which any plans for human welfare could be based, efforts had been made to improve the quality and content of agricultural statistics. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics had drawn pointed attention of the State Governments to the lacunae that existed in agricultural statistics, and persuaded them to undertake schemes of improvement. It had awakened them to their task. It had evolved uniform concepts and definitions, where variety existed. It had striven hard to enlarge the reporting area and increase the items of statistical information. The I.C. A. R. had provided the necessary technical guidance and, in its own field, it had evolved the objective technique of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys which is gradually replacing the traditional and the subjective method of crop estimation. "While these and similar other improvements are taking place, it is necessary to create an atmosphere in which the primary reporter and the supervising authority will recognize and appreciate these improvements. They have to be given what I might call a 'Statistical conscience'. It has to be brought home to them that the land revenue accounts that they are required to keep are not just a bare set of administrative figures; that behind these accounts there is something bigger—the man; that it is for preparing plans for his welfare that the figures of these reporters are utilised. If they are, let them realise they ere against humanity. If this Training Course carries home to the supervising authorities and through them to the primary reporting agency, this realization, it will have, to my mind, achieved a very important purpose", said Mr. Thapar.

Mr. Thapar also indicated a number of other ways in which the training could prove useful. By sitting around a table and discussing their problems, the Officers would benefit greatly from one another's experience. The knowledge of what one's colleague did in a neighbouring State had its own utility. Some of the States had been formed out of the integration of the former Indian States and were relatively new to the job of maintenance of land records compared to those States where land revenue administration had taken deeper roots. They were re-building their system, and this Training Course should be able to show them the lines along which to build. The abolition of Zamindari had afforded another opportunity of recasting the land records. Further, there was a need for having statistics of one State comparable with those of others and to attain this objective, a uniformity was to be brought about in the very definitions, standards and concepts, their scope and meaning. No amount of revision of Land Records Manuals would be able to achieve this objective, unless such revisions were supplemented by personal discussions between those who laid down the new standards and concepts and those who had to give effect to them in the States."This Centre", Mr. Thapar said, "will provide the forum where the architects of State statistics will hear first-hand from the Central designers what underlies the instructions they have been issuing to the State Governments from time to time. They will have an opportunity of clarifying their ideas and obtaining what I might call the 'authorised version'."

Mr. Thapar said that statistics had always been the eyes and ears of administration. A high responsibility, therefore, devolved on those engaged on the collection and supervision of primary data. He added, "this responsibility has assumed considerable importance now, that the country is striving to achieve economic independence. No plan of economic development is possible without statistics. And, these statistics must be comprehensive, reliable, accurate and comparable, and what is more, they should be available in proper time. If the State Officers get back home with this realisation and convey it, with all the force at their command, to the primary reporting agency, they will have helped considerably in the task of nation building."

(c) All-India Rural Credit Survey Report

(SHORT SUMMARY)

Major reorganization of co-operative credit, agricultural marketing and a sector of commercial banking for the benefit of the rural areas, and especially the smaller cultivator and handicraftsman, is recommended in the Report on the All-India Rural Credit Survey recently published by the Reserve Bank. Rejecting the more orthodox positions of previous committees, the Committee in charge of the Survey advocates effective partnership of the State in both co-operation and banking as the only means by which the weaker rural producer can be freed from the shackles of powerful interests and helped to develop in strength and prosperity. Among the many important proposals made by the Committee is the establishment of a State Bank of India in which the major interest will be held by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank. Into this institution are proposed to be fitted, by amalgamation, a number of State banks, including the Imperial Bank, which even now are associated in different degrees with the policies of the State.

The survey was conducted under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India. The field enquiries covered 1,27,343 families in 600 villages selected in 75 districts all over the country. Investigations were also held in several other rural and urban places which were the centres of marketing or seats of administration. To this study of rural credit and allied economic activities, on a hitherto unprecedented scale, has been added a careful analysis of the views which the Committee had elicited from experienced officials and non-officials. The

Committee consisted of Shri A.D. Gorwala (Chairman), Prof. D. R. Gadgil and Shri B. Venkatappiah (Members) and Dr. N.S.R. Sastry (*Member-Secretary*).

The Committee has come to the conclusion that the rural credit supplied by two important institutional agencies *viz.*, State and Cooperatives is very inadequate compared to the needs. At the current level of borrowing, which makes little allowance for the planned increase of agricultural production, the all-India figure for the loans obtained by the cultivator from all sources may be broadly placed at Rs. 750 crores per annum. Out of this amount, Government supplied as little as 3·3 per cent and co-operatives the equally insignificant proportion of 3·1 per cent. It is further pointed out that, of this very little, the larger part went to the bigger agriculturist and only a minor fraction percolated to the smaller cultivator. Most co-operative societies lent on the security of land and neglected as "non-creditworthy" those who could not offer such security. In other respects too, such as ensuring the productive purpose of the loans, Government finance and the co-operative system—with rare exceptions—are reported to have failed to come up to the standard of a statisfactory system of rural credit.

The Survey reveals that the private creditor—the professional moneylender, the agriculturist moneylender and the trader—still reign supreme in the field of rural credit, supplying 70 per cent or more of the total requirements. Although he meets a felt need which the State itself has not so far unduly exerted itself to fulfil, the moneylender, who is also often the trader, is certainly no help to larger production or more equitable distribution of rural wealth. While as moneylender he charges exorbitant interest wherever he can, as trading creditor, he has a grip over the processing and marketing of the produce of the cultivator. He and others like him have a virtual monopoly of credit and economic power in the village; and, what is important, they have besides all the support they can derive from a whole series of financially powerful urban institutions, such as indigenous bankers, commercial banks, trading concerns and import and export firms. People of this kind have not only opposed co-operative enterprise by various methods of unfair competition wherever it suited them to do so, but have in some instances even succeeded in entering the co-operatives and controlling them to their own advantage. Pitted against forces of this kind, it is no wonder that co-operative credit has failed to make any but the most insignificant progress. While the private interests of trading-cum-moneylending, themselves strong, derived further strength from the whole superstructure of urban trade and finance, the co-operative societies, whether of credit, processing or marketing, have had little help from the federal structure of co-operation which in many cases was no more than a reflection of the weakness and want of organisation at the bottom. From the State itself, on 'orthodox' co-operative principles, co-operative institutions have until recently neither looked for nor obtained anything much more than advice, control and supervision.

Although co-operative credit has on the whole failed, as it could not help failing, in these conditions, the Committee believes that there is no alternative to the co-operative form of association in the village for the proper promotion of agricultural credit and development. Co-operation must, therefore, be enabled to succeed. The Integrated Scheme of Rural Credit suggested by the Committee is designed to create the conditions necessary for such success.

One of the features of the Schemes is major State partnership in co-operative institutions at different levels of the organisation. Along with such partnership by State Governments is envisaged greater collaboration between those Governments and the Reserve Bank, and very considerable financial assistance from the Reserve Bank. In consultation with the Bank, each State would prepare a phased plan of co-operative development. The

share capital of state cooperative Banks and Land Mortgage Banks would be expanded on the basis of 51 per cent. of the shares being held by the State; similar partnership through the apex institutions is provided for in the central banks and even larger-sized primary institutions. Wherever necessary, funds for such participation are to be provided by long-term loans made by the Reserve Bank to State Governments out of a National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund to which the Bank would make an intitial allocation of Rs. 5 crores, and further annual allocations of Rs. 5 crores. The fund would be utilised also for making medium term loans to the State Co-operative Banks and long-term loans of land mortgage banks, as also for purchasing "special development debentures" connected with specific projects of irrigation.

As a means to further strengthening the co-operative credit structure the Report has also proposed the creation of two more Funds *viz.*, (*i*) The National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) Fund and (*ii*) The National Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund. The Reserve Bank will make an annual contribution of Rs. 1 crore to the Stabilization Fund which will be utilised for the purpose of granting medium-term loans to state cooperative banks etc., in circumstances in which the Reserve Bank is satisfied that any of its short-term loans cannot be repaid by such banks without serious dislocation of co-operative credit structure of the state, because of difficult situation created by famine, drought etc. The Reserve Bank may make this facility conditional on the state cooperative bank concerned maintaining a similar Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund; the same being made applicable even to central banks and large-sized societies. The National Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund will receive contributions of Rs. 1 crore per year from the Government of India and will be utilised by the Central Ministry of Food & Agriculture for giving grants by way of relief to cooperative institutions, through the State Governments concerned, for the purpose of writing off irrecoverable arrears (where these have assumed a magnitude which threatens the stability of the structure and provided that such arrears have arisen from causes such as widespread or chronic famine beyond the control of cooperative institutions concerned).

Closely related to the development of cooperative credit is the scheme for the planned development of cooperative marketing and processing on the one hand and storage and warehousing on the other, again on the basis of major State partnership at different levels. The extension of cooperative marketing, cooperative processing etc. would rest mainly with State Governments. The development of storage and warehousing would be the special function of a statutory body called the All-India Warehousing Corporation, supplemented by State Warehousing Companies, in all of which the State *i.e.*, the Central Government and the State Governments, would have a prominent interest. For planned development of cooperative marketing and processing and expansion of storage and warehousing facilities all over the country a planning and financing body to be called National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board will be set up. This Board is proposed to have Minister of Food and Agriculture as its Chairman, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture as its Vice-Chairman and 12 other Members representing Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, Railway Board, Reserve Bank, State Bank of India, Transport Ministry, Forward Markets Commission and certain non-officials. The Government of India will make an annual allocation of Rs. 5 crores to this Board in connection with two funds; (*a*) The National Cooperative Development Fund and (*b*) the National Warehousing Development Fund.

The National Cooperative Development Fund is to be utilised for making long-term loans, on suitable terms, to State Governments to enable them to participate in the share capital of cooperative societies when undertaking such activities as processing, marketing,

milk supply, dairying, etc. which fall within the purview of the objectives of the Fund and for giving non-recurring or recurring subsidies to State Governments or, through them, to cooperative societies for similar objects. As a rule the loans to State Governments made out of this fund will be conditional upon a certain percentage (say not less than 25 per cent) of the total expenditure or outlay being met by the State Government. The National Warehousing Development Fund will be utilised by the Board for (*a*) subscribing to the share capital and for making advances to the All-India Warehousing Corporation, (*b*) making loans to State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of State Warehousing Companies in their States and (*c*) making recurring or non-recurring subsidies to certain cooperative organisations through State Governments or the All-India Warehousing Corporation for the promotion of the objectives of the Fund.

The Rural Credit Survey Committee has recommended the establishment of a State Bank of India. The bank would have a country-wide network of branches provided by the amalgamation of different "State-associated" banks, including the Imperial Bank. As a strong, integrated, State-sponsored institution, it would be able to provide vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks, and thus stimulate the further development of those banks. Moreover, in its loan operations, in so far as these have a bearing on rural credit, the State Bank of India would follow a policy which while not deviating from the cannons of sound business, would be in effective consonance with national policies. According to the Committee's recommendation, the amalgamating banks are to be: the Imperial bank, the State Bank of Saurashtra, the Bank of Patiala, the Hyderabad State Bank, the Bank of Bikaner, the Bank of Jaipur, the Bank of Rajasthan, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of Indore, the Bank of Mysore and the Travancore Bank. The share capital of the new bank so constituted would be expanded; the additional shares, which would be non-transferable and eligible only for restricted dividends, would be allotted exclusively to the Reserve Bank and the Government of India. These two together would then hold 52 per cent of the total share capital. While effective State control would thus be assured, the Committee emphasize that the essentially autonomous and commercial character of the institution should be safeguarded. The State Bank would be expected to follow a programme of rapid expansion of branches to district headquarter places and to even smaller centres, but any losses arising from such expansion are to be met from an "Integration and Development Fund", created within the institution out of the dividends payable to the Central Government and the Reserve Bank and of further contributions made by both these as and when necessary. There is, therefore, to be no reduction in the scope for earning the profits normally available for distribution among private shareholders.

The General Report now published forms Volume II of a series of three volumes. The other two volumes are the Survey Report and the Technical Report. These are yet to be released. Besides containing the recommendations very briefly outlined above, the General Report gives the Committee's observations and suggestions on a number of other aspects of policy connected with rural credit, such as the stabilization of agricultural prices, the control of forwards markets, the development of village roads and the reorganisation of the administrative set-up in so far as it is related to rural development. A very important part of the Committee's proposals is concerned with the training of personnel. The Committee draws attention to the need for right selection and right training and emphasizes the supreme importance of building up a body of workers, official and non-official, who, in implementing the programmes of Government, would not only be skilled, honest and efficient, but also, and in particular, be sympathetic in their understanding of rural conditions and responsive in their endeavour to fulfil rural needs.

(ii) Foreign

(a) 1954 Farm Output in U.S.A. Fifth Biggest on Record

The Department of Agriculture, in its final report for 1954, revealed that the aggregate crop production this year was the fifth largest on record. The crop volume was reported at 100 per cent of the high production of 1947-49 post-war average. Production last year was 103 per cent of this average.

In attaining the large 1954 all-crop volumes, only a few crops set new records. They were soyabeans, rice, sugar beets and oranges. The production of oats, barley, sorghum grain, cranferries and commercial vegetables were at near record levels. Factors tending to hold down volume this year were crop control restrictions on wheat, cotton tobacco, peanuts and corn and drought in the south and south-west.

The harvested acreage of principal crops totalled 337 million acres, or 4·2 million less than last year. Except for 1951, which it barely topped, this harvested acreage was the smallest total since 1941.

The Department estimated this years' corn crop at 2,964·6 million bushels and the wheat crop at 969·8 million bushels. The corn estimate compares with a revised estimate of 3,192·5 million bushels for the 1953 crop and with 3,057·5 million for the ten years (1943-52) average. The wheat estimate compares with a revised estimate of 1,169·5 million bushels for the 1953 crop and with 1,121·5 millions for the ten years average.

Total tobacco production of all types was estimated at 2,200 million pounds, 7 per cent more than last year and the fourth largest production on record.

Source: The New York Times, 18-12-54.

(b) Cotton Growers in U.S.A. Favour Controls

Cotton farmers voted overwhelmingly today in favour of the strictest acreage control in history next year in order to retain relatively high government price supports. With nineteen out of twenty eligible states reporting complete returns, cotton farmers voted 313,561 to 27,020 in favour of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson's plan to reduce 1955 acreage allotments.

The 92·2 per cent in favour of Mr. Benson's plan designed to cut into growing cotton surpluses was far in excess of the two thirds needed. Last year a record of 94 per cent of farmers voting approved acreage allotments. Under the programme farmers would plant no more than 18·1 million acres to cotton next year compared with 2·1 million acres this year. Price supports could be set at anywhere from 82½ to 90 per cent of parity.

If farmers had rejected the Benson's programme, supports would have fallen automatically from this year's 90 per cent to 50 per cent in 1956. Controls had never been rejected in eight previous referendums.

Source: The New York Times, 15-12-54.

(c) Reductions in Price Supports for Small Feed Grains in U.S.A.

Price supports for small feed grains—oats, rye, barley and grains sorghums have been reduced in U.S.A. At the same time production controls set up earlier to hold down planting next year have been eased.

Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, announced that the 1955 crops of these small feed grains would be supported at 70 per cent of parity, compared with 85 per cent this year. Corn, the major feed grain, will be supported possibly at 87 or 88 per cent of parity. Parity, it will be noted, is a standard for measuring farm prices in relation to prices of things farmers must buy.

Mr. Benson also announced the removal of a regulation that would have required farmers to comply with all planting allotments next year to be eligible for price support on any crop. Such allotments will be set up for cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, peanuts and rice. Lifting of this regulation means, for example that a farmer who grows both wheat and corn may exceed his allotment for corn but still be eligible for price support on wheat.

An announcement to do away with a regulation that would have denied price support aid to farmers who used land diverted from allotment crops for the production of potatoes and commercial vegetables, was also made.

These decisions were made possible, the Secretary said, by changes in the general agricultural situation since the 1955 production controls were announced last August. The Secretary added that several developments indicated the need for a somewhat larger volume of farm production next year than had been planned. He listed these developments as this year's severe drought in the south and south-west, a broadened export sales programme, Congressional enactment of a flexible farm price support system and indications that there would be need for more feed next year than had been forecast.

Mr. Benson said the reductions in price supports for the small feed grains was designed to prevent over-production of these grains next year and to bring prices of such grains down to a point where more of them will move into use rather than into storage under a government price support programme.

The only controls next year will be those farmers vote on themselves in the form of marketing quotas on cotton, wheat, peanuts, major types of tobacco and possibly on rice and the acreage allotments on corn.

Source: The New York Times, 14-12-54.

(d) Lower Minimum Farm Prices in U.K.

Minimum prices to apply in 1956-57 and 1957-58 were announced on December 1, 1954 in the House of Commons by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. They apply to milk, fat cattle, fat sheep and lambs, fat pigs and wool. The floor prices for these six major farm commodities for the period 1956-58 are to be generally lower than those previously fixed for 1955-56.

Under the 1947 Agriculture Act, the Government is required to determine in advance price *minima*, for these six 'livestock' commodities from among the twelve farm products for which the Act provides guaranteed prices to farmers. The advance minimum prices are announced biennially by the Government after discussions with representatives of the National Farmers' Unions. These prices do not represent an agreed settlement between the Government and the Unions because there are major differences of view in respect of minimum prices for pigs and eggs—and the restriction of the scope of the guarantees as regards cattle, sheep and eggs.

The new minimum prices are as follows—

Commodity	1955-56 (as already fixed)	(Adjusted to new basis for comparison)	1956-57	1957-58
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milk, per gallon	2 6	2 7½	2 6	2 5
Fat Cattle, per live cwt	113 6	113 9	113 6	113 6
Fat sheep and lambs, per lb. dead weight	2 2	2 4½	2 3	2 2
*Fat pigs per score dead weight	45 0 / 40 0	43 6	41 0	38 0
*Hens eggs, per dozen	3 5	3 5	3 3	3 1
*Duck eggs per dozen	2 2	2 2	1 10	1 8
Wool per lb. (greasy basis)	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0

* Prices subject to a sliding scale related to feeding stuffs prices.
Source: The Financial Times, 2-12-54.

(*e*) Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Economic and Social Council at its 18th session decided to establish an Advisory Commission to be known as the Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade for the purpose of examining measures designed to avoid excessive fluctuations in the prices of and the volume of trade in primary commodities. India is one of the 18th States who have been appointed as members of the Commission.

The First Session of the Commission is being held on the 17th January 1955 at New York. The Provisional Agenda for this session, among other items, include (*a*) Survey of the current situation in international commodity trade, (*b*) consideration of proposals by Governments regarding international commodity problems and (*c*) consideration of terms of reference, rules of procedure and programme of work.

(*f*) Cooperation in Norway

Sardar Satwant Singh who recently toured a number of countries under Point Four Programme has observed that cooperation is a vital influence in the economic life of Norway. With a control over the distribution of about 70 per cent of the products of agriculture and fisheries cooperatives dominate these fields of activity. Due to their manifold activities in the sphere of retail trade, banking, insurance and industrial production, the cooperatives also constitute an important factor in regulating the economic interests of the common man. The credit societies especially Norway's Rural Credit Society for Agriculture and Forestry (N.K.L.S.) grants long-term loans to its members upto 60 per cent of the value of their lands and stocks and 40 per cent of the buildings and other fixed equipment against the pledge of property. The liability of the borrower is equivalent to 2/3rds in excess of the loan advanced. Every borrower pays 2 per cent of his loan at the time of its receipt, in a Reserve Fund out of which the administrative expenses are met. In the beginning when interest payments are high charges on account of principal are low. Gradually as the former decrease the latter are increased.

A very large section of the vegetable farmers and horticulturists are members of the Gardener's Marketing Society (Gartnerhallen). Loyalties are strictly enforced. Each member has to take one cooperative share equivalent to about Rs. 15 and a guarantee sum for each share of about Rs. 150. It is obligatory on him to sell 90 per cent of his products

through the society. The society owns its warehouses, cold storage plants and transport and has got shares in canning industry for providing an outlet for its surplus stuff. The society charges a commission of about 12 per cent out of which 7 per cent accounts for transport expenses, 2 per cent for rebates, 2 per cent for building of stores and 1 per cent for administrative expenses.

Fish production and marketing in Norway are also organised on cooperative basis under Government legislation giving sole right of first-hand distribution of fish to cooperatives for the purpose of orderly marketing and stabilisation of prices. The Norwegian Fishermens' Union manufactures tools and other equipment for the fishermen. The Fishermen's purchasing pool supplies them with equipment like oil, working clothes etc. at reasonable prices.

Cooperation also pervades the sphere of marketing of forest produce, rural insurance, use of farm machinery, organisation of pastures, stables, water works and laundries and construction of houses. Among the cooperatives for housing the Oslo Housing and Savings Society deserves mention. When a person joins this society, he pays a registration fee of Rs. 20 and starts making deposits in a savings bank account with the society. When the member gets an apartment, his savings are applied as payment for the same. The shortfall in savings *vis-a-vis* value of the house is met through a loan which the society assists the member in obtaining on its own security on reasonable terms.

All the various types of cooperatives mentioned above are integrated into the Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations. Its aim is (*a*) to serve as an intermediary in the development of cooperation between the member organisations, (*b*) to provide information and statistics and (*c*) to look after the interests of its members in question of economic issues.

VI—SPECIAL ARTICLE

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY
1954

The present period stands out as a landmark in the agricultural progress in the country in several respects. With an increase in agricultural production, which is estimated to be of the order of over 18 per cent as compared to 1950-51, shortages have been reduced, controls relaxed and prices have moved down from the high levels reached at the time of the Korean War. Output of foodgrains during 1953-54 has exceeded the five year target by about 4·4 million tons and the increase is shared by all the major cereals. Plan targets have been surpassed in the case of coarse grains, gram and pulses, while rice output has almost touched the target. The output of major oilseeds, too, stands above the Plan target by about 1 lakh tons. The achievement in case of cotton amounts to 89 per cent of the target laid down under the Five Year Plan. Not only has the over-all production of cotton increased, but the share and output of long staple varieties have been going up from year to year. Only the production of jute and sugarcane has shown an arratic trend. Adverse weather conditions in the growing areas and the fall in prices since the end of the Korean War held up the progress of production programmes in the case of jute. To a certain extent these factors were operative in the case of sugarcane as well. However, serious efforts are being made by the Central and State Governments and the Commodity Committees concerned to give an impetus to the sugar and jute development schemes. With this end in view, the amount provided for the development of jute production in the Plan has been raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs. Special emphasis is being laid on improving the quality of jute. To stimulate sugarcane production, a scheme for the supply of fertilizers to the cultivators against payments to be made after the harvest, is being introduced in the major sugar growing areas.

The weather conditions have been generally favourable during the last two seasons. Part of the increased production may be attributed to the two successive good monsoons, but a substantial part must be regarded as the cumulative result of the efforts made in the country for several years past, and intensified during the Plan period. It has been estimated by the Planning Commission that out of the total increased production of foodgrains, something like 5 to 6 million tons represent a more or less permanent gain which will be retained in an average year. During the first three years of the Plan, the G. M. F. activities in the States gathered considerable momentum. About 8 million acres of land are estimated to have been brought under irrigation as a result of construction and repairs of minor irrigation works during these three years as against the Five Year Target of 11·2 million acres. The use of improved seeds has been steadily increasing and about 2 lakh tons of improved foodgrains seeds had been distributed over an area of 20 million acres. The composting of waste materials and use of fertilizers are also becoming popular. The consumption of ammonium sulphate went up from 2·7 lakh tons in 1950 to 5·5 lakh tons in 1954 and is expected to be still higher during 1955. The Sindri Fertilizer Factory is not only producing capacity output, but the need is now also felt for two additional fertilizer plants. To cater to the expanding demand for fertilizers in the country, it is proposed to import during the current year 2 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate in addition to other fertilizers like urea and ammonium sulphate nitrate. To give a fillip to the consumption of phosphatic fertilizers, which has not progressed as fast as the consumption of ammonium sulphate, the Ministry of Food & Agriculture are considering the advisibility of introducing scheme for the purchase and distribution of these fertilizers. The Ministry are also having under constant review the price policy for fertilizers so that with the fall in price of agricultural commodities, the use of fertilizers does not become uneconomic for the cultivator.

In addition to these measures for more intensive cultivation of land, Central Tractor Organisation has gone ahead with its programme of land reclamation. In all, during the period of three years ending 1953-54, C.T.O. has reclaimed about 8 lakhs acres. Besides, State Tractor Organisations have reclaimed about 11 lakh acres and about 3·5 million acres have benefited from other schemes like contour bunding, soil conservation, drainage, etc. The higher tempo of activity is reflected in the increase in the loans given by the Central Government to the State Governments for G.M.F. purposes.

Thus, at the end of the first three years of the Plan, Indian agriculture presents a picture of added strength and stability, which is satisfactory in itself and also augurs well for the future. The easing of the food situation has permitted the controls which, it was thought, would have to be retained throughout the period of the Plan, to be gradually relaxed and with the lifting of restrictions in respect of rice in July, 1954 to be practically dispensed with altogether. Only in respect of wheat, there remain some restrictions on inter-zonal and inter-state movement over a small area. It is encouraging to think that after a period of more than 10 years, the irksome systems of controls have disappeared and austerity measures have been abandoned. The consumer can now buy larger quantities of foodgrains and also has a wider choice of variety.

Exports of cereals are as a rule prohibited but from September 1953, the Government has, as a special case, permitted export of flour by flour mills under certain conditions. Exports of husked rice from the ports of Calcutta and Bombay have also been allowed subject to a maximum limit of 2 lakh tons.

Likewise, the improved position of oilseeds has led to a considerable fall in the prices of oilseeds and oils—a distinct advantage to the consumer and also to the Vanaspati industry, The growing output of cotton has facilitated the expansion of textile production in the country.

The reduction in imports, which has followed expansion of internal supplies, has resulted in a considerable saving of foreign exchange. The imports of foodgrains declined from 4·7 million tons in 1951 to 2 million tons in 1953 and have gone down further during 1954. The imports are largely intended for the purpose of building up of reserve stocks against an adverse contingency. The imports of rice are coming mostly under the Indo-Burma Rice Agreement, while those of wheat are being made under the International Wheat Agreement. Under the Indo-Burma Rice Agreement, signed in March 1954, Burma has undertaken to supply 9 lakh tons of rice to India. A quantity of 6 lakh tons of rice has been received upto the end of December. As regards wheat, India renewed the International Wheat Agreement for a period of 3 years beginning from August 1953. As against the annual quota of one million tons fixed for India under the Agreement, only a quantity of 72 thousand tons was purchased by us during the year ending July 1954. In the second year of the Agreement, we have contracted for the purchase of about 6 lakh tons of wheat. There is no intention to import any coarse grains from abroad at the moment. Total arrivals of cereals into the country during 1954 have amounted to 8·1 lakh tons, comprising 6·0 lakh tons of rice, 2·0 lakh tons of wheat and 8 thousand tons of milo. The savings resulting from the reduced imports of foodgrains have been augmented further by reduction in the imports of cotton.

The expansion of production and improved supply position, though desirable in themselves, strengthened the bearish influences, thereby making it necessary for the Government to keep a close watch on the price situation in the country. As a result of the easier supply position, strengthening of disinflationary forces at home and abroad and the bearish tendencies generated in the change-over from a sellers' to a buyers' market, the prices

of a number of agricultural commodities have manifested downward trends in the past few months. At times the decline has tended to be quite marked in the case of certain food articles. The prices of cash crops have shown a mixed trend. While prices of oilseeds and tobacco have recorded a fall compared to the prices prevailing last year, those of cotton and jute have recently gone up. Sugar prices during 1954 have been generally higher than the prices in 1953, though in the last few months their index remained round about 300. Fully aware of the significance which agricultural price levels have for the successful implementation of production programmes and for the prosperity of the cultivator, the Government have been keeping a close watch and have from time to time taken steps to stabilise prices at suitable levels. The basic considerations have been the need of providing necessary incentives to the cultivators to increase production and of keeping inflationary pressures under check so as to safeguard the interests of the consumers. The measures adopted have taken the form of relaxation in controls on internal distribution, regulation of exports and imports, suitable adjustments in export duties and in the case of cotton and in certain States, also of wheat, an assurance to purchase at fixed prices if market prices tended to fall below specified levels. Thus, after the last harvest when wheat prices showed an excessive tendency to fall in some places, an announcement was made by the State Governments of Punjab, U. P. and Rajasthan that they would step into the market and buy wheat at Rs. 10 per maund in case the prices tended to fall below that level. The export of pulses, husked rice and wheat flour has been allowed for the first time since many years. To lend support to the prices of vegetable oilseeds and oils in the country, additional quotas of groundnut oil have been released for export from time to time. Exports of certain oils like linseed oil, rape & mustard oil, etc. are freely licensed and export duties on groundnut oil and castor oil have been reduced. The Government have also reduced export duties on black pepper, cotton (certain varieties) and sackings and hessians to encourage their export. Further, with a view to disposing of stocks of inferior tobacco, efforts have been made to increase its exports. A Delegation was sent to certain Asian countries to explore the possibilities of increasing exports. A provision for the export of 9 million lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco has been included in the Trade Agreement with China. More recently in view of the fall in prices of some foodgrains to unduly low levels in some isolated areas, the Government of India have decided that during the current *Kharif* season they would be prepared to purchase from cultivators as a measure of relief in these areas jowar at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund, Bajra at Rs. 6 per maund and maize at Rs. 5-8-0 per maund at certain specified mandis in areas where the prices have fallen below these levels. Necessary instructions regarding the quality of the grains to be purchased, the manner of purhase and the names of mandis where such purchases would be made are being issued. These are only a few illustrations of the various measures which government have adopted from time to time to prevent excessive fluctuations in prices of agricultural commodities.

The sugar situation stands apart from the general picture. While there has been a decline in the sugarcane production as compared to 1951-52, the consumption of sugar has been rising after the decontrol introduced towards the end of 1952. The deficit between internal production and consumption is being met by importing sugar from abroad ; the imports consisting of both refined sugar and raw sugar. Refined sugar is imported on Government account and is re-sold at prices fixed in parity with the prices of indigenous sugar. Besides, Government have also requisitioned sugar out of the quota of 25% of indigenous production which has to be kept in reserve to enable the Government to requisition sugar for distribution at reasonable prices, if necessity arises. In order to check the rising trend of sugar prices, during April 1954 the Central Government introduced a new scheme for the distribution of imported and indigenous sugar from the reserve stock under this scheme,

supply of sugar is made to traders at a uniform f.o.r. destination price. However, after the reserve stock of the last season was exhausted supplies to traders have been made from imported stocks only. Further, it has been decided to increase the production capacity for sugar in the country by 5 lakh tons by expanding the existing units and setting up new factories and refineries. Out of 24 new factories (which include two refineries), one is expected to start working in 1954-55 season, 3 in 1955-56 and the rest in 1956-57. Further, although the trend of agricultural prices has been downward, it has been decided not to reduce cane prices for 1955-56 season in order to provide greater incentive to the cultivator for the production of more cane of better quality. A scheme has also been evolved for sharing of the excess profits between the industry and the cultivators, which have been made by the industry as a result of the sugar prices being relatively higher than what is justified by the cost of sugarcane.

The Government are equally interested in the improvement of the agrarian structure and the institutions serving the cultivators. While equality and social justice are the goals, it is felt that measures taken in that direction should be adopted with due regard to the considerations of agricultural production. For, without substantial increase in agricultural production, it would be difficult to raise and sustain a higher tempo of national economy. As is well-known, in a number of States, steps have been taken to eliminate intermediaries between the state and the tiller of the soil; to give protection and security to the cultivators; to reduce rents to reasonable levels; to provide opportunities to the tenants to acquire ownership rights in lands; to encourage the Bhoodan movement; and to fix limits on future acquisitions and resumption of land by the landlords. These measures, it is expected, will utimately lead to a wider distribution of ownership rights, eliminate exploitation and create in the cultivator a new incentive to increase production. It is felt that for securing the abiding prosperity of the agriculturist in all directions, it would be necessary to givet encouragement to cooperative associations in all fields of activity. One of the serious hinderances to the development of cooperatives in most of the States has been the paucity of trained personnel for the conduct of the movement along right lines in various spheres of activity. In order to satisfy these requirements, the Government of India, in collaboration with the Reserve Bank, have set up a Central Committee for Co-Operative training which has gone into the question of the organisation of cooperative training in all the states and prepared an integrated scheme of training for all ranks of cooperative personnel. Measures for implementation of this scheme are being actively pursued. It is also realised that of all aspects of cooperative activity which need close study and experiment, coopeative farming is the most important, as from it will finally emerge the goal of Cooperative Village Management set down in the National Plan. In order to give every incentive for undertaking schemes along these directions, the Government of India have set apart a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for the current year which would be used for financing the supervisory and organisatioal expenditure incurred by the State Governments in undertaking such experiments.

The necessity of increasing the supply of institutional credit to agriculture, so that such credit may effectively replace the onerous and unsafe credit of the money-lender, has been well recognized. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has thus been set apart for the year 1954-55 as a special fund for supplementing the medium and long term resources of the State and Cooperative agencies, and loans are being given from out of this for approved schemes of production with the twin objects of accelerating the development of agriculture and encouraging the growth of cooperatives.

Mention may also be made here of the importance which is now being attached to the development of co-operative marketing. It is realised that for eliminating the exploitation of private intermediaries in trade and for improving the earnings of the agriculturists, and

marketing of agricultural products has to be placed on a more efficient basis and conducted in the interest of the growers. For this purpose, the establishment of a suitable organisation at the Centre is being actively considered.

Important strides have been made in the agricultural sector in recent years. The relatively greater emphasis laid on agriculture under the Five Year Plan was inevitable since without substantial increase in agricultural production, it would be difficult to raise the tempo of development in other spheres. Notwithstanding the high precedence attached to agriculture under the Plan, the objectives are quite limited in scope. Broadly, the objective has been to over-come the shortages in food and raw materials and assure a certain level of consumption of essential commodities which in many cases approximate only to the pre-war level. The increase in production at the end of the Plan period will still be short of our requirements, if the balanced diet as laid down by the Nutrition Advisory Committee is to be provided. Under the Second Five Year Plan, therefore, we would have to consider the possibility of raising the consumption standards to the nutritional levels not merely of cereals but of all protective foods so that the standard of living of the population may be improved. Moreover, we have also to reckon with the requirements of raw materials for our growing industries and for export. This means that under the Second Five Year Plan we would have to increase the production of different agricultural commodities by the maximum possible use of manures, fertilizers, improved seeds, irrigation facilities, improvement of cultural practices, etc. An important consideration in the drawing up of the detailed programmes would have to be that of putting the land to the best use, be it under cultivation, pasture or forest and assuring the maximum yield from the land. This would be in contrast to the emphasis laid on increasing the production of cereals, manifested by the pride of place accorded to the G. M. F. campaign under the First Five Year Plan. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture are, at the moment, actively engaged in formulating their tentative proposals for the second Five Year Plan. There is, however, no doubt that even if greater importance is attached to industry under the Second Five Year Plan than in the First, the emphasis on agriculture will still have to continue.

VII

(*i*) FERTILIZERS SITUATION IN INDIA

With the increasing use of fertilizers, it will be interesting to study the fertilizer situation in India based on such statistics as stocks, distribution by the states, etc. These data are at present available, in respect of the different states, for the two quarters ending March and June 1954. The picture emerging from these data is set forth below:—

1. *Nitrogenous Fertilizers*—These fertilizers comprise (*a*) Ammonium sulphate, (*b*) Other chemical nitrogenous fertilizers, and (*c*) Oilcake and other organic nitrogenous fertilizers. Ammonium sulphate is the most important nitrogenous fertilizer and is widely consumed in the country for increasing the production of various agricultural crops. The year 1954 opened with a stock of 1·60 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, of which as much as 1·23 lakh tons was accounted for by ammonium sulphate. The stock of ammonium sulphate was shared largely by Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U. P., West Bengal and Rajasthan. Among part 'C' States, Bhopal had the largest stock of ammonia sulphate on hand at the commencement of the year 1954. The total receipt, by the State Governments, of nitrogenous fertilizers during the two quarters under review, was of the order of 1·22 lakh tons, of which ammonium sulphate was 1·16 lakh tons. Thus, the total supply (opening stock plus receipt) of nitrogenous fertilizers with the State Governments during the two quarters was 2·82 lakh tons, of which ammonium sulphate accounted for 2·39 lakh tons.

As regards distribution, out of the total supply of 2·82 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, 1·18 lakh tons (41·8 % of total supply) was distributed among cultivators for utilization on different crops. The quantity of ammonium sulphate distributed during this period was of the order of 1·09 lakh tons, forming about 92·3% of total distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers. Almost all the States distributed ammonium sulphate for agricultural purposes, Bombay having distributed the largest quantity of 35,529 tons, followed by Madras (18,314 tons), U. P. (19,744 tons), Mysore (7,524 tons) and Bihar (5,363 tons). It may be added that as between the two quarters, the distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers during the second quarter ending June 1954 was higher by 36% than that in the first quarter ending March 1954. The increased distribution during the second quarter was obviously due to the fact that April, May and June are generally the months when preparatory tillage operations for Kharif crops are taken up in most parts of the country.

2. *Phosphatic Fertilizers*—These comprise (*a*) Superphosphate and (*b*) Other phosphatic fertilizers, superphosphate being the most important. Superphosphate is not yet so popular among the cultivators as ammonium sulphate. The year 1954 opened with a stock of about 13,000 tons of phosphatic fertilizers with the States, of which superphosphate alone accounted for about 11,000 tons, which was shared largely by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Saurashtra. The total receipt of phosphatic fertilizers by the States during the two quarters under review was 6,240 tons, of which Superphosphate was 3,802 tons. Thus, of the total supply of about 19,000 tons of phosphatic fertilizers available for distribution by the States during the first two quarters of 1954, 15,000 tons was accounted for by Superphosphate only and the balance by other phosphatic fertilizers.

The actual distribution of phosphatic fertilizers for agricultural purposes during the period under review was small compared to the total supply available with the States. 6,000 tons (31·6% of total supply) of phosphatic fertilizers including about 3,800 tons (25·3% of total supply) of superphosphate were made available to the cultivators in different parts of the country.

3. *Potassic Fertilizers*—These include (*a*) Muriate of Potash and (*b*) Other Potash salts. These fertilizers are more or less unknown to the majority of cultivators and their present distribution for agricultural purposes is in very small quantities as compared with ammonium sulphate or superphosphate. Travancore-Cochin is the only State which has reported figures of distribution of potassic fertilizers.

The stock of muriate of potash, the only potassic fertilizers at present being distributed by the State Government, at the commencement of 1954 was 493 tons with Travancore-Cochin. The total receipt during the two quarters under review was about 41 tons. Out of the total supply of 534 tons of this fertilizer available for distribution by the State Government, 395 tons were actually distributed among the cultivators. The distribution during the second quarter ending June 1954 was 326 tons as against 69 tons in the first quarter.

4. *Fertilizer Mixtures*—Fertilizer mixtures are generally composed of ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, bone meal, oilcake and muriate of potash. The proportions in which these fertilizers are mixed vary, depending upon the type of soil and the crop to which they are applied. The most important ingredient of these mixtures is ammonium sulphate.

Fertilizer mixtures do not appear to be in use in all the States. The total stock of fertilizer mixtures in the beginning of 1954 was about 8,300 tons, shared largely by Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Saurashtra, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. The total receipt of fertilizer mixtures by the States during the period under review was about 700 tons. Out of the total supply of 9,000 tons of fertilizer mixtures, about 2,500 tons could be distributed for agricultural purposes, 500 tons in the first quarter and 2,000 tons in the second quarter. The distribution during the second quarter ending June 1954 was much larger than in the first quarter ending March 1954 due to the months of April, May and June being the period when preparatory tillage for important Kharif crops like paddy, sugarcane etc. is undertaken.

5. *Cropwise Distribution of Fertilizers*—Data regarding the distribution of fertilizers for agricultural crops are also being received from the State Governments. The following table summarises the position regarding the crop wise distribution of different fertilizers:—

	Nitrogenous fertilizers (mainly ammonium sulphate)	Phosphatic fertilizers (mainly superphosphate)	Fertilizer Mixtures
	(Tons)	(Tons)	(Tons)
Foodgrains	33,384	4,244	527
Cotton	3,763	43	26
Jute	1,710	..	..
Sugarcane	5,981	843	4
Other crops	6,644	362	90
Total	118,314(*a*)	6,313(*b*)	2,548(*c*)

(*a*) Includes 66,832 tons for which crop-wise details are not available.
(*b*) Includes 821 tons for which crop-wise details are not available.
(*c*) Includes 1,901 tons for which crop-wise details are not available.

It will be seen that all fertilizers are at present being utilized largely for foodgrains. This is attributable mainly to the incentives, financial or otherwise, being offered to the cultivators under G. M. F. drive by the Central as well as the State Governments for using the available supply of chemical fertilizers for increasing the production of foodgrains. Next in importance come sugarcane and cotton.

Of the total quantity of 33,384 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers (mainly ammonium sulphate) utilised for foodgrains during the period under review, Madras alone accounted for as much as 15,890 tons. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin are the other States which distributed nitrogenous fertilizers for foodgrains in large quantities. The consumption of phosphatic fertilizers (mainly superphosphate) for foodgrains was shared largely by Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

STATE

MENT I

Stocks, Receipts and Distribution of Nitrogenous Fertilizers for the quarter ending March 1954

(Based on reports received from State Governments)

(Tons)

Name of State	Ammonium Sulphate				Other Chemical nitrogenous fertilizers				Oilcake & Other organic nitrogenous fertilizers				Total Nitrogenous Fertilizers			
	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra . .	14,744·00	320·00	3,216·00	11,848·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,744·00	320·00	3,216·00	11,848·00
Assam . .	220·00	520·00	520·00	220·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220·00	520·00	520·00	220·00
Bihar . .	18,313·00	4,500·00	1,760·00	21,053·00	9·00	..	..	9·00	1,435·00	276·00	536·00	1,175·00	19,757·00	4,776·00	2,296·00	22,237·00
Bombay .	24,120·00	7,516·00	14,092·00	17,544·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,120·00	7,516·00	14,092·00	17,544·00
Madhya Pradesh.	9,338·25	*Nil*	237·00	9,101·25	280·00	..	..	280·00	..	..	..	..	9,618·25	*Nil*	237·00	9,381·25
Madras . .	4,294·00	8,790·00	11,236·00	1,848·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,294·00	8,790·00	11,236·00	1,848·00
Orissa . .	6,448·00	1,736·00	584·00	7,600 00	..	..	..	..	351·00	..	98·00	253·00	6,799·00	1,736·00	682·00	7,853·00
Punjab . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,780·20	1,699·70	2,243·50	7,236·40
U. P. . .	17,199·00	11,114·00	8,779·50	19,533·50	..	..	..	..	1,038·30	..	157·00	881·30	18,237·30	11,114·00	8,936·50	20,414·80
West Bengal .	12,185·45	..	1,074·80	11,110·65	..	..	..	..	360·87	15·00	140·50	235·37	12,546·32	15·00	1,215·30	11,346·02
Madhya Bharat	563·00	18·00	64·00	517·00	..	..	..	..	883·00	..	28·00	855·00	1,446·00	18·00	92·00	1,372·00
Mysore . .	2,014·00	1,797·00	1,324·00	2,487·00	..	..	..	..	430·00	..	23·00	407·00	2,444·00	1,797·00	1,347·00	2,894·00
P.E.P.S.U. .	1,442·00	1,782·00	448·35	2,775·65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,442·00	1,782·00	448·35	2,775·65
Rajasthan .	7,575·70	..	128·80	7,446·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,575·70	..	128·80	7,446·90
Saurashtra .	1,541·00	..	74·00	1,467·00	..	..	..	..	1,839·00	..	287·00	1,552·00	3,380·00	..	361·00	3,019·00
Travancore-Cochin.	894·20	464·00	462·30	896·00	..	32·40	24·50	7·90	1,283·30	972·80	1,434·20	821·90	2,177·50	1,469·20	1,920·90	1,725·80
Ajmer . .	8·17	19·90	9·24	18·83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·17	19·90	9·24	18·83
Bhopal . .	1,439·50	N.R.	208·10	1,231·40	..	..	..	..	20,883·00	N.R.	635·00	20,248·00	22,322·50	N.R.	843·10	21,479·40
Bilaspur .	1·00	..	0·60	0·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	..	0·60	0·40
Coorg . .	172·20	..	15·50	156·70	..	..	..	..	79·30	73·70	1·10	151·90	251·50	73·70	16·60	308·60
Delhi . .	96·00	220·00	90·60	225·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96·00	220·00	90·60	225·40
Kutch . .	24·00	40·00	18·00	46·00	..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	24·00	41·00	18·00	47·00
Manipur .	0·70	..	0·10	0·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·70	..	0·10	0·60
Tripura .	0·20	*Nil*	0·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·20	*Nil*	0·20	..
Vindhya Pradesh.	610·00	288·00	3·00	895·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610·00	288·00	3·00	895·00
Total .	123,243·37	39,124·90	44,345·99	118,022·28	289·00	33·40	24·50	297·90	28,582·77	1,337·50	3,339·80	26,580·47	159,895·34	42,195·50	49,953·79	152,137 05

N.B.—The figures, given above, relate to Stocks traded in by States or Government Account only and do not include quantities handled by private agencies.

STATE MENT II

Stocks, Receipts and Distribution of Nitrogenous fertilizers for the quarter ending June 1954

(Based on reports received from State Governments). (Tons)

Name of State	Ammonium Sulphate				Other Chemical Nitrogenous Fertilizers				Oilcake and other organic Nitrogenous Fertilizers				Total Nitrogenous Fertilizers			
	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	21,053·00	8,335·00	3,603·00	25,785·00	9·00	..	1·00	8·00	1,175·00	..	97·00	1,078·00	22,237·00	8,335·00	3,701·00	26,871·00
Bombay	17,544·00	7,900·00	21,437·00	4,007·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,544·00	7,900·00	21,437·00	4,007·00
			(R)	(R)												
Madhya Pradesh	8,983·00	17,908·00	6,518·00	20,373·00	..	..	..	..	256·00	..	5·00	251·00	9,239·00	17,908·00	6,523·00	20,624·00
Madras	1,848·00	9,622·00	7,078·00	4,392·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,848·00	9,622·00	7,078·00	4,392·00
Orissa	7,600·00	2,536·25	4,482·25	5,654·00	..	..	..	..	58·80	..	25·70	33·10	7,658·80	2,536·25	4,507·95	5,687·10
Punjab	7,236·40	10,130·45	2,207·75	15,159·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,236·40	10,130·45	2,207·75	15,159·10
U. P.	19,533·50	10,409·30	10,964·55	18,978·25	..	..	..	..	881·30	234·20	139·10	1,036·40	20,414·80	10,703·50	11,103·65	20,014·65
West Bengal@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	2,371·00	7,356·00	6,200·00	3,527·00	136·00	4·00	45·00	95·00	319·00	..	11·00	308·00	2,826·00	7,360·00	6,256·00	3,930·00
P.E.P.S.U.	2,763·95	200·00	409·55	2,554·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,763·95	200·00	409·55	2,554·40
Rajasthan	7,446·90	1,000·00	165·15	8,281·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,446·90	1,000·00	165·15	8,281·75
Saurashtra	1,467·00	..	500·50	966·70	1,551·60	..	1,507·25	44·35	..	..	..	..	3,018·80	..	2,007·75	1,011·05
Travancore-Cochin	896·00	1,102·80	682·20	1,316·60	7·90	..	7·90	..	821·90	1,692·90	1,487·00	1,027·80	1,725·80	2,795·70	2,177·10	2,344·40
Ajmer	18·83	40·00	48·27	10·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·83	40·00	48·27	10·56
Bhopal	N.R.	N.R.	30·60	1,576·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	30·60	1,576·00
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	155·70	100·10	81·70	175·10	..	..	..	..	151·90	848·25	578·70	421·45	308·60	948·35	660·40	596·55
Delhi@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	62·50	..	3·50	59·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62·50	..	3·50	
Manipur	0·65	..	0·25	0·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·65	..	0·25	0·40
Tripura	0·50	..	0·50*	*Nil*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·50	..	0·50	..
Vindhya Pradesh	891·00	..	41·00	850·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891·00	..	41·00	850·00
Total	99,873·13	76,639·90	64,463·77	113,665·86 (a)	1,704·50	4·00	1,561·15	147·35	3,663·90	2,835·35	2,343·50	4,155·75	105,241·53	79,479·25	68,358·42	117,968·96 (a)

N.B.—The figures, given above, relates to stocks traded in by States on Government Account only and do not include quantities handled by private agencies.

* Quantity washed away by flood.

(a) Includes 1,606·60 tons of stock at the beginning of the quarter and receipt during the quarter details for which have not been reported by Bhopal.

@ Information still awaited from these States.

(R) Revised.

N.R.—Not reported.

STATE

MENT III

Stocks, Receipts and Distribution of Phosphatic fertilizers for the quarter ending March 1954

(Based on reports received from State Governments

(Tons

Name of State	Superphosphate				Other phosphatic fertilizers				Total Phosphatic fertilisers			
	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra	495·00	..	77·00	418·00	3·00	..	3·00	..	498·00	..	80·00	418·00
Bihar	2,327·00	..	678·00	1,649·00	392·00	..	..	392·00	2,719·00	..	678·00	2,041·00
Madhya Pradesh	1,206·50	..	31·00	1,175·50	35·00	..	..	35·00	1,241·50	..	31·00	1,210·50
Madras	1,003·00	72·00	244·00	831·00	..	..	..	..	1,003·00	72·00	244·00	831·00
Orissa	142·40	..	42·70	99·70	224·60	..	40·10	184·50	367·00	..	82·80	284·20
Punjab	477·90	27·00	77·90	427·00	..	..	..	..	477·90	27·00	77·90	427·00
U. P.	190·02	..	41·66	148·36	322·96	..	25·76	297·20	512·98	..	67·42	445·56
West Bengal	1,790 00	300·00	210·00	1,880·00	128·33	..	85·00	43·33	1,918·33	300·00	295·00	1,923·33
Madhya Bharat	1,102·00	1·00	13·00	1,090·00	..	..	..	..	1,102·00	1·00	13·00	1,090·00
Mysore	517·00	249·00	331·00	435·00	..	..	..	..	517·00	249·00	331·00	435·00
PEPSU	19·50	..	.. ..	19·50	..	..	..	..	19·50	..	..	19·50
Rajasthan	266·69	..	6·42	260·27	..	..	..	..	266·69	..	6·42	260·27
Saurashtra	806·00	..	35·00	771·00	..	..	..	..	806·00	..	35·00	771·00
Travancore-Cochin	127·80	142·50	46·40	223·90	1,203·40	629·80	1,032·60	800·60	1,331·20	772·30	1,079·30	1,024·50
Ajmer	8·12	..	1·24	6·88	..	..	..	..	8·12	..	1·24	6·88
Bilaspur	3·40	..	..	3·40	..	..	..	..	3·40	..	..	3·40
Coorg	0·10	..	..	0·10	172·30	..	15·60	156·70	172·40	..	15·60	156·80
Himachal Pradesh	3·40	..	..	3·40	..	..	..	..	3·40	..	..	3·40
Kutch	16·00	..	8·00	8·00	..	..	..	..	16·00	..	8·00	8·00
Manipur	4·80	..	0·20	4·60	..	..	..	..	4·80	..	0·20	4·60
Tripura	0·40	..	0·20	0·20	..	..	..	..	0·40	..	0·20	0·20
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	1·00	..	0·50	0·50	1·00	..	0·50	0·50
Total	10,507·03	791·50	1,843·72	9,454·81	2,482·59	629·80	1,202·56	1,909·83	12,989·62	1,421·30	3,046·28	11,364·64

N.B.—The figures, given above, relate to stocks traded in by States on Government Account only and do not include quantities handled by private agencies.

STATE

MENT IV

Stocks, Receipts and Distribution of Phosphatic fertilizers for the Quarter ending June 1954

(Based on reports received from State Governments)

(Tons)

Name of State	Superphosphate				Other Phosphatic fertilizers				Total Phosphatic fertilizers			
	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	1,649·00	841·00	617·00	1,873·00	392·00	..	6·00	386·00	2,041·00	841·00	623·00	2,259·00
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,123·00	520·00	41·75	1,601·25	32·00	..	..	32·00	1,155·00	520·00	41·75	1,633·25
Madras	831·00	..	159·00	672·00	..	..	..	..	831·00	..	159·00	672·00
Orissa	99·70	..	17·30	82·40	184·50	..	55·25	129·25	284·20	..	72·55	211·65
Punjab	427·00	508·50	91·50	844·00	..	..	..	..	427·00	508·50	91·50	844·00
U. P.	148·36	44·40	32·15	160·61	297·20	11·40	15·81	292·79	445·56	55·80	47·96	453·40
West Bengal*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	364·00	573·00	244·00	693·00	149·00	5·00	17·00	137·00	513·00	578·00	261·00	830·00
P.E.P.S.U.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	260·27	..	28·55	231·72	..	..	..	..	260·27	..	28·55	231·72
Saurashtra	771·30	..	300·45	470·85	..	..	..	..	771·30	..	300·45	470·85
Travancore-Cochin	223·90	461·00	400·50	284·40	800·60	1,690·00	1,160·30	1,330·30	1,024·50	2,151·00	1,560·80	1,614·70
Ajmer	6·88	10·00	7·15	9·73	..	..	..	..	6·88	10·00	7·15	9·73
Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	0·10	49·75	13·20	36·65	156·70	102·65	56·75	202·60	156·80	152·40	69·95	239·25
Delhi*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	4·60	..	2·05	2·55	..	..	..	..	4·60	..	2·05	2·55
Tripura	0·15	2·00	0·15†	2·00	..	..	..	..	0·15	2·00	0·15	2·00
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5,909·26	3,009·65	1,954·75	6,964·16	2,012·00	1,809·05	1,311·11	2,509·94	7,921·26	4,818·70	3,265·86	9,474·10

*Information still awaited from these States.

†Quantity washed away by flood.

N.B.—The figures, given above, relate to stocks traded in by State on Govt. Account only and do not include quantities handled by private agencies.

STATEMENT V

...s, Receipts and Distribution of Fertilizer Mixtures for the quarters ending March and June 1954

(Based on reports received from State Governments)

(Tons)

Name of State	Quarter ending March 1954				Quarter ending June 1954			
	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter	Stock at the beginning of the quarter	Receipts during the quarter	Quantity distributed during the quarter	Stock at the end of the quarter
Andhra@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,982·00	..	81·00	1,901·00	1,871·00	..	225·00	1,646·00
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	2,480·00	38·00	140·00	2,378·00	@	@	@	@
Hyderabad@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	300·00	9·00	23·00	286·00	..	..	..	..
Mysore	436·00	80·00	40·00	476·00	394·00	26·00	12·00	408·00
P.E.P.S.U.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra	1,724·00	..	135·00	1,589·00	1,589·55	..	1,328·65	260·90
Trav.-Cochin	57·20	30·00	72·70	14·50	14·50	157·60	67·50	104·60
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	507·65	..	19·75	487·90	N.R.	N.R.	73·60	187·36
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	17·85	..	14·90	2·95	2·95	374·90	252·35	125·50
Delhi	29·44	..	29·44	..	@	@	@	@
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	4·50	..	4·50
Vindhya Pradesh	719·00	..	..	719·00	719·00	..	31·50	687·50
Total	8,253·14	157·00	555·79	7,854·35	4,591·00	563·00	1,990·60	3,424·36 (a)

N.R.—Not reported.
(a) Includes 260·96 tons, details for which have not been reported by Bhopal.
*Provisional.
@Information still awaited from these States for the quarter ending June 1954.

STATEMENT VI

Crop-wise Distribution of Different Fertilizers During the Quarters ending March and June 1954

Based on reports received from State Governments

(Tons)

Name of State	NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS (MAINLY AMMONIUM SULPHATE)						PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZERS (MAINLY SUPERPHOSPHATE)						FERTILIZER MIXTURE**					
	Foodgrains	Cotton	Jute	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total	Food-grains	Cotton	Jute	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total	Food-grains	Cotton	Jute	Sugar-cane	Other crops	Total
Andhra*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 80	..	..	..	..	..
Assam*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	2,010	30	1,478	(b) 1,400	1,079	4,997	200	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 520	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	3,984	2,553	..	..	223	6,760	31	38	..	..	..	69	5,897	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	15,890	(b) 200	..	..	58 (b)2,166	18,314	403	..	..	..	..	403	35,529	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,760	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	1,957	944	..	..	783	4,452	(b) 78	..	..	..	..	78	31	..	..	3	..	(f) 306
U.P.*	..	..	..	..	..	20,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
West Bengal	(b) 642	..	(b)232	(b) 137	(b) 204	(b) 1,215	(b) 225	..	..	..	..	225	403	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	N.R.	..	..	..	..	N.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,190	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,452	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	(b) 21	(b) 13	..	(b) 26	(b) 32	(b) 92	(b) 3	2	..	..	..	5	20,041	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	3,612	1	..	2,800	1,190	7,603	537	3	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.E.P.S.U.	(b) 283	22	..	553	..	858	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 10	(b) 140	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan*	..	..	..	..	..	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra*	1	..	..	(b) 30	(b) 330	(c) 2,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	(b) 140
Trav. Cochin‡	4,098	..	..	..	..	4,098	2,640	8	..	..	..	2,648	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	57	..	..	..	..	57	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	(b) 1	..	..	(b) 208	(b) 635	(d) 873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	677	..	..	..	..	(b) 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	(b) 91	..	..	..	..	677	86	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh*	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch*	(b) 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	(a) 1	..	..	..	..	4	(b) 18	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	41	..	..	..	1	(a) 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	2	44	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	33,384	3,763	1,710	5,981	6,644	(j) 118,314	4,244	43	..	3	4	90	(l)2,548	..	..	1	..	(b) 140

N.R. — Not reported.

* Crop-wise distribution is not available.
** Fertilizer mixture generally contains ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, bonemeal, oil cake and muriate of potash in varying proportions, depending upon the type of soil and the crop on which it is used. (a) Negligible (b) Figures relate to the q.e. March 1954 only.
(c) Includes 2,008 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(d) Includes 30 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(e) Includes 92 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(f) Includes 225 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(g) Includes 1,329 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(h) Includes 74 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(i) Includes 252 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(j) Includes 66,832 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(k) Includes 321 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
(l) Includes 1,901 tons for the q.e. June 1954 for which details are not available.
‡ Besides, 395 tons of muriate of potash were distributed in Travancore-Cochin during the q.e. March and June 1954.

(*ii*) FIRST FORECAST ON THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR DIRECTLY FROM CANE IN VACUUM PAN FACTORIES IN INDIA FOR THE SEASON 1954–55

(ii) Number of Factories.

Out of 157 sugar factories in India, 135 factories are reported to be working in the season 1954-55, as compared to 134 in operation during the previous season of 1953-54. With the exception of Gaya factory in Bihar which will be engaged in refining raw sugar, all the factories, which were in operation during the previous season, will work in the current season also. In addition to those factories one Belvandi factory in Bombay and the other Jiwaji Rao factory in Madhya Bharat, which were idle last year, will come into operation during the current season of 1954-55. The State-wise distribution of existing factories and working factories is given in Table No. I.

2. Duration of Season.

Duration of crushing season is expected to be longer in all the major sugar producing States in India during the current season as compared to the previous season of 1953-54. The duration of season in Orissa, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal may, however, slightly decrease. As regards dates of start of cane crushing it appears from table No. II that a good number of factories have started crushing calier than the previous season. As regards dates of closing, the crushing operation is expected to continue in case of some factories even during May and after, though the majority of the factories may close by the middle of April. From the frequency distribution of factories according to the dates of closing of cane crushing season as given in table No. III, it may be seen that by the end of 15th April 1955 as many as 104 factories are expected to close as against 120 factories which actually closed by that period during the previous season.

Table No. IV shows that the duration of the season will exceed 120 days in the case of 53 factories in 1954-55 as against 23 factories in 1953-54. The average duration of the season state-wise may be as follows :—

	1954-55 (Estimated)	1953-54 (Actual)
U. P.	112	91
Bihar	79	65
Bombay	127	110
Andhra	129	84
Rest of India	118	84

The All-India duration of season is estimated to be 109 days as against 86 in the preceding season of 1953-54.

3. Cane crush, sugar production and percentage recovery.

The total quantity of cane to be crushed during the season 1954-55 is estimated at about 131 lakh tons as against 99 lakh tons in the season 1953-54. The total production of white sugar during the current season is expected to be 12·99 lakh tons as against 10·01 lakhs tons in the previous season. Thus an increase of about 3 lakh tons over the last year's production is expected in the current season.

Table No. V gives state-wise details of estimated figures of cane crush, sugar production percentage recovery of sugar and mollasses on cane etc. for the season 1954-55, together with the actual figures for the previous season of 1953-54.

The production of sugar is expected to increase appreciably in almost all the sugar producing states during the season 1954-55.

While the production of sugar is expected to increase during the season 1954-55, the recovery of sugar from cane may decrease in all the major sugar producing states. In U.P. Bombay, Andhra, Madras, Punjab, West Bengal, PEPSU; Madhya Bharat and Bhopal the percentage recovery is estimated to have gone down slightly ; it may however improve in Bihar, Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin.

The All India percentage recovery of sugar from cane is estimated at 9·92 in the current season as against 10·07 in the previous season of 1953-54.

TABLE No. I

Distribution of Factories according to States.

States	Number of factories existing	Number of Factories working	
		Estimated 1954-55	Actual 1953-54
Punjab	1	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	72	66(*a*)	65
Bihar	30	27	28
Bombay	15	14	13
Madras	5	3	3
Andhra	10	8	8
West Bengal & Assam	3	1	1
Orissa	2	1	1
Madhya Bharat	5	4	3
PEPSU	1	1	2
Rajasthan		2	2
Mysore		2	2
Hyderabad		3	3
Travancore-Cochin	1	1	1
Bhopal	1	1	1
Ajmer	1	..	..
Others	3	..	..
Total	157	135	134

(*a*) Includes 1 Factory shifted from PEPSU.

TABLE No. II

Frequency distribution of Factories according to the estimated dates of commencement of cane crushing season 1954-55.

Date of start	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India	
						Estimated 1954-55	Actual 1953-54
Till 4th October	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
5th to 31st October	3	..	1	..	1	5	1
1st November to 7th Nov.	2	..	5		1	8	1
8th November to 15th November.	17	..	1	..	1	19	12
16th to 22nd November	8	..	1	..	2	11	11
23rd to 30th November	14	1	4	1	2	22	16
1st December to 7th December.	15	8	1	7	3	34	22
8th to 15th December	3	6	..	..	5	14	30
16th to 22nd December	2	8	..	..	1	11	22
23rd to 31st December	2	4	..	..	..	6	7
1st Jan. to 7th Jan.	..	..	1	..	2	3	4
8th Jan. to 15th Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16th Jan. to 22nd Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
23rd Jan. to 31st Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
After 31st Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	66	27	14	8	20	135	134

TABLE No. III

Frequency distribution of Factories to estimated dates of close of cane crushing season 1954-55.

Dates of close	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India	
						Estimated 1954-55	Actual 1953-54
Till 15th February	3	4	..	..	3	10	12
16th to 28/29th February	3	5	..	..	3	11	24
1st March to 7th March	7	2	1	..	1	11	18
8th to 15th March	10	5	1	..	1	17	20
16th to 22nd March	6	1	..	1	..	8	9
23rd to 31st March	11	8	3	..	1	23	9
1st April to 7th April	4	..	..	..	1	5	11
8th to 15th April	7	1	5	2	4	19	16
16th to 22nd April	3	..	..	..	3	6	6
23rd to 30th April	10	..	2	2	1	15	3
1st May to 7th May	..	1	1	2	..	4	4
8th May to 15th May	2	..	1	..	..	3	..
16th to 22nd May	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
23rd to 31st May	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
After 31st May	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	66	27	14	8	20	135	134

TABLE No. IV

Frequency distribution of Factories with regard to the number of working days during 1954-55 Season.

Number of working days	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India	
						Estimated 1954-55	Actual 1953-54
180 and over	1	..	..	..	2	3	..
160 to 179	2	..	1	..	..	3	..
150 to 159	5	..	..	1	5	11	1
140 to 149	5	..	3	1	..	9	9
130 to 139	5	..	4	4	3	16	7
120 to 129	4	1	4	1	1	11	6
110 to 119	5	..	..	..	1	6	9
100 to 109	15	3	1	..	1	20	13
80 to 99	20	9	..	1	1	31	35
60 to 79	2	10	1	..	3	16	38
59 and below	2	4	..	..	3	9	25
Total	66	27	14	8	20	135	133*
Average duration of Season 1954-55 (Estimated)	112	79	127	129	118	109	..
Average duration of Season 1953-54 (Actual)	91	65	110	84	84	..	86

* Excluding one factory in Bihar which worked on trial.

TABLE No. V

Estimated production of Sugar & Molasses with recoveries etc. (Statewise) for the Season 1954-55 and (Actual) for 1953-54.

States	Number of factories working		Average number of working days		Total cane Crushed (100 tons)		Total sugar made (100 tons)		Total molasses produced (100 tons)		Recovery of sugar % cane		Recovery of Molasses % Cane	
	1954-55 Estimated	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Estimated	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Estimated	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Estimated	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Estimated	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Estimated	1953-54 Actual	1954-55 Estimated	1953-54 Actual
Uttar Pradesh	66	65	112	91	73,602	56,601	7,104	5,589	2,442	1,852	9·65	9·87	3·32	3·27
Bihar	27	28	79	65	17,976	14,503	1,823	1,459	608	480	10·14	10·06	3·38	3·31
Bombay	14	13	127	110	13,788	10,765	1,591	1,267	524	401	11·53	11·77	3·80	3·72
Andhra	8	8	129	84	6,176	3,514	574	331	249	147	9·29	9·43	4·03	4·19
Madras	3	3	169	86	4,700	2,999	424	276	204	130	9·01	9·20	4·35	4·33
Punjab	1	1	150	146	1,653	1,520	157	153	58	44	9·50	10·06	3·50	2·91
West Bengal and Assam	1	1	135	83	882	514	88	52	35	22	10·00	10·05	4·00	4·36
Orissa	1	1	100	107	278	332	24	27	15	19	8·50	8·25	5·50	5·82
Hyderabad	3	3	132	113	4,260	3,665	466	397	183	156	10·94	10·83	4·29	4·25
Mysore	2	2	188	93	4,080	1,097	423	112	161	42	10·38	10·20	3·95	3·80
PEPSU	1	2	138	66	918	1,282	78	111	37	46	8·50	8·66	4·00	3·62
Madhya Bharat.	4	3	50	62	955	1,239	89	117	36	46	9·35	9·48	3·77	3·70
Rajasthan	2	2	97	65	772	581	66	53	32	24	8·55	9·22	4·19	4·13
Travancore-Cochin.	1	1	90	47	540	307	46	22	24	14	8·30	7·13	4·50	4·47
Bhopal	1	1	64	70	423	408	39	39	18	17	9·30	9·45	4·20	4·14
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All India	135	134	109	86	131,003	99,327	12,992	10,005	4,626	3,440	9·92	10·07	3·53	3·46

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1953-54
All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1954-55
All-India First Estimate of Kharif Cereals (Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi) 1954-55
Monthly Cotton Press Returns, October 1954
Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53
Production of Teakwood in Principal Producing Areas
Imports and Exports of Forest Produce, April to September 1954

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during December 1954

(Between 2nd December 1954 and 29th December, 1954 and from 1st October 1954 to 29th December 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 2-12-54 to 29-12-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-10-54 to 29-12-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	0·9	(+) 0·6	6·9	(+) 8
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	..	(—) 0·1	2·5	(—) 61
Gangetic West Bengal	0·6	(+) 0·4	3·8	(—) 31
Orissa	0·6	(+) 0·4	10·7	(+) 32
Chota Nagpur	0·1	(—) 0·1	1·2	(—) 66
Bihar	0·1	..	1·1	(—) 66
U. P. East	..	(—) 0·3	0·9	(—) 63
U. P. West	..	(—) 0·4	3·7	(+)126
Punjab (including Pepsu and Delhi)	..	(—) 0·4	2·1	(+) 99
Rajasthan West	..	(—) 0·1	0·3	(—) 18
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	..	(—) 0·2	1·2	(+) 20
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	..	(—) 0·2	1·6	(—) 11
Vindhya Pradesh	..	(—) 0·4	0·2	(—) 93
Madhya Pradesh East	0·1	(—) 0·1	1·4	(—) 66
Madhya Pradesh West	..	(—) 0·4	0·2	(—) 93
Gujarat	0·2	(+) 0·1	1·4	(+) 1
Saurashtra and Kutch	..	..	0·1	(—) 85
Konkan	0·4	(+) 0·2	3·2	(—) 43
Deccan (Desh)	0·6	(+) 0·3	2.7	(—) 44
Hyderabad North	0·1	(—) 0·1	0·6	(—) 81
Hyderabad South	0·1	(—) 0·1	2·1	(—) 48
Coastal Andhradesa	1·8	(+) 0·9	13·8	(—) 12
Rayalaseema	0·6	(+) 0·2	5·6	(—) 17
Tamilnad	6·1	(+) 2·0	19·2	(—) 13
Malabar and South Kanara	0·2	(—) 0·5	8.6	(—) 39
Mysore	1·0	(+) 0·6	8·8	(+) 6
Travancore-Cochin	3·0	(+) 1·2	15·4	(—) 26

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, and Mustard, Cotton and Groundnut.
Madras	Rabi Rice Sugarcane and Tobacco	Rice, Jowar, Groundnut, Sesamum, Cotton and Castor seed.
Orissa	....	Linseed, Cotton, Rape and Mustard.
Punjab	Tobacco	Sugarcane, Toria and Potatoes.
U. P.	Rice	Cotton, Linseed, Castor, Rape and Mustard.
West Bengal	Sugarcane	Aman Rice, Sugarcane and Potatoes.

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TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimate, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (Acres)		Production (tons)	
	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)
1	2	3	4	5
Cereals—*(including non-reporting areas)*—				
Rice	74,209	76,646	22,495	27,079
Jowar	43,339	42,990	7,260	7,691
Bajra	26,550	28,820	3,150	4,246
Maize	8,897	8,982	2,823	2,854
Ragi	5,428	5,472	1,238	1,564
Small Millets	12,431	13,167	1,905	2,183
Wheat	24,285	26,098	7,383	7,792
Barley	8,010	8,190	2,849	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	203,149	210,365	49,103	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	18,014	18,893	4,165	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,927	5,776	1,675	1,783
Urad or Mash (*i*)	2,974	2,981	312	369
Mung (*i*)	2,514	2,793	193	261
Moth (*i*)	340	450	28	51
Masur (*i*)	1,094	1,135	192	194
Kulthi (*i*)	2,628	2,440	185	209
Peas (*i*)	2,248	2,287	602	586
Lakh or Khesari (*i*)	1,962	2,023	266	284
Other Pulses	10,986	11,871	1,390	1,611
TOTAL PULSES	48,687	50,649	9,008	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	251,836	261,014	58,111	66,029
Potato	628	648	1,956	1,965
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	209	22	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	284	310
Tobacco	895	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,850	11,356	2,884*	3,772*
Castorseed	1,357	1,368	106	107
Sesamum	5,860	6,132	460	531
Rape & Mustard	5,199	5,373	837	826
Linseed	3,395	3,369	359	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,661	27,598	4,646	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,693	17,027	3,131 §	3,935§
Jute	1,817	1,196¶	4,605 §§	3,129§§¶
Mesta	483	473	682 §§	716§§
Beverages—				
Tea (‡)	777	..	(A) 675,270	..
Coffee (*j*)	230	..	(A) 54,538	..

*In terms of nuts in shell.
†In terms of raw sugar (gur).
(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.
§In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
‡Relates to calendar year 1952.
(A) In lbs.
§§In bales of 400 lbs. each.
¶Partially Revised.
(*i*) Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Coorg, Delhi, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh which have been included in 'Other Pulses'.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(Thousands)

Crops	Year	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	1954-55	First	7-1-55	62,630	67,823	(—) 7·7	..	..	..
Jowar	1954-55	First	7-1-55	26,366	27,009	(—) 2·4	..	..	..
Bajra	1954-55	First	7-1-55	25,174	26,629	(—) 5·5	..	..	..
Maize	1954-55	First	7-1-55	8,927	8,825	(+) 1·2	..	..	..
Ragi	1954-55	First	7-1-55	5,045	4,981	(+) 1·3	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Tur or Arhar	1954-55	First	3-11-54	5,526	5,459	(+) 1·2	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	1954-55	First	24-10-54	10,146	10,539	(—) 3·7	..	..	..
Potato	1953-54	Final	16-12-54	648	628	(+) 3·2	1,965	1,956	(+) 70·5
Sugarcane*	1954-55	Second	20-12-54	3,617	3,503	(+) 3·3	47,469	42,111	(+) 12·7
Oilseeds—									
Groundnut	1954-55	Second	17-11-54	10,833	10,050	(+) 7·8	..	..	..
Sesamum	1954-55	Second	21-11-54	4,540	4,534	(+) 0·1	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	1954-55	Second	3-12-54	14,080	13,102	(+) 7·5	..	..	..
Jute	1954-55	Final	22-11-54	1,273	1,196	(+) 6·4	3,153†	3,129†	(+) 0·8
Mesta	1954-55	First	4-9-54	144	144	..	..	..	..

* Production figures are in terms of 'cane' and the corresponding production in terms of raw sugar or gur is 4,749 and 4,209 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively.
† In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1953-54

(Released in December 1954)

I. SUMMARY

	1953-54 Final Estimate	1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Actual	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	648	628	(+)20	(+)3·2
Production (Thousand tons)	1,965	1,956	(+)9	(+)0·5

The increase in current year's acreage has been shared by almost all the States due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in production has been shared mainly by Assam, Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh but this increase has been offset, to some extent, by decreases reported by Bihar, Punjab and West Bengal.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 Final Estimate	Area (Thousand acres) 1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate	Area (Thousand acres) Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 1953-54 Final Estimate	Production (Thousand tons) 1952-53 Partially Revised Estimate	Production (Thousand tons) Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam—						
Winter	51	48	(+) 3	117*	103*	(+) 14
Summer	18	19	(—) 1	41	40	(+) 1
TOTAL	69	67	(+) 2	158	143	(+) 15
Bihar	97	97	..	372	401	(—) 29
Bombay	19	19	..	95	89	(+) 6
Madhya Pradesh	12	12	..	30	28	(+) 2
Madras—						
Winter	10	4	(+) 6	30	11	(+) 19
Summer	15	16	(—) 1	43	45	(—) 2
TOTAL	25	20	(+) 5	73	56	(+) 17
Orissa	20	20	..	19	19	..
Punjab	15	15	..	71	78	(—) 7
Uttar Pradesh†	238	232	(+) 6	666	661	(+) 5
West Bengal—						
Winter	100	96	(+) 4	405*	413*	(—) 8
Summer	4	4	..	9	8	(+) 1
TOTAL	104	100	(+) 4	414	421	(—) 7
Hyderabad	1	1	..	1	2	(—) 1
Madhya Bharat	5	4	(+) 1	9	8	(+) 1
Mysore	11	11	..	7	9	(—) 2
Pepsu	3	3	..	6	5	(+) 1
Rajasthan	2	2	..	3	2	(+) 1
Saurashtra	1	1	..	6	7	(—) 1
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Winter	1	1	..	1	1	..
Summer	21	18	(+) 3	25	18	(+) 7
TOTAL	22	19	(+) 3	26	19	(+) 7
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Tripura	2	2	..	3	3	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	3	(—) 1	3	2	(+) 1
GRAND TOTAL	648	628	(+) 20	1,965	1,956	(+) 9

(a) Below 500 acres.
(b) Below 500 tons.
* Based on the results of crop-cutting experiments except those of hilly areas in the case of Assam and of Darjeeling district in the case of West Bengal.
† Include conventional estimates of 14,799 acres and 24,912 tons in respect of hilly districts of Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Garhwal and Nainital (H.P.) of Kumaun division.
NOTES —(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Potato is not grown in Andhra, Ajmer, Travancore-Cochin and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1954-55

(Released in December 1954)

I. Summary

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col.(2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Increase (+) of Col.(2) over Col. (3) Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,617	3,503	(+) 114	(+) 3·3
Production (Thousand tons of cane)	47,469	42,111	(+) 5,358	(+) 12·7
	(4,749	or 4,209) in terms of Gur		

The increase in acreage and production of sugarcane during the current year has been reported largely by Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Andhra and Madras and has been attributed to higher prices of gur, better seasonal conditions and better irrigation facilities during the current year as compared to last year. The increase in area and production has been offset, to some extent, by decreases registered by Bihar and Punjab due to unfavourable weather conditions during the current year.

2. This Estimate covers the period generally up to the middle of October 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory in all the States except in parts of Bombay and U.P. where the crop was affected, to some extent, by pyrilla, smut, rust and white ants. The crop was also reported to have been damaged by water-logging in certain areas of U.P. due to heavy rains.

3. Production in terms of cane has been given for the first time in this Estimate.

4. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1954-55. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area of the crop finally reported.

II. Details

(Production—cane)

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons of cane) 1954-55 (Second Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons of cane) 1953-54 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons of cane) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	92	87	(+) 5	2,880	2,566	(+) 314
Assam	62	64	(—) 2	586	632	(—) 46
Bihar	256	294	(—) 38	1,391	1,736	(—) 345
Bombay	186	186	..	5,229	5,103	(+) 126
Madhya Pradesh	29	35	(—) 6	366	426	(—) 60
Madras	95	89	(+) 6	2,528	2,291	(+) 237
Orissa	60	60	..	1,009	1,009	..
Punjab	341	373	(—) 32	3,570	3,790	(—) 220
Uttar Pradesh	2,158	1,973	(+) 185	24,846	19,734	(+)5,112
West Bengal	44	46	(—) 2	830	830	..
Hyderabad	57	53	(+) 4	1,217	1,113	(+) 104

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3 ..		8	8 ..	
Madhya Bharat	35	39 (—)	4	385	361 (+)	24
Mysore	57	53 (+)	4	956	856 (+)	100
P.E.P.S.U.	69	75 (—)	6	848	860 (—)	12
Rajasthan	40	41 (—)	1	341	355 (—)	14
Saurashtra	14	12 (+)	2	322	273 (+)	49
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*) ..		1	1 ..	
Bhopal	4	4 ..		36	37 (—)	1
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*) ..		2	2 ..	
Delhi	2	2 ..		13	14 (—)	1
Himachal Pradesh	3	3 ..		13	11 (+)	2
Kutch	(*a*)	(*a*) ..		7	9 (—)	2
Tripura	6	5 (+)	1	64	60 (+)	4
Vindhya Pradesh	4	6 (—)	2	21	34 (—)	13
TOTAL	3,617	3,503 (+)	114	47,469	42,111 (+)	5,358

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

NOTES.—(1) Sugarcane is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

(2) Estimates of production of cane have been included, for the first time, in this Estimate. The production of cane in the case of Andhra, Bombay, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Delhi, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh has been estimated in this Directorate on the basis of gur to cane ratio.

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to statement III.

III. DETAILS

(Proudction—in terms of raw-sugar or gur)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw sugar or gur)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	92	87 (+)	5	288	257 (+)	31
Assam	62	64 (—)	2	59	63 (—)	4
Bihar	256	294 (—)	38	139	174 (—)	35
Bombay	186	186 ..		498	486 (+)	12
Madhya Pradesh	29	35 (—)	6	37	43 (—)	6
Madras	95	89 (+)	6	278	252 (+)	26
Orissa	60	60 ..		101	101 (A) ..	
Punjab	341	373 (—)	32	357	379 (—)	22
Uttar Pradesh	2,158	1,973 (A) (+)	185	2,485	1,973 (A) (+)	512
West Bengal	44	46 (—)	2	83	83 ..	
Hyderabad	57	53 (+)	4	122	111 (+)	11
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3 ..		1	1 ..	
Madhya Bharat	35	39 (—)	4	39	36 (+)	3
Mysore	57	53 (A) (+)	4	96*	86* (A) (+)	10
P.E.P.S.U.	69	75 (—)	6	85	86 (—)	1
Rajasthan	40	41 (—)	1	34	35 (—)	1
Saurashtra	14	12 (+)	2	32	27 (+)	5
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*) ..		(*b*)	(*b*) ..	

III. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bhopal	4	4	..	4	4	..
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi	2	2	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	1	1	..
Kutch	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	1	1 (A)	..
Tripura	6	5	(+)1	6	6	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	6	(—)2	2	3	(—)1
TOTAL	3,617	3,503	(+)114	4,749	4,209	(+)540

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 tons.
* Includes estimated figures in respect of a few districts.

NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreiciable extent.

4.2. All-India First Estimate of Kharif Cereals (Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi), 1954-55

(Released in January 1955)

I. SUMMARY

Area (Thousand acres)

Kharif Cereals	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rice	62,630	67,823	(—)5,193	(—)7·7
Jowar	26,366	27,009	(—)643	(—)2·4
Bajra	25,174	26,629	(—)1,455	(—)5·5
Maize	8,927	8,825	(+)102	(+)1·2
Ragi	5,045	4,981	(+)64	(+)1·3
TOTAL	128,142	135,267	(—)7,125	(—)5·3

NOTE.—Estimates of Small-Millets are not yet available.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	5,663	5,641 (+)	22
Assam	4,027	4,053 (—)	26
Bihar	12,168	14,307 (—)	2,139
Bombay	15,138	15,261 (—)	123
Madhya Pradesh	14,150	13,854 (+)	296
Madras	4,928	4,835 (+)	93
Orissa	9,895	9,908 (—)	13

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Punjab	3,644	4,346	(—)	702
Uttar Pradesh	16,294	16,622	(—)	328
West Bengal	8,081	10,632	(—)	2,551
Hyderabad	6,775	7,094	(—)	319
Madhya Bharat	4,947	4,571	(+)	376
Mysore	3,877	3,885	(—)	8
P.E.P.S.U.	986	1,251	(—)	265
Rajasthan	9,662	10,679	(—)	1,017
Saurashtra	4,241	4,572	(—)	331
Travancore-Cochin	3	3		..
Ajmer	207	223	(—)	16
Bhopal	298	296	(+)	2
Coorg	100	98	(+)	2
Delhi	121	90	(+)	31
Himachal Pradesh	423	431	(—)	8
Kutch	618	599	(+)	19
Tripura	401	397	(+)	4
Vindhya Pradesh	1,488	1,613	(—)	125
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	6	(+)	1
TOTAL	128,142	135,267	(—)	7,125

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for these Estimates.
(2) Travancore-Cochin is reporting only for Ragi Crop.
(3) Please see footnotes to Statement II of Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi Estimates.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Rice, 1954-55

(Released in January 1954-55)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	62,630	67,823	(—)5,193	(—)7·7

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Punjab, Madhya Bharat and Assam. The decrease in acreage in West Bengal and Bihar is attributed to heavy rainfall and floods in the Northern districts of these States and continuous drought in the Southern districts which hampered the sowing and transplantation of both autumn and winter paddy. In Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh the decrease is due to scanty rainfall received at the time of sowing whereas in other States it is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions. Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Hyderabad have, however, recorded slight increase in the current year's acreages under the crop due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate covers the period generally up to the end of September or the beginning of October 1954. Due to unfavourable weather conditions such as floods and drought sowing and transplantation of paddy at the normal time were hampered in some areas and the

information on late sowing and transplantation in these centres will be included in the next Estimate only. During the period under review, however, the condition of crop was reported generally satisfactory. In West Bengal too the occasional showers in September proved beneficial to the crop. In Bihar, however, even the retransplanted paddy was not faring well due to the failure of 'Hathia rains'. In parts of Assam, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh the crop has been slightly damaged by rats, insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to paddy crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	3,360	3,295	(+) 65
Assam—			
Autumn	1,013	985	(+) 28
Winter	3,014	3,068	(—) 54
TOTAL	4,027	4,053	(—) 26
Bihar—			
Autumn	1,087	1,031	(+) 56
Winter	8,810	11,079	(—) 2,269
TOTAL	9,897	12,110	(—) 2,213
Bombay	3,147	3,083	(+) 64
Madhya Pradesh	9,103	9,037	(+) 66
Madras	2,893	2,825	(+) 68
Orissa—			
Autumn	1,315	1,327 (r)	(—) 12
Winter	8,188	8,188 (r)	..
TOTAL	9,503	9,515 (r)	(—) 12
Punjab	510	568	(—) 58
Uttar Pradesh	8,157	8,629	(—) 472
West Bengal—			
Autumn	1,189	1,630	(—) 441
Winter	6,748	8,859	(—) 2,111
TOTAL	7,937	10,489	(—) 2,552
Hyderabad	1,137	1,062	(+) 75
Madhya Bharat	193	232	(—) 39
Mysore	831	834 (r)	(—) 3
P.E.P.S.U.	58	55	(+) 3
Rajasthan	117	126 (r)	(—) 9

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Saurashtra	80	74	(+) 6
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	27	31	(—) 4
Coorg	95	93	(+) 2
Delhi	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	110	111	(—) 1
Tirpura—			
Autumn	253	250	(+) 3
Winter	148	147	(+) 1
TOTAL	401	397	(+) 4
Vindhya Pradesh	1,039	1,197	(—) 158
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7	6	(+) 1
TOTAL	62,630	67,823	(—) 5,193

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Rice is not grown in Kutch.

(2) Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur are non-reporting for Rice Estimate.

4·4. All-India First Estimate of Jowar, 1954-55

(Released in January 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	26,366	27,009	(—)643	(—)2·4

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Bombay and Punjab and to a lesser extent by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Mysore, PEPSU and Ajmer. The decrease in acreage has been attributed to scanty rainfall in Rajasthan, heavy rainfall in Hyderabad, diversion of areas under Jowar to other crops in Saurashtra and unfavourable weather conditions in other States. The decrease in average has been considerably offset by the increases reported by Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh due partly to more areas brought under cultivation and partly to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle of October 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of Karnatak division of Bombay and parts of Telingana division of Hyderabad however the crop suffered some damage due to inadequate or excessive rainfall. In parts of Bombay the crop was also attacked by rats, insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire 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 finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	1,127	1,171	(—) 44
Bihar	9	7	(+) 2
Bombay	3,982	4,110	(—) 128
Madhya Pradesh	4,584	4,372	(+) 212
Madras	751	747	(+) 4
Orissa	16	16	..
Punjab	623	715	(—) 92
Uttar Pradesh	2,302	2,350	(—) 48
West Bengal	4	4	..
Hyderabad	3,599	3,870	(—) 271
Madhya Bharat	3,586	3,336	(+) 250
Mysore	864	888 (r)	(—) 24
P.E.P.S.U.	102	115	(—) 13
Rajasthan	2,020	2,450 (r)	(—) 430
Saurashtra	1,754	1,939	(—) 185
Ajmer	102	111	(—) 9
Bhopal	249	242	(+) 7
Delhi	50	34	(+) 16
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Kutch	291	214	(+) 77
Vindhya Pradesh	349	316	(+) 33
TOTAL	26,366	27,009	(—) 643

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTE.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Jowar Estimates.

(2) Jowar is not grown in Assam, Bilaspur, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·5. All-India First Estimate of Bajra, 1954-55

(Released in January 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	25,174	26,629	(—)1,455	(—)5·5

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Punjab, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Hyderabad and Kutch and to a lesser extent by Bombay and Mysore. The decrease in acreage has been attributed to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing in Rajasthan, Punjab, PEPSU and Kutch, diversion of areas to other crops in Saurashtra and to untimely rains in Hyderabad. The decrease in acreage has been offset to some extent by the increases reported by some of the States, especially Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. The increase in Madhya Bharat is attributed partly to more areas brought under cultivation and partly to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle of October 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of West Godavari, Vishakhapatnam and Chittoor districts of Andhra and Gujerat, Deccan and Karnatak divisions of Bombay the crop was somewhat damaged due to inadequate or excessive rainfall. In parts of Bombay the crop was also attacked by insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Bajra crop. Past experience has shown that area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	855	847	(+) 8
Bihar	5	4	(+) 1
Bombay	6,820	6,858	(—) 38
Madhya Pradesh	94	91	(+) 3
Madras	709	700	(+) 9
Orissa	8	8 (r)	..
Punjab	1,752	2,278	(—) 526
Uttar Pradesh	2,790	2,651	(+) 139
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Hyderabad	1,513	1,602	(—) 89
Madhya Bharat	539	435	(+) 104
Mysore	189	203 (r)	(—) 14
P.E.P.S.U.	646	905	(—) 259
Rajasthan	6,415	7,012	(—) 597
Saurashtra	2,404	2,557	(—) 153
Ajmer	32	32	..
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	66	52	(+) 14
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
Kutch	327	385	(—) 58
Vindhya Pradesh	10	9	(+) 1
TOTAL	25,174	26,629	(—)1,455

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Bajra Estimates.

(2) Bajra is not grown in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andamans and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India First Estimate of Maize 1954-55

(Released in January 1955)

I Summary

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,927	8,825	(+) 102	(+) 1.2

The increase in acreage is shared mainly by Madhya Bharat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan due to favourable weather conditions for the crop at the time of sowing. The increase in acreage has been offset to some extent by the decreases reported by some of the States, especially Bombay, Punjab and Hyderabad due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle of October 1954. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Bihar, where the crop was adversely affected by floods. In parts of Panch Mahal and West Khandesh districts of Bombay and Betul district of Madhya Pradesh also the crop was damaged to some extent due to excessive or inadequate rainfall. In parts of Bombay, the crop was attacked by insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Maize crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II.—Details

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	1,837	1,789	(+) 48
Bombay	501	522	(—) 22
Madhya Pradesh	332	316	(+) 16
Orissa	60	60	..
Punjab	759	785	(—) 26
Uttar Pradesh	2,576	2,535(r)	(+) 41
West Bengal	116	115	(+) 1
Hyderabad	366	392	(—) 26
Madhya Bharat	629	568	(+) 61
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..
P.E.P.S.U.	180	176	(+) 4
Rajasthan	1,110	1,091	(+) 19
Saurashtra	3	2	(+) 1
Ajmer	73	80	(—) 7
Bhopal	22	23	(—) 1
Delhi	4	3	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	269	277	(—) 8
Vindhya Pradesh	90	91	(—) 1
TOTAL	8,927	8,825	(+) 102

(a) Less than 500 acres.

NOTES—(1) Estimates from Andhra, Assam and Madras are received only at the Final Estimate stage.

(2) Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Tripura are non-reporting for Maize Estimates. (3) Maize is not grown in Coorg, Kutch and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·7. All India First Estimate of 1954-55

(Released in January 1955)

I. Summary

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,045	4,981	(+) 64	(+) 1·3

The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Mysore, Bihar, Madras and Uttar Pradesh due to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. Andhra and Hyderabad have, however, reported decreases in the current year's acreage under the crop due to inadequate rainfall at the time of sowing.

This Estimate covers the period generally up to the middle of October 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported generally satisfactory. In parts of West Godavari and Chittoor districts of Andhra and Dangs and Kolhapur districts of Bombay the crop was affected by excessive or inadequate rainfall.

This Estimate includes for the first time information in respect of Madhya Pradesh which accounts for 37,000 acres under the crop during 1954-55.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to ragi crop during 1954-55. 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.

II. Details

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	321	328	(—) 7
Bihar	420	397	(+) 23
Bombay	688	688	..
Madhya Pradesh	37	38	(—) 1
Madras	575	563	(+) 12
Orissa	308	309(*r*)	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh	469	457	(+) 12
West Bengal	24	24	..
Hyderabad	160	168	(—) 8
Mysore	1,993	1,960(*r*)	(+) 33
Rajasthan	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Travancore-Cochin*	3	3	..
Coorg	5	5	..
Himachal Pradesh	42	41	(+) 1
Total	5,045	4,981	(+) 64

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*r*) Adjusted Estimate.

* Relates to Trichur district of Cochin area.

Notes.—(1) Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir are non-reporting for Ragi Estimates.

(2) Ragi is not grown in Assam, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·8. Production of Tea in North India

District	Up to the end of November, 1954	
	1953	1954
Assam Valley	271,368,203	293,501,060
Cachar	38,420,492	40,320,799
Darjeeling	13,959,226	15,643,733
Dooars	127,353,424	128,287,382
Terai	13,631,193	11,723,331
Bihar	2,401,987	2,234,736
All Others	5,477,327	5,765,497
Total	472,611,852	497,476,538

Source: Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4·9. Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

	October		January to October	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Anamallais	2,767,911	2,777,698	23,601,512	23,099,441
2. Central Travancore	2,628,679	2,741,484	20,041,053	19,659,976
3. Coorg	32,372	33,676	252,517	242,062
4. Kanan Devans	2,907,301	3,550,263	19,885,348	18,759,557
5. Madurai	111,153	111,161	868,723	824,246
6. Malabar	44,610	39,784	358,946	281,092
7. Mundakalayan	190,160	170,307	2,055,429	2,050,951
8. Mysore	189,708	213,115	1,742,785	1,634,711
9. Nellian Pathies	230,428	256,958	1,749,844	1,703,708
10. Nilgiri	1,220,800	1,304,196	14,163,088	13,312,298
11. Nilgiri Wynaad	1,201,829	1,222,236	9,434,792	8,598,305
12. South-Travancore	483,154	561,885	5,744,751	5,582,979
13. Tirun veli	27,258	31,612	401,057	312,402
14. Wynaad	1,113,570	1,274,138	8,153,642	7,667,314
Total	13,148,933	14,288,513	108,453,487	103,729,042

*Includes revised figures for September 1954.

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending				Progressive Total from
	8-12-54	15-12-54	22-12-54	29-12-54	1-1-54 to 29-12-54
Wheat	..	9,762	12,892	10,600	1,79,390
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	15,362	15,213	31,829	..	6,11,551*
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Samolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	8,100
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,362	24,975	44,721	10,600	7,99,041

* Includes 22,267 tons of rice received from the Government of Ceylon in exchange for indigenous rice to be supplied to them.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee—Cured

1953-54 Crop

(Cwt.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
September 1954	2,417	13,458	7,982	23,857
October 1954	5,818	4,503	7,874	18,195
November 1954	4,764	3,425	6,857	15,046

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the Estates and then delivered to the pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stock and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	October 31st, 1954				November 30th, 1954			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,755	6,676	6,689(*a*)	29,120	15,762	6,676	6,692(*a*)	29,130
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of drlage)	6,115	1,035	3,227	10,377	6,879	1,484	4,206	12,569
Tenders against export sales	5,105	1,108	837	7,050	5,450	2,134	1,087	8,671
Balance	4,535	4,533	2,625	11,693(*b*)	3,433	3,058	1,399	7,890(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	35	70	..	105	50	86	..	136

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.
(*b*) This includes a quantity of 92 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 138 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1954-55 Crop

	As on 30-11-54			
	Arabica Plantation	Az. Cherry and Estate Pounded	Robusta Cherry and Estate Pounded	Total
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	181	6	3	190

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
22-9-54	Mysore	220/- to 226/9	223/-	186/11	186/11	149/12 to 156/15	151/12
14-9-54	Coimbatore	212/15 to 218/15	213/11	160/10 to 182/-	172/15	146/9 to 156/-	150/-

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(In lbs.)

Destination	During the month of October 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st October 1954†	During the corresponding period last year†
U. S. A.	99,589	..	759,444	304,265
Denmark	..	..	1,284	2
U. K.	..	..	12,582	147
Netherlands	..	..	295	..
Burma	102,928	..	137,822	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	..	..	466	1,061
Total	202,517	..	1,029,176	327,875

* Imports from principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.
† Excluding figures for the port of Calcutta.
Source: Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8.1—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports**

Destination	During the month of October 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st October 1954†	During the corresponding period last year†
U. K.	4,675,539	1,951,574	26,256,375	19,073,055
Singapore	4,229	11,716	48,250	69,973
Fed of Malaya	1,700	5,628	50,213	43,769
Hong Kong	285,506	237,570	2,013,860	1,537,634
Indonesia	196,432	..	196,432	53,867
Australia	75	..	301,594	173,819
Netherlands	515,743	832,633	1,613,352	1,428,333
U. S. S. R.	..	..	84	..
Burma	10,130	..	285,640	125,310
Egypt	682,623	42,063	2,017,628	1,400,413
Japan	1,848,643	1,015,657	2,580,470	8,330,786
Belgium	220,554	322,656	144,909	1,442,216
Irish Republic	..	445,037	935,132	1,655,001
Austria	..	..	770,120	453,000
Ceylon	187,806	121,239	198,361	354,939
Denmark	..	..	215,150	21,832
China	3,473,993	..	5,813,028	1,562,998
Yemen	69,059	46,780	407,665	210,330
Aden	393,759	502,874	4,457,440	4,476,066
Muscat	..	..	861	1,015
Sweden	..	..	..	330,053
U. S. A.	..	..	16	..
France	..	..	7	..
Nigeria	472,137	..	472,137	80,925
Iran	..	..	..	131,793
Switzerland	..	..	..	2,859
Others	1,016,529	43,674	2,942,890	2,693,455
Total	14,745,457	5,129,141	53,025,801	46,103,441

** Exports from principal ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
† Excluding figures for the port of Calcutta.
Source:—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

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, 1954 (25-12-54)	November, 1954 (27-11-54)	December, 1953 (26-12-53)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14 6 0	14 0 0	15 3 0
	Chandausi		13 10 0	12 4 0	17 0 0
	Saugor		12 8 0	12 0 0	17 4 0
Jowar	Amraoti		7 4 0	7 2 0	9 4 0
Bajra	Chandausi		7 8 0	7 12 0	11 14 0
Gram	Abohar		7 7 0	7 10 0	16 0 0
Maize	Bahraich		7 0 0	7 0 0	12 9 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		12 3 5	13 9 0	22 12 6
	Patna		11 8 0	11 0 0	14 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	9 0 0	10 0 0	17 0 0
	Patna		11 0 0	12 0 0	18 8 0
	Bombay		15 4 1	16 1 9	27 12 6
	Madras		12 1 0	12 14 0	19 8 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0
	Calcutta	Madras	8 0 0	12 0 0	7 12 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st sort	13 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		33 7 3	34 8 9	33 13 0
	Calcutta		32 0 0	29 8 0	30 6 0
Gur	Hapur		10 10 0	10 6 0	14 0 0
	Madras		11 8 0	9 14 0	18 2 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	13 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		14 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	190 0 0	200 0 0	210 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	165 0 0	170 0 0	185 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	184 0 0	192 0 0	198 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 10 9
		Sea Fish			
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	82 4 7	41 2 3	61 11 5
	Calcutta	Rohu	50 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0
		Hilsa	40 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	80 0 0	90 0 0	85 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	112 8 0	110 0 0	95 0 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	106 0 0	96 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	130 0 0	125 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		24 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	26 12 0	26 0 0	31 8 0
		Black	23 4 0	23 6 0	28 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	19 13 0	24 4 0	27 15 0
		Yellow	23 8 0	26 7 0	32 5 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	16 11 0	17 6 0	26 7 0
	Madras	Coromandel	17 1 0	16 14 0	26 5 6
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	16 6 0	16 9 0	22 12 6
		Small	15 4 0	15 7 0	21 11 0
	Kanpur	Bold	16 0 0	16 0 0	23 4 0
		Small	14 8 0	14 8 0	21 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	12 12 0	13 1 0	19 8 0
	Madras	Salem	12 15 0	13 15 0	18 0 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		10 12 0	11 8 0	17 14 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	26 9 0	26 9 0	33 2 0
		Black	24 1 0	24 1 0	31 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	7 14 7	8 10 9	11 5 0
	Abohar	Desi	9 10 0	9 12 0	13 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		64 0 0	63 0 0	76 0 0
	Bombay		No Quotations		79 5 6
	Kanpur		56 4 0	55 8 0	70 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		33 7 0	36 0 0	54 12 0
	Madras		35 6 0	35 3 0	51 0 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		36 6 0	36 0 0	51 7 0
	Kanpur		32 8 0	33 0 0	51 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		26 10 0	29 0 3	44 13 0
	Kanpur		23 0 0	23 0 0	42 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		37 14 0	39 8 0	60 14 0
	Bombay		33 1 0	36 11 9	55 13 3
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 10 0	8 4 0	9 7 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 4 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
	Bombay		5 14 0	5 14 0	7 7 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	269 0 0	262 0 0	262 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	572 0 0	553 0 0	572 0 0
		American	788 0 0	741 0 0	791 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	765 0 0	760 0 0	787 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	267 10 0
		Joria medium white	246 13 8	257 2 3	250 15 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	195 0 0	205 0 0	190 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	175 0 0	185 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	32 0 0	34 0 0	32 0 0
		Pakistan District Middles.	35 0 0	36 0 0	33 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India.*			
		Medium Dooars Dust.	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 13 6
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	3 12 6	3 3 6	2 5 6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	214 0 0	225 0 0	203 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	228 0 0	229 0 0	235 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	218 0 0	216 0 0	208 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	224 0 0	204 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	85 0 0	93 0 0	42 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	23 14 0	25 12 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	55 0 0	40 0 0	100 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	101 12 0	119 12 0	240 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	73 8 0	77 2 0	52 6 0
Cardamom	Delhi	Large	95 0 0	110 0 0	165 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Re-dried strips of 1954 crop.* (Grade 4).	1 8 0	1 4 0	2 10 6
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	133 0 0	133 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	3 0 0	4 2 0	9 0 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
		Sathukudi Big	10 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	115 3 0	115 3 0	118 8 0
		Mangalore	144 13 0	144 13 0	177 12 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	10 0 0	7 4 0	15 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		315 0 0	315 0 0	N.Q.
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.)	Rates in Col. 4 are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Foodgrains—			Rs. A. P.	
Rice	Madras		15 12 11	9-10-54
	Calcutta		16 12 0	28-8-54

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		18-12-54	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	18-12-54	20 0 0	28 13 0
	Dacca		17-12-54	16 0 0	23 1 0
Gur	Lyallpur		18-12-54	12 0 0	17 4 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	18-12-54	72 12 0	998 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Sawginned	18-12-54	81 4 0	1,115 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	18-12-54	8 12 0	12 10 0
	Lyallpur	American	18-12-54	10 2 0	14 9 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	18-12-54	146 0 0	210 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	17-12-54	27 0 0	38 14 0
					189 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 Hard winter (Dec.)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-12-54	220¾ cents	15 0 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (60 lbs.)	13-10-54	277⅝ cents	18 2 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat 13% Protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-12-54	260⅜ cents	17 0 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-12-54	171 cents	11 10 0
	U.K.	London	Australian cargoes (c.i.f.) (Jan./Feb.)	Ton	23-12-54	£27-18s-9d	13 11 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel. (56 lbs.)	20-12-54	156¼ cents	10 15 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	October	48 lbs.	19-12-54	117½ cents	9 15 0@
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan 3% (c.i.f.) (shell) Feb./Mar.	Met. Ton	24-12-54	£57-0-0	27 15 0
Groundnut oil	European ports.		South African 2%(c. i. f.) Dec./Jan.	Ton	24-12-54	£114-0-0	55 13 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3 % (c. and f.)	Ton	24-12-54	£56-10-0	27 11 0
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (c.i.f.) Dec./Jan.	Ton	24-12-54	£92-0-0	45 1 0
Castor oil	European ports.		Indian Commercial (c. and f.) Dec./Jan.	Ton	24-12-54	£89-0-0	43 9 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Middling. Mar.	lb.	22-12-54	34·70 cents	1,292 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts	Ton	23-12-54	£114-0-0	55 13 0 271 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 24-12-54. (Canada 2·69½ to 2·69⅝ dollars = £1 sterling).
* 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 a 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 1954 (25-12-54)	November 1954 (27-11-54)	December 1953 (26-12-53)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 15 0	0 12 0	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh.	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore.	Dozen	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 10 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 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: December 1954 (25-12-54)	November 1954 (27-11-54)	December 1953 (26-12-53)
Milk	Bombay		0 10 0	0 13 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	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 1 0
		Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Pork	Bombay		2 8 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 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: December 1954 (25-12-54)	November 1954 (27-11-54)	December 1953 (26-12-53)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 10 9	1 11 9	1 12 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 4 0

TABLE NO. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: December 1954 (25-12-54)	November 1954 (27-11-54)	December 1953 (26-12-53)
Milch Cow	*Bihar—*					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	168 0 0 to 185 0 0	146 0 0	75 0 0 to 87 0 0
	Madras Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	225 0 0 to 325 0 0	220 0 0 to 320 0 0	250 0 0 to 300 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200 0 0 to 350 0 0 (b)	200 0 0 to 350 0 0	350 0 0 to 575 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	341 0 0	318 0 0 to 421 0 0	300 0 0 to 315 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	500 0 0 to 600 0 0 (b)	500 0 0 to 600 0 0	600 0 0 to 1,100 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar—* Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	148 0 0 (b)	152 0 0	85 0 0 to 112 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	350 0 0 to 550 0 0 (b)	350 0 0 to 550 0 0	450 0 0 to 725 0 0

(b) Relate to 1st fortnight of December 1954.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August, 1939 = 100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY: 6-11-54	13-11-54	20-11-54	27-11-54	MONTHLY: Nov. '54	Oct. '54	Nov.'53
Food Articles	347·2	336·8	329·8	323·4	334·2	355·9	378·0
Industrial Raw Materials	438·5	449·4	445·1	442 3	444·0	428·8	441·4
Semi-manufactured Articles	349·5	349·1	347·7	348·1	348·5	351·8	355·5
Manufactured Articles	376·8	377·3	376·7	377·2	377·0	376·5	365·6
Miscellaneous	613·4	610·2	606·7	592·0	605·4	605·7	715·2
All Commodities	380·1	378·1	374·5	371·7	376·1	381·6	390·6

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	(R)185
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—August	112	106	115	149	197
1954—July	104	106	112	152	186
1954—August	104	106	112	150	..

(R)—Revised.

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

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* (Base : 1949=100) Food group	India* (Base : 1949=100) Cost of living	U. S. A. (Base : 1948=100) Food group	U. S. A. (Base : 1948=100) Cost of living	Canada (Base : 1948=100) Food group	Canada (Base : 1948=100) Cost of living	U. K. (Base : 1948=100) Food group	U. K. (Base : 1948=100) Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111†	130
1953—August	114	111	110	112	117	120	112†	130
1954—July	101	101	110	112	116	121	118†	135
1954—August	(P)101	101	109	112	119	121	116†	134

* In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of Indian Labour Gazette, April 1954.

†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 1954

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonaili (Bihar).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay).	98	..	92	..	53	58	95	100	..	72	174	..	93	..
Lakh (Bombay).	..	..	113	..	67	73	..	92	..	77	111	..	62	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh).	92	..	52	..	..	65	..	119	106	63	130	..	108	113
Bamra (Orissa).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muniguda (Orissa).	92	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	82	91	..	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.).	64	57	70	..	..	55	97	108	..	81	90	..	94	67
Krishna (Hyderabad).	112	..	117	..	70	54	94	104	115	73	174	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore).	129	..	..	..	..	52	91	95	..	186	115	89	100	144
Nana (Rajasthan).	..	41	..	37	65	..	98	112	80	72	93	..	75	75
Salamatpur (Bhopal).	85	67	..	..	..	106	86	126	83	66	89	..	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	August 1954	July 1954	August 1953
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Advivaram	398	401	467
Srikakulam	Thettangi	411	419	522
West Godavari	Alamuru	426	421	493
Kurnool	Madavaram	411	425	428
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	406	456	478
	Agaram	389	449	456
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	453	458	489
Mathurai	Erodu	393	400	430
	Gokilapuram	418	420	446
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	436	422	440
Malabar	Koduvalli	493	493	572
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	465	471	502
	Kunnathur	447	451	477

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : 1949=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
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—Sept.	126	121	95	97	106	104	111	109
1954—Aug.	121	118	78	85	99	99	104	104
Sept.	122	119	78	85	98	98	104	104

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

Note.—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the Indian Labour Gazette, May 1954.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour (per day)			Other Agricultural Labour (per day)		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Aug. 1954	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
		Sept. 1954	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Nowgong	Topakichi	Aug. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 0 0	..	2 12 0	2 0 0	..
		Sept. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 0 0	..	2 12 0	2 0 0	..
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Aug. 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Aug. 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Aug. 1954	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Aug. 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Dharwar	Husli	Aug. 1954	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kaira	Ode	Aug. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junar	Aug. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	Aug. 1954	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	Aug. 1954	7	1 11 0	1 7 0	0 13 6	1 10 0	1 5 6	0 14 0
Burdwan	..	Aug. 1954	8	2 3 0	1 13 0	1 3 6	2 7 0	1 13 0	1 4 6
Midnapur	..	Aug. 1954	7	1 11 0	1 7 0	1 2 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	1 2 0
West Dinajpur	..	Aug. 1954	8	1 15 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 6
Cooch Behar	..	Aug. 1954	8	1 15 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 14 0	1 8 0	0 12 6
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Aug. 1954	7½	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		Sept. 1954	7	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Naralakere	Aug. 1954	7	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		Sept. 1954	9	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Aug. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Sept. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Zalawad	Nagnesh	Aug. 1954	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Sept. 1954	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0

TABLE No. 21—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvattam	Aug. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Sept. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Trivandrum									
Quilon	Puliyoorsala	Aug. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Sept. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Quilon	Quilon	Aug. 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
		Sept. 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Poozhikol	Aug. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
		Sept. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Bhopal									
Bhopal	Sehore	Aug. 1954	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Sept. 1954	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Aug. 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Sept. 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Aug. 1954	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		Sept. 1954	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Aug 1954	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
		Sept. 1954	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Sawan	Aug. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
		Sept. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and PEPSU

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Type of Labour	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for: Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agricultural Operations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras								
Tanjore	Alangudi	Man	July 1954	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	1 1 0
		Woman		..	...	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 12 0
Tirunelveli	Ualyam Kulam	Man	July 1954	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
		Woman		..	..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Child		..	..	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Coimbatore	Uthama-palayam	Man	July 1954	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
		Woman		..	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	..
		Child		..	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	..
Malabar	Manathan	Man	July 1954	..	1 10 0	...	...	0 13 0
		Woman		..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 0
Punjab								
Hissar	Mangli	Man	July 1954	8	2 6 0	..	2 6 0	..
		Woman		8	..	..	1 8 0	..
Rohtak	Sardarpur	Man	July 1954	8	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
		Woman		..	..	..	1 0 0	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Man	July 1954	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..
Kangra	Birta	Man	July 1954	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	Man	July 1954	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 9	..
		Woman		8	..	1 6 0	..	..
		Child		8	..	...	1 0 0	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Man	July 1954	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
PEPSU								
Patiala	Kakrala	Man	Aug. 1954	..	2 8 0	..	...	2 8 0
		Man	Sept. 1954	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Herdsmen (per animal per month): Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Aug. 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Sept. 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Aug. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
		Sept. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Aug. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Aug. 1954	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Aug. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Aug. 1954	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Dharwar	Hubli	Aug. 1954	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kaira	Ode	Aug. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Aug. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	Aug. 1954	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	July 1954	..	..	..	1 0 6	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	July 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Coimbatore	Uthampalayam	July 1954	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Manathana	July, 1954	..	2 6 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	0 8 0
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangli	July 1954	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sardarpur	July 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	July 1954	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	July 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	July 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	July 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	Aug. 1954	7	..	..	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 9 6
Burdwan	..	Aug. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 7 0	1 1 6	1 1 0
Midnapur	..	Aug. 1954	7	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
West Dinajpur	..	Aug. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 11 0
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Aug. 1954	7½	1 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		Sept. 1954	7	2 0 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Neralekere	Aug. 1954	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Sept. 1954	9	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Pepsu Union									
Patiala	Kakrala	Aug. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Sept. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Aug. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Sept. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvattam	Aug. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
		Sept. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Aug. 1954	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Sept. 1954	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	Aug. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
		Sept. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Poozhikol	Aug. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Sept. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Bhopal									
Bhopal	Sehore	Aug. 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	0 12 0
		Sept. 1954	7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	0 12 0
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Aug. 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
		Sept. 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Aug. 1954	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		Sept. 1954	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Aug. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
		Sept. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Saman	Aug. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Sept. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 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	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1953-54	14-6-54	24,533	23,016	(+) 6·6	9,151	8,147	(+) 12·3
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Final	1953-54	30-9-54	10,651	9,507	(+) 12·0	3,683	2,438	(+) 51·1
Barley	Final	1953-54	7-8-54	613	521	(+) 17·7	156	112	(+) 39·3
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1953-54	25-8-54	2,767	2,232	(+) 24·0	645	370	(+) 74·3
Sugarcane	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	962	870	(+) 10·6	1,239	1,077	(+) 15·3
Tobacco	First	1953-54	23-8-54	181	178	(+) 1·7	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	216	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1953-54	16-7-54	1,631	1,544	(+) 5·6	272	228	(+) 19·3
Linseed	Final	1953-54	16-6-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	12	12	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1954-55	18-9-54	2,824	3,067	(—) 7·9	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1954-55	30-10-54	1,150	760	(+) 51·3	2,708§	2,503§	(+) 8·2
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73	(+) 2·7	52,000†	51,000†	(+) 2·0

† In lbs.
§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.
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 *October 1954* (from *25-9-54* to *29-10-54*) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to 29th October 1954 with comparative figures for 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 1954 from 25-9-54 to 29-10-54	During the corresponding month of last year	Since 1st September 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	2,657	..	6,554	..	
	Northerns	569	34	2,584	34	
	Westerns	2,610	362	6,010	362	
	Mungari	187	..	187	..	
	Coconadas	19	41	463	41	
	TOTAL	6,042	437	15,798	437	
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	
ASSAM(*b*)	Comillas	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	340	..	403	..	NOTE.—Cotton in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste so that total of this block is not included in Bombay All India Total.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta - Ordinary.	..	..	..	40	
	TOTAL	340	..	403	40	
	Cotton waste	8,338	..	13,432	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple(Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	770	3,566	770	3,566	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	770	3,566	770	3,566	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	1,149	793	1,173	844	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	3,564	899	8,908	501	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	4,713	1,192	10,081	1,345	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	7,023	1,416	11,085	2,316	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi, Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar.	2,696	685	4,213	1,185	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	9,719	2,101	15,298	3,501	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2 Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dhollera	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	1,919	4,359	1,943	4,410	
	6. Barsi Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar.	6,260	1,084	13,121	1,686	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi.	7,023	1,416	11,085	2,316	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	15,202	6,859	26,149	8,412	
	Cotton Waste	6,751	18,386	10,520	18,879	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.				Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.				
	2. Jarilla	N.A.				
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				
	4. Nimar Oomras.	N.A.				
	TOTAL	..	339	..	339	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	N.A.				Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.				Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.			
	3. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	..	26	..	26	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	.. ..

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.		N.A			Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . .		N.A.			
	3. Verum & H. 420		N.A.			
	4. C. P. Oomras .		N.A.			
	5. Berar Oomras .		N.A.			
	TOTAL .	1,848	10,656	1,848	10,656	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH . .	1. Nimar Oomras.		N.A.			
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans.		N.A.			
	3. Jarilla . .		N.A.			
	4. Verum & H. 420		N.A.			
	5. C.P. Oomras .		A.A.			
	6. Berar Oomras .		N.A.			
	TOTAL .	1,848	11,021	1,848	11,021	
	Cotton Waste .	..	177	..	177	
MADRAS .	1. Westerns .	..	200	..	1,816	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	2,877	1,407	8,941	2,066	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	4,385	3,187	10,023	4,848	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas.	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis .	713	..	884	40	
	9. Karunganni .	405	153	1,225	416	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	8,350	4,947	21,173	10,506	
	Cotton Waste .	5,056	5,212	11,488	10,537	
PUNJAB						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi .	366	620	366	620	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	1,493	100	1,493	100	
	TOTAL .	1,859	720	1,859	720	
2. Jullundar . .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	1,158	1,879	1,158	1,879	
	TOTAL .	1,158	1,879	1,158	1,879	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Amritsar . .	1. Punjab Desi .	346	2,350	346	2,350	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	4,793	756	4,793	756	
	TOTAL .	5,139	3,106	5,139	3,106	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	1,050	4,257	1,050	4,257	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	1,374	2,097	1,374	2,097	
	TOTAL .	2,424	6,354	2,424	6,354	
TOTAL PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	1,762	7,227	1,762	7,227	
	2. Punjab American.	8,818	4,832	8,818	4,832	
	TOTAL .	10,580	12,059	10,580	12,059	
	Cotton waste .	6	..	6	..	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	6	..	6	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	6	..	6	..	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	100	512	100	512	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
	2. Perso-American.	175	..	175	..	
	TOTAL .	275	512	275	512	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora, Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh and Deoria.
	2. Perso-American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U. P. Deshi .	106	512	106	512	
	2. Perso-American	175	..	175	..	
	TOTAL .	281	512	281	512	
	Cotton Waste .	509	635	1,111	1,146	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	123	74	270	234	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	123	74	270	234	
	Cotton Waste .	699	543	1,547	1,217	
HYDERABAD .	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla . .	..	183	..	183	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	..	..	62	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	2,406	985	5,399	3,113	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	..	..	102	..	
	8. Warangal & Cocanadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	2,406	1,168	5,563	3,296	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	288	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	53	53	142	53	
MYSORE .	1. Mysore American.	102	..	102	53	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	1,405	425	2,794	1,428	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	1,507	425	2,896	1,481	
	Cotton Waste .	192	275	192	402	
PEPSU .	1. Punjab Deshi .	4,260	11,420	4,260	11,420	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	1,482	705	1,482	705	
	TOTAL .	5,742	12,125	5,742	12,125	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN@ .	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	.	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4 Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA(*b*) .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AJMER @	1. Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL (*b*)	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	..	..	..	..	
	COTTON WASTE	..	..	..	..	

N.A.—Not Available.

@ No data from Rajasthan and Ajmer are yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

(*b*) No factory has started working during the current season.

23·1. Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53

(Rs. per md.)

State	Centre	Harvesting period	Quality	Average Price
		RICE—UNHUSKED		
Andhra	Bhimavaram	October to December	Sort I	15 2 8
			Sort II	14 4 4
	Kakinada	October to December	..	15 3 3
		May to June	..	16 11 0
	Guntur	November to December	Sort II	15 3 9
	Visakhapatnam	November to December	Fine	13 9 9
			Rasulu	12 10 8
	Nellore	February to March	..	14 0 3
Assam	Dibrugarh	October to February	Sali	11 1 7
Bihar	Ranchi	September to November	..	19 1 3
Bombay	Thana	November	Surti	
			Kolam	9 14 9
			Kasnia	9 5 11
			Jada	8 14 7
			Rata	7 13 0
	Surat	October to December	..	14 11 2

23·1. Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53—contd.

(Rs. per md.)

State	Centre	Harvesting period	Quality	Average Price
		RICE—UNHUSKED—*contd.*		
				Rs. a. p.
Madhya Pradesh	Gondia	December	Coarse	9 12 4
			Medium	11 5 3
			Fine	18 8 3
Madras	Kozhikode	August to October	..	12 5 7
	Cuddalore	January to February	Sort I	8 10 3
			Sort II	8 2 3
		May to June	Sort I	13 12 3
			Sort II	12 12 4
	Kumbakonam	October to November	Samba	9 2 10
			Sirumani	9 10 9
			Kuruvai	11 8 9
		February to March	Samba	9 8 9
			Sirumani	10 0 8
	Mangalore	January to February	Maxathi	9 2 10
			Gudda & Sugi	8 6 9
		April to May	Maxathi	9 2 10
			Guddu	8 6 9
	Tanjore	October to November	Kuruvai	14 10 1
Orissa	Cuttack	September to October	Coarse	8 0 0
	Berhampore	November to December	Fine	7 15 6
			Coarse	7 7 3
		April to July	Fine	7 13 5
			Coarse	7 5 3
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	15th September to 31st October	..	13 5 4
	Faizabad	15th September to 31st October	..	16 0 0
		15th December to 31st January	..	13 5 0
	Gorakhpur	15th September to 31st October	..	14 5 9
		15th December to 31st January	..	12 14 0
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	3rd week of November to 3rd week of January.	..	12 15 1
		RICE—HUSKED		
Andhra	Bhimavaram	December to January	Sort II	19 8 8
		Last week of April to May	Sort II	19 13 5
	Guntur	November to December	Sort II	23 4 8
	Kakinada	November to December	..	22 3 2
		May to June	Sort II	24 3 10
	Visakhapatnam	November to December	Rasulu	21 1 2
	Nellore	February to March	..	22 15 11
Bihar	Bettiah	December to January	..	23 0 0
	Bhagalpur	First week of December to Middle of January.	..	24 5 4
	Darbhanga	Mid. December to January	..	20 10 8
	Muzaffarpur	September to 15th November	..	27 13 1
		December and January	..	24 10 0
	Ranchi	September to November	..	29 10 6
		December to January	..	22 6 0
Bombay	Thana	November	Surti	..
			Kolam	13 8 1
			Kasnia	12 12 4
			Jada	12 2 0
		January	Kolam	18 14 10
			Jada	18 2 4
			Rata	15 13 7
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	15th December to January	..	11 6 3
	Raipur	15th December to January	Coarse	17 8 9
	Gondia	December to January	Fine	27 0 2
			Medium	21 1 6
			Coarse	16 11 4

23·1. Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53—contd.

(Rs. per md.)

State	Centre	Harvesting Period	Quality	Average Price
		RICE—HUSKED—*contd.*		
Madras	Kozhikode	February to March	..	28 11 3
		September to October	..	22 5 1
	Cuddalore	January to February	Sort II	12 1 7
		May to June	Sort II	20 2 6
	Kumbakonam	October to November	Samba	13 14 3
			Sirumani	14 8 2
			Kuruvai	18 15 6
		February to March	Samba	14 6 2
			Sirumani	15 6 0
	Coimbatore	July to September	..	18 8 3
	Mathurai	September to October	Sort II	22 14 6
	Tirunelveli	Mid. September to end October	Kar Samba	24 13 8
	Mangalore	January to February	Maxathi	15 3 10
			Guddu & Sugi	14 4 7
		April to May	Maxathi	15 3 10
			Guddu	14 4 7
	Tanjore	October to November	Kuruvai	24 2 3
Orissa	Balasore	November to December	Fine	15 4 0
			Medium	14 3 0
			Coarse	13 6 0
	Berhampore	November to December	Fine	15 14 11
		Coarse	..	14 10 5
	Cuttack	September to October	Fine	15 4 0
			Medium	14 3 0
Punjab	Kaithal	November to mid. January	Coarse	13 6 0
			Ordinary	16 2 0
			Begmi	17 13 0
			Basmati	24 10 0
			Hansraj	21 14 0
			Parmal	
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	3rd week of November to end December	Coarse	21 8 0
	Bareilly	15th September to 31st October.	Autumn	22 10 8
	Faizabad	15th September to 31st October	..	34 0 0
		15th December to 31st January	..	25 12 0
	Gorakhpur	15th September to 31st October	..	26 11 0
		15th December to 31st January	..	26 0 0
West Bengal	Burdwan	February	..	18 4 6
	Jalpaiguri	3rd week of November to 3rd week of January.	..	25 0 11
		JOWAR		
Andhra	Guntur	February to March	..	11 5 6
	Nandyal	November	..	15 1 7
		February to March	..	11 3 0
Bombay	Ahmedabad	December to January	..	13 8 1
	Ahmednagar	March to April	..	12 10 8
	Hubli	January to February	..	10 6 1
	Belgaum	February to April	..	10 10 8
	Sholapur	March to April	..	13 8 10
Madhya Pradesh	Akola	20th December to February	..	10 4 7
	Nagpur	20th December to February	..	8 14 10
	Nandura	November to February	..	10 14 11
	Amravati	December to March	..	10 0 0
	Yeotmal	January to March	..	10 3 0
Madras	Pollachi	August	..	10 14 4
		November to December	..	15 14 5
	Tirupur	August	..	14 11 11
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	15th October to 15th December	..	12 6 3
	Jhansi	15th October to 15th December	..	12 4 11
	Kanpur	15th October to 15th December	..	12 13 4

23·1. Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53—contd.

(Rs. per md.)

State	Centre	Harvesting Period	Quality	Average Price
		BAJRA		
Bombay	Ahmednagar	15th September to end October	..	11 1 10
	Dhulia	November to December	..	11 4 1
	Nadiad	November to December	..	13 5 11
Madras	Pollachi	August to December.	..	13 1 5
	Salem	August to September	..	14 6 10
Punjab	Hansi	November	..	8 2 0
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	18th October to 15th December	..	13 7 0
	Hathras	18th October to 15th December	..	13 7 8
		MAIZE		
Bihar	Monghyr	End September to October	..	14 10 8
	Sahibganj	August to September	..	12 9 0
	Ranchi	June	..	14 14 0
Bombay	Godhra	November	..	10 4 7
	Dohad	November	..	10 8 1
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	1st October to 15th October	..	10 4 7
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	November	..	10 0 0
	Jullundur	November	..	9 8 0
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	October	..	14 4 0
	Hapur	September to 15th October	..	13 13 5
	Hathras	September to 15th October	..	13 2 3
	Bahraich	June	..	12 14 0
		RAGI		
Bihar	Ranchi	October	..	17 0 0
Madras	Pollachi	August to September	..	10 15 10
		WHEAT		
Bihar	Gaya	March to April	..	22 10 0
	Muzaffarpur	April to Mid. May	..	21 0 0
	Monghyr	April	..	20 0 0
	Darbhanga	March to April	..	21 0 0
Bombay	Ahmednagar	March to April	..	19 13 1
	Hubli	March to April	..	18 6 0
	Nasik	March to April	..	18 2 4
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Mid. April to May	..	18 3 11
	Harda	March to April	..	16 2 8
	Jabalpur	April to Mid. May	..	16 12 0
Punjab	Amritsar	April to May	..	13 10 5
	Hoshiarpur	Mid. May to end May	..	13 9 4
	Jullundur	Mid. May to end May	..	13 4 0
	Ludhiana	May	..	13 8 0
	Abohar	May	..	13 14 4
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	April	..	16 4 0
	Chandausi	15th April to 31st May	..	16 5 2
	Gorakhpur	15th April to 31st May	..	19 4 3
	Hapur	April to May	..	16 6 3
	Jhansi	15th April to 31st May	..	16 7 2
	Meerut	15th April to 31st May	..	17 0 0
	Bahraich	April to May	..	16 9 4
	Sitapur	April to May	..	16 4 0
		BARLEY		
Bihar	Chapra	April	..	11 8 0
	Monghyr	March to April	..	12 0 0
Punjab	Abohar	15th April to 31st May	..	9 8 10
	Budhlada	15th April to 31st May	..	8 0 0

23·1. Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53—contd.

(Rs. per md.)

State	Centre	Harvesting Period	Quality	Average Price
		BARLEY—*contd.*		
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	15th April to 31st May	..	10 12 0
	Sitapur	May to June	..	11 7 7
	Gorakhpur	15th April to 31st May	..	11 2 7
	Hathras	15th April to 31st May	..	12 6 3
	Lakhimpur	May to June	..	10 13 4
	Kanpur	15th April to 31st May	..	12 11 5
	Bahraich	April to June	..	9 12 4
		GRAM		
Bihar	Patna	April to 15th May	..	15 7 5
	Gaya	April to May	..	15 12 5
	Monghyr	March to April	..	15 7 0
Bombay	Godhra	March to April	..	18 0 10
	Nasik	March to April	..	19 9 1
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	7th April to 15th May	..	16 7 4
	Khandwa	February to April	..	19 5 2
	Harda	February to March	..	19 10 7
Punjab	Abohar	15th April to 31st May	..	15 6 5
	Budhlada	15th April to 31st May	..	15 6 5
	Kaithal	22nd April to 17th June	..	14 14 11
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	15th April to 31st May	..	13 13 9
	Jhansi	15th April to 31st May	..	14 14 9
	Kanpur	15th April to 31st May	..	13 5 9
	Sitapur	May	..	13 6 0
	Lakhimpur	May	..	13 4 0
Delhi	Delhi	1st May to 15th June	..	18 5 2
		MOONG		
Bombay	Sholapur	September to October	..	18 3 2
Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur	October to November	..	18 3 0
Orissa	Berhampur	March to April	..	14 6 11
Punjab	Hissar	April to May	..	22 10 8
U. P.	Kanpur	April to May	..	19 7 1
		ARHAR		
Bihar	Chapra	April	..	12 5 0
Bombay	Sholapur	January to March	..	17 5 3
Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur	February to March	..	14 1 1
Orissa	Berhampur	March to April	..	15 2 0
		MASH		
Bombay	Sholapur	September to October	..	18 14 6
Madhya Pradesh	Nagpur	February to March	..	18 13 6
Orissa	Berhampur	March to April	..	14 15 0
Punjab	Hissar	April to May	..	23 10 8
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	April to May	..	21 12 5
		MASUR		
Bihar	Monghyr	February to March	..	14 13 9
West Bengal	Calcutta	March to April	..	15 9 2
		SESAMUM		
Andhra	Kakinada	September	..	30 1 11
		June	..	35 10 6
	Visakhapatnam	October	..	27 4 11
		April to May	..	27 11 4

23·1. Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53—contd.

(Rs. per md.)

State	Centre	Harvesting Period	Quality	Average Price
		SESAMUM—*contd.*		
Bombay	Ahmedabad	December to January	..	27 9 0
	Godhra	December to January	..	24 4 1
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	20th December to 31st January	..	21 5 1
	Nagpur	20th December to 31st January	..	22 14 10
	Raipur	20th December to 31st January	..	22 3 9
Madras	Cuddalore	September	..	35 15 3
	Salem	September to October	..	32 14 0
	Tirupur	July	..	31 0 0
		September	..	32 14 0
		June	..	36 4 3
	Kumbakonam	June	..	35 2 3
Orissa	Berhampur	September to October	..	24 9 7
		June	..	31 14 0
Uttar Pradesh	Chandausi	December	..	21 10 0
	Jhansi	Mid. December to January	..	23 15 9
		GROUNDNUT—UNSHELLED		
Andhra	Anantapur	November to December	..	18 0 6
	Guntur	January	..	16 2 2
	Nandyal	January	..	17 6 4
	Adoni	January	..	17 13 5
	Visakhapatnam	January	..	13 13 8
Bombay	Hubli	November to January	..	15 9 1
	Jalgaon	December to January	..	17 9 11
	Dhulia	November to February	..	17 12 5
	Belgaum	Mid. November to February	..	16 10 6
Madhya Pradesh	Akola	15th November to 15th December	..	16 11 3
	Amravati	15th November to 15th December	..	16 7 4
Madras	Cuddalore	August	..	17 5 3
	Pollachi	August to September	..	15 15 8
	Tanjore	January	..	13 2 9
	Vellore	November to December	..	12 13 0
Orissa	Berhampur	October to November	..	14 7 9
Mysore	Bellary	January	..	17 14 5
		GROUNDNUT—SHELLED		
Andhra	Nandyal	January	..	23 6 3
	Adoni	January	..	23 7 9
Bombay	Hubli	November to January	..	21 11 10
Madras	Salem	January	..	23 14 5
Orissa	Berhampur	October to November	..	20 12 11
Mysore	Bellary	January	..	22 7 5
		LINSEED		
Bihar	Chapra	April	..	17 4 0
	Gaya	March to April	..	18 4 6
	Muzaffarpur	April to Mid. May	..	16 11 5
	Patna	March to Mid. May	..	18 4 4
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	15th April to 13th May	..	19 1 9
	Nagpur	15th April to 13th May	..	20 12 3
	Raipur	15th April to 15th May	..	18 2 9
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	15th April to 31st May	..	16 8 9
	Kanpur	15th April to 31st May	..	21 0 8
	Bahraich	April to May	..	16 15 1
		RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED		
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	March to April	Rape Seed	15 8 0
			Mustard	19 13 0

23·1. Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53—contd.

(Rs. per md.)

State	Centre	Harvesting Period	Quality	Average Price
		RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED—*contd.*		
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	15th April to 31st May	Mixed	24 8 0
	Gorakhpur	April to May	..	17 13 4
	Bahraich	April to May	Rape Seed	17 14 3
	Kanpur	15th April to 31st May	Rape seed	22 12 8
		CASTOR SEED		
Andhra	Nandyal	February to March	..	22 6 5
Bombay	Ahmedabad	February to April	..	23 15 9
Orissa	Berhampur	February to March	..	24 5 6
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	February to March	..	19 6 8
		RAW SUGAR (GUR)		
Andhra	Kakinada	March to May	1st Sort	18 5 8
			2nd Sort	14 13 7
Bihar	Patna	Mid. January to March	..	12 4 0
		April to May	..	14 2 8
	Muzaffarpur	Mid. January to May	..	14 2 1
Bombay	Ahmednagar	February to April	3rd	15 6 6
Madras	Cuddalore	March to May	..	22 0 4
	Salem	March to May	..	21 0 6
	Tirupur	March to May	..	25 6 8
Punjab	Jullundur	15th November to 15th March	..	11 13 2
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	November to January	..	12 8 4
	Gorakhpur	January to March	..	10 13 3
	Hapur	January to March	..	13 11 8
	Kanpur	January to March	..	14 12 4
	Meerut	January to March	..	13 2 10
	Lakhimpur	January to March	..	11 14 7
	Bahraich	January to March	..	15 0 0
	Bareilly	January to March	..	11 1 0
	Saharanpur	15th November to 31st March	..	12 0 8
Mysore	Bellary	March to May	..	20 2 11
	Hospet	March to May	..	21 13 6
		COTTON KAPAS		
Bombay	Jalgaon	December to January	Jarilla	30 8 0
		March to April	Jarilla	34 3 2
	Broach	February to April	..	36 10 0
Madhya Pradesh	Nandura	November to February	Jarilla	24 1 10
	Wardha	November to February	..	23 11 3
Madras	Mathurai	July to August	..	38 6 10
		April to May	Combodia	29 1 2
			Karungani	26 12 7
Punjab	Amritsar	October to February	..	35 2 0
	Abohar	November to December	Desi	21 14 0
			L. S. S.	30 15 1
	Budhlada	3rd week of October to 1st week of December.	..	37 10 0
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	October to December	..	23 8 0
Mysore	Bellary	April to May	Mungari	27 0 3
		COTTON LINT		
Andhra	Adoni	April to May	W. Mungari	68 2 1
			W. Farm	80 9 10
			Laxmi	89 5 11
	Guntur	April to May	..	59 2 6
	Nandyal	April to May	Farm No. 14	87 3 4
			Umri	81 14 4
			W. Northern	75 11 6
			R. Northern	73 13 7

23·1. Harvest Season Prices for 1952-53—contd.

(Rs. per Md.)

State	Centre	Harvesting Period	Quality	Average Price
		COTTON LINT—*contd.*		
Bombay	Dhulia	December to April	Jarilla	70 2 6
	Ahmedabad	February to April	..	70 9 0
	Belgaum	March to May	..	99 3 7
	Hubli	March to April	Jayadhar	89 1 2
			Laxmi	91 2 3
Madhya Pradesh	Akola	December to February	..	63 8 9
	Amravati	November to April	..	65 5 6
	Khandwa	November to January	Jarilla	65 1 8
			Buri	72 1 1
	Nagpur	December to February	..	60 8 1
	Nandura	November to February	C. P. No. I. Razia.	63 14 6
	Wardha	November to February	..	58 12 9
	Yeotmal	November to February	Jarilla	61 3 4
			Deshi	62 8 3
Madras	Mathurai	April to May	Combodia	99 4 6
			Karungani	86 14 9
	Salem	September	Combodia	89 4 0
		May to June	Combodia	93 12 9
	Tuticorin	April to June	Tinnevelli	77 14 9
	Tirupur	September	Combodia	91 5 7
			Karungani	84 3 4
		May to June	Combodia	95 14 3
			Karungani	87 11 0
Punjab	Abohar	November to December	Deshi	42 10 0
			L. S. S.	70 7 11
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	October to December	..	45 3 2
	Kanpur	October to December	..	44 1 10
Mysore	Bellary	April to May	Farm	78 8 7
		JUTE		
Assam	Dhubri	October	..	22 0 0
	Gauhati	October	..	23 0 0
	Nowgong	October	..	23 0 0
Bihar	Forbesganj	September	..	24 14 0
	Katihatr	September	..	22 0 0
	Purnea	September	..	22 14 0
Orissa	Cuttack	October	..	23 8 0
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	August to September	..	24 12 5
		TOBACCO		
Andhra	Guntur	April	Virginia (F.C.V.G.)	132 0 0
			Virginia (F.C.V. Ungraded).	70 2 0
			Virginia (S.C.V. graded).	55 11 0
			Virginia (S.C.V. Ungraded).	24 12 0
		April	Local S.C.C. graded.	61 14 0
	Vishakhapatnam	April	..	164 9 6
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Mid. March to May	Deshi	70 0 0
			Virvinia	90 0 0
Bombay	Belgaum	March to April	Pandharpuri	138 5 5
	Nandian	March to April	Bidi	63 10 9
Madras	Tirupur	April	Air cured	59 4 0
			Pitcured	67 2 5

23·2. Imports of Forest Product

Serial No.	Products	Unit	Six months April to September	
			1954	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Deal and pine wood	Cubic tons	1,384	1,546
2	Jarrah wood	Cubic tons	..	..
3	Teak Wood	Cubic tons	5,642	4,481
4	Fire wood	Tons	22,492	..
5	Sandal wood	Tons	1	3,398
6	Sleepers of wood for Railways (*a*)	Tons	..	..
7	Logs and timber for match making	Cubic tons	..	..
8	Plywood and other laminated wood (*b*)	Tons	..	..
9	Other kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	3,864	3,491
10	Manufacture of wood (*c*)	Value ('000 Rs.)	945	1,808
11	Tea chests of wood	No. of sets	197,465	383,400
12	Paper and paste board	Cwts	1,242,284	1,236,797
13	Pulp of wood	Cwts.	200,286	143,131

(*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, 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 Product

Serial No.	Products	Unit	Six months April to September	
			1954	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Fire wood	Tons	..	..
2	Hard wood (other than teak)	Cubic tons	230	508
3	Plywood and other laminated wood	Tons	117	..
4	Sandal wood	Tons	365	404
5	Teak wood	Cubic tons	1,516	867
6	Teak Keys	Tons	..	..
7	Other Kinds of wood and timber	Value ('000 Rs.)	3,876	4,961
8	Manufacture of wood (other than furniture and cabinet ware).	Value ('000 Rs.)	483	338
9	Paper and Paste Board	Cwts.	26,260	16,665
10	Paper making materials	Cwts.	32,820	79,784

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

23·4. Production of Teakwood in Principal Producing Areas

(Tons)

State	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Andhra	4,080	4,120	3,457	3,348
Assam	100	100	100	100
Bombay	103,779	56,345	64,430	62,670
	(1,811,459)	(1,554,446)	(1,277,735)	(1,808,920)
Madhya Pradesh (*a*)	91,085	204,505	150,163	134,472*
Madras	6,780	6,832	4,871	5,885
Orissa	N.A.	1,937	1,840	2,783
		(24,669)	(55,704)	(167,700)
Uttar Pradesh	320	540	560	180
West Bengal	N.A.	30	20	44
Madhya Bharat	23,916	23,916	23,916	23,916
Mysore	3,667	3,091	4,893	4,510
	(2,676)	(25,972)	(29,541)	(31,226)
Saurashtra	6,080	4,400	3,140	4,000
Travancore-Cochin	23,344	18,232	19,059	17,229
Bhopal	14,000	12,680	11,800	10,000
Coorg	2,003	2,768	5,595	4,481
Tripura	..	..	5	7
Vindhya Pradesh (*a*)	13,300	15,000	12,000	18,000*

N.A.—Not available.
* Estimated.
(*a*) Data do not include poles and logs less than 2′ in girth.
NOTES.—1. Figures given in brackets relate to production of teakwood poles in numbers.
2. Data given above are based on special returns received from State Governments.
3. Figures in respect of some of the States do not tally with those published in Table No. 23·3 of October, 1954 issue of this Journal because of subsequent revisions.
4 Data in respect of other States are not available.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume No.	Month and Year	Page	Table No.	Column	Line	As printed	As desired
1	IX	October, 1954 ..	XV	..	..	11	..	470
2	IX	October, 1954 ..	406	..	..	32	Where as	Whereas
3	IX	October, 1954 ..	418	..	2	33	13-6-0	21-6-0
4	IX	October, 1954 ..	438	..	..	..	Data not available.	*Data not available.
5	IX	October, 1954 ..	447	4.1	6	46	10,517	10,513
6	IX	October, 1954 ..	450	4·2	1	31	Masur††	Masur
7	IX	October, 1954 ..	450	4.2	7	16	(+) 268	(+) 265
8	IX	October, 1954 ..	450	4.2	7	19	(+) 68·	(—) 68
9	IX	October, 1954 ..	452	4.2	Nil	48	Others	Other Pulses
10	IX	October, 1954 ..	456	4.5	Nil	Last	Stte	State
11	XI	October, 1954 ..	459	4.7	Nil	19	September	October
12	IX	October, 1954 ..	460	..	..	26	was	..
13	IX	October, 1954 ..	466	4.7	1	4	Amesican	American
14	IX	October, 1954 ..	466	4.7	2	31	153	158
15	IX	October, 1954 ..	474	10	6	37	133-0-0	133-0-0†
16	IX	October, 1954 ..	475	10.1	7	17	7/8	1/8
17	IX	October, 1954 ..	475	10.1	8	38	240-0-0	240-0-0†
18	IX	October, 1954 ..	483	22	5	21	206	216

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

	Price Rs.	A.	P.
1. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Burma 1939 and 1940	3	8	0
2. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Burma 1939 and 1941	3	8	0
3. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Burma 1944 and 1945	5	0	0
4. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1946	7	8	0
5. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India and Pakistan 1947	7	8	0
6. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1948	6	0	0
7. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Abridged Edition)	1	0	0
8. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1949	6	0	0
9. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Abridged Edition) 1949	1	0	0
10. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1950	6	0	0
11. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Abridged 1950)	1	8	0
12. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Appendix I to VI) 1951	1	0	0
13. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India 1952	6	0	0
14. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India (Abridged Edition) 1952	1	0	0
15. Report on Currency and Finance 1941-42	1	0	0
16. Report on Currency and Finance 1944-45	3	8	0
17. Report on Currency and Finance 1946-47	3	8	0
18. Report on Currency and Finance 1948-49	3	8	0
19. Report on Currency and Finance 1950-51	5	0	0
20. Report on Currency and Finance 1951-52	5	0	0
21. Report on Currency and Finance 1952-53	5	0	0
22. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1940-41	1	12	0
23. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1946-47	2	0	0
24. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1947-48	2	0	0
25. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1949-50	2	0	0
26. Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India 1950-51	3	0	0
27. Annual Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1949	3	8	0
28. Annual Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1950	3	8	0
29. Annual Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1951	3	0	0
30. Annual Report on the Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1952	3	0	0
31. Report on the Banking Union at Kodinar	0	4	0
32. Co-operative Village Banks	0	8	0
33. Summary of Foreign Exchange Regulations (2nd Edition) 1951	0	12	0
34. Co-operation in Saskathcewan, 1946-47	0	8	0
35. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1944, amended upto November 1951	1	0	0
36. Banking Companies Act, 1949	1	0	0
37. Post-War Balance of Payments of India	0	12	0
38. More Typical Non-Credit Societies in India	0	6	0
39. Health Co-operatives	0	8	0
40. Co-operation in Assam	1	0	0
41. Glimpses of Co-operation in Bombay	2	0	0
42. Index Numbers of Security Prices	1	8	0
43. Census of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets	4	0	0
44. Fruit Marketing Co-operatives	0	8	0
45. Reserve Bank of India Remittance Facilities Scheme (2nd Edition)	1	0	0
46. Scheduled Banks Regulation	0	2	0
47. India's Balance of Payments, 1948-51	1	4	0
48. Index Numbers of Security Prices (Vol. II)	1	0	0

Monthly and Weekly Publications:	Single Copy	Annual Subscription
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M237DEStatistics—670—17-2-55—GIPS

I—GENERAL REVIEW

The first month of 1955 was notable for some significant swings bothways in the prices of agricultural products, particularly jute, cotton and oilseeds. For the first time since the setting in of the recessionary forces in jute market, the prices of jute showed a marked recovery and even crossed the ceiling of Rs. 35 for bottom variety imposed during the control period—September 1949 to March 1951. The prices of cotton, oilseeds and oils, on the other hand, slumped to very low levels. The prices of oilseeds and oils in general and groundnut and its oil in particular, receded to the lowest level for the past decade despite the Government's liberalised export policy. The linseed market was, however, well-maintained during the month.

The factors contributing to the rise in prices of raw jute included (*a*) poor arrivals of raw jute in the up-country centres both in India and Pakistan and (*b*) the ban imposed by Pakistan on the exports of raw jute in kacha bales which in effect meant banning the supplies of raw jute to India, which are mostly in kacha bales. The set-back in cotton prices was due mainly to the grant of U.S. cotton loan to India, pressure of crop movement, weak advice from the share markets and lack of demand in the spot section. As a part of their policy to check the fall in prices, the Government of India decided to release further quotas of Indian cotton to mills. The slump in the prices of oilseeds and oils was due to expected large size of the current groundnut crop, increased arrivals from out of the new bumper crop, the virtual exhaustion of export quotas, hesitancy on the part of foreign buyers of groundnut oil, selling pressure from Indian exporters consequent on Government's announcement regarding allotment of bonus quotas to Indian exporters of groundnut oil, etc. To help in the recovery of the internal prices of castor seed and oils which were tending to fall continuously and also to encourage their exports, the export duty on castor oil was reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 125 per ton with effect from 8th January, 1955. The export policy for castor oil, groundnuts, and groundnut oil was also liberalised. In spite of these measures, however, thes prices of oilseeds continued to show a downward trend.

Unlike the prices of jute, cotton and oilseeds which exhibited notable trends the prices of cereals and sugar moved within narrow ranges and showed a mixed tendency, Market prices of rice showed some fall in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and a rise in parts of Bihar, West Bengal and U.P. Wheat prices in U.P., Punjab and Bihar strengthened slightly owing to the seasonal shortage. Prices of coarse grains generally showed a hardening tendency and rose above the minimum purchase prices announced in December for these grains in respect of some isolated areas. In some centres, however, they were still somewhat below the minimum levels. Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month. At a few centres, prices registered a slight decline towards the close of the month due to improved supply position of both indigenous and imported sugar. Prices of gur continued to show a downward tendency in most of the centres.

An imporant event of the month was the expiry of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act with effect from 26th January 1955. This has, however, been replaced by an Ordinance, called the Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1955 promulgated by the President on the 21st January 1955. This Ordinance empowers the Central Government *inter alia* to regulate or prohibit the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in a number of commodities including sugar, vanaspati, vegetable oils, cotton, etc.

With the expiry of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, futures trading in oilseeds and oils has been brought under the purview of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

The main features in regard to the weather during January were the snowfall in the Western Himalayas and widespread rains in the north and central parts of India. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay, Bihar, Madras and Orissa where crops were affected by inadequate soil moisture and in parts of Madhya Pradesh and U.P. where Rabi crops were slightly damaged either by cold wave or by frost. Attacks of insects and pests on crops were reported from the parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The rains received in the latter half of the month were, however, believed to have proved beneficial to the Rabi crop.

The First Estimate of small millets shows an increase of 3·3 per cent. in area over the previous year. The Third Estimate of cotton shows an increase of 7·4 per cent. in area and of 10·9 per cent. in production over the previous year.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports and consumption show that—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country during January 1955 have been 112·3 thousand tons as against 23·7 thousand tons in the corresponding month last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on January 1, 1955 showed an increase of 0·56 lakh tons compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season upto 22nd January, showed a precipitate fall of 1·29 lakh tons as compared to the same period of the last season. Arrivals of gur in Hapur market which averaged about 5,000 maunds per day in the beginning of January declined to 3,000 maunds towards the middle of the month. Subsequently, daily arrivals showed a slight improvement and averaged about 4,000 maunds.

(*iii*) The arrivals of groundnut, and groundnut oil during December were appreciably higher while those of linseed, castorseed and castor oil were substantially lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Exports of castor oil during October 1954 were significantly higher while exports of linseed oil were slightly lower than those in October 1953. Small quantity of groundnuts and substantial quantities of groundnut oil were exported during October 1954 while no exports of these commodities were made during October 1953.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton in Bombay, continued to be low compared to the previous year. During October 1954, imports as well as exports were higher than those in October 1953 but consumption by mills was lower in the same period.

(*v*) As regards jute, arrivals from mofussil areas in Calcutta and Mill Stations and consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association continued to be higher in December 1954 compared to those in December 1953. During the same period, imports from Pakistan, however, declined.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured), exports during October 1954 were significantly higher compared to those in the previous month or in the corresponding month of the previous season.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JANUARY, 1955

Snowfall in the western Himalayas and widespread rains in the north and central parts of India during the second half were the main features of the weather during the month under review.

The rainfall since the commencement of the winter monsoon on 1st January upto the 26th January has been in excess of the normal in Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, west Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnad; normal in east Madhya Pradesh ; deficient in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, east Rajasthan, north Hyderabad and Mysore and scanty elsewhere except in Orissa, Gujerat, Saurashtra, Kutch, south Hyderabad and Rayalaseema, where there were no rains.

Preparation of land, transplantation of winter paddy, harvesting and threshing of Kharif crops, picking of cotton, weeding, inter-culturing and irrigation of Rabi crops and harvesting of sugarcane, groundnut and toria were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Orissa where crops were affected by inadequate soil moisture and in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh where Rabi crops were slightly damaged either by cold wave or by frost. Attack of insects and pests on crops was also reported from parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The condition of the cattle in the country during this month was generally satisfactory except for a few isolated cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Mysore.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The All-India First Estimate of small millets for 1954-55 puts the current year's area at 10·124 million acres, as against 9·796 million acres in the corresponding estimate for 1953-54. This shows an increase of 328 thousand acres or 3·3 per cent over last year. The increase in the acreage has been reported by almost all the major small-millets-growing States, except U.P. and Hyderabad and is attributed mainly to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October 1954. Till then, the condition of the crops was reported to be generally satisfactory. During the month of January, the condition of the standing food crops was generally statisfactory in the country. Only in parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and U.P., the crops were reported to have been affected by either inadequate soil moisture or cold wave or frost. In the case of Rabi crops, the rains received in the latter half of January were believed to have proved beneficial.

The imports of cereals into the country during the month of January amounted to 112·3 thousand tons, comprising 70·1 thousand tons of rice and 42·2 thousand tons of wheat. The quantity of rice imported during the month represented part of the balance of 9 lakh tons contracted last year under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement.

Market prices of rice, during January, showed some fall in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, while in parts of Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh they showed some rise. They generally ranged between Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 15 in Bihar, Rs. 12 and Rs. 18 in U.P., Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 17-8 in West Bengal, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 in Bombay and Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 in Madhya Pradesh.

Wheat prices in U. P., Punjab and Bihar strengthened slightly owing to the seasonal shortage. They generally ranged between Rs. 12 and Rs. 16-4-0 in U.P., Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 14-8-0 in Punjab and Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 in Bihar.

Prices of coarse grains generally showed a hardening tendency and rose above the minimum purchase prices announced in December for these grains in respect of some isolated areas. In some centres, however, they were still somewhat below the minimum levels.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The condition of the standing sugarcane crop was generally satisfactory. Harvesting of the crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India for the 1954-55 season upto 22nd January 1955 amounted to 5·69 lakh tons as against 4·53 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season upto 22nd January was 133 as against 130 in the corresponding period of 1953-54.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on January 1, 1955 were about 3·02 lakh tons as against 2·46 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1954 to January 22, 1955 was about 1·28 lakh tons as against 2·57 lakh tons during the same period of last seasons.

The Government of India released on February 4,1955 a further quantity of 90,000 tons of sugar from the factories for free sale, bringing up the total release so far made to 50 per cent of the production upto January 22, 1955 of all the sugar factories in the country.

Imports of refined sugar during January amounted to 92·7 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bhavnagar and Cochin ports were 62·2, 4·5, 6·7, 11·15 and 7·8 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period April 1954 to January 1955 were 718·8 thousand tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 76·5 thousand tons of raw sugar were received during the same period.

With effect from February 1, 1955 the system of distribution of imported sugar f.o.r. destination stations was discontinued. Under the revised system, imported sugar is sold ex-dock, ex-godown basis at different ports at the reduced price of Rs. 29-8-0 per maund for British Refined, East German, Polish and French qualities and at Rs. 29 per maund for Cuban Sugar. The special scheme of distribution in Calcutta through depots was also terminated with effect from the 1st February 1955 and the ban on the movement of sugar from Calcutta to mofussil was withdrawn.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month under review. At a few centres, prices registered a slight decline towards the close of the month due to improved supply position of both indigenous and imported sugar. Thus at Bombay, the price of sugar which stood at Rs. 33-13-0 on the 1st January, declined to Rs. 30-8-9 per maund on the 29th January. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during January 1955—

(Rs. per md.)

Markets	Week ending				
	1-1-55	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55	29-1-55
Hapur	31 4 0	31 10 0	31 5 0	31 4 0	31 4 0
Kanpur	N.R.	30 8 0	30 12 0	30 8 0	N.R.
Jullundur	29 8 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 8 0
Calcutta	N.R.	30 12 0	30 8 0	30 6 0	30 12 0
Nagpur	33 0 0	33 4 0	34 8 0	33 4 0	33 0 0
Madras	N.R.	31 14 0	31 14 0	31 14 0	29 14 0
Bombay	33 13 0	33 7 8	33 7 3	33 5 9	30 8 9
Patna	N.R.	31 0 0	30 0 0	N.R.	30 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

Sugar market in important foreign markets remained quiet. The price position in certain foreign countries is indicated below—

Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent price in Indian unit (Rs. per md.)
Indonesia	Djakarta	White Crystal	100 kgs	Nov. 1954	R. 325·00	50 9 0
U. K.	London	Thanes	Cwt	Oct. 1954	64s	31 5 0
U.S.A.	New York	Cuba refined f.o.b.	100 lbs.	27-12-54	$ 4·05	15 14 0

Gur—Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market which were about 5,000 maunds a day in the beginning of January declined to 3,000 maunds towards the middle of the month. Subsequently, daily arrivals showed a slight improvement and averaged about 4,000 maunds per day in the latter part of the month. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 47,000 maunds at the close of the month as against 24,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

In order to keep the gur prices at a fair level, the Government of India decided to release for export 20,000 tons of cane jaggary of North Indian origin, 5,000 tons of Andhra origin and 5,000 tons of Madras origin on 11th January 1955. Earlier, 5,000 tons were released for export from Andhra and Madras.

Prices of gur continued to show a downward tendency in most of the centres. Thus at Hapur and Bombay, the prices of gur which stood at Rs. 10-14-0 and Rs. 13-8-0 on the 1st January 1955 declined to Rs. 9-8-0 and Rs. 11 per maund respectively on the 29th January 1955. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets during Janury 1955—

Rs. per maund

Markets	Week ending				
	1-1-55	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55	29-1-55
Hapur	10 14 0	10 11 0	10 8 0	10 2 0	9 8 0
Kanpur	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 6 0
Calcutta	N.R.	13 0 0	13 0 0	12 4 0	12 0 0
Madras	N.R.	11 15 0	14 13 0	13 10 0	11 2 0
Bombay	13 8 0	12 4 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	11 0 0
Patna	N.R.	12 0 0	12 0 0	N.R.	12 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Prices of oilseeds and oils generally slumped to very low levels during the month under review despite the Government's liberalised export policy. The linseed market was however, well maintained due to active demand from overseas. To help internal prices of castor seed and oils which were tending to fall continuously and to encourage exports the export duty on castor oil was reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 125 per ton with effect from 8th January 1955. In the case of h.p.s. groundnuts, the export duty was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per ton with the object of mopping up the excessive element in the exporter's profit margin.

On the expiry of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946, on January 26,1955, futures trading in oilseeds and oils was brought under the purview of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. Under the new regulation, the position as it existed on 25-1-55 with regard to the ban on forward trading in oilseeds and vegetable oils has been maintained with some modifications. Forward contracts, including non-transferable specific delivery contracts, in respect of castor seed, kardi seed, niger seed and mowra seed will, within the limits of Greater Bombay, continue to be regulated through the ring of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange Ltd. Outside Greater Bombay, forward trading in these items will not be regulated.

With regard to groundnut and linseed, the present ban on forward contracts other than non-transferable specific delivery contracts will continue in Greater Bombay. As for the rest of India, forward contracts in these two oilseeds will be permitted only through recognized associations. No association has yet been recognized in the rest of India.

With regard to mustard seed, sesamum, rapeseed, copra and cottonseed, all forward contracts including non-transferable specific delivery contracts within the limits of Greater Bombay will be illegal. In the rest of India, forward contracts other than non-transferable specific delivery contracts with regard to the above seeds will be permitted only through recognized associations. No association has yet been recognized for this purpose.

The present ban on forward contracts in respect of groundnut oil, linseed oil, mustard seed oil, rapeseed oil, coconut oil, sesamum oil cottonseed oil and castor oil will continue in the whole of India except in the case of coconut oil where forward contracts will continue to be permitted in the State of Travancore-Cochin.

(a) Groundnut

Two important announcements relating to export policy for H.P.S. groundnuts and groundnut oil were made on 8th January 1955. Firstly, the Government of India announced a further small quantity of H.P.S. groundnuts and also an additional quantity of groundnut oil for export till the end of June 1955. In the case of groundnut oil, it was decided to give bonus quotas to established shippers for quantities equal to actual exports made by them between 4th November 1954, the day on which the duty on groundnut oil was reduced and 20th January 1955. Secondly, export duty on H.P.S. groundnuts was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per ton with immediate effect to mop up the excessive element in the exporters' profit margin.

During January, the harvesting of 1954-55 groundnut crop continued in the important producing States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay and Madras where crops were affected by inadequate soil moisture.

The arrivals of groundnut as well as groundnut oil in Bombay market were fairly high, and seemed to confirm the general expectation of a good groundnut crop druing the current season. Thus during December 1954, arrivals of groundnut in Bombay amounted to 29,819 tons as against 19,681 tons in December 1953. Similarly, arrivals of groundnut oil during December 1954 aggregated 6,494 tons as compared to 2,433 tons in December 1953.

The bearish trend in the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil noticed during December 1954 continued during the month under review. As a matter of fact, during January prices of oilseeds and oils in general and groundnut and its oil in particular slumped to

the lowest levels for the past decade. Expected larger size of the current groundnut crop and the virtual exhaustion of export quotas were, mainly responsible for this state of the market. The downward price movement continued despite Government's announcement on 8th January 1955, releasing additional quantities of H.P.S. groundnuts and groundnut oil for export. Thus the prices of groundnuts at Bombay and Madras lost Rs. 1-2-0 per maund each to Rs. 15-1-0 and Rs. 15-3-0 respectively during the course of the week ending 15th January 1955. The decline in prices may largely be attributed to increased arrivals out of the new bumper crop. During the latter half of the month also, the prices of groundnut kernels at both these centres continued to rule easy. Thus the month-end quotations for groundnut kernels at Bombay and Madras were Rs. 14-14-0 and Rs. 14-7-0 per maund as compared to the December closing quotations of Rs. 16-11-0 and Rs. 16-14-0 per maund respectively.

Prices of groundnut oil too at Bombay and Madras showed a gradual downward trend during the month under review. Foreign buyers of groundnut oil were somewhat hesitant and were prone to postpone their purchases in anticipation of a further fall in the prices. The stipulation in the Government's announcement regarding allotment of bonus quotas to established shippers (for quantities equal to actual exports made by them between 4th November 1954 and 20th January 1955) had resulted in a selling pressure on the part of Indian exporters who were over-anxious to ship out as much as groundnut oil as possible within the period with a view to be entitled to substantial bonus quotas. Rumours that the present private hedging in oilseeds in upcountry producing centres would come to an end and the decision of Karmahon Lines Conference for an increase of about 10% in freight rates from all Karmahon ports in India and Pakistan to the U.K. and Continental ports with effect from 2nd February 1955 acted as contributory factors in depressing the internal prices. Prices of groundnut oil at Bombay fell from Rs. 33-7-0 per maund the closing quotation for the previous month to Rs. 31-10-0 per maund at the end of January 1955. At Madras, the month-end quotation was Rs. 32-7-0 per maund as compared to the December closing quotation of Rs. 35-3-0 per maund.

At European ports too, the price of both the Indian groundnut oil and South African variety exhibited a gradual downward tendency.

The below table shows the trend of groundnut kernels and oil prices during January—

(Rs. per maund)

—	Week ending 25-12-54	1-1-55	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55	29-1-55
Groundnut Kernel—						
Bombay (Bold)	16 11 0	16 8 0	16 3 0	15 1 0	15 0 0	14 14 0
Madras (Coromandal)	16 14 0	N.R.	16 5 0	15 3 0	14 0 0	14 7 0
Groundnut oil—						
Bombay	33 7 0	33 4 0	32 14 0	33 4 0	32 6 0	31 10 0
Madras	35 3 0	N.R.	34 4 0	33 6 0	32 8 0	32 7 0
European ports (Indian Bulk 3% c.i.f.)	54 6 0	..	53 14 0	52 6 0	51 15 0	51 15 0
South African (Bulk c.i.f.)	55 13 0	55 13 0	54 14 0	54 14 0	53 6 0	53 6 0

Exports of groundnut kernels from India were 100 tons during October 1954, whereas there were no exports in the corresponding month of the last year. During the first seven months of the current financial year i.e., April to October 1954 groundnut (kernels) exports aggregated 6,116 tons as against 3,947 tons during the same period last year. Groundnut oil exports amounted to 7,144 tons during October 1954, while no exports of groundnut oil took place during October 1953. The total exports of groundnut oil during the period, April to October 1954 aggregated 9,489 tons as compared to 1,484 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Linseed

The condition of the standing linseed crop of the 1954-55 season was reported to be generally satisfactory in the major producing States.

The present time being almost the fag end of the season, arrivals of linseed in Bombay market during December 1954 were small at 215 tons; the arrivals during the same month of 1953 were 418 tons. The arrivals of linseed oil at Bombay during December 1954 were 354 tons as against 199 tons in December 1953. The linseed prices in India were generally erratic during January, the fluctuations being of a small order. In the first three weeks of the month under review, the markets recorded some gains; later in the month, however, the recovered ground was partially lost due to lack of overseas and local demand. Bearish trend in the oilseeds markets in general was the main factor accounting for this trend towards the end of the month. The firm tendency in the middle of the month was due to some export demand and also to Government's decision announced on 3rd January, to continue free-licencing of linseed oil during the next half-year. At U.K. ports too the prices of linseed oil ruled generally firm but eased a little towards the end of the month. The table below shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices during January—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-12-54	1-1-55	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55	29-1-55
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	16 6 0	16 13 0	16 6 0	17 7 0	17 14 0	16 8 0
Calcutta (Small)	16 2 0	N.R.	16 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
Kanpur (Bold)	16 0 0	16 4 0	16 14 0	16 8 0	16 12 0	16 4 0
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay	36 6 0	36 9 0	36 6 0	38 3 0	39 0 0	38 9 0
Kanpur	32 8 0	N.R.	35 0 0	34 8 0	35 0 0	34 0 0
U.K. Ports (Indian c.i.f.)	45 1 0	45 9 0	45 12 0	46 4 0	46 3 0	46 1 0

N.R.—Not Reported.

In the field of exports as stated above, the Government of India announced on 3 January its decision to continue the free licencing of linseed oil exports upto the end of June 1954. This will be applicable to all permissible destinations except the Portuguese possessions in India.

Exports of linseed oil during October 1954 amounted to 92 tons only, bringing the total since April 1954 to 1,005 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year were 108 tons and 2,815 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

Threshing and winnowing operations of the 1954-55 castor crop were reported to be still in progress in some parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

Arrivals of castorseed in the Bombay market during December 1954 were 1,408 tons as against 9,910 tons in December 1953. Arrivals of castor oil during the two months were 204 tons and 1,041 tons respectively.

The release of a further export quota of 15,000 tons of castor oil for shipment by the end of March 1955, announced by the Government of India on 17th December 1954, appears to have failed to impart strength to the market; the prices of castorseed and castor

oil at Bombay continued their downward course. Castorseed which was quoted at Rs. 12-12-0 per maund towards the close of December 1954 declined by Re. per maund by 8th January 1955. Similarly, the price of castor oil fell from Rs. 26-10-0 per maund to Rs. 26-1-3 per maund in the same period. To arrest the downward trend in prices and to impart an impetus to export trade, the Government of India announced a reduction in the export duty on castor oil from Rs. 200 to Rs. 125 per ton with effect from 8th January 1955. Further, the rule imposing a maximum limit on the issue of licences to established shippers at 600 tons per shipper was to be held in abeyance till the 31st March 1955, while the maximum limit fixed for non-established shippers was raised from 50 tons to 200 tons. Exports of castor oil would continue to be licensed freely on shipping bills to established shippers. Despite the above measures, the prices of castor seed and castor oil in the internal markets did not show any signs of improvement, on the other hand, they exhibited a steadily declining trend due to disappointing foreign advices and general slump in oilseeds and oils markets. Performance of the Indian castor oil at U.K. ports was also reported to be weak. The following table shows the trend in prices of castorseed and castor oil at various markets during January—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-12-54	1-1-55	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55	29-1-55
Castor Seed—						
Bombay (Small)	12 12 0	12 9 0	11 12 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 6 0
Madras (Salem)	..	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	12 11 0
Kanpur	10 3 0	..	10 5 0	10 5 0	10 3 0	.. ..
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	10 12 0	10 9 0	10 3 0	..	9 1 0	9 2 0
Castor Oil—						
Bombay	26 10 0	26 10 0	26 1 3	25 11 6	25 5 6	25 12 0
Kanpur	23 0 0	..	24 8 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	..
European ports (c & f Indian Commercial).	43 9 0	43 9 0	43 2 0	39 11 0	39 3 0	39 11 0

Exports of castor oil during October 1954 were significantly higher at 1,902 tons than those in October 1953, when a quantity of 475 tons only moved out of the country. Total exports of castor oil during the first seven months of the financial year 1954-55, amounted to 16,554 tons as against 16,277 tons during the corresponding period of the last year.

(iv) COTTON

During January, the crop and weather conditions in respect of cotton were generally favourable. The crop reports of Vijay, Surati, Dhollera, and Laxmi, Jayadhar, Westerns and Northerns are good. A few showers have fallen in the Cambodia (Karungani), Tinny tracts and the weather conditions are favourable to the crop which is reported to be faring well.

The all-India third estimate of cotton for 1954-55 which relates generally upto the middle or end of November 1954 puts the current year's acreage and production at 16,116 thousands acres and 3,657 thousand bales (of 392 lbs. each) of cotton lint as against the adjusted third estimate of 15,010 thousand acres and 3,297 thousand bales respectively for 1953-54. The current year's estimate, thus, shows an increase of 1,106 thousand acres or 7·4 per cent in area and 360 thousand bales or 10·9 per cent in production over last year. The production of cottonseed, according to this Estimate, is placed at 1,280 thousand tons during 1954-55 as against the adjusted estimate of 1,154 thousand tons for 1953-54, thereby showing an increase of 126 thousand tons. The increase in area and production

of cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Bombay, PEPSU, the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Kutch and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions and to efforts made under the cotton Extension Schemes during the current year. The high prices of cotton at the time of sowing, particularly in Bombay, PEPSU and Madhya Pradesh, also contributed towards the increase in area and the consequent increase in production. As between the varieties of Cotton, the increase in production has occurred mostly in Americans, Dholleras, Jarilla, Hyderabad-Gaorani and H-420. The increase in acreage and production of cotton has been recorded in all the three staples, long, medium and short,— in the case of large staple, the increase is marked.

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of December 1954, the cotton production in India during the current season (1954-55) is placed at 47·2 lakh bales as compared to the corresponding estimate of 42·78 lakh bales and the final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for the 1953-54 season.

According to an estimate framed by International Cotton Advisory Committee' Washington, the "free world" Cotton production is now (in January) placed at 28·5 million bales (of 478 pounds net weight), showing an increase of 0·7 bales over their estimate a month ago. The production of cotton for Pakistan in 1954-55 has been estimated at 1·32 million bales (of 478 pounds net weight,) thus recording an increase of over 1 lakh bales as compared to the 1953-54 total. According to the first official estimate, the acreage planted to cotton in Pakistan was slightly lower than the last season.

It is understood that India has negotiated, under the U.S. economic aid programme, the purchase of 920 million dollars worth of American cotton. This amount, it is stated, will be in the shape of a long term loan, repayable over a period of 30 years. This aid would enable India to get 120,000 bales of American cotton during 1955.

In the month of January, the Government of India have decided as a part of their policy to check the falling prices of Indian cottons, to release further quotas of Indian cotton to mills. The increased quota will be either equivalent to the actual consumption during 1953-54 or 115 per cent of the allocations made to mills in 1952-53, whichever is higher. Also, special quotas would be granted to mills, which use Indian and foreign cotton or only foreign cotton, equal to 25 per cent of their actual consumption of foreign cotton in 1953-54.

Imports of raw cotton into India during October 1954 amounted to 44 thousand bales as against 42 thousand bales during the corresponding month last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the 1954-55 season i.e., 1st September 1954 to 31st October 1954 amounted to 72 thousand bales as against 106 thousand bales imported during the corresponding period last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of October 1954 were 15 thousand bales as against 6·4 thousand bales during the corresponding month of last year. Total exports from 1st September 1954 to 31st October 1954 were 24 thousand bales as compared to 13 thousand bales exported during the corresponding period last season.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by the Indian mills during October 1954 aggregated 3·66 lakh bales as compared to 3·87 lakh bales in October 1953. Total consumption of raw cotton of all the varieties by Indian mills during the period 1st September 1954 to 31st October 1954 amounted to 7·55 lakh bales as compared to 7·61 lakh bales during the same period last season. Towards the end of October 1954, stocks of raw cotton

with the mills stood at 10·35 lakh bales as against 9·63 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Description	Consumption		Total from 1-9-54 to 31-10-54	Total from 1-9-53 to 31-10-53	Stock with mills on	
	October 1954	October 1953			3-10-54	31-10-53
Indian Cotton	3·11	3·26	6·39	6·37	8·61	7·34
Pakistan Cotton	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	(a)
Egyptian Cotton	0·17	0·23	0·36	0·46	0·52	0·63
Other Foreign Cotton	0·38	0·38	0·80	0·78	1·22	1·66
Total all Cottons	3·66	3·87	7·55	7·61	10·35	9·63

(a) Below 500 lbs.

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stock of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1st September 1954 to 20th January 1955	1st September 1953 to 20th January 1954
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	441,770	499,276
Consumption of Cotton in Bombay Mills	480,976	493,984
Stocks with Exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 20th Jan. 1955	352,672	283,325

During the month of January the cotton markets in India exhibited distinctly easy conditions. The set-back was mainly due to the grant of U.S. cotton loan, pressure of crop movement, weak advices from the share markets, and lack of demand. The general selling by the upcountry merchants has also been responsible for this fall. The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tripur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as under :—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab
Centre	Bombay (Jarilla)	Tripura	Abohar
Variety	M.G.F.	Cambodia	Deshi
Week ending—			
1-1-55	692	650 to 970	572
8-1-55	694	650 to 970	N.A.
15-1-55	669	650 to 970	N.A.
22-1-55	665	650 to 950	N.A.
29-1-55	658	640to 950	557

N.A.—Not available.

At Tirupur (Madras) the prices of Kapas remained almost steady during the first half of the month while there was a downward tone during the latter part of the month. At

Abohar too, the prices fell towards the close of the month. The following table gives the week-end prices of Kapas :—

State	Madras	Punjab
Centre	Tripur	Abohar
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi
1-1-55	224 to 322	270
8-1-55	224 to 322	N.A.
15-1-55	224 to 322	N.A.
22-1-55	224 to 308	N.A.
29-1-55	224 to 280	233

N.A.—Not available.

In the Karachi Cotton market too, a bearish trend was exhibited. The chief factor which dampened the sentiment was the expectation of poor export business in cotton following the Pakistan Prime Minister's declaration that the Pakistan rupee would not be devalued. The table below gives the weekly quotation at Karachi :—

4 F Punjab R.G.

Week ending	Pakistan Currency (Rs. (P) per maund)	Indian Currency (Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lbs. each)
1-1-55	74-0-0	1015
8-1-55	73-12-0	1012
15-1-55	72-8-0	995
22-1-55	71-4-0	978
29-1-55	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

An important development in the Karachi cotton market during the month under review has been the promulgation by the Government of Pakistan an ordinance providing for operation of cotton future markets in Karachi. The Ordinance empowers the Government to entrust the working of the market to an Association to be recognised under the Cotton Act of 1951. It is not yet known when the cotton futures market will commence functioning.

The prices of cotton at New York market exhibited a bearish trend in the beginning of the month but later firmed up. The main depressing factor for the set-back in the earlier part of the month was large sale of spot cotton. These declines were, however, checked by good trade demand both on mill and export acccount. Further, the new crop position imparted additional interest on account of the repeated official pronouncement that the 1955 crop will be supported at 90 per cent parity. The following table gives the week end quotations at New York :—

Week ending	New York (cents per lbs.)	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
1-1-55	34·75	1294
8-1-55	34·57	1287
15-1-55	34·48	1284
22-1-55	34·54	1286
29-1-55	34·68	1291

(v) JUTE

During the month of January 1955, the prices of raw jute exhibited a steady upward trend. For the first time, since the setting in of recessionary forces in jute markets in 1952, the prices showed a significant recovery and crossed the ceiling of Rs. 35 per maund imposed during the control period, September 1949 to March 1951. The rise in prices was mainly due to the poor arrivals of raw jute in the upcountry centres both in India and Pakistan. The bullish tendency was further strengthened by the ban imposed by Pakistan with effect from 18th December 1954 on the exports of raw jute in Kutcha bales. This ban, it is feared, will affect supplies of raw jute to India, which are mostly in Kutcha bales without much affecting exports to all other countries which are made in pucca bales. The already over worked Pakistani pucca-bales presses would not be able to cope with the extra quantity to be supplied to India in pucca bales and in any case will delay the supplies to India. It is, therefore, apprehended that bacuase of this ban, the imports of raw jute from Pakistan may fall short of the requirements of India during the current year. The cultivators also seem to be holding out in anticipation of a further increase in prices. All these developments, coupled with the continued talk of shortage of jute, led to an increase in the speculative buying of the fibre, with the result that the prices of raw jute registered a significant rise in the Calcutta raw jute market during the month under review. There was a slight fall during the last week of the month but the tone of the market continued to be steady. The following table gives the week-end quotations at Calcutta for the month of January:—

(January/February delivery)

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

Variety	Week ending 30-12-55	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55†	29-1-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Assam	29 8 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	34 8 0
Northern	30 0 0	33 0 0	34 8 0	36 8 8	35 8 0
Orissa	30 8 0	33 0 0	34 8 0	36 8 0	36 0 0
Murshidabad	28 8 0	31 8 0	32 8 0	34 8 0	34 0 0
Western	28 0 0	30 8 0	31 8 0	34 0 0	33 8 0
Jungli	27 8 0	30 8 0	31 0 0	33 8 0	33 0 0
Daisee	31 0 0	33 8 0	34 8 0	36 8 0	35 8 0
U.P.	27 8 0	30 8 0	31 0 0	33 8 0	33 0 0

† January/March delivery.

The baled sector of the Calcutta jute market also opened firm and continued to rule steady in sympathy with the loose jute sector, as may be seen from the following table:—

(January/February delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending 30-12-54	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55	29-1-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mill firsts	190 0 0	205 0 0	215 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0
Mill Lightnings	175 0 0	190 0 0	195 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0
Daisee L.G.	175 0 0	185 0 0	190 0 0	200 0 0	195 0 0
Indian N.C.	110 0 0	125 0 0	135 0 0	140 0 0	138 0 0

The prices of raw jute in the upcountry markets too recorded a rise in sympathy with the Calcutta mills quotations. The prices of the bottom varieties of jute at some of the important baling centres are given below:—.

(Rs. per md. of 82-2/7 lbs.)

Centre	Week ending				
	30-12-54	6-1-54	13-1-55	20-1-55	27-1-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Purnea (Bihar)	25 12 0	27 14 0	29 2 0	30 13 0	31 3 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	25 9 0	26 8 0	30 0 0	32 5 0	32 2 0
Nowgong (Assam)	23 4 0	28 0 0	28 13 0	N.A.	30 11 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	N.A.	29 0 0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Prices of jute goods also tended to rise during the month under review. Although foreign buyers seemed to be little interested at the prevailing rates, the prices of jute goods were well supported by the firmness in the raw jute market. A small decline was, however, noticed in the last week of the month as will be clear from the following table:—

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		30-12-54	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55	29-1-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hessian 40"×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	43 8 0	45 5 0	45 12 0	47 5 0	47 0 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	117 12 0	120 0 0	124 1 0	125 2 0	123 6 0

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and Mill Stations from the mofussil centres during December 1954 were substantially higher than those in the same month of 1953 and slightly lower than those in November 1954. The figures for the three months were 6·28 lakh bales, 4·79 lakh bales and 6·65 lakh bales respectively. The increased arrivals during the current season i.e., July to December 1954 raised the total to 24·69 lakh bales against 20·42 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the last jute season i.e., 1953-54.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the month of December 1954 amounted to 1·23 lakh bales as compared to 1·21 lakh bales received during the preceding month and 1·32 lakh bales during the month of December 1953. The total imports during the period July to December 1954 remained at lower level as compared to the corresponding period of the 1953-54 jute season, the figures for the two periods being 5·55 lakh bales and 8·70 lakh bales respectively.

Stocks of raw jute at Calcutta stood at 13·05 lakh bales towards the close of December 1954 as against 11·10 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 14·26 lakh bales at the end of December 1953.

The trend of raw jute consumption figures since July 1954 showed a continuous improvement over the previous year. Consumption during December 1954 by the mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association was of the order of 5·46 lakh bales as compared to 5·18 lakh bales consumed in November 1954 and 4.53 lakh bales in December

1953. The total consumption during the period July to December 1954 aggregated to 28·25 lakh bales as against 25·12 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the 1953-54 jute season.

(vi) TOBACCO

During December 1954, planting of 1954-55 tobacco crop in Madurai and Tiruchirapalli districts of Madras was completed. Transplantation of tobacco seedlings was reported to be almost over in East and West Godavari district of Andhra and Coimbatore district of Madras by the end of December 1954. Harvesting of bidi tobacco continued in Belgaum district of Bombay.

The Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry reported that topping and harvesting of lanka tobacco in Northern circars were progressing well. The condition of the standing crop was, on the whole, fair except in parts of Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Orissa where tobacco crop was affected to some extent by absence of seasonal rains.

According to the Guntur report, about 1·9 million lbs. of Flue-cured virginia tobacco, over 1·3 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia tobacco and nearly 1·2 million lbs. of Sun-cured country and other varieties of tobacco were purchased by the major companies and other local companies during December 1954. Towards the end of the month about 67,000 lbs. of Natu tobacco were lying unsold in stocks with the growers and traders in the East and West Godavari districts of Andhra while about 2,442 thousand lbs. of Natu tobacco and 28,000 lbs. of Flue-cured virginia tobacco were held in stock with the traders in Krishna district of Andhra.

The marketing of tobacco remained more of less dull in Krishna district generally for wants of stocks during December 1954. In Coimbatore district, however, the market conditions in this month improved to some extent as a result of better enquiries from West Coastal markets. The prices of ungraded Sun-cured Natu tobacco at Guntur market ranged between Rs. 100 to 110 per candy (of 500 lbs. each) during January 1955. At this market, prices of different grades of 1954 Flue-cured Virginia tobacco crop remained steady; grade Nos. LMG, B and DG redried leaf of Flue-cured virginia closed for the month under review at as. 7/6 per lb., as. 7/4 per lb., as. 5/5 per lb. respectively as compared to the same quotations at the beginning of the month.

Due to accumulation of stocks, the tobacco trade was passing through an acute crisis in the early part of 1954 and as a substantial measure of assistance to the trade, Government of India announced, in April 1954 certain concessions in the rate of excise duty on tobacco produced during 1954 and the preceding years. Due to firmer trend in prices of bidi varieties and a corresponding fall in the production of other varieties of non-flue-cured tobacco and considerable accumulations of these varieties in the hands of producers towards the close of 1954, Government of India on 4th February 1955 decided as a measure of assistance to the producer, to make a reduction to the extent of 1/6th of the normal rate of 6 annas per lb. leviable on those varieties of the 1953-54 crop which were lying with producers on 5th February 1955 and which were purchased from them for warehousing, or cleared on payment of duty on or after that date.

During November 1954 about 4·7 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export as against nearly 3·1 million lbs. in October 1954 and the same quantity in the November 1953. Of these 4·7 million lbs., 4·4 million lbs. were Flue-cured virginia and the balance consisted of Sun-cured virginia, Sun-cured (Natu) country and Jutty varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during October 1954 amounted to over 14·0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·63 crores, as against 4·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·30 crores, in September 1954 and 5·2 million lbs. worth about Rs. 0·68 crores, in October 1953. Of the quantity exported during October 1954, U. K. alone accounted for about 4·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·76 crores. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during seven months April to October 1954 amounted to about 53·0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 8·15 crores against 47·5 million lbs. worth about Rs. 8·07 crores in the corresponding period of 1953.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of the various Grow More Food Schemes as reported by different States, during December 1954 is indicated below:—

7 small irrigation Schemes were completed in West Bengal benefiting an area of 1,475 acres. Taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 50,660 was advanced to cultivators in Madhya Pradesh for the purchase of 17 pumping sets. In Madras, three noteworthy borings were successfully completed in Tanjore and Ramanathapuram districts for the construction of tube-wells. In Assam, 11 pumping sets were placed in Boro cultivation centres. In Madhya Bharat, a scheme of common wire fencing in a compact irrigated area is being popularised. Under this scheme, wire fencing is put on the periphery of a compact area, the cost being shared proportionately on acreage basis by all cultivators whose areas get protection.

Proposals for the establishment of 10 Machine Tractor Stations in Jubbalpur, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Mandla, Nagpur, Wardha and Yeotmal districts were approved by Government. In Madras, an area of 1,576 acres was reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers hired out by the Agriculture Department of the State Government. In Madhya Bharat, the Central Tractor Organization started their work on clearance of land and an area of about 2,000 acres was cleared of jungle and bush growth. In Pepsu, the reclamation work has been entrusted to two commercial firms who have agreed to place more machinery at the disposal of the State Agriculture Department. Each firm will have for its target a minimum of 3,000 acres of land per month.

In West Bengal, 4 tons of bonemeal were distributed to the cultivators by the Government-appointed dealers. In Assam, the distribution of manure in the Tezpur Centre increased satisfactorily. In Madhya Bharat, 143 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 38 tons of Super-Phosphate and 8 tons of manure mixture were distributed to cultivators. In Madras, the distribution of fertilizers was very encouraging. About 12,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 117 tons of Phosphatic manures were distributed to ryots.

34 tons of paddy seeds were distributed through Government Seed Stores in West Bengal. In Madhya Pradesh, about 520 tons of Rust Resistant Wheat Seeds were procured for distribution among the cultivators. 267 tons of paddy seeds and 3 tons of millet seeds were distributed in Madras. The quantity of wheat seeds distributed in Madhya Bharat amounted to 152 tons.

Exploratory Tube-well Programme—The Government of India's project for sinking 350 exploratory tube-wells in 16 States throughout the country has started in the Narmada Valley. The project is being operated by Government of India departmentally under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme and work is likely to be completed by end of June 1957. Large-scale tube-well construction in these areas under the Second Five Year Plan will depend upon the results and data obtained under this programme.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation—In 1953-54, an area of 4 lakh acres was covered under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation, yielding an average production of 38·72 maunds or 3,202 lbs. per acre. This compares with the average production of less than 700 lbs. per acre in the country.

Fertilizer production at Sindri—The upward trend in the production of ammonium Sulphate at Sindri continued during the year 1954 and reached the full rated capacity during the last few months of 1954. October recorded the highest production of 30,000 tons. The rated capacity of the Factory is slightly below 960 tons of ammonium sulphate per day.

As against the production of 1,72,500 tons of ammonium sulphate in 1952 and 2,65,700 tons in 1953, the production during 1954 was 2,78,100 tons.

(ii) PLANNING

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The Planning Commission have set up a Panel of Economists with the Union Finance Minister, as Chairman, to advise the Commission on problems connected with the preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. The Panel held its first meeting in New Delhi on January 27 and 28. The meeting was devoted to the consideration of certain basic issues relating to the formulation of the Second Five Year Plan. The main conclusions that emerged from the discussions in the Panel of Economists were:—

(*i*) That the physical and financial approaches to planning were complementary and not mutually exclusive and that in a money economy, the financial aspects of planning should receive careful consideration along with the physical possibilities of the resources available;

(*ii*) That econometric plan models were a useful device for testing the consistency of the different targets that might be proposed in the Plan, but these models would have their limitations because of the inadequacy of data, the changing technical relations within the economy and the large number of psychological and institutional factors in economic growth which could not at the present stage be quantified;

(*iii*) That before formulating targets and means for their realisation it was necessary to lay down at least in outline the framework of governmental policies and the type of institutional changes that would be undertaken in the Plan period;

(*iv*) That while econometric studies should be continued and expanded, there was advantage at this stage in proceeding with the methods and techniques of planning that the planning Commission had already developed—methods which involved and allowed for due exercise of qualitative judgements;

(*v*) That the objectives of the Second Five Year Plan must be a big enough increase in incomes, together with a substantial expansion in employment, and that these twin objectives should be related to the pattern of income distribution that is felt to be socially desirable;

(*vi*) That the instruments and techniques of mobilising the resources needed for securing the defined increases in national income and correspondingly in the rates of investment should be studied in detail and that the goals of achievement should be related to the efficacy of the instruments and techniques available to a community which seeks to advance democratically.

Following the discussions at the above meeting, the Planning Commission has appointed a Standing Committee of the Panel of Economists under the Chairmanship of the Finance Minister to map out the studies which the economists will undertake urgently in the field of economic policy and institutional changes. There will be a continuous liaison between the Standing Committee and the Indian Statistical Institute.

(iii) COMMUNITY PROJECT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The Government of India have started a scheme for the training of Gram Sevikas in home economics in order that they may carry on home improvement activities in the Community development and National Extension Service blocks after completing their training. Home economics departments will be established at 25 selected Extension Training Centres in the various states for imparting training in all aspects of home science, maternity and child care, and health and sanitation. As a first step towards the establishment of these home economics departments it has been decided to impart training to the Chief Instructors of these home economics cells of the Extension Training Centres so that they will be adequately equipped for imparting the necessary training to the Gram Sevikas. So far 22 chief instructors have been recruited and have already received part of their training in India. On January 21, they left for Hawai and Japan for receiving further eight to ten weeks training. On their return to India, they will receive further training for about two and a half months, after which they will take up the work of training Gram Sevikas.

The Fourth Inter-State Regional Conference of Community Project officers was held at Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) during the month of January. Among the principal subjects discussed were the need for adequate planning at village level in order to provide a realistic basis to the implementation of the programme, the assessment of the results already achieved, the need for the introduction of family planning in community areas, the fixation of proper criteria for conversion of extension areas into community blocks, the requirement of trained personnel for the continual expanding programmes and the integration of the existing Government staff from district level downwards with the staff of the project work. There was general unanimity that the village planning, which is at present being carried somewhat on a modest scale in the project areas, should be intensified. There was also a general measure of agreement that family planning ought to be introduced in project areas and competent advice should be made available to those who sought for it. In connection with the criteria for converting a National Extension Area into an intensive community project area, it was felt that in addition to the existing criteria, the progress made in establishing village organisations should also be considered as one of the guiding factors.

Review of working of the welfare extension projects—a pioneer scheme launched under the auspices of the Central Social Welfare Board last year—was the main subject of discussion at the First Regional Conference of Conveners of such projects held in Madras on the 18th and 19th January. The welfare extension projects are intended to cover those aspects of work which are not at present adequately served by the existing governmental or voluntary agencies operating in the field. Each such project covers about 20 villages and a population of 20,000. As against an ultimate target of opening 329 such projects in as many districts in India, the Board has been able to launch so far 150 projects. The nature and the scope of activities in these projects broadly relate to welfare service for women and children, maternity and infant health centres, literacy and social education among women, community cretches, women's clubs or children's welfare centres. Arts and crafts centres for women which in addition to being of recreation and cultural value would help supplement family incomes are also contemplated.

(iv) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1954 was assented to by the President on January 7, 1955. The Act confers occupancy rights on permanent tenants in possession of any taluqdari land and also inferior holders holding such land on payment of annual assessment only, provided the occupancy price prescribed in the Act is paid to the taluqdar or the cadet. The Act also provides for the extinguishment or modification of any rights of the taluqdar, including the right of reversion in the land on payment of a further sum provided for therein.

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1954 was assented to by the Governor on January 13, 1955. The act makes provision, *inter alia*, for the right of appeal to the Tribunal by the State Government against the decision of a settlement officer on the question whether an 'inam' village is an inam estate or not. It also permits the State Government to contest the claims of outgoing landholders to ryotwari patta if such claims are considered *prima facie* untenable and unreasonable.

The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Act, 1954, received the President's assent. The Act extends upto October 7, 1955 the life of the Principal Act of 1949 which provides for temporary protection against eviction of tenants and sale of their land.

An Act to make better provision for the colonisation and administration of lands has been passed in Rajasthan. The act entitled the Rajasthan Colonisation Act, 1954 seeks to regulate the conditions and terms on which lands may be granted for colonisation and the rights of the cultivators in such lands. Rules have also been framed under the Bikaner State Tenancy Act, 1945 for permanent allotment of lands irrigated by the Ganga Canal. The rules lay down the order of priority in allotment and the extent of land to be allotted and also prescribe the terms and conditions governing the allotments and the price recoverable from the allottees. The rules also provide for reservation of land for "Harijans" on proportionate population basis.

The Government of Bombay have published two bills for the abolition of certain special rights in land. The Bombay Bhil Naik Inams Bill, 1955 seeks to abolish the bhil naik inams in West Khandesh and Nasik districts which are of great antiquity and have been held on condition of rendering service. The inams have ceased to serve any purpose for the past several years and the Government have, therefore, decided to abolish them in pursuance of its policy of agrarian reforms. The Bill provides that the inamdars shall be deemed to be occupants of the cultivated lands in their possession or in the possession of persons holding from them. Inferior holders paying only the annual assessment to their inamdars shall also be declared occupants in respect of lands in their possession. However, inamdars in respect of the land which is in possession of a person holding through or from him and inferior holders, in respect of the land in their possession, shall be entitled to the rights of occupancy only on payment of occupancy price equal to six times the amount of the full assessment of such lands within the prescribed time. The other bill known as the Bombay Shilotri Rights (Kolaba) Abolition Bill, 1955 seeks to abolish on payment of compensation the right of the shilotridars who enjoy a customary right to recover some quantity of paddy from cultivators. This right has arisen from out of the efforts made for the reclamation of salt lands in the past. There is, however, no obligation on the shilotridars to carry out the repairs of dams, bunds, etc., of the lands and as such is a sort of burden on the cultivators without any return.

The Governor of Assam had issued the Assam Requisition of Land for Flood Control and Prevention of Erosion Ordinance, 1955 to provide for the speedy acquisition of lands for works or other developmental measures in connection with floods or prevention of erosion. The Ordinance confers on the government the power to acquire land required for the above purposes on payment of compensation as provided for therein.

(v) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of U.P. is reported to have fixed the minimum wages for farm labourers at Re. 1 per day or Rs. 26 per month for adults and 10 annas per day or Rs. 16-4-0 per month for children below 18 years. The Government has also fixed minimum wages at the rate of Re. 1 per day or Rs. 26 per month for wholetime adults employed in Gaon Panchayats.

(vi) CO-OPERATION

The Chamba Central Cooperative Bank and the Bank of Sirmur are shortly to be merged in the Himachal Pradesh Apex Cooperative Bank. The establishment of the apex bank will enable the State to take advantage of the credit facilities provided by the Reserve Bank to the State Cooperative Banks. The Mandi Central Bank has already been taken over by the State Cooperative Bank.

The Madras Government have fixed the following scales of assistance to the members of such of the multi-purpose societies as are undertaking reclamation and cultivation of fallow land in the seven districts of their state selected for intensive cultivation through village cooperatives : (*a*) A grant (subsidy) of a maximum of Rs. 5 per acre for manure for the first year only, (*b*) Seed, free of cost up to Rs. 5 per acre for the food crops (for the first crop only), (*c*) Interest free loan upto Rs. 50 for each member repayable in 10 annual instalments, for the purchase of agricultural implements, (*d*) A grant (subsidy) of a maximum of Rs. 125 per member towards half the cost of bulls, (*e*) Interest free loan of a maximum of Rs. 125 per member repayable in 5 annual instalments, to meet half the cost of bulls, and (*f*) Interest free loan of a maximum of Rs. 25 per acre, repayable in 10 equal annual instalments, for land reclamation. For the year 1954-55 the State Government have sanctioned Rs. 2,00,306 for grant of subsidies and interest free loans.

On 30th June 1954, Bombay had two cooperative sugar factories in Ahmednagar district. One of them, at Pravar is working fairly successfully. Its share capital at the end of June 1954, amounted to Rs. 16·07 lakhs including a contribution of Rs. 6 lakhs in redeemable preference shares by the Bombay Government. The factory produced 80,994 bags of sugar in 1953-54 and its total income and net profit amounted to Rs. 93·8 lakhs and Rs. 3·4 lakhs respectively. The cooperative organisation has also been advancing loans to members and promoting their social welfare. The other factory is still in preliminary stages of its organisation.

Seven more cooperative sugar factories are also proposed to be organised in the Bombay State. Three villages in Ahmednagar district, three in Poona district and one in North Satara district have been selected for this purpose. In Ahmednagar district the promoters of three factories have already collected Rs. 11 lakhs as their share capital.

A cooperative sugar factory is proposed to be set up shortly in Rohtak district of **Punjab.** PEPSU also is contemplating the organisation of some cooperative sugar factories in the near future.

(vii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

A joint meeting of the Reserve Bank's Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit and the Central Committee on Co-operative Training held in Bombay on 14th and 15th January 1955, is reported to have strongly supported the recommendation of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee for active State partnership in the co-operative field for development of rural credit in the country. The meeting recommended that the State should assume much larger responsibility than hitherto in the provision of funds for co-operatives, as also take greater intiative in promoting the establishment, development and technical efficiency of co-operative organisations of the desired type, but cautioned against interference in the day-to-day working of co-operative banks and societies. It was pointed out that the State participation should be so designed as not to undermine the sense of responsibility and self-help of co-operative organisations and their members. Further, it should suit the varying needs of different states and should be adopted as a principle of reorganisation at different levels of co-operative structure: apex, district and primary.

The meeting recognised close relationship between the expansion of rural credit and efforts of the Government for the rehabilitation of small or uneconomic farmers through National Extension Schemes and endorsed the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee for co-ordination of credit with other related aspects especially marketing and processing and effective dovetailing of those parts of the co-operative structure which are concerned with the short-term, medium-term and long-term credit. It was suggested that there should be an effective co-ordination between the operations of the credit structure and the plans for agricultural development.

The meeting endorsed the recommendation of the Survey Committee for the creation, by the Central and State Governments, Reserve Bank and co-operative institutions of various Funds with provisions for the stabilisation and expansion of co-operative credit and development of co-operative warehousing, processing and marketing and laid particular stress on the creation of a stabilisation Fund. In regard to the proposal for a countrywide extension of storage and warehousing the meeting stressed the need to establish godowns and organised marketing facilities as close to the individual villages as possible.

In regard to co-operative training and education the meeting expressed the view that there was need even for some degree of training in co-operation to officials of all Government departments connected with the economic development of the rural areas.

The Madhya Pradesh Government have accepted most of the recommendations made by the Taccavi Policy Committee which was appointed by them in August 1952 to review the working of the whole system of taccavi and to make recommendations to Government with regard to the policy to be followed in future and the manner in which it could best be implemented. The Committee have recommended that except for taccavi required as a measure of relief from distress, the responsibility for which must rest on Government, the co-operative agency should ultimately take over the bulk of agricultural financing for productive and protective purposes. To this end it was suggested that the co-operatives should be strengthened with direct financial aid and guarantees etc. to undertake the provision of credit for all productive needs of agriculturists. The State Government have agreed to these recommendations.

The Madhya Pradesh Government agree with the Taccavi Policy Committee that creditor-debtor relationship between the State and the borrower is undesirable but at

the same time feel that the State cannot discontinue the grant of taccavi for productive and protective pruposes till the Co-operative movement is able to discharge this function efficiently. The Committee was of the view that when improved agriculture is practised on a large scale the requirements of cultivators for short term seasonable loans will approximate to about Rs. 20 crores and of medium-term loans to about Rs. 6 crores. With due regard to the financial position of the State, the Committee, however, suggested that as an immediate step the total volume of agricultural financing by the State Government be increased progressively by about Rs. 2 crores in each year. The Government have accepted this recommendation with the qualification that subject to their financial resources, efforts will be made to increase the volume of agricultural financing both by the State Government and the co-operatives by about Rs. 2 crores in each year provided the borrowers repay the loans advanced to them regularly. The Government have also accepted the recommendation of the Committee for the creation of a Co-operative Credit Stabilization Fund by contributing one per cent of the total outstandings of co-operative societies towards this fund out of the consolidated Fund of the State for the purposes of stabilising the movement in times of unforeseen calamities and enabling the State Government to draw on this Fund to fulfil their guarantees regarding loans taken by the State Co-operative Bank.

The Taccavi Policy Committee had proposed that "security instead of repaying capacity should be the basis for advancing loans". The Madhya Pradesh Government have accepted it with the modification that in granting taccavi loans the ability of the borrower to make regular payments should also be kept in view.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of the important events in the Month of January, 1955.

3rd January 1955	Decision announced to continue free licensing of linseed oil exports to all permissible destinations except Portuguese Possessions in India upto the end of June 1955.
7th January 1955	(*i*) All-India First Estimate of Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi, 1954-55 released.
	(*ii*) The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1954 assented to by President.
8th January 1955	(*i*) A Training Centre in Agricultural Statistics set up at New Delhi.
	(*ii*) Decision taken to reduce the export duty on Castor Oil from Rs. 200 per ton to Rs. 125 per ton.
	(*iii*) Decision taken to hold in abeyance till March 31, 1955, maximum limit on the issue of licences (of Castor Oil) to established shippers at 600 tons per shipper.
	(*iv*) Maximum limit on the issue of licences (of Castor Oil) to non-established shippers raised from 50 tons to 200 tons.
	(*v*) An additional small quantity of H.P.S. Groundnuts and also an additional quantity of groundnut oil allowed for export.

	(*vi*) Decision taken to give bonus quotas to established shippers for quantities equal to actual exports made by them between the 4th November 1954 the day on which the duty on groundnut oil was reduced, and 20th January 1955.
	(*vii*) Export duty on H.P.S. Groundnuts raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per ton.
11th January 1955	Decision taken to release for export 20,000 tons of cane jaggery of North India origin on 5,000 tons of Andhra origin and 5,000 tons of Madras origin.
13th January 1955	The Madras (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1954 assented to by Governor.
14th & 15th Jan. 1955	A joint meeting of the Reserve Banks' Standing Advisoy Committee on Agricultural Credit and the Central Committee on Cooperative Training held in Bombay.
17th January 1955	Decisions taken to release further quotas of Indian cotton to mills.
19th January 1955	Decision announced that export of tamarind to all permissible destinations other than Portuguese Possessions in India and Pakistan should continue to be regulated on quota basis during the half-year January-June 1955.
21st January 1955	The Essential Supplies Ordinance, 1955 promulgated by President.
25th January 1955	Futures trading in oilseeds and Vegetable oils brought under the provision of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.
26th January 1955	The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act expired.
27th and 28th January 1955.	(*i*) The first meeting of the Panel of Economists set up by the Planning Commission held.
	(*ii*) Decision taken to permit the export of a small quantity of wheat fran by-roller flour mills during the period January-June 1955 from all ports except Calcutta.

(b) Essential Commodities Ordinance

The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act expired on the 26th January 1955. As Parliament will not meet before the 21st February and as it is essential to continue the provisions of the Act to the maximum extent possible, the President promulgated on January 23rd 1955 and Ordinance called the Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1955. This empowers the Central Government to regulate or prohibit the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in a number of commodities including sugar, vanaspati, vegetable oils, cotton and woollen textiles, salt, coal and iron and steel. The Ordinance also empowers control of inter-State trade and commerce in wheat, raw cotton and sugarcane.

Orders, licences, permits and directions, etc., issued under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act will continue to be in force in respect of the commodities to which the Ordinance applies.

(c) Recommendations of the Committee on Servicing of Tractors

Standards to regulate the after-sales service of tractors in India have been prescribed by the Committee on Servicing of Tractors, appointed about two years ago by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Bhide, Joint Secretary in the Union Ministry of Food & Agriculture. The Committee also included some Members of Parliament, Representatives of Tractor Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Central Tractor Organization and State Governments of Madras and Madhya Pradesh. The Committee was asked to examine and report to the Central Government about (*i*) the standard of after-sales service which tractor importers and dealers should be required to possess and the standard charges for such service, (*ii*) the minimum stocks of spare parts required to be kept by tractor importers and dealers and the price structure for the various kinds of spares, (*iii*) the facilities to be provided by tractor importers and dealers for the training of tractor, operators, and (*iv*) the possibility of starting the manufacture of tractors and implement parts in India. The main recommendations of the Committee are briefly as under :—

(1) Active steps should be taken to develop the internal production of tractors, tractor-drawn and similar agricultural implements and spare parts so as to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of these items within the minimum possible time.

2. Arrangements should be made by every importer of tractors—

   (*a*) to maintain an adequate stock of spare parts with the dealers, distributors or sub-distributors in the district, taluk or mofussil headquarters, and

   (*b*) to maintain properly equipped service stations for repairs at convenient centres for the needs of their customers.

3. A guarantee covering the servicing arrangements should be made by the dealers or the importers to their customers at the time of the sale of the machinery. Similarly, a guarantee should be given by the trade to replace defective parts noticed within the first six months and to undertake three free servicings in the first six months. Customers should also be provided free of cost with copies of maintenance and operational instruction books, preferably in the regional languages.

4. Servicing charges in respect of standard items of work should be displayed at the workshop or the service station. As most of the repairs are to be carried out in or near the area of operation, the importers of tractors and spare parts should be willing to make available to the farmers the service of an experienced travelling mechanic in an emergency.

5. The need for the proper training of drivers and operators of tractors has been stressed by the Committee. Arrangements for the training of drivers on the particular type of machine should be made by the importers at frequent intervals. Efforts may be made to induce the Union Labour Ministry to institute short-time courses for the training of tractor mechanics and servicemen in their training centres.

6. With regard to the import of tractors, a small number—not more than 10—of new makes of tractors may be allowed to be imported in the first instance for purposes of demonstration and larger imports may be allowed only if the results of the trial are found satisfactory. Regarding spare parts, their imports should be allowed on a sliding scale related to the number of tractors imported; the percentage have been suggested by the Committee in their Report.

7. A tractor testing station should be set up as soon as possible so that proper control can be exercised over the various types and makes of tractors being brought into use in the country.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) Disposal of U.S. Surplus Farm Products

President Eisenhower reported to Congress on January 11 that schemes had been completed or were under way for disposing abroad $ 578 m (£206 m) worth of surplus farm products. This included sale of surpluses totalling $ 473 m. (£ 161·8 m) and grants valued at $ 125 m (£ 44·6 m) to help friendly governments or peoples in meeting famine or other urgent relief needs.

The action had been taken under programme authorised by the last Congress which permitted disposal of some $ 1,000 m (£357 m) worth of surpluses over a period of three years through both sales and gifts. The Government has now in hand about $7,000 m (£2,500) worth of excess farm commodities acquired through price support programmes.

Sources.—The Financial Times—11-1-1955.

(b) Guaranteed Price for Wheat in Australia

The Acting Minister for Commerce and Agriculture announced on December 1, 1954 that the guaranteed price under the Wheat Stabilisation Plan for 1954-55 wheat seasons would be 12/7d. ($1·36) a bushel. This applies to new crop now being harvested.

The guaranteed price is based on the assessment of the movement in wheat costs of production by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The cost has been estimated at 12/7·05d ($1·36) per bushel bulk f.o.r. ports. It has been considered that the movement in total costs, although slightly upwards, is not sufficient to necessitate a change in the figure of 12/7d ($1·36) a bushel which applied in the previous season. The prevailing export price for sales of wheat by the Australian Wheat Board under the International Wheat Agreement, it will be noted, is more than 14d.($1·51) a bushel. Consequently, the local price fixed under State legislation for wholesale sales of bulk wheat f.o.r. ports made by the Australian Board will also be 14d. ($1·51) per bushel.

Source :—The Wheat Review, December 1954 issued by Agriculture Division. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

(c) Australian Farmers advised to switch from Wheat

In view of the general prospects for the wheat industry resulting from the depressed state of the world markets, the Queensland Bureau of Industry is understood to have advised the Australian wheat growers to consider possible alternate uses for their lands.

The Bureau points out that cattle fattening and fat lamb production offer the most profitable prospects for some years to come.

Source.—The Wheat Review, December 1954. Issued by Agricultural Division Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

(d) Grain Production Targets in Soviet Union

The fifth Five-Year plan of the Soviet Union aims at a large expansion of agricultural production during the 1951-55 period. Total grain production for instance, is to be raised from 124·5 million metric tons to 175—185 million metric tons annually or by 40 to 50 per cent above the 1950 level, and 90 per cent of the production is to be achieved by raising yields per unit.

There are no official data on the 1953 grain production, but it is estimated that production will be in the neighbourhood of 130 million metric tons. This means that grain production in the Soviet Union is to be raised by the large amount of 45—55 million metric tons in two years to reach the objective. Little is known about the grain production in 1954, but it has been admitted that sowing had to be delayed by as much as a month in many regions because of the cold spring. In some parts of the country, particularly in Northern Caucasus, heavy rains had damaged crops. In any case a bumper harvest seems unlikely in 1954, and the actual production may remain considerably below the planned targets.

In these circumstances, cultivation of virgin land in Siberia and Kazakhastan, which is to contribute about 20 million metric tons of grain in 1955, becomes very important. The recent changes in the cultivation plans of virgin land indicate that the Soviet Government hopes to get some 40 million tons or nearly one third of the present grain output from this source after 1956.

Source.—Agriculture abroad, Department of Agriculture Canada, October 1954.

(e) Assistance for farm Grain Storage—Argentina

The Argentine Government has recently shown its interest in developing bulk handling of grain to replace the present system of bag handling. One facet of their plan is the promotion of the construction of grain storage facilities on farms. In order to encourage the construction of such facilities I. A. P. I. now guarantees six months storage and disinfection payments (4 centavos per ton day) for any grain so stored even though they may order its withdrawal before the six months period has lapsed and will recognise a loss of up to one half per cent per month through shrinkage. For grain stored in suitable facilities on the farm producers will receive an advance of 70 per cent for corn and flax-seed and 80 per cent for other grains.

Source.—The Wheat Review, December 1954 issued by Agriculture Division Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

VI

FINAL NOTE ON THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR DIRECTLY FROM CANE IN VACUUM PAN FACTORIES IN INDIA DURING THE SEASON 1953-54

The production of sugar directly from cane reached the peak of 14·86 lakh tons in 1951-52. In 1952-53 the production declined to 12·97 lakh tons mainly due to fall in production of sugarcane. In 1953-54 the production amounted to 10·01 lakh tons. Besides the production of sugar direct from cane a quantity of 11,000 tons was produced in 1951-52 and 307 tons in 1952-53 by the existing factories by refining gur and/or Khandsari sugar. In 1953-54, however, the production of sugar by refining gur and Khandsari was negligible. The total quantity of sugar produced from all sources in 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 was thus 14·97, 12·97 and 10·01 lakh tons respectively. The fall in production in 1953-54 was witnessed in all the major sugar producing States as will be seen from the following tables:

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

(Thousand tons)

State	1953-54	1952-53	Decrease in 1953-54 over 1952-53
Uttar Pradesh	559	700	141
Bihar	146	273	127
Bombay	127	139	12
Hyderabad	40	43	3
Others	129	142	13
TOTAL	1,001	1,297	296

The set-back in production in 1953-54 was mainly due to a short-fall in the production of sugarcane caused generally by the unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and later by floods. The All-India production of sugarcane (in terms of gur) declined from 50·2 lakh tons in 1952-53 to 46·1 lakh tons in 1953-54. In U. P., the cane production in terms of gur fell from 26·5 lakh tons to 21·5 lakh tons and in Bihar from 2·5 lakh tons to 1·8 lakh tons.

Due to short-fall in the production of sugarcane and relatively high prices of gur the factories did not get enough supply of cane for crushing. The total quantity of cane crushed in the whole of India in 1953-54 amounted to about 99 lakh tons as against 130 lakh tons in 1952-53. Out of total of 144 registered factories in the country, only 131 worked during the 1953-54 season *i.e.*, the same number as in the previous year (vide Table No. I).

DURATION OF THE SEASON

The distribution of factories according to the dates of the commencement and closure of season, is shown in Tables II and III. It will be seen from Table II that while in U. P. the factories started crushing earlier than in the previous season, in Bihar the reverse was the case. Upto the 15th November 1953, 10 factories started crushing in U.P. as against nil in the previous season, but in Bihar no factory went into production till that date. Last year, most of the factories in Bihar started crushing by the 7th December 1952; in 1953-54, only 4 factories commenced crushing by that date. In Madras also, the crushing season began much later than in the preceding season.

As regards the closure of the factories, it will be observed from Table No. III that most of the factories in U.P. and Bihar closed their crushing season by the 22nd March in the 1953-54 season, as against only 9 and 3 respectively, by that date in the previous season. The factories in other States also closed crushing operations earlier than in the last year. The actual duration of the season in U. P. as a whole was 90 days in 1953-54 as against 118, days in the preceding season. The main reason for the early closure of the factories was, no doubt, the inadequate supply of cane. The duration of crushing season in 1953-54 for the country as a whole was 86 days as against 112 days in the preceding season.

The maximum, minimum and mean number of days worked by any factory in U. P., Bihar, Madras, Bombay and other States showed a significant fall in 1953-54 as compared to the 1952-53 season. This will be borne out by Table No IV. This position is also true of the average number of working days as indicated below:—

Average number of days worked by Factories

States	1953-54	1952-53
U.P.	91	118
Bihar	65	118
Bombay	110	118
Madras	86	85
Andhra	84	82
Others	84	93
ALL-INDIA	86	112

The frequency distribution of factories according to the number of days of actual crushing during the two seasons 1952-53 and 1953-54 is given in Table No. V. This table will show that whereas in 1952-53, the duration of season in the case of 87 factories ranged from 100 to 159, in 1953-54 only 33 factories had a season of more than 100 days. It will also show that as against 40 factories working for less than 100 days during the 1952-53 season, the corresponding number for 1953-54 was 95.

CRUSHING CAPACITY

The maximum and minimum quantities of cane crushed during the season by any factory in U.P., Bihar, Madras, Bombay and other States are given in Table No. VI. The Maximum quantity of sugarcane crushed by any factory during the 1953-54 season was 2·5 lakh tons as compared to 3·4 lakh tons in the previous season. Similar fall is noticed in the case of the average quantity of cane crushed per factory indifferent States in 1953-54, as shown in the following table:—

Average quantity of cane crushed per Factory

(Thousand tons)

State	1953-54	1952-53
Uttar Pradesh	87·1	108·7
Bihar	51·8	100·8
Bombay	82·8	86·2
Madras	100·0	106·1
Andhra	43·9	47·5
Others	64·4	78·5
ALL-INDIA	74·1	97·2

The maximum, minimum and average capacity of factories (measured in terms of cane actually crushed) for the two seasons 1952-53 and 1953-54 are shown in Table No. VII. The maximum capacity increased from 2,104 tons per day in 1952-53 to 2,180 tons per day in 1953-54. The All-India average also increased to 870 tons in 1953-54 from 866 tons in 1952-53 season.

SUGAR RECOVERY

Table No. X gives the maximum, minimum and average percentage recovery of sugar on cane in the major sugar producing States as also rest of India for the two seasons 1952-53 and 1953-54. The maximum recovery for any factory in India for 1953-54 was 13·03 per cent as against 12·79 per cent in the preceding season. The average recovery of sugar from cane showed an increase in 1953-54 in all the major States except Andhra and Mysore. In U.P. and Bihar the average recovery in 1953-54 was 9·88 and 10·06 per cent as against 9·75 and 10·03 per cent respectively, during the previous year. The All-India average in 1953-54 was 10·07 per cent as against 9·96 per cent in the 1952-53 season.

The frequency distribution of factories according to the recovery of sugar is given in Table No. XI. The figures of sugar recovery during the last three seasons ending 1953-54 for the major States are given in Table No. XII. The highest recovery was obtained in Bombay, followed in order by Bihar, U.P. and Madras.

CONCLUSION

While the trend of production of sugar during the past two years has been downward, there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of sugar during this period. The total consumption of sugar in 1953-54 amounted to 18·3 lakh tons as against 16·6 lakh tons in 1952-53 and 11·7 lakh tons in 1951-52. The gap between demand and supply is being met by importing sugar from abroad. Steps have, however, been taken to increase the installed capacity of the industry from 15 lakh tons to 20 lakh tons and also to improve the yields of sugarcane by providing better irrigation facilities and larger use of fertilisers. Action is also being taken to rehabilitate some unsuitably located and uneconomic factories.

TABLE NO. I

Statewise distribution of working Factories

States	Season		
	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
Uttar Pradesh	65	66	66
Bihar	28	27	27
Bombay	13	14	15
Andhra	8	9	8
Madras	3	3	3
Punjab	1	1	1
West Bengal	1	1	1
Orissa	1	1	1
Hyderabad	3	3	3
Mysore	2	2	2
PEPSU	2	2	2
Madhya Bharat	3	3	5
Rajasthan	2	1	2
Travancore-Cochin	1	1	1
Bhopal	1	..	1
Ajmer	..	..	1
Total	134	134	139

TABLE NO. II

Date of commencement of cane crushing seasons in 1953-54 & 1952-53

Date of Start	Number of Factories													
	Season 1953-54							Season 1952-53						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India
Till 4th October	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5th to 31st October	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
1st November to 7th Nov.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
8th to 15th November	10	..	1	..	..	1	12	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
16th to 22nd November	5	1	3	..	..	2	11	..	2	2	..	..	2	6
23rd to 30th November	13	..	2	..	..	1	16	11	7	1	1	..	1	21
1st Dec. to 7th Dec.	15	3	2	..	..	2	22	21	10	2	..	..	1	34
8th to 15th December	11	13	1	3	..	2	30	20	5	3	2	..	2	32
16th to 22nd December	8	7	1	1	1	4	22	10	1	..	2	1	1	15
23rd to 31st December	1	3	2	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
1st Jan. to 7th Jan.	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	1	1	..	1	..	1	4
8th to 15th Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
16th to 22nd January	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
23rd to 31st January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
After 31st January	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	65	28	13	8	3	17	134	66	27	14	9	3	15	134

TABLE NO. III

Date of closing of cane crushing seasons 1953-54 and 1952-53

Date of Closing	Number of Factories													
	Season 1953-54							Season 1952-53						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India
Till 15th February	5	5	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	1	1	1	5	8
16th to 28/29th February	14	8	1	1	..	..	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1st March to 7th March	8	8	..	..	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8th to 15th March	11	4	1	1	..	3	20	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
16th to 22nd March	4	2	2	..	..	1	9	7	3	1	5	..	1	17
23rd March to 31st March	5	..	2	1	..	1	9	4	4	..	..	1	1	10
1st April to 7th April	6	1	..	2	..	2	11	4	1	2	1	..	1	9
8th to 15th April	8	..	3	1	..	4	16	9	1	3	1	..	3	17
16th to 22nd April	3	..	1	1	1	..	6	5	6	2	..	..	..	13
23rd to 30th April	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	12	7	4	..	..	..	23
1st May to 7th May	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	6	3	..	..	..	1	10
8th May to 15th May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	1	..	..	9
16th May to 22nd May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	8
23rd to 31st May	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
After 31st May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Total	65	28	13	8	3	17	134	66	27	14	9	3	15	134

TABLE NO. IV

Number of actual working days during the cane crushing seasons, 1953-54 and 1952-53

	Number of actual working days													
	Season 1953-54							Season 1952-53						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India
Maximum number of days worked by any factory.	159	97	145	119	133	149	159	165	161	151	145	171	165	171
Minimum number of days worked by any factory.	40	22	68	62	53	31	22	43	65	74	29	15	17	15
Average number of days worked by any factory.	91	65	110	84	86	84	86	118	118	118	82	85*	93	112

*. Revised.

TABLE NO. V

Number of days of actual crushing in seasons 1953-54 and 1952-53

Number of working days	Season 1953-54							Season 1952-53						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India
220 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
210 to 219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200 to 209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190 to 199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180 to 189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170 to 179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
160 to 169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	5
150 to 159	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	6
140 to 149	4	..	3	..	..	2	9	5	1	2	1	..	..	9
130 to 139	4	..	1	..	1	1	7	10	6	3	..	..	2	21
120 to 129	5	..	1	..	..	..	6	12	6	2	..	—	1	21
110 to 119	5	..	2	1	..	1	9	15	2	1	..	..	..	18
100 to 109	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	3	2	1	..	1	12
80 to 99	20	4	4	4	..	3	35	10	6	2	3	..	4	25
60 to 79	13	15	2	3	1	4	38	1	1	1	2	1	2	8
59 and below	11	8	..		1	5	25	2	..	..	2	1	3	8
Total	65	27*	13	8	3	17	133*	66	27	14	9	3	15	134

*Excluding one factory in Bihar which worked on trial.

TABLE NO VI

Maximum, minimum and average quantity of cane crushed by a factory during the whole of seasons 1953-54 and 1952-53

	Season 1953-54							Season 1952-53						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India
Maximum crushed by Factory. (100 tons)	2,391	1,021	1,691	884	2,546	2,192	2,546	3,398	1,698	1,631	3398	1,872	3,087	2,455
Minimum crushed by Factory. (100 tons)	312	60	295	165	122	88	60	339	418	201	19	19	37	59
Average crushed by factory. (100 tons)	871	518	828	439	1,000	644	741	1,087	1,008	862	972	475	1,061	785

TABLE No. VII

Cane crushed per day by any factory during the seasons 1953-54 and 1952-1953

	Season 1953-54							Season 1952-53						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India
Maximum for any factory. (tons)	2,180	1,375	1,271	1,245	1,914	1,588	2,180	2,104	1,306	1,284	1,291	1,805	1,638	2,104
Minimum for any factory. (tons)	427	542	415	267	167	140	140	343	585	272	67	54	183	54
Average	962	831	750	526	1,158	768	870	918	854	733	582	1,253	844	86

TABLE No. VIII

Production of Sugar and Molasses with recoveries etc. (State-wise) for the seasons 1953-54 and 1952-53.

States	Number of factories working		Number of actual working days		Cane Crushed (100 tons)		Sugar Produced (100 tons)		Molasses Produced (100 tons)		Recovery of sugar % cane		Recovery of Molasses% cane	
	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53
Uttar Pradesh .	65	66	91	118	56,601	71,741	5,589	6,997	1,852	2,741	9·88	9·75	3·27	3·82
Bihar . .	28	27	65*	118	14,503	27,205	1,459	2,727	480	1,008	10·06	10·03	3·31	3·71
Bombay . .	13	14	110	118	10,765	12,068	1,267	1,388	401	460	11·77	11·51	3·72	3·81
Andhra . .	8	9	84	82	3,514	4,275	331	413	147	176	9·43	9·67	4·19	4·13
Madras . .	3	3	86	98†	2,999	3,183	276	282	130	142	9·20	8·84	4·33	4·47
Punjab . .	1	1	146	165	1,520	1,580	153	161	44	54	10·06	10·21	2·91	3·45
West Bengal .	1	1	83	127	514	772	52	80	22	36	10·05	10·33	4·36	4·67
Orissa . .	1	1	107	106	332	293	27	24	19	18	8·25	8·14	5·82	6·12
Hyderabad . .	3	3	113	122	3,665	4,046	397	429	156	178	10·83	10·60	4·25	4·41
Mysore . .	2	2	93	166	1,097	1,874	112	203	42	71	10·20	10·85	3·80	3·77
PEPSU . .	2	2	66	81	1,282	1,828	111	150	46	71	8·66	8·22	3·62	3·91
Madhya Bharat .	3	3	62	46	1,239	797	117	75	46	31	9·48	9·39	3·70	3·85
Rajasthan . .	2	1	65	17	581	59	53	6	24	2	9·22	9·73	4·13	2·86
Travancore-Cochin	1	1	47	85	307	531	22	39	14	27	7·13	7·32	4·47	4·99
Bhopal . .	1	..	70	..	408	..	39	..	17	..	9·45	..	4·14	..
Ajmer . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All-India . .	134	134	86*	113	99,327	130,252	10,005	12,974	3,440	5,015	10·07	9·96	3·46	3·85

* Excluding one factory in Bihar which worked on trial.
† Revised.

TABLE No. IX

Total Production of Sugar and Molasses in India during the seasons 1953-54 and 1952-53

Particulars	1953-54	1952-53
Number of factories existing .	157	157
Number of factories working	134	134
Cane Crushed. (100 tons)	99,327	1,30,252
Sugar Made. (100 tons)	10,005	12,974
Molasses Produced. (100 tons)	3,440	5,015
Recovery of Sugar Percent Cane .	10·07	9·96
Recovery of Molasses Percent Cane	3·46	3·85

TABLE No. X

Percentage recoveries of Sugar from cane for the seasons 1953-54 and 1952-53

	Season 1953-54							Season 1952-53						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of Inia	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-Adhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India
Maximum for any factory .	10·75	11·06	13·03	10·62	9·22	11·03	13·03	10·59	10·58	12·79	11·35	8·91	11·37	12·7
Minimum for any factory .	9·08	9·39	1·40	8·23	9·09	7·13	7·13	8·34	9·47	10·48	8·56	6·04	7·32	6·04
For the tract as a whole .	9·88	10·06	11·77	9·43	9·20	9·90	10·07	9·75	10·03	11·51	9·67	8·84	9·91	9·96

TABLE No. XI

Frequency Distribution of Factories According to recoveries of sugar

	Season 1953-54							Season 1952-53						
	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An-dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India	U.P.	Bihar	Bom-bay	An dhra	Mad-ras	Rest of India	All India
11 and higher . . .	..	1	10	..	..	1	12	..	..	9	1	..	1	11
10·5 to 10·99 . . .	3	2	2	1	..	1	9	2	2	4	1	..	2	11
10·0 to 10·49 . . .	17	13	1	..	..	3	34	13	13	1	..	..	3	30
9·5 to 9·99 . . .	32	11	..	3	..	3	49	35	11	..	3	..	2	51
9·0 to 9·49 . . .	13	1	..	3	3	2	22	12	1	..	2		1	16
8·5 to 8·99 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	..	2	1	2	8
8·0 to 8·49 . . .	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
7·5 to 7·99 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·0 to 7·49 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
6·0 to 6·99 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5·0 to 5·99 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Below 5 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	65	28	13	8	3	17	134	66	27	14	9	3	15	134

TABLE No. XII

Recovery of Sugar during the seasons 1951-52 to 1953-54

States	Recovery of Sugar cane		
	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
Uttar Pradesh	9·88	9·75	9·27
Bihar	10·06	10·03	10·32
Bombay	11·77	11·51	11·08
Andhra	9·43	9·67	8·76
Madras	9·20	8·84	8·27
Rest of India	9·90	9·91*	9·58*
All India .	10·07	9·96	9·57

*Revised.

TABLE No. XIII

Production of sugar directly from cane in India during the seasons 1944-45 to 1953-54

Season	No. of factories existing	No. of factories operating	Duration of season	Average Number of working days	Total cane crushed (100 tons)	Total Sugar produced (100 tons)	Percentage recovery
1944-45	153	136	114	99	92,198	9,422	10·22
1945-46	153	138	110	94	91,087	9,229	10·13
1946-47	153	135	112	92	91,171	9,011	9·88
1947-48	153	134	129	110	109,107	10,748	9·85
1948-49	156	136	117	101	101,168	10,076	9·96
1949-50	157	139	109	92	99,013	9,786	9·88
1950-51	156	138	122	101	110,157	11,005	9·99
1951-52	158	139	153	133	154,962	14,860	9·59
1952-53	158†	134	130	112	130,252	12,974	9·96
1953-54	158†	134	99*	86*	99,327	10,005	10·07

* Excluding one factory in Bihar which worked on trial.

† The number of registered factories under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act 1951 is 144.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimate of Small Millets, 1954-55
All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55
Monthly Cotton Press Returns
Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops in India (1951-52 to 1953-54)

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during January 1955

(Between 1st January 1955 and 2nd February 1955 and from 1st October 1954 to 31st December 1954)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-1-55 to 2-2-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-10-54 to 31-12-54 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal. (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	0·3	(—) 0·6	6·9	(+) 8
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0.1	(—) 0·3	2·5	(—) 61
Gangetic West Bengal	0.2	(—) 0·3	4·9	(—) 13
Orissa	..	(—) 0·4	11·2	(+) 38
Chota Nagpur	2.4	(+) 1·6	1·3	(—) 65
Bihar	0.8	(+) 0·2	1·1	(—) 85
U. P. East	1.3	(+) 0·6	0·9	(—) 63
U. P. West	2.2	(+) 1·0	3·7	(+)120
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	2.2	(+) 0·9	2·1	(+) 83
Rajasthan West	0·1	(—) 0.2	0·3	(—) 20
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0.2	(—) 0·1	1·2	(+) 18
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	1.2	(+) 0·9	1·6	(—) 12
Vindhya Pradesh	5.4	(+) 4.7	0·2	(—) 93
Madhya Pradesh East	0.3	(—) 0·1	1·4	(—) 66
Madhya Pradesh West	1.4	(+) 0·9	0·2	(—) 93
Gujarat	..	(—) 0·1	1·4	(+) 1
Saurashtra and Kutch	..	(—) 0·1	0·1	(—) 86
Konkan	..	(—) 0·1	3·2	(—) 43
Deccan (Desh)	0·1	(—) 0·1	2·7	(—) 44
Hyderabad North	0.2	(—) 0·1	0·6	(—) 81
Hyderabad South	..	(—) 0·3	0·1	(—) 48
Coastal Andhradesa	..	(—) 0·5	13·8	(—) 13
Rayalaseema	..	(—) 0·3	5·6	(—) 17
Tamilnad	2·0	(+) 0·5	19·2	(—) 14
Malabar and South Kanara	0·1	(—) 0·1	8·6	(—) 39
Mysore	0.1	(—) 0.1	8·8	(+) 5
Travancore-Cochin	0·2	(—) 0.7	15·4	(—) 26

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	Rice and Potatoes	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, Cotton, Linseed' Rape and Mustard.
Punjab	Sugarcane, Potatoes and Summer Vegetables	Sugarcane.
U. P.	Sugarcane	Castorseed.
West Bengal	Jute and Summer Rice	Cotton, Sugarcane, Linseed, Rape and Mustard and Tobacco.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1952-53 (Revised)	Area (acres) 1953-54 (Final)	Production (tons) 1952-53 (Revised)	Production (tons) 1953-54 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,056	76,646	22,537	27,079
Jowar	43,340	42,990	7,243	7,691
Bajra	26,613	28,820	3,142	4,246
Maize	8,908	8,982	2,825	2,854
Ragi	5,542	5,472	1,316	1,564
Small millets	12,464	13,167	1,895	2,183
Wheat	24,286	26,098	7,382	7,792
Barley	8,021	8,190	2,882	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	203,230	210,365	49,222	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	17,930	18,893	4,142	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,930	5,776	1,675	1,783
Other Pulses	25,179	25,980	3,227	3,565
TOTAL PULSES	49,039	50,649	9,044	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	252,269	261,014	58,266	66,029
Potato	629	648	1,961	1,965
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Blank)	205	209	22	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	283	310
Tobacco	896	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,848	11,356	2,883*	3,772*
Castorseed	1,326	1,368	102	107
Sesamum	5,874	6,132	464	531
Rape and Mustard	5,201	5,373	844	826
Linseed	3,366	3,369	366	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,615	27,598	4,659	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,713	17,027	3,194§	3,935§
Jute	1,813	1,196π	4,592§§	3,129¶§§
Mesta	484	473	682§§	716§§
Beverages—				
Tea‡	777	..	675,270(A)	..
Coffee	230	..	54,538(A)	..

† In terms of raw sugar (gur)
* In terms of nuts in shell.
§ In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
‡ Relates to calendar year 1952.
(A) In lbs.
§§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.
π Partially Revised.

(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimates	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimates	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	First	7-1-55	62,630	67,823	(—) 7.7	..	..	..
Jowar	First	7-1-55	26,366	27,009	(—) 2.4	..	..	..
Bajra	First	7-1-55	25,174	26,629	(—) 5.5	..	..	..
Maize	First	7-1-55	8,927	8,825	(+) 1.2	..	..	..
Ragi	First	7-1-55	5,045	4,981	(+) 1.3	..	..	..
Small Millets	First	1-2-55	10,124	9,796	(+) 3.3	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur or Arhar	First	3-11-54	5,526	5,459	(+) 1.2	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	24-10-54	10,146	10,539	(—) 3.7	..	..	..
Sugarcane @	Second	20-12-54	3,617	3,503	(+) 3.3	47,469	42,111	(+) 12.7
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	17-11-54	10,833	10,050	(+) 7.8	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	21-11-54	4,540	4,534	(+) 0.1	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	4-2-55	10,116	15,010	(+) 7.4	3,657†	3,297†	(+) 10.9
Jute	Final	22-11-54	1,273	1,196	(+) 6.4	3,153‡	3,129‡ ‖	(+) 0.8
Mesta	First	4-9-54	144	144	..	..	..	..

@ Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding production figures in terms of gur are 4,749, and 4,209 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively. ‖ Partially Revised.

† In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Small-Millets, 1954-55

(Released in February 1955)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1954-55 (First Estimate) (2)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (2) over (3) Absolute (4)	(+) of Col. (3) Percent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	10,124	9,796	(+) 328	(+) 3.3

The increase in acreage under small-millets during the current year has been reported by almost all the major small-millets-growing States, except Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad, due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bombay. The increase in Vindhya Pradesh is attributed to extension in cultivation.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October 1954. Till then the condition of the crops was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This is for the first time that the all-India First Estimate of Small-millets is being issued.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to these crops. The Estimate relates to Kharif Small-millets only and does not include area sown to Rabi Small-millets, information for which will be included in the Second Estimate.

II. Details

State Crop	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra—			
Korra	957	948	(+) 9
Varagu	128	131	(—) 3
Samai	103	90	(+) 13
TOTAL	1,188	1,169	(+) 19
Bihar	419	419@	..
Bombay—			
Kodra	488	419	(+) 69
Vari	51	51@	..
Sawa	55	55@	..
Banti	4	4@	..
Bavto	(a)	(a)@	..
Others	406	406@	..
TOTAL	1,004	935	(+) 69
Madhya Pradesh—			
Kodon—Kutki	2,284	2,190	(+) 94
Sawa	130	117	(+) 13
Rala	7	4	(+) 3
TOTAL	2,421	2,311	(+) 110
Madras—			
Korra	43	44	(—) 1
Varagu	291	278	(+) 13
Samai	212	204	(+) 8
TOTAL	546	526	(+) 20
Orissa	67	67	..
Uttar Pradesh—			
Kodon	1,041	1,005	(+) 36
Kutki	12	12	..
Kakun	24	29	(—) 5
Sawan	450	509	(—) 59
TOTAL	1,527	1,555	(—) 28

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
West Bengal	20	20	..
Hyderabad	852	863	(—) 11
Madhya Bharat	133	133@	..
Mysore	738	690	(+) 48
Rajasthan	270	281	(—) 11
Bhopal	8	6	(+) 2
Himachal Pradesh—			
Chalai	18	..	..
China	10	..	..
Kangni	8	..	..
Ogla	6	..	..
Others	16	..	..
TOTAL	58	47*	(+) 11
Vindhya Pradesh—			
Kodon	689	..	..
Kutki	64	..	..
Kakun	20	..	..
Mejhari	28	..	..
Sawan	56	..	..
Fikar	11	..	..
Others	5	..	..
TOTAL	873	774*	(+) 99
TOTAL INDIA	10,124	9,796	(+) 328

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

@ 1954-55 data repeated due to want of data for 1953-54.

* Millet-wise details are not available.

NOTES—(*i*) Assam, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Tripura grow relatively small crop, information of which will be included only in the Final Estimate.

(*ii*) Small-millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in Pepsu, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·1. All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1954-55

(Released in February 1955)

I. Summary

(1)	1954-55 (Third Estimate) (2)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	16,116	15,010	(+)1,106	(+) 7.4
Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	3,657	3,297	(+) 360	(+) 10.9
Production of cottonseed (Thousand tons)	1,280	1,154	(+) 126	(+) 10.9

I. Summary—By Trade Description

Trade Description	Area (Thousand Acres) 1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bengals	736	825	(—)89	276	278	(—) 2
Americans	2,620	2,360	(+)260	860	717	(+)143
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,560	2,479	(+)81	547	516	(+) 31
Verum	284	279	(+) 5	52	55	(—) 3
H. 420	417	285	(+)132	77	54	(+) 23
Oomras	2,332	2,212	(+)120	413	403	(+) 10
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,309	1,327	(—)18	178	150	(+) 28
Malvi	1,197	1,152	(+)45	249	231	(+) 18
Broach-Vijay	957	858	(+)99	247	234	(+) 13
Surti-Sayog	530	513	(+)17	128	131	(—) 3
Dholleras	1,624	1,279	(+)345	366	268	(+) 98
Southerns	1,492	1,383	(+)109	246	233	(+) 13
Comillas	58	58	..	18	27	(—) 9
TOTAL	16,116	15,010	(+) 1,106	3,657	3,297	(+) 360

I. Summary—By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Long Staple	5,262	4,722	(+) 540	1,278	1,043	(+)235
Medium Staple	7,108	6,801	(+) 307	1,532	1,468	(+)654
Short Staple	3,746	3,487	(+) 259	847	786	(+) 61
TOTAL	16,116	15,010	(+) 1,106	3,657	3,297	(+)360

The increase in area and production of cotton during the current year has been reported mainly by Bombay, Pepsu, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Kutch and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions and to efforts made under the Cotton Extension Schemes during the current year. The high prices of cotton at the time of sowing also contributed towards the increase in area and consequent increase in production in some States especially in the case of Bombay, Pepsu and Madhya Pradesh. Slight decreases in acreage and production have, however, been reported by Madhya Bharat, Assam, U.P. and Bhopal.

2. As between the different varieties of Cotton the increase in production has occurred mostly in Americans, Dholleras, Jarilla, Hyderabad Gaorani and H-420. As regards staple length the increase is marked in the case of long staple cotton.

3. The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle or end of November 1954. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, however, the standing crops were slightly damaged by excessive rains, 'aphis' and other crop diseases.

4. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that both the area and production at the Third Estimate stage form roughly 85 per cent of the crop finally reported.

5. The trade estimates of cotton are generally higher than the official estimates. At this stage the latest available trade estimates put the size of the current year's crop at 47·20 to 48·27 lakh bales as against their corresponding estimates of 42·78 to 46·22 lakh bales for 1953-54 crop.

II. Details—State-wise

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	569	530	(+) 39	93	85	(+) 8
Assam	38	38	..	9	19	(—) 10
Bihar	5	13	(—) 8	2	3	(—) 1
Bombay	3,909	3,316	(+)593	878	756	(+)122
Madhya Pradesh	3,832	3,586	(+)246	693	652	(+) 41
Madras	613	598	(+) 20	201	197	(+) 4
Orissa	26	26	..	2	2	..
Punjab	699	587	(+)112	400	316	(+) 84
Uttar Pradesh	153	(A)140	(+) 13	41	44(A)	(—) 3
West Bengal	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	2,479	2,478	(+) 1	364	333	(+) 31
Madhya Bharat	1,568	1,614	(—) 46	345	376	(—) 31
Mysore	342	(A)358	(—) 16	107	112	(—) 5
P.E.P.S.U.	353	298	(+) 55	199	85	(+)114
Rajasthan	369	323	(+) 46	90	92(A)	(—) 2
Saurashtra	961	949	(+) 12	185	182	(+) 3
Travancore-Cochin*	17	15	(+) 2	4	6	(—) 2
Ajmer	18	17	(+) 1	7	14	(—) 7
Bhopal	59	70	(—) 11	7	8	(—) 1
Delhi	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	82	35	(+) 47	20	6	(+) 14
Tripura	20	20	..	9	8	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	16,116	15,010	(+) 1,106	3,657	3,297	(+) 360

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.
* Relates to Cochin area of Trichur district only.
NOTES.—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.
2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

III. Details—Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Third Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1953-54 Adjusted Third Estimate)	Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1954-55 (Third Estimate)	Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. *Andhra*—					
Westerns	Medium	179	217	20	26
(White and Red Northerns	Medium	82	77	10	10
Warangal and Kakinadas	Medium	56	52	10	9
Mungari	Short	249	181	52	39
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	1	1
TOTAL		569	530	93	85
2. *Assam*—					
Comilas	Short	38	38	9	19
3. *Bihar*—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	5	13	2	3
4. *Bombay*—					
Surti-Suyog	Long	530	513	128	131
Jaydhar (Including Jayawant)	Long	502	436	57	54
Bombay (American)	Long	510	436	57	54
Jarilla (inc. Virnar)	Medium	728	692	206	184
Broach—					
Vijay	Medium	957	852	247	234
Gujerat (Dholleras)	Medium	40	24	10	5
Kalyan	Medium	489	241	138	67
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	99	86	22	19
Mathio	Short	54	36	13	8
TOTAL		3,909	3,316	878	756
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—					
M.P. American	Long	340	362	59	71
H-420	Long	417	285	77	54
Jarilla (incl. 197/3)	Medium	1,169	1,151	222	199
Verum (incl. other Medium Staple)	Medium	284	279	52	55
M.P. Oomras I	Short	900	962	149	164
M.P. Oomras II	Short	570	411	110	84
M.P. Oomras III	Short	152	136	24	25
TOTAL		3,832	3,586	693	652
6. *Madras*—					
Karungannies	Long	241	230	59	56
Madras American (Cambodia & Combodia Uganda)†	Long	219	208	108	106
Tirunelvelies	Medium	100	103	26	27
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	53	52	8	8
TOTAL		613	593	201	197
7. *Orissa*—					
U.P. Deshi (Incl. Oomras)	Short	23	23	2	2
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL		26	26	2	2

III. Details—Variety-wise—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8. *Punjab*—					
Punjab American†	Long	522	371	314	217
Punjab Deshi	Short	177	216	86	99
TOTAL		699	587	400	316
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—					
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	33	21	12	7
U.P. Deshi	Short	120	119	29	37
TOTAL		153	140	41	44
10. *West Bengal*—					
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
11. *Hyderabad*—					
Hyd. Gaorani	Long	1,309	1,327	178	150
Hyd. American (Parbhani American)	Long	105	103	14	8
Jarilla	Medium	558	509	95	92
Warangal & Kakinadas	Medium	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyd. Oomras	Short	483	510	74	80
Mungari	Short	23	28	3	3
TOTAL		2,479	2,478	364	333
12. *Madhya Bharat*—					
Malvi	Medium	1,054	1,013	229	208
Jarilla	Medium	105	127	24	41
M.B. American	Medium	281	367	58	96
M.B. Oomras	Short	128	107	34	31
TOTAL		1,568	1,614	345	376
13. *Mysore*—					
Mysore American & Others†	Long	342	358	107	112
14. *Pepsu*—					
Punjab American*	Long	207	77	116	24
Punjab Deshi	Short	146	221	83	61
TOTAL		353	298	199	85
15. *Rajasthan*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	38	38	9	12
Malvi	Medium	84	69	13	15
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	247	216	68	65
TOTAL		369	323	90	92
16. *Saurashtra*—					
Broach Vijay (Kadya)	Medium	..	6	..	(*b*)
Saurashtra American	Medium	2	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	Medium	662	801	112	155
Kalyan	Medium	9	1	2	(*b*)
Mathio	Short	288	141	71	27
TOTAL		961	949	185	182
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—					
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	17	15	4	6
18. *Ajmer*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	3	3	2	4
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	15	14	5	10
TOTAL		18	17	7	14

III. Details—Variety-wise—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19. *Bhopal*—					
Malvi	Medium	59	70	7	8
20. *Delhi*—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—					
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
22. *Kutch*—					
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	Medium	82	35	20	6
23. *Tripura*—					
Comillas	Short	20	20	9	8
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	2	2	1	1
All-India	Long	5,262	4,722	1,278	1,043
	Medium	7,108	6,801	1,532	1,468
	Short	3,746	3,487	847	786
TOTAL		16,116	15,010	3,657	3,297

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
* Punjab American includes—
206 F 320 F and L.S.S.
† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

IV. Details—By Trade Description

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (Th. bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
I. *Bengals*—				
U. P. Deshi	150	157	34	43
Punjab Deshi	324	438	169	160
Rajasthan Deshi	262	230	73	75
TOTAL	736	825	276	278
II. *Americans*—				
Punjab American	729	448	430	241
Madhya Pradesh American	340	362	59	71
Madras American	219	208	108	106
Bombay American	510	436	57	54
Madhya Bharat American	281	367	58	96
Rajasthan American	41	41	11	16
Hyderabad American	105	103	14	8
Mysore American and Others*	342	358	107	112
U. P. American	33	21	12	7
Saurashtra American	2	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
West Bengal American	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Travancore-Cochin American	17	15	4	6
TOTAL	2,620	2,360	860	717

IV. Details—By Trade Description—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
III. *Jarila (including Virnar)*	2,560	2,479	547	516
IV. *Verum*	284	279	52	55
V. *H-420*	417	285	77	54
VI. *Oomras*—				
M. P. Oomras I	900	962	149	164
M. P. Oomras II	570	411	110	84
M. P. Oomras III	152	136	24	25
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	99	86	22	19
Hyderabad Oomras	483	510	74	80
M. B. Oomras	128	107	34	31
TOTAL	2,332	2,212	413	403
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,309	1,327	178	150
VIII. *Malvi*	1,197	1,152	249	231
IX. *Broach—Vijay*	957	858	247	234
X. *Surti—Suyog*	530	513	128	131
XI. *Dholleras*—				
Gujarat Dholleras	40	24	10	5
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	744	836	132	161
Kalyan	498	242	140	67
Mathio	342	177	84	35
TOTAL	1,624	1,279	366	268
XII. *Southerns*—				
Bombay Jayadhar	502	436	57	54
Hyderabad Jaydhar	..	..	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..
Westerns	179	217	20	26
Mungari	272	209	55	42
White and Red Northerns	82	77	10	10
Warrangal and Kakinadas	57	53	10	9
Chinnapathi	6	6	1	1
Karungannies	241	230	59	56
Tirunelvellies	100	103	26	27
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	53	52	8	8
TOTAL	1,492	1,383	246	233
XIII. *Comillas*	58	58	18	27
GRAND TOTAL	16,116	15,010	3,657	3,297

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
* Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.

V. Details--By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton lint (Th. bales of 392 lbs. each).	
	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Long Staple*—				
Bombay Americans*	510	436	57	54
Madhya Pradesh American	340	362	59	71
Punjab American*	729	448	430	241
Madras American*	219	208	108	106
West Bengal American	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad American	105	103	14	8
Mysore American and Others*	342	358	107	112
Travancore-Cochin American	17	15	4	6
H-420	417	285	77	54
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,309	1,327	178	150
Surti—Suyog	530	513	128	131
Southerns—Jaydhar	502	436	57	54
Southerns—Karungannies	241	230	59	56
Total Long Staple	5,262	4,722	1,278	1,043
II. *Medium Staple*—				
U. P. American	33	21	12	7
Madhya Bharat American	281	367	58	96
Rajasthan American	41	41	11	16
Saurashtra American	2	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Jarilla (including Virnar & Varum)	2,844	2,758	599	571
Broach-Vijay	957	858	247	234
Malvi	1,197	1,152	249	231
Gujarat Dholleras	40	24	10	5
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	744	836	132	161
Dholleras—Kalyan	498	242	140	67
Southerns—Westerns	179	217	20	26
Southerns—Warrangal and Kakinadas	57	53	10	9
Southerns—White and red Northerns	82	77	10	10
Southerns—Tirunelvelies	100	103	26	27
Southerns—Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..
Southerns—Nadam, Burnben & Uppam	53	52	8	8
Total Medium Staple	7,108	6,801	1,532	1,468
III. *Short Staple*—				
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	324	438	169	160
Bengals—U. P. Deshi	150	157	34	43
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	262	230	73	75
M. B. Oomras	128	107	34	31
M. P. Oomras I	900	962	149	164
M. P. Oomras II	570	411	110	84
M. P. Oomras III	152	136	24	25
Hyderabad Oomras	483	510	74	80
Barsi Nagar Oomras	99	86	22	19
Dholleras—Mathio	342	177	84	35
Southerns—Mungari	272	209	55	42
Southerns—Chinnapathi	6	6	1	1
Comillas	58	58	18	27
Total Short Staple	3,746	3,487	847	786
GRAND TOTAL	16,116	15,010	3,657	3,297

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

VI. Details—Production—Cottonseed†

State	(Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	33	30	(+) 3
Assam	3	7	(—) 4
Bihar	1	1	..
Bombay	307	264	(+) 43
Madhya Pradesh	242	228	(+) 14
Madras	70	69	(+) 1
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	140	111	(+) 29
Uttar Pradesh	14	15	(—) 1
West Bengal	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	127	116	(+) 11
Madhya Bharat	121	132	(—) 11
Mysore	37	39	(—) 2
P. E. P. S. U.	70	30	(+) 40
Rajasthan	32	32	..
Saurashtra	65	64	(+) 1
Travancore-Cochin	1	2	(—) 1
Ajmer	3	5	(—) 2
Bhopal	3	3	..
Kutch	7	2	(+) 5
Tripura	3	3	..
Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	1,280	1,154	(+) 126

(*b*) Below 500 tons.
† Production of cottonseed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.

4·2. Production of Tea in North India

(lbs.)

District	Upto the end of December	
	1953	1954
(1)	(2)	(3)
Assam Valley	275,050,714	296,785,031
Cachar	41,357,822	42,501,371
Darjeeling	14,067,764	15,727,699
Dooars	132,099,800	132,494,848
Terai	14,176,752	12,233,030
Bihar	2,513,941	2,339,773
All Others	5,619,583	5,887,097
Total	484,886,376	507,968,849

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·3. Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

Districts	November		January to November	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	1,906,245	1,762,323	25,522,126	24,861,764
Central Travancore	2,002,839	1,875,735	22,049,221	21,535,711
Coorg	26,672	22,780	279,189	264,842
Kanan Devans	1,473,554	1,601,811	21,269,191	20,361,368
Madurai	50,452	61,557	919,175	885,803
Malabar	36,291	32,380	395,237	313,472
Mundakayam	165,920	159,042	2,222,840	2,209,993
Mysore	206,000	202,626	1,948,785	1,837,337
Nelliampathies	181,227	141,264	1,931,071	1,844,972
Nilgiris	1,031,519	1,263,756	15,233,206	14,576,054
Nilgiri-Wynaad	782,066	835,937	10,216,858	9,434,242
South Travancore	517,319	498,827	6,262,196	6,081,806
Tirunelveli	39,223	34,196	440,280	346,598
Wynaad	752,245	763,776	8,905,925	8,431,090
TOTAL	9,171,572	9,256,010	117,595,300	112,985,052

* Includes revised figures for October 1954.

Source : United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the weeks ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-55 to 26-1-55
	5-1-55*	12-1-55	19-1-55	26-1-55	
Wheat	11,619	7,831	15,636	7,077	42,163
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	16,433	15,099	24,708	13,890	70,130
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	..
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	28,052	22,930	40,344	20,967	112,293

* Quantity received from 1-1-55 to 5-1-55.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee cured

(A) 1953-54 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
October 1954	5,818	4,503	7,874	18,195
November 1954	4,764	3,425	6,857	15,046
December 1954	1,529	1,038	2,945	5,512

(B) 1954-55 Crop

December 1954	6,600	158	3	6,761

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) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	November 30th, 1954				December 31st, 1954			
	Arabica planta-tion	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Planta-tion	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of Gain-in-weight)	15,762	6,676	6,692(*a*)	29,130	15,793	6,680	6,696(*a*)	29,169
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	6,879	1,484	4,206	12,569	7,895	2,094	4,973	14,962
Tenders against export sales	5,450	2,134	1,087	8,671	5,600	2,601	1,087	9,288
Balance	3,433	3,058	1,399	7,890 (*b*)	2,298	1,985	636	4,919(*c*)
To be tendered against export sales	50	86	..	136	25	15	..	40

(*a*) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(*b*) Includes 138 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(*c*) Includes 79 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered

(B) 1954-55 Crop

(Tons)

	November 30th, 1954				December 31st, 1954			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	181	6	3	190	2,549	93	66	2,708

TABLE No. 8

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
15-11-54	Mysore	196/10 to 216/2	206/4	..	..	152/15 to 165/-	162/14
9-12-54	Coimbatore	200/13/ to 217/-	208/-	160/2 to 177/1	165/9	155/ 5 to 162/7	157/2

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		
			Jan. 1955 (29-1-55)	Dec. 1954 (25-12-54)	Jan. 1954 (30-1-1954)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		..	14 6 0	16 4 0
	Chandausi	Dara	13 12 0	13 10 0	17 10 0
	Saugor		12 0 0	12 8 0	17 4 0
Jowar	Amraoti		..	7 4 0	10 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi		7 12 0	..	..
Maize	Bahraich		..	7 0 0	12 4 0
Gram	Abohar		7 1 0	7 7 0	14 2 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		11 10 8	12 3 6	18 14 3
	Patna		13 0 0	11 8 0	22 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi		8 0 0	9 0 0	16 0 0
	Patna		11 8 0	11 0 0	17 0 0
	Bombay		14 8 10	15 4 1	21 1 9
	Madras		12 14 0	12 1 0	17 4 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	4 8 0	7 8 0	4 8 0
		Lal	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	(U. P.)	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 3 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		30 8 9	33 7 3	33 13 0
	Calcutta		30 12 0	32 0 0	30 6 0
Gur	Hapur		9 8 0	10 10 0	15 0 0
	Madras	Lumps	11 2 0	18 8 0	18 2 0
	Bombay	Kopergaon	11 0 0	13 0 0	21 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		14 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	190 0 0	190 0 0	210 0 0
	Khurja	Agmark Special	154 0 0	165 0 0	185 0 0
	Bombay	Agmark General	186 0 0	184 0 0	..
Vanaspati —					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	8 1 6	9 0 0	10 5 6
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	82 5 0	82 5 0	51 6 9
		Prawns	41 2 3	51 7 0	..
	Calcutta	Rohu	70 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
		Hilsa	60 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fish and Eggs—					
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	75 0 0	80 0 0	95 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	—	112 8 0	95 0 0
	Bombay		104 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		130 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		18 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0
	Kanpur	Yellow	26 11 0	26 12 0	30 0 0
		Black	21 8 0	23 4 0	27 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	20 8 0	19 13 0	25 0 0
		Yellow	22 12 0	23 8 0	30 14 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	14 14 0	16 11 0	25 13 0
	Madras	Coromandel	14 7 0	17 1 0	25 2 0
Linseed	Bombay	Brown Bold	16 8 0	16 6 0	20 3 0
		Brown Small	15 4 0	15 4 0	18 2 0
	Kanpur	Bold	16 4 0	16 0 0	21 5 0
		Small	15 0 0	14 8 0	19 6 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	11 6 0	12 12 0	16 8 0
	Madras	Salem	12 11 0	12 15 0	18 0 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		9 2 0	10 12 0	15 14 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	25 1 0	26 9 0	32 10 0
		Black	22 9 0	24 1 0	30 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	6 12 9	7 15 0	12 10 9
	Abohar	Desi	8 10 0	9 10 0	13 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		62 0 0	69 0 0	72 0 0
	Bombay		N.Q.	—	80 0 0
	Kanpur		58 0 0	56 4 0	66 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		31 9 9	33 7 0	53 13 0
	Madras		32 7 0	35 6 0	51 13 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		38 9 0	36 6 0	38 3 0
	Kanpur		34 0 0	32 8 0	46 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		25 12 0	26 10 0	39 1 3
	Kanpur		23 8 0	23 0 0	40 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		35 6 0	37 14 0	89 4 0
	Bombay		32 6 0	33 1 0	58 12 3
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		8 2 0	8 10 0	8 14 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 4 0	5 4 0	7 6 0
	Bombay		5 6 0	5 14 0	8 4 3
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	196 0 0	210 0 0	280 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	714 0 0	788 0 0	872 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3	695 0 0	765 0 0	857 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	257 10 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	215 0 0	195 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan Middles	199 0 0	170 2 0	160 0 0
		Assam Middles	182 4 0	155 8 0	151 8 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India Medium Dooars Dust	2 9 0	2 0 0	1 15 3
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	3 11 0	3 12 6	2 8 6
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore.	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	214 0 0	209 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	239 0 0	228 0 0	256 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	218 0 0	216 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	220 0 0	203 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	N.Q.	85 0 0	43 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	20 4 0	23 14 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	N.Q.	55 0 0	75 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	121 4 0	101 12 0	207 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled broken	86 6 0	73 8 0	55 2 0
Cardamom	Delhi	Large 2	100 0 0	95 0 0	160 0 0
Other Commodities—	Delhi	Large	(a)		
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried strips of 1954 crop* Grade 4	N.Q.	1 8 0	..
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	132 0 0	133 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (Per 100)	Bombay	Poona Superior	16 0 0	4 0 0	20 13 3
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	8 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Onions	Calcutta		5 8 0	10 0 0	11 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers (Per ton.)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works-freight paid to rail head destination in respect of supplies made to State Govts. and allotments to firms engaged in the distribution of fertilizers to tea and coffee plantations.		315 0 0	315 0 0	N.Q.
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.	(double quality)	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations	Do	290 0 0	290 0 0	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O. R. Despatching Stations		570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (Per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Madras*		15 12 11	9-10-54
	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

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)
					Rs. A. P.
Wheat	Lyallpur	..	22-1-55	11 4 0	16 3 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	22-1-55	18 0 0	25 5 3
	Dacca	Coarse	22-1-55	14 0 0	20 3 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	22-1-55	10 0 0	14 6 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller ginned	22-1-55	71 4 0	978 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Sawgin	22-1-55	80 0 0	1,104 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	22-1-55	9 0 0	12 15 0
	Lyallpur	American	22-1-55	10 0 0	14 6 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow	22-1-55	164 0 0	236 0 0
Jute	Dacca	Mid's	22-1-55	31 0 0	44 10 0
					217 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)
							Rs. A. P.
Wheat . .	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash)	(60 lbs.)	25-1-55	236½ Cents	15 7 0
		New York	No. 2. Hard	Bushel (57 lbs.)	27-12-54	237 Cents	16 5 0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-1-55	266⅛ Cents	17 6 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-1-55	172 Cents	11 11 0
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes (c.i.f.) Apl./May	Ton	28-1-55	£28 1s 3d	13 12 0
Maize . .	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow (cash) New	Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-1-55	155 Cents	10 14 0
Barley . .	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	25-1-55	122¼ Cents	10 6 0@
Groundnut .	European ports.	Sudan	3% shell (c. i. f.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	29-1-55	£58 0 0	28 7 0
Groundnut oil .	European ports.	South African	2% (c. i. f.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	29-1-55	£109 0 0	53 6 0
Linseed .	European ports.	..	Ethopian 3% (c. & f.)	Ton	22-1-55	£53 10 0 (nominal)	26 3 0
Linseed oil .	European ports.	Indian	(c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton	29-1-55	£94 0 0 (nominal)	46 1 0
Castor oil .	European ports.	Indian	Commercial (c. & f.)	Ton	29-1-55	£81 0 0	39 11 0
Cotton . .	U.S.A.	New York	Mar.	lb.	28-1-55	34·68 Cents	1,291 0 0*
Jute . .	U.K.	London	Mill first	Ton	28-1-55	£122 0 0	59 12 0
							290 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-1-55. (Canada 2069 5/16 to 69 7/16 dollars=1 £ sterling).
* 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: Jan. '55 (29-1-55)	Dec. '54 (25-12-54)	Jan. '54 (30-1-54)
Fruits—						
(Fresh and dry)						
Oranges	Bombay	..	Dozen	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	.	Dozen	1 2 0	0 15 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	..	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 10 6	0 12 0	0 4 0
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0
Lady's Finger . . .	Bombay	..	Seer	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	..	..	..
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Onions.	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 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: Jan. '55 (29-1-55)	Dec. '54 (25-12-54)	Jan. '54 (30-1-54)
Milk . . .	Bombay . . .	..	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta . . .	..	0 10 6	0 8 0	1 10 0
Mutton . . .	Bombay . . .	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta . . .	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 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 . . .	..	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Pork . . .	Bombay . . .	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
	Madras . . .	..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef . . .	Bombay . . .	..	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta . . .	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 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: Jan. '55 (29-1-55)	Dec. '54 (25-12-54)	Jan. '54 (30-1-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	..	..	1 15 3
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	B Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 10 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
	Calcutta		Each	2 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Monthly prices: Jan. '55 (29-1-54)	Dec. '54 (25-12-54)	Jan. '54 (30-1-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Manjipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	82 0 0	82 0 0	72 0 0
	Madras	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	225 0 0	230 0 0	250 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	250 0 0	250 0 0	350 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Manjipur	Murrah	Each	300 0 0	341 0 0	392 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	500 0 0	500 0 0	600 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Manjipur	8 teething	Each	N.Q.	85 0 0	87 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	350 0 0	350 0 0	450 0 0

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of Articles	WEEKLY: 4-12-54	11-12-54	18-12-54	25-12-54	MONTHLY: Dec. '54	Nov.'54	Dec. '53
Food Articles	316·9	318·4	317·4	319·3	318·0	334·2	367·0
Industrial Raw Materials	442·0	438·4	432·6	432·4	436·3	443·8	459·3
Semi-manufactured Articles	348·3	348·3	346·6	346·5	347·4	348·8	356·5
Manufactured Articles	377·9	375·1	374·3	374·2	375·1	377·0	363·8
Miscellaneous	585·1	583·4	576·1	574·2	579·7	605·4	711·5
All Commodities	369·4	368·5	366·6	367·1	367·8	376·1	389·4

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

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	185 (*R*)
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—September	110	106	114	149	195
1954—August	104	106	112	150	185
1954—September	105	105	111	150	186

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products & industrial raw materials.
(*R*) Revised.
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	India† (Base 1949=100) Food group	Cost of living	U.S.A. (Base 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living	Canada (Base 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living	U. K. (Base 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100*	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111*	130
1953—September	113	110	109	112	118	121	111*	130
1954—August	101 (*P*)	101 (*P*)	109	112	119	121	116*	133
1954—September	101 (*P*)	101 (*P*)	108	112	118	121	115*	133

* Base: January 1952=100.

(*P*) Provisional.

† In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of *Indian Labour Gazette*, April 1954.

Sources : 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 Rural Centres for November 1954

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	76	..	..	..	..	70	91	96	..	82	85	78	..	56
Sonail (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	98	..	92	..	53	58	95	100	..	72	157	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	121	..	67	73	..	92	..	71	109	..	62	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	87	..	56	..	..	63	..	127	107	62	132	..	108	122
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	59	90	95	..	79	192	..	101	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	69	92	102	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	55	54	45	..	..	67	97	83	..	81	76	..	94	50
Krishna (Hyderabad)	115	..	121	..	67	54	93	96	104	68	170	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	122	..	..	..	..	47	89	64	..	199	109	91	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	39	..	37	57	..	96	103	75	66	82	..	79	77
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	85	58	..	..	..	101	83	113	83	53	108	..	126	..

Source : 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	Sept. 1954	August 1954	Sept. 1953
Visakhapatnam (Andhra)	Adivivaram	405	398	466
Srikakulam (,,)	Thettangi	414	411	522
West Godavari (,,)	Alamuru	400	426	464
Kurnool (,,)	Madavaram	412	411	427
South Arcot (Madras)	Puliyur	400	406	478
	Agaram	389	389	456
Tiruchirapalli (,,)	Thulayanatham	449	453	490
Mathurai (,,)	Erodu	394	393	426
	Gokilapuram	419	418	438
Coimbatore (,,)	Kinathukadavu	423	436	441
Malabar (,,)	Koduvalli	490	493	556
Chingleput (,,)	Guduvancheri	465	465	500
	Kunnathur	434	447	476

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : 1949=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
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—October	125	120	93	96	105	103	111	109
1954—September	122	119	78	85	98	98	104	104
October	122	118	78	85	98	98	106	105

NOTE.—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the *Indian Labour Gazette*, May 1954.

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	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour Per day			Other Agricultural Labour Per day		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Oct. 1954	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Oct. 1954	8	2 12 0	..	..	2 12 0	..	..
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Sept. 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Sept. 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Sept. 1954	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Sept. 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Dharwar	Hubli	Sept. 1954	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Thana	Kalyan	Sept. 1954	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Kaira	Ode	Sept. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	Sept. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Sept. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	Sept. 1954	7	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 7 6	1 2 6	0 14 0
Burdwan	..	Sept. 1954	8	1 12 6	1 9 0	1 2 6	2 3 0	1 12 0	1 6 0
Midnapore	..	Sept. 1954	7	1 11 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	1 11 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
West Dinajpur	..	Sept. 1954	8	1 15 0	1 7 0	1 3 0	2 0 6	1 8 0	1 1 0
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct. 1954	7	..	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Neralekere	Oct. 1954	10	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Oct. 1954	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
	Nagnesh	Oct. 1954	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Oct. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Quilon	Quilon	Oct. 1954	8	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Kottayam	Pozhikole	Oct. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	..
Trichur	Vilvattam	Oct. 1954	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	..	Oct. 1954	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Nov. 1954	7	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Oct. 1954	8—10	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Oct. 1954	8	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Oct. 1954	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Rewa	Oct. 1954	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural wages in Punjab and PEPS Union.

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal Daily working hours	Daily Wages for			
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agricultural operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Punjab								
Hissar	Manghi	Aug. 1954	Man	8	2 7 0	..	2 7 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 15 0	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Aug. 1954	Man	8	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Aug. 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	Aug. 1954	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	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jullundur	Jamsher	Aug. 1954	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	Aug. 1954	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
PEPSU								
Patiala	Kakrala	Oct. 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 8 0	..
		Nov. 1954	Man	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
			Woman	..	..	..	1 8 0	..

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen (per animal per month)		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Oct. 1954	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	Topakuchi	Oct. 1954	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadespur	Sept. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Sept. 1954	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Sept. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Sept. 1954	9	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay									
Dharwar	Hubli	Sept. 1954	10	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Thana	Kalyan	Sept. 1954	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	Sept. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Sept. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Sept. 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Punjab					..				
Hissar	Manghi	Aug.1954	8	3 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Aug. 1954	8	4 0 0		..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Aug. 1954	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Aug. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Aug. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Aug. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
West Bengal									
24-Parganas	..	Sept. 1954	7	..	..	..	0 15 0	..	0 9 6
Burdwan	..	Sept. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 7 6	..	1 0 0
Midnapore	..	Sept. 1954	7	..	..	..	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
West Dinajpur	..	Sept. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct. 1954	7	1 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Neralekere	Oct. 1954	10	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
PEPSU									
Patiala	Kakrala	Oct. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Ugamedi	Oct. 1954	8	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Oct. 1954	10	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Quilon	Quilon	Oct. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
Kottayam	Pozhikole	Oct. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Trichur	Vilvattam	Oct. 1954	8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
Bhopal									
Sehore	..	Oct. 1954	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		Nov. 1954	7	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
Coorg									
South Coorg	Virajpet	Oct. 1954	8—10	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Oct. 1954	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Oct. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Rewa	Oct. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 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	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1953-54	14-6-54	24,533	23,016	(+) 6·6	9,151	8,147	(+) 12·3
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,564	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	268	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Final	1953-54	30-9-54	10,651	9,507	(+) 12·0	3,083	2,438	(+) 51·1
Barley	Final	1953-54	7-8-54	613	521	(+) 17·7	156	112	(+) 39·3
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1953-54	25-8-54	2,767	2,232	(+) 24·0	645	370	(+) 74·3
Sugarcane	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	962	870	(+) 10·6	1,239	1,077	(+) 15·3
Tobacco	Final	1953-54	23-8-54	181	178	(+) 1·7	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	216	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1953-54	16-7-54	1,631	1,344	(+) 5·6	272	228	(+) 19·3
Linseed	Final	1953-54	10-6-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	12	12	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1954-55	18-9-54	2,824	3,067	(—) 7·9	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1954-55	30-10-54	1,150	760	(+) 51·3	2,708†	2,503†	(+) 8·2
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73	(+) 2·7	52,000*	51,000*	(+) 2·0

* In lbs.
†In thousands bales of 400 lbs. each.
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 *November 1954* (from *30-10-54* to *26-11-54*) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to 26th November 1954 with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	No. of bales pressed: During the month of November 1954 (from 30-10-54 to 26-11-54)	No. of bales pressed: During the corresponding month of last year	No. of bales pressed: Since 1st. Sept., 1954	No. of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Districts included in the Division or Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State
	Lakshmi Cotton	1,362	100	7,916	100	
	Northerns	..	..	2,584	34	
	Westerns	1,660	322	7,670	684	
	Mungari	1	..	188	..	
	Cocanadas	262	34	725	75	
	TOTAL	3,285	456	19,083	893	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
ASSAM	Comillas	128	..	128	..	The whole State
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	64	72	467	72	NOTE:—Cotton in this block is mainly represed cotton or cotton waste so that total of this block is not included in Bombay and All India Total.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	40	
	TOTAL	64	72	467	112	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	28,398	36,391	29,168	39,957	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	28,398	36,391	29,168	39,957	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	4,587	3,337	5,760	4,181	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar	779	860	9,687	1,361	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	5. Others	..	..	..	—	
	TOTAL	5,366	4,197	15,447	5,547	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country	1. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	1,522	1,015	12,607	3,331	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar	321	107	4,534	1,292	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	625	185	625	185	
	6. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	2,468	1,307	17,766	4,808	
6. TOTAL BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	32,985	39,728	34,928	44,138	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta Jayawant Jayadhar	1,100	967	14,221	2,653	
	8. Cambodia	625	185	625	185	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	1,522	1,015	12,607	3,331	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	11. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	36,232	41,895	62,381	50,307	
	Cotton Waste	10,369	9,775	34,321	28,654	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras		N. A.			Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	198	..	198	..	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans		N. A.			Nimar.
	2. Jarilla		N. A.			
	3. Verum & H-420		N. A.			
	4. Nimar Oomras		N. A.			
	TOTAL	3,301	5,966	3,301	6,305	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Jabalpur .	C.P. Oomras . .			N. A.		Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.
4. Nagpur . .	1. C.P. & Berar Americans . . .			N. A.		Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H 420 .			N. A.		
	3. C.P. Oomras .			N. A.		
	TOTAL .	1,866	7,230	1,866	7,236	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H-420 .			N. A.		Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras .			N. A.		
	TOTAL .	18	110	18	110	
6. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H.420 .			N. A.		Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C.P. Oomras .			N. A.		
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans . .			N. A.		Akola, Amaravati, Buldana, Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . . .			N. A.		
	3. Verum & H-420 .			N. A.		
	4. C.P. Oomras .			N. A.		
	5. Berar Oomras .			N. A.		
	TOTAL .	73,419	68,027	75,267	78,683	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH . . .	1. Nimar Oomras .			N. A.		
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans . .			N. A.		
	3. Jarilla .			N. A.		
	4. Verum & H-420 .			N. A.		
	5. C.P. Oomras .			N. A.		
	6. Berar Oomras .			N. A.		
	TOTAL .	78,802	81,333	80,650	92,354	
	Cotton Waste .	249	1,488	249	1,665	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns . .	..	..	..	18,18	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns . .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia .	3,459	1,676	12,400	4,642	
	5. Madras Cambodia, Uganda. . .	5,181	545	15,460(*a*)	5,393	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam . .	..	..	..	.	
	7. Warrangal and Cocanadas .	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis . .	360	..	1,244	42	
	9. Karunganni .	721	..	2,048(*b*)	416	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	9,721	2,221	31,152(*c*)	12,726	
	Cotton Waste .	4,926	4,056	16,529(*d*)	14,593	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi . .	3,665	5,192	4,031	5,812	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American .	9,155	5,941	10,648	6,041	
	TOTAL .	12,820	11,133	14,679	11,853	
2. Jullundur .	. 1. Punjab Desi . .	275	260	275	260	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American .	6,732	6,479	7,890	8,358	
	TOTAL .	7,007	6,739	8,165	8,618	
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi . .	301	2,898	647	5,248	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American .	9,044	7,189	13,837	7,945	
	TOTAL .	9,345	10,087	14,484	13,193	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi . .	3,750	5,419	4,800	9,676	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American .	17,445	19,306	18,819	21,403	
	TOTAL .	21,195	24,725	23,619	31,079	
TOTAL PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi . .	7,991	13,769	9,753	20,996	
	2. Punjab American .	42,376	38,915	51,194	43,747	
	TOTAL .	50,367	52,684	60,947	64,743	
	Cotton Waste . .	..	..	6	..	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi . .	536	615	742(*e*)	615	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzafarnagar.
	2. Perso-American .	343	97	343	97	
	TOTAL .	879	712	1,085(*e*)	712	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi . .	577	402	1,181(*f*)	914	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpur, Etawah.
	2. Perso-American .	2,163	360	2,929(*g*)	360	
	TOTAL .	2,740	762	4,110(*h*)	1,274	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi . .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand .	1. U.P. Deshi . .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora, Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Rest of the State	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	1,113	1,017	1,923(*i*)	1,529	
	2. Perso-American	2,506	457	3,272(*j*)	457	
	TOTAL	3,619	1,474	5,195(*k*)	1,986	
	Cotton Waste	264	655	1,386(*l*)	1,801	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	108	..	378	234	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	108	..	378	234	
	Cotton Waste	164	203	1,711	1,420	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American 2. Jarilla 3. Hyderabad Oomras 4. Hyderabad Gaorani 5. Kumpta Jayawant 6. Kumpta Ordinary 7. Mungari 8. Warrangal & Cocanadas	N. A.				The whole State.
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi	..	1,628	..	1,628	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	22	920	22	920	
	3. Jarilla	456	1,134	456	1,134	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M.B. Oomras	87	305	87	305	
	TOTAL	565	3,987	565	3,987	
	Cotton Waste	66	..	208	53	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	..	..	102	53	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	499	585	3,293	2,013	
	3. Nadam, Bourben & Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	499	585	3,395	2,066	
	Cotton Waste	108	57	300	459	
PEPSU	1. Punjab Deshi	22,273	42,073	26,533	53,493	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	24,986	9,458	26,468	10,163	
	TOTAL	47,259	51,531	53,001	63,656	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN (*c*)	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans 2. Rajasthan Desi 3. M.B. Oomras 4. Malvi 5. U.P. Desi 6. Jarilla	N. A.				The whole State.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	1,882	746	1,882	746	
	TOTAL	1,882	746	1,882	746	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi 2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	N. A.				The whole State.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi 2. M.B. Oomras	N. A.				The whole State.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

N. A.—Not Available.

(@) No data from Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Bhopal are yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

(*a*) Includes 256 bales not reported before.
(*b*) „ 2 „ „ „ —
(*c*) „ 258 „ „ „ „
(*d*) „ 115 „ „ „ „
(*e*) „ 200 „ „ „ „
(*f*) „ 504 „ „ „ „
(*g*) „ 591 „ „ „ „
(*h*) „ 1,095 „ „ „ „
(*i*) „ 704 „ „ „ „
(*j*) „ 591 „ „ „ „
(*k*) „ 1,295 „ „ „ „
(*l*) „ 377 „ „ „ „

23·1. Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops in India 1951-52 to 1953-54

Crops	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1951-52 (Revised)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)	1951-52 (Revised)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Foodgrains—						
Cereals—						
Rice	73,713	74,056	76,646	20,964	22,537	27,079
Jowar	39,399	43,340	42,990	5,981	7,243	7,691
Bajra	23,522	26,613	28,820	2,309	3,142	4,246
Maize	8,179	8,908	8,982	2,043	2,825	2,854
Ragi	5,410	5,542	5,472	1,291	1,316	1,564
Small Millets	11,771	12,464	13,167	1,885	1,895	2,183
Wheat	23,404	24,286	26,098	6,085	7,382	7,792
Barley	7,807	8,021	8,190	2,330	2,882	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	193,205	203,230	210,365	42,888	49,222	56,130
Pulses—						
Gram	16,876	17,930	18,893	3,334	4,142	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	6,045	5,930	5,776	1,801	1,675	1,783
Other pulses	23,473	25,179	25,980	3,152	3,227	3,565
TOTAL PULSES	46,394	49,039	50,649	8,287	9,044	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	239,599	252,269	261,014	51,175	58,266	66,029
Non-foodgrains—						
Potatoes	617	629	648	1,685	1,961	1,965
Sugarcane	4,792	4,272	3,598	*6,066	*5,019	*4,614
Black pepper	202	205	209	23	22	22
Dry chillies	1,385	1,235	1,326	342	283	310
Dry ginger	46	46	47	15	14	15
Tobacco	713	896	890	206	241	256
Oilseeds—						
Groundnut	12,151	11,848	11,356	†3,142	†2,883	†3,772
Castorseed	1,437	1,326	1,368	106	102	107
Sesamum	5,942	5,874	6,132	445	464	531
Rape & Mustard	5,934	5,201	5,373	928	844	826
Linseed	3,409	3,366	3,369	328	366	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	28,873	27,615	27,598	4,949	4,659	5,591
Fibres—						
Cotton	16,201	15,713	17,027	§3,133	§3,194	§3,935
Jute	1,951	1,813	1,196	‖4,678	‖4,592	‖3,128
Mesta	N.A.	484	473	N.A.	‖682	‖716
Non-Forecast crops—						
Banana	353	338	331	2,007	1804	1,849
Papaya	17	12	9	161	117	91
Sweet Potatoes	427	407	443	1,184	905	1,251
Tapioca	573	571	577	1,242	1,235	1,258
Turmeric	135	105	115	143	110	105
Sann-hemp	589	627	630	108	116	116
Indigo	13	12	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
Opium	56	84	54	¶9	¶17	¶11
Lac	..	..	..	¶1,297	¶1,153	¶654
Plantation crops—						
Tea‡	782	777	N.A.	**641,079	**675,270	N.A.
Coffee	230	N.A.	N.A.	**54,538	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber‡	148	149	N.A.	**32,033	**35,096	N.A.
Coconuts	1,546	1,549	1,551	††3,339	††3,310	††3,310

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Negligible.

*In terms of raw sugar (gur or jaggery).

†In terms of nuts in shell.

‡Data relate to calendar year *e.g.* figures under 1951-52 actually relate to 1951 and so on for other year.

§In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

‖In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

¶In thousand maunds.

** In thousand lbs.

††in million nuts.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Volume	Month and Year	Page	Line	As printed	As desired
1	IX	September 1954	354	33—40	For the development and settlement .....to cultivate these lands.	The State is also taking steps for the development and settlement of difficult areas which have been abandoned due to various reasons like ravages of malaria or wild animals, pressure of forests, water logging etc. For the reclamation and development of Khar and Khajan lands (tidal lands) near the coast, for instance, the State Government has established a special board called the Khar Lands Development Board which gets these lands reclaimed by construction of embankments and sluice gates for preventing salt water from inundating the reclaimed land and allowing rain water from inside to be drained out.
2	IX	September 1954	354	42	Upto July 1953 ...	Upto June 1953.
3	IX	November 1954	503	15	Factors for	Factors responsible for
4	IX	November 1954	510	16	Surface	Surface
5	IX	November 1954	518	26	Higher	Higher

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I.—GENERAL REVIEW

Liberalisation of export policy with a view to arresting the decline in prices of agricultural commodities was the main feature of the month of February 1955. With effect from the 4th February 1955 export of husked rice from all ports has been allowed; hitherto exports were allowed from Bombay and Calcutta only. Export of cane jaggery and cane jaggery powder (gur) has been allowed freely on shipping bills. Additional export quota of groundnut oil has been released. Export of oilcake has been permitted under quota system; the significance of this measure may be judged by the fact that exports of oilcake have remained banned for over a decade. Further additional export quota of raw cotton and suspension of the quota system of purchase of cotton by mills was announced. Finally export of biris, biri leaf and unmanufactured tobacco other than flue cured, used for the manufacture of biris including tobacco flakes known as 'Patti' 'Farmas' 'Bhukki', 'Tamak' 'Shukha' and tobacco in the from of whole leaf, known as 'Red or Balck Chopadia' has been allowed freely outside India without any quantitative restrictions or licensing formalities.

Punjab, east Uttar Pradesh, north Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh received slightly excessive rainfall during the first part of the month The condition of standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Punjab where standing crops were affected due to want of soil moisture as a result of erratic rainfall. Attacks of insects and pests on crops were reported from parts of Andhra, Bombay and Orissa.

The First Estimates of acreage of rabi cereals (wheat and barley), gram, rape and mustard, linseed and potatoes have become available. The area under rabi cereals, gram, rape and mustard and potatoes shows an increase of 10·1, 10·7, 2·7 and 1·1 per cent. respectively while the area under linseed shows a decrease of 2·4 per cent. over the previous year. The Second Estimates of rice and mesta have also become available; the area under and production of rice have declined by 4·0 and 7·9 per cent. respectively, while the area under and production of mesta have increased by 33·5 and 74·1 per cent. respectively over 1953-54. The Third Estimate of Sesamum shows a decrease of 5·7 per cent. in area but an increase of 6·2 per cent. in production. The Final Estimate of groundnuts puts the outturn at 3,823 thousand tons (nuts in shell) as against 3,573 thousand tons (nuts in shell) in the previous year.

The prices of most of the agricultural commodities during February showed an improvement over the previous month. Raw jute and jute goods markets experienced boom conditions. The prices which had touched new high levels during the month of January, continued to rise during the major part of the month of February. This bullish tendency was mainly due to the persistent rumours of shortage of raw jute supported by the small arrivals in the upcountry centres and the heavy speculative activity in the jute goods sector.

With regard to cotton, while the downward trend in prices noticed at the Bombay market during the month of January continued during the first week of the month, a further fall of prices thereafter was prevented as a result of Government's announcement of further export quota of raw cotton and suspension of the quota system of purchase of cotton by mills. Cotton prices in the rest of the month staged gradual but impressive

recovery due to enlarged demand for Indian cottons, encouraging railway budget and the current budget rumours anticipating re-imposition of import duty on coarse cloth etc.

Prices of oilseeds and oils fluctuated within a narrow range during the month. Prices of groundnut oil and groundnut tended to improve during the first half of the month consequent on the release of the additional export quota of groundnut oil. During the second half of the month, the prices ruled easy. The Government's decision to allow export of various types of oilcakes does not appear to have produced appreciable effect on the internal oilseeds and oils market. The factors reported to be responsible for easy sentiment of the market were freight difficulties and lack of shipping space. Despite the various handicaps castor oil prices at Bombay in the latter half of the month improved due to foreign enquiries.

Market prices of wheat showed some increase in Bihar owing to seasonal shortage while in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab they were more or less unchanged at previous month's level. Elsewhere the prices fluctuated within narrow limits. Rice prices remained more or less steady at the previous months' level except in Andhra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab where they showed some fall. Prices of coarse grains generally showed a hardening tendency in some of the low-priced areas and were at or above the minimum purchase prices announced by the Government in December. In some centres however, they were still somewhat below the minimum levels. Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month except at Madras where the prices increased slightly. Prices of gur showed some recovery. The U.P. Government's announcement to step into the market and purchase gur at Rs. 10 per maund in areas where prices tend to fall below that level had a salutary effect in the market.

Latest available data for arrivals, imports, exports and consumption show that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country during the first two months of 1955 have been 237 thousand tons as against 40 thousand tons in the corresponding period last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on February 1, 1955 showed an increase of 1·07 lakh tons compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season up to 22nd February showed a precipitate fall of 1·51 lakh as compared to the same period last season. Arrivals of gur in Hapur market which averaged about 500 to 1,000 maunds per day in beginning of February increased to 7,000 maunds towards the middle of the month but declined to 4,000 to 5,000 maunds towards the latter half of the month.

(*iii*) Exports of castor oil during November 1954 were significantly higher while those of linseed oil were considerably lower than in November 1953. In the case of groundnut oil while 5,971 tons were exported during November 1954 only 15 tons were exported during the corresponding month last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton in Bombay continued to be low compared to the previous year. During November 1954 imports, exports and consumption of raw cotton by mills were higher than those in November 1953.

(*v*) In respect of tobacco (unmanufactured) exports during November 1954 were decisively higher compared to those in the corresponding month of the previous season but were less than those in the preceding month.

II.—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING FEBRUARY 1955

Slightly excessive rainfall in the Punjab, east Uttar Pradesh, north Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh during the first part of the month was the special feature of the weather during the month under review.

Rainfall during the winter monsoon which commenced on 1st January and ended on 28th February has been satisfactory. During January, good rains were received in north India and the central parts of the country which were beneficial to the rabi crops. During February also, the rainfall has been satisfactory. The rainfall since 1st January up to 28th February was in excess of the normal in east Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and west Madhya Pradesh ; normal in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Tamilnad; deficient in east Rajasthan, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and scanty elsewhere except in Orissa, Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kutch, South Hyderabad and Rayalaseema where there was no rain.

Preparatory tillage for summer crop sowings, transplantation of paddy crop, harvesting of kharif crops such as sugarcane, groundnut, tobacco and early rabi crops, irrigation of standing crops, picking of cotton and sowing of sugarcane and zaid crops were some of the main agricultural operations carried out during the month under review in different parts of the country.

The winter monsoon even though it accounts for only about two per cent. of the annual rainfall is important for the proper growth of rabi crops of wheat, barley, gram and rabi pulses in the northern India especially in Punjab, Pepsu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and some parts of Assam. Winter rains during the current year have been satisfactory in January and February and the condition of the standing crops was therefore generally reported to be satisfactory over a large portion of the country. In parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Punjab standing crops were however, affected due to want of soil moisture as a result of erratic rainfall. Attack of insects and pests on standing crops was also reported from parts of Andhra, Bombay and Orissa.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Pepsu, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III.—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

Transplantation of second paddy crops and harvesting of early rabi crops were in progress in several parts of the country during the month under review. Winter rains received during the first part of February proved beneficial to the standing rabi crops. In parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Punjab, however, the standing crops were reported to have been somewhat affected by inadequate rainfall.

The All-India Second Estimate of Rice for 1954-55 puts the area at 68·5 lakh acres and the production at 21·6 lakh tons, showing a decrease of 4 per cent. and 7·9 per cent. respectively from the adjusted Second Estimate of the previous year. The decrease, both in area and production, has been mainly attributed to heavy rainfall and floods in the northern districts of Bihar and West Bengal and continuous drought in the southern districts of the States, and to scanty rainfall in U.P. and Vindhya Pradesh. In Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Tripura, however, the 1954-55

production has shown an increase over the corresponding estimate of the previous year due to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This estimate, however, does not cover the total area sown to rice crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the total area finally reported.

The All-India First Estimate of Rabi Cereals (Wheat & Barley) for 1954-55 puts the area under these two crops at 33·9 million acres showing an increase of 10·1 per cent. over the corresponding estimate for 1953-54. The increase in respect of wheat was 10·5 per cent. and of barley 8·9 per cent.

Total imports of cereals into the country during the months of January and February 1955 amounted to 237 thousand tons, comprising 132·7 thousand tons of rice and 104·4 thousand tons of wheat. The imports of rice during these two months represented a part of the balance of the 9 lakh tons contracted for under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement in March 1954.

With effect from 4th February 1955, the Government of India has allowed export of husked rice from all ports and has restored the export duty on rice to 0-2-3 per maund. Export of a small quantity of wheat bran by Roller Flour Mills has also been permitted during the period January—June 1955 from all ports except Calcutta. It will be recalled that in July 1954, the Government of India had allowed the export of 2 lakh tons of husked rice from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta. The export duty on rice had also been raised from Re. 0-2-3 per maund to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Market prices of wheat during February showed some increase in Bihar owing to seasonal shortage. In Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, however, they were more or less unchanged at the previous month's level. Elsewhere the prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 in Bihar, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 in Bombay and U. P., and Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 in Punjab. Rice prices showed some fall in Andhra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. In other States they remained more or less steady at the previous month's level. The prices ranged between Rs. 14 and Rs. 16-8-0 in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar and between Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 15-8-0 per maund in Madras and U. P.

Prices of coarse grains generally showed a hardening tendency in some of the low-priced areas and were at or above the minimum prices announced by the Government on 21st December 1954. In certain areas, however, they were still somewhat below the minimum levels.

(ii) SUGAR

Harvesting of sugarcane crop was in progress throughout the country. Preparation of land and sowing of sugarcane crop for 1955-56 season have commenced in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India for the 1954-55 season up to February 22, 1955 amounted to 9·12 lakh tons as against 7·36 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season, up to February 22, 1955 was 133, same as in the corresponding period of 1953-54.

The opening stocks of sugar with the factories on February 1, 1955 were about 5·53 lakh tons as against 4·46 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. The total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1954 to February 22, 1955 was about 2·21 lakh tons as against 3·72 lakh tons during the same period of last season.

The Government of India released on February 22, 1955 a further quantity of 125,000 tons of sugar for free sale from all the factories in the country bringing up the total release so far made to 50 per cent. of the production up to February 15, 1955.

Imports of refined sugar during February 1955 amounted to 62·3 thousand tons. The shares of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bhavnagar ports were 30·7, 5·6, 21·5 and 4·5 thousand tons respectively. The total imports of refined sugar during the period April 1954 to February 1955 were 781·1 thousand tons. In addition to refined sugar, about 76·5 thousand tons of raw sugar were received during the same period.

Prices of sugar remained more or less steady throughout the month. At Madras, however, the prices of sugar which stood at Rs. 30-14-0 on the 5th February, however, increased to Rs. 32-5-0 per maund on the 26th February. The table below gives the weekly wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres during the month under review:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Weeks ending			
	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55
Hapur	31 6 0	31 7 0	31 6 0	31 6 0
Kanpur	31 4 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Calcutta	30 14 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	N.R.
Patna	30 0 0	N.R.	30 0 0	30 0 0
Nagpur	32 4 0	34 0 0	31 12 0	32 0 0
Madras	30 14 0	31 14 0	32 0 0	32 5 0
Bombay	30 8 9	28 5 9	31 10 0	30 12 0

N.R.—Not reported.

With effect from 1st March 1955, the excise duty on sugar has been increased from Rs. 3-12-0 per cwt. to Rs. 5-10-0 per cwt. and the customs duty from Rs. 11 per cwt. to Rs. 13 per cwt. In view of the increase in excise and customs duties the Government of India decided to raise the price of imported sugar by Re. 1 per maund from 1st March 1955. Thus, the revised ex-dock price of British refined sugar, East German sugar and French sugar will be Rs. 30-8-0 per maund and that of Cuban sugar Rs. 30 per maund.

Gur—Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market which were about 500 to 1,000 maunds a day in the beginning of the month increased to 7,000 maunds in middle of the month. Subsequently they declined to 4,000 to 5,000 maunds per day. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 79,000 maunds at the close of the month as against 47,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

The Government of India decided on the 3rd February, to license export of cane jaggery and cane jaggery powder (gur) freely on shipping bills for shipment up to the end of March 1955.

Prices of gur showed some recovery in February. The U.P. Government's announcement to step into the market and purchase gur at Rs. 10 in areas where prices tend to fall below that level had a salutary effect on the market. Thus at Hapur, the prices of

gur which stood at Rs. 9-8-0 on the 29th January, rose to Rs. 10-4-0 per maund on the 5th February and thereafter the prices remained more or less steady. The table below shows the weekly wholesale prices of gur in some important markets:—

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	Weeks ending			
	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55
Hapur	10 4 0	10 8 0	10 6 0	10 4 0
Kanpur	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 12 0	10 8 0
Patna	12 0 0	N.R.	12 0 0	12 0 0
Calcutta	12 0 0	13 8 0	13 0 0	N.R.
Madras	9 7 0	N.R.	8 13 0	8 0 0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 4 0	11 8 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Prices of oilseeds and oils fluctuated within a narrow range during the month under review. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil tended to improve during the first half of the month after the announcement of the export quotas for groundnut oil and groundnut oil cake; later in the month, however, the market turned easy. The Government's decision on 14th February to allow export of various types of oilcakes does not seem to have produced appreciable effect on the internal oilseeds markets. The factors reported to be responsible for easy sentiment of the markets were freight difficulties and lack of shipping space.

(a) Groundnut

The most important event of the month under review was the release of an export quota for groundnut cake. These exports have remained banned for over a decade. Under the announcement, with effect from 4th February licences were to be issued freely on shipping bills for shipment by the end of March, and subject to a maximum allotment of 1,000 tons per shipper for shipment from all ports. Exports of de-oiled groundnut meal, (Solvent extraction variety containing under 1% of oil) were also to be licenced freely on the same basis as the expeller variety of groundnut cake. Simultaneously export duties of Rs. 230 per ton on groundnut cake (expeller variety) and Rs. 175 per ton on de-oiled groundnut meal were also imposed. Another important announcement on the same date related to the release of an export quota for groundnut oil. This announcement had two interesting features. Firstly, the earlier limit on individual shipment for the export of groundnut oil was removed, thus entitling each established shipper to the maximum allotment to which he would be eligible on percentage basis. Each shipper is to be given a quota of 10% of his best year's exports during any of the four years ending 1952. Secondly, crushers of groundnut were also allowed to participate in the export trade of groundnut oil subject to a ceiling of 250 tons for each crusher.

During February, the harvesting of the current groundnut crop continued in the important producing States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Bombay, Madras and Madhya Pradesh where crops were affected due to inadequate soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests on groundnut crop was reported from parts of Bombay.

According to the All-India final estimate of groundnut for 1954-55 crop the acreage and production are put at 12,647, thousand acres and 3,823 thousand tons as against the partially revised estimate of 10,869 thousand acres and 3,573 thousand tons respectively for 1953-54, thus there being an increase of 1,778 thousand acres or 16·4 per cent in area and 250 thousand tons or 7·0 per cent in production over last year. The increase in both acreage and production of groundnut during the current year has been reported largely by Hyderabad and Saurashtra and to a lesser extent by Madras, Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed to better seasonal conditions during the current year compared with those of last year. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded by Andhra and Bombay, where the crop was adversely affected for want of adequate rains.

The release of the additional export quota of groundnut oil seems to have exerted a bullish influence on the internal price of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil. As a result, the prices of both groundnut kernels and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras which had moved downwards in the preceding months, tended to improve. At Bombay, the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during the second week of February improved by Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 3-8-0 per maund respectively over the prices prevailing towards the close of the preceding month. Similar increases in groundnut and groundnut oil prices at Madras were witnessed during the same period. In the case of groundnut kernels, the prices at Madras showed a rise of Rs. 1-13-0 per maund, while groundnut oil prices advanced by Rs. 2-2-0 per maund. During the second half of the month the prices ruled easy and lost a part of the advances gained earlier due to lack of shipping space and pre-budget uncertainties.

At European ports, the price of both Indian groundnut oil and South African Variety exhibited a gradual downward trend presumably due to larger export availability from India.

The table below gives the weekly quotations of groundnut kernels and oil prices:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	29-1-55	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55
Groundnut kernels—					
Bombay (Bold)	14 14 0	15 6 0	16 2 0	15 10 0	N. R.
Madras (Coromandal)	14 7 0	14 2 0	16 4 0	15 13 0	15 3 0
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	31 10 0	32 0 0	35 2 0	34 14 0	N.R.
Madras	32 7 0	30 10 0	34 9 0	34 1 0	33 9 0
European ports (Indian Bulk 3% c.i.f.).	51 15 0	51 4 0	50 8 0	48 8 0	47 11 0
South African Bulk c.i.f.)	53 6 0	53 6 0	51 0 0	50 7 0	49 7 0

N. R.—Not Reported.

There were no exports of groundnut kernels from India during the months of November 1954 and 1953. Total exports of groundnut kernels during the period April to November 1954 amounted to 6,116 tons as against 3,947 tons during the corresponding period of the last year. During November 1954 groundnut oil exports amounted to 5,971 tons, while only 15 tons were exported during November 1953. Total exports of groundnut oil during the period April to November 1954 were 15,460 tons as compared to 1,500 tons during the same period last year.

(b) Linseed

The First Estimate of linseed for 1954-55 puts the area at 2,441 thousand acres, as against the adjusted first estimate of 2,501 thousand acres for 1953-54. This shows a decline of 60 thousand acres or 2·4 per cent. This decline has occurred mainly in Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Bihar and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The decline has, however, been offset, to a great extent, by increases reported by Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh due mostly to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The condition of the standing linseed crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in the major producing States.

Prices of linseed and linseed oil fluctuated within a narrow range during the month under review. Up to about the middle of the month the trend at Bombay was downwards, thereafter, it recorded some recovery. At Calcutta the price movement was similar to that at Bombay. At Kanpur however, an upward trend was recorded till the third week of February after which there was a tendency to decline.

The overseas markets in linseed oil witnessed active conditions, caused by rumours that Russia had taken a considerable quantity of this oil though there was no clue as to the source or sources of these supplies to Russia. Consequently the Indian linseed oil prices at U.K. ports improved from Rs. 46-1-0 per maund at the end of January to Rs. 47-12-0 per maund at the close of February.

The table below gives the week end quotations of linseed and linseed oil prices :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Weeks ending				
	29-1-55	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	16 8 0	15 14 0	16 6 0	16 12 0	N.R.
Calcutta (Small)	17 0 0	16 10 0	16 12 0	16 8 0	17 4 0
Kanpur (Bold)	16 4 0	17 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	15 10 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	38 9 0	37 2 0	37 14 0	38 3 0	N.R.
Kanpur	34 0 0	34 8 0	34 8 0	35 0 0	34 0 0
Indian Variety at U.K.	46 1 0	46 8 0	47 0 0	47 12 0	47 12 0

N. R.—Not Reported

Exports of linseed oil during November 1954 amounted to 162 tons bringing the total since April 1954 to 1,167 tons. Exports during the corresponding periods of the previous year were 396 and 3,250 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

The condition of the standing 1954-55 castor crop was reported to be fairly good in major producing States. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing operations were in progress in all the important States.

Castorseed market remained depressed except for occasional feeble rallies. The procedure for licensing exports of castor oil was further relaxed on 3rd February 1955. The earlier condition imposed in December 1954 requiring the production of evidence of shipment of goods against previous shipping bills before a further shipping bill was passed, was cancelled both in the case of established shippers and new-comers. With the arrival of the new crop and the accumulation in assembling markets, due to the absence of spot inquiries, the market generally remained colourless. The decision of the Govt. of India to permit

export of 25,000 tons of various types of oilcakes (including castor oilcake) on 14th February 1955 had little significant effect in influencing the prices of castorseed and castor oil. The undertone in regard to castor seed was quiet but steady. During the first two weeks, prospects of export of castor oil remained rather unpromising particularly in view of freight difficulties and lack of demand from overseas. In the latter half of the month, prices of castor oil at Bombay market, however, improved due to foreign enquiries. The prices of Indian Castor Oil at U. K. ports also tended to improve after the second week. The following table shows the trend in prices of castor seed and castor oil during February:—

(Rs. per Maund)

	29-1-55	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55
Castor Seed—					
Bombay (Small)	11 6 0	11 4 0	12 2 0	11 12 0	..
Madras (Small)	12 11 0	11 13 0	11 13 0	11 13 0	11 13 0
Kanpur		9 12 0	9 8 0	9 12 0	9 4 0
Jedcherla (Hyderabad)	9 2 0	9 2 0	9 7 0	9 4 0	9 10 0
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	25 12 0	25 11 5	25 5 6	27 3 0	27 15 0
Kanpur	..	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
European ports (C & F. Indian Commercial).	39 11 0	40 10 6	43 9 6	43 2 0	42 9 0

There were no exports of castor seeds during the months of November 1954 and November 1953. Exports of Castor Oil during November 1954 were significantly higher at 1,307 tons than those in November 1953, when these amounted to 281 tons only. Total exports of Castor Oil during the eight months April to November 1954 aggregated 17,861 tons as against 16,552 tons during the corresponding period of the last year.

(iv) Cotton

During the month of February, two important announcements relating to cotton were made by the Government of India. On 8th February 1955 the Government of India decided to suspend with immediate effect the quota system of allocation of Indian cotton to mills till the end of May 1955, when the position will be reviewed. Secondly, on the same date, a further export quota of 50 thousand bales of cotton (Bengal Deshis, Oomras, Kalagin, Dholeras and Mathias) of old or new crop of 11/16″ staple and below of which the quantity of Bengal Deshi shall not exceed 25 thousand bales, was announced. In addition an export quota of another 25 thousand bales of old crop 1953-54 and earlier years of staple length upto 3/4″ has also been announced. Thus the total export quota of raw cotton allowed during the current cotton season (1954-55) amounts to 2 lakh bales.

During the month under review, the general condition of the cotton crop was reported to be satisfactory. Reports, however, indicated that due to unfavourable weather conditions Laxmi crop suffered both in respect of quality and quantity in some parts of Andhra and Mysore States. Pickings of Cambodia and Laxmi commenced and were in progress. Small arrivals of these types of cotton have already made appearance in the market.

According to an estimate framed by the trade at the end of January 1955, the cotton production in India during the current season (1954-55) is placed at 47·95 lakh bales as compared to the corresponding estimate of 43·70 lakh bales and the final estimate of 46·48 lakh bales for the 1953—54 season.

Imports of raw cotton into India during November 1954 amounted to 33 thousand bales as against 14 thousand bales during the corresponding month of last year. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the 1954-55 season i.e. 1st September 1954 to 30th November 1954 amounted to 105 thousand bales as against 121 thousand bales during the corresponding period last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during the month of November 1954 were 22 thousand bales as against 11 thousand bales during the corresponding month last year. Total exports from 1st September 1954 to 30th November 1954 were 46 thousand bales as compared to 24 thousand bales during the corresponding period last season.

Consumption of all varieties of raw cotton by the Indian mills during November 1954 aggregated 4·11 lakh bales as compared to 3·56 lakh bales in October 1953. Total consumption of raw cotton of all the varieties by Indian mills during the period 1st September to 30th November 1954 amounted to 11·66 lakh bales as compared to 11·17 lakh bales during the same period last season. Towards the end of November 1954, stocks of raw cotton with the mills stood at 10·11 lakh bales as against 8·95 lakh bales at the same time a year ago. The table below gives details of consumption and stocks.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs net each)

Description	Consumption		Total from 1-9-54 to 30-11-54	Total from 1-9-53 to 30-11-53	Stocks with mills on	
	Nov. 1954	Nov. 1953			30-11-54	30-11-53
Indian Cotton	3.49	3.06	9.88	9.43	8.50	7.01
Pakistan cotton	0·04	(a)	0.03	(a)	0·01	(a)
Egyptian cotton	0·19	0·20	0·56	0·65	0·47	0·49
Other foreign cotton	0·39	0·30	1·19	1·09	1·13	1·45
Total all cottons	4·11	3·56	11·66	11·17	10·11	8·95

(a) Below 500 bales

The latest available position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to 1953-54 season is indicated below :—

(Bales of 392 lbs each)

	1st Sept. 54 to 17th Feb. 1955	1st Sept. 53 to 17th Feb. 1954
Arrivals of cotton in Bombay	627.372	660,334
Consumption of cotton in Bombay Mills	575,815	600,232
Stocks with exporters, Mills and Merchants in Bombay as on 17th Feb. 1955.	378,580	323,053

The downward trend of prices noticed in the Bombay market during the month of January continued during the first week of the month under review. The weakness was attributed to easy upcountry advices, poor spot supports and the general bearish, sentiment. The Government's announcements allowing for further export quota of raw cottons and suspending the quota system of allocation of cotton by mills did not initially improve the position substantially. Nevertheless, it checked a further fall in prices. Subsequently, prices staged an impressive recovery due to enlarged demand for Indian cottons, encouraging railway budget and the current budget rumours anticipating re-imposition of import duty on foreign cotton and abolition of export duty on coarse cloth etc.

The weekly quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab) were as under:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Abohar
Veriety	Jarilla MGF	Cambodia	Deshi
Week ending—			
29-1-59	658	640/950	557
5-2-55	613	650/830	524 (F)
12-2-55	615	630/820	552—9
19-2-55	622	N.A.	505 (F)
26-2-55	632	N. A.	534

F—Friday quotations
N. A.— Not available

The prices of Kapas also showed generally the same trend as that noticed in the case of cotton lint. The following table gives the week-end prices of Kapas:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs each)

State	Madras	Punjab
Centre	Tirupur	Abohar
Variety	Cambodia	Deshi
29-1-55	224/280	233
5-2-55	224/280	205 (F)
12-2-55	224/308	209—10
19-2-55	N.A.	219 (F)
26-2-55	N.A.	207 (F)

F.—Friday quotations.
N.A.—Not available.

The distinctly bearish undertone exhibited in Karachi cotton market last month persisted during February too. The easiness in the market was due mainly to continued absence of overseas enquiries and reduced domestic offtake. The table below gives the weekly quotations at Karachi.

4 F Punjab R. G.

	Pakistan currency Rs. (P) per lb.	Rs. Indian currency Rs. (I) per candy of 784 lb.
Week ending—		
29-1-55	68 4 0	936
5-2-55	68 4 0	936
12-2-55	65 4 0	895
19-2-55	66 0 0	906
26-2-55	N.A.	N. A.

N. A.—Not available

At New York cotton market too prices showed a downward trend. The decline in prices was attributed to lower domestic and foreigen enquiries, uncertainty regarding farm legislation and Far Eastern developments. An important event of the month relating to U. S. cotton was the announcement by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that cotton had been put on the list of American Surplus commodities for export, enabling private traders to sell it to foreign countries in exchange for the currencies of the countries concerned. The U. S. Agriculture Secretary is also reported to have expressed his strong opposition to any upward revision in acreage allotment for the current year's cotton crop. These two announcements, however, had no effect on the ruling easy conditions in the New York cotton markets. The following table gives the week-end quotations at New York.

	New York (Cents per lb.)	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
Week ending—		
29-1-55	34·68	1291
5-2-55	34·60	1288—8
12-2-55	34·55	1287
19-2-55	34·28	1277
26-2-55	34·40*	1281

* Quotation relates to 24-2-55

(v) Jute

During February, the Calcutta raw jute and jute goods markets experienced boom conditions. The prices of raw jute which had touched new high levels during the month of January, continued to rise till the middle of February, after which they registered some decline with a firm undertone. This bullish tendency was mainly due to persistent rumours of shortage of raw jute supported by small arrivals in the upcountry centres and heavy speculative activity in the jute goods sector. Consequently, even though restricted mill business was reported during the month, the market was upheld by the reserved attitude of the sellers. The week-end quotations of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta are given below :—

(February/March delivery) (Rs. per md. of 82-2/7 lbs).

Variety	Week ending 29-1-55	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	34 8 0	37 8 0	38 8 0	38 8 0	37 8 0
Northern	35 8 0	38 0 0	39 8 0	39 0 0	38 0 0
Orissa	36 0 0	38 0 0	40 0 0	39 8 0	38 8 0
Murshidabad	34 0 0	36 8 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	36 8 0
Western	33 8 0	35 8 0	37 8 0	37 8 0	36 0 0
Jangli	33 0 0	35 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	35 8 0
Daisee	35 8 0	39 0 0	40 8 0	40 0 0	38 8 0
U. P.	33 0 0	35 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	35 8 0

The baled sector of the Calcutta Market also opened firm and continued to rule steady in sympathy with the loose jute sector, as may be seen from the following table :—

(February/March delivery) (Rs. per bale of 400 lbs each)

Variety	Week ending 29-1-55	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55
Mill Firsts	225 0 0	230 0 0	235 0 0	235 0 0	230 0 0
Mills Lightnings	205 0 0	210 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	210 0 0
Daisee L. G.	195 0 0	205 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	210 0 0
Indian N. C.	138 0 0	145 0 0	157 0 0	150 0 0	147 0 0

In the upcountry markets, prices recorded a decline in the first week of the month but recovered thereafter due to a steady demand from Calcutta. The volume of imports did not show any appreciable improvement and all the supplies available were absorbed. During the third week, however, there was a decline in sympathy with the Calcutta market. The prices of bottom varieties of jute at some of the important baling centres are given below :—

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

Centre	Week ending 27-1-55	3-2-55	10-2-55	17-2-55	24-2-55
Purnea (Bihar)	31 3 0	..	36 3 0	35 5 0	34 10 0
Belakoha (W. Bengal)	32 2 0	30 15 0	33 4 0	34 12 0	34 5 0
Nowgong (Assam)	30 11 0	29 12 0	33 15 0	33 8 0	31 10 0
Kendrapara (Orissa)	..	33 8 0	37 0 0	..	36 0 0

During the first half of the month, boom conditions prevailed in the jute goods market on account of the Australian purchases and enquiries received for heavy goods from Africa, Egypt and China. After the third week of the month, however there was a slight downward trend on account of the withdrawal of the foreign buyers from the market due to the high prices. But the tone of the market remained firm in the belief that some of the foreign buyers particularly Australia, had not purchased their full requirements. Thus in spite of the disquietening news from the American markets where buyers were showing concern at the high prices prevailing in the Calcutta Markets, the market remained firm due to the speculative manipulations in anticipation of the pending demand from Australia and other countries. The following table gives weekly quotations of jute goods at Calcutta :—

Variety	Unit	Week ending 29-1-55	5-2-55	12-2-55	19-2-55	26-2-55
Hessian 40″×10 oz.	Per 100 yds.	47 0 0	47 12 0	47 11 0	47 7 0	46 7 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Per 100 bags	123 6 0	129 8 0	130 6 0	131 4 0	128 0 0

(vi) Tobacco

Harvesting of 1954-55 tobacco crop was in full swing in the tobacco growing areas of Madras and Bombay States. Picking and curing of early planted crop were reported to be in progress in Tiruchirapalli district of Madras and Krishna district of Andhra. The condition of the standing crop was, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Bombay and Madras where the crop was affected due to inadequate soil moisture. In Coimbatore district of Madras, however, the quality of the new crop was reported to be satisfactory despite pest attacks.

During April-September 1954, the quantity of raw tobacco cleared for home consumption amounted to 289·3 million lbs. Of the total quantity cleared, Madras and Andhra together accounted for over 27%, Bombay for about 17% and Uttar Pradesh for about 16%.

According to reports emanating from the Guntur Market Committee, about 3.2 million lbs. of Flue-cured virginia tobacco, over 1.4 million lbs. of sun-cured country tobacco and nearly 1·0 million lbs. of Sun-cured virginia and Gulla etc. were purchased by the major companies and other local companies during January. During the same month demand for Natu tobacco was dull in the market of Krishna. About 5·0 lakh lbs. of Flue-cured virginia tobacco, 20·4 lakh lbs. of Natu tobacco and 12,000 lbs. of Flue-cured virginia Gulla were estimated to be lying in stock with the traders in Krishna district.

During the month under review, the tobacco market in different parts of Coimbatore remained more or less steady due to dull trading. Price of 1955 ungraded Flue-cured virginia tobacco at Guntur which stood at Rs. 16-7-3 per md. towards the end of January advanced to Rs. 20-9-3 per md. in the second week of February, but showed a downward trend thereafter and closed again at Rs. 16-7-3 *i.e.* the opening quotation of the month.

An important announcement during the month related to free licencing of export of biri, biri leaf and biri tobacco with effect from 14th February 1955 without any prescribed destinational quotas. Accordingly, the export of biris, biri leaf and unmanufactured tobacco, other than Flue cured, used for the manufacture of biris including tobacco flakes known as 'Patti', 'Farmas', 'Bhukki', 'Tamak', 'Shukha' and tobacco in the form of whole leaf, known as "Red or Black Chopadia" is to be allowed freely outside India without any quantitative restrictions or licensing formalities. Prior to that date the export of these commodities was also licensed freely but was subject to destinational quotas.

About 89·1 million lbs. of different grades of tobacco were graded for export during the calendar year 1954 against 70·5 million lbs. in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the tobacco graded for export during 1954, 75·0 million lbs. consisted of Flue-cured virginia, 2·0 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia, 11·3 million lbs. of sun-cured(Natu) country while the balance of 0·9 million lbs. included Jutty, Motihari and white Burley varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during November 1954 amounted to 9·2 million lbs. worth about Rs. 0·8 crores against 6·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·8 crores in the same month of the previous year. Of the quantity exported during November 1954, U. K. alone accounted for 1·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·2 crores. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the eight months April to November 1954 amounted to about 62·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 8·9 crores against 54·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 8·8 crores in the corresponding period of 1953.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

A review on the progress of various G.M.F. Schemes in States during January 1955 indicates as under:—

In Lower Assam Valley, four minor irrigation projects were completed benefiting an area of about 2,500 acres with an additional production of 250 tons of foodgrains. The West Bengal Government renovated 31 tanks which benefited an area of 2,031 acres. The Agriculture Department of the State Government completed 1 small irrigation scheme which brought 60 acres under irrigation. Taccavi loans amounting to Rs. 28,100 were advanced to cultivators for purchase of 12 pump sets. The Hyderabad Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs exclusively for taccavi distribution of oil engine pump sets in stock with the Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association. In Ajmer, 36 old wells were deepened by means of the Government Compressor machines. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of 10 percolation wells was completed.

In Madras, with the aid of tractors and bulldozers hired out by the Agriculture Department an area of 1561 acres was reclaimed. In Assam 103 acres of land were given second ploughing 60 acres were given harrowing and 8 acres of land were cleared of jungles under Subankhatal and reclamation project. In Hyderabad, 1,965 acres were ploughed up in the districts of Nanded, Raichur and Bidar. Contour bunding works also made rapid progress in the State. In Madhya Pradesh, advance survey work for tractor reclamation continued in Batiagarh Aslana tract of Damoh tahsil of Sagar district and about 23,333 acres were reported to have been surveyed and formed into good sized blocks. A proposal for the establishment of Machine Tractor Stations in the Amravati, Nimar, Chhindwara and Chanda districts during 1954-55 ploughing season was approved by the State Government. In Vindhya Pradesh, 973 acres of rabi area were embanked, 632 acres of paddy areas were bunded and 50 acres of land were reclaimed by private parties. In Andhra, 550 acres of land were reclaimed by Government tractors and bulldozers in Anantapur district.

In Andhra, 710 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 13 tons of Phosphates were distributed to cultivators. In Assam, the distribution of manure in the Gauhati centre increased very satisfactorily. In Madras 5,083 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 21 tons of Phosphatic manures were distributed to the ryots. The paddy Fertilizer Mixture distributed to cultivators in Hyderabad was 327 tons. In Vindhya Pradesh, 135 tons of town compost were produced and distributed.

In Madras, 134 tons of paddy seeds and 3 tons of millet seeds were distributed to the ryots. In Andhra, 71 tons of paddy seeds and 3 tons of millet seeds were distributed In Hyderabad, 636 tons of improved paddy seeds were distributed to the cultivators.

(ii) COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The coverage under the National Extension Service which already has brought within its orbit 1/5th of the total rural population of India is to be further expanded, according to a decision taken by the Community Project Administration.

On April 1 this year, 10,000 more villages with over 7 million people will be added to the existing Extension Blocks, bringing the total number of villages under the programme to nearly a lakh, as against a target of 1,20,000 villages during the first Five Year Plan period.

The new blocks have been allocated to 19 states. The criteria of allocation are mainly the readiness of the State Governments to take up new areas for improvement, the availability of trained personnel and the targets of coverage during the first Five Year Plan of individual States.

The States to which new blocks have been allotted are Bihar 30, Bombay 3, Madhya Pradesh 1, Orissa 9, Punjab 5, Uttar Pradesh 20, West Bengal 10, Hyderabad 4, Madhya Bharat 1, Mysore 5, PEPSU 5, Travancore-Cochin 1, Ajmer 2, Kutch 1, Bhopal 2, Manipur 1, Himachal Pradesh 1, Vindhya Pradesh 5 and Tripura 1. (Each block approximates to one hundred villages with a population of about 66,000 people).

With a view to preparing a comprehensive scheme for the training of untrained Gram Sevaks, the Community Projects Administration has asked the State Governments to intimate the number of such Gram Sevaks. It will be recalled that owing to the paucity of training facilities in the earlier stages of the implementation of the Community Projects Programme, a number of Gram Sevaks had not received the basic agricultural training for the minimum specified period of one year before being posted to Projects and Blocks. As adequate training facilities are now available, Community Projects Administration proposes to train these Gram Sevaks, posted in various States, in batches with a view to equipping them with the necessary training.

(iii) CO-OPERATION

The Madras State Advisory Council on Co-operation has approved of the suggestion of the State Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the organisation of Rural Co-operative Banks in some select rural or semi-rural centres on an experimental basis. The liability of the share holders in such banks will be limited by guarantee (instead of unlimited liability on the part of members) to the extent of five times the value of the share capital subscribed by a share-holder. The objects aimed at are the mobilisation of rural savings and dispensing medium-term credit, produce loans and loans against jewellery to the agriculturists. To start with, the State will have about 25 such rural banks in 13 districts.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, U. P. has issued a circular to all Co-operative societies in the State concerning the investment of their funds. It has been instructed that:—

(*a*) The U. P. Co-operative Bank may invest its funds in one or more of the banks approved by the Registrar subject to such limits and restrictions as may be imposed from time to time.

(*b*) District and Central Co-operative Banks and Banking Unions may invest their surplus funds in U. P. Co-operative Bank only but in districts where it does not have branches, the District and Central Banks may invest up to Rs. 25,000 in current account only in one or more of the approved banks.

(*c*) The U. P. Co-operative Federation and its branches should invest their Funds in the U. P. Co-operative Bank at places where the Bank has its branches or in District or Central Co-operative banks but where such facilities do not exist or deposits are not accepted by co-operative banks in current account the Federation may invest up to Rs. 25,000 at one time in any one or more of the twelve banks mentioned by the Registrar in his circular.

(*d*) District Co-operative Federations, Consumers Stores salary earners societies and other societies may invest their fnnds in the U. P. Co-operative Bank or District and Central Co-operative Banks wherever they exist. Where such facilities are not available, they may invest up to Rs. 25,000 in current account with one or more of the approved banks.

In special cases, the Registrar will, on request from any co-operative organization, allow higher limits of deposit with approved banks or modify the application of above conditions on merits of each case.

(iv) RURAL FINANCE

By February 1955, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have sanctioned about Rs. 193 lakhs as special medium-term and long-term loans to the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Orissa, U. P., W. Bengal, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and proposals for about Rs. 100 lakhs of loans from the States of Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, PEPSU and a few other States are pending before the Ministry. These advances are being made by the Government of India to agriculturists through the State Governments out of the total provision of Rs. 5 crores each for medium-term and long-term loans made in the Five Year Plan. These loans are meant to be disbursed by the State Governments to the agriculturists generally for all productive purposes but especially for the construction of storage godowns and farm buildings, purchase of milch cattle and equipment for dairy farming and purchase of equipment for processing of agricultural produce—the purposes for which G. M. F. assistance or other Taccavi loans are generally not admissible.

(v) RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Panchayats—The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1954 which has received the President's assent, envisages changes in the constitution, composition, functions and powers of the Gaon and Nyaya Panchayats. The term of office and the method of constitution and work of the Benches of the Nyaya Panchayat—The new name for 'Panchayat Adalat'—have also been modified. The changes further provide for *shrumdan* for carrying out works of general public utility, thereby enabling the utilisation of the available man-power resources.

The provisions of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 have also been brought into line with the position emerging after the enforcement of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

(vi) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Ajmer have published a bill to provide for the abolition of intermediaries and the acquisition of their rights, titles and interests and for measures of land reforms relating to land tenures consequent upon such abolition and acquisition. The bill called the Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Bill 1955 provides for vesting of all the estates held by intermediaries in the State and for payment of compensation to the outgoing intermediaries. The compensation will be determined as a multiple of the net income of the intermediaries, the multiples ranging from 15 for net incomes not exceeding Rs. 25 to 3 for those exceeding Rs. 10,000. It also provides for allotment to the outgoing intermediaries of land not exceeding 40 standard acres for personal cultivation. After the abolition of the intermediaries the bill envisages only two tenures viz., 'Bhumidars' and 'Kashtakars' instead of the numerous proprietary and tenancy rights existing at present. The intermediaries to whom land will be allotted for personal cultivation as well as the existing rent free grantees, grantees at favourable rent and the exproprietary, occupancy and hereditary tenants and sub-tenants who have been in possession for three years

or more will, according to the provisions of the bill, become bhumidars of the land in their possession direct from the government and will pay rent to the Government at the appropriate village rates. Non-occupancy tenants and intermediaries and sub-tenants holding land in which hereditary rights do not accrue under Section 23 of the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act 1950 will become 'Kashtakars' in respect of such lands. The bill also provides for the formation of co-operative farms.

A bill to provide for further landre forms in West Bengal was introduced in the State Assembly. The bill which has been known as the West Bengal Land Reforms Bill, 1955 seeks to put a ban on sub-letting and on future acquisitions of land so that by future acquisitions the limits to holdings fixed by the Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 may not be transgressed. Further, it provides that no non-agriculturists shall acquire agricultural land. It also provides for the consolidation of holdings and the formation of co-operative farms of uneconomic holdings.

The Mysore Legislative Assembly unanimously passed the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill which provides for the abolition of all religious and charitable inams in the State. The total area of the lands that will come under the purview of the bill is 3,11,792 acres and the annual land revenue that will accrue to the Government is expected to be five or six lakhs of rupees. In addition the Government expects about eight lakhs of rupees by the sale of about 40,000 acres out of the total of 1,23,226 acres of waste and pasture lands and also an annual revenue of about four lakhs of rupees from forest and mines. The total amount of compensation to all the institutions affected is about Rs. 18 lakhs. The bill confers security of tenure on permanent tenants as well as tenants-at-will.

The President has given his assent to the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill, 1953, the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris (Amendment) Bill, 1954 and the Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1954. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill, 1953 brings together all the acts passed from time to time on matters relating to land laws and revenue administration in the regions formerly known as 'Central Provinces' and 'Berar' and now included in Madhya Pradesh. Certain laws applicable to the Berar regions have, however, not been included in this Code. The Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris (Amendment) Bill, 1954 redefines the term 'permanently settled estate' used in the principal Act of 1951, so as to include certain estates which might not have been covered by the 1951 Act. It also aims at removing any anomaly in compensation to proprietors or tenure-holders and enables the government to take over arrears of rents, royalties etc., in respect of estates and tenures by agreement with the proprietors and tenure holders. The Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1954 seeks to remove legal difficulties in the way of *Bhoodan Yagna* Movement and validate donations of land and its distribution to landless persons in the State.

All the Zamindaris in eight districts of Bihar have been vested in the State with effect from January 26, 1955. The Government had already taken over all the Zamindaris in the State which had an annual income of Rs. 50,000 and above. There are about 20,00,000 Zamindaris in Bihar. The total income from all the Zamindaris is stated to be about Rs. 16 crores per year. So far, the Government has acquired zamindaris having a total annual income of Rs. 10 crores and over 10,00,000 zamindars have been affected by the abolition of intermediary interests. The eight districts in which all the zamindaris have been abolished are—Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Darbhanga, Champaran, Purnea, Palandu and Saharsa.

It is understood that a comprehensive legislation for effecting land reforms in Orissa is being prepared and is likely to come up before the legislature during its current session. Excepting for a few zamindaris in Sundergarh district, abolition of zamindaris in the State is practically complete. The area over which zamindaris have been so far taken over is about 25,000 sq. miles and the area in which they are still to be taken over is roughly 2,000 sq. miles. The gross income of the estates so far taken over is about Rs. 118 lakhs and the additional revenue approximately Rs. 77,50,000. The Orissa Estates Abolition Act was amended in 1954 with a view to bringing within its scope certain classes of intermediary interests which before the amendment were not covered by the Act according to a decision of the Supreme Court. When the other intermediary interests still subsisting in the State are abolished, a further additional revenue of about Rs. 20 lakhs is expected. Until such time as the proposed comprehensive legislation is passed, the protection afforded to the *bhag* tenants will be continued by extending the life of the Orissa Tenants' Protection Act, 1948 by another year. It is also proposed to make some important changes in the act. The proposed changes would relate to restricting the produce rent in all cases to one-sixth of the gross produce and to extending the protection from evictions afforded by this Act to all the *bhag* tenants who have not been protected by this legislation so far.

(vii) LAND REVENUE TAXATION

It is understood that the Government of Madras propose to levy a flat surcharge of two annas on land revenue on all lands. This surcharge will not, however, be taken into consideration for reckoning the special levy on larger holdings already in vogue. This source is being tapped in view of improved seasonal conditions and taking into account the low incident of land revenue compared with pre-war conditions.

(viii) MISCELLANEOUS

Central Gosamvardhana Council—The Central Council of Gosamvardhana has, since its establishment in 1952, undertaken a number of schemes for the improvement of cattle, which play such a vital role in the country's economy. These include re-organisation of Gaushalas and Prinjrapoles and establishment of *Gosadans*. A training centre for Gaushala workers has been started by the Council at the Government of India Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm at Karnal, where a batch of 18 workers from different States is undergoing training.

The Council will be shortly completing a detailed survey of the present resources of Gaushalas and the position of nomadic cattle-breeders. The Council's programme for the next year, as visualised in the budget for 1955-56, provides for several new schemes of development and countrywide celebrations of Gosamvardhana Day on a wider scale.

The Council has awarded a prize of Rs. 2.000 for the best animal in the next All-India Cattle Show scheduled to be held in a village near Patiala (PEPSU) during the third week of March. In addition it has sanctioned a further prize of Rs. 1,000 for award to the best animal in the Northern Regional Cattle Show, which will be held in conjunction with the All-India Cattle Show.

V.—NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events of the Month of February 1955

1st February 1955 . . . (1) All-India First Estimate of Small Millets, 1954-55 released.

	(2) Limited export quota of fresh vegetables, onions potatoes etc. released from Madras State for export to Ceylon during 1955.
	(3) Further export of a limited quantity of pulses allowed from the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Rajkot.
3rd February 1955 . .	(1) Decision taken to license export of cane jaggery and cane jaggery powder (Gur) freely on shipping bills for shipment up to the end of March 1955.
	(2) Procedure for licensing exports of castor oil further relaxed. The earlier condition imposed in December 1954, requiring the production of evidence of shipment of goods against previous shipping bills before a further shipping bill was passed, was cancelled both in the case of established shippers and new comers.
4th February 1955 . .	(1) All-India Third Estimate of cotton, 1954-55 released.
	(2) Further export quota of niger seed and kardi seed released.
	(3) Additional quantity of groundnut oil released for export.
	(4) Export of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) and de-oiled groundnut meal (Solvent extractions variety) allowed.
	(5) Export of husked rice from all ports allowed.
	(6) Export duty on rice restored to Re. 0-2-3 per maund.
8th February 1955 . .	(1) Decision taken to suspend with immediate effect the quota system of allocation of Indian Cotton to mills till the end of May 1955, when the position will be reviewed.
	(2) A further quota of 50,000 bales of cotton (Bengal Deshis, Oomras, Kalagin, Dholleras and Mathias) of old and new crop of 11/16" staple and below of which the quantity of Bengal Deshi shall not exceed 25,000 bales was announced.
9th February 1955 . .	All-India First Estimate of linseed, 1954-55 released.
14th February 1955 . .	(1) Export of biris, biri-leaf and unmanufactured tobacco, other than flue-cured used for the manufacture a biris including tobacco flakes known as 'Patti', 'Farmas', 'Blankki', 'Tamak' 'Shukha' and tobacco in the form of whole leaf known as 'Red or Black Chopadia' allowed freely to all permissible destinations without any quantitative restrictions or licencing formality.

	(2) Export of various types of oilcakes (excluding groundnut oilcake and de-oiled groundnut meal) allowed within a quota.
	(3) Export duty of Rs. 100 per ton levied on decorticated cotton seed oilcake and Rs. 50 per ton on all other oilcakes including undecorticated cotton seed cake and including groundnut, copra, mowha, tobacco seed and neem seed oilcakes.
19th February 1955 . .	(1) All-India First Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1954-55 released.
	(2) Limited export quota of fresh vegetables (other than onions, potatoes, chillies etc.) from the port of Calcutta allowed.
24th February 1955 . .	All-India Second Estimate of Mesta, 1954-55 released.
25th February 1955 . .	Export of indigenous maize grit allowed during the half year January—June 1955.
26th February 1955 . .	All-India Third Estimate of Sesamum 1954-55 released.

(b) Railway Budget and Traffic in Agricultural Goods

An important feature of the Railway Budget for 1955-56 is the proposal to grant concession in the freight rates for agricultural commodities. The steady drop in the prices of foodgrains had increased proportionately the incidence of freight in the selling price of grain, particularly in the case of movements to deficit areas situated at considerable distances from the surplus areas. Thus the major load scale of grains and pulses is proposed to be reduced by 0·02 pie per mile or 7 per cent for distances ranging from 301 to 600 miles and by 0·01 pie per mile or about 5½ per cent for distances beyond 600 miles. The maximum freight is fixed at Rs. 1-13-0 per maund, the freight charged for approximately 1,500 miles, so that the haulage beyond that distance will bear no charge. Movement of grains and pulses from Bhatinda in PEPSU to Tuticorin in South India, for example, will under this proposal, pay a freight of only Rs. 1-13-0 per maund against the present rate of Rs. 2-5-0 per maund. This will involve a reduction in earnings to the tune of Rs. 1·25 crores a year.

The same special treatment has also been extended to fertilizers which are important from the point of view of the agriculturist. The wagon load scale for chemical manure, Division B, is proposed to be reduced by 0·02 pie per mile or 6¼ per cent for distances from 101 to 400 miles and by 0·03 per mile or 16 per cent for distances beyond 400 miles. In this case also, the maximum freight has been fixed at Rs. 1-14-0 per maund representing the freight charged for approximately 1,500 miles. Fertilizers from Sindri under these rates, for example, will move to Trivandrum at Rs. 1-14-0 per maund as compared with the present Rs. 2-3-11 per maund. This reduction will cost the Railways about Rs. 20 lakhs a year.

As regards, the 'class rates', the present telescopic rates are proposed to be revised with a view to securing the requisite stimulus for long distance traffic. It is, therefore, proposed to reduce the freight for distances beyond 600 miles by 15 per cent and to increase the rate for the first 300 miles by 10 per cent leaving the intermediate leg of 301 to 600 miles unaltered.

For salt and jaggery the rates for the second leg, will be reduced by 0·03 pies and 0·08 pies per mile respectively, so that over certain mileages there is a reduction in freight and over no mileages is there an increase.

(c) Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission

The Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission which was appointed by the Government of India in April 1953 was released to the public recently. The various recommendations made in the Report "are generally in the direction of widening the base and the range of taxation and involve readjustment of the rate structure". The conclusions of the Commission are based on the study of information received in response to questionnaires, copies of which were sent to Central and State Governments, Corporations, municipalities, district local Boards, village panchayats, business and commercial organisations, University Departments of Economics and a number of individuals in India and abroad, who were likely to be interested in the work of the Commission. Special inquiries relating to incidence of taxation and capital formation were also instituted. The Report makes a comprehensive survey of all the aspects of taxation problems and is divided into three volumes. Vol. I deals with tax system as a whole, Vol. II with Central Taxes and Vol. III with State and Local taxes.

Views of the Commission particularly on matters relating to rural sector viz., taxes on agricultural commodities, land revenue, agricultural income-tax, irrigation and betterment charges, village panchayats, land cesses etc. are summarised below:

Volume I—Volume I, dealing with the tax system as a whole, gives an analysis of the tax system, trends in public revenue and expenditure, incidence of taxation, trends in investment, and outlines of tax policy and non-tax revenue policy. In regard to public expenditure, the Commission have pointed out that while the direct contribution to reduction in inequalities of economic circumstances is modest, there is a certain measure of territorial and rural-urban redress of inequalities. According to them, the incidence of land revenue has ceased to be appreciable, and there appears to be room for increased taxation of higher rural income. The large area of the non-monetised sector in the rural economy is at once an index to the limits of taxation and a pointer to the possibilities of extending taxation to the field of comparative essentials with the knowledge that the great mass of the rural population will remain outside its bounds. Further, no major shift in income from the urban to the rural sector as a whole or *vice versa* could be established to have taken place during the period since the beginning of the war, though for some years after 1942 the terms of exchange had moved in favour of the agricultural sector. There has been a shift in income among the different groups within each sector but the balance between the two taken as a whole, has been maintained. However, taking into account the increase in total tax revenue, both Central and State, it seemed to the Commission "that the total burden of taxation had increased in the urban sector as compared to the rural sector since the pre-war period". But in each sector the position of some classes had improved while that of others had deteriorated and it was necessary, when making tax adjustments, to have regard for their incidence on the various groups affected.

The Commission stresses the need to enlarge the role of taxation and borrowing as opposed to deficit financing for implementing the development programme of the public sector. The main directions along which additional resources for development in the public sector might be secured, should in the view of the Commission include an increase in income-tax, particularly offset by some reduction in the corporation tax with additional relief for savings and investment, and increase in excise taxes, increase in non-tax revenue

through adoption of suitable pricing policies, moderate land revenue surcharges, increase in rate and extension of territorial coverage of the agricultural income tax, the more extensive adoption of property taxation and taxes on transfer of property by local bodies and a widening of the coverage and in due course in rates of sales tax. Receipts from principal state undertakings like irrigation and electricity schemes could also be improved. The Commission is not in favour, as a rule, of earmarking the proceeds of taxes for specific purposes. The Commission is of the view that there is no objection to pricing policies which aim, over a long period, at realising a surplus from the operation of the State undertakings. The best time for extending State trading was when prices were generally on the up-grade. The present does not seem an opportune time for a wider incursion into this field. Fiscal monopolies are mentioned as a possible alternative to excise duties and an early enquiry into this matter is recommended.

Volume II—Volume II begins with a detailed analysis of taxes on income and then passes on to commodity taxes.

Commodity taxes

In regard to commodity taxes, the Commission observe that excise duties on sugar, iron and steel, cotton textiles and matches had been imposed at comparatively moderate levels when domestic production had replaced imports and maintain that there appears to be scope for further utilisation of excise duties in order to maintain revenue from commodity taxation. On the other hand the possibilities of increasing the revenue from import duties through increase in rates are on the whole small. The decline in revenue from import duties is, however, likely to be transitional; with a rise in the level of national income from economic development, imports of consumer goods will be increased. As regards export duties the Commission think that the levy of such duties might create specially difficult problems but their judicious use for revenue purposes should not be ruled out. The duty on tea ensured revenue without detriment to trade. Further, as the range of exports gets diversified, there would be increased scope for export duties. Moreover, export duties supplemented by export controls, as in the case of duties on raw wool, oilseeds, raw cotton, cotton waste and raw jute etc., could be used for protective purposes. The Commission object to the ear-marking of tax revenues, for the development of the industry concerned, except in special cases.

The Commission have also reviewed in broad terms the suitability of the rates of duty on various commodities and have made a number of suggestions and recommendations. The Commission propose increases in the rates of excise duty on kerosene, sugar, matches, loose and package tea and all varieties of cloth. The levy of new excise duties on sewing machines, vegetable oils, woollen textiles etc., is also suggested. They are of the view that there is no case for change in the excise duty on coffee, motor spirit, vegetable products, steel ingots, motor vehicles, cement, soap etc.

Volume III—In the third volume, the Commission deals with the sales tax and other state taxes. The observations made in regard to the taxes affecting the rural economy are indicated below:—

Sales Tax

In regard to sales tax, complete centralization is ruled out in view of variations in local conditions. However, it is stated that inter-state sales should be the concern of the Union. The Union should also have the power to control the taxation of raw materials which figure significantly in inter-state commerce. Parliamentary legislation should provide

for the levy of sales tax on inter-state transactions, assessment and collection being delegated to the States Governments Coal, iron and steel, cotton, hides and sikns, oilseeds and jute should be specified in the Central Legislation as articles of special importance in inter-state trade. The rate of Central tax should be low; it may be one per cent when the inter-state transaction takes place between a registered dealer in one State and a registered dealer in another. With regard to the State sales tax on goods of special importance in inter-state trade, the main principle of regulation will be that no state shall have a system of levy other than a system of single point tax. The rate of tax, it is recommended, should be 3 pies per rupee.

It is recommended that the sales tax should reach a larger number of persons. A multi-point tax at a rate not higher than half per cent with no exemptions is recommended.

The Land Revenue and Agricultural Income-tax

The Commission observe that certain developments after independence have set new and important tasks to the revenue administration of the States while others have involved significant changes in the agrarian pattern of the country. The first development has been the political integration of the former princely States, the second, the several measures of tenure and tenancy reforms undertaken by State Governments. In the former princely States, the degree of political and administrative efficiency had varied greatly and there was wide diversity in their land revenue systems and tenancy laws. Interim measures, differing in their nature, had been adopted by the States to bring about uniformity in assessments and also protect tenancy rights. Further vast changes have been brought about by the land reforms, particularly those relating to the abolition of the intermediaries and this had brought into forefront the question of settling the rate of land revenue for the individual cultivators. The question has also arisen as to the agency to be employed by the State for the purpose of collecting land revenue, for compiling village records and for discharging other administrative functions. In certain States, these have been entrusted to official agencies while in others, village bodies have been chosen. Further, resettlements have fallen due during the last twenty years in the non-permanently settled areas.

The Commission maintain that in view of the financial needs of the State Governments for implementing their development schemes, it is difficult to envisage any real substitute for land revenue. The States realise about Rs. 70 crores from this source and no alternative method so far suggested is likely to yield a revenue approximating to that figure. The Commission, however, hold that the orthodox revenue settlements have tended to break down on account of price fluctuations. No doubt in a sense both sliding scales and surcharges have represented an effort to introduce into the land-revenue system an element of responsiveness to changes in prices and incomes. Further, the fiscal system has expanded as a whole and there are other taxes like agricultural income tax and sales tax which can be made use of for purposes for which land revenue might be ill-suited. But there still remains the anomaly in the variation of burden between lands of the same type arising from the fact, that settlement and resettlements have been undertaken at different periods. The Commission have therefore made the following recommendations with regard to the future pattern of land revenue and agricultural income-tax:—

(*i*) Initial settlement including survey and classification is indispensable and should be undertaken in all areas where one or more of these operations remain to be conducted. This task is so important and its magnitude so great that it should be treated as a matter for concerted all-India effort.

(*ii*) The basic pattern of settlement and revision while largely similar to the existing ryotwari pattern should make a departure from it in significant respects. Revisions of settlements should be within strictly defined units and related to local prices and revised for the State as a whole or for regions.

(*iii*) Within the limit set for revision, the standardised assessment should continue indefinitely; the State Governments should not levy surcharges and all surcharges on the standardised assessments should be by local bodies for local services. Land revenue for the State Government should be frozen within narrow variations, of a standardised level of assessment and all further tax contributions should be left for the use of local bodies.

(*iv*) An agricultural income tax on higher agricultural incomes should be levied by all States which had not yet done so. In all States all agricultural incomes above Rs. 3,000 a year should be made liable to income tax.

(*v*) The eventual objective should be to merge agricultural income with non-agricultural income and levy one income-tax, the proceeds made divisible between the Union and each State in the proportion of the two types of income. As a first step, it should be made possible for the States to levy a surcharge on agricultural income-tax with reference to non-agricultural incomes of the assessees. An exemption limit for non-agricultural income may also be set. In the view of the Commission, the States seem to have a clear right to levy such a surcharge but if necessary, and to put the matter beyond doubt, appropriate provision may be made in the Constitution.

(*vi*) While survey, classification and initial settlement must be regarded as indispensable operations, the same could not be said of revision settlements in the manner in which they had been conducted in the past. The present level of assessment should first be standardised over the State as a whole and the standardised assessment then revised, State-wise or region-wise, at reasonable intervals. Standardisation should be simple and *ad hoc* and should seek to reduce disparities only and not eliminate them An *ad hoc* method of ready applicability would consist in grading the increase in relation to price period relevant to the settlement or resettlement at which the existing assessment was fixed

(*vii*) Once levels of assessment have been standardised land revenue should be revised once in ten years with reference to changes in the price level. The period of revision should not be as long as the present thirty or forty years. Full or even nearly full adjustment to take account of changes in prices cannot be justified.

(*viii*) Adjustment should be made only at moderate proportion of price changes. Normally it would suffice if prices of the main foodgrain cereal of the region are taken as the basis for measuring price changes, but where there are commercial crops a composite index might be necessary. It should be possible to relate the index to the whole area of the State or to each of the new regions.

(*ix*) The base, in case of the first revision of standardised assessment, should be a period between ten and twenty years immediately preceding the standardisation. A change in prices by 25% in either direction should not call for any adjustment in the land revenue demand. If prices rise by more than 25%,

land revenue should be increased from the minimum of half anna in the rupee to a maximum of two annas in the rupee. If prices decline, the reduction should be effected by a minimum of one anna in the rupee to a maximum of four annas in the rupee.

(*x*) Surcharges on land revenue as standardised and revised from time to time should be wholly left for local bodies. Further, from land revenue, an amount of not less than 15 per cent should be apportioned to them, the allocation being made out of the revenue collected from the area of a particular body.

(*xi*) In case of an appreciable increase in land revenue at the time of standardization or subsequent revision as much as possible of additional revenue should be passed on to local bodies for the execution of local works.

(*xii*) The complete transfer of land revenue to the local authorities is not justified. No particular basis for determining land revenue at the initial settlement is recommended. The basis in operation in the adjoining State or area could be adopted. This would also make for more uniformity in the land revenue assessment. The method of collecting land revenue in kind from the co-operative societies should be workable, provided efficient cooperative societies are available.

(*xiii*) The present administrative machinery for the collection of land revenue has been evolved through years of experience and on the whole has been efficient. If the existing Revenue Boards in the States have to be replaced, Revenue and other Tribunals for appellate work will have to be established.

(*xiv*) There is no objection to collection of land revenue being entrusted to the village panchayats on a commission basis. This might be done wherever feasible. Hereditary village officers should be replaced by stipendiary village officers.

As regards the assessment of non-agricultural lands e.g. houses etc. the practices and principles in the various States, which have such assessments, are based mainly upon the use and value of land. There is great diversity in the basis of rate of assessment and as the Commission maintain, the majority of States have not paid adequate attention to it. The Commission, therefore, recommend that the states which have not developed this source of revenue so far should now do so and a regular system of assessment of non-agricultural lands should be introduced on the lines of the system prevailing in Bombay. The Commission recommend further that the assessment should be related to the market value of the property (and where this is not feasible, to an annual value). As the market value of land fluctuates from time to time, the period of assessment should be a reasonable period, neither too short nor too long. Further, the revenue land should provide for a periodical revision of the rates fixed.

Irrigation and Betterment Charges

The bulk of irrigation revenue comes from water rates, water cess or occupiers rate. The Commission observe that the present system of irrigation charges had developed differently in different States with the result that there was multiplicity in both the principles and the rates of assessment. They maintain that the cost of construction of new works and the maintenance of old and new works has increased considerably on account of heavy rise in the prices of materials, wages and salaries. Several States have already undertaken steps to impose adequate charges or to increase existing rates. Considerable scope

for revision had also been provided by the improvement in prices of agricultural produce during the war and post-war period. In the view of the Commission, it is difficult to make any general statement whether a water rate is a service charge or includes an element of tax. Ordinarily water rates must cover the maintenance charges, but a policy of some loss would be justified in the case of an irrigation work for a scarcity area and a policy of some profit for a fairly well-off area or where an old work existed from which benefit had already been derived and continued to be derived by cultivators. The productive work should not as a rule involve any loss to general revenues. Water charges which should be linked to maintenance costs should be of two types viz. (*i*) a small charge covering cost of repairs, establishment etc. to be recovered from every land holder under the command of the irrigation project, irrespective of whether water was taken or not and (*ii*) an additional charge for the supply of water from those who made use of it to cover debt charges, overhead expenses etc. The compulsory maintenance charge would necessarily have to be small in amount. In determining the water rate payable for those who took water, the quantity of water supplied, the value of crop grown, the extent of benefit realised by the cultivator and the ability of the cultivator to pay are due considerations in addition to covering the debt charges and overhead expenses. The Commission further hold that water rates fixed on long term basis do not take any account of the rise or fall in agricultural prices and in the present period of development such a practice would deprive the Government of a legitimate increase in revenue. Water rates should, therefore, be reviewed and revised, where necessary at short intervals.

In the view of the Commission, it is not difficult to fix uniform rates between different sources of supply without sacrifice of scientific principles and, in some measure, revenues of Government. There is need, however, for reducing as far as possible the present differences in the cost of water supply within the same class of irrigation works in the State and between different States.

The Commission further opine that while the arrangement in regard to transfer of wells and tanks to local organisations such as panchayats, cooperative societies etc. for maintenance may work well, similar arrangement in respect of more important schemes would be difficult. The services of the village panchayats could, however, be usefully utilised in the collection of irrigation cess and water rates.

As regards betterment levy, the Commission entirely agree to the principle of levying a tax on unearned increments in land values. Such a levy would stabilise land values and provide additional resources to Government to meet a part of the capital cost of the projects. Many States had accepted in principle that the betterment levy should not exceed 50% of the increment in value. In the view of the Commission, whatever the basis adopted for fixing a ceiling, there has to be an element of flexibility in it. Further, the burden should be spread over a reasonably long period. Moreover, the Commission consider it advisable for all States to provide for specific reliefs in times of steep fall of prices. In regard to minor irrigation works like wells and tanks, the Commission maintain, that since the betterment provided is neither permanent nor clearly determinable and further because the cost of construction as well as the maintenance cost are small, a betterment levy on lands served by these is not desirable. Minor irrigation works like tube-wells and storage tanks, however, stand in a different category, but even on these, a more appropriate method would be to make a small addition in water rates than to have a betterment levy.

Local Finance and Taxation—Village Panchayats

The four main categories of local self Government are village panchayats, district local boards, municipalities and municipal corporations. With regard to village panchayats

the Commission observe that the functions entrusted to panchayats range over a variety of functions, judicial, police, civic, economic and so on and are on paper very comprehensive; in actual practice, the functions exercised by them are more limited than the impressive list of functions indicate. They, therefore, consider it appropriate that a cautious policy in the matter of entrusting a wide range of economic and other functions be followed rather than having an unduly optimistic outlook with regard to the variety of functions, which village panchayats should discharge. The Commission, therefore, recommend that:—

(*i*) Specific functions which are more appropriately discharged by other authorities like co-operative societies should be excluded from the functions of village panchyats. A few well-chosen and clearly defined duties should be assigned to them and these should be co-ordinated with similar functions assigned to local boards or other rural boards. There is considerable scope for associating panchayats effectively with the local plans of development in respect of the education, communications, sanitation, water supply, minor irrigation works etc.

(*ii*) Since the necessary atomosphere is yet to be created for the development of panchayats, they should not be forced to levy taxes in the very beginning. For the first few years a substantial part of the finances should be placed at the disposal of new village panchayats by the State Governments.

(*iii*) It is both desirable and necessary that certain taxes should in effect be reserved for being utilised solely by or for local bodies. A constitutional amendment for separating local finance from the State Finance is not needed. The State Government should, however, see that certain taxes should be allowed to be developed only by the local bodies or for them and that where the State Governments are at present exploiting them, they should gradually withdraw from the field and meanwhile allot the proceeds to the local bodies concerned.

(*iv*) Grants-in-aid should be preferred to assignments of shares of taxes, exception being made in the case of motor vehicles tax and land revenue. The local Bodies should receive an adequate share of the State Government's proceeds from the motor vehicles tax and not less than a fourth of these proceeds should be earmarked for such distribution. Not less than 15% of the land-revenue collections in the area of the panchayats and rural boards should be allotted to the panchayats and rural boards concerned. In the case of village panchayats, the correlation between specific grants and the efforts of a local body should be construed increasingly in terms of manaul labour contributed. A labour tax should be ruled out altogether as a possible feature of local taxation.

The Commission emphasize that the State Governments have a vital role to play in ensuring the proper functioning of the local bodies, but at the same time, warn that Government control and help should not be so meticulous or minute as to destroy the autonomy or self-reliance of local bodies.

Land Cesses

Land cesses are the principal sources of tax revenue of district local boards. The cess is usually collected by the State Governments along with land revenue and credited to the local boards. Sometimes, village panchayats get a share of land cess attributable

to particular villages. The Commission recommend that land cesses should be replaced by more appreciable surcharges on land revenue which should be the exclusive province of local bodies, and should not, except during a short period of transition, be levied by State Governments. Regarding the rate of cesses the Commission is of the view that as a minimum a levy of 3 annas in the rupee is desirable. The agency, which collect the land revenue should, as in most States, collect the land cess.

(d) Committee of Specialists Report on Higher Education for Rural Areas

The Committee of Specialists, which was appointed by Ministry of Education in October 1954 to undertake a comprehensive survey and appraisal of promising ideas, institutions and experiments in the field of higher education for rural areas for suggesting a possible pattern of institutions that will cater to the needs of the rural people and for recommending ways and means of making education in the existing universities more useful and more closely related to rural needs and problems, have now presented their report to the Government.

The Committee have pointed out that most of the existing institutions of higher training are concentrated in towns, and that this is responsible for draining away from villages, of talented youth. Unsuited to the needs of the rural areas, these institutions have developed their curriculum and examinations in a different background and for a different purpose. A more flexible and dynamic type of institutions responsive to the needs of rural community is needed to meet the challenge in rural areas. The Committee have suggested a pattern for such institutions and have recommended that they should start as 'Rural Institutes' rather than 'Rural Universities'. Development of Rural Universities on sound lines, it is suggested, cannot be a quick or easy process and any attempt to set up a Rural University without adequate staff, resources and careful planning would do more harm than good. The Committee have pointed out that the Rural Institutes, will, by providing a comprehensive teaching-cum-research-cum-extension programme, strive to serve the educational needs of everyone in the area they set out to serve. In short, they will function as cultural and training centres and as centres for development planning for the entire community. The Committee has outlined the courses of varying duration, problems for research and scope and nature of extension work which could and should be undertaken by these Institutes.

The Committee has also recommended the organisation of Lok Vidyapeeths somewhat on the lines of the Danish Folk High Schools with necessary adjustment to suit local conditions. These Vidyapeeths besides starting an emotional and cultural awakening in the villages would also give some practical experience in new agricultural techniques as well as in co-operation.

At the centre, to co-ordinate the work of promoting higher education for rural areas, the Committee has recommended the setting up of a National Council of Higher Education which will act as an Advisory Body to the Ministry of Education. Similar managements at the State level have also been recommended. The Committee is of the view that participation by the Community is essential for the wholesome development of Rural Institutes which are to serve the community itself. Only as a last resort should the Government undertake direct operation of Rural Institutes. It is suggested that the Central Government should select, for immediate development into Rural Institutes, five or six existing institutions which are already doing pioneering work in this field.

(e) Central Mechanised Farm in Jammu

The Board of Management of Central Farms held a meeting at Jammu to assess the requirements of the Central Mechanised Farm at Jammu in regard to the replacement of old tractors as also to examine the irrigation facilities for the Farm. The Jammu Farm was set up in September 1952 for the reclamation and mechanised cultivation of a tract of 12,000 acres in Ranbirsinghpura in the Samba 'tehsil' of Jammu district in Kashmir. The area, due to its proximity to the cease-fire line in Jammu, remained deserted and uncultivated for years. The Farm has already reclaimed 4,522 acres and has produced nearly 11,000 maunds of paddy, 16,000 maunds of wheat and 800 maunds of gram during 1953-54. Besides, it has helped resettlement and rehabilitation of considerable number of displaced persons in the adjoining area.

(f) Co-ordination of Welfare Schemes

Several important policy decisions were taken by the Central Social Welfare Board at its meeting held during February 1955. These included the question of co-ordination of activities in the Welfare Extension Projects sponsored by the Board and the social welfare programmes in community projects and National Extension Service areas.

Out of a total of 352 Welfare Extension projects under the First Five-Year Plan, 170 projects have so far been launched in as many districts of the country comprising 767 centres in 3,437 villages with a population of about 35 lakhs. At the end of the First Plan period, it is expected, there will be at least one Welfare Extension Project in each district of India. This number is likely to be doubled during the Second Plan period. Each one of these projects will be either in a community project or an Extension Block under the National Extension Service. In view of these facts, the Central Social Welfare Board emphasised the need for co-ordination of activities between the different agencies and has decided to work out the details of such co-ordination in co-operation with the Planning Commission.

During its meeting the Board provided assistance amounting to over Rs. 23 lakhs to nearly 700 voluntary institutions doing welfare work, thus bringing the total amount of assistance rendered so far to over Rs. 54 lakhs. The number of institutions benefited all over India now exceeds 1,700.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) World Rice Prospects—1955

According to a recent Commodity Report on Rice by the Food and Agricultural Organisation there are indications that during 1955 exporters would be willing to sell more rice than importers are likely to take at prices presently prevailing.

F. A. O. reports that the only estimates available at the time of publication of its Commodity Report were from the Northern Hemisphere with exporting countries in Europe and North America expecting to reap good harvests. The outstanding increase is the record crop in the U. S. A., the yield being estimated at 2·66 million tons of paddy which exclusive of its 1,75,000 tons carry over, will provide an exportable surplus of about 1 million tons of milled rice, *i.e.*, enough to fill about 1/4 of the world's prospective import demand.

Continental China was the fourth largest gross exporter in 1953 and will probably retain that place in 1954. Her net exports are, however, probably appreciably lower, since she is

believed to have imported rice into Southern China. China's net exports will also be considerably lower since she has recently bought 1,50,000 tons of Burmese rice for shipment during 1955. Continental China grows and consumes about 1/3 of the world rice and a proportionately small change in her supplies or requirement will exert a major influence on the international trade in rice.

Reliable estimates of the two main exporters Burma and Thailand will not be known until some time in 1955. While reports state that the crops in both countries started poorly due to drought, carry overs from earlier crops are estimated to be about 700,000 tons in each of the two countries. The carry overs are of a smaller magnitude in Viet Nam and Cambodia, but in both these countries the prospects of the rice crops has recently been described as good.

The main importer, Japan, started the season unfavourably, but the 1954 crop by mid November was believed to be only 5% below that of 1952 which produced 12·4 million tons of paddy. Imports of rice have been cut due to good harvests of wheat and barley which yielded 18% more than in 1953.

India was the second biggest importer during 1954 due to her decision to build up a reserve stock for emergencies. About 1·3 million tons of home grown rice plus the 900,000 tons bought in under special agreement with Burma, would thus permit India to abstain from all purchases of foreign rice in 1955, even if her own crop were to be somewhat less than last year's record outturn.

Indonesia was the world's third highest rice importer in 1952. Since then her imports have fallen drastically and the authorities plan to attain self-sufficiency in rice in the near future. There is still a probability that she will buy some foreign rice in 1955. Malaya, Ceylon, Hong Kong and Cuba are the only other countries recently importing more than 200,000 tons annually.

Supplies of lower grades of rice will be ample due to the carry overs in Burma and Thailand but the relative shortage of high qualities will be lessened by the new export policy of India and to lesser degree by shipments from Egypt and of Punjab rice from Pakistan. The increasing spread between the prices of high and lower grades which has been a feature of world markets in 1954 may thus be halted. Cheaper qualities of damaged and broken rice will find a price cushion in the market for animal feeding stuffs. Changing price relationships should impel exporters to pay increasing attention to such outlets. The production and successful export of coarse rice flour in Thailand and Burma's shipments of appreciable quantities of old crop rice for animal feeding is an interesting step in this direction, the FAO report says.

Source—Press Release dated 1-2-55 issued by Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, New Delhi.

(b) Higher Farm Incomes in U.K.

An increase of 7 per cent in average net farm incomes in 1952-53 compared with 1951-52 is shown in the Report on Farm Incomes in England and Wales, published by the Ministry of Agriculture. The various types of farms did not share equally in the increase. Dairy and live stock groups showed much the larger increases, mixed farms experienced little change and the arable group suffered a 5 per cent decline in average net income.

Crop sales rose by 6 per cent between the two years but taking into account the value of crops on hand at the beginning and end of the acccounting periods the increase was 10

per cent. Potatoes and market gardens crops shared the greater part of the increase. Livestock sales were up, the highest contribution to the 13 per cent increase coming from pigs which now account for well over one quarter of total livestock sales.

On the expenditure side, the average rise was some 7½ per cent between the two years equivalent to 37 S an acre.

Source—The Financial Times, 10-2-55.

(c) France to use Price Support Programme to increase Oilseed Production

The French Government announced a new programme for stimulating oilseed production not only in France, but also in French North Africa and French Overseas Departments and Territories.

The recent action in the form of two decrees dated November 13, 1954 dealing with the organisation of the market for edible fluid oils, is a positive move in the direction of greater-self-sufficiency in vegetable oils and oilseeds. It also will provide farmers with an alternative crop, rapeseed, for diverted sugar beets (and possibly some wheat) acreage.

The first basic decree provides for :—

(*i*) The establishment of prices each year for the crops of 1954 to 1959 inclusive; prices will be set for rapeseed prior to June 20 each year and for peanuts before November 15.

(*ii*) The creation of a special oilseed marketing support fund for financing price stabilisation operations.

(*iii*) The establishment of an overall annual refined oil quota of about 247,500 short tons from peanuts, 107,000 tons from domestic oilseeds (mainly rapeseed) and about 107,000 tons from olive oil. Price supports will not be available for production in excess of these quotas which may, however, be adjusted within the total quota if necessary.

The second decree concerns domestic oilseeds. Its main provisions are:—

(1) Until 1959, rapeseed prices will be supported at a base price of 6,600 francs per quintal (about $171 per short ton). This price may vary up and down depending on the fluctuations of certain cost of living indices.

(2) A special domestic oilseed marketing fund will provide for the payment to the farmer of the difference between the farmers' support price and the commercial market price.

An order dated November 25, 1954 set the price for peanuts for oil proceessing at 94·5 francs per kilo (about 12·2 cents per pound) for the year 1954-55.

Source.—Foreign Crops and Markets No. 69, November 26, 1954 issued by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

VI—SPECIAL ARTICLE*

TRADE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

(With special reference to Agricultural Commodities)

By Shri R. N. Kaushik

A striking feature of economic structures of most of the countries in the South East Asian region is the absence of diversity and overwhelming dependence of their economics upon a few primary products. Though Japan and India are rather exceptions to the general pattern, their economic systems too are not balanced and are far from being self-sufficient. Under such conditions the Foreign trade has a vital role to play in the economy of the region. Imports are necessary to maintain essential consumption requirements and to provide machinery for industrial development. Exports determine the internal levels of employment and incomes and provide the much needed foreign exchange for imports. Further in most countries they are also directly or indirectly the basis of Government revenues from which domestic expenditure on development must be financed. A fair measure of stability in export trade and the maintenance of a suitable parity between prices of exports and imports are therefore, essential pre-requisites of internal economic stability and future progress of the countries in the region. The attempts being made in the various countries, after the end of colonial regimes to re-establish economic and trade relations on a new pattern raise further the important question of establishment of more harmonious and mutually advantageous economic relations among these countries. The following paragraphs briefly deal with the salient features of the foreign trade in the Region.

EXPORTS

For most of the countries of the region (excepting Japan), eight commodities or commodity groups including (*i*) rice, (*ii*) oilseeds and oils, (*iii*) tea, (*iv*) rubber, (*v*) petroleum, (*vi*) tin, (*vii*) cotton and its manufactures and (*viii*) jute and its manufactures account for about 70 per cent of total exports. With the exception of rice and petroleum products which are largely traded within the area, these commodities also accounted for the bulk of ECAFE countries exports to Europe and to United States. Besides these commodities, a number of other agricultural products also enter the export trade. Among these are spices, tobacco, lac and its products, teakwood, sugar, etc. Although the share of these commodities in the overall exports of the region is not large, some of these are quite significant from the point of view of the individual countries and the world trade. Thus export trade in sugar has importance for Taiwan and Philippines, trade in spices for India and to a certain extent also for Malaya and Indonesia and trade in lac and tobacco for India. Stabilization and expansion of trade even in these minor products is necessary not only from the point of view of these countries, but it will be valuable also as a contributory factor to the overall prosperity of the region and the world trade.

Depending upon the dominant position of different commodities in the exports of the individual nations, countries of the region can be broadly classified into three groups, *viz.*, (*a*) rice exporting countries, (*b*) raw materials exporting countries and (*c*) countries not so much dependent on the exports of rice or raw materials and/or whose exports include a fair measure of manufactured goods. Burma and Thailand belong to the first group. The contribution of rice to Burma's export income, which was a little above 40 per cent before

*Factual information contained in this article has been taken mostly from the issues the "Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East" (1952 and 1953) published by ECAFE, United Nations. Views expressed in this note are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent the views of the Government.

the war, rose in the post-war years to as much as 80 per cent. In fact income from the export trade in rice, which is a State monopoly, has provided much of the funds for re-establishing internal security, rehabilitating the war devastated rice industry and revising the forestry, mining and oil enterprises. Burma's is primarily "one-commodity" economy. In Thailand, rice accounts for about one half of exports and one fifth of national income. In 1952 and 1953, approximately two thirds of rice exports were sold under Government-to-Government contracts, and the rest exported privately usually at substantially high prices. Other export items from Thailand in descending order of importance are rubber, tin and teak. As pointed out earlier, rice exports are taken up largely by the countries of the region.

The second group—raw material exporting countries—comprises Indonesia, Malaya and Pakistan. In Indonesia rubber accounts for the largest share of exports, followed by petroleum and its products and tin. During 1951, these three items together made up about 75 per cent of the value of the export trade. Copra and tea are other items of some significance in the export trade. The exports of a number of other minor commodities such as coffee, tobacco, quinine, hard fibres, tapioca spices, Kapok and timber which were important before the war have remained low largely because of a failure to recover from the effects of war, but partly because labour costs have been high and also because land which was previously used for their production is now used for rice. As in case of Indonesia, Malaya's principal item of export is also rubber. In the peak year of 1951, it accounted for about 65 per cent of the total export earnings of the country. (Tin, which ranks second in importance, also holds a significant place in the export trade. The raw materials exported from Pakistan are jute and cotton, which roughly account for nearly 90 per cent of her export earnings. Pakistan exports also small quantities of commodities like raw wool, hides & skins and tea. While rubber and tin are exported largely to U.S.A. and other countries outside the region, jute, cotton and petroleum products are expoted within the region. India takes up lions' share of Pakistan jute output, while Japan is the most important market for cotton.

2·4. Under the third catergory fall the four countries—Ceylon, Philippines, India and Japan. The most important item of export from Ceylon is tea, with rubber and coconut products ranking next in importance. These three commodities together account for about 80 per cent of the total value of exports from the island. Philippines exports mostly coconut products, and also sugar and abacca. The export trade of India is more diversified in composition, comprising agricultural products, raw materials and manufactured goods. Among the important exports are tea, cotton textiles, jute manufactures, spices, hides and skins, vegetables oils, tobacco and shellac etc. The exports from Japan consist of textiles, base metals, machinery, transport equipment, chemicals and various other manufactured goods.

IMPORTS

As regards imports, manufactured goods constitute a substantial portion of the trade in most countries of the region. A leading place is held by textiles except in case of India and Japan which are themselves exporters of textiles. A noteworthy development in the import trade is the growing proportion of capital goods. Compared to 1948, practically in all the countries value of machinery and vehicles had gone up in 1952. The imports of capital goods were mostly from U.S.A. and U.K. Sterling area countries of the Region imported capital goods mainly from the U.K. while Philippines and Indonesia depended for such goods mostly on U.S.A. Thailand was the only country in the Region where

European and American Exports competed freely. Imports from Germany also tended to increase. Domestic needs for rehabilitation and modernization absorbed the major part of Japan's capital goods output. Japan's competitive position also suffered on account of high costs.

Imports of raw materials are prominent only in case of India, Japan and to a certain extent Malaya. Food grains imports have taken up a substantial share of foreign exchange earnings of food deficit countries like India, Japan, Ceylon, Malaya and Indonesia. Attempts, however, are being made in the various countries to increase the local production of necessary raw materials as well as foodgrains. In Japan considerable importance is attached to the use of synthetic fibres, while substitution of domestic for imported raw materials has been quite widespread, for instance in case of coal and pulp, India is trying to increase the production of foodgrains cotton, jute, coconuts oil etc. With the progress of production plans in this country, imports of foodgrains for current consumption have virtually come to an end and are now made primarily for the purpose of building up emergency reserves. In other countries also, volume of food imports in the coming years may be affected by their plans to increase food output.

Direction of Trade :

An idea of the importance of ECAFE region in the overall export and import trade of different countries may be had from the following figures relating to the year 1952 :—

Countries	Exports to other ECAFE Countries as percentage of total exports	Imports from other ECAFE Countries as percentage of total imports
1. Hongkong	79	55
2. Burma	78	60
3. Japan	46	26
4. Pakistan	46	38
5. Combodia	38	7
6. Indonesia	32	40
7. Malaya & Singapore	29	57
8. India	25	16
9. Philippines	13	14
10. Ceylon	6	35

The trade of Hongkong and Singapore is mostly entrepot trade. Burma shows the greatest dependence on the region both its for exports and imports. The ECAFE Countries play an important part in the trade of Pakistan and Indonesia also. The figures further show that the export trade with the region is relatively more important than the import trade in case of Japan, Cambodia and India. The opposite position is shown by Malaya and Ceylon. The export and import trade of Philippines with the rest of the ECAFE countries appears to be more evenly balanced, but their share in the country's total trade is comparatively small.

Problems:

5·1. Owing to the large dependence on agricultural exports, the economies of most of the countries in the region are highly sensitive to fluctuations in their prices. For example, the Korean War boom, followed as it was by an equally rapid decline in prices created instability both in foreign exchange earnings and internal economic structures in most of the countries. The prices of all the raw materials showed cyclic fluctuations. However, in case of rubber, the most important raw material, the fluctuations were the greatest. Tea prices showed a somewhat greater stability, but even these fell during 1951 and 1952 in accordance with the general trend. Only in case of rice, a gradual upward trend continued up to the middle of 1953 owing to a shortage of supplies compared to demand. Thus at the end of the raw material boom, different countries in the region, except Burma, were faced with a shortage of foreign exchange and had to cut down their imports.* The delay in adjusting wages to prices after the boom presented another source of difficulties in many areas. Thus a major weakness of the rubber industry has been that while prices are back to the pre-Korean War level, the whole structure of costs has shifted upward, markedly so in Indonesia and to a less significant extent in Malaya and Ceylon. Generally, the conditions appeared to be approaching stability during 1953, the latest year for which information is available in the ECAFE Report. The important influencing factors in the present situation are the decisions which USA may take in regard to its import programme and the progress which world trade and industry may show in general.

5·2. The main problems facing the export trade of the Region relate to the securing of a stable demand for the export commodities, reduction in their internal costs and improvement of productivity, and maintenance of a suitable parity between the prices of principal exports and imports so that terms of trade do not turn unfavourable. The scope and nature of the measures to be taken for achieving stability will obviously depend upon the direction and pattern of trade in different commodities. Thus, while rice primarily constitutes a regional problem and questions relating to raw jute are rather a matter for Indo-Pakistan discussions, commodities like rubber, cotton, tin, vegetable oil require to be approached from a wider angle and may need action at international (as against regional) level involving countries inside and outside the region. International agreements already exist in respect of tea, sugar and tin. Sometime back, the feasibility of action in case of rubber and cotton was being considered by the International Rubber Study Group and the International Cotton Advisory Committee respectively. In so far as export trade of cotton within the region is concerned, a possible course for achieving stability in demand may be bilateral agreements between the countries concerned.

As regards oils and oilseeds, copra and coconut oil figure prominently in the export trade of Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, North Borneo and Philippines, palm kernel oil in that of Indonesia and Malaya, while a number of vegetable oils and oilseeds are exported also from India. The various countries are no doubt interested in getting fair and reasonable prices for their exports. Experience of the recent years shows that prices are liable to serious fluctuations under the influence of changes in demand which result from the variations in international situation. Although a number of countries outside the Region are involved in the trade in oils and oilseeds, in view of the large share which they have in the overall exports of the region and their importance in the economies of the individual countries, a periodic survey of the main problems and export possibilities with special reference to the supplies available in the area may be useful.

* The variations in terms of trade of certain countries are shown in Appendix.II.

As mentioned above, the gradual upward trend which rice prices had maintained during the post war period was checked in 1953. The progress of the food production programmes in India, Indonesia and other food deficit countries and easy trend of wheat prices in the world markets is likely to effect the bargaining position of the rice exporting countries. It has been suggested in certain quarters that the feasibility of a long term agreement between the countries exporting and importing rice may be explored as a means of achieving stability in trade.

Apart from action in case of major commodities, there is need also for periodic surveys and exchange of ideas in respect of other commodities, which though not so very prominent in the total exports of the region, are important from the point of view of the world trade and the trade of the individual exporting countries. The need for such studies and surveys is emphasized, firstly by the fact that these commodities contribute to the levles of employment, foreign exchange earnings and Government revenues in the countries concerned, and secondly by the fact that while in case of major commodities, a considerable progress may have been made in the techniques of marketing, grading and standardisation, a good deal of work probably still remains to be done in case of the 'minor' commodities. To give an illustration, spices fall under this category. They hold an important place in the export trade of India and also figure in the trade of Ceylon, Malaya and Indonesia. As a result of the last war, India replaced Indonesia as the largest exporter of black pepper in the world market. With the rehabilitation of pepper plantations in Indonesia, the competition between these two countries is likely to increase. Another commodity of which mention may perhaps be made here is tobacco. It is an "internationally" traded commodity with a number of countries interested both as importers and exporters. If a special study with reference to supplies and requirements of the Region is undertaken it might help different countries in organizing their production programmes as well as marketing agencies. It may be recalled here that the measures adopted by this country for the disposal of accumulated stocks of tobacco have included, *inter alia*, a visit by a delegation to the South East Asiancountries to explore the possibilities of increasing exports and an agreement with China for the export of 9 million lbs. of tobacco to that country. Small quantities of tobacco are exported also by other countries like Ceylon, Indonesia and Philippines.

To sum up, excessive vulnerability of countries in the region to international economic disturbances is an aspect of their underdevelopment. While rice primarily constitutes a regional problem and questions relating to raw jute are rather a matter for Indo-Pakistan discussion, commodities like rubber, cotton, tin, vegetable oils are to be approached from a wider angle and may need action at international (as against regional) level. International agreements are already in existence in respect of tea, sugar and tin. In regard to rice, an agreement between the main rice exporting and importing countries in the region has been suggested in certain quarters. In view of the large share which oilseeds and oils have in the overall exports of the region and their importance in the economies of some of the countries, there appears to be need for a periodic survey of the main problems and export possibilities with special reference to the supplies available in the area. Apart from regional and international action in case of major commodities, there is need also for periodic surveys and exchange of ideas in respect of other commodities, which though not so very important in the total exports of the region, are important from the point of view of their share in the world trade and the trade of the individual exporting countries. Spices, for example, fall under this category. Tobacco seems to be another such commodity. It is not merely enough to survey the availabilities and export prospects, a study of and exchange of ideas on such aspects as marketing, grading

and standardisation may also be useful. Besides, reduction of internal costs and rise in the level of productivity would also assist the export trade. A regional organization like ECAFE can perhaps help the countries in the region by undertaking surveys and studies of these various aspects and by making recommendations for closer regional co-operation, and, where necessary, for a larger measure of foreign technical and financial assistance to the various countries to enable them to undertake plans of development and to organise their export trade on a more rational basis.

APPENDIX I

*Volume of exports of major commodities from ECAFE countries**

Thousand tons

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 (*b*)
Rubber	871	1,435	1,417	1,752	1,770	1,643	1,543
Tin-in-concentrates (*c*)	30	42	40	43	41	46	40
Tin metal	62	48	59	83	66	64	64
Jute, raw	..	413	392	612	672	812	1,004
Jute manufactures	947	941	772	648	805	720	..
Oilseeds and oils (*d*)	1,412	931	1,049	1,154	1,308	1,183	841
Cotton, raw	463	259	218	239	247	298	380
Cotton piecegoods(*e*) (million square metres).	2,563	596	1,016	1,951	1,552	1,126	1,165
Tea	356	319	377	361	412	382	355
Rice	5,358	2,198	2,500	2,801	3,230	3,083	2,563
Sugar	1,890	281	..	1,050	856	1,254	1,469

(*) Data represent total exports of major producing countries given in *infra*, which in the case of individual commodities, are as follows: rubber, Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, the States of Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya (net export), North Borneo, Sarawak, and Thailand; tin-inconcentrates; Burma, Indonesia and Thailand; tin metal; Malaya; jute, raw: Pakistan and India; jute manufactures; India; oil seeds and oils; Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaya, North Borneo and the Philippines; cotton, raw: India and Pakistan; cotton piecegoods: India and Japan tea: Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan; rice: Burma, China (Taiwan only), the States of Indo-China and Thailand; Sugar: China (Taiwan only) Indonesia and Philippines.

(*b*) Annual rate based on Jan—Jun figures.
(*c*) Includes exports to Malaya.
(*d*) Oil equivalent.
(*e*) Length figures for India coveted on basis of 1 yard width.
Source:—" Economic Survey of Asia and The Far East "—1953 published by ECAFE, United Nations.

APPENDIX II

Terms of Trade(a)

	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953
Burma	74	91	157	219	..
Cambodia—Laos-Viet-Nam	138	117	123	87	..
Ceylon	141	147	151	109	..
India	86	106	125	102	..
Japan	..	104	113	120	..
Malaya	120	151	179	146	..
Philippines	..	97	84	70	..

(*a*) Ratio of unit value index of exports to unit value index of imports multiplied by 100.
Source:—Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953—published by the United Nations.

Part II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Rabi Cereals (Wheat & Barley), Gram, Potatoes, Rape & Mustard and Linseed, 1954-55
All-India Second Estimate of Rice & Mesta, 1954-55
All-India Third Estimate of Sesamum, 1954-55
All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1954-55
Monthly Cotton Press Returns, December 1954
All-India Estimate of Coffee Production, 1954-55

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during February 1955

(Between 3rd February 1955 and 28th February 1955 and from 1st January 1955 to 28th February 1955)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 3-2-55 to 28-2-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-1-55 to 28-2-55 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	0·4	(—) 1·0	0·7	(—) 69
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0.1	(—) 0·6	0·2	(—) 79
Gangetic West Bengal	..	(—) 1·0	0·2	(—) 85
Orissa	..	(—) 1·0	..	(—) 100
Chota Nagpur	0·3	(—) 1·2	2·7	(+) 17
Bihar	0·5	(—) 0.2	1·3	(—) 1
U. P. East	0·5	(—) 0·1	1·8	(+) 28
U. P. West	0·1	(—) 0·9	2·3	(+) 7
Punjab (including Pepsu and Delhi)	..	(—) 1·2	2·2	(—) 8
Rajasthan West	..	(—) 0·3	0·1	(—) 79
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0.2	..	0·4	(—) 24
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·1	(—) 0·1	1·3	(+) 153
Vindhya Pradesh	0.7	..	6·1	(+) 342
Madhya Pradesh East	..	(—) 0·9	0·3	(—) 76
Madhya Pradesh West	0·1	(—) 0·4	1·5	(+) 54
Gujarat	..	(—) 0·1	..	(—) 100
Saurashtra and Kutch	..	(—) 0·1	..	(—) 100
Konkan	..	..	..	(—) 92
Deccan (Desh)	..	(—) 0·1	0.1	(—) 77
Hyderabad North	..	(—) 0·4	0.2	(—) 73
Hyderabad South	..	(—) 0·3	..	(—) 100
Coastal Andhradesa	..	(—) 0·5	..	(—) 96
Rayalaseema	..	(—) 0·2	..	(—) 100
Tamilnad	0·2	(—) 0·4	2·2	(+) 3
Malabar and South Kanara	0·1	..	0.2	(—) 40
Mysore	..	(—) 0·2	0·1	(—) 74
Travancore-Cochin	0·7	..	0.9	(—) 42

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	Birja and Sugarcane	Jowar, Grams, Linseed and Rape & 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 Crop Estimate, 1952-53 and 1953-54

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)	1952-53 (Revised)	1953-54 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	74,056	76,646	22,537	27,079
Jowar	43,340	42,990	7,243	7,691
Bajra	26,613	28,820	3,142	4,246
Maize	8,908	8,982	2,825	2,854
Ragi	5,542	5,472	1,316	1,564
Small Millets	12,464	13,167	1,895	2,183
Wheat	24,286	26,093	7,382	7,792
Barley	8,021	8,190	2,882	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	203,230	210,365	49,222	56,130
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	17,930	18,893	4,142	4,551
Tur (Arhar)	5,930	5,776	1,675	1,783
Other Pulses	25,179	25,980	3,227	3,565
TOTAL PULSES	49,039	50,649	9,044	9,899
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	252,269	261,014	58,266	66,029
Potato	629	648	1,961	1,965
Sugarcane	4,272	3,598	5,019†	4,614†
Ginger (Dry)	46	47	14	15
Pepper (Black)	205	209	22	22
Chillies (Dry)	1,235	1,326	283	310
Tobacco	896	890	241	256
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	11,848	10,869¶	2,883*	3,573*¶
Castorseed	1,326	1,368	102	107
Sesamum	5,874	6,132	464	531
Rape & Mustard	5,201	5,373	844	826
Linseed	3,366	3,369	366	355
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,615	27,598	4,659	5,591
Fibres—				
Cotton	15,713	17,027	3,194 §	3,935§
Jute	1,813	1,196¶	4,592 §§	3,129§§¶
Mesta	484	473	682 §§	716§§
Beverages—				
Tea ‡	777	..	675,270 (A)	..
Coffee (*j*)	230	..	54,538 (A)	..

*In terms of nuts in shell.
†In terms of raw sugar (gur).
(*j*) Relates to 1951-52.
§In bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
‡ Relates to calendar year 1952.
(A) In lbs.
§§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.
¶ Partially Revised.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crops	Year	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	1954-55	Second	1-3-55	68,502	71,324	(—)4·0	21,593	23,455	(—)7·9
Jowar	1954-55	First	7-1-55	26,366	27,009	(—)2·4	..	..	..
Bajra	1954-55	First	7-1-55	25,174	26,629	(—)5·5	..	..	..
Maize	1954-55	First	7-1-55	8,927	8,825	(+)1·2	..	..	..
Ragi	1954-55	First	7-1-55	5,045	4,981	(+)1·3	..	..	..
Small Millets	1954-55	First	1-2-55	10,124	9,796	(+)3·3	..	..	..
Wheat	1954-55	First	5-3-55	25,567	23,137	(+)10·5	..	..	..
Barley	1954-55	First	5-3-55	8,294	7,619	(+)8·9	..	..	..
Pulses—									
Gram	1954-55	First	6-3-55	19,180	17,326	(+)10·7	..	..	..
Tur (Arhar)	1954-55	First	3-11-54	5,526	5,459	(+)1·2	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	1954-55	First	24-10-54	10,146	10,539	(—)3·7	..	..	..
Potato	1954-55	First	7-3-55	544	538	(+)1·1	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	1954-55	Second	20-12-54	3,617	3,503	(+)3·3	47,469	42,111	(+)12·7
Oilseeds—									
Groundnut	1954-55	Final	5-3-55	12,647	10,869 (*n*)	(+)16·4	3,823 **	3,573 **(*n*)	(+)7·0
Sesamum	1954-55	Third	26-2-55	5,861	6,079	(—)3·7	567	534	(+)6·2
Rape and mustard	1954-55	First	19-2-55	2,244	2,185	(+)2·7	..	..	..
Linseed	1954-55	First	9-2-55	2,441	2,501	(—)2·4	..	..	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	1954-55	Third	4-2-55	16,116	15,010	(+)7·4	3,657†	3,297 †	(+)10·9
Jute	1954-55	Final	22-11-54	1,273	1,196	(+)6·4	3,153‡	3,129 ‡ (*n*)	(+)0·8
Mesta	1954-55	Second	24-2-55	502	376	(+)33·5	999‡	574 ‡	(+)74·1

* Production figures are in terms of 'cane' and the corresponding production in terms of raw sugar or gur is 4,749 and 4,209 thousand tons for 1954-55 and 1953-54 respectively.
† In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
** In terms of nuts in shell.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
(*n*) Partially Revised.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1954-55

(Released in March 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	68,502	71,324	(—) 2,822	(—) 4·0
Production (Thousand tons)	21,593	23,455	(—) 1,862	( ) 7·9

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. The decrease in acreage in Bihar and West Bengal is attributed to heavy rainfall and floods in the northern districts of these States and continuous drought in the southern districts, which hampered the sowing and transplantation of both Autumn and Winter Paddy. In Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh the decrease is due to scanty rainfall received at the time of sowing, whereas in other states it is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions. Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Hyderabad have, however, recorded slight increases in the current years acreage under the crop due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The decrease in production has also been shared mainly by Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Assam, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The decrease in production is due partly to the heavy decrease in acreage and partly to the unfavourable climatic conditions such as protracted drought in Bihar and inadequate rainfall in other States during the growing period. Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Tripura have, however, recorded slight increases in production due to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The production estimates for Assam (Autumn). Bihar (Autumn), Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (Autumn) are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the beginning of December 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in most of the states. In parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Vindhya Pradesh, however, the crop is reported to have been attacked by insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to rice crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported. Production figures have been included in this Estimate for the first time during the current year.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	4,110	3,937	(+) 173	1,966	1,944	(+) 22
Assam—						
Autumn	1,013	1,020	(—) 7	304*	328*	(—) 24
Winter	3,089	3,150	(—) 61	1,260	1,301	(—) 41
TOTAL	4,102	4,170	(—) 68	1,564	1,629	(—) 65
Bihar—						
Autumn	1,148	1,194	(—) 46	173*	206*	(—) 33
Winter	8,716	10,496 (r)	(—) 1,780	1,695	2,868	(—) 1,173
TOTAL	9,864	11,690	(—) 1,826	1,868	3,074	(—) 1,206

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay	3,239	3,176	(+) 63	1,280*	1,295*	(—) 15
Madhya Pradesh	9,179	9,038	(+) 141	2,661*	2,604*	(+) 57
Madras	5,372	5,293	(+) 79	2,523	2,497	(+) 26
Orissa—						
Autumn	1,335	1,352 (r)	(—) 17	300	313	(—) 13
Winter	8,154	8,172 (r)	(—) 18	1,984	1,989	(—) 5
TOTAL	9,489	9,524 (r)	(—) 35	2,284	2,302	(—) 18
Punjab	515	579 (r)	(—) 64	158	179	(—) 21
Uttar Pradesh	8,479	8,824	(—) 345	2,091*	2,195*	(—) 104
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,247	1,570	(—) 323	398*	527*	(—) 129
Winter	8,459	8,970	(—) 511	3,538	3,907	(—) 369
TOTAL	9,706	10,540	(—) 834	3,936	4,434	(—) 498
Hyderabad	1,443	1,368	(+) 75	464	469	(—) 5
Madhya Bharat	209	218	(—) 9	57	47	(+) 10
Mysore	866	854 (r)	(+) 12	291	287	(+) 4
Pepsu	61	63	(—) 2	16	17	(—) 1
Rajasthan	121	136	(—) 15	28	62	(—) 34
Saurashtra	80	79	(+) 1	32	32	..
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	27	31	(—) 4	4	4	..
Coorg	95	93	(+) 2	45	46	(—) 1
Delhi	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	112	112	..	26	26	..
Tripura—						
Autumn	148	147	(+) 1	47	44	(+) 3
Winter	253	250	(+) 3	99	93	(+) 6
TOTAL	401	397	(+) 4	146	137	(+) 9
Vindhya Pradesh	1,024	1,195	(—) 171	151	173	(—) 22
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	6	(+) 1	2	2	..
TOTAL	68,502	71,324	(—) 2,822	21,593	23,455	(—) 1,862

(a) Less than 500 acres.
(b) Less than 500 tons.
(r) Adjusted Estimate.

* Based on the provisional results of random sample crop-cutting surveys conducted in the temporary settled areas of the plain districts in the case of Assam and/or a state-wise basis in the case of other states.

NOTES—1. Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.
2. Rice is not grown in Kutch to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India First Estimate of Rabi Cereals (Wheat and Barley), 1954-55

(Released in March 1955)

I. Summary

Cereals	Area (Thousand Acres)			
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	25,567	23,137	(+) 2,430	(+) 10·5
Barley	8,294	7,619	(+) 675	(+) 8·9
TOTAL	33,861	30,756	(+) 3,105	(+) 10·1

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bihar	1,827	1,737	(+) 90	(+) 5·2
Bombay	2,039	1,942 (r)	(+) 97	(+) 5·0
Madhya Pradesh*	2,813	2,756	(+) 57	(+) 2·1
Orissa	13	12 (r)	(+) 1	(+) 8·3
Punjab	3,590	3,333	(+) 257	(+) 7·7
Uttar Pradesh	14,665	13,201	(+) 1,464	(+) 11·1
West Bengal	206	167	(+) 39	(+) 23·4
Hyderabad	540	483	(+) 57	(+) 11·8
Madhya Bharat	1,989	1,639	(+) 350	(+) 21·4
Mysore	3	3 (r)	..	..
Pepsu	1,029	918	(+) 111	(+) 12·1
Rajasthan	2,917	2,419	(+) 498	(+) 20·6
Saurashtra	202	204	(—) 2	(—) 1·0
Ajmer	62	57	(+) 5	(+) 8·8
Bhopal	532	490	(+) 42	(+) 8·6
Delhi	80	80	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	365	342	(+) 23	(+) 6·7
Kutch	34	32	(+) 2	(+) 6·3
Vindhya Pradesh	955	941	(+) 14	(+) 1·5
TOTAL	33,861	30,756	(+) 3,105	(+) 10·1

(r) Adjusted Estimate.
* *Data relate to wheat only. Estimates for Barley will be available only at the Final Estimate stage.*
N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II of Wheat and Barley.

4·2. All-India First Estimate of Wheat, 1954-55

(Released in March 1955)

I. Summary

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	25,567	23,137	(+) 2,430	(+) 10·5

The remarkable increase in the current year's acreage under wheat crop has been shared by almost all the major wheat-growing States, notably Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Punjab, Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad and Bhopal and has been attributed generally to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. Vindhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch are the only States to report any decrease in the current year's area. The decreases are, however, nominal.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the end of December 1954. Till then the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of South Satara, Belgaum and Bijapur districts of Bombay, Murshidabad district of West Bengal, Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Surguja and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh and Mandi and Mahasu districts of Himachal Pradesh where the crop was affected to some extent due to lack of adequate moisture in the soil.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat crop during 1954-55. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	968	853	(+) 115
Bombay	2,007	1,913 (A)	(+) 94
Madhya Pradesh	2,813	2,756	(+) 57
Orissa	12	11 (A)	(+) 1
Punjab	3,161	2,948	(+) 213
Uttar Pradesh	9,499	8,417	(+)1,082
West Bengal	121	101	(+) 20
Hyderabad	527	469	(+) 58
Madhya Bharat	1,893	1,565	(+) 328
Mysore	3	3 (A)	..
Pepsu	883	810	(+) 73

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rajasthan	1,889	1,556 (*A*) (+)	333
Saurashtra	201	203 (—)	2
Ajmer	30	28 (+)	2
Bhopal	532	490 (+)	42
Delhi	63	61 (+)	2
Himachal Pradesh	295	279 (+)	16
Kutch	26	28 (—)	2
Vindhya Pradesh	644	646 (—)	2
TOTAL	25,567	23,137 (+)	2,430

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Andhra, Assam, Madras, Jammu & Kashmir & Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Wheat is not grown to any appreciable extent in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Barley, 1954-55

(*Released in March 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,294	7,619	(+)675	(+)8·9

The increase in acreage under Barley crop during the current year has been shared by almost all the major barley-growing States, significantly Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and PEPSU and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. Bihar, Hyderabad and Delhi are the only States to report nominal decreases in the current year's acreage under the crop.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the end of December 1954. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh, where the crop was effected to some extent by scarcity of rains.

This Estimate does not cover the total area sown to Barley crop during 1954-55. 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) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	859	884	(—) 25
Bombay	32	29	(+) 3
Madhya Pradesh*	..	..	..
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	429	385	(+) 44
Uttar Pradesh	5,166	4,784	(+)382
West Bengal	85	66	(+) 19
Hyderabad	13	14	(—) 1
Madhya Bharat	96	74	(+) 22
PEPSU	146	108	(+) 38
Rajasthan	1,028	863	(+)165
Saurashtra	1	1	..
Ajmer	32	29	(+) 3
Bhopal	(*a*)	(*a*)†	..
Delhi	17	19	(—) 2
Himachal Pradesh	70	63	(+) 7
Kutch	8	4	(+) 4
Vindhya Pradesh	311	295	(+) 16
TOTAL	8,294	7,619	(+)675

*Estimates for Madhya Pradesh are reported at the Final Estimate stage.

†In the last year's First Estimate, data for both Bhopal and Bilaspur were combined together and an acreage of 1 thousand acres was shown against them. Bilaspur has since been merged with Himachal Pradesh and the consequent separation of the data has led to a downward revision of 1 thousand acres in the all-India total for 1953-54 as reported last year.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

NOTES.—(1) Andhra, Madras and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·4. All-India First Estimate of Gram, 1954-55

(*Released in March 1955*)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	19,180	17,326	(+)1,854	(+)10·7

The significant increase in acreage under Gram crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat and Bombay and is attributed to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. Bihar, West Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have recorded nominal decreases in current year's acreage under the crop due generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decreases are, however, nominal.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the beginning of January 1955. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally reported to be satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Gram crop during 1954-55. 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) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Correspond-ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	61	59	(+) 2
Bihar	839	926	(—) 87
Bombay	757	690	(+) 67
Madhya Pradesh	1,343	1,358	(—) 15
Madras	4	5	(—) 1
Orissa	47	(r)47	..
Punjab	2,957	2,506	(+)451
Uttar Pradesh	6,648	6,142	(+)506
West Bengal	335	368	(—) 33
Hyderabad	722	718	(+) 4
Madhya Bharat	1,461	1,288	(+)173
Mysore	33	35	(—) 2
PEPSU	1,372	1,019	(+)353
Rajasthan	1,699	(r)1,240	(+)459
Saurashtra	54	63	(—) 9
Ajmer	8	8	..
Bhopal	313	307	(+) 6
Delhi	38	38	..
Himachal Pradesh	13	14	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	476	495	(—) 19
TOTAL	19,180	17,326	(+)1,854

(r) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(i) Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(ii) Gram is not grown to any appreciable extent in Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·5. All-India First Estimate of Potatoes, 1954-55

(Released in March 1955)

I SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase(+) of Column (2) over Column (3) Actual	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	544	538	(+)6	(+)1·1

The increase in area has mainly been shared by West Bengal due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has been offset to some extent, by decrease recorded in Bihar.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to potatoes. Past experience has shown that the area under potato crop at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 80 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	49*	49	..
Bihar	64	70	(—) 6
Bombay	17	14	(+) 3
Madhya Pradesh	12	11	(+) 1
Madras	1	1	..
Orissa	21	21(A)	..
Punjab	12	13	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh	235	236	(—) 1
West Bengal	112	102	(+) 10
Hyderabad	2	1	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat	5	4	(+) 1
Mysore	4	5	(—) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	2	3	(—) 1
Rajasthan	2	2	..
Bhopal, Coorg*, Kutch, Delhi	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..
Tripura	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	3	3	..
TOTAL	544	538	(+) 6

(a) Less than 500 acres.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.
*Last year's data repeated.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra, Ajmer and Manipur are non-reporting for the First Estimate.
(2) Potato is not grown in Andhra, Travancore-Cochin and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1954-55

(Released in March 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	12,647	10,869	(+)1,778	(+)16·4
Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)	3,823	3,573	(+) 250	(+) 7·0

The increase in both acreage and production of groundnut during the current year has been reported largely by Hyderabad and Saurashtra and to a lesser extent by Madras, Madhya Bharat and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed to better seasonal conditions

during the current year compared to last year. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded by Andhra and Bombay where the corp was adversely affected for want of adequate rains.

2. The production estimates for 1953-54 and 1954-55 in respect of Bombay are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)		
	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Final Estimate)	1953-54 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	1,779	1,863	(—) 84	707	793	(—) 86
Bombay	2,600	2,480	(+)120	644*	726*	(—) 82
Madhya Pradesh	500	527	(—) 27	134	142	(—) 8
Madras	1,625	1,445	(+)180	764	698	(+) 66
Orissa	61	61	..	17	17	..
Punjab	97	88	(+) 9	31	28	(+) 3
Uttar Pradesh	265	249	(+) 16	130	120	(+) 10
Hyderabad	2,677	2,138	(+)539	729	564	(+)165
Madhya Bharat	354	323	(+) 31	91	67	(+) 24
Mysore	533	443	(+) 90	120	127	(—) 7
P.E.P.S.U.	32	29	(+) 3	6	5	(+) 1
Rajashthan	69	67	(+) 2	20	15	(+) 5
Saurashtra	2,014	1,118	(+)896	412	254	(+)158
Travancore-Cochin†	24	24	..	13	13	..
Bhopal	3	4	(—) 1	1	1	..
Kutch	13	9	(+) 4	4	3	(+) 1
Ajmer, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh & Vindhya Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	12,647	10,869	(+)1,778	3,823	3,573	(+) 250

(b) Below 500 tons.
*Based on Random Sample Crop-cutting Survey Results.
†Relate to Trichur district of Travancore-Cochin.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Manipur, Delhi, Tripura and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4·7. All-India Third Estimate of Sesamum, (Til or Gingelly) 1954-55

(Released in February 1955)

I. Summary

	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aa (Thoerusand acres)	5,861	6,079	(—) 218	(—) 3·7
Production (Thousand tons)	567	534	(+) 33	(+) 6·2

The decrease in area under Sesamum has mainly occurred in Rajasthan, Hyderabad and Saurashtra and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This decrease has, however, been offset to a small extent by increases recorded in Madhya Bharat and U. P.

2. Despite a decrease in acreage there has been an increase in production due to better climatic conditions at the growing period. The increase in production has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. Slight decreases in production has, however, been reported from Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Mysore.

3. The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the end of December 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. Some damage to the crop by erratic rains was, however, reported from parts of Andhra, Bombay, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

4. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1954-55. 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)		
	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Third Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra*	265	270	(—) 5	33	34	(—)1
Bihar	@ 25	25	..	@ 3	3	..
Bombay	346	346	..	42	42	..
Madhya Pradesh	539	(A) 534	(+) 5	40	(A) 39	(+) 1
Madras*	344	346	(—) 2	44	43	(+) 1
Orissa	272	(A) 272	..	21	21	..
Punjab	61	65	(—) 4	6	6	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	236	214	(+) 22	22	15	(+) 7
Mixed	1,040	1,026	(+) 14	94	71	(+) 23
TOTAL	1,276	1,240	(+)36	116	86	(+) 30
West Bengal	11	11	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad*	593	722	(—) 129	36	40	(—) 4
Madhya Bharat*	391	340	(+) 51	49	37	(+) 12
Mysore	69	(A) 63	(+) 6	18	(A) 22	(—) 4
P. E. P. S. U.	5	7	(—) 2	1	1	..

II. DETAILS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan* . .	956	(A) 1,089	(—) 133	101	(A) 105	(—) 4
Saurashtra* . . .	269	327	(—) 58	13	15	(—) 2
Travancore-Cochin† .	@ 2	2	..	(b)@	(b)	..
Ajmer . . .	29	26	(+) 3	2	2	..
Bhopal* . . .	53	58	(—) 5	4	5	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh .	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch . . .	14	18	(—) 4	1	1	..
Tripura . . .	9	10	(—) 1	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh* .	330	306	(+) 24	34	29	(+) 5
TOTAL .	5,861	6,079	(—)218	567	534	(+)33

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
(b) Below 500 tons.
* Excludes data in respect of Second crop which will be included in the Final Estimate.
† Figures relate to Cochin area of Trichur district only.
@ Last year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

NOTES.—(i) Assam is non-reporting for this Estimate.
(ii) Sesamum is not grown in Jammu & Kashmir, Coorg, Delhi, Manipur and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·8. All-India First Estimate of Rape & Mustard, 1954-55

(Released in February 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	2,244	2,185	(+) 59	(+) 2·7

The increase in acreage under Rape & Mustard during the current year has occurred mainly in PEPSU, Assam, Madhya Bharat and Punjab due generally, to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases reported by Bihar, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

2. The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the middle of December, 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

3. This Estimate relates to the area sown exclusively to this crop. Information regarding the crop sown mixed with other crops will be given in the Final Estimate only. Past experience has shown that the area in the First Estimate forms roughly 40% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II.—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	298	260	(+) 38
Bihar	307	324	(—) 17
Bombay	60	59	(+) 1
Orissa	128	128	..
Punjab	432	424	(+) 8
Uttar Pradesh†	308	(A) 308	..
West Bengal	178	195	(—) 17
Hyderabad	5	5	..
Madhya Bharat	72	59	(+) 13
Mysore	6	8	(—) 2
P. E. P. S. U.	113	73	(+) 40
Rajasthan	271	(A) 279	(—) 8
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	1	1	..
Delhi	5	5	..
Himachal Pradesh	8	9	(—) 1
Kutch	1	(a)	(+) 1
Tripura	11	10	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	40	38	(+) 2
TOTAL .	2,244	2,185	(+) 59

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
(a) Less than 500 acres.
† Data relate to crop sown only and do not include the area under Rape & Mustard sown mixed with other crops.

Notes.—(1) Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Madras report estimates for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.
(2) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(3) Rape & Mustard is not grown in Saurashtra, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·9.—All-India First Estimate of Linseed, 1954-55

(Released in February 1955)

I. SUMMARY

	1954-55 (First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres) . . .	2,441	2,501	(—) 60	(—) 2·4

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II.

The decline in acreage under linseed during the current year has occurred mainly in Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Bihar and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The decline has, however, been offset, to a great extent, by increases reported by Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh due mostly to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

2. The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the middle of December 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in all the States. Light showers are, however, needed to stimulate the growth of the crop in Madhya Pradesh.

3. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to linseed crop during 1954-55. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 80% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. Details

State	(Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 First Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	268	291	(—) 23
Bombay	55	57	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh	1,055	971	(+) 84
Orissa	20	20	..
Punjab	25	22	(+) 3
Uttar Pradesh†	134	(*A*) 146	(—) 12
West Bengal	49	50	(—) 1
Hyderabad	283	331	(—) 48
Madhya Bharat	205	247	(—) 42
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
P. E. P. S. U.	1	2	(—) 1
Rajasthan	95	(*A*) 164	(—) 69
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	45	36	(+) 9
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	204	162	(+) 42
TOTAL	2,441	2,501	(—) 60

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.
(*a*) Less than 500 acres.
† Data relate to crop sown alone and do not include the area under the linseed sown mixed with other crops.

Notes.—(1) Andhra and Madras report estimates for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.
(2) Assam and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(3) Linseed is not grown in Saurashtra, Tr. Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and And aman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·10.—All-India Second Estimate of Mesta, 1954-55

(Released in February 1955)

I.—Summary

	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	502	376	(+) 126	(+) 33·5
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	999	574	(+) 425	(+) 74·1

The increase in acreage and production of mesta during the current year has been reported largely by West Bengal and to a small extent by Hyderabad. In the case of West Bengal, the increase has been attributed mainly to relatively greater rise in mesta prices than in those of jute at the sowing time and favourable weather conditions. Also, area figures for West Bengal for the current year are based on Sample Survey while those for last year were based on the estimates of agricultural officers. Slight decreases have, however, been reported by Andhra and Bombay.

2. This Estimate covers the period generally up to the end of October or beginning of November 1954. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

3. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta during 1954-55. Some late varieties of the crop are also grown in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and U. P. Complete data regarding the estimates of acreage and production will, therefore, become available in the Final Estimate due in March, 1955.

II.—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1954-55 (Second Estimate)	1953-54 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	74	73	(+) 1	177	182	(—) 5
Assam*	4	3	(+) 1	6	9	(—) 3
Bihar	19‡	19	..	24‡	24	..
Bombay	15	19	(—) 4	14	16	(—) 2
Madras	1	1	..	2	(*A*) 1	(+) 1
Orissa	21	(*A*) 17	(+) 4	41	(*A*) 34	(+) 7
West Bengal	131†	12	(+)119	428	36	(+)392
Hyderabad	214	208	(+) 6	289	252	(+) 37
Madhya Bharat*	19	19	..	16	17	(—) 1
Mysore	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	3	4	(—) 1	2	3	(—) 1
TOTAL	502	376	(+) 126	999	574	(+) 425

(*b*) Less than 500 bales.
(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.
* Reported data at the Second Estimate stage for the first time.
† Based on Sample Survey.
‡ 1953-54 data repeated for want of information for the current year.
NOTES.—(*i*) According to available information some late varieties of Mesta are also grown in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and U. P. but they are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(*ii*) Mesta is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

4·11.—Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

Districts	December		January to December	
	1954	1953	1954*	1953
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	2,901,151	2,096,062	28,408,375	26,957,826
Central Travancore	2,281,163	1,427,444	24,326,210	22,963,155
Coorg	20,979	14,645	300,168	279,487
Kanan Devans	1,512,683	1,248,116	22,809,374	21,609,484
Madurai	84,584	43,081	1,003,759	928,884
Malabar	43,363	19,068	440,130	332,540
Mundakayam	200,077	132,796	2,425,441	2,342,789
Mysore	221,222	175,111	2,179,729	2,012,448
Nelliampathies	207,077	139,852	2,139,371	1,984,824
Nilgiris	1,037,727	779,655	16,299,058	15,355,709
Nilgiri-Wynaad	941,774	730,707	11,278,460	10,164,949
South Travancore	552,334	465,217	6,817,245	6,547,023
Tirunelveli	28,837	21,486	469,117	368,084
Wynaad	725,264	588,394	9,633,738	9,019,484
TOTAL	10,758,235	7,881,634	128,530,175	120,866,686

* Includes revised figures for November, 1954.

Source.—United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Grains	During the weeks ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-55 to 23-2-55
	2-2-55	9-2-55	16-2-55	23-2-55	
Wheat	4,000	11,573	19,246	11,310	88,916†
Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	12,171	7,206	19,841	14,955	1,24,304†
Barley	..	..	..	..	..
Samolina	..	..	..	..	..
Millets	..	..	..	..	..
Milo	..	..	..	..	..
Sorghum	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	16,171	18,779	39,087	26,265	2,13,220

† Amended figures.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee—cured

(A) 1953-54 Crop

(Cwts.

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry and Est. Pd.	Less sweepings accounted previously under Rob. & then out turned and classified under respective types.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
November 1954	4,764	3,425	6,857	..	15,046
December 1954	1,529	1,038	2,945	..	5,512
January 1955	584	713	..	154	1,143

NOTE.—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered t the pool.

(B) 1954-55 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
November 1954	..	..	..	..
December 1954	6,600	158	3	6,761
January 1955	44,914	2,373	876	48,163

NOTE—The above figures do not include coffee pounded or hulled on the estates and then delivered to this pool.

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stock and Sales of Coffee

(A) 1953-54 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	December 31st, 1954				January 31st, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	15,793	6,680	6,696 (a)	29,169	15,799	6,688	6,687 (a)	29,174
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	7,895	2,094	4,973	14,962	8,800	2,914	5,355	17,069
Tenders against export sales	5,600	2,601	1,087	9,288	5,625	2,827	1,087	9,539
Balance	2,298	1,985	636	4,919 (b)	1,374	947	245	2,566 (c)
To be tendered against export sales	25	15	..	40	..	74	..	74

(a) Includes 331 tons of Robusta Parchment.

(b) This includes a quantity of 79 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(c) This includes a quantity of 54 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) *1954-55 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	December 31st, 1954				January 31st, 1955			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robust Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Receipt (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	2,549	93	66	2,708	7,773	1,291	462 (a)	9,526
Tenders against auction and allotment (inclusive of driage)	..	..	..	..	..	10	50	60
Tenders against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance	2,549	93	66	2,708	7,773	1,281	412	9,466
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 7 tons of Robusta Parchment.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Auction	Auction Centre	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Robusta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
27-1-55	Mysore	198/11 to 218/15	210/2	190/1	190/1	172/11 to 166/9	172/11
18-1-55	Coimbatore	208/11 to 220/-	216/6	155/- to 176/-	168/4	175/-	172/2

Source.— Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports*

(In lbs.)

Destination	During the month of December 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st December 1953	During the corresponding period last year†
U.S.A.	16,113	54,273	1,120,572	381,205
Denmark	..	..	1,284	2
U.K.	..	..	12,608	147
Netherlands	..	..	925	..
Burma	46,330	..	200,728	22,400
Ceylon	..	..	107,057	..
Japan	..	..	10,226	..
Germany	..	..	466	1,061
Indonesia	4,856	..	4,856	..
TOTAL	67,299	54,273	1,458,722	404,815

* Imports from Principal Ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
† Excluding figures for the port of Calcutta.
Source.—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

8·1.—Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports*

(In lbs.)

Destination	During the month of December 1954	During the corresponding month of 1953	From 1st April to 31st December 1954†	During the corresponding period last year†
U.K.	750,911	2,125,334	28,771,072	24,208,600
Singapore	4,129	47,638	66,471	126,088
Fed. of Malaya	15,486	2,083	83,263	46,865
Hong Kong	200,532	624,263	2,566,346	2,358,489
Indonesia	..	33,434	196,432	711,808
Australia	..	..	301,594	195,570
Netherlands	27,424	294,826	2,166,047	2,271,967
U. S. S. R.	..	..	84	..
Burma	109,186	..	449,090	125,310
Egypt	23,100	55,040	2,156,134	1,602,453
Japan	..	922,474	5,806,854	9,678,979
Belgium	65,340	222,057	1,585,342	2,170,176
Irish Republic	..	10,131	935,132	1,898,632
Austria	..	..	770,120	453,000
Ceylon	35,000	61,000	314,361	476,939
Denmark	..	..	329,850	21,832
China	..	..	6,441,381	1,562,998
Yeman	32,104	..	490,462	210,330
Aden	353,084	227,370	5,416,653	5,302,212
Mascot	..	1,874	52,189	8,008
Sweden	..	..	..	956,445
U. S. A.	..	..	16	..
France	..	..	1,109,661	..
Nigeria	..	..	699,312	80,925
Iran	..	..	..	131,793
Switzerland	..	..	4	2,859
Others	210,995	115,297	3,341,425	2,948,752
TOTAL	1,827,291	4,742,821	64,049,305	57,551,030

* Exports from Principal Ports, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
† Excluding figures for the port of Calcutta.
Source.—Monthly returns received from Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

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 1955 (26-2-55)	January 1955 (29-1-55)	February 1954 (27-2-54)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga		13 8 0	14 4 0	15 10 0
	Chandausi	Dara	13 8 0	13 12 0	15 12 0
	Saugor		12 0 0	12 0 0	17 4 0
Jowar	Amraoti		5 10 0	6 0 0	9 14 0
Bajra	Chandausi		6 8 0	7 12 0	11 0 0
Gram	Abohar		6 9 7	7 1 0	12 5 0
Maize	Bahraich		..	7 8 0	11 4 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		12 12 0	11 10 8	20 0 0
	Patna		13 0 0	13 0 0	17 8 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	8 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0
	Patna		12 0 0	11 8 0	16 0 0
	Bombay		14 2 0	14 8 10	20 9 0
	Madras		14 1 0(F)	12 14 0(F)	17 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	U. P.	8 8 0	8 0 0	6 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1st sort	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 8 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay		30 12 0	30 8 9	34 12 0
	Calcutta		30 8 0	30 12 0	30 6 0
Gur	Hapur		10 4 0	9 8 0	14 8 0
	Madras		8 0 0	11 2 0	18 2 0
	Bombay	Kopargaon 3	11 8 0	11 0 0	19 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		14 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	190 0 0	190 0 0	210 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	145 0 0(F)	154 0 0(F)	N.Q.
	Bombay	Agmark General	170 0 0	186 0 0	200 0 0
Vanaspati—					
Vanaspati	Bombay	Dalda (10 lbs.)	8 1 6	8 1 6	9 14 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	82 5 0	82 5 0	66 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	60 0 0	70 0 0	65 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0
Eggs (per 1000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	N. R.	95 0 0	87 8 0
	Bombay		90 0 0	104 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		102 0 0	130 0 0	125 0 0

TABLE No 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta		29 0 0	18 9 0	21 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21 8 0(F)	26 11 0	22 4 0
					Black
Rapeseed	Bombay	Red Kanpur	20 9 3	20 9 3	23 2 0
		Yellow	22 0 0	22 12 0	27 3 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	15 10 0(a)	14 14 0	24 4 0
	Madras	Coromandel	15 3 0	14 7 0	23 11 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	16 11 6(a)	16 8 0	17 13 0
		Small	15 12 9(a)	15 4 0	16 3 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	15 0 0(F)	16 4 0	18 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Small	11 12 0(a)	11 6 0	15 13 0
	Madras	Salem	11 13 0(F)	12 11 0	14 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		9 1 0	9 2 0	14 0 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	21 9 0(F)	25 1 0	30 2 0
		Black	19 9 0(F)	22 9 0	21 1 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	6 12 0	6 12 9	10 10 0
	Abohar	Desi	8 2 0(F)	8 10 0	13 4 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		55 0 0(a)	62 0 0	58 0 0
	Kanpur		48 0 0(F)	58 0 0	51 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		34 14 0(a)	31 9 9	47 12 0
	Madras		33 9 0(F)	32 7 0	49 6 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		38 3 3(a)	38 9 0	39 11 0
	Kanpur		34 0 0(F)	34 0 0	42 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		27 15 0	25 12 0	33 12 0
	Kanpur		23 0 0(F)	..	32 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras		36 3 0(F)	35 6 0	59 4 0
	Bombay		54 3 0	32 6 0	53 10 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	6 8 0(F)	N.R.	8 12 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 0 0(F)	N.R.	6 4 0
	Bombay		5 8 0	5 6 0	7 12 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	207 0 0(F)	233 0 0	286 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	534 0 0	557 0 0	567 0 0
		American	672 0 0	714 0 0	867 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	650 0 0	695 0 0	815 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	270 10 0
		Joria medium white	246 14 0	246 14 0	260 12 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	230 0 0	215 0 0	180 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	210 0 0 (FM)	205 0 0 (JM)	165 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	40 8 0 (FM)	37 8 0 (JM)	28 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles.	43 0 0 (FM)	41 0 0 (JM)	31 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooars Dust	2 10 6(a)	2 9 0	1 14 3
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	N.Q	3 11 0	2 11 6
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	215 0 0	224 0 0	219 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	228 0 0	239 0 0	261 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	222 0 0	222 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	221 0 0	222 0 0	215 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Madras	80 0 0 (a)	N. Q.	42 0 0
	Cochin	Bulb	19 4 0 (a)	20 3 0	22 0 0
Chillies	Calcutta	Bihar	66 0 0 (a)	N. Q.	70 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Garbled	124 14 0	N. Q.	277 12 0
Ginger	Cochin	Garbled	88 2 0 (a)	88 6 0	62 7 0
Cardamom	Delhi	Large	100 0 0 (a)	100 0 0	145 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips of 1954 crop.* (Grade 4).	2 11 0	N. Q.	N. Q.
Rubber (100 lbs.)	Kottayam	R.M.A. IX (Group I)	145 0 0 (a)	132 0 0	133 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	6 4 0	12 0 0	6 6 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Medium	13 0 0	8 0 0	N. Q.
		Sathukudi Big	18 0 0	10 0 0	N. Q.
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	118 8 0 (F)	115 3 0	118 8 0
		Mangalore	148 2 0 (F)	144 13 0	N. Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	6 12 0	5 8 0	3 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail head destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		315 0 0	315 0 0	N. Q.
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(double quality)	No Stock	290 0 0	290 0 0
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		No stock	290 0 0	290 0 0
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		No stock	290 0 0	290 0 0
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		570 0 0	570 0 0	290 0 0

N. Q.—Not quoted.
(J/M) January/March.
(FM) Feb.-March.
(F) Relates to Friday quotation.
(a) Relates to previous week.
N. R.—Not reported.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Madras*		15 12 11	9-10-54
	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

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		12-2-55	11 4 0	16 3 3
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	12-2-55	16 0 0	23 0 0
	Dacca		19-2-55	12 8 0	18 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		12-2-55	10 0 0	14 6 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	19-2-55	66 0 0	906 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Sawginned	19-2-55	75 8 0	1,036 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	19-2-55	8 8 0	12 4 0
	Lyallpur	American	12-2-55	9 4 0	13 5 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow.	19-2-55	174 0 0	250 8 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	19-2-55	33 0 0	47 8 0
					231 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 Hard winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-2-55	222½ cents	14 8 0
			,, (Mar.)	,,	23-2-55	217⅜ cents	14 3 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard	Bushel (57 lbs.)	27-12-54	237 cents	16 5 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat 13% Protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-2-55	264⅛ cents	17 4 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-2-55	175 cents	11 10 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian cargoes (c.i.f.) (Apl./May.)	Ton	25-2-55	£28-1-3	13 12 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash.	Bushel. (56 lbs.)	23-2-55	151 cents	10 9 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	October	48 lbs.	23-2-55	113 3/8 cents	9 13 0@
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan 3% (c.i.f.) (shell) Feb./Mar.	Met. Ton	26-2-55	£54-10-0	26 11 0
Groundnut oil	European ports.		South African 2%(c. i. f.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	26-2-55	£101-0-0	49 7 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3 % (c. and f.)	Ton	26-2-55	£57-5-0 (nominal)	28 0 0
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (c.i.f.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	26-2-55	£97-10-0 (nominal)	47 12 0
Castor oil	European ports.		Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	26-2-55	£87-0-0	42 9 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Middling. Mar.	Lb.	24-2-55	34·40 cents	1,281 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts	Ton	25-2-55	£118-0-0	57 12 0 281 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 26-2-55. (Canada 2·75 3/16 to 2·75 5/16 dollars = £1 sterling).

* 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: February 1955 (26-2-55)	January 1955 (29-1-55)	February 1954 (27-2-54)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.Q.	1 2 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh.	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
	Calcutta	Singapore.	Dozen	N.Q.	0 9 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	4 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell.	Seer	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran).	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	7 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 2 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 2 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 5 0
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	0 10 0	0 10 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	N.Q.	0 4 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: February 1955 (26-2-55)	January 1955 (29-1-55)	February 1954 (27-2-54)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	Cow	N.Q.	0 10 6	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		1 2 0(*a*)	2 12 0	2 12 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		1 2 0(*a*)	2 8 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0(*a*)	1 4 0	1 4 0

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

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 1955 (26-2-55)	January 1955 (29-1-55)	February 1954 (27-2-54)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N. Q.	N. Q.	1 12 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta		Each	N. Q.	N. Q.	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Each	N. Q.	N. Q.	2 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: February 1955 (26-2-55)	January 1955 (29-1-55)	February 1954 (27-2-54)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	87 0 0 (*b*)	82 0 0	73 0 0
	Madras—					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	250 0 0 to 350 0 0	225 0 0 to 325 0 0	250 0 0 to 300 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200 0 0 to 400 0 0 (*b*)	200 0 0 to 400 0 0	300 0 0 to 450 0 0
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	315 0 0 (*b*)	300 0 0	400 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	500 0 0 to 600 0 0 (*b*)	500 0 0 to 600 0 0	500 0 0 to 900 0 0
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	N. A.	135 0 0	95 0 0
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400 0 0 to 500 0 0 (*b*)	400 0 0 to 500 0 0	450 0 0 to 700 0 0

(*b*) Relate to 1st fortnight of February 1954.

N. A.—Not available.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base : Year ended August 1939 = 100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY: 1-1-55	8-1-55	15-1-55	22-1-55	29-1-55	MONTHLY: Jan. '55	Dec. '54	Jan. '54
Food Articles	318·4	312·0	313·6	305·6	302·5	310·3	318·0	381·5
Industrial Raw Materials	429·7	437·4	437·4	430·9	427·8	432·9	436·3	481·1
Semi-manufactured Articles	345·7	345·3	345·3	344·3	342·0	344·3	347·4	361·5
Manufactured Articles	374·4	374·7	376·1	376·4	376·5	375·5	375·1	364·3
Miscellaneous	570·5	563·1	566·9	567·1	571·8	568·8	579·7	709·8
All Commodities	366·3	365·0	365·9	362·1	360·0	363·9	367·8	398·5

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

(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	(R)185
1953	107	105	114	150	189
1953—October	107	106	114	148	193
1954—September	105	105	111	150	186
1954—October	104	105	111	150	..

(R) Revised.

* Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.

Sources : (*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* (Base : 1949=100) Food group	Cost of living	U. S. A. (Base : 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living	Canada (Base : 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living	U. K. (Base : 1948=100) Food group	Cost of living
1949	100	100	96	99	104	104	105	103
1950	101	101	97	100	107	107	113	106
1951	104	105	108	108	121	118	126	116
1952	102	103	110	110	121	121	100†	126
1953	109	106	108	111	117	120	111†	130
1953—October	111	108	109	112	120	121	111†	130
1954—September	101	100(R)	108	112	118	121	115†	133
1954—October	101	101	107	111	118	121	116†	134

* In the past these indices related to the base 1944=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see pp. 960—962 of Indian Labour Gazette, April 1954.

†Base : January 1952 = 100.

(R) Revised.

Sources : 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 December 1954

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam).	69	..	..	..	..	70	86	89	..	82	75	90	..	56
Sonaili (Bihar).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay).	98	..	92	..	53	58	95	100	..	72	104	..	96	..
Lakh (Bombay).	..	..	138	..	67	73	..	92	..	62	103	..	59	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh).	87	..	51	..	..	56	..	99	104	57	131	..	108	102
Bamra (Orissa).	105	..	..	..	..	59	92	95	..	79	187	..	103	56
Muniguda (Orissa).	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	63	92	102	..	..
Shankargarh (U. P.).	53	53	48	..	..	73	97	78	..	81	72	..	94	45
Krishna (Hyderabad).	121	..	119	..	71	54	94	84	92	66	164	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore).	128	..	..	..	..	57	89	72	..	196	116	87	100	150
Nana (Rajasthan).	..	39	..	32	51	..	89	73	75	48	60	..	75	101
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 States of Andhra and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State District	Centres	Oct. '54	Sept. '54	Oct. '53
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Advivaram	400	405	465
Srikakulam	Thettangi	414	414	522
West Godavari	Alamuru	392	400	450
Kurnool	Madavaram	413	412	426
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	393	400	478
	Agaram	374	389	456
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	446	449	494
Mathurai	Erodu	391	394	426
	Gokilapuram	419	419	433
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	392	423	437
Malabar	Koduvalli	492	490	565
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	450	465	496
	Kunnathur	440	434	474

TABLE No. 20

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers in India

(Base : 1949=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
1950	104	102	88	91	99	99	99	101
1951	109	108	92	94	103	104	100	103
1952	112	110	88	92	99	101	99	102
1953	124	118	91	95	105	103	111	109
1953—Nov.	122	118	91	95	104	102	112	109
1954—Oct.	122	118	78	85	98	98	106	105
Nov.	121	118	72	81	98	98	105	104

NOTE—In the past these indices related to the base Aug. 1939=100. The revision to the new base 1949=100 has been made by the Labour Bureau, Simla. For details see page 1099 of the Indian Labour Gazette, May 1954.

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 & pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsingpur	Oct. 1954	8	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
		Nov. 1954	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Oct. 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
		Nov. 1954	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Ranchi	Itki	Oct. 1954	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
		Nov. 1954	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Oct. 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Nov. 1954	9	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Oct. 1954	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Kaira	Ode	Oct. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	Oct. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Thana	Kalyan	Oct. 1954	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	Oct. 1954	7	1 11 6	1 8 0	0 11 0	1 10 0	1 4 6	0 13 6
		Nov. 1954	7	1 12 0	1 7 6	0 13 0	1 10 6	1 4 0	0 14 6
		Dec. 1954	7	1 10 0	1 6 0	0 10 6	1 9 0	1 4 0	0 14 6
Burdwan	..	Oct. 1954	8	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 2 0	2 3 0	1 8 6	1 4 6
		Nov. 1954	8	2 4 0	1 14 6	1 4 0	2 6 6	1 13 0	1 7 0
		Dec. 1954	8	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 1 0	1 15 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Midnapur	..	Oct. 1954	7	1 8 6	1 5 0	0 12 0	1 9 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
		Nov. 1954	7	1 11 0	1 7 6	1 2 0	1 11 0	1 7 6	1 2 0
		Dec. 1954	7	1 7 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	1 7 0	1 2 0	0 10 0
West Dinajpur	..	Oct. 1954	8	1 14 0	1 7 6	1 1 0	2 0 6	1 9 0	1 1 0
		Nov. 1954	8	1 15 0	1 9 0	1 2 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	1 1 6
		Dec. 1954	8	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 1 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	1 1 0
Mysore—									
Tumkur	Neralkere	Nov. 1954	10	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Dec. 1954	10	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		Jan. 1955	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. 1954	7½	1 2 0	0 12 0	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
		Dec. 1954	8	1 6 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
		Jan. 1955	7	1 6 0	..	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In rupees, annas & pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Daily wages for: Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Other Agrl. labour
Madras—								
Tanjore	Alangudi	Aug. 1954	Man	..	1 0 9	1 0 9	--	1 2 0
			Woman	..	..	0 11 3	0 11 3	0 12 0
		Sept. 1954	Man	..	1 0 9	1 0 9	..	1 1 0
			Woman	..	..	0 11 3	0 11 3	0 12 0
		Oct. 1954	Man	..	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Aug. 1954	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
		Sept. 1954	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
		Oct. 1954	Man	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
			Child	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..
Malabar	Manathane	Aug. 1954	Man	..	1 10 0	..	..	0 12 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Sept. 1954	Man	..	1 10 0	..	..	0 12 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
		Oct. 1954	Man	..	1 11 0	..	..	0 15 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
Punjab—								
Hissar	Mangli	Sept. 1954	Man	8	2 7 0	..	..	..
		Oct. 1954	Man	8	2 7 0	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	Man	8	2 7 0	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Sept. 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
		Oct. 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
		Nov. 1954	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Jullundur	Jamsher	Sept. 1954	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
		Oct. 1954	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 2 0
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	1 4 0
		Nov. 1954	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
Kangra	Birta	Sept. 1954	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	..
		Oct. 1954	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	..
		Nov. 1954	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	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Sept. 1954	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
		Oct. 1954	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
		Nov. 1954	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
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Sept. 1953	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	..
		Oct. 1954	Man	8	2 0 0	..	1 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 0 0	..
		Nov. 1954	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	..

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas & pies)

State/District	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mochie	Herdsmen (Per animal per month): Man	Woman	Child
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Oct. 1954	8	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	7	2 0 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	Oct. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
		Nov. 1954	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Oct. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
		Nov. 1954	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	Oct. 1954	9	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Nov. 1954	8	..	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Oct. 1954	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Kaira	Ode	Oct. 1954	8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Oct. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Thana	Kalyan	Oct. 1954	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	Aug. 1954	..	..	..	1 2 0	..	..	..
		Sept. 1954	..	..	..	1 2 0	..	..	..
		Oct. 1954	..	..	..	1 2 0	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Aug. 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	..
		Sept. 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Oct. 1954	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Malabar	Manathana	Aug. 1954	..	2 6 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 12 0
		Sept. 1954	..	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 11 0
		Oct. 1954	..	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	0 14 0
Punjab—									
Hissar	Mangli	Sept. 1954	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Oct. 1954	8	3 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	8	3 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Sept. 1954	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
		Oct. 1954	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Sept. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Oct. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Sept. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Oct. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Sept. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Oct. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Oct. 1954	8	2 2 3	2 2 3	..	..	..	..
		Nov. 1954	8	1 14 9	1 14 9	..	--	--	--
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	Oct. 1954	7	..	..	..	0 15 6	..	0 10 0
		Nov. 1554	7	..	..	..	0 14 0	..	0 10 0
		Dec. 1954	7	..	..	..	1 1 0	..	0 10 6
Burdwan	..	Oct. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 13 0
		Nov. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 7 6	1 2 0	0 13 6
		Dec. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Midnapur	..	Oct. 1954	7	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
		Nov. 1954	7	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
		Dec. 1954	7	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
West Dinajpur	..	Oct. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
		Nov. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 11 0
		Dec. 1954	8	..	..	..	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Mysore—									
Tumkur	Neralekere	Nov. 1954	10	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
		Dec. 1954	10	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
		Jan. 1955	8	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. 1954	7½	1 0 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		Dec. 1954	8	1 6 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 6
		Jan. 1955	7	1 4 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 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	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Forecast	Corr. Forecast of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1953-54	14-6-54	24,533	23,016	(+) 6·6	9,151	8,147	(+) 12·3
Jowar	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	1,504	1,250	(+) 20·3	280	208	(+) 34·6
Bajra	Final	1953-54	6-5-54	2,585	2,227	(+) 16·1	455	270	(+) 68·5
Maize	Final	1953-54	12-3-54	1,067	970	(+) 10·0	437	375	(+) 16·5
Wheat	Final	1953-54	30-9-54	10,651	9,507	(+) 12·0	3,683	2,438	(+) 51·1
Barley	Final	1953-54	7-8-54	613	521	(+) 17·7	156	112	(+) 39·3
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1953-54	25-8-54	2,767	2,232	(+) 24·0	645	370	(+) 74·3
Sugarcane	Final	1953-54	29-3-54	962	870	(+) 10·6	1,239	1,077	(+) 15·3
Tobacco	First	1953-54	23-8-54	181	178	(+) 1·7	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1953-54	28-4-54	216	206	(+) 4·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1953-54	16-7-54	1,631	1,544	(+) 5·6	272	228	(+) 19·3
Linseed	Final	1953-54	16-6-54	74	71	(+) 4·2	12	12	..
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1954-55	18-9-54	2,824	3,067	(—) 7·9	2,708§	2,503§	(+) 8·2
Jute	Final	1954-55	30-10-54	1,150	760	(+) 51·3	52,000†	51,000†	(+) 2·0
Tea	Final	1953-54	28-10-53	75	73	(+) 2·7	..	..	..

† In lbs.
§ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

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 *December 1954* (from 27-11-54 to 31-12-54) and for the period from 1st September 1954 up to the last Friday (i.e. 31-12-54) with comparative figures for 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 Dec 1954 (from 27-11-54 to 31-12-54)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1954	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	113	10	8,029	110	
	Northerns	..	546	2,584	580	
	Westerns	1,135	425	8,805	1,109	
	Mungari	5	101	193	101	
	Coconadas	108	..	833	75	
	TOTAL	1,361	1,082	20,444	1,975	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
ASSAM	Comillas	1,828	17	1,956	17	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	34	31	34	31	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	107	170	574	242	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayat Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	107	170	574	242	
	Cotton Waste	8,075	..	25,186	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple(Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	51,870	113,137	81,038	153,094	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	51,870	113,137	81,038	153,094	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	8,979	10,951	14,739	15,132	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	452	1,213	10,139	2,574	
	4. Cambodia	300	..	300	..	
	TOTAL	9,731	12,164	25,178	17,706	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	1,483	1,955	14,090	5,286	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	223	176	4,757	1,468	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	1,008	471	1,633	656	
	TOTAL	2,714	2,602	20,480	7, 10	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	60,849	124,088	95,777	168,226	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	675	1,389	14,896	4,042	
	8. Cambodia	1,308	471	1,933	656	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi.	1,483	1,955	14,090	5,286	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	64,315	127,903	126,696	178,210	
	Cotton Waste	8,075	9,422	28,082	38,076	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras		N.A.			Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	3,789	1,067	3,987	1,067	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.		N.A.			Nimar.
	2. Jarilla		N.A.			
	3. Verum & H. 420		N.A.			
	4. Nimar Oomras.		N.A.			
	TOTAL	13,632	14,580	16,933	20,885	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras		N.A.			Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.		N.A.			Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.			
	3. C. P. Oomras		N.A.			
	TOTAL	21,753	19,501	23,619	26,757	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420		N.A.			Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla,
	2. C. P. Oomras		N.A.			
	TOTAL	296	376	314	486	
6. Chatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420		N.A.			Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras		N.A.			
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.		N.A.			Akola, Amaravati, Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla .		N.A.			
	3. Verum & H. 420		N.A.			
	4. C. P. Oomras .		N.A.			
	5. Berar Oomras .		N.A.			
	TOTAL .	190,896	97,118	266,163	175,801	
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH. . .	1. Nimar Oomras.		N.A.			
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans.		N.A.			
	3. Jarilla . .		N.A.			
	4. Verum & H. 420		N.A.			
	5. C.P. Oomras .		N.A.			
	6. Berar Oomras .		N.A.			
	TOTAL .	230,366	132,642	311,016	224,996	
	Cotton Waste .	845	422	1,094	2,087	
MADRAS .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	1,818	The whole State.
	2. Mungari . .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	4,585	3,485	16,995	8,127	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	3,564	456	19,024	5,849	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Cocanadas.	..	..	..	415	
	8. Tinnevellis .	156	..	1,400	42	
	9. Karunganni .	825	241	2,873	657	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	9,140	4,182	40,292	16,908	
	Cotton Waste .	5,869	5,564	22,398	20,157	
PUNJAB— 1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi .	6,361	5,833	10,392	11,645	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	12,612	13,978	23,260	20,019	
	TOTAL .	18,973	19,811	33,652	31,664	
2. Jullundur . .	1. Punjab Desi .	200	585	475	845	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	13,861	8,073	21,751	16,431	
	TOTAL .	14,061	8,658	22,226	17,276	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar . .	1. Punjab Desi. .	268	18,49	915	7,097	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	19,088	14,770	32,925	22,715	
	TOTAL .	19,356	16,619	33,840	29,812	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	3,909	5,391	8,709	15,067	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	44,808	44,202	63,627	65,605	
	TOTAL .	48,717	49,593	72,336	80,672	
TOTAL PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	10,738	13,658	20,491	34,654	
	2. Punjab American.	90,369	81,023	1,41,563	124,770	
	TOTAL .	101,107	94,681	162,054	159,424	
	Cotton waste .	39	..	45	..	
UTTAR PRADESH— 1. Upper Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	133	..	875	615	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	623	70	966	167	
	TOTAL .	756	70	1,841	782	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	.. 435	61	1,616	975	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American.	1,554	213	4,483	573	
	TOTAL .	1,989	274	6,099	1,548	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora & Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Rest of the State	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai-Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, & Partapgarh
	2. Perso-American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U. P. Deshi .	568	61	2,491	1,590	
	2. Perso-American	2,177	283	5,449	740	
	TOTAL .	2,745	344	7,940	2,330	
	Cotton Waste .	332	402	1,718	2,203	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	64	—	442	234	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	64	—	442	234	
	Cotton Waste .	382	212	2,093	1,632	
HYDERABAD (*a*) .	1. Hyderabad American.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	..	183	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	N.A.	N.A.	62	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	N.A.	N.A.	5,399	3,113	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	N.A.	N.A.	102	..	
	8. Warrangal & Cocanadas.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	
	TOTAL .	N.A.	N.A.	5,563	3,296	
	Cotton Waste .	N.A.	N.A.	..	288	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi .	411	2,655	411	4,283	The whole State
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	5,020	10,466	5,042	11,386	
	3. Jarilla . .	8,421	16,258	9,276(R)	18,280(R)	
	4. Malvi . .	5,545	8,835	5,545	10,079(R)	
	5. M. B. Oomras	3,350	6,812	3,535(R)	7,829(R)	
	TOTAL .	22,747	45,026	23,809(R)	51,857(R)	
	Cotton Waste .	1,048	484	1,662(R)	537	
MYSORE .	1. Mysore American.	56	..	158	53	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	2,992	99	6,285	2,112	
	3. Nadam, Bourben & Uppam.	1,021	..	1,021	..	
	.. TOTAL .	4,069	99	7,484	2,165	
	Cotton Waste .	79	103	379	562	
PEPSU .	1. Punjab Deshi .	32,949	43,677	59,482	97,170	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	47,091	20,952	73,559	31,115	
	TOTAL .	80,040	64,629	133,041	128,285	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	6,714	6,079	6,800	6,547	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	21,198	27,578	28,905	38,910	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla .	1,160	3,073	1,160	3,285	
	7. Others .	25	..	25	..	
	TOTAL .	29,097	36,730	36,890	48,748	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra & Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	11,959	7,780	13,841	8,526	
	TOTAL .	11,959	7,780	13,841	8,526	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	6,372	3,675	7,745	5,267	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	818	2,041	889	3,558	
	TOTAL	7,190	5,716	8,634	8,825	
	Cotton Waste	178	221	881	794	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH	Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	..	..	..	..	
	COTTON WASTE	..	..	..	..	

NOTE.—No data from Hyderabad & Bhopal are yet available. All-India total will be given on the receipt of data from these States.

N.A.—Not Available.

(*a*) Data relate up to month of Oct. 1954

(R) Revised.

23·1. All-India Estimate of Coffee Production, 1954-55

(Estimate upto 3-12-1954)

(Tons)

1954-55			1953-54			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (6)
Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Robusta	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15,000	9,200	24,200	22,630	6,780	29,410	(—)17·72

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

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M15DEStatistics

REVIEW OF SUGAR INDUSTRY OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS 1950-51 AND 1951-52

by

The Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur

INTRODUCTION

This Review deals as usual with most of the important aspects of the sugar industry in India during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 with brief references to the world sugar situation. The salient features dealt with are :—Agricultural statistics, condition of sugarcane crop, sugarcane research, production in factory farms and statistics relating to sugar production, duration of season, recovery of sugar, quality, trade and prices of sugar and molasses. The technological researches in India and the technical data of sugar factories during 1950-51 and 1951-52 have also been included to make this Review as comprehensive as possible. Gur and Khandsari industries have also found an important place. World sugar situation and the fiscal measures of the Government of India have been described in brief.

The bold sugar policy of the Government of India framed during the year 1950-51 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 1950-51. 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 khandsari from about 22·8 lbs. to about 24·4 lbs. With proper planning and co-operation the targets are not difficult to achieve in the very near future.

The year 1951-52 has been remarkable in that the sugar production in India during this year has been the highest so far on record since 1932. It nearly touched the target fixed by the National Planning Commission. This bumper production coupled with the decontrol of sugar in the middle of 1952 considerably eased the sugar situation in India from the consumer's point of view. It was perhaps for the first time that India was in a position to export sugar after meeting the full demand for home consumption.

The production of about 15 lakh tons of sugar during the year under review was made possible by the continued Government policy of partial decontrol of sugar at the commencement of the season 1951-52. This coupled with the reduction in the price of sugarcane in the latter part of the season according to a sliding scale based on the recovery of sugar framed by this Institute resulted in the working of the sugar factories to a longer duration especially in West U.P. and Punjab ; where the factories worked till the end of June 1952.

By the enforcement of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, the regulation of the sugar industry in India has become exclusively a Central subject. It is hoped that sugar industry in India having been placed on a sound footing, the main problem of devising ways and means for producing sugar at a cheaper cost will be suitably tackled.

II.—SUGARCANE

(a) *Agricultural Statistics*

Acreage, yield and production of sugarcane in India.

In the Estimates of the sugarcane crop 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 1951-52 has been shown as 4,792,000 acres as against the corresponding estimate of 4,214,000 acres in 1950-51. The total yield of raw sugar (Gur) for the sugarcane crop during 1951-52 has been estimated at 6,068,000 tons as against the partially revised yield of 5,616,000 tons in 1950-51. Table No. I gives the revised figures of cane acreage with its percentage share in the different states in India.

Table No. 2 gives the corresponding figures of yield in the different states in terms of Gur for the years 1949-50 to 1951-52. The figures of acreage and yield together with the figures of calculated production of sugarcane* in tons for the country as a whole are given in Table No. 3. The total area under sugarcane and yield in terms of gur for the different years are shown in Graph " A ".

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*Assuming cane to be ten times the gur produced.

Graph A

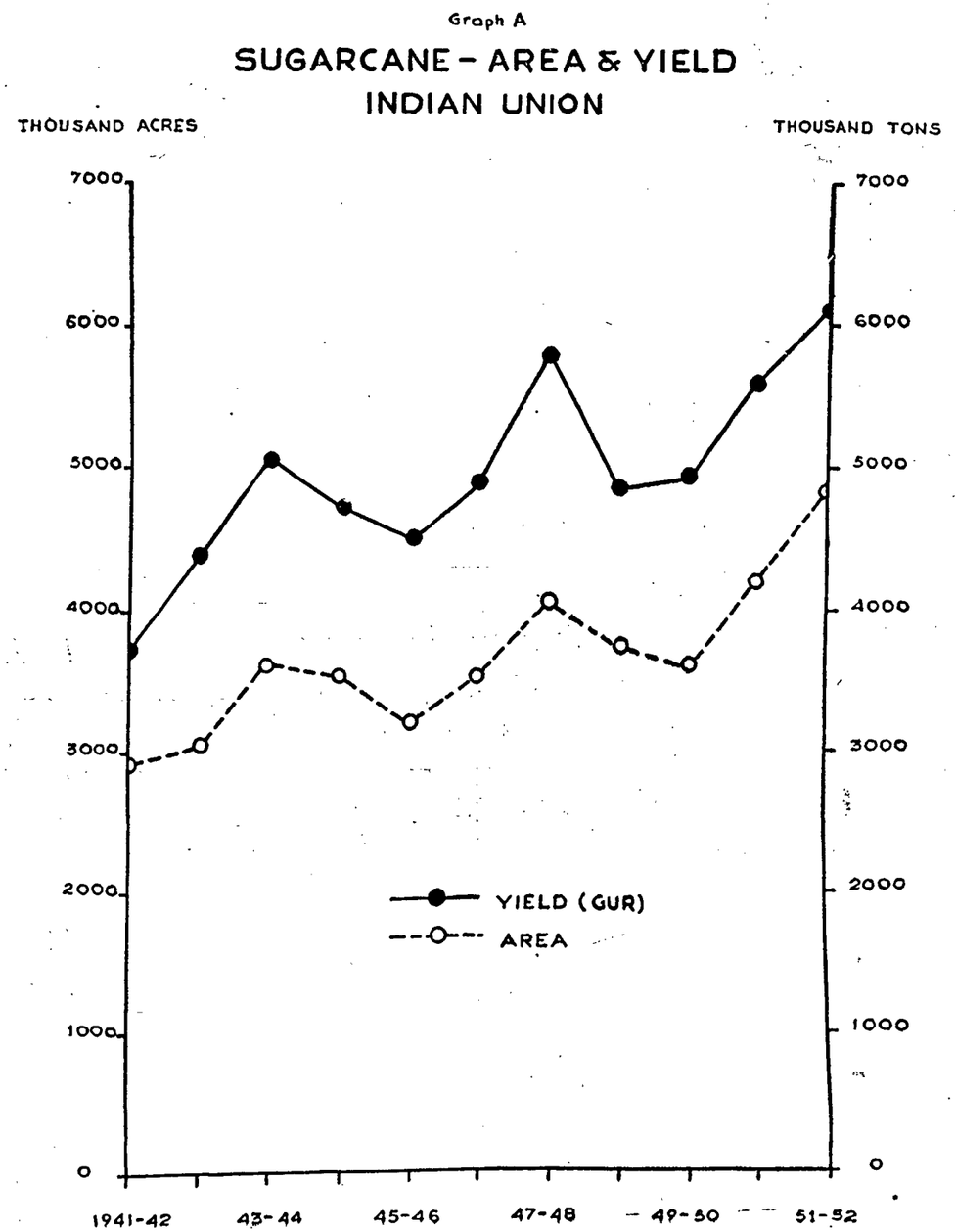


TABLE NO. 1

Area under Sugarcane in the Indian Union, 1949-50 to 1951-52

States	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52	
	Area in thousand acres	Percentage to the total area	Area in thousand acres	Percentage to the total area	Area in thousand acres	Percentage to the total area
Uttar Pradesh	2,100	57·95	2,505	59·44	2,966	61·87
Punjab	270	7·45	306	7·26	388	8·10
Bihar	379	10·46	411	9·75	336	7·01
West Bengal	58	1·60	53	1·26	46	·96
Bombay	178	4·91	188	4·46	213	4·44
Madras	181	4·99	267	6·34	282	5·88
Assam	59	1·63	58	1·38	59	1·23
Orissa	63	1·74	61	1·45	60	1·25
Madhya Pradesh	47	1·30	45	1·07	44	·92
Delhi	3	·08	4	·09	6	·13
Mysore	45	1·24	45	1·07	50	1·04
Hyderabad	71	1·96	89	2·11	103	2·15
Bhopal	10	·28	9	·21	8	·17
Madhya Bharat	41	1·13	39	·92	53	1·11
Saurashtra	10	·28	15	·36	20	·42
Himachal Pradesh	3	·08	2	·05	3	·06
Rajasthan	37	1·02	41	·97	61	1·27
PEPSU	55	1·52	62	1·47	78	1·63
Vindhya Pradesh	6	·16	6	·14	8	·17
Kutch	1	·03	1	·03	2	·04
Tripura	5	·14	5	·12	5	·10
Other States	2	·05	2	·05	2	·04
Total	3,624		4,214		4,792	

TABLE NO. 2

Yield of Sugarcane with Percentage Production in different States in the Indian Union, 1949-50 to 1951-52

States	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52	
	Yield in thousand tons (Gur)	Percentage to the total yield	Yield in thousand tons (Gur)	Percentage to the total yield	Yield in thousand tons (Gur)	Percentage to the total yield
Uttar Pradesh	2,634	53·34	2,903	51·69	3,169	52·22
Punjab	302	6·11	364	6·48	456	7·51
Bihar	275	5·57	309	5·50	242	3·99
West Bengal	89	1·80	86	1·53	82	1·35
Bombay	516	10·45	543	9·67	605	9·97
Madras	500	10·13	716	12·75	753	12·41
Assam	70	1·42	68	1·21	66	1·09
Orissa	111	2·25	109	1·94	112	1·84
Madhya Pradesh	60	1·22	54	·96	53	·87
Delhi	2	·04	2	·04	4	·07
Mysore	76	1·54	76	1·35	92	1·52
Hyderabad	146	2·95	191	3·40	216	3·56
Bhopal	8	·16	8	·14	5	·08
Madhya Bharat	33	·67	36	·64	45	·74
Saurashtra	15	·30	48	·86	33	·54
Himachal Pradesh	1	·02	1	·02	1	·02
Rajasthan	28	·57	16	·28	50	·82
PEPSU	61	1·24	73	1·30	71	1·17
Vindhya Pradesh	3	·06	5	·09	4	·07
Kutch	1	·02	1	·02	1	·02
Tripura	6	·12	6	·11	7	·12
Other States	1	·02	1	·02	1	·02
Total	4,938		5,616		6,068	

TABLE NO. 3

Area under Sugarcane, Yield of Jaggery and Estimated Production of Sugarcane in the Indian Union, 1941-42 to 1951-52

Year	Area under cane ('000 acres)	Yield in terms of Gur ('000 tons)	Calculated production of sugarcane ('000 tons)
1941-42	2,944	3,709	37,906
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	49,380
1950-51	4,214	5,616	56,160
1951-52	4,792	6,068	60,680

(*b*) *Condition of Sugarcane Crop during 1950-51 & 1951-52.*

Only four States during 1950-51 and five States during 1951-52 have reported about the condition of the cane crop which is given below :—

Assam.—The weather was generally favourable for the crop in the beginning of the season throughout the State, subsequently flood caused by earthquake in upper Assam damaged the crop to some extent in the districts of Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and North East Frontier tracts. Excessive rainfall in Goalpara and Derrang districts and insufficient rainfall in Nowgong district affected the growth of the cane crop during 1950-51.

The rainfall however in 1951-52 season was below 7·74 inches and was not well distributed. The higher rainfall in April and markedly deficient rainfall in June, August and Septembeer adversely affected the crop.

Uttar Pradesh.—In 1950-51 the condition of the cane crop was generally satisfactory except in certain areas in East U.P. where the crop was adversely affected as a result of heavy rain and floods and in a few areas due to hot winds and insect pests.

In 1951-52 however, the rainfall was below normal and the condition of the crop, on the whole, was affected due to shorter period of monsoon. The cane yield at Muzaffarnagar was however not affected.

Bihar.—Due to favourable weather the condition of the cane crop was favourable throughout the State except in the Purnea district. Co453 gave better tonnage and poorer quality than Bo. 11 in 1951-52.

Madras.—The condition of the crop in the Madras State was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some districts where the yield was affected to a certain extent due to inadequate water supply. In Bellary district inadequate supply of fertilisers affected the condition of crop to some extent. No report was submitted during 1951-52.

Punjab.—In 1951-52 season the condition of the crop on average was satisfactory and the sucrose percent juice was higher than the previous year due probably to absence of pyrilla and severe pest. Cane of Gurdaspur was comparatively richer than canes of Jullundur.

Bombay.—The season was on the whole favourable for cane growth during 1951-52.

(*c*) *Sugarcane Research in India.*

(*i*) *Sugarcane Breeding Station Coimbatore.*—During 1950-51 97 varieties (Co836 to Co932, 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 resistance to diseases especially Red rot and smut.

(*ia*) During 1951-52 two red rot resistant varieties, CP 29/103 and CP 36/13 obtained from U.S.A. were used in crosses. Only the red rot and smut resistant varieties were distributed this year to different states. So far, spontaneum has been used in crosses as the male parent, this year for the first time, Co.745 a derivative of S. spontaneum (Burma) has been used as a female parent and the seedlings showed much higher sucrose content than Co.745 and higher tonnage than the male parent Co.285.

(*ii*) *Sugarcane sub-station, Karnal.*—97 new Co. varieties released during 1951 were added to the Herbarium making a total of 1,108 varieties. The varieties were planted in trenches instead of the usual flat method of planting. The varietal position of the chewing canes in the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have been surveyed to a certain extent and nine chewing varieties were added. An improved instrument has been devised for estimating the rind hardness of varieties.

(*iia*) The Karnal cane variety Co.K-41 demonstrated promising performances and has been released for general cultivation. Co.798 was recommended as a chewing cane for sub-tropical area.

(*iii*) *Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.*—The work relating to the evolving of varieties resistant to Red rot and smut is being carried out in collaboration with the Government Sugarcane Expert at Coimbatore.

(*iv*) *Sugarcane Research Station, Shahjahanpur.*—Hybrid fluff of 3 crosses received from Coimbatore gave about 3,500 newly established seedlings in the field. From the point of view of both cane yield and sugar per acre Co.s 426, Co.s 510, and Co.s 416 topped the list in this year's standard varietal trial.

(*iva*) 7,079 seedlings were raised from hybrid fluff of six crosses received from Coimbatore. 37 Co.s seedlings, 27 Co. canes, 3 B.O. canes and 3 varieties from Mysore were under varietal trial and the varieties, Co.S 443 Co.S 510, Co.705 and B.O.15 were selected for the standard trial; the performances of Co.S. 510 excelled all others both in tonnage and quality.

(*v*) *Sugarcane Research Station, Muzaffarnagar.*—The average farm yield (including plant cane and ratoon) during 1950-51 worked out to 620 mds. per acre. In the manurial trial the best results were obtained when the dose of 120 lbs. N. was applied in any of the three forms (*i*) Groundnut Cake 60 lbs. N. *plus* Ammonium Sulphate 60 lbs. N. (*ii*) Groundnut Cake 120 lbs. N. or (*iii*) Ammonium Sulphate 120 lbs. N.

(*va*) In 1951-52 new varieties were tested and Cos. 382, Cos. 443, Cos. 446, Co.730 and Co. 737 were selected for the standard trial. The performance of Co. 650 was the best.

(*vi*) *Sugarcane Research Station, Gorakhpur.*—During 1950-51, 355 seedlings were raised from Hybrid fluff received from Coimbatore. Co.s 364 B.O.11 and Co.k.26 appeared promising at the zonal centres. Co. 453 generally proved to be better than Co.395 for late planting.

(*via*) During 1951-52 cane fluff of six crosses was received from Coimbatore, out of which 605 seedlings were transplanted. Varieties, Co.S.397, Co.S.443, Co.S.511, Co.S.416 and Co.S.364 gave 40% higher yield than Co.453 and Co.S.416 Co.443 was very good in quality. 120 lbs.N. in instalments with 6 irrigations gave better responses compared to 4-8 irrigations.

(*vii*) *Central Sugarcane Research Station, Pusa.*—During 1950-51 Co.453 and B.O.11 were the outstanding varieties. In the NPK trial constituting, 'the permanent manurial experiment conducted in two series of permanent rotations' with maize and sanhemp; effects of both N. and P_2O_5 on yield proved to be significant in the 'maize series' while response to P_2O_5 was only significant in 'green manure series'. The juice quality showed a significant response to N+K in the 'green manure series' while this was not so in the 'maize series'.

Co.453 and B.O.11 showed outstanding performances in 1951-52 also. 80-120 lbs. N. per acre produced the best results; Organic manuring proved superior to in-organic manuring. Water culture experiments indicated that uptake of nitrogen was increased in association with phosphatic salts. Chlorine appeared to have a toxic effect on plants. Experiments with different phosphate in conjunction with ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate showed the absorption of phosphate anion higher in ammonium nitrate medium. The maximum absorption of phosphate was observed with magnesium phosphate.

(*viii*) *Sugarcane Research Scheme, Madras.*—During 1950-51, 105 varieties at Anakapalle and 90 varieties at Gudiyattam were under study in the varietal study plots under normal condition of manuring and irrigation. In the manurial experiment at Gudiyattam, application of 100 lbs. phosphoric acid in combination with high doses of Nitrogen (200 lbs. and 250 lbs. per acre) did not influence the yield but 250 lbs. of Nitrogen per acre yielded significantly higher than the 200 lbs. Nitrogen per acre irrespective of phosphoric acid combination.

(*viiia*) Eight varieties, Cos. 719, 727, 750, 785, 705, 729, 733 and 734 showed slightly better outturn than the standard variety Cos. 527, 449 and 421 during 1951-52 at Anakapalle. Experiments in relation to soil moisture indicated that more water was needed in higher levels of N. supply, (*ii*) at higher moisture and N. supply, the quality of juice was not affected but with higher N and lower moisture supply the quality was adversely affected. At Gudiyattam, the performances of the varieties Cos. 691, 740, 747, 672, 732, 750, 677, 678 and 777 were comparable to the standard varieties.

(*ix*) *Sugarcane Research and Insect Scheme, Punjab.*—During 1951-52 the varieties, Co.J.32, Co.J.33, Co.617 and Co.712 showed promising results both in regard to tonnage and quality. Two dressings of 5% B.H.C. dust for 'Pyrilla' and spraying the crop with 0·2% B.H.C. wettable powder for 'white fly' proved effective.

(*x*) *Sugarcane Research Scheme, Padegaon, Bombay.*—Fortynine varieties of cane from Coimbatore and 26 from Hebbal Mysore received during 1951-52 were under tests. Cos. 655, 678 and 685 gave higher yields than standard varieties. Cake and ammonium sulphate gave better responses than ammonium sulphate alone. In absence of compost, the beneficial response of phosphate is pronounced. The yield of green manure has greatly been increased by the application of superphosphate.

(*xi*) *Sugarcane Research Scheme, Rudrur, Hyderabad.*—Co.421 and H.M.607 are suited to abnormal soil conditions and besides Co.419, varieties Cos. 475, 467, 470 and 553 are also cultivated.

(*xii*) *Sugarcane breeding Scheme, Mysore.*—During 1951-52 thirty crosses between selected parents are made and 5,000 new seedlings were raised and experimented for selection of new varieties.

(*d*)—*Acreage and yield of sugarcane in factory owned farms in India during 1950-51 and 1951-52 are given in Table No. 4.*

TABLE No. 4

Area and yield of Cane in Factory Farms, 1950-51 and 1951-52

Serial No.	Location of factory	Total area of farms (acres)		Area under cane (acres)		Average yield per acre (tons)		Varieties grown
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
				U. P.				
1	Baksar . .	22	22	11	11·67	18	19·25	Cos245 & 312.
2	Daurala . .	..	2535	..	872	..	19·8	Cos245, 312 & 453.
3	Maliana (Meerut).	508	508	85	46·3	10	17·0	Co 245, 453.
4	Mohiuddinpur .	24	30	10·5	11	20	19·2	Co 245, 312, 453.
5	Kashipur . .	1000	1000	235	215	12	16·0	Cos 341, 421, 453, 527, 545.
6	Golagokarannath.	2740	2767	1002	978·9	20	10·4	Cos 453, 527 & Co. K-30.
7	Rampur . .	4000	4000	1220	1180	9	8·8	Cos. 421, 453, 527 & 545.
8	Khatuali . .	..	32·5	..	10	..	14·0	Cos. 245, 321 & 453.
9	Rosa . . .	110	110	30	30	15	16·6	Cos. 313 & 527.
10	Nawabganj . Manjha Farm Lachmanpur	680	600	174	137·5	6·5	10·2	Co. 453, & B.O. Varieties.
11	Baitalpur . .	..	109·4	..	17·7	..	13·2	Cos. 313, 356, 453, 573 & B.O.11.
12	Sardarnagar .	..	3383	..	452·6	..	15·3PL 11·5 R	Cos. 205, 312, 356, 395, 419, 453, 432, 513, B.O.11, & POJ 2878.
13	Captainganj .	..	93	..	27·5	..	10·8	Cos. 109, 356, 453, 513.
14	Anandnagar .	265	960	116·5	389	25	14·5	Co. 453, 513, 356 & POJ2878.
15	Seorahi . .	..	3300	..	1100	..	14·0	Cos. 313, 356, 395, 513 & B.O.11.
16	Siswabazar .	600	500	65	60·7	15	11·0	Cos. 356, 395, 419 and 453.
17	Baheri . .	..	2037	..	1359	..	21·0	
18	Deoria . .	43	..	16	..	19	..	Co. 109.
				BIHAR				
19	Chanpalia . .	..	140·1	..	66·8	..	17·3	Co. 557, 622 & 9, B.O. varieties.
20	Harinagar . .	5500	5573	4500	2250	..	15·5	Cos. 313, 453, 557, 622 & 13 B.O. varieties.
21	Motihari . .	600	600	151	97·6PL, 45, OR	23	15·0	Cos. 453, 513, & B.O. 10, 11, 215
22	Narkatiaganj .	2500	2784·8	1000	1208·2	16	12·0	Cos. 313, 453, 557, & B.O varieties.
23	Majhoulia . .	2450	2571	705	747·4	15	16·8	Cos. 313, 453, 513, 557, 622 & B.O. varieties.
24	Sidhwalia . .	400	400	170	160	15	11·5	Cos. 453, 557, 622, 10 & B.O. varieties.
25	Motipur . .	3796	3796	1424	1367	12 to 26	15·0	Cos. 313, 453, 557, 622, 10 & B.O. varieties.
26	Lohat . .	..	17	..	5·5	..	9·8	Bos. 10, 11, 15, 24, 25 & 27.
27	Marhowrah .	565	..	308	..	16	..	B.O. varieties.
28	Chakia . .	895	..	328	..	14	..	B.O. 11.
29	Ryam . .	..	37·7	..	23·65	..	17·7	Cos. 557, 622, 14 & B.O. varieties.
30	Dalmianagar .	..	588·5	..	59·0	..	7·5	Cos. 557, 622, 453, Co.k. 32, B.O. 10, 11 & 14.

TABLE No. 4—*contd.*

Serial No.	Location of factory	Total area of farms (acres)		Area under cane (acres)		Average yield per acre (tons)		Varieties grown
		1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
				OTHER STATES				
31	Ramnugar . .	7116	7116	2196	2675	15·5	17·5	Cos. 313, 453, 527, BO 10, 11 & 24.
32	Rayagada . .	1400	1400	446	500	15	13	Cos. 419, 421, 513, 527 & 605.
33	Nellikupam .	983	1083	453	483·87	22 to 38	36·4	Cos. 349, 444, 449, 527, 620, 419, 281 & POJ 2878.
34	Pithapuram .	..	20·0	..	8·0	..	30	Co. 449, 475 & 527.
35	Mandya . .	3248	3357	856	566	..	38	Co. 419.
36	Giruvala . .	..	25	..	20	..	20	POJ 2878 & 11 Co. varieties.
37	Kolhapur . .	1883	1865	1160	1185	36 to 52	34·30	Cos. 605, 626, 419, 479, E.K.28 & POJ 2878 475
38	Ugar Khurd .	1632	3099·3	916	928·5	31	33·4	Co. 419.
39	Sakharwadi (Phaltan).	9363	9340	1948	1978	33 to 41	40	Co. 419, 475 & POJ 2878.
40	Walchandnagar .	10199	10199	3896	4000	40	40·7	Co. 413, & POJ 2878, 419.
41	Malinagar . .	6709	6709	2220	2224	54 to 69	69·2	Cos. 419, 475 & POJ 2878.
42	Belvandi . .	1807	1799	601	516	44 to 67	58·8	Cos. 419 & 475.
43	Tilaknagar . .	12182	11344	2831	3012	29 to 34	35·3	Cos. 419, 475 & POJ 2878.
44	Godavari (Lakshmiwadi & Sakarwadi).	..	8300	..	3007	..	41·9	Cos. 419, 421, 453, 475 & POJ 2878.
45	Ravalgaon .	8890	8890	1505	1454	32 to 52	48·0	Co. 419, POJ 2878 & other varieties.
46	Shripur . .	..	6786	..	2000	..	41·5	Co. 419, & POJ 2878.
47	Changdeonagar .	4450	4421	988	1029	33·5	35·5	Co. 419.
48	Harigaon (Belapur)	..	11373	..	9037	..	44·3	Co. 419, 475 & POJ 2878
49	Shakarnagar .	..	11619	..	4197	..	33·8	Cos. 419, 421, 475 & POJ 2878.
50	Dabra . .	2904	2643	1606	1600·75	15·5	16·0	Co. 312, 419, 421 & 453.
51	Jaora . .	155	..	90	..	..	..	Co. 419, 453.
52	Sehora . .	4742	4742	1140	993·7	16 to 31	24·0	Cos. 419, 421, 453, 605 & POJ 2967, 2878, Co. 503, 617.

III—SUGAR

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

Out of 156 and 157 sugar factories existing in the Indian Union during the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52, only 138 and 140 factories worked during the two respective seasons. During the two seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52, 17 factories did not operate and one has been left out being a small experimental factory having a nominal output, attached to the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. The production of sugar directly from cane totalled 1,100,500 tons in 1950-51. This was 12·46 per cent higher than the production in 1949-50. The production further increased to 1,483,100 tons in 1951-52. The overall increase in production in 1951-52 was 34·77 percent over that of season 1950-51. This is the record production ever since the establishment of modern sugar industry in India in 1932. Table No. 5 gives the statistics relating to statewise production of sugar as also for the whole of India for the last six seasons. The production of sugar during the year 1950-51 in all the part " A " States exceeded the figures of the season 1949-50. In Uttar Pradesh, the production was 5,92,100 tons as against 508,600 tons during 1949-50. On the other hand, the production in all the part ' B ' states except Pepsu and Hyderabad fell as compared to the season 1949-50. During the season 1951-52 the major increases were in U. P., Bombay, Pepsu, Mysore, Hyderabad and Madras. In this season, the production in U. P. and Bombay increased by about 41 percent and 30 percent over the production in the season 1950-51. In Bihar, however, there was slight decrease in production during the season 1951-52. Production of sugar in U. P., Bihar, Madras and Bombay during 1951-52 season was 834,000, 2,24,000, 98,900 and 1,57,800 tons respectively as against 5,92,000, 2,25,100, 90,900 and 1,21,400 tons in the season 1950-51. The percentage share of the production in each of these states to the total production for the whole of India during 1951-52 season works out to 56·2, 15·1, 6·7 and 10·6 respectively. Table No. 6 gives the production of white sugar, sugar refined from Gur and khandsari sugar for the last 11 years. This is illustrated in Graph ' B ' also.

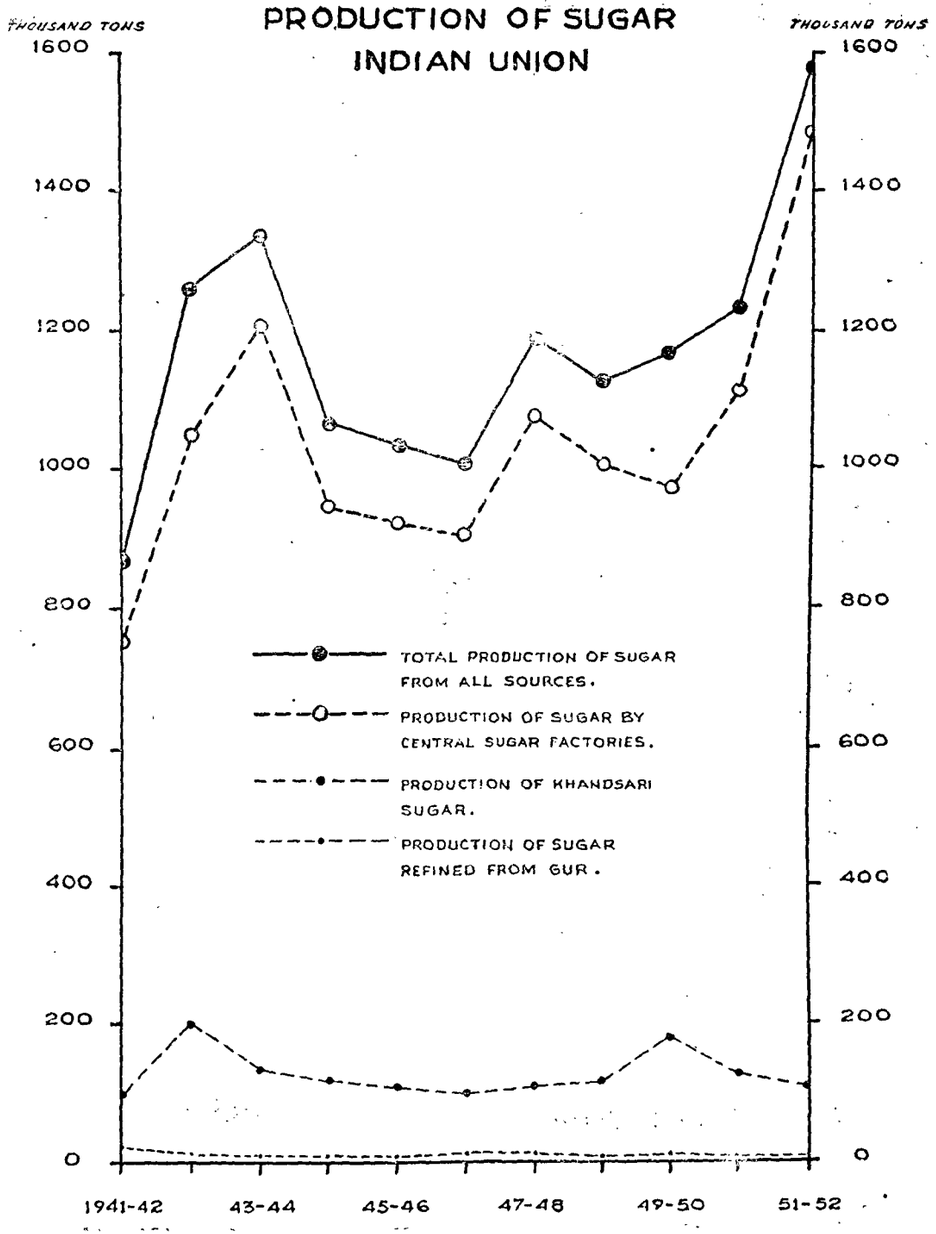
(b) *Duration of Season*

The maximum, minimum and average number of days worked by any factory in the various states of India and for the country as a whole are given in Table No. 7. It will be observed that all India average duration of season in 1950-51 increased to 101 days from 92 days in 1949-50. In this season the average number of working days increased in almost all the part ' A ' States, 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 season 1949-50. The number of working days in Bihar was about the same in the two seasons 1949-50 and 1950-51 *viz.* 97 days. In the season 1951-52, duration of season which was unusually long was not so much due to early start of season as due to late closing. In Bihar and East U. P., however, there was no appreciable change in duration as the supply of cane was more or less the same as in the season 1950-51. The actual number of working days in U. P. was 148 days as against 101 days in 1950-51. This was due to the unusually longer duration in West U. P. where the price of cane was reduced according to sliding scale with effect from 1st May, 1952, resulting in the crushing of cane right upto the 1st week of July. In Bombay and Madras, there was also increase in the duration of season but in Bihar there was no marked change. All-India duration was 133 days as against 101 in the season 1950-51.

(c) *Recovery*

The maximum, minimum and average recoveries of sugar percent cane in the major states during the last three seasons 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 are shown in Table No 8. The average recoveries for the various States, as also for the country as a whole, during the last six seasons from 1946-47 to 1951-52 are given in Table No. 9. The maximum recovery for the season, 1951-52 was 12·45 per cent as

Graph B



against 13·34 and 13·1 percent during the seasons 1950-51 and 1949-50 respectively. The all-India recovery of sugar percent cane declined to 9·57 as against 9·99 in the season 1950-51, indicating a fall to the extent of 0·42 percent. In 1949-50 , the average recovery was 9·88 percent on cane. The recovery of sugar in 1951-52 has been less in U. P., Madras and Bombay to the extent of 0·54, 0·73 and 0·53 percent as compared to the season 1950-51 but in Bihar the recovery was slightly higher. The average recovery in U. P. and Bihar was 9·27 and 10·32 percent respectively as against 9·81 and 10·26 in the season 1950-51. The fall in recovery percent in U. P. was mainly due to the working of the factories in the hot months of May and June. The recovery of sugar registered a fall in other part 'A' States as well. It seems the longer duration in all these states is largely responsible for the comparatively lower recoveries during the 1951-52 season. In almost all Part 'B' and 'C' States, excepting Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal, the recovery of sugar percent registered an increase over the year 1950-51. But, this could not fully off-set the decrease in recoveries in the major sugar producing states, with the result that the all-India recovery could not touch the figure of 1950-51, *viz.* 9·99 percent. and fell short of it by 0·42. The frequency distribution of factories, according to the recoveries of sugar, is given in Table No. 10.

TABLE No. 5

Total Production of Sugar by Central Sugar Factories in the various States of India, 1946-47 to 1951-52

(In tons)

States	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Punjab	8,000	12,400	9,700	9,300	11,100	20,100
Uttar Pradesh	550,600	633,500	543,500	508,600	592,100	834,000
Bihar	148,200	168,500	184,900	222,100	225,100	224,000
Madras	48,700	59,300	55,000	61,700	90,900	98,900
Bombay	80,800	110,100	112,700	111,000	121,400	157,800
West Bengal	4,400	5,200	4,400	3,400	3,600	7,200
Orissa	2,300	3,500	3,400	1,900	2,600	2,600
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	3,300	4,800	5,300	4,900	4,200	3,700
Ajmer	..	..	200	200	..	800
Madhya Bharat	11,800	15,600	18,900	11,500	8,800	18,100
Mysore	16,100	17,300	27,300	16,800	2,000	37,100
Travancore and Cochin	..	..	1,200	1,900	3,600	4,400
P. E. P. S. U.	6,500	19,400	11,700	2,500	9,400	27,900
Rajasthan	3,200	4,900	8,200	3,000	1,500	7,500
Saurashtra	..	500	..	..	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	800	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	16,400	19,800	21,200	19,800	24,200	39,000
All India	901,100	1,074,800	1,007,600	978,600	1,100,500	1,483,100

TABLE No. 6

Production of Sugar in the Indian Union, 1941-42 to 1951-52

Year	No. of factories that produced sugar from cane	Production of sugar (Tons)	No. of Gur refineries working	Sugar refined from Gur (Tons)	Production of khandsari sugar (tons)	Total Production of sugar (tons)
1941-42	141	751,400	10	19,900	91,500	862,800
1942-43	141	1,051,800	5	7,800	195,900	1,255,500
1943-44	145	1,200,700	4	7,700	137,300	1,345,700
1944-45	136	942,200	3	6,400	114,700	1,063,300
1945-46	138	922,900	3	4,100	106,800	1,033,800
1946-47	135	901,100	2	4,000	96,700	1,001,800
1947-48	134	1,074,800	6	5,500	105,000	1,185,300
1948-49	136	1,007,600	2	3,000	113,000	1,123,600
1949-50	139	978,600	2	400	175,000	1,154,000
1950-51	138	1,100,500	1	600	125,000	1,226,100
1951-52	139	1,483,100	1	1,100	100,000	1,584,200

TABLE No. 7

Maximum, Minimum and Average Number of Days worked by Factories, 1949-50 to 1951-52

States	1949-50			1950-51			1951-52		
	No. of days worked by any factory			No. of days worked by any factory			No. of days worked by any factory		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average days worked	Maximum	Minimum	Average days worked	Maximum	Minimum	Average days worked
Punjab	117	117	117	133	133	133	239	239	239
Uttar Pradesh	129	62	90	152	47	101	222	82	148
Bihar	134	46	98	171	19	97	130	80	99
Madras	162	19	95	330	46	138	249	31	151
Bombay	144	78	116	162	78	117	199	109	148
West Bengal	66	66	66	57	57	57	104	104	104
Orissa	74	12	43	95	95	95	103	103	103
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	90	90	90	63	63	63	57	57	57
Ajmer	37	37	37	..	..	..	52	52	52
Madhya Bharat	105	31	62	101	21	45	149	41	74
Hyderabad	138	138	138	187	187	187	141	28	102
Mysore	186	186	186	23	23	23	223	223	223
Travancore and Cochin	74	74	74	72	72	72	109	109	109
P.E.P.S.U.	33	17	25	82	52	67	161	138	150
Rajasthan	49	30	40	28	25	27	100	90	95
Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All-India	186	12	92	330	19	101	249	28	133

TABLE No. 8

Maximum, Minimum and Average Recoveries of Sugar Percent Cane

	1949-50					1950-51					1951-52				
	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Bombay	Rest of India	All India	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Bombay	Rest of India	All India	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Bombay	Rest of India	All India
Maximum for any factory . .	10·50	10·85	13·10	11·01	13·10	10·77	11·28	13·34	11·23	13·34	10·65	11·28	12·45	11·61	12·45
Minimum for any factory . .	7·50	8·41	9·16	3·81	3·81	8·69	8·29	8·13	5·90	5·90	8·03	8·76	7·05	6·19	6·19
For the tract as a whole . .	9·64	9·91	11·84	9·47	9·88	9·81	10·26	11·61	9·31	9·99	9·27	10·32	11·08	9·21	9·57

TABLE No. 9

Recovery of Sugar Percent Cane in the States of the Indian Union, 1946-47 to 1951-52

States	Season					
	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Punjab	10·22	9·80	9·77	9·73	9·77	9·41
Uttar Pradesh	10·03	9·78	9·93	9·64	9·81	9·27
Bihar	10·08	10·49	10·34	9·91	10·26	10·32
Madras	8·17	8·65	9·37	9·51	9·35	8·62
Bombay	10·39	11·11	11·00	11·84	11·61	11·08
West Bengal	9·64	10·88	10·69	10·55	11·25	10·87
Orissa	10·37	9·70	10·43	9·22	9·76	9·02
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	9·00	9·09	9·06	9·14	9·51	9·08
Ajmer	..	..	5·34	6·29	..	6·25
Madhya Bharat	9·02	8·60	9·29	9·05	9·22	9·31
PEPSU	7·28	8·45	8·32	5·92	8·16	8·68
Rajasthan	9·53	9·13	8·81	8·81	8·14	8·50
Saurashtra	..	6·37	..	..	..	..
Travancore & Cochin	..	..	7·37	8·95	8·21	6·58
Jammu & Kashmir	7·12	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	10·12	9·18	8·57	9·54	8·18	11·61
Hyderabad	9·15	8·70	9·00	10·34	9·59	9·68
All India .	9·88	9·85	9·96	9·88	9·99	9·57

TABLE No. 10

Frequency Distribution of Factories according to Recovery, 1949-50 to 1951-52

Recovery% cane	1949-50					1950-51					1951-52				
	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Other States	Indian Union	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Other States	Indian Union	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Other States	Indian Union
1 and higher .	..	..	13	1	14	..	2	11	1	14	..	1	8	1	10
10·5 to 10·99 .	..	3	..	2	5	3	3	2	2	10	2	7	4	1	14
10·0 to 10·49 .	11	6	..	1	18	23	17	1	2	43	9	13	..	2	24
9·5 to 9·99 .	33	15	..	4	52	24	6	..	8	38	16	5	1	1	23
9·0 to 9·49 .	19	5	1	7	32	14	..	..	5	19	17	..	1	9	27
8·5 to 8·99 .	2	..	..	6	8	3	..	..	1	4	16	1	..	8	25
8·0 to 8·49 .	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	5	6	..	..	3	9
7·5 to 7·99 .	1	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	2
7·0 to 7·49 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	2
6·0 to 6·99 .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
5·0 to 5·99 .	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Below 5 .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	66	30	14	29	139	67	29	15	27	138	66	27	15	31	139

(*d*). *Quality of Sugar Manufactured in the Seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52*

The per cent. production of sugar corresponding to various grain size and colour and the number of factories producing the grades during the seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52 are shown in Table No. 11.

(*i*) *Colour*.—It will be observed from the table that production of ISS-29 the highest colour standard has increased from 13·35 per cent in 1950-51 to 20·46 per cent. in 1951-52 while the production of ISS-28 and 27 has decreased from 55·9 to 51·08 per cent. for ISS-28 and from 28·9 to 23·6 percent. for ISS-27. Production of ISS-26 increased from 1·58 per cent. in 1950-51 to 3·26 per cent. in 1951-52. Production below ISS-26 increased from ·1 per cent. in 1950-51 to ·8 per cent. in 1951-52. Like previous two seasons ISS-28 accounts for the highest production. The bulk of production is represented by three colour grades *viz*., ISS-29, 28 and 27 but the total percent. production of these grades decreased from 98·14 in 1950-51 to 95·18 in 1951-52. The total production of ISS-29 and 28, however increased in 1951-52 being 71·54 per cent as against 69·25 per cent. in 1950-51.

Grain Size.—Production of sugar in different grain sizes does not indicate any marked deviation from that of the season 1950-51. There is a small decrease in production under ISS grain D, *i.e.* from 50·84 per cent. in 1950-51 to 48·18 per cent. in 1951-52 and a corresponding increase under ISS grain E from 28·68 per cent. to 31·9 per cent. ISS. D grain accounts for the highest production *i.e.*, 50·84 and 48·18 per cent. for the seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52 respectively.

As in the past few years the bulk of production is represented by the grain sizes C, D and E which together amount to about 95 percent. of the total production during these two seasons.

The comparative features of the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52 in respect of quality are :—

(*i*) Production of ISS-29 has appreciably increased over that of the season 1950-51.

(*ii*) Production of ISS-28 and 27 has decreased to some extent as compared to the season 1950-51.

(*iii*) ISS-28 D accounted for the largest production for any single quality.

TABLE No. 11

Percentage Production of Factory-made Sugar corresponding to different Standard Quality during Seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52

I.S.S. grain size	Particulars	1950-51 29	28	27	26	Below 26	1951-52 29	28	27	26	Below 26	Percentage of total production 1950-51	1951-52
AA	Number of factories						3	2				..	·03
	Percentage						·01	·02					
A	Number of factories	4	2	2			4	2	1	1		..	..
	Percentage	0·22	0·80	·007			·04	0·98	..	..		1·03	1·02
B	Number of factories	9	8	7	2		11	7	5	3		..	..
	Percentage	1·78	1·28	0·16	·02		2·01	0·24	0·11	·05		3·24	2·41
C	Number of factories	15	32	34	10		18	34	32	6	2		
	Percentage	4·92	4·92	5·29	0·19		7·33	3·64	3·77	0·18	·01	15·32	14·93
D	Number of factories	27	85	86	35	14	27	90	77	36	17		..
	Percentage	3·35	33·60	12·96	0·88	·05	6·17	26·72	12·40	2·16	0·73	50·84	48·18
E	Number of factories	29	71	68	33	19	30	81	64	33	18		
	Percentage	2·74	15·19	10·29	0·41	·052	4·53	19·36	7·16	0·80	0·05	28·68	31·90
F	Number of factories	8	11	9	11	11	7	10	5	8	7		..
	Percentage	0·34	0·11	0·18	·08	·016	0·35	0·12	·05	·07	·01	0·73	0·60
G	Number of factories					2	1	..	1	..	..		..
	Percentage					·003	·02	..	0·15	..	..	·003	0·17
Percentage of total Production		13·35	55·90	28·89	1·58	0·12	20·46	51·08	23·64	3·26	0·80	99·84	99·24

(e) *Sugar Trade (Foreign)*

(i) Exports of Sugar by Sea and Air.

Exports of sugar by sea and air from India during the official year 1951-52 amounted to 309 tons valued at Rs. 2,91,121 as against no exports of sugar during the year 1950-51. In the year 1949-50 exports of sugar totalled 30 tons valued at Rs. 26,501. Table No. 12 gives the names of the countries to which sugar was exported together with the quantities and value of sugar exported.

(ii) Imports of Sugar by Sea and Air.

12,081 tons of sugar valued at Rs. 102,85,400 and no sugar candy were imported into India during the official year 1951-52 as against 50,007 tons of sugar valued at Rs. 4,24,38,463 and 32 tons of sugar candy valued at Rs. 27,681 in the year 1950-51. The figures of imports of all kinds of sugar in India by sea for the ten years 1942-43 to 1951-52 compared with the pre-war year 1913-14 are given in Table No. 13.

(iii) Re-Exports of Sugar by Sea and Air.

There were no re-exports of sugar from India by sea and air during the official years 1950-51 and 1951-52 as well as in the preceding two years 1949-50 and 1948-49.

(iv) Exports of Sugar by Land.

During the official year 1951-52, 1,389 tons of refined sugar against 1,116 tons during 1950-51 were exported by land to the countries shown in Table No. 14.

TABLE No. 12

Exports of Sugar (excluding sugar candy and molasses) by Sea and Air from India during the Official Years, 1949-50 to 1951-52

Countries of final destination	1949-50 Sugar 23 D.S. and above Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Sugar below 23 D.S. but not below 16 D.S. Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Sugar 15 D.S. and below Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	1950-51 Sugar 23 D.S. and above Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Sugar below 23 D.S. but not below 16 D.S. Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Sugar 15 D.S. and below Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	1951-52 Sugar 23 D.S. and above Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Sugar below 23 D.S. but not below 16 D.S. Quantity Tons	Value Rs.	Sugar 15 D.S. and below Quantity Tons	Value
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	2	1,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	..	..	28	24,885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nyasaland Protectorate	..	..	..	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhodesia	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	2,91,114	..	..
Total	..	..	30	26,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	2,91,114	..	

TABLE No. 13

Imports of Sugar of all kinds excluding Molasses

Countries from where imported	1913-14 pre-war	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	2		..	..	..	..	..	..	49,962	12,077
Union of South Africa.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	5,83,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Wealth of Australia.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2
Straits Settlements	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,034	..	..	..
China and Hong Kong.	1,500	560	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Portuguese East Africa.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
U.S.A.	..	..	9	..	25	..	10	..	..	45	..
Egypt	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..
Other Countries	2,14,700	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	8,03,000	567	21	..	35	..	18	10,039	23	50,007	12,081

TABLE No. 14

Exports by Land of Refined Sugar during the Official Years, 1950-51 and 1951-52

Exported to	Quantity tons 1950-51	1951-52	Value Rs. 1950-51	1951-52
Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan	1,116	1,389	(a)	(a)
Total	1,116	1,389	..	..

(a) Value figures not reported.

(*f*) *Inter-State Movement of Sugar*

Regarding Inter-State movement of sugar during the Official years 1950-51 and 1951-52, a statement of imports and exports of sugar from and into various Indian States is given in Table No. 15.

(*g*) *Sugar Prices*

The system of fixation by Government of sugar prices on regional basis for I.S.S. E.-27 grade 1950-51 also continued during the year 1951-52. The schedule of ex-factory prices for various States fixed by the Government of India is given in Table No. 16.

Ex-factory prices for the States of Madras, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, PEPSU, Hyderabad and Ajmer were fixed by the Central Government on factory-wise basis and given in Table No. 16 A. Price differentials for various grades of crystal sugar, refined sugar and crushed sugar based on the ex-factory price of E-27 grade are shown in Table No. 17.

Average price per maund of Indian factory made sugar since 1942-43 is given in Table No. 18.

Table Nos. 19 and 19A show the average monthly prices of controlled sugar per maund ruling in the important markets of India during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 (November—October).

Due to the continuation of partial decontrol, sugar was also sold in the open markets. Table No. 20 gives the average monthly prices of open sugar per maund ruling in the important sugar markets of India during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 (Nov.—Oct.) It my be seen from that table that the average maximum price reached the level of Rs. 72-11-1 per maund during May 1951 at Nagpur while the minimum of 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 open sugar in most cases reached their maxima in the month of May 1951. The general trend of prices in the open sugar markets during the year 1950-51 was maintained at approximately one and a half to a little less than double the prices of controlled sugar. The average maximum price was Rs. 60-15-9 during November 1951 at Nagpur while the minimum was Rs. 29-12-0 at Hapur during October 1952, a difference of Rs. 31 in round figures. Throughout the year 1951-52 the prices had a downward trend almost touching the level of controlled prices in the later part of the year.

TABLE No. 15

Imports and Exports of Sugar (excluding Khandsari Sugar) by Rail and River into and from Indian States during the Official Years 1950-51 and 1951-52

States	1950-51		1951-52	
	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)
Assam	11,861	18	13,984	13
West Bengal	1,04,596	12,626	1,44,557	9,790
Bihar	2,238	1,31,993	2,211	1,46,468
Orissa	8,281	73	11,391	1,117
Uttar Pradesh	5,376	3,06,606	2,132	3,60,454
Punjab	95,681	1,329	82,243	2,630
Delhi	20,202	743	21,663	1,791
Madhya Pradesh	36,085	911	42,465	984
Bombay	1,09,567	41,526	1,51,960	33,061
Madras	63,114	22,044	68,432	38,178
Rajasthan	37,273	932	34,234	846
Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal	17,000	2,625	22,248	2,125
Hyderabad	1,758	899	6,028	1,579
Mysore	9,296	3	7,084	11,596
Kashmir	..	..	..	..
Total	5,22,328	5,22,328	6,10,632	6,10,632

TABLE No. 16

Ex-factory Sugar Prices as fixed by the Government of India in various States for the Seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52

Area	Ex-factory prices per Maund of 82-2/7 lbs.	
	1950-51	1951-52
1. Bihar North	31 0 0	31 0 0
2. Bihar South	33 0 0	33 0 0
3. Bombay	29 12 0	29 12 0
4. Orissa	..	33 0 0
5. Punjab	30 8 0	30 8 0
6. Uttar Pradesh West	30 8 0	30 8 0
7. Uttar Pradesh East	32 0 0	31 8 0
8. West Bengal	30 8 0	30 8 0
9. Hyderabad (Shakarnagar)	29 12 0	29 12 0
10. Mysore	29 12 0	29 12 0
11. Travancore-Cochin	33 0 0	33 0 0
12. Bhopal	32 0 0	32 12 0
13. Madhya Bharat	31 8 0	..

TABLE No. 16A

Ex-factory Prices of Crystal Sugar for the Years 1950-51 & 1951-52 on factory-wise basis in various States

	Ex-factory price 1950-51	1951-52
Madras—		
1. Anakapalle, Etikoppaka, Mailpatti, Podanur, Pandiarajapuram & Tanuku	33 0 0	33 0 0
2. Bobbili, Seethanagarum, (Pithapuram)	32 0 0	31 4 0
3. Pugalur, Samalkot, Nellikuppam, Vuyyuru, Hospet	32 0 0 / 30 8 0	29 12 0
4. Andhra Sugar Limited, Tanuku	33 0 0	31 4 0
Madhya Bharat—		
5. Dabra	31 8 0	32 3 0
6. Jaora, Mahidpur Road, Dalauda & Sarangpur	31 8 0	33 0 0
Rajasthan—		
7. (*i*) Sri Ganga Nagar (Bikaner)	34 14 0	34 14 0
(*ii*) Bhupalsagar (Mewar)	33 0 0	
PEPSU—		
8. Phagwara	34 0 0	34 0 0
9. Hamira	34 14 0	34 14 0
Hyderabad—		
10. The Salarjung Mills Limited, Munirabad	29 12 0	33 0 0
Ajmer—		
11. Shri Bijai Sugar Mills, Bijai-Nagar	..	34 14 0

TABLE No. 17

Price Differentials for various Grades of Crystal Sugar based on the Ex-factory Price of E. 27 Grade

(Rs. per maund)

	29			28			27			26			25			24		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
AA	+1	2	6	+0	15	6	+0	12	6	+0	9	6	+0	6	6	+0	2	6
A	+0	15	6	+0	12	6	+0	9	6	+0	6	6	+0	3	0	+0	0	6
B	+0	12	6	+0	9	6	+0	6	6	+0	3	0	+0	1	6	—0	1	6
C	+0	9	6	+0	6	6	+0	3	6	+0	1	6	—0	0	6	—0	3	6
D	+0	6	6	+0	3	0	+0	1	6	—0	0	6	—0	3	6	—0	6	6
E	+0	3	0	+0	1	6	..			—0	2	0	—0	6	6	—0	10	6
F	+0	1	6	..			—0	2	0	—0	5	6	—0	10	6	—0	14	6
G	..			—0	2	0	—0	5	6	—0	9	6	—0	14	6	—1	2	6

Price Differentials for various Grades of Refined Sugar based on the Ex-factory Price of E. 27 Grade of Crystal Sugar

(Rs. per maund

Grade	Differentials		
	29	28	27
AA	+1 11 0	+1 9 0	+1 7 0
A	+1 9 0	+1 7 0	+1 5 0
B	+1 7 0	+1 5 0	+1 3 0
C	+1 5 0	+1 3 0	+1 1 0
D	+1 3 0	+1 1 0	+0 15 0
E	+1 2 0	+1 0 0	+0 14 0
F	+1 1 0	+0 15 0	+0 13 0
G	+1 0 0	+0 14 0	+0 12 0

Price Differentials per maund for various Grades of Crushed Sugar based on the Ex-factory Price of E. 27 Grade of Crystal

Grade	Differentials
13	0 0 0
12	—0 3 0
11	—0 7 0

TABLE No. 18

Average Prices of Indian Factory Sugar

Year	Rs. A. P.	
1942-43	14 0 0	for D-24.
1943-44	14 13 0	
1944-45	16 4 0	
1945-46	16 4 0	
1946-47	20 14 0	
1947-48	35 7 0	
1948-49	28 8 0	
1948-49	29 1 0	Since March 1949.
1949-50	28 8 0	for E-27.
1950-51	29 12 0	for E-27.
1951-52	29 12 0	for E-27.

TABLE No. 19

Monthly Average Prices of Controlled Sugar in Important Indian Markets

(Rupees per maun

Months	Ambala			Delhi			Kanpur			Mathura			Patna			Calcutta			Gauhati			Madras			Bombay			Nagpu		
1950																														
November	31	10	10	32	8	0	31	8	0	31	0	6	30	12	9	31	12	5	36	8	0	33	4	2	32	10	0	32	7	
December	32	10	0		..		31	8	0	31	6	2	30	9	9	31	12	7	36	8	0	32	14	0	31	10	8	32	13	
1951																														
January	33	0	8		..		33	14	9	32	4	2	30	13	11	32	4	3	36	8	0	34	6	11	31	8	0	33	3	
February	33	1	0		..		34	6	0	34	13	6	30	11	0	34	7	7	36	8	0	34	10	7	31	8	9	35	2	
March	33	0	4	33	12	0	34	6	0	34	13	6	30	11	0	34	2	9	36	8	0	35	9	4	31	8	9	35	5	
April	32	14	11	33	12	0	34	6	0	34	13	6	..			34	7	7	36	8	0	37	4	10	31	8	9	34	11	
May	33	7	3	33	12	0	34	6	0	34	13	6	32	8	7	34	7	7	38	3	0	37	10	10	31	8	9	36	I	
June	33	14	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	34	13	6	33	10	1	34	7	7	39	10	0	37	8	3	35	9	3	34	11	
July	33	14	4	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6	33	11	8	34	5	2	39	10	0	37	9	9	35	9	3	35	5	
August	33	11	4	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6	34	1	7	34	6	6	39	10	0	37	9	3	35	9	3	35	4	
September	33	8	9	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6	34	2	0	34	4	4	39	10	0	37	11	4	35	9	3	34	14	10
October	33	5	9	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6	34	0	9	34	3	8	39	10	0	37	11	8	35	9	3	34	15	9

TABLE No. 19A

Monthly Average Prices of Controlled Sugar

(Rupees per maund

Months	Amritsar			Ambala			Delhi			Jullundur			Agra			Hapur			Kanpur			Mathura		
1951																								
November	35	6	4	33	5	11	33	12	0	33	6	7	34	2	10	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6
December	35	7	9	36	13	3	33	12	0	34	3	10	33	13	6	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6
1952																								
January	35	9	4	33	6	3	33	12	0	32	13	6	33	12	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6
February	33	10	9	33	8	3	33	12	0	32	13	10	33	12	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6
March	33	9	3	32	13	7	33	12	0	33	12	11	33	12	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6
April	33	12	4	33	2	8	33	12	0	33	2	9	33	12	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6
May	33	10	6	32	13	4	33	12	0	33	2	9	33	12	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	6
June	34	10	0	32	11	8	33	12	0	32	13	6	33	12	0	32	6	9	34	6	0	33	13	6
July	34	12	10	32	10	10	33	12	0	32	10	5	..			31	6	0	34	6	0	..		
August	34	13	1	32	15	5	33	12	0	32	11	9	32	12	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	13	9
September	34	11	11	32	15	9	33	12	0	32	11	9	32	12	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	14	6
October	34	6	4	33	0	1	33	12	0	33	1	3	33	12	0	33	12	0	34	6	0	33	14	6
Year's average	34	3	4	33	5	9	33	12	0	33	2	3	33	9	10	33	7	1	34	6	0	33	13	8

(Rupees per maund)

Months	Meerut			Muzaffar-nagar			Patna			Calcutta			Madras			Bombay			Nagpur		
1951																					
November	33	12	0	30	9	9	33	5	6	33	15	5	35	10	9	35	9	3	36	2	6
December	33	12	0	30	9	9	32	15	5	34	3	4	34	8	1	35	9	3	36	9	9
1952																					
January	33	12	0	30	9	9	32	13	3	34	2	4	33	8	10	35	9	3	34	9	9
February	33	12	0	30	9	9	32	13	8	33	8	11	34	1	2	35	9	3	34	14	0
March	33	12	0	30	9	9	33	5	6	34	3	9	33	5	2	35	9	3	34	14	4
April	33	12	0	30	9	9	33	5	6	34	3	5	33	14	5	35	9	3	35	3	11
May	33	12	0	32	1	10	33	5	6	34	2	11	35	2	5	35	9	3	35	12	2
June	..			33	12	0	33	5	6	33	14	5	35	1	4	35	9	3	35	11	9
July	..			33	12	0	33	5	6	33	15	10	33	14	5	35	9	3	35	11	5
August	33	12	0	33	12	0	32	13	6	33	14	9	32	8	5	34	12	2	35	13	1
September	33	12	0	33	12	0	32	10	0	33	15	8	32	8	8	34	6	6	34	15	7
October	..			33	12	0	32	10	0	33	14	7	32	7	5	34	6	6	34	15	7
Year's average	33	12	0	32	0	8	33	1	1	34	0	3	33	14	3	35	5	0	35	7	2

TABLE No. 20

Monthly Average Prices of Sugar in Important Sugar Markets of India, (Nov. '50 to Oct. '51)

(Rupees per maund)

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

TABLE No. 20A

Monthly Average Price of Open Sugar (Nov. '51 to Oct. '52)

(Rupees per maund)

Months	Amritsar	Ambala	Delhi	Jullundur	Agra	Hapur	Kanpur	Mathura
1951								
November	57 8 11	54 0 0	53 0 0	56 1 3	54 12 2	52 1 9	56 2 7	43 2 1
December	56 2 0	53 0 0	51 13 7	53 14 0	52 1 1	49 1 10	52 7 4	42 2 2
1952								
January	53 6 11	50 2 6	52 8 4	51 12 6	52 6 6	49 7 4	55 3 4	44 13 5
February	49 14 7	47 9 4	48 6 4	50 2 0	49 2 2	45 13 3	49 13 3	44 14 7
March	38 8 6	37 7 4	36 13 1	35 4 4	37 7 8	35 8 9	37 0 5	36 3 10
April	37 3 3	37 8 0	37 8 8	35 9 8	36 9 4	35 14 11	36 8 3	36 3 4
May	34 13 9	35 6 6	35 0 6	33 7 8	32 14 6	32 6 3	32 9 10	33 9 1
June	33 4 10	33 2 10	33 3 1	31 9 6	32 2 6	30 11 6	31 9 10	31 15 1
July	33 9 10	33 7 0	33 5 2	32 6 5	32 13 7	31 7 3	32 0 0	32 9 0
August	32 9 7	32 13 3	33 0 0	31 7 2	31 8 9	30 10 2	31 5 2	31 10 1
September	32 2 5	32 7 0	32 9 0	31 10 9	31 2 0	30 9 1	31 5 5	31 1 6
October	31 12 4	32 1 5	32 7 6	31 6 11	31 0 1	29 12 0	30 13 5	30 6 11
Year's average	40 14 9	39 14 9	39 15 7	39 9 0	39 8 0	37 12 8	39 11 11	36 8 11

Months	Meerut	Muzaffarnagar	Patna	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Nagpur
1951							
November	54 13 0	51 1 11	..	59 1 2	54 7 5	58 7 11	60 15 9
December	51 5 7	48 13 5	50 3 11	57 15 8	52 10 7	57 0 10	58 4 8
1952							
January	52 9 5	51 3 2	49 6 9	56 9 4	53 8 2	59 9 7	59 7 10
February	49 12 4	49 1 3	49 1 6	54 9 3	54 5 9	58 3 2	58 4 7
March	37 2 10	35 6 10	38 5 9	39 10 8	45 6 3	43 10 4	45 12 7
April	36 14 11	37 0 11	39 11 5	40 7 2	43 0 4	42 5 3	42 10 5
May	32 15 9	33 0 6	36 0 9	35 12 8	39 1 4	36 7 4	36 14 0
June	31 9 7	31 10 11	34 5 7	33 14 6	37 3 6	34 13 11	35 10 6
July	32 0 6	32 1 6	33 2 8	34 4 9	34 1 9	35 11 2	35 3 3
August	31 12 2	31 12 0	33 12 2	33 1 5	32 12 2	34 10 7	34 7 3
September	31 3 2	30 11 2	32 6 3	32 15 4	32 15 3	33 7 1	33 13 0
October	30 14 10	30 0 0	32 1 2	32 9 9	33 0 10	33 11 6	33 4 11
Year's average	39 6 10	38 8 0	38 15 5	42 9 4	42 11 5	44 0 3	44 9 1

(h) *Molasses*

(i) *Production.*—Table No. 21 gives the production of molasses in Central Sugar Factories, refin ries and Khandsaries in the Indian Union.

The production of molasses by gur refineries relates to the calendar years. After the 1949-5 season, only a negligible quantity of sugar refined from gur was produced and hence the actual amou of molasses produced is not known. Figures for the production of molasses by Khandsaries are al mere estimates. During the year under review the total production of molasses from all sourc amounted to 678,400 tons as compared with 495,200 tons produced during the year 1950-51.

TABLE No. 21

Production of Molasses in the Indian Union by Cane Factories, Gur Refineries and Khandsaries

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Cane Factories	410,800	373,200	357,400	395,200	598,40(
Gur Refineries	3,700	3,100	..	..	..
Khandsaries	84,000	91,000	140,000	100,000	80,00(
	498,500	467,300	497,400	495,200	678,40(

(ii) *Foreign Trade.*—Imports of molasses by sea during 1951-52 were nil compared with 1,505 tor valued at Rs. 9,41,293 in 1950-51. During the official year 1951-52 combined figures of exports b sea of molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery amounted to 9,376 tons valued at Rs. 54,44,23 compared with 2,506 tons valued at Rs. 16,93,306 in the year 1950-51 and 7,165 tons valued at Rs 42,54,284 in 1949-50.

(iii) *Inter-State Movement of Molasses.*—Inter-State movement of molasses for the years 1950-5 and 1951-52 is shown in Table No. 22.

(i) *Imports of Sugar Machinery*

Sugar machinery valued at Rs. 69,45,514 was imported by sea into the Indian Union during th official year 1951-52 as compared with Rs. 99,93,129 in the preceding year. Table No. 23 gives th value of imports of sugar machinery with the names of the countries of consignment for the year 1950-51 and 1951-52.

TABLE No. 22

Inter-State Movement of Molasses, Official during the Years, 1950-51 and 1951-52

State	1950-51		1951-52	
	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)
Assam	8,149	10	9,114	16
West Bengal	43,105	5,930	24,751	2,532
Bihar	8,123	22,116	7,323	24,27(
Orissa	2,729	..	2,755	782
Uttar Pradesh	7,592	21,552	11,022	20,815
Punjab	6,785	77	8,879	74
Delhi	3,259	1,704	1,691	57
Madhya Pradesh	1,591	186	134	203
Bombay	535	22,151	479	11,102
Madras	3,538	6,535	1,700	6,152
Rajasthan	1,486	222	2,276	155
Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal	26	5,435	5	4,007
Hyderabad	241	60	66	..
Mysore	285	1,466	33	58
Kashmir	..	..	..	..
Total	87,444	87,444	70,228	70,228

TABLE No. 23

Value of Sugar Machinery Imported by Sea into Indian Union

Countries consignments	1950-51	1951-52
	Rs.	Rs.
From United Kingdom	61,05,098	59,12,578
,, Pakistan Western	2,932	210
,, Germany Western	3,62,414	1,07,434
,, Netherlands	2,01,679	1,36,921
,, Belgium	1,287	2,010
,, France	12,610	..
,, Czechoslovakia	30,65,538	33,058
,, United States of America	2,37,249	7,51,303
,, Syria	4,322	..
,, Burma	..	2,000
Total	99,93,129	69,45,514

IV (A). TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA DURING 1950-51 AND 1951-52

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

Year 1950-51.

(*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* indicates 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.

(*iii*) The plastic prepared from molasses has the following properties

Impact strength=1·15 cm. kg/cm^2

Heat resistance=117°C

Dielectric strength=292 volts/mill

An application has been submitted to cover the process by a patent.

(*iv*) Ion-exchange resins from sugar have been prepared. Sucrose and Glucose were condensed with Phenol Sulphonic acid. Black, shining resins in flakes are obtained. Ion exchange resins are playing an important role in the cane sugar manufacture.

(*v*) The effect of impurities on the decomposition of sugar while subjected to high temperature has been investigated. The results show that the presence of salts of weak acids brings down inversion and are likely to increase colour development. Inorganic acids and their ammonium salts bring about tremendous amount of inversion and also cause high colour development.

(*vi*) A comparative study of the different methods of measurement of conductometric ash i sugar products reveals that the two conductance method can safely be recommende for determining the ash content of gur.

(*vii*) The accumulation of calcium in the mycilium and the effect of high ash constituents seer to play more important role on the uncertain behaviour of molasses towards citric fermer tation as shown by heavy mat growth and not the strain specificity.

(*viii*) A comparative study has been made on the behaviour of confectionery on being wrappe with (*a*) waxed paper (*b*) alkathene film and (*c*) alkathene lay flat tubing while exposed t atmospheres of 80%, 60% and 40% humidity. It has been shown that using alkathen layflat tubing or film for wrapping confectionery is highly advantageous.

Year 1951-52.

(*i*) *White sugar without Sulphur.*—(I.I.S.T.)

The world shortage of sulphur led to the invention of a process of juice clarification in which the consumption of sulphur is reduced to a great extent or even eliminated totally.

The clear juice obtained by this process is very light in colour, having low caO content and gives an additional sucrose purity rise of about 2 units over the standard sulphitation process juice. The destruction of reducing sugar is not more than 3 per cent. The process now awaits large scale trial in the coming season.

(*ii*) *Formula for calculating the calorific value of bagasse.* (I.I.S.T.).

The following formula has been developed for calculating the calorific value of bagasse—

CV. (Gross)=8188 × f/71—10 × b

Where C.V. (gross)=gross calorific value in B.Tu.—/U bagasse.

f=fibre % bagasse.

b=Brix % bagasse.

(*iii*) *Study of quality characteristics in cane wax.* (I.I.S.T.).

A comparative study of the defatting of wax by using two different solvents, Alcohol and Acetone, was done. Results show that wax of similar quality is obtained by both the processes. Defatting of wax was also tried by extracting the fatty portion with petroleum ether (B.P. 80-100°)

(*iv*) *Physico-chemical studies of surface active substances—*

Rubin number of Hydro Oxygen compound. (I.I.S.T.)

The rubin number has been determined in the case of sucrose and few white consumption sugars. A quantitative study of the protective action made in the case of lactose, methose, galactose, glycerine, ethyl alcohol and glucose has shown that the rubin number expressed in millimoles is higher with monosaccharides and alcohol than with disaccharides.

(*v*) *Continuous fermentation of molasses.* (I.I.S.T.)

The ash content was brought down by precipitating with alcohol and the fermentation efficiency was determined after fermentation using the same strain of yeast under similar conditions. The data, however, showed no correlation dependent on ash.

The fermentation efficiency and alcoholic yield were the best when pre-treatment was effected by Reich's method and potassium ferrocyanide.

In order to identify and study the different reducing matters present in molasses, on which theoretical yield and fermentation efficiency are based, different samples of molasses have been examined by paper partition chromatography, which has shown interesting results. Further work is in progress.

II. *By other workers.*—

(From results published in the Proceedings of the Sugar Technologists' Association of India and Deccan Sugar Technologists' Association—1952).

(*i*) *The colloided matter of the sugarcane juice in relation to clarification.*—The degree of colloidal removal and clarification of sugarcane juice are shown to be governed by the critical potential dependent on the valency hydration etc. of the cations and the neutralization of the charge on the colloids. Causes for failure of some of the clarifying agent in practice have been interpreted and explained in the light of the present findings.

(*ii*) *Clarification of sugarcane juice with particular reference to the elimination of harmful nitrogen.*—The amount of nitrogen eliminated from sugarcane juices under varying conditions of colloid removal is about the same as that obtained by simple heating for removal of scums. The non-protein nitrogen present in the sugarcane juice is not eliminated. Depending on the pH of the medium the active carbon appears to retain or contribute to the nitrogen content of the juice.

(*iii*) *Influence of acted bagacillo on pol balance.*—The influence of the bagacillo, under normal conditions, on the pol balance is found to be insignificant.

(*iv*) *De-ionisation of Indian cane juice.*—The cost of ION-exchange process mainly depends on the amount of regenerants, this obviously depends on the nature and quantity of ash and organic non-sugars present in the cane juice. In general the complete I.E. process would not be advisable at present for factories having an ash content of more than 0·6% ; it would prove quite suitable for factories having an ash content of 0·3% or less to 0·6% on weight of cane.

(*v*) *Scale preventing electrical devices.*—The study of scale preventing devices like ' Superstat ' and C.E.P.I. in Deccan factories under operating conditions has shown that the devices do not prevent scale formation but only change the physical properties of the scale thereby rendering its removal quite easy and saving in labour.

(*vi*) *Further observations on the Fletcher Blanchard heat exchange units in the treatment of low grade massecuite.*—These units were tried at three speeds viz. 0·66, 1 and 1·5 RPM. In case of 1 & 1·5 RPM loads rose to a high level even at high temperature leading to lubrication difficulty and ultimate stoppage of the stirrer. At 0·66 RPM it was possible to deal with thick massecuites without any difficulty and without resort to lubrication.

IV. B. SYNOPSIS OF TECHNICAL RESULTS OF CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES IN INDIA FOR THE SEASONS 1950-51 AND 1951-52

A synopsis of technical results for the seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52 (average for the different territories as well as for the whole of India) has been worked out and is shown in Tables Nos. 25 and 26. This gives an idea of the working of Central Sugar Factories in India during the seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Comments on the working of Central Sugar Factories in India:

(*a*) *Season 1950-51.*

Cane Quality.

It will be seen from the table that factories in the state of Bombay crushed the best quality of cane. In Uttar Pradesh, the quality of cane crushed in the Eastern districts was better than that crushed in Western districts. The factories in the Punjab, PEPSU and Kashmir continued to receive cane of poor quality.

Yield.

Bombay recorded the highest average recovery, followed by that of the territories covered b Assam, West Bengal and Orissa. The factories in the Punjab, PEPSU and Kashmir recorded the lowe recovery due to poor quality of cane crushed in that territory.

Milling Results.

The highest mill extraction figure has been recorded by factories situated in Assam, West Benga and Orissa, which group also used the maximum added water % fibre. Bihar comes next. The lowes mill extraction figure is recorded by factories in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Rajasthan, Ajmer an Vindhya Pradesh. Bihar records the highest reduced mill extraction and Hyderabad, Mysore an Travancore the lowest.

Sugar Balance.

The total losses were the lowest in Bombay and Deccan factories and the highest in the Hyder abad, Mysore and Travancore region. The latter was due to very high unknown loss in that region The lowest loss in Molasses was reported in East U.P. and highest in Madras.

Boiling House Results.—The recorded boiling house extraction continued to be highest in the Bombay Deccan area and the lowest in Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore. Factories ir Punjab, PEPSU, and Kashmir sent out molasses of the lowest purity. While the purity of molasses sent out by factories in the Bihar region was the highest.

Overall Results.—Bombay recorded the highest overall recovery. The lowest figures were record ed by factories in Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore.

Consumption of Fuel. (% *cane*)

The conumption of coal and fire wood % cane was the highest in the factories in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The least consumption was reported by factories situated in Central U.P.

Consumption of Stores—

The maximum consumption of lime was in the Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore region and the minimum was in Madras. The sulphur consumption in sulphitation factories was the highest in Bombay and lowest in Madras. The sulphur consumption in carbonatation factories was the highest in Bihar and the lowest in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The consumption of limestone and the coke in carbonatation factories was the highest in Bihar and the lowest in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The highest consumption of filter cloth was in the Punjab, PEPSU and Kashmir and the lowest in Madras.

(*b*) *Season 1951-52.*

Cane Quality.

It will be observed from the table that the factories in the State of Bombay crushed cane of the best quality having the highest sugar per cent. cane and primary juice purity. The sugar per cent cane has been the lowest in Madras. Bihar factories have crushed cane of the highest fibre content whereas factories in the territories of Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore had the lowest fibre in cane. In Uttar Pradesh, the quality of cane crushed in the eastern districts was better than in the Central and Western districts. The purity of primary juice has been the lowest in the territories of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh.

Yield of sugar and production of molasses.

Bombay factories have recorded the highest average recovery, followed by Bihar. The factories in Madras have recorded the lowest average recovery.

The factories in the territories of Assam, West Bengal and Orissa have recorded the highest production of molasses and the factories in Bihar have recorded the lowest production of molasses.

Milling Results—

The highest mill extraction has been recorded by factories in the Bombay Deccan area and the lowest has been recorded by factories in the territories of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. Reduced mill extraction is the highest in Bihar factories and lowest in factories in the Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore region.

Sugar Balance.—

The total losses were the lowest in the Bombay factories and the highest in the factories of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The lowest loss in molasses was reported by Bombay factories and the highest by Madras factories.

Boiling House Results.—

The recorded boiling house extraction continued to be the highest in Bombay. The lowest has been recorded by factories in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. Punjab, PEPSU and Kashmir factories have recorded the highest reduced boiling house extraction and Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore, the lowest. Factories, in Central Uttar Pradesh have sent out molasses of the lowest purity, while the purity of molasses sent out by factories in Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore was the highest.

Overall Results.—

Bombay recorded the highest overall extraction. The lowest figures were recorded by factories in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The reduced overall extraction was the highest in the Punjab, PEPSU and Kashmir territories and the lowest in Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore.

Consumption of Fuels—(per cent cane).—

The highest consumption of coal was recorded by factories in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh and the lowest in Assam, West Bengal and Orissa. The consumption of firewood has been the highest in Madras factories and the lowest in the Punjab, PEPSU and Kashmir factories.

Consumption of Stores.

The maximum consumption of lime was in the factories in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh and minimum was in Madras factories. The sulphur consumption in sulphitation factories was the highest in Bombay and the lowest in Madras. The consumption of limestone, coke and sulphur in carbonatation factories was the highest in Bihar and the lowest in Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The highest consumption of filter cloth was in the Punjab, PEPSU and Kashmir and the lowest in Madras.

TABLE NO. 24

Synopsis of Technical Results of Central Sugar Factories in India for the Season 1950-51

Serial No.	Technical Results	Territories										
		Punjab Pepsu and Kashmir	West Uttar Pradesh	Central Uttar Pradesh	East Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Assam, West Bengal and Orissa	Bombay and Saurashtra	Madras	Madhya-Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh	Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore	Average for India
1.	*Cane Quality—*											
	(a) Sugar per cent cane	11·18	11·80	12·28	12·35	12·70	13·15	14·00	11·76	11·64	12·39	12·38
	(b) Fibre per cent cane	14·94	15·53	16·25	16·76	18·15	15·49	13·50	14·17	18·58	14·11	16·01
	(c) Primary Juice Purity	78·33	82·67	83·57	85·40	84·74	82·05	86·64	81·95	80·99	81·02	83·89
2.	*Yield—*											
	(a) Yield of sugar per cent cane	8·96	9·55	9·87	10·11	10·26	10·57	11·61	9·35	9·17	9·30	9·99
	(b) Production of molasses per cent cane	3·70	3·35	3·67	3·34	3·71	4·69	3·61	4·38	3·83	4·01	3·52
3.	*Milling Results—*											
	(a) Added water per cent fibre	119·88	122·10	130·77	139·14	144·19	152·09	131·33	119·50	116·89	107·73	131·54
	(b) Added water extracted in mixed juice per cent added water	62·40	67·02	65·19	68·19	71·66	70·82	77·72	82·42	76·17	42·90	73·58
	(c) Sugar per cent bagasse	3·05	3·18	3·16	2·99	2·76	3·18	3·64	3·18	3·35	3·68	3·08
	(d) Water per cent bagasse	48·76	48·78	48·49	47·42	46·66	45·17	47·86	43·13	46·17	49·96	47·89
	(e) Mill Extraction	91·32	91·10	91·21	91·66	92·04	92·62	92·57	91·92	90·89	90·56	91·65
	(f) Lost Juice per cent fibre	49·42	48·41	45·30	41·47	35·90	40·27	47·61	48·94	48·85	57·46	43·75
	(g) Reduced Mill Extraction	92·94	93·08	93·53	94·07	94·87	94·25	93·20	93·01	93·02	91·79	93·75
4.	*Sugar Balance*											
	(*Sugar in M. J.=100*)											
	(a) Commercial sugars	87·57	88·65	87·95	89·13	87·60	86·54	89·35	88·31	87·06	83·29	88·08
	(b) Press cake	0·79	0·93	1·07	0·80	0·94	0·98	0·69	0·66	0·67	1·17	0·88
	(c) Final Molasses	10·58	9·49	9·91	9·36	10·86	11·74	8·72	12·58	11·42	11·41	10·07
	(d) Unknown	1·06	0·93	1·07	0·71	0·60	0·74	1·24	0·46	0·85	4·13	0·97
5.	*Boiling House Results—*											
	(a) Mixed Juice Purity	76·96	80·63	81·25	83·00	82·49	79·61	84·66	80·13	79·02	80·74	82·18
	(b) Clarified Juice purity	81·10	82·62	82·14	84·17	84·25	79·59	84·40	80·78	79·71	78·97	82·96
	(c) Final Molasses Purity	31·19	31·41	31·67	33·34	36·23	32·76	33·64	33·95	32·99	34·48	33·33
	(d) Boiling House Extraction	87·57	88·65	87·95	89·13	87·60	86·54	89·35	86·31	87·06	83·29	88·08
	(e) Reduced Boiling House Extraction	92·67	91·67	90·78	90·63	89·69	90·72	89·63	90·25	91·39	87·64	90·30
6.	*Overall Results—*											
	(a) Overall Extraction	79·97	80·76	80·22	81·70	80·63	80·15	82·71	79·34	78·61	75·45	80·73
	(b) Reduced Overall Extraction	86·13	85·33	84·91	85·26	85·09	85·50	83·54	83·94	85·01	80·44	84·66
7.	*Consumption of fuel per cent cane—*											
	(a) Coal	1·110	0·487	0·260	0·331	0·403	0·460	0·594	0·507	1·320	0·478	0·460
	(b) Firewood	0·730	0·825	0·600	1·310	0·502	3·030	0·852	3·810	7·590	1·550	1·052
8.	*Consumption of Stores—*											
	(a) Lime per cent cane	..	0·183	0·166	0·173	0·210	0·220	0·216	0·138	0·220	0·240	0·184
	(b) Lime Stone per cent cane	3·890	3·755	..	3·380	4·180	..	..	..	2·770	..	3·865
	(c) Coke per cent cane	0·390	0·371	..	0·340	0·460	..	..	..	0·170	..	0·396
	(d) Sulphur per cent cane											
	(i) For Carbonatation Fys.	0·026	0·021	..	0·017	0·031	..	..	..	0·014	..	0·083
	(ii) For Sulphitation Fys.	..	0·060	0·062	0·089	0·066	0·690	0·075	0·031	0·073	0·054	0·063
	(e) Filter cloth in sq. yards per 100 maunds cane	0·310	0·192	0·126	0·166	0·211	0·150	0·188	0·086	0·193	0·109	0·173
	(f) Lubricants in gallons per 100 mads cane	0·250	0·154	0·125	0·162	0·099	0·156	0·125	0·133	0·320	0·155	0·140

TABLE NO. 24 (A)

Synopsis of Technical Results of Central Sugar Factories in India for the Season 1951-52

Serial No.	Technical Results	Territories: Punjab, PEPSU and Kashmir	West Uttar Pradesh	Central Uttar Pradesh	East Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Assam, West Bengal and Orissa	Bombay & Saurashtra	Madras	Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh	Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore	All-India
1.	*Cane Quality—*											
	(a) Sugar per cent cane	11·36	11·31	11·96	12·29	12·76	12·95	13·51	11·16	11·76	12·91	12·04
	(b) Fibre per cent cane	15·62	15·87	16·45	16·61	17·88	14·81	13·42	14·92	15·73	12·16	15·84
	(c) Primary Juice Purity	78·16	80·64	81·13	83·46	84·33	80·34	85·43	80·93	77·86	81·82	82·27
2.	*Yield—*											
	(a) Yield of sugar per cent cane	8·97	8·90	9·40	9·88	10·32	10·31	11·08	8·65	8·95	10·20	9·57
	(b) Production of molasses per cent cane	4·07	3·65	4·13	3·81	3·58	4·86	4·05	4·57	4·39	4·31	3·91
3.	*Milling Results—*											
	(a) Added Water per cent fibre	130·67	116·70	120·61	142·38	150·89	155·0	123·99	109·58	106·10	128·37	127·59
	(b) Added water extracted in mixed juice per cent added water	72·02	69·18	65·46	73·62	72·10	80·43	73·42	83·41	68·80	64·84	74·36
	(c) Sugar per cent bagasse	3·02	3·20	3·20	3·08	2·80	3·30	3·33	3·10	3·60	3·84	3·10
	(d) Water per cent bagasse	48·36	48·75	48·55	47·35	47·04	45·21	47·73	47·88	47·54	49·62	48·09
	(e) Mill Extraction	91·11	90·36	90·64	91·38	92·01	92·51	93·12	91·31	89·80	91·94	91·28
	(f) Lost Juice per cent fibre.	48·02	51·10	47·54	43·28	36·70	43·08	44·39	49·55	54·64	58·22	46·33
	(g) Reduced Mill Extraction	93·14	92·70	93·21	93·82	94·76	93·85	93·66	92·92	92·20	91·68	93·38
4.	*Sugar Balance (Sugar in M. J.=100)*											
	(a) Commercial Sugar	86·48	86·89	86·44	87·80	87·73	85·81	87·84	84·69	84·56	85·68	86·90
	(b) Press Cake	0·68	0·89	0·92	0·80	0·85	0·92	0·72	0·79	0·76	1·09	0·82
	(c) Final Molasses	11·89	11·16	11·35	10·60	10·30	12·27	10·17	14·03	13·35	12·05	11·20
	(d) Unknown	0·95	1·06	1·29	0·80	1·12	1·00	1·27	0·49	1·33	1·18	1·08
5.	*Boiling House Results—*											
	(a) Mixed Juice Purity	75·90	78·62	78·89	81·10	82·03	78·75	83·00	78·87	76·87	80·87	80·03
	(b) Clarified Juice Purity	80·98	80·92	79·68	82·30	83·85	77·77	82·55	79·32	76·87	79·98	81·31
	(c) Final Molasses Purity	32·83	32·33	31·62	33·14	35·53	32·59	33·96	34·09	33·65	35·74	33·29
	(d) Boiling House Extraction	86·48	86·89	86·44	87·80	87·73	85·81	87·84	84·69	84·56	85·68	86·90
	(e) Reduced Boiling House Extraction	92·48	91·49	91·07	90·77	90·09	90·72	89·52	89·91	90·94	89·31	90·72
6.	*Overall Results—*											
	(a) Overall Extraction	78·79	78·51	78·34	80·23	80·72	79·61	81·79	77·33	75·94	78·78	79·32
	(b) Reduced Overall Extraction	86·14	84·81	84·89	85·16	85·36	85·14	83·84	83·54	83·85	81·88	84·71
7.	*Consumption of fuel per cent cane—*											
	(a) Coal perent cane	0·230	0·312	0·150	0·453	0·882	0·143	0·510	0·402	1·331	0·660	0·461
	(b) Fire Wood per cent Cane	0·310	0·595	0·460	0·958	1·430	0·526	0·740	2·515	2·449	0·790	0·911
8.	*Consumption of Stores—*											
	(a) Lime per cent cane	..	0·179	0·170	0·178	0·180	0·188	0·210	0·132	0·270	0·230	0·181
	(b) Limestone per cent cane	3·370	3·719	..	3·720	4·310	..	..	..	2·650	..	3·744
	(c) Coke per cent cane	0·340	0·368	..	0·373	0·460	..	..	..	0·300	..	0·379
	(d) Sulphur per cent cane—											
	(i) For carbonation factories	0·020	0·019	..	0·015	0·028	..	..	..	0·012	..	0·021
	(ii) For Sulphitation factories	..	0·053	0·050	0·059	0·057	0·056	0·070	0·034	0·060	0·050	0·054
	(e) Filter cloth in sq. yds. per 100 maunds cane	0·300	0·182	0·110	0·186	0·207	0·123	0·150	0·080	0·199	0·082	0·166
	(f) Lubricants in gallons per 100 maunds cane	0·160	0·149	0·140	0·154	0·128	0·162	0·110	0·132	0·214	0·110	0·140

V. KHANDSARI SUGAR

(a) Production

Khandesari sugar is produced mainly in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. A small quantity is also produced in Bombay, Madras and West Bengal. U. P. alone produces about 75 per cent. of the total production in the whole of India. Reliable statistics regarding Khandsari are scarcely available, and have generally to be estimated. The estimated production of Khandesari sugar for the whole country for the last five seasons varies between 100 to 175 thousand tons, with an average of nearly 1·24 lakh tons. The state of Uttar Pradesh contributes 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 the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions comprising the Western districts of the State. During the World War II Khandsari sugar, along with the crystal sugar, was controlled and its price was fixed by the Gonvernment of India. The Khandsari Controller supplied some official estimate of Khandsari sugar production till 1946-47 but since its decontrol, no reliable official estimates could be available. The production figures given below are thus estimates only.

TABLE NO. 25

Production of Khandsari Sugar

Year	Tons
1947-48	1,05,000
1948-49	1,13,000
1949-50	1,75,000
1950-51	1,25,000
1951-52	1,00,000

(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 March 1950 when this sugar was being grouped with crystal sugar for the purpose. The information for the official years 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given in Table No. 26.

TABLE NO. 26

Inter-State Movement of Khandsari Sugar during 1950-51 and 1951-52 (April-March)

Serial No.	States	1950-51 Imports (Tons)	1950-51 Exports (Tons)	1951-52 Imports (Tons)	1951-52 Exports (Tons)
1.	Assam	783	4	58	..
2.	West Bengal	3,014	597	1,916	69
3.	Bihar	693	419	3,018	98
4.	Orissa	28	4	18	..
5.	U. P.	1,046	40,239	224	29,652
6.	Punjab	8,944	4,100	6,590	860
7.	Delhi	1,202	1,898	960	629
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,312	88	293	72
9.	Bombay	18,860	1,176	4,198	516
10.	Madras	220	19	144	249
11.	Rajasthan	7,792	573	9,457	56
12.	Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal	3,615	401	4,432	23
13.	Hyderabad	2,005	..	756	..
14.	Mysore	4	..	161	..
	Total	49,518	49,518	32,225	32,225

TABLE NO. 27

Monthly average Prices of Khandsari Sugar in Important Indian Markets (November, 1950 to October, 1951)

(Rs. per maund)

Months	Ambala	Delhi	Kanpur	Mathura	Muzaffar-nagar	Calcutta	Bombay	Nagpur
ovember 1950	45 0 0	45 6 8	46 12 7	41 9 3	44 13 2	51 13 4	..	57 9 1
ecember ,,	48 7 0	46 0 0	41 2 11	34 2 7	29 0 0	51 8 0	..	54 6 7
anuary 1951	38 10 11	50 0 0	36 8 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	49 1 8	..	32 4 3
ebruary ,,	32 0 0	31 14 0	39 0 4	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	52 2 10	32 4 3
arch ,,	32 0 0	31 14 0	36 11 4	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	49 5 0	..
pril ,,	..	31 14 0	40 6 8	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	44 11 3	..
ay ,,	..	31 14 0	45 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	..	..
une ,,	..	31 14 0	45 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	..	..	..
uly ,,	..	31 14 0	40 13 4	28 8 7	29 0 0	44 2 8	..	..
ugust ,,	30 0 0	31 14 0	40 5 5	28 3 3	29 0 0	45 11 0	..	..
eptember ,,	30 0 0	31 14 0	37 4 5	27 1 10	29 0 0	43 1 2	..	..
ctober ,,	32 10 8	31 14 0	39 11 4	22 14 4	29 0 0	42 8 0	..	33 0 0

(c) *Prices.*—Table Nos. 27 and 27A show the monthly average prices of Khandsari sugar ruling in arious Indian markets* during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. It may be observed from the tables iat during the years under review, the maximum price of Khandsari sugar stood at Rs. 34-15-4 per iaund, at Calcutta during December 1951 and the minimum price at Rs. 19-1-11 at Kanpur during une 1952. Sugar markets in the Punjab showed between maximum and minimum prices fluctuaons of approximately Rs. 8-6-0 to Rs. 12 per maund and in the markets of U. P. these ranged between 's. 3 and Rs. 13-4-6 per maund during 1951-52. During the first three months of the year 1951-52, ie prices of Khandsari sugar were higher in most of the markets compared with those ruling in remaing months. Generally the prices had a declining trend in most of the markets. Ceiling price of Khandri sugar fixed at Rs. 29 per maund by the Government of India continued during 1951-52 at the receding year's level.

TABLE NO. 27 (A)

Monthly Average Prices of Khandsari Sugar (November, 1951 to October 1952)

(Rs. per maund)

Months	Amritsar	Ambala	Delhi	Jullundur	Agra	Hapur	Kanpur	Mathura	Meerut	Muzaffar-nagar	Calcutta
ovember 1951	32 1 0	33 0 0	31 14 0	31 8 0	28 6 10	30 4 0	29 8 0	20 6 7	29 0 0	28 13 6	34 3 8
ecember 1951	31 7 2	33 0 0	31 14 0	32 7 10	28 9 7	30 11 10	28 1 0	20 7 6	31 3 2	29 0 4	34 15 4
nuary 1952	29 14 11	33 0 0	31 14 0	30 1 1	30 4 2	30 11 4	27 0 9	22 9 5	34 1 5	32 15 8	33 3 4
bruary ,,	27 3 0	31 11 4	31 2 4	26 13 4	27 15 9	26 1 2	27 8 8	21 4 8	34 5 6	28 15 0	32 15 10
rch ,,	23 1 7	23 2 1	23 8 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	20 2 4	21 2 3	21 8 0	21 7 8	21 12 0	24 15 4
ril ,,	25 2 11	26 3 10	23 8 0	24 4 9	20 14 1	22 0 4	23 5 7	23 3 3	22 1 3	22 10 8	26 7 6
y ,,	23 9 2	25 4 4	23 8 0	22 9 9	19 12 5	21 5 8	19 8 0	21 8 8	22 6 11	20 14 9	25 2 1
ne ,,	22 15 4	24 0 8	23 8 0	21 14 8	20 7 11	20 4 2	19 1 11	20 3 1	21 11 10	20 11 5	24 15 3
ly ,,	23 15 4	26 9 2	23 8 0	23 7 3	25 4 7	21 3 9	23 7 1	23 6 4	24 11 5	23 3 10	25 6 6
gust ,,	24 10 10	22 10 3	25 8 0	23 7 10	24 15 9	21 11 5	20 0 0	22 14 1	24 9 9	22 15 8	25 4 4
ptember ,,	25 0 0	24 5 7	26 8 0	21 11 10	25 15 7	22 0 5	20 0 0	22 13 8	23 9 7	23 7 2	25 6 0
tober ,,	..	25 1 1	24 8 0	20 8 11	23 7 7	21 14 5	20 0 0	21 6 10	21 1 0	23 9 11	23 5 9
erage	26 4 6	27 5 4	26 11 8	25 1 3	24 10 10	24 0 7	23 3 7	21 13 0	25 14 0	24 14 10	28 0 5

* The maximum price of Khandsari sugar stood at Rs. 57-9-1 per maund at Nagpur and a minimum price of Rs. 41-9-3 per maund. at thura in November 1950. In the month of December, 1950, the prices were on the downward trend except at Ambala and Delhi where the es registered a slight rise. Thereafter the prices began to decline substantially due to the fixation of the ceiling price of Khandsari sugar Rs. 29 per maund in Uttar Pradesh during December, 1950. The minimum price stood at Rs. 22-14-4 per maund at Mathura during October 1.

VI. GUR

(a) *Production.*

The net production of gur in the Indian Union in 1951-52 has been estimated at 3,240,000 ton compared with 3,254,000 tons in the preceding year.

Table No. 28 gives the calculated net production of gur for the last ten years.

TABLE NO. 28

Calculated Net Production of Gur in the Indian Union for Direct Consumption

Year	Calculated net production of gur (thousand tons)	Year	Calculated net production of gur (thousand tons)
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
1946-47	3,178	1951-52	3,240

The net production of gur is calculated by deducting from the total yield of cane expressed in terms of gur (as published in the Estimates of Area and Production of Principal crops in India issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi), the gur equivalent of cane used for purposes other than gur manufacture.

Table No. 29 gives the state-wise figures of net production of gur in the Indian Union for the last five seasons.

TABLE NO. 29

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

(Thousand tons)

States	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Uttar Pradesh	1,503	1,322	1,381	1,607	1,571
Punjab	304	264	228	274	336
Bihar	136	23	..	34	..
West Bengal	72	77	62	61	55
Madras	500	349	319	453	469
Bombay	458	250	312	323	334
Assam	61	56	58	56	55
Madhya Pradesh	62	60	50	45	44
Orissa	48	93	88	83	85
Delhi	2	4	2	2	3
Hyderabad	191	118	98	128	133
Mysore	47	42	43	61	44
Bhopal	2	3	2	2	..
Peps Union	..	34	46	44	24
Rajasthan	..	17	19	12	33
Saurashtra	38	13	12	38	26
Madhya Bharat	27	28	13	19	17
Vindhya Pradesh	..	3	2	4	3
Tripura	5	5	5	5	6
Others	16	3	3	3	2

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

Table No. 30 gives the inter-state movement of these gur products for the official years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

(*c*) *Gur Prices.*

Ceiling prices, fixed by the Government of India, at Rs. 19 per maund with necessary local adjustments for the year 1950-51 continued during the year under review also.

Table Nos. 31 and 31(A) give the monthly average prices of gur ruling in various Indian markets for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52. Owing to the fixation of maximum prices of gur, there were only minor fluctuations in prices during 1950-51. Maximum price of gur stood at Rs. 20 per maund in November 1951 at Delhi and the minimum price reached the level of Rs. 7-12-4 per maund during March 1952 at Mathura. Generally the prices steadily declined in the first three months of 1951-52 after which there was a conspicuous fall during March and April 1952. Since May 1952, prices went up slightly with fluctuation within the limits of approximately Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per maund.

TABLE NO. 30

Inter-State Movement of Gur, Jaggery and Gur-Shakkar, 1951-52 (April—March)

States	1950-51		1951-52	
	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)
Assam	14,786	139	12,395	207
West Bengal	68,144	2,783	87,292	2,873
Bihar	9,451	11,067	28,968	4,612
Orissa	4,224	286	5,868	63
U. P.	8,747	342,787	2,935	3,35,543
Punjab	40,806	36,528	42,613	34,490
Delhi	3,104	14,976	2,691	14,812
Madhya Pradesh	31,440	2,069	76,026	1,548
Bombay	130,879	13,192	1,07,349	20,893
Madras	22,339	60,780	29,124	81,571
Rajasthan	77,458	1,990	71,143	862
Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal	56,642	1,455	27,578	860
Hyderabad	19,366	60	11,288	75
Mysore	3,315	2,615	1,031	7,892
Kashmir	26	..	..	..
Total	4,90,727	490,727	506,301	506,301

TABLE NO. 31

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

(Rs. per maund)

Months	Ambala	Delhi	Kanpur	Mathura	Muzaffar-nagar	Patna	Calcutta	Madras	Nagpur
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 „	16 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

TABLE NO. 31(A)

Monthly Average Prices of Gur in various Indian Markets (November 1951 to October 1952) 1951—52

(Rupees per maund)

Months	Amritsar	Ambala	Delhi	Jullundur	Agra	Hapur	Kanpur
November '51	17 8 0	19 8 6	20 0 0	19 0 11	16 7 7	17 15 2	15 0 0
December '51	17 14 0	15 13 10	16 1 9	17 0 0	15 0 9	15 7 9	14 1 1
January '52	15 9 6	14 2 2	14 0 0	15 11 8	13 2 6	13 1 6	12 2 7
February '52	11 3 3	12 9 6	12 2 11	12 1 9	10 7 5	9 15 10	10 11 4
March '52	8 15 4	9 12 0	9 11 4	8 13 5	7 12 6	7 15 4	10 9 10
April '52	10 8 2	10 13 2	9 8 0	8 9 2	9 3 6	9 5 10	10 12 4
May '52	10 0 6	10 14 9	8 12 8	8 8 9	8 9 3	7 14 0	9 13 2
June '52	10 5 1	10 7 8	8 0 0	8 7 11	8 11 11	9 10 5	9 13 2
July '52	11 14 10	12 4 3	12 10 11	10 10 6	11 8 1	12 3 0	13 6 7
August '52	13 6 8	12 7 9	14 5 5	12 2 7	12 0 3	13 4 3	14 13 5
September '52	11 13 6	14 7 5	14 12 0	12 10 9	12 9 7	12 15 8	16 6 10
October '52	12 10 1	15 0 0	11 4 0	13 5 5	11 5 6	13 10 1	15 12 6
Yearly average	12 13 5	13 0 5	12 9 9	12 4 2	11 6 7	11 15 3	12 12 7

Months	Mathura	Meerut	Muzaffar-nagar	Patna	Calcutta	Madras	Nagpur
November '51	15 7 7	17 15 0	17 2 0	18 13 5	19 0 10	19 0 0	15 1 6
December '51	14 1 8	14 12 11	15 2 7	17 5 6	17 15 7	18 9 6	17 5 5
January '52	12 1 1	13 1 0	13 7 0	17 1 8	15 11 2	18 0 0	16 1 5
February '52	9 6 1	10 11 8	11 0 9	17 3 6	13 1 5	14 10 10	14 3 7
March '52	7 12 4	8 4 8	8 13 7	11 1 6	10 15 5	10 15 5	12 0 1
April '52	8 5 7	9 13 10	9 13 1	12 11 8	11 10 10	13 1 6	12 12 11
May '52	6 13 4	8 6 2	8 5 4	12 10 3	10 5 11	13 0 0	12 6 2
June '52	8 0 4	8 10 0	10 2 9	11 2 7	11 9 5	13 0 0	12 14 1
July '52	10 13 3	11 5 11	11 12 4	11 11 10	14 11 11	13 8 4	14 14 5
August '52	10 11 6	12 8 5	12 2 4	13 12 4	16 1 4	16 8 10	15 14 5
September '52	10 12 7	12 15 10	12 0 0	14 1 9	16 4 10	18 1 4	15 14 10
October '52	9 12 11	12 10 2	12 5 8	13 11 10	15 3 3	19 5 5	15 11 5
Yearly average	10 5 6	11 12 4	11 13 7	14 4 8	14 6 4	15 10 5	14 9 8

VII. FISCAL MEASURES

On the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board, the protection given to the sugar industry was withdrawn with effect from 1st April, 1950. The protective duty of Rs. 6-12-0 per Cwt. was converted into a Revenue duty of the same amount and the surcharge of 20 per cent. on the revenue duty also continued to be levied. This surcharge was increased to 25 percent. with effect from 1st March 1951. The rate of excise duty at Rs. 3-12-0 per Cwt. on home production of white sugar continued throughout the year 1951-52. The price of sugar during the season 1951-52 continued to be fixed on the regional basis as in the previous season. The minimum price of sugar-cane was also fixed for the various states by the Central Government. In Pepsu, Rajasthan and Ajmer the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 1-13-0 per maund. In Travancore-Cochin the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 50 per ton or 1-13-5 per maund. In all the other states the price of cane was fixed at Rs. 1-12-0 per maund. In April, 1952 the Central Government allowed the factories in the States of Bombay, Madras, Punjab, U.P., Pepsu and Rajasthan to pay the price of sugarcane purchased during the season 1951-52 in two instalments as under :—

(1) Rupee one per maund at the time of delivery of cane.

(2) The balance by the end of crushing season *i.e.*, by the 31st October, 1952.

The price of cane as fixed by the Central Government for the different states is given below :—

TABLE NO. 32

	Minimum price per maund of 82-2/7 lb	
	1950-51	1951-52
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Bihar	1 12 0	1 12 0
Bombay	1 12 0	1 12 0
Madras	1 12 0	1 12 0
Orissa	1 12 0	1 12 0
Punjab	1 12 0	1 12 0
Uttar Pradesh	1 12 0	1 12 0
West Bengal	1 12 0	1 12 0
Hyderabad	1 12 0	1 12 0
Mysore	1 13 0	1 13 0
Pepsu	1 12 0	1 13 0
Rajasthan	1 13 5 or Rs. 50 per ton	1 13 5
Travancore & Cochin	1 12 0	1 13 0
Ajmer	1 11 0	1 12 0
Bhopal		

Rebate in Cane Price.

In April 1952 the Secretary to the Government of U. P. in the Industries Department desired the Institute to work out a schedule for the payment of cane price varying with the weekly recoverd of sugar. It was necessary to do so in view of the large quantities of sugarcane lying in fields inWest U. P. and in view of the reluctance of the factories to continue crushing in face of downward trend in the recovery of sugar due to the commencement of hot season when cane starts drying up. This Institute, therefore, prepared a schedule and supplied it to the U. P. Government who enforced the same with effect from 1st May, 1952. This provided substantial relief both to the sugar factories and the cane growers and enabled the factories to work till the end of June, 1952. The schedule is given below in Table No. 33.

TABLE NO. 33

Weekly average Recovery percent.	Deduction allowed per md. of cane	Net cane price per md. to be paid to the growers
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9·5	0 1 0	1 11 0
9·4	0 1 6	1 10 6
9·3	0 1 9	1 10 3
9·2	0 2 3	1 9 9
9·1	0 2 9	1 9 3
9·0	0 3 0	1 9 0
8·9	0 3 6	1 8 6
8·8	0 3 9	1 8 3
8·7	0 4 3	1 7 9
8·6	0 4 9	1 7 3
8·5	0 5 0	1 7 0
8·4	0 5 6	1 6 6
8·3	0 6 0	1 6 6
8·2	0 6 6	1 5 6
8·1	0 6 9	1 5 3

TABLE No. 33—*contd.*

Weekly average	Deduction allowed per md. of cane	Net cane price md. to be paid to the growers
8·0	0 7 3	1 4 9
7·9	0 7 6	1 4 6
7·8	0 8 0	1 4 0
7·7	0 8 6	1 3 6
7·6	0 8 9	1 3 3
7·5	0 9 3	1 2 9
7·4	0 9 6	1 2 6
7·3	0 10 0	1 2 0
7·2	0 10 6	1 1 6
7·1	0 10 9	1 1 3
7·0	0 11 3	1 0 9
6·9	0 11 3	1 0 3
6·8	0 12 3	0 15 9
6·7	0 12 6	0 15 6
6·6	0 13 0	0 15 0
6·5	0 13 3	0 14 9
6·4	0 13 9	0 14 3
6·3	0 14 3	0 13 9
6·2	0 14 9	0 13 3
6·1	0 15 0	0 13 0
6·0	0 15 6	0 12 6
5·9	0 15 9	0 12 3
5·8	1 0 3	0 11 9
5·7	1 0 9	0 11 3
5·6	1 1 0	0 11 0
5·5	1 1 6	0 10 6
5·4	1 1 9	0 10 3
5·3	1 2 3	0 9 9
5·2	1 2 9	0 9 3
5·1	1 3 0	0 9 0
5·0	1 3 6	0 8 6

NOTE—(1) The prices will be calculated for each factory on the basis of average weekly recoveries for each week.
(2) Variations in recoveries upto 0·05 will be ignored and above that taken as 0·1 for purposes of calculating the minimum weekly cane price.

Cane Cess.

The cane cess continued to be levied in U. P. and Bihar at the rate of Re. 0-3-0 per maund of cane during the season 1951-52. In Bombay, the rate of cess was charged at Rs. 5 per ton of cane crushed by factories. The rate of cess in Mysore continued at Rs. 6 per ton.

Sales Tax.

A sales tax of 2 pies per rupee in U.P. and 3 pies per rupee in Bihar continued to be levied on all sugar consumed in the respective states. This tax is refundable on sugar exported outside the state and meant for the consumption in the importing state.

Excise Duty.

The revenue yields from excise duty realised on white and Khandsari sugar in India for the official years (April-March) 1941-42 to 1951-52 are given in Table No. 34. Figures prior to 1946-47 relate to former British India.

Table No. 35 gives a resume of the rates of protective or revenue duty and excise duty since April 1942 to date.

TABLE NO. 34

Gross Amount of Excise Duty realised on Khandsari Sugar and Sugar other than Khandsari in India during official years 1941-42 to 1951-52.

Year	Excise duty from Khandsari sugar in thousand rupees	Excise duty from sugar other than Khandsari in thousand rupees
1941-42	443	66,827
1942-43	160	48,925
1943-44	509	66,363
1944-45	990	63,117
1945-46	632	56,404
1946-47	239	47,655
1947-48	198	44,053
1948-49	214	62,905
1949-50	219	70,757
1950-51	236	65,613
1951-52	261	83,946

TABLE NO. 35

Central Excise Duty and Import Duty on Sugar in India.

Duration of enforcement	Protective Import Duty		Excise Duty		Total Import Duty	
	Per cwt.	Per maund	Per Cwt.	Per md.	Per Cwt.	Per md.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1-4-1942 to 28-2-49	8 1 7*	5 15 3*	3 0 0	2 3 3	11 11 2*	8 9 6*
1-3-49 to 31-3-1950	8 1 7*	5 15 3*	3 12 0	2 12 1	12 9 7†	9 4 0
From 1st April 1950	8 1 7	5 15 3*	3 12 0	2 12 1	12 9 7†	9 4 0†
	(Protection duty of Rs. 6-12-0 per Cwt. converted into Revenue Duty of the same amount plus Surcharge of 20 percent. on Revenue Duty of Rs. 6-12-0).					
From 1st March 1951	8 7 0	6 3 2	3 12 0	2 12 1	13 2 0‡	9 10 3‡
	(Revenue duty Rs. 6-12-0 per Cwt. plus surcharge of 25 percent. on Revenue Duty).					

*Includes surcharge of 20% on Import Duty of Rs. 6-12-0 per Cwt.
Includes surcharge of 20% on Excise Duty of Rs. 3 per Cwt.
† Includes surcharge of 20% on Excise Duty of Rs. 3-12-0 per Cwt.
‡ Includes surcharge of 25% on Excise Duty of Rs. 3-12-0 per Cwt.

VIII—WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

(a) *Production.*

As estimated by Messrs. C. Czarnikow Limited the world sugar production during the current season with comparisons of the four previous seasons are given below separately for beet and cane crops.

TABLE NO. 36.

Year (Sept.—Aug.)	Production in thousand tons (metric)		
	Beet	Cane	Total
1937-38	11,054	18,016	29,070
1948-49	10,019	20,676	30,695
1949-50	10,432	20,755	31,187
1950-51	13,324	21,876	35,200
1951-52	12,906	24,231	37,137

The total of just over thirty seven million tons is a record attained so far and marks a rise of some 1,937,000 tons compared with that produced during the season 1950-51.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations production of centrifugal sugar was higher in 1951-52 than in any previous year. The estimated production (exclusive of the USSR) of 32·5 million metric tons, raw value (See Table 37) was 1·6 million higher than during 1950-51 and 9·3 million tons above the 1934-1938 average of 23·2 million tons. In the USSR on the other hand, with an estimated output of approximately 2·2 million tons, production was about 1,00,000 tons less than in 1934-38.

Non-centrifugal sugar production also increased (Table 38). Statistics of non-centrifugal (Panelo, papelon, chancaca, repadura, gur, jaggery, muscovado, etc., etc.) are much less reliable than the centrifugal statistics since production of the latter is concentrated in modern and generally large mills. In addition centrifugal sugar is generally subject to various types of excise taxes and regulations which make it necessary for governments to collect detailed and precise production statistics, with the result that, on a world basis, centrifugal sugar production statistics are probably better than for any other agricultural commodity, not excluding tobacco. The data on non-centrifugal sugars do not possess the same degree of accuracy. However, indications are that world production of these types of sugar amounted to 5·7 million tons in product weight in 1951-52 as compared with 5·5 in 1950-51 and 4·6 in 1934-38.

The increased world centrifugal production was not evenly distributed either among countries or among continents. Indeed, the 1951-52 crop accentuated the disparities in the post-war production picture, as compared with even 1950-51. Production in Central America was 218 per-cent. of the pre-war average; on the other hand, Asia's production was still 16 per cent below 1934-38, notwithstanding the rise in the production of India, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey from 1,280,000 in 1934-38 to 1,800,000 tons. Table No. 37 shows the development of centrifugal sugar production continentwise. Table No. 38 shows production of the non-centrifugal type.

TABLE NO. 37

Centrifugal Sugar Production by Continents.

Continents	Average 1934-38	Million metric tons.		
		1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Europe	6·5	6·8	9·0	8·8
North America (USA) and Canada	1·9	2·0	2·5	1·9
Central America	5·0	8·8	9·1	10·9
South America	1·8	2·9	3·1	3·3
Asia	5·0	3·4	3·6	4·2
Africa	1·1	1·4	1·6	1·6
Oceania	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·8
Total	23·2	27·2	30·9	32·5
U. S. S. R.	2·3	2·1	2·2	2·2

TABLE NO. 38

Non-centrifugal Sugar Production, 1935-39, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 (in product weight-metric tons, '000)

Country	Average 1935-39	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
North America Total	147	253	252	255
Asia Total	3,619	3,887	4,126	4,229
South America Total	793	1,191	1,171	1,175
World Total	4,559	5,331	5,549	5,659

Two outstanding production developments dominate the current world sugar situation : the immense rise in Cuban production and the slow recovery in production in the For Eastern exporting countries. The current Cuban crop amounted to 7,225,000 metric tons (7,111,000 long tons approximately) the largest crop ever produced in any country. The 1951-52 production was almost 1·5 million tons higher than the 1950-51 crop, 1·7 million tons higher than in 1949-50, 4·4 million tons higher than the average production in 1934-38. A tremendous tonnage of cane was processed through the mills ; favourable weather conditions maintained a high sugar content even in the last-milled cane.

The other development, not so unexpected has been the slowness of the major pre-war exporting countries of Asia to increase production and, consequently, the availability of exportable supplies. Compared with 1934-40, Taiwan's production was only 54 per cent. and Indonesia's crop was only 37 per cent. of 1934-38. Inevitably, the avilability of supplies for export has fallen even more steeply. The exportable supply availabilities are estimated at 48 per cent. for Taiwan and 5 per cent. for Indonesia, as compared with the respective pre-war preriods.

The following table gives Willet and Gray's estimates of sugar crops of important cane and beet sugar producing countries of the World.

TABLE NO. 39

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

Countries	1951-52 Long. Tons	1950-51 Long. Tons.	1949-50 Long. Tons.	1948-49 Long. Tons.	1947-48 Long. Tons.
Lousiana	264,791	407,362	371,266	354,726	265,118
Puerto Rico	1,225,346	1,105,614	1,148,603	1,140,609	918,518
Hawaii	911,116	889,067	858,001	853,473	745,631
Cuba	7,110,438	5,668,187	5,469,732	5,145,644	5,959,775
Dominican Republic	578,894	527,769	468,065	468,954	415,189
Mexico	680,228	655,220	592,916	635,112	607,617
Peru	474,249	443,917	451,532	493,075	471,863
Argentine	650,799	612,994	548,772	565,471	606,129
Brazil	1,866,454	1,765,767	1,505,372	1,624,367	1,529,410
India (Gur)	3,914,600	3,448,960	3,321,120	3,381,640	3,569,000
India (White Sugar)	1,706,516	1,308,813	1,158,642	1,145,900	1,176,800
Java	460,336	426,885	277,158	223,517	53,760
Tiwan (Formosa)	511,782	344,469	612,624	621,876	263,289
Phillipines	961,065	835,156	618,663	651,225	355,280
Australia	745,091	920,417	936,937	942,893	605,054
Mauritius	483,904	456,691	416,023	390,678	348,531
Natal and Zululand	475,451	612,319	501,002	542,719	457,147
Total Cane Sugar Crops	25,352,398	22,669,030	19,256,428	19,181,879	18,348,111
Germany	1,834,359	1,832,405	1,180,112	1,303,544	781,673
Czechoslovakia	750,000	865,000	623,940	634,538	351,301
France	1,251,850	1,433,474	880,889	960,157	664,420
Poland	900,000	1,043,948	831,251	693,751	550,131
Russia & Ukraine	2,950,000	2,500,000	2,450,000	2,300,000	1,620,000
Canada Beet	107,652	133,430	100,381	79,285	69,947
Great Britain	601,475	677,262	463,737	559,432	429,160
U. S. Beet	1,286,804	1,683,475	1,349,469	1,095,861	1,555,529
Total Beet Sugar crops	13,155,313	13,468,905	7,879,779	7,626,568	6,022,161
Grand Total (Cane & Beet)	38,507,711	36,137,935	27,136,207	26,808,447	24,370,272

(b) World Sugar Consumption 1951-52.

Figures of world sugar consumption, countrywise as well as continentwise have been estimated by Messrs F. O. Litch, Germany, for the three years 1949-50 to 1951-52. The following table gives the figures continentwise :—

TABLE NO. 40

Estimates of World Sugar Consumption.

(Metric tons, raw value)

Continent	1951-52 Tons.	1950-51 Tons.	1949-50 Tons.
North & Central America	9,299,569	8,943,568	9,490,318
South America	3,313,811	2,934,268	2,736,046
Africa	1,662,323	1,683,464	1,590,639
Asia	4,930,132	4,493,537	3,490,762
Europe	12,956,010	13,016,282	11,678,410
Oceania	676,879	646,166	635,912
Total World Sugar Consumption	32,838,724	31,717,285	29,622,087

The above figures show that the consumption of sugar is steadily increasing year by year. The major increase in consumption of sugar during the year 1951-52 has been in South American and Asian countries.

The per capita consumption of sugar and the retail price in different countries are given below in Table No. 41.

TABLE No. 41

(c) Per Capita Sugar Consumption and Retail Price for Selected Countries (September, 1951)

Countries	Per capita consumption lbs.	Retail price in annas per lb.
Algeria	33·5	10·8
Sudan	18·3	..
Argentine	78·1	7·7
Australia	129·9	4·1
Austria	61·7	10·6
Belgium	68·1	9·9
Brazil	63·9	6·6
(a)	13·9	..
British Guiana	91·9	3·2
Burma	2·9	10·7
(a)	9·0	..
Canada	100·3	9·0
Ceylon	38·6	8·4
Chile	65·3	9·1
Cuba	129·0	4·2
Czechoslovakia	86·9	10·5
Denmark	99·0	3·5
Dominion Republic	43·0	8·4
Egypt	30·9	5·6
France	59·5	9·6
Germany	71·4	9·4
Hawaii	168·0	7·7
Hongkong	41·5	7·4
India	8·4	7·1

TABLE No. 41

Countries	Per price Consumption lb.	Retail price in annas per lb.
India (a)	21·6	..
Indonesia	10·4	17·8
Iran	24·0	17·1
Iraq	35·9	8·6
Israel	60·6	6·8
Ireland	119·0	5·4
Italy	29·5	14·6
Japan	13·9	11·0
Malaya	44·5	8·3
Mauritius	93·0	2·8
Mexico	54·0	3·9
Netherlands	85·3	8·3
New Zealand	108·3	7·6
Pakistan	5·1	10·8
Philippines	23·2	5·2
Poland	43·4	15·2
Puerto Rico	92·6	6·9
Switzerland	93·3	9·3
Syria	20·0	11·9
Thailand	7·7	15·3
Turkey	15·7	17·4
South Africa	101·9	3·6
United Kingdom	89·5	4·5
United States	103·6	7·8
Yugoslavia	17·0	32·7

(a) Low grade sugar.

THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL SUGARCANE TECHNOLOGIST'S CONGRESS—SUCCESSFUL BRISBANE MEETING.

The 7th Conference of the International Sugarcane Technologists was held at Brisbane in Queens land and lasted three weeks ending on September 27th, 1950. World Sugar Technologists usually meet every three years to pool their knowledge, but this was their first conference for twelve years. The delegates spent a fortnight touring the sugar areas and visited 21 sugar mills, many cane fields and every important sugar experimental station.

After the opening ceremonies, the members assembled to hear Dr. P. Honig's remarkable presidential address, following which the sectional meetings commenced. The papers contributed were of a particularly wide range of interest and the level of discussion was especially high. It centred mainly on how to increase sugar production without extending the size of plantations. In the words of the world President Dr. Honig, of the U.S.A. the world is too short of food now to spare any more land for sugar. The present world shortage must be overcome by growing more sugar on the same land.

Delegates from Java, South Africa,India and other countries, which once relied on manual labour alone, were eager for information about the Queensland sugar industry, which is one of the most highly mechanised in the world. Much of the work of the conference was done informally and delegates described the meeting as an interesting experiment in international understanding.

(*d*) *Meetings of the International Sugar Council.*

Three meetings of the International Sugar Council were held during the year 1951-52. The official information as gathered from the Council about these meetings is given below :—

(*i*) *June Meeting.*

The International Sugar Council held a meeting on 23rd and 24th June in London which was attended by representatives of 18 Governments and by observers from seven other Governments and from the Food and Agricultural Organization. The Council adopted the report of its Statistical Committee estimating free market supplies for the crop year ending 31st August 1952 at 7,335,000 metric tons, and estimating requirements at 4,950,000 metric tons. The Council heard a report from the Chairman of its Special Committee, on the progress made in the drafting of a new International Sugar Agreement.

It was decided to recommend to the governments which signed the protocol prolonging the present agreement to 31st August, 1952 to sign another protocol prolonging that agreement, on the understanding that as soon as a new agreement comes into force the protocol will terminate. To this end the Council decided to press on with negotiating a new International Sugar Agreement and that a meeting of its Special Committee should be held in September.

(*ii*) *September-October Meeting.*

The Special Committee set up in 1948 by the International Sugar Council to report when the time was ripe for negotiating a new international sugar agreement informed the Council on the 3rd October, 1952 that in its opinion an international conference should be called to negotiate such an agreement.

The Council adopted the report and at its next meeting at the end of November there was to be a resolution proposing that the Council ask the United Nations to call an International Sugar Conference in the spring of 1953.

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 maund. which was the highest on record.

In the year 1951-52 there has been a significant increase (14%) in the acreage under sugarcane over 1950-51 which could be accounted for mainly by Uttar Pradesh although some increase in acreage has been reported by Punjab, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Pepsu States also. The increase in acreage has ben attributed to high prices of gur (Jaggery) and favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Increase in production of cane has been mainly in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, Bihar and Saurashtra have on the other hand recorded a fall in production due to unfavourable climatic conditions. The acre yield, however continues to be poor and there is imperative need for further improvement on the agricultural side of the industry.

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 percent 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 Nov. 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 percent. This was done to enable the Government to secure a production of ten lakh tons for controlled distribution. This new sugar policy resulted in a 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. Khandsari sugar price for 30 districts in the Uttar Pradesh was also fixed.

Production of white sugar in India during the year 1951-52 reached an all-time high record. The total output of sugar amounting to nearly 15 lakh tons in a year was the highest since the grant of protection to sugar industry in 1932. Due to a bumper crop of sugarcane in West U.P., Pepsu and Punjab the sugar factories continued to run even during the hottest months of the year, namely May and June. This was made possible by compensating the loss to the factories due to substantial fall in the recovery of sugar by reducing the price of sugarcane on a sliding scale framed on the basis of recovery. The precipitate fall in the prices of gur and Khandsari sugar at the end of the season 1951-52 was also partly responsible for the diversion of sugarcane to the factories.

With a view to enable the factories to crush all available cane, Government allowed them deferred payment to the cane growers. At the end of the sugar year *i.e.* on 31st October, 1952 the arrear to the cane growers stood at the figure of Rs. 461 lakhs. The factories also owed Rs. 320 lakhs on account of cane cess and Rs. 58 lakhs to Co-operative Societies.

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 industry and the trade to their advantage. Consequently a feeling of scarcity was created in the the later half of 1949 leading to high prices of sugar.

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 in to 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 amounted 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.

An expert Committee has been appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu to revise the schedule on the cost of manufacture of sugar framed by Shri R. C. Srivastava, the first Director of Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. It is hoped that the report of the Committee will be submitted to the Government next year.

Regarding the quality of sugar manufactured, it may be stated that taking both colour and grain size into consideration I.S.S. 28D accounted for the largest production for any single quality for the season 1951-52 as in the preceding two seasons. The percentage of total production of I.S.S. 28-D during 1951-52 was 26·72 as against 33·60 during 1950-51. The main features of the quality of sugar

produced has been that while I.S.S. 29 has appreciably increased over the previous year, I.S.S. 28 and 27 has decreased to some extent. The position regarding production of too many grades by a few factories still continues although some improvement is noticed this year over the preceding year 1950-51.

Due to increased production of white sugar during the year under review, sugar was derationed in most of the states by the middle of 1952 and the need for export of sugar was keenly felt by the Industry and the Government of India and the Sugar Export Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended for the export of two lakh tons of sugar during 1952. An average rebate of Rs. 5 per maund of sugar was necessary which could be realised from the additional excise duty during the next season.

The quantity of sugar in stocks with factories, excluding that which was already in the market on 1st November 1951 was estimated at about 170 thousand tons as against the corresponding figure of about 88 thousand tons in the previous season. It is beyond doubt that the above stock together with the production of 14·83 lakh tons of sugar during the season under review would leave a substantial balance to be carried over to the next season.

With the enforcement of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 substantial expansions in the existing industrial undertakings have to be licensed. The regulation of the sugar industry has now become exclusively a Central subject.

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FOREWORD

This Souvenir volume which is published as a supplement to the monthly journal ' Agricultural Situation in India ' is intended to mark the completion of ten years of the establishment of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. Ten years is admittedly not a long enough period in the history of an organisation such as this to attempt an assessment of its work and influence. It is, however, not unreasonable to regard it as marking a milestone in its development. It is a stage at which one may justifiably pause and take stock of what has been accomplished and chalk out the lines of future endeavour. This is what has been attempted in the opening article " The Directorate in Retrospect ". The growth of the Directorate from modest beginnings, its early teething troubles, the gradual expansion of its activities and its establishment on a permanent basis are all related by the author, Shri Natu, who has been very intimately associated with the Directorate from its inception. This is followed by a review of the work of the Directorate in the matter of collection, analysis and interpretation of agro-economic data. Included in the volume are also contributions from a few outstanding persons on agricultural economics and statistics.

It need hardly be said that no organisation can hope to survive unless it has a record of solid work to its credit and has demonstrated its utility. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics, I feel, can legitimately claim precisely this solid work and demonstrable usefulness. It has, however, only laid sound foundation, on which the super-structure has yet to come. There can, therefore, be no question of complacence but only of determination to go forward and tackle with vigour the enormous amount of work that there is to be done in the agro-economic field. I am confident that the Directorate will prove equal to its task in the coming years.

H. M. PATEL
Secretary
Ministry of Food & Agriculture

THE DIRECTORATE IN RETROSPECT, 1944-54

BY

SHRI W. R. NATU

Member, forward Markets Commission

The history of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics goes back to the 1st November 1944, when the post of Statistical Adviser to the Government of India was created in the Department of Education, Health & Lands. The Directorate, on that date, consisted of only this single officer without even the customary appurtenances of a personal assistant, or a peon. It consists today of 20 officers, 88 technical staff, and 43 ministerial and other staff. It has passed through a number of intermediate stages before evolving into its present form. It has seen many changes and has adapted itself to varying needs. Its progress has been due to the encouragement of a succession of Ministers and Secretaries, each of whom has left his own impress on its development. Its organisation and achievements are the product of the continued efforts of numerous officials, whose own fortunes have been linked up with the fortunes of the Directorate. It is thus a long story, a story of enthusiasm and endeavour ; of creative effort, modest in character, yet, I believe, rich in results. It is a story worth telling, not only because it is the story of a decade of effort, but also because it has lessons which go far beyond its own sphere. It is told here not in a spirit of pride of fulfilment, but in a spirit of humility and introspection. It is true that the first ten years are not after all such a long period in the history of an organisation ; they are years, however, during which the mortality is high and the risks of misdirection are heavy. It is these years during which habits are formed and character is developed. There are many who have played a part in this story ; it is told by me, however, because it was my privilege to be at the helm of affairs during the first seven years.

The appointment of a Statistical Adviser was part of an integrated scheme worked out by Sir Pheroze Khareghat when he was appointed Additional Secretary to the Department of Education, Health & Lands in May 1944, and was entrusted with the responsibility of initiating the Grow-More-Food campaign. The scheme provided for the appointment of an Agricultural Production Adviser with a number of Deputy Advisers for Seeds, Fertilisers, etc., an Irrigation Adviser, a Dairy Development Adviser, a Fisheries Development Adviser and a Statistical Adviser. The functions and duties of these Advisers were not fully visualised at the time of their appointment ; it was, however, the faith of Sir Pheroze that if competent persons having enthusiam for their sphere of work were appointed, they would soon be able to put forward ideas as to how best they could assist in the campaign.

The post of Statistical Adviser was created by Sir Pheroze Khareghat, strange as it may seem, not so much for the purpose of statistical advice as for the purpose of economic advice. The post of Economic Adviser to the Government of India, which was then filled by Sir Theodore Gregory, was intended to serve all the Departments of the Government of India in economic matters. In actual practice, however, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India was unable to assist effectively Departments other than those of Finance and Commerce. The organisation of the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India was such that the responsibility for economic advice lay exclusively with the Economic Adviser, the junior officers being utilized mainly for collection of data for economic research. The economic problems thrown up by the War in different spheres of governmental activity were so numerous and complex that it was in any case

humanly impossible for any single individual to study them with the care that they deserved and offer advice which was both practical and wise. In each Department of Government, there are numerous levels at which a problem is discussed before a proposal is formulated in a form suitable for action or for consultation with other Departments. It was felt that an Economic Adviser would be useful only if he could be associated with the formulation of proposals right from the beginning and could participate in the discussions from the lowest level onward. If this was to be possible it was obviously inconvenient to utilize the services of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, whose responsibilities were of a wider character and whose loyalties could not be commanded by any single Department. It was for these reasons that Sir Pheroze Khareghat decided to appoint an Adviser for dealing with economic problems, as part of the staff created in connections with the Grow-More-Food Campaign. Since, however, it was anticipated that any proposal for the appointment of an independent Economic Adviser in a Department would be strongly opposed by Sir Theodore Gregory, the post was designated as ' Statistical ' Adviser. I recall vividly the talk that I had with Sir Pheroze Khareghat when he had called me to look me over before my appointment. When I had protested to him that my knowledge of statistics was inadequate for a post of Statistical Adviser and had expressed my reluctance to be designated as such Sir Pheroze had brushed my protests aside by telling me not to be bothered about what I was called, provided I was put to work primarily on economic problems for which I was qualified. I remember his telling me that he had plenty of advisers who knew about agriculture and that he also had Dr. Sukhatme who knew about statistics ; what he wanted now was somebody who knew about Economics and Economic Statistics. The choice, it appeared, had fallen on me because I was five years earlier associated with Sir Theodore Gregory as one of the first band of officers recruited by him, under him, on his own appointment.

When I joined duty at New Delhi in November 1944, the administrative arrangements were in considerable confusion. The Grow-More-Food Wing of the Department was spreading rapidly and accommodation was exceedingly difficult to find. There was no definite allocation of rooms, stenographers or peons. All kinds of new posts were being created every month and the persons appointed were reporting to duty accoridng to their convenience. At times, the senior officers reported first and found themselves without the supporting staff. At times, the junior officers reported first and found themselves without guidance. The junior posts were being filled up with persons without previous experience of office procedure. The rapid expansion of staff was creating all kinds of jealousies and rivalries. Each wished to cash on his own position and resented the entry of outsiders. The existing secretariat staff felt that they would be swamped by the rush of technical officials imported from outside. The Grow-More-Food campaign was a large executive enterprise in the field of technical operations, and it was feared that technical qualifications might command better kudos in such an enterprise than secretariat experience. The technical staff felt that they were being ignored or pushed about by administrative officials who knew little about the problems in hand. The whole atmosphere was such as would frighten away any new recruit.

The personalities of our chief, Sir Pheroze Khareghat and of his strong-arm Shri Bhagwan Sahay, were however responsible for maintaining enthusiasm amongst the band of officers that they had collected around them, despite the minor irritations and inconveniences of official existence. I recall that on the day I reported to duty, I had no place to sit ; I therefore sat in Bhagwan Sahay's room, which I continued to share for months. I had no stenographer ; therefore, I used Bhagwan Sahay's P. A. I had no arrangement for lunch ; therefore I shared Bhagwan Sahay's own lunch. It was this democratic and

genuinely friendly nature that had won for Bhagwan Sahay, staunch and loyal friends from amongst his associates wherever he worked. One felt with him that one was talking as one man to another, on equal terms. He had an infinite capacity for work and a habit of teasing and testing a person by deliberately propounding views diametrically opposed to what he really believed in. He was thus able to find out whether the person concerned had the courage of his convictions or whether he was inclined to play the sycophant. His interests were wide and diverse and any discussion with him was always a challenge and a stimulus. He had neither any official ' side ', nor any social snobbery. He was however extremely firm in official matters, inclined to be sharp when he thought he was being taken advantage of, and enforced strict discipline without apparent effort.

The combination of Shri Bhagwan Sahay and Sir Pheroze Khareghat made a most successful team for launching the new enterprise. Sir Pheroze Khareghat was a man of strong convictions and unquestioned integrity. He had a slow and disarmingly soft manner of speech which contrasted strikingly with his decisive views and forthright expression. He was believed to be working all his waking hours and had practically no social life of his own. He treated his officers with remarkable, often disconcerting, courtesy in personal conversation but had a caustic pen when noting on files. I recall my sense of utter amazement in the beginning at his getting up from his chair and standing up to receive me every time I entered his room. I later learnt that this was his habit with everyone, not excluding his peon. On the other hand, he often made sharp and cutting remarks on files. He was extremely frugal in praise, and if he ever went so far as to say that an officer was ' all right ', it was, coming from him, very high praise indeed. He had a way of thrusting more and more responsibility on a person with a view to finding out whether he was up to it or was liable to crack under it. Within three days of my joining duty, he asked me to examine the Final Act of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and prepare a draft for Sir Jogendra Singh, then Member for Agriculture, for his speech in the Legislature on the motion for acceptance of the treaty. I recall the nervousness and trepidation with which I undertook the task and the sense of relief when the note submitted was approved. Thereafter, all kinds of tasks came to be passed on to me which, though they flabbergasted me at that time, now appear to have been deliberately planned to try me out and train me for work in the Secretariat. Sir Pheroze took infinite pains on me and used to discuss with me at length his own convictions in respect of economic problems, in order to enable me to appreciate the way in which his mind worked, and to point out any flaws in his reasoning. He always listened to criticism with great patience and encouraged free expression of differences of opinion. He used to tag me along with him to inter-departmental meetings whenever economic questions were on the agenda, and although these meetings were usually held at short notice, I was required to put down on paper an analysis of the issues together with my own views regarding the action necessary, so that he could study them before going to the meeting.

The debt that the senior officers of the Directorate and I owe personally to the training that we received at the hands of Sir Pheroze Khareghat and Bhagwan Sahay is immeasurable and will last us a lifetime. It made us always remain on our toes, gave us abundant opportunity, and stimulated us to activity on various fronts.

The main interest of Sir Pheroze in those days was the stabilization of agricultural prices and it was to this problem that the energies of the Statistical Adviser and his staff were principally devoted. Sir Pheroze was greatly taken with the idea of fixing minimum prices for agricultural goods and enforcing them by government purchase operations. The problems of post-war economic development were under close study then and policy committees were appointed by the Government of India for working out blue-prints of

development in different spheres. There was a Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and sub-committees were being appointed to study problems such as agricultural credit, land utilisation, fisheries development etc. Sir Pheroze proposed to appoint a sub-committee to consider the problem of agricultural prices, but the idea of price stabilization was considered utopian in powerful circles and there was considerable resistance to the proposal from other Departments of the Government of India, notably the Finance and Commerce Departments. There was also a feeling that what was important at the moment was not the guarantee of a minimum price to the grower but the enforcement of a maximum price in the interest of the consumer. Ultimately, after considerable discussion, it was decided to appoint such a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, but with strong official representation from the Departments of Food, Education, Health and Lands, Planning & Development, Commerce and Finance. The Committee turned out to be one of the most high-level committees appointed by the Government of India, including as it did amongst its members Sir Theodore Gregory representing the Commerce Department, Shri Narahari Rao representing the Finance Department, Prof. C. N. Vakil representing the Planning & Development Department, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao representing the Food Department, and Shri B. K. Madan representing the Reserve Bank of India. In view of the big guns lined up against him in the Committee, Sir Pheroze decided to represent the Education, Health & Lands Department himself. The Secretaryship of this committee fell upon me, and such small staff as we then had in the Economics & Statistics Section were engaged fully on the work of the committee. It entailed a close study of the methods of State assistance to agriculture and of the assistance programmes in different countries. The work of the committee provided an excellent training for the staff in various aspects of agricultural economics, besides valuable experience in the preparation of documentary material, the reconciliation of divergent points of view and procedural matters connected with the functioning of committees. The report of the committee, when out, was well received by the public, but the climate was not then favourable for its implementation.

Although the designation of Statistical Adviser was partly a camouflage for the functions of an Economic Adviser, it resulted in numerous enquiries being addressed to the Statistical Adviser for the supply of statistical data of various kinds bearing upon the Grow-More-Food campaign. The position in this respect was extremely anomalous, because while the Department of Education, Health & Lands was responsible for the Grow-More-Food campaign, the collection of agricultural statistics was the responsibility of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics under the Department of Commerce. There was a tendency during the War to suppress the publication of statistics on security grounds, and since publication by a certain date was no longer imperative, the procedures of collection and compilation had slowed down. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics was located at Calcutta and could not bring enough pressure to bear upon the authorities of the Department of Commerce at New Delhi to secure sanction of additional staff necessitated by increase of work. The compilation of agricultural statistics was in no way organically related to the functions of the Department of Commerce and did not therefore appear to it as a matter of any great urgency. The result was that enormous arrears had piled up in the collection and compilation of the data required by the officials responsible for the Grow-More-Food campaign. Since the Director General was far off in Calcutta under another Department while the Statistical Adviser was right at Delhi in the Department itself, it was inevitable that demands should be made on the Statistical Adviser which he was not in a position to fulfil. The Economics & Statistics Section under the Statistical Adviser, all the same, made a beginning in this direction by obtaining copies of all crop forecasts sent by the State Governments to the Director General

of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, so as to be able to compile these figures within the section as they became available. There were however numerous gaps in the data received and the data for different States were not comparable. It soon became clear that there could be no improvement in the situation until the responsibility for the collection of agricultural statistics was transferred to the Department which was vitally concerned with their utilisation. The question was therefore taken up by Sir Pheroze with the Department of Commerce. At about the same time, the Inter-Departmental Committee on Official Statistics was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Theodore Gregory. This committee included representatives of different Departments, and the Department of Education, Health & Lands was represented by Sir Pheroze Khareghat and myself. The Committee recommended in its report that each Department should have full responsibility for the collection and compilation of statistics falling within its own sphere and that existing arrangements should be amended to the extent necessary. sThe report of the Committee was accepted by the Department of Commerce which was the Department primarily concerned, since it had under it the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics who was until then the principal authority responsible for the collection of statistics in all spheres. The files relating to agricultural statistics and the staff dealing with them were then transferred from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics to the Economics & Statistics Section of the Department of Education, Health & Lands, and the responsibility for the compilation of agricultural statistics devolved on the Statistical Adviser.

The recommendation of the Inter Departmental Committee was fully vindicated by the results. At the time of transfer, statistics for the previous four years were lying unpublished. Some of the data had not been received from the State Governments ; some data were compiled but not published. Within a period of ten months, the entire arrears were cleared up. The entire staff of the Economics & Statistics Section were utilized for the work and temporary additional staff was appointed for a short period. It was not easy then to make arrangements for printing at the Government presses, but a nation-wide search was made for printing facilities at private presses, and ultimately a press willing to undertake part of the work was discovered and the Controller of Printing & Stationery persuaded to allot the work to it. A number of publications were also issued in cyclostyled form instead of waiting for printing facilities to be available.

The collection and compilation of agricultural statistics received very considerable impetus as a result of the transfer of responsibility. The scope of the statistics was greatly widened. New forecasts were started for ' ragi ', barley, gram, tobacco, pulses and potatoes. The time-lag between the prescribed dates and the actual dates of release of the forecasts, which formerly used to be considerable, was practically wiped out. Schemes for the collection of fisheries statistics were initiated. The setting up of reporting agencies in non-reporting areas was sponsored, and many of these areas started reporting statistics regularly. The reporting and compilation procedures in force in States in respect of mixed crops, price data, agricultural wages, etc. were examined, standardised procedures were evolved and the State Governments persuaded to put these into force. The Season & Crop Reports of different States were examined and a basic pattern, designed to provide the maximum information, was evolved and the State Agriculture Departments were persuaded to adopt it. A monthly journal with the title of " The Agricultural Situation in India " was issued, first for internal circulation and later for public information.

The Economics & Statistics Section however confined its activities only to the collection and coordination of such statistical data as was essential for the formulation of economic advice. Its endeavours in the sphere of improvement of agricultural statistics

were restricted to the extension of coverage in area and items and the sponsoring of uniform procedures designed to render different data comparable. The responsibility for evolvin statistical techniques for application to agricultural problems, for conducting random sampl surveys in the field of area and production statistics and for training workers in agricultural statistics lay with the Statistical Branch of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under the distinguished leadership of Dr. P. V. Sukhatme. The functions of the two organizations were clearly demarcated, and the distinct responsibilities of the two organizations were fully appreciated. The two organizations therefore functioned in the fullest co-operation, without any sense of rivalry or encroachment.

The Economics & Statistics Section and the Statistical Adviser were able to be effective mainly because of the concentration of all policy work relating to economic matters in the Statistical Adviser and the attachment of the Statistical Adviser directly to the Secretary of the Department. The concentration of work relating to economic policy in a single section enabled issues to be examined in a comprehensive way and led to the gradual building up of *expertise* in that section. The establishment of a direct line of command between the Secretary and the Statistical Adviser enabled the Statistical Adviser to give his advice without fear or favour on matters falling within the sphere of administrative responsibility of other Secretariat officers, (whom he also assisted directly) even when his views happened to be in conflict with the views of the latter. It became possible for the Secretary to obtain a second technical and unbiased opinion on all issues of economic policy arising out of the work flowing to him from different branches of the Department.

The work and responsibility of the Statistical Adviser gradually developed in such a way thathe became not only an adviser on matters of economic policy but also a Secretariat officer disposing of such cases himself under the instructions of and on behalf of the Secretary of the Department. It was found convenient to entrust responsibility for executive disposal to him since he had already studied the case thoroughly and indicated the action to be taken. The Secretariat work relating to co-operation, agricultural labour, rural finance, trade in agricultural products, fixation of tariff values for the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, etc. came to be gradually entrusted to him for disposal. The *de facto* combination of his technical and secretarial functions was ultimately given *de jure* recognition by his appointment in December, 1947 as *ex officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. His designation had already been altered to that of Economic & Statistical Adviser, so as to highlight his functions in the economic sphere. The Economic & Statistical Section had also been constituted into a separate attached office, viz. the Directorate of Economics & Statistics in January 1948. He had thereafter to function as the head of the Directorate in his capacity as Economic & Statistical Adviser, and as the Secretariat officer for the Economics & Statistics Section (later redesignated as the Economic Policy Section) in his capacity as Deputy Secretary.

The conferment of formal secretarial status proved to be of enormous value in facilitating the disposal of work and in eliminating the vexatious interference and dilatory procedures of junior Secretariat functionaries. The life of heads of attached offices is often made miserable by the insistence that they obtain the sanction of the Secretariat even in relatively unimportant matters relating to the mechanics of office administration. The heads of offices are supposed to have certain powers delegated to them, but these are frequently withdrawn on the slightest pretext. The sanction of the Secretariat is given by relatively junior officials, usually acting on the advice of their clerical staff. When the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance is necessary for proposals made by the heads of attached offices, their case is argued by Secretariat officers who often have themselves only an inadequate comprehension of the requirements of the case and are therefore inclined to

be half-hearted in their advocacy. The appointment of the Economic & Statistical Adviser as *ex officio* Deputy Secretary removed all such difficulties and enabled him to function more effectively, even though it led to an increase in his burden.

The dawn of Independence brought in its wake new opportunities and new problems. I was then a member of the Indian Delegation to the F. A. O. conference which was held at Geneva, and had attended a month before the Special F. A. O. conference held at Paris. In between these two conferences, I was placed on special duty to study the economic and statistical organisations of the Food and Agriculture Ministries of the United Kingdom. Soon after my return to India, it was decided in accordance with the report of the Patel Committee on the reorganization of the Food and Agriculture Ministries, to create a Common Services Division in the Ministry of Agriculture which would cater to the needs of both the Ministries. One of the common services was economics and statistics and the concerned staff of the Food Ministry was merged with the staff of the Directorte of Economics & Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture.

The decision to have a single Directorate of Economics & Statistics catering to both the Ministries was not well received in the beginning by the officials of the Food Ministry particularly as the administrative control over the Directorate was to be with the Ministry of Agriculture. I had anticipated this reaction however and had therefore decided to deploy the entire staff of the Directorate on assisting the Ministry of Food even if it meant slowing down its work for the Ministry of Agriculture to some extent. The Directorate had already won the confidence of the Ministry of Agriculture by its long record of service ; it had yet to win the confidence of the Ministry of Food. The officers and staff of the Directorate working for the Food Ministry were therefore located in the Food Ministry itself, so as to be easily accessible to the officers of that Ministry and be able to understand their problems through continuous association and frequent discussions. I used to have in those days three offices—one in the Secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture, one in the Directorate wing located in the Agriculture Ministry, and one in the Directorate wing located in the Food Ministry—and used to distribute my time among the offices as necessary. The organizational set-up of the Directorate was also completely revised so as to equip it for its additional responsibilities. The opportunity that I had of studying the organization of the Economic & Statistical Offices in the U. K. Ministries of Food and Agriculture was of considerable assistance in this task. It is gratifying to recall that the initial uneasiness of the officials of the Ministry of Food soon disappeared and that within about a month or two, the Secretary of the Ministry of Food formally recorded his appreciation of the assistance that he was receiving from the Directorate and his pleasant surprise at the benefits that had resulted from the reorganization. The merging of the economic and statistical services in the two Ministries was also of great assistance to the Directorate itself, because it enabled a co-ordinated study of economic problems in this sphere, leading eventually to a clearer appreciation of the link between the problems of production and the problems of procurement.

The Directorate was singularly fortunate in receiving at this time the support of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was the first Minister of Food and Agriculture after Independence, of Shri Vishnu Sahay, who was Secretary, Ministry of Food, and Shri B. R. Sen, who had succeeded Sir Pheroze Khareghat as Secretary of Agriculture. It was on the initiative of the Prime Minister and of Dr. Rajendra Prasad that India decided to participate in the F. A. O. Census of Agriculture, and a committee was later appointed under my chairmanship to consider the problems involved. The report of the committee endorsed the action previously taken by the Directorate for the extension of the coverage of data, the promotion of inter-State and international comparability and the presentation of data in

easily assimilable form. It was at the instance of Shri Vishnu Sahay that the work relating to import, export and trade policy in the sphere of food was passed on to the Directorate so that every question of import or export quotas could be examined in the light of technical considerations. The support extended by him was continued by Shri R. L. Gupta, his successor, during whose term of office additional responsibilities were entrusted to the Directorate.

The arrival of Shri B. R. Sen on the scene had a significant impact on the work of the Directorate. Although the Directorate had started catering for the Ministry of Food, the administrative responsibility for it still lay with the Ministry of Agriculture. Shri B. R. Sen had previously held the post of Councillor in the Indian Embassy at Washington, and was anxious that the Directorate should issue publications similar to those issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other allied bodies in the U. S. A. The Directorate had already by then completed its preliminary work relating to the establishment of proper procedures for the collection of data and was only waiting for encouragement to undertake publication programme. The first publication, which received wide popularity, was the INDIAN CROP CALENDAR, which brought together in a single brochure information relating to the agricultural operations in progress in the different provinces from month to month, together with appropriate background information relating to soil, rainfall, etc. The brochure included a number of charts showing the sowing and harvesting operations for different crops, both within the country as well as in principal foreign countries. It also gave a glossary of the names of crops in various Indian languages corresponding to their botanical and English names. The first edition of this publication was rapidly exhausted and a fresh edition had to be brought out. The INDIAN CROP CALENDAR was followed by a publication specially designed to meet the immediate requirements created by Partition. This was the ESTIMATES OF AREA AND YIELD, giving figures separately for India and Pakistan, for a period covering ten years before the Partition, and for all the principal crops. This volume was not only in wide use in India, but is known to have also been utilised in Pakistan. The COMMODITY SERIES was also started about this time giving all available information, both Indian and foreign, relating to the more important commodities. In this Series were published brochures, dealing with statistics of rice, wheat, oilseeds, cotton, jute, etc. The publications were brought out in lithographed form by the Survey of India Press, and Shri B. R. Sen was greatly pleased with the favourable comments received from foreign embassies in New Delhi.

The warmth with which these publications were received resulted in the Director rate going into the entire question of presentation and release of statistical data to the public. It was decided to publish all available information, after proper processing with as little delay as possible and in a form which would serve the different needs of differenet sections of the public as well as of the Government. The requirements of the Government and the public in the field of economic and statistical data were carefully studied, and in order to meet them, the existing publications were revised and a number of new publications were introduced. The publications planned were of varying periodicity—weekly, monthy, quarterly, annual, triennial and quinquennial.

The appointment of Shri Jairamdas Doulatram as the Minister of Food and Agriculture in succession to Dr. Rajendra Prasad led to an increase in the responsibility of the Directorate. Shri Jairamdas was always anxious to have a technical opinion as distinguished from an administrative opinion on questions of policy. The Directorate was therefore frequently required to put forward its own analysis and recommendations contemporaneously with those put up by the administrative branches of the Ministry whenever important economic questions were involved. He was also exceedingly keen to obtain the

latest and the most comprehensive factual data available before he took decisions. This led to the Directorate establishing a widely based reporting agency, and data was collected from about 600 centres in respect of prices of foodgrains. The Ministry of Agriculture Index Number of Foodgrains Prices was also constructed at his instance. This Index Number was not published but was used by the Ministry to keep a watch on the price position at different centres. When on one occasion, he found that the answer given to a factual question in Parliament was different from that given to an identical question on another occasion, he issued orders that answers to all questions relating to economic and statistical matters covering the sphere of work of the two Ministries should be put up to him only through the Directorate. He was very vigilant about safeguarding the integrity of the Directorate as a technical organisation which could express its views fearlessly within the Ministry, and opposed the creation of any loose economic or statistical sections or staff outside the Directorate. As a result, whenever new demands were made for statistical assistance from different branches of the Ministry, special cells and sections were established within the Directorate itself for catering to these requirements. The Sugar Section was thus created to deal with the statistical returns relating to production, stocks and despatches of sugar received from sugar factories by the Sugar Controller of India and to assist him in his duties. The G. M. F. Section was similarly created in the Directorate to deal with the progress returns of the G. M. F. campaign and work in close liaison with the officers concerned.

After the conclusion of the F. A. O. conference held at Washington in 1948, which I attended as a member of the Indian Delegation, I was placed by Government on special duty for two weeks to acquaint myself with the organization of the different economic and statistical agencies of the U. S. Government in the field of food and agriculture. This led to a number of changes in the organizational pattern of the Directorate as well as in the manner of presentation of statistical data. I had come to feel that while the Directorate had made considerable progress in the compilation of agricultural statistics, it had not yet made any significant advance in the sphere of agricultural economics. It was therefore decided to make a beginning in this field without delay. Firstly, the publication of a series of volumes dealing with agricultural legislation in India was taken in hand. The entire field of legislation was proposed to be covered in six volumes dealing with regulation of money-lending, consolidation of holdings, agricultural production and development, land reforms and village panchayats. Four of these volumes are now already issued and the rest are under preparation. Secondly, it was planned to bring out a volume under the title of " Studies in Agricultural Economics " consisting of articles dealing with different problems. As the articles got ready, they could be published first in the monthly journal of the Directorate " The Agricultural Situation in India " and later brought together in bookform. This volume has also now been published. Thirdly, the complete revision of the Crop Atlas which used to be formerly published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics in the past was undertaken, and it was decided to bring out a new edition in a form which would present the factual data in the sphere of agriculture in a less crowded and more easily assimilable form against the background of world data. This work also has now been completed. Fourthly, it was decided to examine ways in which the Directorate could establish centres of first-hand investigation in agricultural problems through its own staff and assist in and co-ordinate similar efforts made by other official and non-official agencies. A modest beginning was made by undertaking field work into the effects of decontrol on prices of foodgrains in certain areas, and by sponsoring a programme for enquiries into the costs of production of principal crops and the per capita consumption of foodgrains. The need for a bibliography of Indian Agricultural Economics has

been keenly felt for sometimes and it is gratifying to mention that this too has now been published.

The activities of the Directorate in this field received considerable encouragement from Shri K. L. Punjabi who had then succeeded Shri B. R. Sen as Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture. Shri Punjabi was at one time Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Bombay State and the Directorate therefore became more active in the field of co-operation. A co-operative sub-committee was appointed to examine certain recommendations of the Registrars' conference, and I was appointed a member and one of the officers of the Directorate, the Secretary. When the Technical Conference on Co-operation in Asia and Far East was held at Lucknow, an Officer of the Directorate was appointed as the Secretary to the Indian Delegation. The Economic & Statistical Adviser was drawn more and more into discussions of policy issues within the Ministry of Agriculture during the tenure of Shri Punjabi, and I was appointed as the Ministry's representative on the Central Labour Board established under the Minimum Wages Act, and the Cottage Industries Board established by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. It was during this period that considerable interest was taken in the co-ordination of statistical data and the reports of the F. A. O. Census Committee and the Committee on Fisheries Statistics, of which I was Chairman, were published. "The Report of the F. A. O. Census Committee" was considered too prosaic a title for the report of the Committee by Shri Punjabi and he rechristened it himself as the "Report on Co-ordination of Agricultural Statistics".

The appointment of Shri R. K. Patil as the Commissioner of Food Production in the context of the Prime Minister's declaration not to import foodgrains after 1952, placed a heavy burden on the Directorate without any increase in its staff. Shri R. K. Patil was a person of transparent sincerity and high integrity. He believed in treating his officers as fellow-workers and was therefore able to infuse his own sense of duty into them without effort. The officers of the Directorate were soon infected with his missionary spirit and his keen awareness of the atmosphere of urgency caused by the Prime Minister's declaration. The Government of India had set up a Food Production Board to assist Shri Patil in the discharge of his responsibilities and I was appointed a member of this Board. The G. M. F. campaign was much maligned about this time, and this had raised doubts in the mind of the Commissioner as to the results claimed to have been achieved through this campaign in previous years. He was restless due to the heavy responsibilities that he was shouldering and tirelessly toured the different States with a view to size up the situation himself. I accompanied him on his visit to Bombay State and carried out a rapid appraisal of the effectiveness of the campaign in that State in terms of expenditure incurred and results achieved. This appraisal was used as a model for similar appraisals carried out in other States by officers of the Directorate. On the basis of these appraisals the existing forms of returns prescribed for reporting the progress of the campaign were revised and officers of the Directorate were associated with the scrutiny of the schemes, submitted by the States for financial grants and loans under the G. M. F. rules.

The Directorate was put to its real trial of strength when it was required to cope with the demand made on it by Shri K. M. Munshi when he was appointed Minister of Food and Agriculture in May 1950. Shri Munshi was a person of unlimited energy and versatile interests, and was fond of putting speed into a number of different lines of attack at the same time. Fortunately, the Directorate was by now well organized and well equipped to meet his demands, but I often shudder at the thought of what would have happened if he had been Minister during the earlier years of the Directorate when it had neither personnel nor experience. The new Minister, within a week of his appointment, appointed an

Emergency Committee of Co-ordination consisting of himself as Chairman and the Secretary, Ministry of Food, the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, the Director General of Food and the Economic & Statistical Adviser as members. The committee was required to sit from day to day, consider all problems of policy relating to the two Ministries and take final decisions. The Economic & Statistical Adviser, and through him the Directorate, were thus brought into consultation on all issues of policy, whether economic or otherwise. The Planning Commission was set up about this time and the Economic & Statistical Adviser was made responsible for maintaining liaison between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission. The Directorate released one of its senior officers for serving the Planning Commission in its Agriculture Division and was closely connected with the planning and progressing of the agricultural sector of the Plan. The constitution of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was revised and the Economic & Statistical Adviser became a member of the Executive Committee, the Advisory Council and the Governing Body of the Council under the revised constitution. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research undertook the publication of a popular journal on Indian farming, and the Economic & Statistical Adviser was appointed a member of the editorial board. The interest of the new Minister in the economic situation as a whole resulted in a large number of notes being prepared in the Directorate at his instance on this subject. His interest in decontrol led to a number of alternative proposals being formulated in the Directorate on different assumptions. The Directorate was also entrusted with the preparation of the annual report of the Ministry submitted to Parliament.

By the middle of 1951, the work of the Directorate had become completely integrated with that of the Ministry. The work of collection, compilation and presentation of statistics had become standardized. The Directorate had now relieved the Secretariat of all work requiring special technical knowledge as well as work which required longer and more detailed consideration than was possible for the Secretariat to give it in its daily preoccupations. The senior officials of the Directorate had come to function in effect as Secretariat officers in their specialized spheres of work, and represented the Ministry at inter-ministerial meetings and international conferences.

During all these years, I was sustained mainly by the enthusiasm and loyalty of my staff, the main burden being shared by my immediate colleagues. The Directorate was fortunate in its two Deputy Economic & Statistical Advisers. Shri J. S. Raj had joined the Directorate as a Research Officer soon after its inception, and rose to increasingly responsible positions as the work of the Directorate expanded, until he was appointed Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser in May 1947. He officiated as Economic & Statistical Adviser whenever I went on leave or on missions abroad, and was later recruited to the Central Secretariat Service. He is now Chief in the Exchange Restrictions Department of the International Monetary Fund, Washington. Dr. S. R. Sen joined the Directorate in June 1948. Although he was appointed directly to the post, without previous experience of the work of the Directorate, he quickly established his grip on the work and took everything that came in his stride. He succeeded me in the post of Economic & Statistical Adviser in September 1951. Shri S. C. Chaudhri and Dr. Mohinder Singh joined the Directorate as Assistant Economic & Statistical Adviser in July and December 1947 respectively after long experience of work in the field of Food statistics. Shri S. C. Chaudhri is now officiating as Deputy Economic & Statistical Adviser and Dr. Mohinder Singh is now Chief in the Agricultural Division of the ECAFE at Bangkok. The administration of the Directorate has been in the hands of Shri I. D. Khanna right from its inception until recently. He has laboured hard for the Directorate and it was because of his vigilant eye that the Directorate was always able to keep strictly within the terms of

official rules and regulations. He is now Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. The names of others who have contributed to the building up of the Directorate are too numerous to mention.

The staff of the Directorate also demonstrated their keenness in increasing their efficiency and made full use of the facilities provided to them in the Directorate for continuing their education and advancing their prospects.

I handed over charge of the post of Economic & Statistical Adviser in August, 1951 so as to take over my new assignment as Executive Director for India on the International Monetary Fund, Washington. I have not therefore had the privilege of participating directly in the activities of the Directorate during the last three years. I have, however, maintained close touch with the officers of the Directorate and have watched its development with the greatest interest. I am happy to record that the Directorate has continued to make progress under the energetic leadership of Dr. S. R. Sen, who has received the greatest encouragement from the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food & Agriculture, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture and Shri H. M. Patel, the present Secretary.

The last three years are notable for three important events in the development of the Directorate.

Firstly, the Government decided at long last to place the Directorate on a permanent footing. The staff of the Statistical Section was originally created on a year-to-year basis, was later granted a five-year tenure, and had again reverted to its former precarious existence. The uncertainty of tenure was affecting the morale of the staff, and some of the members were leaving the Directorate in order to join other permanent organizations. The proposal for placing the Directorate on a permanent footing had been put up years ago, but had remained in cold storage pending the report of one reorganization committee after another. The continuous and energetic efforts made by Dr. S. R. Sen and the strong support that he received at the hands of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture were ultimately crowned with success in August, 1952.

Secondly, the Directorate set up in April, 1954, four agro-economic research centres locating them at the Delhi School of Economics, the Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona, the Viswabharati Institute at Shantiniketan, and the University of Madras. These centres have been organized to conduct a continuous assessment of the progress of the agricultural and rural development schemes included in the Five Year Plan through a series of case studies, and undertake *ad hoc* investigations into problems in which the Ministry of Food & Agriculture may be specially interested. The centres have at present in hand surveys of rural economy in a number of selected villages within their respective regions, which are to be repeated at intervals of five years, and studies into the effects of procurement, controlled distribution and decontrol on the agrarian economy.

Thirdly, the Directorate has instituted studies in farm management at six selected centres in the States of Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In each State, two districts representing the typical soil-crop-climate complexes are selected for survey and the agency employed are the local agricultural colleges and the University departments of Economics. It is hoped that the surveys will throw light on the methodological problems involved, the relative merits of the extensive and intensive methods of approach and the input-output relationships.

As I said before however, the purpose of telling this story has been not to dwell on the record of past achievements of the Directorate nor to take or give credit for them, but to see whether its development suggests any lessons which are capable of wider application. The nucleus of the Directorate was set up at a time of grave emergency without any clear-out blueprint of its organization or functions. It had to develop in close proximity with an operational department and had to cater to its expanding needs. It maintained the externals of a separate organization but was internally identified with the department which it served. Its assistance was in the beginning looked upon with suspicion and met with resistance but it was in the end able to win general confidence. Its staff was initially appointed from year to year, was continually forced to be on the defensive, and had to struggle for its survival. It had repeatedly to justify its existence before successive committees constituted for making recommendations regarding retrenchment and reorganisation. It has now become a permanent organization and finds itself in a position where it is defended by the Ministry for whom it caters. This transformation in the climate of opinion and the governmental environment could not be merely fortuitous and has to be traced to the principles underlying its organization and development. It seems to me, in retrospect, that while personalities have no doubt played their part it is these principles which are principally responsible for the change in its fortunes.

The first lesson to be drawn is that the organization responsible for economic advice in a particular sphere should be under the administrative control of the Department responsible for action and development in that sphere. This involves that there should be as many Economic Advisers as departments of Government.

The idea of having a single Economic Adviser for the entire Government appears *prima facie* attractive because of the apparent economy and convenience in obtaining advice on all matters from a single source. It was on this principle that the post of Economic Adviser to the Government of India was first created in 1938. In actual practice, however, the entire governmental activities of a country present too wide a canvas for any single individual to intelligently appreciate and interpret, even if he had the assistance of a number of subordinates, each dealing with a separate facet of it. Economic advice has to be built from the bottom, piece by piece, by persons who are able to devote enough time to each area of governmental activity and are able to understand the complementary relationship between one area and another. The understanding of each area could grow only in an atmosphere of trust and collaboration, and this is possible only when the adviser and the administrator work together under a single control. The Economic Adviser would be taken into confidence and brought into discussion of affairs only when the Head of the department feels confident that the Adviser owed his allegiance to him and not to some authority outside the Department. The idea of a single Economic Adviser for the entire governmental machinery is impracticable for the same reason that a single Minister for the entire country is impracticable. It is in fact inconsistent with the existence of parliamentary institutions. It may perhaps have something in its favour under a presidential form of government, though even this is contradicted by the experience of the U. S. A. where practically every governmental agency has an Economic Adviser of its own. It is not suggested by any means that there is no need for co-ordinating economic advice, but that such co-ordination should take place through a committee of departmental Economic Advisers in the same way as co-ordination between Ministries takes place through the Cabinet.

The function of an economist is to ' economise ' and there is scope for economising in every sphere of administration. It is a mistaken notion that the function of economising can only be entrusted to an official versed in accounting, auditing and financial procedures. The task of an economist is not limited to cheeseparing ; it is that of so adjusting the

distribution of limited resources amongst the variety of claims made on them that the maximum efficiency is achieved and the largest number of needs are met. In every decision of policy, there is an economic aspect which needs to be examined. In every execu tion of decisions, there is an economic aspect which, if attended to, would lead to greater efficiency of performance.

The experiment of having an Economic Adviser has not yet been tried in departments other than Commerce, Finance, Railways and Food and Agriculture, which are generally considered to be economic departments. It may be that the results of this experiment have not been universally satisfactory. The reason may however also be that the necessary conditions for its success may not have been present in all cases. The vital bearing in modern society of the 'economic' aspect in all administrative policies and measures, irrespective of the area administered, makes the appointment of an Economic Adviser indispensable.

Secondly, since economic advice can be formulated by the Economic Adviser only on the basis of objective data, the organization for collecting such data, has to be under the direct control of the Economic Adviser. The collection, compilation, interpretation and presentation of economic and statistical data are inextricably interwoven with the advice based on them; these functions, therefore, irrespective of the section or division of the department from which they emanate have to be concentrated into a single administrative organ and placed under the control of the Economic Adviser of the department concerned. It will ensure that the department does not speak in different places with different voices and that different sets of data are not used by the same department on different occasions. All the information flowing into the department and having a bearing on its work would then be directed into a single centre where it could receive technical handling and be processed in an easily assimilable form. It will enable officers of the department to receive briefing on each problem, based on dependable and integrated analysis of all the material bearing upon it. As the organization gets experience, it would be possible for it to keep ready, at all times, up-to-date factual memoranda on all issues normally expected to arise within the department, thereby saving considerable labour and strain to administrative officials. The concentration of these services into a single organization would strengthen the staff engaged on such task, require them to adhere to high standards of scientific integrity and enable them to withstand temptation to adjust data to suit administrative convenience.

The collection and compilation of economic and statistical data to provide a basis for the formulation of policy and the adoption of executive measures have, however, to be kept separate from activities connected with research and surveys relating to economic and statistical problems. The qualifications required of the staff engaged in these two different types of activity are different, and so are the environmental conditions required. Research and surveys take time, have to be unhurried, and need to be free from governmental interference. The collection of data, on the other hand, is an essentially short-period task, has to be rapidly completed, and needs to be directly related to the requirements of government. While the two functions are thus distinct and have to be entrusted to different organizations, it is essential that the oganizations should be in close touch with each other and function in a complementary manner. The departments of Government often run into situations in which they have to proceed to administrative action without having before them adequate data to provide guidance. The departments should be able, in such situations, to refer the problems involved to research agencies for first-hand investigation. The nature of the problems and the issues on which information is called for could be outlined by the Economic Adviser and passed on to the agencies of research, which could then

work out the detailed mechanics of the investigations and take them in hand. Such co-operation between the Economic Adviser and the agencies of research would be of great value to both. The agencies should be both official and non-official and should be availed of as circumstances permit.

Thirdly, the Economic Adviser should be made directly responsible to the Secretary of the department. He is then able to give his advice without fear or favour, even when it conflicted with the views of senior administrative officials. It is not unlikely that on occasions there might be a difference of opinion on a particular issue between the Economic Adviser and the administrative official responsible for it. Since the Economic Adviser has the entire picture under study in its economic aspect, he might on occasion see difficulties in a particular measure, which the administrative official, in his anxiety for quick results, may not fully appreciate. If the Economic Adviser had no direct access to the Secretary, his views might at times be suppressed before the matter was put up for decision to the Secretary or the Minister, leading to serious consequences. Since the Economic Adviser, though a specialist official, is under the administrative control of the department itself and has no access to higher authorities outside the department, it is essential that he should at least have access to the highest authority within the department itself.

Fourthly, the Economic Adviser should have an appropriate ex officio secretariat status, preferably equivalent to that of a Joint Secretary in the department. The organization of the secretariat is such that no specialist official can function effectively unless his equivalence in secretariat terms was properly defined and widely known. The increasing complexity of the machinery of administration presents innumerable points at which and ways in which the efforts of a specialist official could be frustrated by junior administrative officials, who are likely to resent the respect commanded by him by virtue of his specialised qualifications. The only way in which the specialist official could be safeguarded against such attempts is to establish his status *vis-a-vis* the administrative officials, by placing him on the same level as the seniormost administrative official in the department under the Secretary.

The Economic Adviser should have under him a separate section in the Ministry, which he should control in his ex officio capacity. The major items of work relating to economic policy should be assigned to this section. The Economic Adviser would invariably have to be consulted in respect of these items and, in most cases, his advice would influence the decisions taken. It would therefore be convenient, if the administrative responsibility for these items was formally vested in him, enabling items which require technical handling to receive competent treatment at all stages.

Fifthly, the Economic Adviser and the statistical organization under his control should take the initiative, without standing on ceremony, in discovering ways in which they could serve different branches of the department and the administrative officials concerned. It is good practice for officers of the organization to be allotted tasks which are more or less co-extensive with the portfolios of the administrative officials, so that close and intimate relationships could be built up between them. The organization should acquaint itself fully with what is happening in the different wings of the department, analyse these happenings, pose questions, suggest answers and generally assist in ensuring that the department speaks with a single voice in economic matters. It should do all this quietly and discreetly, and put forward its views in a spirit of helpfulness rather than in a spirit of criticism. It should give assistance without waiting for a request and without expecting recognition. It should so conduct itself in its relations with administrative officials that they are disarmed by its ready and willing assistance. It should place its advice freely at the disposal of even the junior most administrative official, so that it might

enter into evolving of policies and measures right from the beginning. In course of time, as the convenience of obtaining the services of a technically qualified staff is appreciated by administrative officials, increasing demands would be made on the organization for its assistance. It is, however, for the organization to demonstrate by its own standard and integrity of service that it saves time and labour of administrative officials of the department which it serves.

Sixthly, the internal working of the organization should be so planned and the procedures of work so laid down that its staff remain contented and take pride in their achievements. A technical organization has to take special care to ensure that the quality of its output is maintained. In this connection, there are four points that need to be kept in view.

Firstly, the economic and statistical staff in the various official and semi-official organizations under Government should be brought into a single economic and statisitical service, with separate cadres for economists and statisticians. The creation of such a service with established scales of pay and normal channels of internal promotion would reduce the present rapid turnover in the staff of these organizations and provide some stability in their working. The need for uniform grades of posts and scales of pay was recognised by the Ministry of Finance as early as in May 1946, but departures from the norms laid down have been permitted only too frequently. The autonomous agencies of Government, such as the Reserve Bank of India, have, besides remained outside the scope of a unified policy. It has to be recognised that the number of qualified technicians is limited, and if different conditions of salary are permitted in different agencies of Government, the agency which could pay more, was bound to skim the cream of supply and set up a powerful field of attraction for the staff in other agencies, thereby disrupting the working of other agencies.

Secondly, the recruitment of staff should take place both at the lowest levels as well as at intermediate levels. The recruitment to the lowest and the intermediate posts should be through the competitive examinations conducted by the Public Services Commission for recruitment to the Central Secretariat Service and the Indian Administrative Service respectively. The candidates for the economic and statistical service should, however, be required to select certain specified subjects for the examination and the standard of performance required should be such that the persons recruited could, after acquiring the necessary experience, be capable of promotion to higher posts. While effecting recruitment at higher levels, a balance should be maintained between internal promotion and recruitment from outside. This would ensure that the organization acquires fresh blood with higher academic qualifications, without taking away the incentive from bright and experienced members of the staff. The recruitment to these posts also should ordinarily take place through the Public Services Commission and where this is not practicable, through standing selection and promotion committees constituted within the organization. These committees help to create confidence among the staff that their claims will always be duly considered and that where these are over-ruled, there would be good grounds for doing so. The existence of these committees would also provide a valuable safeguard against pressure being exercised by persons in high places. While recruitment should be made on grounds of merit alone, ways should be devised to ensure that persons from different States and speaking different languages find a place. The existing economic and statistical staff in different organizations should be fitted into the new service at appropriate levels on the basis of their qualifications and experience, the competitive examinations being used only for future recruitment.

Thirdly, the members of the staff should be encouraged to acquire additional training at Universities or institutions of research by such concessions as can be offered without prejudice to the discharge of their duties. They could be permitted to adjust their office hours to the attendance requirements of teaching institutions and to time their leave so as to allow a short period of uninterrupted study before they appeared for their examinations. The senior officials should also follow a sympathetic policy of training their assistants by sharing their work with them and getting it done as far as possible by the junior most assistants in the concerned sections. The assistants thus come to learn the general approach of their superiors and are, in course of time, enabled to present their work in more acceptable form.

Fourthly, it should be realized that non-monetary incentives are as important as monetary incentives in the case of technical personnel. For instance, any contribution made by the staff in the preparation of memoranda or the compilation of statistics should be recognised by suitable mention at the time of their publication. This would create a feeling of genuine participation in the work amongst the staff, which could not but raise their morale and add to their efficiency.

These seem to be the principal lessons which are suggested by the experience of the working of the Directorate. The functions of Government in the economic sphere are expanding rapidly and more and more organizations designed to cater for them are likely to come into the field. There is also a growing interest in the methods and machinery of public administration, both in official and non-official circles, which might in due course lead to measures of reform. It is hoped that this story of the Directorate might prove to be of some value in the planning and organization of similar agencies in this field.

RECENT ADVANCES IN COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF AGRO-ECONOMIC DATA IN INDIA

BY

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In a country like India whose economy is predominantly agricultural in character, the importance of accurate and timely agricultural statistics needs no emphasis. In the past, the collection of agricultural statistics was merely incidental to the collection of land revenue which formed the principal source of finance to the State Governments. The Statistics of crops production were also needed by the commercial and trade interests but the data collected were admittedly too defective to serve the purpose adequately. During the World War II and the post-war years the need for obtaining reliable statistics of crop yields was keenly felt. Accurate data were needed for governmental measures of control over agricultural commodities, as also for formulating trade policies regarding exportable surpluses and internal deficits to be made up by import from abroad. More recently, agricultural statistics have assumed special significance in the context of the requirements of planning and assessment of development programmes. The progress and growth of agricultural statistics during the last decade show how the coverage, quality and content of the data have been gradually improved to meet these increasing needs.

This work of systematisation, amplification and refinement of agricultural statistics, however, was only one aspect which needed a good deal of study, planning and organised effort. Another, and more difficult, task was to interpret them in terms of human endeavour and use them in a manner which would make possible necessary adjustments in the economy in the desired directions. Agriculture is not merely a matter of weather and soil, but comprehends a whole complex of relationships built around the ownership and use of land. Thus, a number of factors—such as tenurial arrangements, the extent and manner of use of resources under different types of land management, facilities for supply of credit, capital investment, labour supply, tax burden, trade and tariff measures, institutional developments affecting rural life, legal and social systems under which property is held and transmitted—all have a vital bearing on agricultural operations and affect the production and movement of agricultural goods. These are ultimately reflected in the statistics of production, prices and trade. These aspects of agricultural economy had received only very general attention until recently. Hitherto, policy had been determined on broad considerations of macro principles with little reference to experiences of individual units. Lately, however, there has been an increasing appreciation of the need to build up policy from below and develop a national plan of action based on the results of intensive local studies which would help in ascertaining reactions to specific measures and estimating possible effects of policy changes which are under contemplation. The organisation of the several Agro-economic Research Centres and the studies into the Economics of Farm Management now being initiated are steps in this direction.

An account of the progress of work in these several directions during the last ten years is given in the succeeding paragraphs, the first part of which deals with the improvements effected in the sphere of agricultural statistics and the second with the economic interpretation and analysis of data relating to agricultural economy.

PART I—RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Before 1943, even the coverage of the primary agricultural statistics viz., those relating to area and yield of crops was extremely limited. There were no returns in respect of what were called the non-reporting States and even in the reporting States, there existed small pockets for which no returns were received as for example in the case of lands held under jagir or other forms of privileged tenure. During 1943-44, the land utilization statistics were available for 69 percent of the total geographical area of the Indian Union. The reliability of the statistics varied from State to State. In particular, statistics of acreage were known to be unreliable in the "permanently settled" provinces being based on the estimates given by the village chowkidars. The statistics of production were available in respect of only 10 crops through forecasts issued periodically during the crop season, while post-harvest estimates of production were available in respect of a few more crops. The reliability of the estimates of out-turn which were based on subjective considerations such as the condition of the crop in relation to the 'normal' crop was also questionable. Statistics of land utilisation suffered from inadequate classification and also the absence of uniform definitions of the items among the different States, thus rendering even the available data non-comparable. Moreover, the data were not presented in a rational or co-ordinated manner and there was also considerable time-lag in their publication. Besides, the role of the Central Government was confined to compilation of the data received from the States and very little processing or analysis was done.

The position with regard to agricultural statistics other than those of area and production was even worse. There was very little information on prices. The available data on harvest prices were inadequate in respect of coverage and defective in the methods adopted for their compilation. In the sphere of livestock, only information regarding the total numbers of livestock and poultry was collected during the quinquennial Livestock Censuses. The method of conducting the census also needed considerable improvement. No regular data were being compiled in respect of livestock and poultry products, such as milk, butter, ghee, meat, eggs etc. In the sphere of forest statistics, the data were being collected only in respect of State-owned forests, in the former British India. Very little information was available with regard to private-owned forests in the British India and other forests in the former Indian States. Statistics of fisheries were not collected at all.

Prior to World War II, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India attached to the late Department of Commerce was responsible for tendering economic advice to the Government of India in all spheres of its activities. The economic and statistical data needed for the use of all Departments of the Government were compiled by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics located in Calcutta. During the War and thereafter, the need was felt in some of the Departments dealing with problems of economic development for having an organisation within the Department which could analyse all the data available within the Department in the concerned sphere and tender advice on the various day-to-day economic problems on the basis of the data so collected. This was particularly true in respect of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands, when it undertook measures to increase the food production in the country under the Grow More Food Campaign. In accordance with this policy, a Statistical Adviser was appointed in that Department in November 1944 and an Economics and Statistics Section was created in the Department soon after. It was realised that this organisation would not be able to render useful service unless it had direct control over collection, compilation, maintenance and analysis of the statistical data falling within its purview. About that time, the Inter-Departmental Committee on Official Statistics also recommended the decentralised system of statistical servicing organisation under which each Department was to have its own

statistical servicing unit. Subsequently, the Patel Committee which went into the question of the re-organisation of the Departments of Food and Agriculture recommended that all the services in the field of agricultural economics and statistics which were performed by four separate organisations in the Departments of Commerce, Food and Agriculture, viz. the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Statistical Branch of the Food Department, and the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and the Economics and Statistics Section of the Agriculture Department, should be combined into a single Directorate. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics was accordingly set up in January 1948 as a separate Office in the Department of Agriculture.

The setting up of the Economics and Statistics Section in 1944 and the establishment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1948 have given considerable impetus to the improvements in agricultural statistics. The first step in the direction of improving Indian agricultural statistics was taken in 1943, when the Provincial Governments in the permanently settled Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were requested by the Government of India to formulate schemes for the improvement of the acreage statistics, the expenditure on which was to be shared by them, in the initial stages. As a result of these efforts, the Government of Bihar finally adopted the method of complete enumeration for estimation of acreage satistics in the year 1948-49; the Government of Bengal which had tried the method of complete enumeration in 1944-45 but discontinued it in subsequent years, are now basing their acreage statistics on the method of random sample survey. Although the Government of Orissa had accepted the scheme for the collection of agricultural statistics on the basis of complete enumeration, they have not yet adopted this method for estimation of crop acreages.

Simultaneously with the improvements in acreage statistics, the Government of India also took up the question of improvements of yield statistics. In 1943, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was entrusted with the task of evolving a suitable method of estimating the outturn of principal crops. The first series of crop-cutting surveys based on the random sampling method were initiated as an experimental measure by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the rabi season of 1943-44 on wheat and in the kharif season of 1944-45 on paddy. After the practicability of the method was established, the method has been extended to the other food and non-food crops and to all the States. The estimates of outturn in respect of foodgrains in a majority of the States and in respect of other crops by several States are now being based on the method of crop-cutting experiments. Starting with this modest beginning, attention was gradually devoted to other aspects of improvement also. The achievements so far attained in the various spheres may be divided into six categories viz.,

(*a*) Extension of geographical coverage.

(*b*) Amplification of the scope of the existing data.

(*c*) Improvements in the accuracy of the existing data.

(*d*) Initiation of new statistics.

(*e*) Standardisation of published data.

(*f*) Co-ordination of data collected by different agencies.

A—EXTENSION OF GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Attention has already been drawn to the incomplete coverage of the agricultural statistics in the pre-Independence period. The reasons for some areas not reporting agricultural statistics were mainly three—

(*i*) lack of proper administrative machinery in the former Indian States; (*ii*) lack of primary reporting agency; and (*iii*) absence of survey and records. After the merger of the Indian States into Unions or with the neighbouring Provinces, the first defect has been remedied to a very large extent. The State Governments of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa took immediate steps for extending the system of reporting to areas merged into their States by establishing suitable machinery. As a result of the persistent efforts made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the reporting area has gone up from 557 million acres in 1943-44 to 704 million acres in 1951-52, showing an increase of roughly 147 million acres. Thus, out of the total geographical area of 811 million acres of the Indian Union, agricultural statistics returns exist for 87% of the area. Most of the non-reporting area is accounted for by the Jammu and Kashmir State. Excluding this State, the area now non-reporting is roughly 54 million acres of which Assam accounts for 21 million acres and Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh account for 25 million acres. The remaining 8 million acres are dispersed over a large number of States. There is, however, very little cultivation in most of these areas, which are mainly covered by hills, forests or deserts. Efforts are being continued to obtain at least conventional estimates of land utilization statistics in respect of these areas also. It is hoped that the entire area will be brought on a reporting basis, very soon.

During 1943-44, even the coverage of Crop Forecasts was not complete, and what is more, it differed from crop to crop. Then, only those States were included in the scope the Forecasts where the crop was grown to an appreciable extent and where facilities for reporting were available. This led to the situation that while the estimates of population related to the entire country, those of food production were confined to the areas furnishing Crop Forecasts. Steps were, therefore, taken to obtain conventional estimates of acreage and production of foodgrains in respect of the non-reporting areas also. The coverage of the Crop Forecasts in respect of foodgrains is now complete from the year 1948-49, conventional estimates being prepared in some cases where no regular returns exist. Even in respect of commercial crops, their geographical coverage is now much larger than before, and is fairly complete in respect of the more important of these viz. cotton, jute, oilseeds and sugarcane.

The geographical coverage was incomplete in respect of other types of statistics also. For instance, the scope of the wholesale price data which was formerly very limited, has been extended and weekly price returns are received from a large number of key centres in respect of foodgrains and other commercial crops. Further, formerly, the data on harvest prices were available in respect of the Indian Provinces only. These have now been extended to all the States. Similarly, the forest statistics related to the State-owned forests in the former British India. These have been extended now to private forests in Part A and Part C States and to both Government as well as private-owned forests in Part B States. The scope of the cotton pressing returns has also been extended to cover all the Part B and C States.

B—AMPLIFICATION OF THE SCOPE OF EXISTING STATISTICS

Besides the extension of the geographical coverage, various steps have been taken to improve the scope of the agricultural statistics by amplifying the classification adopted for them or by collecting the information in respect of more crops. For example, the available details of classification of land utilisation did not, prior to 1950-51, give sufficient information necessary for assessing the potentialities for development. Then the total geographical area was classified into forests, area not available for cultivation, other uncultivated land excluding current fallows, current fallows and net area sown. Since then, the scope of the classification has been expanded and separate details are now available in

respect of forests, land put to non-agricultural uses, barren and unculturable land, permanent pastures and other grazing land, miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown, culturable waste, fallow land other than current fallows, current fallows and net area sown. The revised classification is being adopted by the States since 1950-51. Moreover, under the old system, the various terms adopted for the classification were not uniformly defined in all the States Under the new system, standard definitions have been laid down and adopted by all the States, thus ensuring comparability of the data between the different States.

Even with regard to area under different types of crops, the classification adopted during 1943-44 was not considered detailed and accurate enough for the purposes of food and agricultural administration. On the recommendation of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Agricultural Statistics, the scope of the classification adopted for the foodgrains group has been expanded. Detailed figures are now available in respect of the kharif and rabi cereals and pulses separately, and also for jowar, bajra, ragi, barley and small millets. The category 'pulses' has also been split up into gram, tur or arhar, other kharif and other rabi pulses. Consequential changes in the statistics giving irrigated areas under these crops have also been made. More detailed figures of acreage under different fresh and dried fruits are now available than before. The scope of the group of crops known as condiments and spices has also been enlarged. The general head 'oil seeds' has been split up into edibles and non-edibles, sesamum, rape and mustard, coconut and groundnut, being considered as edible oilseeds, and linseed and castor being treated as non-edible oilseeds.

With regard to crops for which regular estimates of outturn were published, during 1943-44, Crop Forecasts were issued in respect of 10 crops viz., rice, wheat, cotton, jute, sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum, castor seed, rape and mustard, and linseed. In all, 34 forecasts were being issued in respect of these crops. Post-harvest estimates were also prepared in respect of jowar, bajra, maize, gram and tobacco. These post-harvest estimates were available with considerable time-lag and as such their utility was restricted. The system of crop forecasting has been extended to these and other principal crops, gradually. All-India Forecasts were initiated for jowar, bajra and maize in 1945-46 followed by ragi, gram and barley in 1947-48. Tobacco and potatoes were added in 1949-50. The work relating to the issue of jute Forecast which was formerly done by the Government of West Bengal was taken over by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics from 1949-50. Regular Forecasts have also been initiated in respect of tur, other kharif pulses, other rabi pulses, pepper, ginger and chillies from 1951-52. Mesta has been added in 1952-53. Proposals for issue of Forecasts for small millets have also been finalized. Now, in all 70 Forecasts are being issued as compared to 34 in 1943-44. Besides these, *ad hoc* estimates of production of a number of minor crops of commercial importance are being collected on an annual basis. No doubt, the coverage of these *ad hoc* estimates is not as complete and the method of estimation as reliable as the forecast crops but, by and large, they serve to give an idea of the broad trends in production. These *ad hoc* estimates are now available in respect of coconuts, bananas, tapioca, sann-hemp, arecanuts, papaya, sweet potatoes, turmeric, indigo, opium, lac, cashewnuts, cardamom, aloe fibre, soyabeans, safflower, niger seed, oats, gulabi gram, cloves, onions and garlic.

C—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ACCURACY OF THE EXISTING DATA

Attention has already been drawn to the defective nature of the acreage statistics in permanently settled areas and the steps taken to improve them. Even in the temporary settled States, there exist some isolated pockets in which either due to the absence of reporting agency or of cadastral survey operations, the available statistics are not on a par with

the rest of the country. The State Governments have been persuaded to take up cadastral surveys and to set up reporting agencies in these areas. Further, one of the most important factors contributing to the defective nature of the agricultural statistics is the excessive burden imposed on the primary reporter viz., the patwari. The State Governments have been addressed on a number of occasions to reduce the jurisdiction of each patwari and thereby lighten his other work. A number of State Governments have already started progressively reducing the jurisdiction of the patwari.

Steps have also been taken to ensure that the primary reporting agencies are adequately trained in the new concepts and definitions evolved as a result of the various improvements sponsored during the last few years. This scheme envisages that a few selected officers of the State Departments of Revenue and Land Records should be given a short refresher course of training for a period of three months at Delhi. After this, the officers would go back to their respective States and train the primary reporters in batches, each training class lasting for a period of fortnight.

Another important factor which will contribute to the reliability and timeliness of agricultural statistics is the provision for adequate supervision. At present, the supervisory officers belonging to the Revenue Department are not able to devote sufficient time and attention to the supervision of agricultural statistics because they are burdened with a number of other administrative and developmental duties. The State Governments have, therefore, been advised to appoint District Statistical Officers in the districts who would supervise the collection of agricultural statistics in the district. The Conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operation held in September 1953 has endorsed this recommendation and the proposals are now under consideration in a number of States.

Further, the effectiveness of the supervision can be enhanced by rationalizing it. Rationalization of supervision consists essentially in selecting the list of villages and fields to be inspected at random and paying surprise visits to verify the accuracy of the data already recorded. The two-fold advantages of this method are firstly, it puts the primary reporter in the psychological frame of mind to report reliable data and secondly, it will be possible to develop correction factors for adjusting the figures as reported by the primary reporters for errors of omission and commission. A scheme for rationalized supervision has been drawn up and tried as a pilot experiment in some cotton growing States during the year 1953-54. The scheme will be extended to other States on the basis of the experience thus gained.

Another defect in the existing acreage statistics arises from the difficulty in recording areas under mixed crops, the methods adopted for which varied from State to State. While in some States, the gross acreage under the mixture was apportioned between the constituent crops at the source itself, in others, the gross areas recorded at the primary level and the apportionment of the areas under the different crops was done at the district level, according to predetermined formulae. A uniform procedure has now been laid down for adoption by all the State Governments, under which it has been stipulated that in case of major crop mixtures, the gross unadjusted acreage under the mixture should be recorded side by side with the net acreages under the components calculated according to the present practice. In respect of minor crop mixtures, the area should be allocated to the various components on the basis of predetermined formulae.

The improvement in the method of estimating the out-turn of principal crops has been the most outstanding achievement during this period. Under the traditional method, the out-turn of a crop is obtained as a product of area under the crop and the average yield per acre. The latter is usually obtained as a product of what is called the normal yield and

the condition factor. The estimates thus obtained are not reliable mainly because of the subjective nature of the condition factor and the methods adopted for the determination of normal yields Under the technique of crop-cutting experiments based on random sampling, a sample of villages and fields growing the crop is selected at random at successive stages and the crop grown on a randomly situated plot in each of the selected fields is actually harvested and the produce is weighed. The average yield per acre is estimated on the basis of the out-turn of these harvested plots. The advantage in this method is that not only representative estimates are available but also the margin of error with which the estimates are obtained is known. At present the estimates of production of principal foodgrains are based on the results of the crop-cutting surveys in most of the States, while in respect of other cash crops, the progress has been satisfactory.

Although crop-cutting experiments provide a sound basis for the estimation of out-turn, the results of these surveys will be available only after the harvest and hence the method will not be applicable for estimating the out-turn for purposes of earlier forecasts. For this purpose, the existing method of estimating the average yield either directly on the basis of visual observation or as a product of normal yield and the condition factor will have to be continued. Attention has therefore been paid to the improvements in the reporting of condition factor and the normal yield. The normal yield is now defined as a moving average of the actual yields per acre as determined on the basis of results of crop-cutting surveys over a period of ten years. The procedure for arriving at the condition factor has also been standardized and recommended for adoption by State Governments.

The number of Crop Forecasts, their timing and their content have been examined and suitable modifications effected wherever considered necessary. The Second Forecast of rice now gives estimates of out-turn. The number of Forecasts of wheat is proposed to be reduced from 5 to 3 and the due date of the Final Forecast is being advanced to 30th May instead of the existing 6th August. In the case of sugarcane, the date of issue of the Final Estimate has been postponed to May 25 to provide for inclusion of estimates of area and production of the late crop in South India. Estimates of out-turn are also being given in the Second Estimate. Proposals for issuing the estimates of production of sugarcane side by side with those of gur are also under consideration. To enable the State Governments to utilise the results of crop-cutting surveys in the Final Estimates, the due date of release of the Final Estimate of cotton has been extended to 10th May, from April 15th. Further, estimates of production of cotton seed are published along with those of lint. The classification adopted for giving variety-wise details of area and production of cotton has been enlarged consistent with the current day needs.

The defects in the system of reporting harvest prices have also been studied, and measures for improvement suggested. The harvest price of a commodity has been defined as the average wholesale price at which the commodity is disposed of by the producer to the trader at the village site during the specified harvest period. For each commodity two or three villages from each tehsil or at least 10 villages from a district have been selected and the harvest period consisting usually of four to six weeks has been specified. The prices at which the crop is disposed of during this period is to be reported to the district headquarters, where they are averaged into the district harvest price by taking their simple mean at successive levels. The State average is to be obtained as a weighted average of the district harvest prices.

D—INITIATION OF NEW STATISTICS

One of the important lacunae in the agricultural statistics was in the sphere of wages of agricultural labour. Prior to 1948, practically very little data on agricultural wages were collected. The quinquennial wage censuses, although they did contain

some information on agricultural wages also were not adequate to give an idea of the wage situation in the country even at periodical intervals. The collection of wages of agricultural labour was therefore started on the basis of a scheme forwarded to the State Governments. Detailed statistics of agricultural wages are now regularly collected in 20 States on a monthly basis, giving separately the most commonly prevailing rates for field labour, other agricultural labour and skilled labour such as carpenters, black-smiths etc. The data are published in the Monthly Journal ' Agricultural Situation in India ' issued by the Directorate and also in the Annual Volume ' Agricultural Wages in India '.

The collection of reliable estimates of production of wool had assumed considerable importance, particularly in view of its importance in the export-import trade. The formulation of scientific techniques on the basis of random sample surveys for estimation of livestock products, including wool is receiving attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. In the meanwhile, an *ad hoc* scheme for obtaining tentative estimates of wool production on the basis of readily available data or data that could easily be collected was drawn up and sent to the principal wool growing States for their adoption. Some of the States have already taken steps to initiate the scheme.

Besides organizing the collection of fresh statistics which require primary compilation by the States, attention has also been given to the aspects of processing available information. The utility of the collected data whether they be those of production or of prices is considerably enhanced by properly processing them as raw data themselves do not convey much meaning. The simplest processing done is to work out an average. But when a comparison with a previous year or a series of years is desired, often index numbers are constructed to study the trends. The construction of such an index series has been taken up in the Directorate in respect of agricultural production, harvest prices and parity between the prices received and the prices paid by the farmer.

The series of index numbers of agricultural production was first issued in the year 1949 with the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 as the base. This series covered 19 crops and was based on the weights during the pre-war triennium. This series has recently been revised with the year 1949-50 as the base and now comprises 28 commodities for which Crop Forecasts are regularly issued or firm estimates of production are available. The value of production during 1949-50 has been taken as the weight and the index number is computed as a weighted arithmetic average of the production relatives for individual crops. In working out the production relatives, the chain-base method has been adopted to allow for changes in coverage as well as the methods of estimation.

Besides the harvest prices collected as part of agricultural statistics, some wholesale prices prevailing during the harvest season were also being collected in respect of unimportant crops through the Branches and Pay Offices of the Imperial Bank. These data which were mostly unutilised till then were studied and a scheme for improving the scope of the data and for compiling index numbers of harvest season prices on the basis of the data so collected, has been drawn up and implemented.

In order to assess the prosperity of the cultivator, the question of constructing index numbers of parity between the prices received and prices paid by the farmer was studied. A model scheme was prepared, illustrating the procedure for compilation of the index numbers in one State Viz., the Punjab. The model scheme was sent to the State Governments with a request that they should take up the construction of similar indices. The idea is that these State Indices should later on be integrated into an all-India index. So far 10 States have started compilation of the Index Numbers on the lines suggested by the Government of India.

E—STANDARDIZATION OF PUBLISHED DATA

The main publications in which agricultural statistics were available formerly were :—

(*i*) Agricultural Statistics of India, Volumes I and II.

(*ii*) Estimates of Area and Yield.

(*iii*) Quinquennial Report on the average yield per acre.

(*iv*) Individual publications dealing with coffee, tea and rubber.

The other publications dealt with the results of the quinquennial Livestock Census and the forest statistics based on Forest Administration Reports.

As soon as the Directorate of Economics and Statistics took over these publications, the scope of the data contained in each of them was examined and both the contents and the manner of presentation were considerably rationalised. A number of new publications have been added and the scope of the existing brochures expanded. A new set of publications under the Commodity Series has been brought out, each containing all important data pertaining to the commodity. Among the important publications of the Directorate, special mention may also be made of the 'Indian Agricultural Atlas' and the 'Indian Crop Calendar'. While the former presents the important agricultural data in the form of charts and maps, the latter gives very useful information regarding the sowing and harvesting seasons, soil classification, climate and rainfall data and the progress of agricultural operations from month to month. A monthly journal, 'Agricultural Situation in India' is also being issued, which contains facts and figures of current importance in the agricultural sphere. A weekly Bulletin of Agricultural Prices, giving wholesale and retail prices of all important agricultural commodities at selected centres is also brought out by the Directorate.

Besides rationalizing the scope of all-India publications, attention has been paid to the co-ordination of the data published by the State Governments. The State Governments publish principal agricultural statistics in their Annual Season & Crop Reports. The scope of the Report, the statistical material contained therein and the form of presentation varied from State to State. These Reports, which were at that time published by the Indian Provinces and Mysore were studied and a Model Season & Crop Report was drafted and forwarded for adoption by all the State Governments. The other Part B and C States have also now adopted the Model Report. This has brought about a considerable amount of uniformity in the presentation of agricultural statistics collected and published by the States. In addition to the Annual Season & Crop Reports, the State Governments also publish weekly Weather & Crop Reports in their State Gazettes. The scope of these has also been studied and standardized.

F—COORDINATION OF DATA COLLECTED BY DIFFERENT AGENCIES

Besides the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, there are other agencies particularly the Commodity Committees each of which is concerned with the collection and compilation of data covering area, production and prices of the crop with regard to the particular commodity. The problem of co-ordination of work between the Directorate of Economics & Statistics on the one hand and these Commodity Committees on the other has also been considered and the respective spheres of work have been clearly demarcated. While the collection of statistics of area, production and prices is the responsibility of the Directorate, the collection of other statistics incidental to the study of the utilisation of the crop has been entrusted to the Commodity Committees.

Co-ordination was also considered necessary in other directions too. For instance, with respect to cotton, there has been a wide discrepancy between the estimates of production as framed by the trade agencies and by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of the utilisation of the crop and the official estimates on the basis of acreage and yield. Steps are being taken to reduce the disparity by taking various measures of improvement in the official estimates already described. Similarly, in the case of tea, coffee and rubber, the estimates of production which are framed by the Indian Tea Board, the Indian Coffee Board and the Indian Rubber Board differ from those received from the State Governments. The causes of the discrepancies between the two sets of figures have been studied and steps are being taken to progressively reduce the disparities and ultimately eliminate them. In respect of tobacco too, two sets of estimates are available, one based on the data collected by the Central Board of Revenue through the Excise Department and the other furnished by the State Governments. The reconciliation of the discrepancies between the two has also been taken up. The coordination of irrigation statistics collected by the Central Board of Irrigation and those collected by the State Governments has also been taken up with the concerned authorities. Similarly, there were differences between the data on area under forests furnished by the Chief Conservators of Forests in different States and as furnished by the authorities responsible for agricultural statistics in the States. Here too, the causes responsible for the differences have been studied and the differences are being progressively reduced. Similar reconciliation of the figures of acreage and production published in the States' Annual Season & Crop Reports and the Indian Agricultural Statistics and Estimates of Area & Yield brought out by the Government of India has also been taken up. In most of the cases the discrepancies are of a very fundamental character and as such it takes considerable time to see that the causes for the discrepancies are removed.

With regard to prices, the question of co-ordination and rationalisation of the data collected by the different agencies at various levels has been recently examined by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee and when its recommendations are adopted, the necessary co-ordination will be effected in that sphere too.

All these improvements have taken place during the last decade, in three broad phases. During the first phase, viz., 1944 to 1947, attention was mainly devoted to the study of the problems and planning of the programme of improvements. The second phase was between 1948 to 1952 when concrete schemes were formulated and the various proposals for improvements were forwarded to State Governments for adoption. It was early during this period that the two Technical Committees on the Coordination of Agricultural Statistics and on the Coordination of Fisheries Statistics submitted their comprehensive reports, which broadly laid down the lines on which future improvements were to be based. The last phase viz., the period 1952 to 1954 marks the stage of consolidation when the efforts put in during the previous eight years were sought to be consolidated. More emphasis was laid on the implementation of the proposals already communicated to the States rather than initiating new schemes.

All this has been possible mainly because of the close cooperation between the State Governments and the Directorate of Economics & Statistics and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Strictly speaking, agricultural statistics is a State subject under the present Constitution and the Central Government could take action only with the concurrence of the State Governments concerned. However, the response of the State Governments to schemes of improvement was throughout satisfactory subject to the availability of technical man-power resources and finance. During this period, considerable

assistance and cooperation has also been received from the Statistical Branch of the I.C.A.R. the Directorate of National Sample Survey in the Ministry of Finance, the Central Statistical Organization and the various other Ministries of the Government of India.

Another aspect to which mention may be made here is that while implementing these various schemes, it has been found that lack of financial resources on the part of the State Governments greatly handicapped the rapid progress of implementation. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been ear-marked in the First Five Year Plan for the improvement of land records and statistics. Under this scheme, it is proposed to render financial assistance to States for undertaking approved schemes of improvement, by contributing a share in the additional expenditure incurred by them over their normal financial commitments. The schemes at present under consideration include the extension of cadastral survey operations in unsurveyed areas, the training of primary reporters, survey of culturable waste lands and collection of data on minor crops of commercial importance. These schemes are generally being initiated from the year 1954-55 onwards.

Improvement of agricultural statistics, is essentially a continuous process and this work will go on progressing as time passes. However, a time has come to review the entire position, take stock of the achievements so far made and plan the future, keeping in view the requirements of the Second Five Year Plan. During the period of the next Five Year Plan, the objective should be to ensure that—

(*a*) statistics of land utilization and area under different crops become available in respect of the entire geographical area of the country ;

(*b*) the estimates of production are made available for all the important crops including fruits & vegetables ; and

(*c*) the reliability, accuracy and timeliness of the data collected is improved further.

For achieving this three-fold objective, improvement schemes are being formulated for incorporation in the Second Five Year Plan. The schemes already under consideration or in the process of implementation will be intensified so as to show definite progress by the end of the First Five Year Plan.

There are also other fields in which considerable lee-way has yet to be made as for example with regard to statistics of fisheries and livestock products. No data are available at present in respect of number and distribution of holdings according to size either according to ownership or to operational units. The holdings are to be related to livestock and farm population associated with them. The sample survey of cultivator's holdings at present being undertaken by the Directorate of National Sample Survey in collaboration with the State Governments is expected to provide valuable data in this sphere. Statistics of yields separately for irrigated and unirrigated areas are not collected in most States. Statistics of areas under improved agricultural practices are also not collected. Although the method of random sample crop-cutting surveys for estimating out-turn of crops has been recognized as the only scientific method, yet it has to be extended to commercial crops in several States. Another important set of statistics to be developed is that of land classification according to land-use capabilities or potentialities. Greater attention has also to be paid to problems relating to the dissemination of market intelligence, particularly in view of the emergence of the buyers' market. Data on costs and returns are also to be built up.

PART II—ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

The foregoing paragraphs indicate the action taken from time to time to place the collection and compilation of agricultural statistics on more scientific basis and the work that still remains to be done in this field. The work in the sphere of problems relating to agro-economic study, their analysis and the interpretation of economic data for purposes of policy action has been even more difficult. Not much work had been done in the past to bring together the facts relating to the various aspects of economic policy partly because the Governments of the day especially at the Centre had been pre-occupied with general administrative problems and partly because scientific research and study in this field, even in advanced countries has been of recent origin. This is not to say that no measures were taken to deal with any of these problems on the basis of specialised investigation and study. A certain amount of work had been done on such problems as tenurial reforms, regulation of money-lending, relief of indebtedness, organisation of local institutions like co-operatives etc., but most of this was related to specific situations and based on impromptu studies of particular problems which needed immediate attention. There was no systematic attempt at collecting and analysing economic facts as a continuous process of normal administration and policy action. By and large, agriculture was considered to be a problem of technology, and the Department of Agriculture in the several States confined themselves to activities concerned with the technological development of agriculture. The agricultural economist was still an unknown person not merely in the Government Departments, but even in the Universities and Agricultural Colleges.

This was the position even in the States where work concerning agricultural development was supposed to be mostly done. At the Centre, the need was even less felt for basing policies on studies of the economics of agriculture. Actually, there was little specialised attention to agricultural policy as distinct from an overall national economic policy. It was, therefore, thought that all advice on economic questions, whatever the sphere in which it was going to be applied, could come from one economic expert attached to the Central Government as a whole.

Thus, in the main, the economic life of the farmer went by unnoticed. He was left to wrestle with his problems of buying and selling and the organisation of farm life as best as he could. Neither the internal nor the foreign trade in agricultural commodities was subjected to any regulation, for such regulation was not considered necessary. Agricultural production, marketing and trade in these circumstances received only a perfunctory treatment as part of general economic policy governing all aspects of economic activity. It was indeed symptomatic of the lack of a distinct agricultural policy that the statistics relating to agriculture, as mentioned earlier, were collected by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics attached to the Department of Commerce and that the Economic Adviser to the Government of India was supposed to advise on all economic problems arising in the sphere of agriculture.

World War II with its attendant scarcities in foodgrains, difficulties in transportation and trade and disruption of normal distributive mechanism, necessitated attention to several problems which had been left before to private initiative and direction. Food problem overshadowed the rest, and the total effort of the nation had to be directed to devising ways of increasing production and ensuring the satisfaction of minimum requirements of all food and other essential commodities. A separate Department of Food was organised in December 1941 for handling all questions relating to the supply and movement of food-grains, and in 1945 a separate Department of Agriculture was established to give effective attention to all questions pertaining to agriculture,

With the setting up of these Departments, the peculiar features of agricultural problems were brought into sharper focus, and it was soon felt that reliance on economic advice of a general kind was no longer sufficient to meet the needs of agricultural development. In a country where nearly three out of every four persons depend upon agriculture for their means of livelihood, policy has naturally to be weighted by considerations which influence the course of agriculture. Further, agriculture does not represent a single type of enterprise, but comprehends a whole complex of industries with specialised branches, each with an economy of its own. Thus not merely has each commodity to be made the subject of separate study for a proper understanding of the economic factors which affect its production and marketing, but the various types of relationships which arise from the ownership and use of all resources engaged in production including land require constant examination and study for bringing about necessary adjustments in the economy from time to time.

It soon became apparent, therefore that the collection of data and their compilation for servicing economic policy could not be divorced from policy making itself and entrusted to different authorities. For one thing, a controlled and regulated economy needed facts more than before to give weight to its decision ; it needed ready to hand the economic compass to guide its way in every detail of policy-making and administration. For another, the very collection and sifting of facts had to be guided by the needs of policy as it changed in direction and scope from time to time. The Policy Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the sub-committees which went into various aspects of agriculture generally, emphasised the need for a coordinated programme of development in the spheres of agriculture, forests and fisheries. It soon became obvious that such a programme of development could not be formulated or implemented without an organisation attached to the Ministry which would collect and analyse factual information, advise on economic policy and interest itself in research work on the various economic problems relating to agriculture. This was how a separate unit of Economics and Statistics came to be set up in the Ministry which later grew up into the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

As already indicated, the economics of agriculture had received scant attention and work in this regard had to be built up in gradual stages more or less in the following order :

(*a*) Collection and processing of economic data bearing on agriculture from already available sources, like official publications, records maintained in the regular course of administration, etc.

(*b*) specialised study of agricultural commodities based on data relating to production, prices and trade of each commodity and analysis of supply and demand position in a continuous manner.

(*c*) integrated study of economic measures bearing on agriculture, such as legislation, taxation etc., and publication of the results of such studies, and

(*d*) testing out of proposed changes by means of objective research and study through research units specially organized for the purpose.

(A) COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DATA FROM AVAILABLE SOURCES

In the beginning, the Economics and Statistics Section had to depend on the statistical information collected by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and the State Governments. Effective economic advice was hampered by inadequacy of data in various directions and lack of means of measuring the economic and social effects of policy action in the several spheres of agricultural activity. Information

bearing on particular aspects of policy had been collected in the course of administrative and advisory work in the different branches of the Department, but these naturally had a tendency to get lost in files once the urgency which required their collection was over. Valuable notes based on *ad hoc* studies of problems and statistics bearing on questions of current importance lay scattered in different records. There were likewise several reports of individual experts, committees and commissions which had brought together a mass of facts on particular problems. It was necessary to collect and docket all this vast mass of information in a readily useable form properly classified under important subjects which usually come up for consideration in the course of administration and policy making. This naturally was the first task to which the new organisation addressed itself. Liaison with other branches dealing with questions of policy were set up so that such information as came into them could be culled out, processed and kept for continuous reference in a central pool.

Allied to this work was the preparation of working sheets on each aspect of economic importance based on the material so collected, which modified and added to from time to time, constituted the source of basic information which could be drawn upon for briefing the Ministry on any economic issues that might come up for consideration. Another important piece of work which arose out of the above function was the preparation of short studies on some of the important economic aspects which attempted to give a critical account of the position relating to particular problems. This was more in the nature of notes needed for facilitating current work than studies of permanent value ; but they were preparatory work giving the broad outlines of important features of policy on which further investigation and research could be done at later stages.

(C) STUDY OF COMMODITY

The growing scarcities in food and other crucial raw materials consequent on the problems created by war and post war conditions and the partition of the country necessitated immediate attention to the improvement of production first of foodgrains and later of cotton, jute and oilseeds. A comprehensive mechanism of controls and regulation was gradually evolved affecting the production and distribution of foodgrains in the country. With partition came the difficulties regarding the supply of our requirements of jute and cotton, and the measures for stepping up the production of foodgrains had to take into account their repercussions on the production and supply of other essential commodities. An integrated production programme was thus prepared and put into operation adjusting the relative claims of these important commodites in the national production plan and prescribing the measures to be taken for achieving the objectives. Such measures consisted of both the provision of incentives as well as the regulation of prices in a manner which would give the necessary results. Thus the enforcement of the integrated programme required constant watching and adjustments in the light of shifts in policy. This work was taken in hand in the Directorate which collected all relevant data about, the progress of the working of the programme and the results achieved from time to time. These were scrutinised with great care and advice tendered on questions about modifications needed in the light of fresh developments. The Directorate was also assisting in the formulation of targets, on the basis of an economic appraisal of the schemes submitted by the State Governments for financial assistance under the Integrated Production Programme. The work relating to the progressing of the schemes in the agricultural sector of the First Five Year Plan, and the co-ordination of schemes for assistance under the Foreign Aid Programmes from an overall economic point of view also came to be handled in the Directorate.

The measures taken for the regulation of tne production and supply of each agricultural commodity, the organisations devised for the purpose, and the pattern of distribution and trade, internal and foreign, which developed as a consequence, made specialised study of the economics of each commodity necessary for purposes of planned policy. Information relating to availabilities and requirements had to be made the basis of trade and tariff policies, fixation of import and export quotas, etc., and the Directorate, charged with the work of advice on these important matters, had to organise special sections within it to deal with these questions pertaining to each important commodity. The situation in regard to commodities like cotton, jute, oilseeds, etc. had to be kept constantly under review and their demand and supply position studied on the basis of which the economic policy relating to production, prices and trade could be formulated. The information collected by the Directorate in regard to these commodities was also made available to the public from time to time in the form of short reviews and brochures.

(C) STUDY OF OTHER ECONOMIC MEASURES LIKE TENURE, TAXES RURAL CREDIT ETC.

Apart from the study of commodity economics, there was the field of farm economics, where there were large areas which had received scant attention. These related to finance, tenure arrangements, labour supply, land management and composition of land holdings, land taxes, rural institutional developments, and such other factors which have a vital bearing on farm income and rural living. These constituted a big branch of specialised and applied economics on which such studies as had been made were of a sporadic and local character, which could hardly be used for central policy decisions. The very assembling of the facts bearing on these aspects presented a difficult problem on account of the extreme diversity of conditions from State to State and even different regions within a State, the multiplicity of measures taken in each field according to local exigencies, and the paucity of studies made in these directions by experts trained in such research work. In these circumstances, the Directorate has had to be content with marshalling such facts as are available on these aspects from State Governments and other sources and present them in a co-ordinated and analytical manner both for advice on policy matters and for the instruction of the public. Work on these difficult problems has necessitated the organisation of a separate Land Economics Division in the Directorate. The problems relating to action in each of these fields are complicated by the fact that the same act in different areas has many different dimensions and has consequences which run off in all directions. A beginning has, however, been made by collecting information on such aspects as legislation bearing on agriculture passed in the different States, land revenue and taxes, cooperatives, rural development measures, etc. which are processed and kept ready for use in the consideration of problems relating to these subjects. A useful series of publications based on the collection of such information is the volumes entitled " Agricultural Legislation in India", which bring together the Acts passed in the different States on important subjects like Regulation of Money Lending, Consolidation of Holdings, Agricultural Production and Development, Land Reforms, and Village Panchayats. Each Volume contains in addition a brief introduction giving a comparative study of the Acts, history of legislation bearing on the subject and an indication of objectives and effects of these measures. The available information on other aspects of the farm economics is likewise being sought to be put together and studies compiled on the basis.

(D) RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STUDIES ON FARM MANAGEMENT.

A much more difficult task which awaits to be done, is the systematic investigation and study of the economic and social problems as they arise out of action in specific fields under local environments, so that the results of such study can be woven into the fabric of policy-making at the local, State and national levels. As Dr. J. D. Black and Mr. H. L. Stewart have observed in their diagnosis of the position in regard to agricultural economic research in the country, " Development is positive and constructive. It means building brick on brick, or block on block, the structure of a future India. In their least dimensions, the building blocks for the agricultural part of India are the individual cultivators' families and their lands. Next come the villages. Economics of agriculture that is real, unlike some of the abstractions of the text-books, will help in the shaping and forming of these building blocks and fitting them into the structure of a more productive and secure Indians Society." In the socio-economic field where the results of measures are hard to forecast, some machinery has to be evolved for continuous recording and evaluation of economic change. Side by side it would be necessary to test out projects before they are taken up for wide application, and research into fields made on planned, purposive basis for enabling action to be taken on such questions as the most economic combination of resource use under differing conditions, the best method of loan operations conducive to the economic development of an area, the most advantageous form of tenure arrangement from the social and economic point of view under a given set of conditions etc.

An important step has been taken in this direction by the organisation of four Agro-economic Research Centres where continuous surveys measuring trends over periods as well as purposive research into specific problems of the kind mentioned above will be undertaken. These researches have to be the handmaids of policy, if they are to be effective and at the same time, they have to be objective if they are to yield valid results. The researches will thus be sponsored by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics primarily in relation to policy requirements, but actual field research will be entrusted to universities and other bodies.

The technological improvements and structural alterations brought about in the agricultural economy as a result of land reforms and other measures have forced into prominence the importance of farm management studies as a basis for future agricultural policy. A scheme for instituting such studies in the economics of farm management at six selected centres has been sponsored by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The object of the survey is mainly to throw light on the methodological problems involved in the study of farm management. It is also expected to give valuable information on the various input-output relationship of farms in the six regions selected for study. The scheme has been initiated since lst June 1954.

Looking back it can be said with some confidence that the achievements so far made augur well for the future. Steps have been taken to improve our agricultural statistics both in quality and in content and place them in the near future on a sound footing so as to be on a par with the other advanced countries of the world. Likewise a good beginning has been made in collecting and organising facts bearing on the economic aspects of agriculture, and with the setting up of the Agro-economic Research Centres and the institution of studies into farm management, agricultural economics, which till now had received scant recognition bids fair to provide a sound basis for the formulation of a correct agricultural policy which is the very keystone of a welfare state in this country.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

BY

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INTRODUCTION

On November 1, 1954, it will be ten years since the Economics & Statistics Section of he Ministry of Food and Agriculture was first set up. This seems to be therefore a fitting ccasion to review the work in statistics of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics hich was developed out of this Section in 1948 and to compare India's agricultural statistics ith other countries. Such a comparative study should ideally cover the scope of agricultural atistics with definitions, the methods of collecting them, and the statistical services and eld organization. Admittedly, however, this scope is too wide to be attempted in the ourse of a small article. For the sake of brevity therefore we shall deal largely with a omparative study in methodology of collecting agricultural statistics, restricting the omparison with only the relatively advanced countries of the world.

At the outset, it should be mentioned that the work relating to compilation, standards nd dissemination is carried out by the Directorate, while that relating to research in ethods of collecting statistics is carried out by the Statistics Branch of the Indian ouncil of Agricultural Research under the Agriculture Ministry which works in close ooperation with the Directorate. This is a unique feature of the agricultural system in ndia to which, as will be presently seen, are due most of the advances in the field of agri-ultural statistics which India has made during the decade under review.

It is convenient to classify agricultural statistics under two headings—(*a*) *Basic atistics* : Number of holdings and their principal characteristics such as size, form of enure, fragmentation, land use, agricultural population, farm implements and machinery ; nd (*b*) *current agricultural statistics* : Statistics of crop acreage and production, statistics f livestock and their products, prices and wages. The basic agricultural statistics are ormally collected through periodic censuses of agriculture while current agricultural atistics which are required in the formulation of current policies are collected through nnual or more frequent surveys. We shall deal first with the latter.

CURRENT STATISTICS

rop Acreage

There was no uniform method of collecting acreage statistics for the whole of India ten ears ago. Although considerable improvement has been made during the last decade, here is an appreciable lack of uniformity even today. The method differs according to hether the area is surveyed and whether it has the requisite field agency to collect statis-ics. Broadly speaking, the geographical area of the country can be divided into three ategories. In category (*a*) which covered 377 million acres a decade back, the land has een cadastrally surveyed and individual fields are measured, mapped and serially num-ered, and their area recorded in the village registers. In each village or a group of few illages in this category there is an officer of the Land Records Organization called patwari esponsible for maintaining field records of the area under each crop every year. The ethod prevailing in this category can therefore be described as the method of annual cen-us of all fields using the objective method of measurement. In category (*b*), which overed about 78 million acres, comes the land which is surveyed but which has no field gency to report the acreage statistics. The records of the acreage under crops in this

category used to be therefore based upon the reports of the sub-di visional officers. Thes records essentially represented the judgement of the reporting officers and therefore wer subject to large and unknown biases. The category (*c*) which accounted for the remair ing 356 million acres includes the area that is unsurveyed and in which there is no villag agency to report statistics. The area statistics for part of this category used to be cor ventional. It may be mentioned here that it is the area under categories (*a*) and (*b*) whic is really most important from the agricultural point of view.

This was the situation when the Directorate of Economics and Statistics jointly wit the Statistics Branch of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research initiated measures fo improving the coverage and reliability of agricultural statistics. The great need of the firs category was the provision of adequate and effective supervision by an independent agency This was met in a manner that not only achieved a salutary effect on the field work by th primary agency but had the additional merit of providing sample estimates for large tract against which the statistics obtained from annual census could be checked. These sampl supervisory checks for spot inspection are gradually forming an integral part of the presen system of Indian agricultural statistics in category (*a*). Moreover, category (*a*) now cover as much as 490 million acres. This must be considered as one of the significant achieve ments of the last decade.

The method of annual census also revealed another weakness. Experience showe that the results of the census were not usually available in time for making pre-harves forecasts of acreage. These forecasts therefore used to be compiled on the basis of subjec tive information regarding the conditions of sowings and other related factors reported b the officers. A comparison of these forecasts with the final estimates shows that thes were often wide off-the-mark. The second urgent need of area statistics was thus t improve the reliability of these forecasts. A practicable method of achieving it was t regulate the program of enumeration of the village officers by developing a suitable samplin plan so that the village officer is in a position to complete the enumeration of the selecte sample in time for the preparation of the forecast without having to do any additiona work for the annual census. A suitable sampling plan for this purpose has been evolved an is being gradually introduced in the different States. With the extension and consolidatio of this work all over the country, the forecasts of crop acreage could be placed on a furthe satisfactory footing.

The need of category (*b*) was obviously the establishment of the reporting agency and this was done in the State of Bihar for as much as 45 million acres. Howeve the creation of an agency solely for the purpose of collecting statistics is an ex pensive proposition and was unacceptable to some of the State administrations. In th absence of such agency it was advisable to sacrifice some of the information to be obtaine from annual census and be content with a less ambitious plan. The solution was to develo a suitable sampling method so that, on the one hand, use can be made of survey measure ments for each field and on the other hand estimates of the requisite accuracy can be ob tained without having to appoint an elaborate field staff all over the land in the category Such a survey design was developed and satisfactorily tried out on the major crops i Orissa. The survey aimed at providing estimates of area under major crops with sampling error approaching 5 per cent for the districts and with a much higher accurac for the State as a whole. In West Bengal also, the statistics of acreage are now based o sample surveys. This then constitutes the second significant achievement of the las decade in developing the agricultural statistical system for crop areas in the country.

The problem of category (*c*) is much more difficult. There is neither cadastral map nor the field agency. The primary need of this are a would therefore appear to be to survey i The Directorate has taken steps to encourage the States to expedite cadastral survey

This however is both expensive and time-consuming. Until then, the only solution is to develop a sampling method using approximate methods of sketching and measurement in predetermined and selected areas using the method of area sampling. Such a method has been successfully tried out in Koraput District of Orissa and the results have shown it to be as good as circumstances would warrant. Sample surveys for estimating the acreage under crops are being carried out at present in the unsurveyed areas of Bombay. With the extension of the sample survey method to cover the whole of the area under this category, India should be able to provide a fairly complete and reliable picture of its annual area statistics for major crops. It may be mentioned that as much as 252 million acres in this category has already been brought on the reporting basis. This then constitutes a third significant achievement.

In comparing the above position with that in other countries we shall consider first the two big countries in the North American Region which are comparable in size and economically more advanced than India, namely the USA and Canada. Area statistics in these countries are collected by means of mailed questionnaires addressed to the farmers. The first important difference between this method and that in India is that, unlike India, a farm and not a field is the unit of enumeration. The method of enumeration is, no doubt, the *prima facie* objective, since the area is surveyed and each farmer can know the area he puts under the different crops. On the other hand, not all farmers care to return their questionnaires. Indeed, the response rarely exceeds 50 per cent. This incomplete response is adjusted using the results of the periodical complete census. How reliable such an adjustment is, is a matter for considerable divergence of opinion since it is not infrequent that area estimates from the mailed questionnaires even after adjustments are found to be wide off-the-mark as compared with the actuals.

Turning next to the countries in Europe, say the United Kingdom and Germany, the method of collecting area statistics is again identical with that in the USA and Canada, except that the returns are compulsory under the law and consequently there is an assurance of completeness. For certain preharvest enumerations the field enumerator himself is responsible for recording the area, farm by farm, for the farms under his jurisdiction and reporting the same to the statistical office. This ensures completeness and timely publication of statistics.

To take a country from the Near East Region, Egypt is another example where area statistics are collected farm-by farm by complete enumeration. There are three agencies in Egypt responsible for collecting figures of area under crops, *viz.*, the village committee of local officials including the tax collector, the field staff of Inspectorate section of the Ministry of Agriculture and the field staff of the Survey Department of the Ministry of Finance. The first two obtain the statistics by interviewing the farmers, but in practice their work is not always independent. The Survey staff undertakes actual measurement of the fields but the results are available much later. There is thus expensive duplication of work and yet the figures do not necessarily agree even between the first two agencies. Obviously there is room for considerable economy in time and expenditure and yet obtaining more reliable and timely information by proper coordination, greater attention to work at the primary stage of enumeration and the institution of adequate supervisory sample checks.

We shall take next the two countries from Latin America, both comparable in size with India, namely Brazil and Argentina. In Argentina, a farm is a unit of enumeration but the information in respect of the farm is obtained by enquiry by the senior inspector whose zone of inspection is too large to permit individual inspection of farms. In Brazil

the unit of enumeration is a county, the figures for a county being collected by the municipal agent responsible for statistics by means of enquiry from the local farmers. It will be seen therefore that in Brazil area statistics cannot be considered as having very great accuracy, since in the very nature of things it is impossible to use objective methods when the units of enumeration are so large as they are in those countries.

Coming nearer, the two countries of interest would be China and Japan. Little is however known about China. In Japan the sampling method is extensively used for collecting area statistics using objective methods of measurement.

By comparison therefore it can be said that Indian statistics for acreage under crops, at least for the area which has been surveyed, and which is most important from the agricultural point of view, is of comparable accuracy with that in the best of the countries. Even so the situation would demand a significant effort to extend and consolidate the introduction of the measures described above. In one particular respect the situation in India is definitely unsatisfactory, and that is with respect to acreage under minor crops in categories (*b*) and (*c*). The method of sampling within the resources available within the States has been found to be rather inadequate in providing information on their acreage. The only way of overcoming this limitation would be to undertake a periodical census of agriculture and use it for instituting an annual system of successive sampling. India unfortunately, unlike most of the countries, has never had a complete agricultural census. Until this situation is remedied Indian agricultural statistics with respect to minor crops would continue to be unsatisfactory.

Crop Yields

The traditional method of estimating yield rate is too well known to need repetition in this article. It is based on the quantitative judgment essentially representing the personal impressions of the reporters. Inevitably, therefore, the reports on crop yields suffer from large biases. If reliable and unbiased yield estimates are required, the remedy is to resort to objective methods of estimation by direct harvesting of sample plots.

The first need of crop yield statistics was thus to develop a method of sample harvesting which on the one hand was simple and inexpensive to be entrusted to the available field staff, and on the other provided unbiased estimates of yield. Only then would there be any hope of introducing the method as an annual routine all over the country. This was therefore the first task attempted by the Directorate, jointly with the ICAR. Briefly, the method developed for the purpose consists in stratifying a district by its administrative sub-divisions, selecting randomly within each sub-division a certain number of villages roughly in proportion to the area under the crop in that sub-division, and locating within each village two random fields under the crop for marking a crop-cutting plot in a random position in each. The crop-cutting plot is usually rectangular and of size 50 × 25 links, equivalent to 1/80 acre. A certain variation in size is however permitted, depending upon the crop and the tract. Thus, in Orissa, where the fields are very small, the plot is only 1/160 acre, while for cotton it is as large as 1/10 acre. Whatever the size, the plot is marked with the help of pegs, string, measuring-tape and a cross-staff. The procedure adopted for harvesting and processing the produce of the plot is similar to that prevalent among the farmers of the locality. This has the great advantage in that the sample provides an unbiased estimate of the produce on the harvesting date. Since the grain at harvest contains moisture, a sample of it is stored and re-weighed after drying, in order that allowance for the moisture content may be made in estimating yield. On an average, between 100—200 plots are harvested in each district. The results have shown that the yield estimate for a district can be obtained with sampling error approaching 5 percent and for the

State with 1 to 3 percent. The field work is done by the official staff of the Land Records and Agricultural Departments of the States as part of their normal duties under the guidance of the State Statistician, but the coordination of the plans and results of surveys in the different States is done by the Centre.

The remarkable speed with which this method has been adopted on different crops and in different States can be seen from the fact that, whereas in 1944 the method was tried out only as an experimental measure in one district each of three States, within less than 10 years the method is now being adopted as an annual measure on all the principal crops in most of the States. The five-year coordinated scheme now in progress provides for the extension of the method to the remaining areas.

The significance of this achievement is easily grasped when one compares the situation with that in other countries. Essentially, the method of estimating yield rate in all countries whether economically advanced or underdeveloped, is the same as the traditional method in India. The only difference between the advanced and under-developed countries is that, whereas in the former, crop reporters included farmers resident in the rural areas, in under-developed countries crop reporters are usually Government officials who submit reports relating to crop yields for the administrative areas under their jurisdiction. These official reporters are naturally much less numerous than voluntary crop reporters in advanced countries, and consequently the unit or area for which a report is made is usually large, such as an administrative sub-division of a district and possibly a village, but hardly ever a cultivator's farm. Estimates of yield derived from such reports are therefore likely to be more inaccurate than those based on farmers' holding as a unit. It must nevertheless be admitted that the crop reporters' data even in the developed countries are subject to large and indeterminate biases. Several examples can be given in support of this statement. Thus the estimate of cotton production in the USA in 1951 was found to be 14 per cent incorrect. In Sweden, production of bread grains was under-estimated by as much as 20 per cent during War years ; what was even more serious, the tendency to under-estimate was greater in bad years. In Germany, there is ample evidence to show that crop reporters have tended to under-estimate yields consistently. In India, the official estimates of production of food crops have been found to be 6-7 per cent lower on the average when compared with the results of sample harvesting, under-estimation in individual States being sometimes much higher. And yet, notwithstanding these deficiencies in the method, with the exception of one or two countries outside India, objective methods have not yet made headway beyond exploratory trials. The only countries besides India which might be said to have made notable progress in the adoption of the objective method of crop sampling are Japan and Germany. In Japan, yield estimation by sample harvest is being adopted as normal annual routine for the major food crops since 1947. In Germany, the yield of wheat, rye and potatoes is estimated by the method of sample harvesting. Elsewhere however, including the USA, exploratory work is still in progress on the possibility of adopting this method in substitution for the crop reporters' judgment. Considered against this background the introduction of the sampling method for crop estimation in India must rank as one of the most significant achievements of the last decade.

This is not however to suggest that the problem of yield estimation is satisfactorily solved in India in all respects. The problem of minor crops continues to present difficulties. Even the coverage for major crops is yet by no means complete. The introduction of rational independent supervision leaves a lot to be desired. The possibility of using the results of sample harvestings on mixed crops has not been fully explored. Several other technical details call for attention. Above all, the improvement of earlier forecasts, and especially the possibility of using the relationship between the actuals and the forecasts

in earlier years to adjust the current forecasts, still remains to be undertaken. There is thus a long way to go, but the achievements of the last decade appear to be promising enough to look at the future with confidence.

Livestock numbers

Let us first look at the picture in the other countries regarding the collection of livestock statistics. In the United Kingdom and in Germany, statistics of livestock numbers are obtained by complete enumeration of farms through mailed questionnaires. In the United Kingdom there are, in addition, three sample enumerations in the year. In Germany, cattle, pigs and sheep are also enumerated six-monthly. Recently there have been quarterly sample enumerations of the pig population. Statistics of livestock numbers in Egypt, though based on complete enumeration on farms, are a bi-product of taxation and are obtained by tax collectors by interviewing the farmers. The data are known to be of doubtful reliability.

In the USA and Canada statistics of livestock numbers, like other items of agricultural statistics, are obtained by sample enumeration of farms through voluntary mailed questionnaires. The samples are not random and are subject to biases of considerable non-response which are adjusted by using the results of periodic complete censuses and available marketing information.

Turning to Latin America, livestock estimates are made for each county by the Municipal Statistical Agent on the basis of his own observations and inquiry. These estimates are made quarterly. In Argentina, which is divided into about 50 zones for purposes of agricultural statistics, estimates are made for each zone by Zonal Inspectors on the basis of information received from various correspondents, mainly concerning large farms. Naturally these, like area statistics, cannot be considered as having very great reliability.

In India, the statistics of livestock numbers are obtained through censuses taken every five years covering about 90 per cent of the geographical area of the country. Annual figures are also available in a few States. The census is conducted with the help of the local village official, usually the patwari, by a house to house enumeration. The statistics give district-wise information about number of cattle classified as breeding animals, working animals, milch cattle, males and females, sheep, goats, horses, ponies, mules and donkeys, according to various age groups and poultry. Besides the fact of such information being available only at intervals of five years, these statistics cannot be said to be of very great accuracy, since it is known that insufficient attention is paid to the work of enumeration at the primary stage. In recent years pilot surveys have been made in two of the States to explore, the possibility of adopting the sampling method for the annual collection of statistics of livestock numbers. These surveys have demonstrated the practicability of instituting a rationalized supervision by an independent agency over the primary enumeration which, while having a salutary effect on the work of enumeration, would also provide sample estimates for major categories of livestock. The five-year coordinated scheme in progress provides for the extension of the method to all areas. When this materializes the situation would resemble the one in Japan where a complete census of livestock numbers is taken every five years. Sample enumerations are conducted during the inter-censal years.

Livestock Products

The almost complete absence of livestock products statistics in India is a serious gap in her statistical system. India has practically no information as to how much milk, eggs and meat she produces, except some very rough estimates prepared by the State Marketing Departments. It should however be realized that this is a lacuna also present in the agricultural statistical systems of most countries of the world.

Out of the countries considered in this study the information on meat production is collected from individual farms only in Australia, Canada, the USA and Germany. In other countries these estimates are mainly based on returns from public slaughterhouses and inspection centres. No statistics are available on private slaughter.

Milk production statistics in the UK are based on returns from milk marketing centres. No current estimates are made for egg production but year-to-year changes are estimated on evidence which is largely non-statistical in character. In Germany milk production for each district is estimated by district estimating committees which rely on the findings of the voluntary milk control, on data from dairies and on their own personal judgment. Only in Australia, Canada and the USA information on milk and egg production is collected from individual farms besides those collected from commercial dairies and process plants. These enumerations are however taken on a sample basis in Canada and the USA.

While noting the deficiency in India of livestock products statistics, it should be borne in mind that of all the agricultural statistics, livestock products statistics are the most difficult to obtain. Unlike area and yield of crops, milk and eggs are produced daily. Further, there is a marked seasonal fluctuation and large variations from one producing unit to another. The production is not only confined to holdings but to houses as well. Direct interrogation of the cultivator regarding production for the whole year can hardly give statistics of any degree of realiability. On the other hand, objective measurement is hardly feasible except on a sampling basis. These difficulties in setting up a machinery for collecting livestock products statistics have been noted in the report on Coordination of Agricultural Statistics published by the Ministry of Agriculture and it is proposed to start exploratory investigations as soon as the resources permit. Certain investigations regarding milk are already under way.

Farm prices and wages

Fairly reliable information is available regarding wholesale prices as well as farm prices for most agricultural commodities in India. Harvest prices are recorded by each State on a uniform basis laid down by the Centre. According to this uniform practice representative villages are selected in each district and varieties to which the quotations relate are specified in advance. The prices are collected on a specified day each week during the harvest time. If the commodity is not sold at the village site the quotation relates to the price at the nearest market minus the cost of transport. The district prices are simple averages of tehsil prices which in turn are simple averages of the village prices. A simple average of the weekly district prices gives the single annual harvest price for the district as a whole.

Statistics of agricultural wages were until recently scanty. Such statistics however came to assume great importance in recent years in connection with the fixation of minimum agricultural wages to which the Government is committed. With a view to meeting this requirement an Agricultural Labour Enquiry was carried out to provide all-India estimates of agricultural wages during 1949-50. This survey however does not provide current estimates which are required for studying the trends therein, in relation to the trends in rural prices and costs of living. At the initiative of the Directorate most of the State Governments are now compiling data for one or more representative centres in each district for various types of labour, for example—skilled labour, field labour and other agricultural labour. The selection of the centres is however not on a random basis. Steps are being taken to improve the collection of statistics regarding both agricultural prices and wages in India in pursuance of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee and the National Income Committee.

Turning to other countries, we find that in Brazil the Municipal Agent who is responsible for all statistics also provides his own estimates of average prices obtained by the agricultural producer. No information is available on agricultural wages. In Argentina, farm prices and wages are obtained along with other aspects of rural economy on a questionnaire entitled " The Standard of Rural Life " which is filled in by correspondents on a regional basis. The wholesale prices of cotton and several food crops are however regularly collected and published and rough estimates of farmers' prices are obtained by subtracting transportation and marketing charges. There appears to be no systematic collection however of data on agricultural wages. In the UK the price reporting service of the Ministry of Agriculture gives the wholesale prices at various markets of the commodities whose prices are not already guaranteed in advance. Statistics of agricultural wages are obtained in the course of periodic enquiries by Agricultural Departments into the employment and earnings of the farm worker. In Germany the Central Bureau of Statistics has a section on prices, wages and consumption, and information is collected directly from farms through correspondents.

Farm prices in Australia are quotations from principal markets, and are obtained through Marketing Boards and selected wholesalers. No precise information on agricultural wage rates appears to be available, but total wages paid to temporary workers are obtained through annual farm questionnaires. In Canada, prices received by farmers are estimated monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics through mailed questionnaire surveys of selected correspondents. The wage rates are estimated three times a year and are also based on mailed sample surveys. The methods obtaining in the USA are similar. In Japan, statistics of prices and wages are collected monthly through sample surveys of designated shops, co-operatives and farms. Information is obtained through the method of interview.

Looking at the picture in other countries it will thus be observed that the organization of statistics of agricultural prices and wages in India, though admitting of a need for improvement, is fairly satisfactory and comparable.

BASIC AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

As has already been mentioned, basic statistics of holdings are collected through a census of agriculture. A census has in fact a wider significance than merely as a means of collecting the basic statistics. It constitutes the very foundation of an adequate programme for current agricultural statistics. Current statistics based on samples must be corrected periodically by the use of the census data if they are to maintain their accuracy. Unfortunately India has never had an agricultural census and to this date this constitutes the greatest weakness in her system of agricultural statistics. This deficiency is particularly glaring when it is remembered that almost all the other countries of the world have taken an agricultural census in accordance with a programme of work developed by the FAO. India's non-participation so far in the World Agricultural Census sponsored by the FAO thus also constitutes a serious weakness in the world system of agricultural statistics. Until India attempts a census and provides for it on a periodic basis a great deal of its current agricultural statistics must remain of dubious value from the point of view of coverage and reliability.

One must not however under-estimate the difficulties involved in taking a census for a country of the size of India, and which has attained independence only during the last decade. An independent India found herself, (besides its major States, over 500 and odd small independent States scattered all over the country) autonomous with respect to agricultural statistics. To prepare a list of items with definitions acceptable to all and to get the

States together to adopt a uniform method of conducting the census in a coordinated manner was therefore by no means an easy task. It was under these circumstances that the Directorate undertook an examination of this problem and in consultation with the States prepared a list of items with uniform definitions on which it was agreed that basic and current agricultural statistics should be collected in all the States. The report on co-ordination of Agricultural Statistics which was brought out by the Directorate in this connection must be considered a landmark in the evolution of India's system of agricultural statistics. This was not all. Side by side the Statistics Branch of the ICAR prepared a pilot scheme for conducting an agricultural census and tried it out in Delhi State. This formed the basis of a plan for undertaking a census which has been contemplated for the past two years but which has been held up only because of the limitation of funds. It is however gratifying to know that during the current year the plan has been approved and India will be taking its first agricultural census of holdings, although only on a sampling basis at the first attempt. Even in respect of the basic agricultural statistics also the Directorate must be congratulated on the initiative it took to bring the census to its present stage. Legislation, to put a census on a periodic basis and to integrate it in the current agricultural statistics, should place India on a par with the best countries in the world with respect to agricultural statistics.

AGRICULTURAL PRICE POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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The special concern of this article is agricultural price policy and programme in those countries which are engrossed in undertakings to achieve more rapid economic development than has occurred in them in the past. It will begin, however, with a consideration of price phenomena in the world at large, dominated as they are by the goings on in the largely commercialized economies.

I shall begin with an oracular statement that my observation of attempts at public price-making leads me to the conclusion that any country anywhere at any time is indeed blessed if its commodity markets and demand and supply responses function so well, and the world in which these are functioning is so free from wars, fears of wars, and postwar adjustments, and accompanying inflation and deflation, that a program only of assisting prices " to find their natural level " keeps its economy in better economic adjustment than does the opposite policy of attempting to set part of its prices above or below this level. The reason for this is that the economic forces affecting prices are so powerful that they make more or less important all but a few of the governmental devices used to set such prices. One needs only to refer to the black markets that have been so common in some parts of the world in the recent war and postwar years, and to the double markets—one governmental and the other the people's market—in some other countries, to demonstrate the truth of the preceding sentence. In my travels to and from India last summer I was offered exchange rates on dollars ranging up to a third higher than the official rates in shops located on principal trading streets. The history of Hitler's wartime Germany shows that his failure to recognize this and his effort to set up an artificial structure of prices and wages seriously weakened Germany's war effort.

In the world in general, and particularly in the countries in substantial trade relations with each other, in the century of years from the Napoleonic Wars to World War I, the conditions necessary for free market functioning and price-making did evolve increasingly. The wars were localized, either internal or between two adjoining states. Trade expanded both internally and internationally. An international medium of exchange and standard of value, the British pound sterling, came into increasing use. An economic philosophy of free markets evolved out of the thinking of the two principal schools of economic thought, the Adam Smith to Alfred Marshall British school, and the Austrian school. The strongest counter intellectual force was that of the German Friederick List school which espoused the use of protective customs duties to hasten the industrialization of an agricultural economy. This philosophy was given some expression in the U.S. Republican tariff acts of 1896 to 1910, and again in 1922 to 1929. But postwar readjustment was by far a larger factor in the steep duty increases in the U.S. tariff acts of these two years.

An essential part of the free market philosophy is the conception of a " perfect market " given clear exposition by Alfred Marshall, a market in which there is full and accurate information by all operators, so that all know exactly what is being bought and sold at what price and also the state of demand and supply. Even those economic statesmen who support public price control also support measures designed to make markets

more like perfect markets, such measures as market grading and inspection, market price reporting, and market news service generally. They do this because public price-making, if it is to attain its objectives, must be fully informed as to conditions of supply and demand, and the prices set must be related closely to market forces.

The free-market philosophy also assumes a large measure of free competition in markets —that is, that not only will there be little or no direct public control of prices and of supply and demand, but that there will be little or no such control by private firms or associations of them formal or informal. In keeping with this philosophy, the central government of the U.S. and the separate state governments have enacted a vast network of anti-monopoly laws and are still trying to enforce them. If, however, the industry is one in which full competition leads to too much duplication of facilities, such as in public utilities generally, the rates are publicly regulated, or public ownership and operation taken over. The nations of Western Europe have in general been less concerned over monopoly than has the U.S., and have in some cases even joined forces with combines in national or international cartels. One of the early American writers on this subject, John R. Commons, went so far as to say that in a free society the markets either have to be free-competition markets or government must intervene and set prices. Most economists in the U.S. have been more realistic on the subject and are willing to accept a limited amount of monopoly control, especially in the short run, as a lesser evil than the results of public efforts to prevent it. They have also come to realize that some monopoly power is likely to be associated with large-scale integrated operation that may be of net advantage to the nation. The chain grocery store systems of the U.S. illustrate this clearly, and likewise some of the big cooperatives. The general situation even in the most highly commercialized economies of the world is that at least some small element of monopoly power affects the prices of nearly all goods and services in the retail market if not earlier in the marketing chain. The question therefore is not one of monopoly vs. free competition prices, but of the extent of the monopoly element in any price. Monopoly no doubt plays a larger role in some of the less developed countries than in the more highly organized ones, but public price-setting may not be the most efficacious way of dealing with it.

Given sustained peace over several decades, even a well developed country operating essentially on a free-market basis is still faced with the probability that any one or more of three types of situations affecting agriculture will arise within a period of five to ten years if not sooner. These are :

1. A minor trade or business cycle if not a major one will produce an unusual rise or decline in prices in general, and more pronounced movements for prices of farm prices since these swing through a wider range than do most other prices.
2. Weather either unusually good or bad will cause unusual accumulations or shortages of stocks of one or more farm products, also with prices swinging over a wide range.
3. Production and price cycles will develop for hogs and other livestock.

A growing number of economists, including the agricultural species of them, in the U.S., in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and in Western Europe, are coming to accept the view that if the first of these three, the trade-cycle movements, can be brought under control, the other two can for the most part be left to work themselves out in the free market. Moreover, a growing number of these are coming to think that they now have sufficient understanding of the causes and behaviour of trade cycles so that they know how to bring them under control, the only remaining difficulties being the political and governmental ones of being able to take the necessary action when it is needed.

Among these economists, and especially among those closely associated with agricultural policies, are a number who still believe that prices of farm products swing downward so fast and so far at the onset of a business recession that this alone is sufficient cause for severe further declines in business activity and that, therefore, setting a floor under farm prices is necessary even in the interest of the nation at large. A few who still call themselves economists even go so far as to believe that a decline in farm prices caused by excessive output can cause a general business recession. This view has recently been characterised by likening it to a hypothesis that the rooster's crowing in the early morning is what causes the sun to rise.

A considerable group of agricultural economists would supplement action to check trade-cycle movements by buffer-stock operations with farm products—that is, buying up part at least of the excessive output of good weather and/or over-planting years and selling these in short-crop years. They admit, however, that there are practical difficulties in the management of these buying and selling operations that have not yet been adequately met, and even more serious political difficulties. The device used in the U.S., called a "loan without recourse", under which the producer is made a loan on the security of the product held in storage, the government to take the product if the price does not equal the amount of the loan at the end of the loan period, could have been very useful to the end desired if the Congress had not forced too high loan levels and then made "loans without recourse" a device for holding prices continuously at too high a level.

As for production and related price-cycle movements for some livestock products, the device employed in the U.S. is a constantly improving outlook service, on the theory that if the producers are told that overbreeding or underbreeding has begun they will stop doing it and the cycle will be checked. This clearly has not sufficed, but perhaps the waves started by the severe episodes of the Big Depression of 1929-33 and World War II have not yet flattened out, and given a less upset world in the next few decades the swings in the hog and cattle cycle will succumb much more to outlook treatment.

Out of the foregoing begins to take shape the outline of a price programme for farm products that even many "sound" economists would approve :

A. Control of the trade cycle, but with a floor under prices of farm products to keep them from swinging too low, this latter primarily to protect farmers.

B. Buffer-stock operations to keep consumption and prices more nearly level from year to year but not to hold prices too high. Many would like to see these buffer-stock operations internationalized in the case of non-perishables

C. A better and better market-information, grading and inspection service, designed to make national and international markets more like "perfect" markets ; as part of this, a better and better outlook service to guide production.

Now let us consider the departures from such a programme, especially as they relate to agriculture, that appear in the world and the reasons for them.

The first of these is that a nation may decide that it needs to be more nearly self-sufficient in agricultural products for military or other reasons, and to achieve this by maintaining prices at higher than freemarket levels. The United Kingdom and much of western Europe has so decided since World War II, and had in lesser measures so decided in the 1920's and 1930's. In so far as such programmes rely upon price supports, they are costly to the nation adopting them. This is obvious enough when the government at the same time keeps prices to consumers from rising by making up the difference out of the public treasury. If this is not done, the cost comes directly out of the consumers. Fundamentally

the cost arises from subsidizing production that cannot stand on its own feet. It needs to be added that one of the circumstances that favour adoption of such a policy is that a workable device for implementing it is at hand, namely, restricting imports either directly or by means of import duties. Smuggling of farm products can usually be kept under control.

The second departure is that a nation may decide that the agricultural part of its population is underrewarded and to raise prices of farm products as a means of correcting this imbalance. This is what the U.S. essentially decided in 1941 when it set the level of loans without recourse at 90 to 92½ percent of parity, and in subsequent postwar legislation extending this level of price supports. Its wartime price supports were designed to insure adequate supplies of farm products. The legislation of the later 1930's took the form of income supplements rather than price supports ; that of 1933, of production adjustments ; and that of 1929, of marketing adjustments. Limited use was made of " disposal outside of the usual channels of foreign and domestic trade " from 1933 on. The loans without recourse operations from 1936 to 1941 were marketing adjustment only, the loan level being from around 52 to 70 per cent of parity. Direct price supports really began only in 1941.

The difficulty with such a programme in the U. S. is that agriculture in the aggregate on an export surplus basis even in terms of a free-world market. Hence there really is no way of supporting the ever-high prices except by restricting production, which is proving very difficult, or by disposing of the surpluses somehow somewhere, which is costly.

Some of the countries of Europe began supporting prices of farm prices primarily as an aid to agriculture, and in response to agrarian political pressures, in the late 1920's. They were able to do this very simply by means of high import duties.

In a somewhat different category from the foregoing are the supports of prices of particular products, like sugar in Europe, and sugar and wool in the U.S., by means of import duties. The justification offered for these is usually a mixture of " infant industry " and military. A larger reason is usually the combined log-rolling political strength of the groups in the country demanding such protection.

Under extreme conditions such as war and immediate postwar, or famine in a more or less isolated economy, other measures such as rationing and government requisitioning and distribution of supplies, may be warranted, and the controls may be rigorous and effective enough so that prices may be set and imposed without too defeative black market operations.

We have now laid a sufficient foundation for considering agricultural price policy and programme in less developed economies in the process of directed and quickened development. There seems little reason to question the wisdom of accepting as the foundation or starting point for such policy and programme, under peace condition, even in such countries the A, B, and C planks in the designated "sound" programme outlined in the foregoing. The difficulties will come mainly in periods of non-peace, or their equivalent. Under this head would have to be put the disturbances caused by the partition of India. Adjustments may well be needed in such situations that may call for a vigorous use of some of the departures named. Fiscal measures of a rather drastic sort may be needed to avert general price level movements coming under the A head. Nevertheless, the general aim should be to get the economy in a state where the A, B, and C types of action will largely suffice.

What about the first type of departure, namely, supporting prices of farm products at high levels to encourage expansion of agriculture ? Only a few such countries need to make such expansion a major objective. Most of them need industrial more than agricultural expansion, and agricultural revolution has usually kept pace with industrial revolution in the history of nations. Western Europe in the 19th Century was a very unusual situation. In these countries, the rapidly expanding world outlet for factory products supported a tremendous growth of urban populations, making necessary presently larger and larger imports of food. As one part of this, the higher incomes of the workers made possible a considerable shift from cereal and roots to livestock foods in the diets. But the arts of agriculture were in general improving at the same time. The agricultural countries in today's world have little prospect for large export markets for their factory products. The buying power for these will mostly have to be developed at home. What this means for most agricultural countries now in process of industrializing is that they should rely almost wholly on improving the arts of agricultural production as a way of increasing the supply of food and agricultural raw materials of industry.

Even at that, there will always be danger that in some year the supplies of farm products will exceed the buying power of the non-farm families and prices will subside sharply enough to discourage production in the year or two following. This calls for a rigorous programme of buffer-stock development, especially in countries with highly variable rainfall like India. The storage facilities needed for such a programme need to be provided soon. Moreover, serious consideration should be given to ways of processing some perishables so that they can be stored.

How does all this tie in with the rapid growth of India's population, and the present malnutrition of much of India's people ? Producing the food is alone not enough. Either these people must themselves be able to buy it or government must buy and give it to them. The latter would be a very costly undertaking with only a distant end in sight. Fuller employment and more all-round productivity and buying power is the only answer. Agriculture must do its part in this.

Still there may be national advantage, at least in some period, in increasing the output of particular farm products in such a country. It may be a product in which some part of the country has comparative international advantage in production and exporting it in larger volume will increase the national income. Or it may be one whose domestic consumption is now being met in part by imports, but need not be, at least in present volume, if the resources of the country are developed further or known new technologies are more generally applied to its production. Or it may be a group of products, like fresh vegetables or milk, that are much needed in the diets of the people which will not be consumed unless produced on the same farms as consumed or in the same locality. However, before any country starts out on a program of expanding the output of any such product or products, it needs to make a careful national budget analysis of such an alternative, in the manner outlined for jute and dairy products in Projects O and P of the " Report on the Research, Teaching, and Public Administration of the Economics of Agriculture for India " to determine the probable effect on national income. For such purposes and in the final determination, national income must be broadly defined, first to allow time enough for the alternative production programme to produce its effects, including effects on conservation of the land, and second, to allow for such contributions as improvement in the diet. In particular situations, still other factors such as preparedness for war may be important.

Once a decision is made to expand the output of some product, there still remains a choice of alternative methods of achieving this, and among these choices, raising prices to producers, except in an emergency, should not usually have first priority. One reason for

this is that it raises prices to consumers unless the government is prepared to stand the high cost of making up the difference. More constructive choices are further development of resources, educational programmes combined with provision of fertilizer and improved seed at low cost, special credit aids, and the like.

The price programme that can aid most to the desired end is one which offers the producers not a higher price, but assurance of a reasonable price regardless of the size of the crop, or better still, of a reasonable return from the crop compounded out of price times volume, this price being achieved in the main through buffer-stock operations. If any price subsidy at all is to be included, it had better be a small addition to such an assured return.

The practical operation of a price programme such as last defined takes the following form. A decision is made and announced a month or so before the sowing season as to what price per maund will be guaranteed for a crop outturn of a given amount, this being the amount which the planning agency decides is best for the country. This amount multiplied by the price gives the guaranteed total return for the crop. After the harvest is over and the total output can be forecasted with a fair degree of accuracy, this output is divided into the guaranteed total return, and the resulting quotient is the price which the government will guarantee for the year. The price times quantity announced before sowing should be the crop return which the government will undertake to establish by buffer-stock or other operations. Advisedly the price will be a little below the normal equilibrium market price. It will in effect be a guaranteed minimum price for crop of the size desired. In years with a short crop, market prices will ordinarily be so high as to yield a total crop return higher than that guaranteed.

Two supplements to the foregoing are worth considering. One is to set an obsolute floor below which the price will not be allowed to fall no matter how large the crop. Such floors, however, have as their main purpose the protection against trade-cycle recession.

The other supplement is to add something to the price of large crops to cover any extra out-of-pocket or cash costs of harvesting or marketing extra large crops.

We are ready to consider the other major departure from the A, B and C "sound" price programme outlined above, namely, to set prices above the free market level as a way of raising agricultural incomes up to the level of the non-farm. As stated earlier, this became actual price policy in the U. S. only in 1941. Those who voted for the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, and even for the earlier twice-vetod McNary-Haugen bills, sincerely believed that they were voting for measures that would raise farm income relatively, so that one can say that the Congress of the U. S. essentially adopted a policy of equalizing farm and non-farm incomes by price-support measures as early as 1925. The standard by which to measure such equality was first called "equality in exchange" and later "parity".

What success was actually achieved by the measures enacted? Prices of a few products were raised temporarily in 1930-31 under the Agricultural Marketing Act, and again in 1933-1936 under the AAA. From then until 1941, the effects were principally limited to the unintentional ones of building up the stocks that proved so helpful in the early war years, and to those resulting from some diversion outside the usual channels of trade. The high farm product prices of 1941 to 1948 were war-determined almost wholly. Since 1948, the price supports provided in 1941 have sustained prices of a group of products enough above free-market levels so that large surplus stocks have accumulated. Two Congresses, those of 1948 and of 1949, have passed Acts that would lower the support levels, but subsequent Congresses have postponed their application.

The most important summary statement to be made about these undertakings is that although they have at times, and particularly in the last few years, held average prices of some products at somewhat above the market level—perhaps 5 to 10 % above—they have helped most the larger farmers who need help least, and very little the low-income farmers. In fact, the available income data indicate that the incomes of the family-size and larger farms of the U.S. outside of the Southern states have compared favourably since 1950 with those of comparable urban groups in the same states, and would have done so without price supports. I found on my desk on my return to the U.S. a letter from Secretary of Agriculture, Benson asking for suggestions for a programme to help the "3·5 million of the 5·5 million farms so small that the farmer derives little help from price supports." If this is true for the U.S., how much more true it must be for a country like India. By far the larger part of the consumption of the farm products of India is by those who produce them. Raising the prices of these products does not change the situation for this part of their living. For the urban workers, the higher prices reduce the amount of food and clothing which they can buy.

The main reliance for farm families of this description will need to be on increasing the physical output per acre of land at less input per unit of product, until employment can be found for some fraction of them in industry and related trade, transportation, and services. Larger inputs of manures and fertilizers, of improved seed and water, and improved tillage, if wisely applied, will give not only larger outputs per acre, but per unit of input. Credit to enable cultivators to enlarge these outputs in these ways may be most essential of all. Rational tenure reform will add to the returns of the cultivators both by increasing the cultivator's share and by increasing the output to be shared.

Changes of this kind do not come, however, merely by talking about them. They must be analyzed and planned for the different types of farm operating units in an area, and to a small extent even farm by farm. Men must be trained and then employed to assist with this analysis and planning. Projects outlined in the Report mentioned earlier indicate the nature of this analysis and planning and the training needed for it.

Such analysis and planning should not be limited to products produced for sale. It is real income in the form of things that make up rural living that we are interested in improving, and not all of these need be bought with money. Real income can include better housing, better health, better schools, better roads, and better social facilities—anything that will enrich life and much of most of these can be achieved by a better use of underemployed time and better organization of village affairs.

Nothing is said directly in the foregoing about stabilization of prices as an objective of price policy. All of the constructive measures discussed will, however, promote such stability, and intelligently applied, will achieve a sufficient degree of it except in periods of rapid inflation. At such times, setting ceilings on prices and enforcing them so far as possible, may have to be resorted to.

How much stability is achieved by the measures outlined will depend in part on the level of the forward prices and returns announced. If these are set too high for some product, the surplus may become excessive in a few years and prices will drop in spite of buffer-stock operations; and contrariwise. There is no rigorous scientific method by which to determine the exact price that keeps production and consumption most nearly in balance, but the procedures outlined in Project R of the Report will suffice for practical operating purposes.

THE ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH IN INDIA

BY

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India is predominantly an agricultural country. There is an overwhelming dependence of the population on the occupation of agriculture. Nearly 82·65% of the population live in 5,58,089 villages and 97·7 % of the rural population directly derive their livelihood from land and its resources. Thus the economic activities of a large majority of the population and their economic conditions are determined by factors, physical and human, which affect agriculture. The provision of the elementary needs of a growing population on a minimum standard of requirements through the scientific development of agriculture is still the dominant problem in Planning. In such a context, the study of agricultural economics has a significant role in shaping the economic life of the country. It provides the basis for the collection of correct factual data on all agricultural problems, their analysis and interpretation on scientific lines and an examination of the inter-relationship of different agricultural problems with the other sectors of the economy. One would normally expect that any State of an agricultural country would do everything in their power, by all possible means, to encourage the systematic study of the basic facts concerning the agricultural population and their economic life. But it is a tragedy that inspite of the undoubted importance of the subject, the study of agricultural economics has received scant attention in this country from official as well as non-official organisations. While finances have been found for the development of scientific and technological studies and research, there has been a complete neglect, till recently, of this important subject which is concerned with the basic facts of the economic life of 82·65% of the population.

Position of Agricultural Economics

The late Prof. A. W. Ashby, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, University of Oxford, who was invited to India by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay, in 1950, made a careful survey of the position and expressed his amazement at the unconcern of Government over the study and research in a subject vital to planned national economic development. He observed that " having regard to (*a*) the area of agricultural land, (*b*) the size of agricultural population, (*c*) the importance of agriculture in the national economy—its actual and potential contributions to national wealth—I am appalled at the small provisions made for investigation and research in Agricultural Economics ". The views of a foreign expert of the status of the late Prof. Ashby should be accepted as correct expression of the position of agricultural economics in the sphere of education and research in this country.

Reasons for Neglect

It is usually remarked that the primitive and static nature of agricultural conditions in the country and the paucity of funds for economic research have been responsible for a continued neglect of the study of agricultural economics. But the absence of a systematic study of the economics of agriculture should be largely attributed to the policy adopted by British Government towards development of agriculture in the 19th and early part of the 20th century.

In the early 19th century, the British Home Government was mainly interested in the consolidation of the conquest of the Indian territory, through the enforcement of Law and

Order. In the economic sphere, it was chiefly concerned with the raising of maximum revenue for the purposes of its police and security functions. Since land offered to be the primary source of revenue, the interest of Government in agriculture was confined to the reorganisation of the ancient land settlements and providing an effective machinery for collection of revenue. The Administrative system was also reorientated on the lines of the Home Administration with a view to subserving the immediate objects. In all other matters which affected the economic life of the people, the Government followed scrupulously the policy of ' *Laissez Faire* ' or least interference, with the result that agriculture continued to be no one's responsibility, a gamble in the rains and a way of living. Besides, the introduction of the British system of land settlements and Revenue Administration completely changed the basis of the traditional agricultural economy. There was the rise of a new hierarchy of land owning *zamindars* who eventually became merely a class of rentiers. Land became freely transferable attended with the consequent evils of sub-infeudation in Permanently Settled Areas, sub-letting in Ryotwari Areas, high rentals and exploitation of tenants, mortgage of land and dispossession of cultivators, growth of absentee landlordism and the accumulation of debt. The sufferings of the peasants under the pressure of these changes and the periodical famines resulted in serious agrarian riots. The Government were thus compelled, under necessity even in the early period, to investigate into the conditions of the agricultural population, though for the limited ends of mitigating their distress through appropriate reforms in the system of land revenue administration and incidentally through some positive measures of famine relief. Early in the 20th century, efforts were also made to initiate irrigation projects, and organise the co-operative movement for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and provision of credit to the farmers. Research in Agriculture was conceived to be necessary only on the physical side, in the study of soil chemistry, plant genetics etc. With the grant from an American donor the Pusa Institute of Agriculture was started with a view to conducting researches in the technique of agriculture. The few agricultural colleges which were started in Bombay and Madras exclusively devoted their curriculum of studies to the study of the science of Agriculture.

Early Economic Studies

The brief review of economic conditions in the country in the beginning of the century clearly emphasises the fact that the Government was not directly concerned with the investigation and study of the economic conditions of the agricultural population. But in the process of their land settlement operations and dealing with the agrarian situation from time to time, Government had to carry out specific investigations through various Commissions of Inquiry. In a way, the Settlement Reports were very thorough and comprehensive and contained a detailed assessment of the prevailing economic conditions. Besides these reports, the District Gazetteers, the Reports of the Famine and Irrigation Commissions and other Agrarian Inquiries and the Census Reports were the main source of information on the economic condition of the rural population. They presented very laborious collection of economic statistics and carefully thought out recommendations. They were a part of the administrative system of the country and to a limited extent they served the purpose of a systematic study of local or general conditions.

Progress of Study and Research After the Reforms of 1919

With the Provincialisation of Agriculture, under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919, some impetus to Research in Agriculture was given. But still the study of the economic conditions was spasmodic and left mostly to Government officials. In Bombay, officers like Keatinge and Mann, in Punjab Malcolm Darling published valuable studies on Rural

life and some were carried out by Jack in Bengal. Among the non-officials Ranade and Dutt were among the pioneers who contributed to the study of economic conditions in Agriculture. University Professors like Gilbert Slater and Morrison undertook studies in the economic aspects of agriculture and village life through field investigation and economic surveys. In Government Arts Colleges, Economics was included as a subject in the degree course but the study was confined to the general principles of the subject. In some colleges rural economics was offered as an optional subject under the General Economics Course.

It was with the appointment, in 1926, of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India that a new era in the study of agricultural and rural problems was inaugurated. The Commission made a comprehensive and detailed study of the various problems in Indian Agriculture and submitted a monumental report in 1928. It was on its recommendation that the Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agricultural Research was set up in 1929 with a definite source of income assigned to it. It was concerned with research in the technique of agriculture and of animal husbandry. The recommendation of the Commission for the study of Agricultural Economics was not implemented by Government. Besides the Commission had a restricted scope of inquiry. The whole problem of Land Tenures was excluded from its purview. Therefore, the Report was highly defective in omitting to study the most important aspect of the Rural problem in India.

Progress in the Inter-War Period

At this stage, the study of general economics with special reference to commerce and banking made good progress. Some of the students took up for study topics in agricultural economics, but the subject had not yet attracted sufficient attention to be studied as a course under special scientific training. Agricultural colleges were established in many provinces but these were inadequately equipped to teach agricultural economics as a separate subject, though some attention to the subject was given in the general curriculum for the degree course.

With the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935, and a special Agricultural Credit Department as a constituent unit of the Bank, a clear emphasis was laid on the systematic study and research into specific problems of agricultural economics. It was assigned the task of making regular studies of the problems in agricultural credit and publishing its findings in bulletins. The department maintains an expert research staff and has issued several bulletins and reports bearing on the problem of rural credit and allied subjects.

Progress in the War and Post-War Periods

Between 1942 and 1944 considerable progress was made by the Government of India in their study of basic facts of rural life for the development of agriculture. A Policy Committee on Agriculture was appointed and a number of comprehensive reports were prepared on planning for agriculture and animal husbandry and forestry, and how these developments were to be carried to the village level. Unfortunately these plans were kept in abeyance on account of the Bengal Famine and the emergence of the food problem, with the consequent price control and rationing. In the course of the discussions of this period, a suggestion made for the development of an organisation such as a Central Bureau of Agricultural Economics, even though supported by the Committee, did not find favour with the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the first United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture which was held about this time, gave a great impetus to the study of the subject on a comprehensive scale.

Progress After Independence

With the declaration of Independence in India in 1947, things took a different shape. The partition of the country, the unprecedented displacement of the population on a mass scale and the consequent problem of refugee rehabilitation, the integration of the princely Indian States with the rest of India, and the food problem, upset the whole economy of the country. But by about 1950, when the constitution for the country was framed conditions within the country were comparatively stabilised and the Government of India appointed the Planning Commission for a coordinated and integrated study of our economic problems and planned economic development of the country. This opened a new era for development.

During the last few years considerable progress has been made both in the investigation and study of Rural economic and social conditions, specially of Land Systems and Researches in problems of agricultural economics. In the training of students and encouragement of research some of the Universities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta have created special sections dealing with agricultural economics. Special attention has also been paid to the training of the staff in the development of the Co-operative Movement. Under the programmes of the Planning Commission, schools have been opened for training men for Community Projects and National Extension Services.

Agricultural Economics and Planned Economic Development

The progress in the study of agricultural economics has been indicated in the historical perspective of Government policy and the economic changes that have been effected in the agricultural economy of the country. It is necessary now to examine the importance of Research in agricultural economics under the altered pattern of our economy and under a positive Policy of State Intervention and Planning. The Constitution of India has laid a clear responsibility on Government and assigned to it a positive role in shaping the economic life of the country. In accordance with this directive the National Planning Commission has conceived a comprehensive Five Year Plan on the basis of a quantitative assessment of the resources in the country in relation to the requirements under development planning. The Plan which is now under implementation represents the first attempt of Government to organise social and economic development on a national and integrated basis. As was to be expected, Agriculture has received top priority in this plan.

Under this dynamic Policy and Plan, the importance of research in agricultural economics to Government need hardly be over-emphasised. In order to be able to formulate a comprehensive policy, the Government must be in possession of reliable facts relating to the agrarian economy and these can only be obtained by intensive investigations and research in the various problems of the subject. In the absence of such basic material we had considerable difficulty in the last few years, in managing the food problem and in dealing with measures under Land Reform.

Similarly in the exploitation of land for purposes of maximum utilisation we come across various schemes which have no factual basis. In the beginning the advantages of introducing collective farming were emphasized. This was followed by suggestions on cooperative farming. Recently the proposals for small scale farming under *Bhoodan*, viz. distribution of small-size plots for the landless have found favour. The fixing of a ceiling for land holding and the size of an economic holding are all controversial questions and are still under discussion. These questions have been considered mainly on general assumptions or on preconceived social theories without reference to their feasibility in application.

To sum up, India is a vast country with varied climatic zones and social and political conditions and each tract has its own characteristics. Therefore, the reform measures should be based on a careful study of local conditions as also on the capacity of the administration to work them.

In the process of transition to effcient agriculture, Research in Agricultural Economics is of equal, if not more, importance to the rank and file of agriculturists as it is to the Government. This is specially so in the spheres of production, marketing and distribution where research in agricultural economics has an important role to play. In the sphere of production, research will guide and help farmers. Enquiries into problems of agricultural finance, of marketing of produce, agricultural labour and allied subjects will furnish valuable data, on which action can be taken by States as well as by farmers in order to improve the existing conditions. By publishing the results of investigations into agricultural prices and cost data in various localities, the research organization enables the farmer to have a correct knowledge of prevailing conditions and accordingly adjust his future plans. This in turn makes it possible for him to secure the best price for his produce. Since the object of most economic enquiries is not merely to produce a report of existing conditions but also to make some suggestions for improvement, such enquiries will indicate, both to the farmers as well as to the Government, various means which can be adopted to bring about an improvement.

Organisation of Agricultural Economics

The practical importance of the study and research in agricultural economics under the concept of planned economic development, emphasises the urgent need for organisation for the purpose. For a systematic study of rural, social and economic conditions, three important steps must be considered. These will determine the type of organisations necessary :

(*a*) Proper education and training of the students.

(*b*) Research and study of the local problems which would include collection of primary data and their analysis and interpretation.

(*c*) Implementation of the results by legislation and administration and the periodical evaluation of the effects.

The success of these functions will obviously depend upon the type of organisation set up and the equipment of the Institutions to be created to carry them out.

Let us examine the types of Institutions that exist at present for this purpose.

I. Central Government Organisations :

There are six important institutions :

(1) The Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Centre.

(2) The Planning Commission.

(3) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(4) The Researve Bank of India : The Agricultural Credit Department and the Division of Rural Economics, in the Department of Research.

(5) The Census Organisation of the Government of India.

(6) The National Sample Survey.

The important activities undertaken by these institutions may be briefly mentioned.

(1) The Directorate of Economics and Statistics undertakes the collection and compilation of agricultural data on crops, prices etc. which are made available to the public in the form of publications. They have tried to improve the scope and reliability of the basic agro-economic data required for economic analysis. They are also carrying out research into farm cost accounting and co-operative farming. They have undertaken a survey of land holdings for the country. They are compiling useful data on Land Legislation in the country which would supply basic material for the formulation of a coordinated land policy. Apart from these activities, the Directorate directly encourages colleges and research institutions to take an interest in the study of the subject.

(2) The Planning Commission, through the Research Programmes Committee, has inaugurated research into the following problems viz. (*a*) Land reforms, co-operation, farm management, (*b*) problems of rapid urbanization and small scale industries (*c*) savings, investment and employment and (*d*) River Valley Projects. The Commission has also constituted a special Research Programmes Committee in Agricultural Economics and a number of important studies have been inaugurated under the auspices of Universities, Colleges and other Institutions. For this purpose, a large fund has been earmarked. It has also constituted a special section devoted to the study of Land Legislation now under initiation in the country. The Commission has sponsored a country wide scheme of Community Projects and National Extension Services. In order to man these services adequately, training centres are opened. An Evaluation Organisation has also been created for the study of the progress in these Projects.

(3) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided very recently to add a section dealing with Agricultural Economics. It is too early to say what status this section will have in that organisation but it shows that the importance of the subject has at last been recognised.

(4) The Agricultural Credit Department of Reserve Bank of India apart from performing its administrative function has recently completed a Rural Credit Survey for the whole country which is one of the most comprehensive studies ever carried out in India on the subject. It can be compared to the survey of Agriculture in 1927 and Banking carried out in 1929. It is hoped that it will help us to clarify some of our ideas and the programmes on Rural life.

(5) The Report of the latest Census of India carried out in 1951 has made considerable departure from the previous reports and has included information on several socio-economic aspects which have never before been covered. Hence it will serve as a valuable source book for students in agricultural economics.

(6) The National Sample Survey contains much useful information on the economic facts relating to the agricultural population.

Besides, some of the other Ministries in the Government of India, have also collected and compiled data on specific problems relating to agricultural economics. The Ministry of Finance have conducted the National Income Survey and the Report is the first scientific study on the calculation of National Income and the share of Agriculture and other sectors of economy in the Income. The Ministry of Labour has completed an elaborate enquiry into agricultural labour with particular reference to wages in agriculture. The Report contains useful basic data for a clear understanding of the problem of agricultural wages in India.

State Departments and Universities :

At the second stage are a number of State Departments, Universities and the Colleges affiliated to them. Most of the important States have instituted Bureaux of Statistics which are doing valuable work in collecting statistics and studying special local problems. The colleges are of two types, Arts Colleges and Agricultural Colleges. The University Departments as well as the Arts Colleges provide courses in Agricultural Economics but they form a subordinate part of the degree course. Usually one or two papers are assigned to this section. In Agricultural Colleges, Agricultural Economics forms a small part of the general study of agriculture. The Allahabad Agricultural Institute, which has now a scheme of expanded activities in research, has also provision for the study of agricultural economics. But the training of students in these colleges does not qualify them for a special kind of job as Research Worker in the subject. It may be mentioned here that the Universities and the Colleges provide facilities for Research to the students and other teachers and professors on some subject connected with Agricultural Economics. Quite a good number of theses are prepared, mostly on co-operation, village life, rural indebtedness, agricultural holdings etc. Except for some works by the senior men, most of these theses remain unpublished and are lost for research in the future. The standard of such work is perhaps not high but it will improve when more trained men are available within the Universities.

It may be said that there is no special college or institution in India which provides a full degree or diploma course in agricultural economics. It is unfortunate that the Universities have not also taken sufficient interest in this subject of fundamental importance to this country.

Special Institutions :

At the third stage are private or semi-private Institutions dealing with studies in Rural Problems like the Shriniketan of Viswa Bharati University, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay, and the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. It is satisfactory to notice that the importance of the special institutions are being recognised and the organisations are being subsidised by the Central Government under the scheme for Development of Research.

Proposals

During the last few years of our attaining Independence the country has made remarkable progress in the development of our basic industry, Agriculture. But the goal of raising the standard of living of the rural population is yet very far from realisation. A vast ground is yet to be covered and in order that the efforts that are being taken to reach this goal may bear fruit we have to systematise and co-ordinate the varied efforts. This would avoid needlesss duplication as is sometimes apparent, and we can proceed on a definite plan and programme, marking the results from time to time and adjusting our activities accordingly. To achieve this objective we must create suitable agencies.

Therefore, I suggest that the programme of research and study in agricultural economics must be as indicated below.

(*a*) The creation of a Central Institution that will plan, guide and help local institutions devoted to the training of men and for research. It should be well staffed and provided with adequate funds. It shall also have its own research programmes independently or in co-operation with local bodies.

(*b*) Creation of special colleges for the training of agricultural economists and provision of a special degree course at Universities in agricultural economics.

(*c*) Provision for research in these colleges and private institutions.

In recommending a Central Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the main object is the coordination of various research activities in the sphere of Agricultural Economics which are at present being conducted by different institutions and Government agencies in an isolated way some-times without a definite plan. This is not to minimise the value of investigation work that is being done by these Government organizations and private institutions. What is emphasized is that without centralised guidance and coordination of research activities it is not possible to aim at purposive research programmes on a comprehensive scale suited to the requirements of a backward economy like that of India. In fact, till recently the organization of the I. C. A. R. or for that matter the Mininstry of Food & Agriculture was so weak that it hardly took any interest in the study of the economic conditions in our rural areas. It was only during the War period when the food problem reached a crisis and when the Ministry of Food had to be merged with that of Agriculture, that the stregthening of the organization on the side of investigation and research took place. Till almost 1942, the Ministry of Agriculture was the smallest and the most neglected one in the Government of India. No doubt, to-day, in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics has made a good start but, its work is still limited to the collection of statistics and compilation of useful materials. Its sphere of activities must be expanded and must cover the whole of India.

We have before us a splendid example in centralised organisation in the development of the co-operative movement. The Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India serves as a great central force in shaping the policy of the State in the co-operative sphere, besides providing the movement with funds and advice. The work that has been done by the Department in the sphere of training and research though related to the limited field of rural credit and cooperation is a standing example of what a centralized institution can achieve during the short period of its existence. The Department has been responsible for organizing colleges for the training of senior officers and open schools for the subordinate staff and members of the public serving in co-operative institutions. On the business side it has arranged to provide finances, short-term, medium and long-term to agriculture through appropriate co-operative agencies. Besides, it has also a scheme for financing cottage industries. It has been able to (*i*) organize central banks and apex banks in the various states throughout India. (*ii*) It has provided for a systematic inspection of district and central banks. (*iii*) It publishes periodically a review of the co-operative movement and the statistics relating to it. (*iv*) It has also published very useful and interesting bulletins on various aspects of co-operation. It has undertaken a most comprehensive credit survey of Rural India. The Agricultural Credit Department has been able to do all this work because it has at its disposal an efficient centralised organization to carry out their policies and ample funds.

Similarly I may quote the example of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. A. Its work as a National Organisation is well known. Their research programme is something collosal. There is not one aspect of social or economic life of the rural area which is neglected. Its rehabilitation programme of low-income farmer is well known. Here I cannot resist the temptation of quoting some of their ideas about the quest for Research from their Departmental Year-Book " Farmers in the Changing World ". " To build an economic democracy that will watch our political democracy, our people must have facts. Few agencies have been as persistent in digging out facts as the Department of Agriculture. Its scientists have a long and honourable record in their never-ending quest, and they have added much to human knowledge in the fields that are vital to every one of us."

"The investigations of the Department of Agriculture are not confined to natural sciences under the necessities of modern life—many of them arising out of the revolutionary discoveries of science—the Department has had to pay more and more attention to economic and social problems as well. It has been building up a notable body of knowledge in these fields."

"Rural sociology has as its primary aim the well-being of the farm population. It originated as a recognised discipline in teaching and research less than 25 years ago as a part of the general impulse to improve agriculture technologically, economically and socially. Since then it has built up an elaborate body of research findings, but it has not yet brought to bear the full impact of available knowledge, either from general sociology, or from studies made in fields other than agriculture. Owing to the fact that social causes are complex and sometimes deeply laid in the past history of social situations recognition of the existence of problems is the necessary first step in their solution. It is the function of sociology, therefore, to reveal problems as well as to assist in solving them. The roots of some of our most distressing agricultural problems are in part social, in part psychological and in part cultural". These should be ideals and objective of our National Central Institution also. It may be expected that if a Central Bureau of Agricultural Economics is properly constituted, it should be able to perform similar functions in a wider field.

What shape this central organisation should take, whether it should be independent of I. C. A. R. or be a special wing working side by side with it, is a very important problem. But looking to the past traditions it can be said that the organisation should in no way accept a subordinate position. But my suggestion would be that both should work hand in hand, with their own independent organisations, possibly with a common Directorate to guide the policy of both and coordinate them. At the State level there should be similar Bureaux dealing with the subjects of policy and Planning.

When a Central Institution has been established we shall need a number of colleges and special sections in the Universities dealing with agricultural economics. The colleges should be placed as far as possible by the side of the agricultural colleges but the Universities can provide Post Graduate course leading to a special degree in agricultural economics for M. A. or Ph. D. The problems of agricultural economics are very complicated, as they are interwoven with social problems. Hence special training is required, in the background of general economics.

Dr. Black and Dr. Stewart, the two U. S. experts who examined the question of organizing agricultural economics research in India at the request of the Government of India, have recently submitted their Report. These experts have mentioned in their report that research is at present being undertaken in three stages, viz. (*a*) assembling the facts as to the economic situation through surveys, (*b*) analytical description of data and (c) recording and measurement of economic change; but they have suggested that there is a need for conducting research of the type called "Planned Purposive Research". Possibly, the publication of this Report is indicative that expansion on the lines suggested by them is under contemplation.

I must not omit to refer here to the valuable work that is being done by the International Agencies in the sphere of investigation and research. The Department of Economic Affairs of the U. N. O., and F. A. O. and the I. L. O. have concentrated in the post-war year on the study of the economic problems of the under-developed regions. They have undertaken two types of studies: (1) Comprehensive regional studies as the basic frame work for the formulation of a policy of economic development and (2) topical studies examining

specific problems such as land tenures, agricultural credit, cooperation, agricultural labour, etc. in the under-developed areas. These regional and topical studies not only contain a wealth of basic material for economic analysis but provide a scientific method and technique for the survey and investigation of problems in under-developed economies. In the organisation of research in agricultural economics in India, these investigations and studies would, no doubt, be of invaluable use. In order that we may profit by the results of research obtained by the international agencies, staffed by experts in the field, it is necessary that the proposed Central Bureau of Agricultural Economics should maintain a liaison and function in close cooperation with them.

In conclusion, I would emphasize that when comprehensive measures are being taken to utilise the resources of the country in men and in material on a planned basis, with a view to raising the standards of living of the population, mere tinkering with the problem of organisation of research, which is fundamental to planning will not take us far towards the goal. Our needs in organisation are that we should have more institutions at the basic level where the subject can be studied and training in research can be imparted. At a higher level we need coordination of research activities and scientific guidance in the conduct of research into the various problems of our agricultural economy. Therefore, it is imperative that we should have a comprehensive plan to develop this sector of agricultural economics in the sphere of training and research. It is admitted that the development of such an organisational frame work is a most difficult task and it may take time to build up a perfect organisational set up according to our needs and experience. But a beginning must be made on the proper lines by establishing a permanent Central Organisation with a clearly defined programme of work.

AN AGRARIAN HANDBOOK FOR INDIA

BY

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The observation is commonly heard in India today that it is difficult to characterize land relationships because they vary so widely from State to State and even from district to district. Even more numerous than the relationships themselves are the terms currently in use to describe them. These hundreds and hundreds of names—mirasdar, jotedar, hali, shikmi, girasdar, bhagchasi, bhumia, etc., etc.,—constitute a dense jungle through which the student of Indian rural conditions must somehow force a passage.

Whatever the difficulty, however, the task cannot be put aside. We are constantly reminded that the problem of India is the land problem. If this can be solved, all other economic difficulties can also be surmounted. But so long as the land problem persists, all other progress is likely to be illusory.

Between 1947 and 1954 a large body of land reform legislation was framed and passed. Recent pronouncements of the Planning Commission, the All-India Congress Committee, the Prime Minister, and, of course, the members of the Opposition, have made it clear that these reforms have not been proceeding smoothly. In the legislatures of virtually every-one of the States today, unresolved land problems form one of the principal topics around which debate swirls. The Centre's uneasiness and the conflicts in the States have been major stimuli to renewed efforts to analyze the land problem : what are its basic elements, how are they related to each other, what line of policy and action would appear to be most promising. In this paper I propose to review briefly certain of the obstacles to knowledge of the countryside and to indicate a way in which some of these perhaps may be overcome.

Among these obstacles one of the most obstinate is the familiar habit of thinking that India's land systems are either zamindari or raiyatwari. This results from equating land *revenue* systems with the actual agrarian structure (i.e., mutual relations of landlords, tenants, and labourers) ; and often carries with it the view that to reform the revenue system, say by converting zamindari lands into raiyatwari, is equivalent to reforming the agrarian structure. Some reflection will show, however, that the position is not so simple as this. Bombay and Madras have been predominantly raiyatwari States for a century. There are parts of Bombay where the cultivators have full ownership rights in land ; they physically work the land themselves, and employ only a bare minimum of hired labour. There are parts of Madras where the raiyatwari landlords would not dream of touching a farm implement ; rather, they let out all their land to sharecroppers, and take two-thirds or more of the crop as their due. In terms of the forms of control of land and, broadly, the resulting social and economic relations among the rural classes, these districts are poles apart ; in terms of land revenue payment these are both raiyatwari. Clearly the current loose usage of the terms zamindari and raiyatwari is one of the major factors which help make the land picture in India seem obscure.

Another contributing factor is that there are thirteen major languages in India, each equipped with a battery of terms pertaining to land. The importance of the *number* of languages, it seems to me, should not be exaggerated. There would be no great difficulty, I believe, if each language area had well-defined land relationships and a clear-cut set of terms for landholding, tenancies, etc. We would know that we had to line up the various sets of terms, one parallel to another for each of the language areas, and indicate what each covered. Very roughly, this could be done the way the Ministry of Agriculture's *Crop Calendar* has indicated the names in the different Indian languages for the country's major crops.

The heart of the complexity, it seems to me, is not so much in the number of language as in other factors. One is that no matter whether you look at India from the point o view of the existing States or from that of the prevailing language areas, there is a goo deal of variation in agrarian relationships from region to region *within* each State an *within* each language area. The second great difficulty is that virtually no State and n single language area has an unambiguous set of terms for defining these agrarian relation ships. Such terms as shikmi tenant, maurusi land, raiyat, and zamindar have long bee current in many parts of the country, and have signified different things in different places Maurusi in Madhya Pradesh meant land held by a tenant from a malguzar ; it could no be sold without the malguzar's consent and without making a special payment to him it could not be mortgaged. In Kashmir, maurusi meant ancestral land held on proprietary basis by the peasants who paid land revenue for it directly to the State.

The land reform acts of 1947-54 were intended, in part, to simplify land relations and make them more nearly uniform. But the sheer mass of the legislation—consisting of more than 100 acts, some of which are more than 100 pages each—is itself formidable. And some of the most recent acts have introduced fresh difficulties, which we can illustrate by the revived term, bhumidhar. This was given wide currency in India by the U.P. Zamindari Abolition Act of 1950. It was made the highest form of tenure in Uttar Pradesh. Land held under it alone was thenceforth to be both heritable and transferable. Many peasants who held land under tenures inferior to bhumidhar status subsequently purchased bhumidhari rights from the U. P. Government. In the autumn of 1954 the Madhya Pradesh Government decided to simplify land tenures in the States. A Land Revenue Code Bill was introduced into the Madhya Pradesh Legislature in Nagpur. It provided for only two classes of landholders : bhumiswami and bhumidhari. In brief, the bhumiswamis of Madhya Pradesh are to become equivalent to the bhumidhari holders of U. P. ; the bhumidharis of Madhya Pradesh are to become equivalent, as a group, to the non-bhumi-dhari holders of the U. P. One would have thought that in Nagpur, at least, where Hindi is propagated with such fervor, some care might have been taken to find out how such landholding terms were being used in the country's largest Hindi-speaking area, namely, the U. P. With the new confusions added to the old the agrarian scene might seem to be getting more complex than ever. Some might even despair of ever getting a reliable picture of what is happening.

There is no need for such agrarian agnosticism. In passing from villages in one State to those in another, or in reviewing the discussions of land problems in the various State legislatures, one comes to realize that the hard core of land tenure and land reform prob-lems is made up of a few elements and that these are fairly similar all over India : the co-existence of superior proprietary rights in the soil and inferior proprietary rights, either or both being held by absentees ; tenancies, with or without occupancy rights or rights of alienation ; level of rents ; patterns of sharecropping ; forms of free agricultural labour ; types of farm servants bound by established custom to the soil.

We contend, in short, that the major components of India's landholding and land reform problems are few and identifiable. These components are present in one form or another in all States. If we could pierce the double screen of language and ambiguity in the use of terms, then we could identify more precisely than ever before these components in each part of the country. From State to State there are of course different patterns in which these components are combined. But once having pinned down the components we could move on to describe the distinctive patterns of combination characteristics of the various States. We would then be able to see more clearly than before the extent to which the types and patterns of agrarian relationships of any State or region are similar to those

of the others, and the extent to which they are different. What we would have, in short, would be a guidebook or a handbook to all of the agrarian relationships of the country. Once it had been prepared we would be able to march boldly through the jungle of revenue, legal, and administrative terms pertaining to land and landholding.

There are of course various ways in which such a volume might be organized. The simplest way might be to gather together all of the terms pertaining to agrarian relationships, arrange them in alphabetical order, briefly describe each, and let it go at that. Such an agrarian dictionary, it seems to me, would be quite inadequate for our needs. What we want is a book which will include all of these terms, and simultaneously introduce order into them. For this purpose a topical arrangement might be suggested. Thus the terms could be grouped analytically under five heads : proprietary interests in the land ; tenancy interests in the land and forms of rent payment ; patterns of sharecropping ; types of free agricultural labourers ; and, lastly, bound or attached farm servants.

Under the first category, proprietary interests in the soil, we would seek to group all types of ownership rights in land in all of India. It might be possible to list separately the superior proprietary rights and the inferior ones. Our list should include all the names in the various languages for these rights, and the particular bundle of rights and duties covered by each name ; where a given term indicates responsibility for paying land revenue to the States, that would be noted. Under each term would also be noted the geographical area or areas in which that term is current. If the same term conveys more than one meaning, it would, of course, require more than one entry. We should not expect to find a clear-cut dividing line between the inferior proprietary rights and the higher tenancy rights (the subject of our second major section).

In the second category—the one which is likely to be the largest—we would group all the types of tenancies in India. Under each term we would indicate such aspects of the tenancy as : the rights of the tenant, the level of rents payable to the proprietary or other holder, and the form in which rent is paid (cash, kind, special services, etc.). It might prove possible to divide tenancies as well as proprietary rights into two broad categories of superior and inferior. As with the line between inferior proprietary interests and superior tenancies, we would expect that the boundary separating inferior tenancies from sharecropping arrangements would have to be drawn in a somewhat arbitrary fashion.

A case could indeed be made out for listing the types of sharecropping among the inferior tenancies. Even without the sharecroppers, however, the forms of tenancy in India are very numerous. To include sharecropping among these might tend to expand the tenancy section to unmanageable size. Furthermore, as things are in India, sharecropping itself tends to overlap with some forms of agricultural labour, and, particularly in parts of South India, with types of semi-free bond service. It would seem more suitable, therefore, to group the various terms for sharecropping in a separate section, indicating under each listing the cutsomary arrangements between the sharecropper and the higher holder as to provision of seed, fertilizer, implements, working animals, etc., and also as to the division of the crop.

The next category could be types of agricultural labour. Here, under each separate name could be listed the normal period of service (annual, seasonal, or casual), the customary amount of compensation, and the form (cash, kind, or some combination). It has been reported in some States that in order to evade land reform legislation tenants and sharecroppers have been listed as agricultural labourers ; in such areas special efforts should be made to obtain all the vernacular names for such relationships to indentify as specifically as possible the types of privileges and obligations associated with these names.

The last section might cover whatever survivals are found of semi-free relationships of farm-servants and masters. By and large, such relationships are now illegal in India, but they have not yet entirely disappeared. Particular care will be needed to ensure that the ties binding servant to master are accurately reported.

Properly to serve its functions such a Handbook should consist of something more than the five substantive analytic sections just proposed. It will gain appreciably in value by the addition of several indices. The first might well consist of a purely alphabetic listing of every term carried in the body of the book. Page references for a single term, such as khatedar, might lead to one or more entries in the chapter on proprietary rights and again one or more entries in the chapter on tenancy rights. Each entry, of course, would specify a particular relationship and the area for which this relationship is understood by the name khatedar.

It would be well to have a second index organized geographically. Here, under the name of each State would be listed all of the terms actually in use in that State. Thus, under Madhya Pradesh, would appear all the types of proprietary rights, tenancies, sharecropping arrangements, agricultural labour, and semifree service, if any, known to exist in Madhya Pradesh. Terms of wide currency such as zamindar or shikmi would, of course, appear separately under each of the different States in which they are to be found. Whether it would be possible, or indeed useful, to accord special treatment to terms which are in use in a particular region rather than the whole State cannot be decided until the actual data are in hand.

Yet a third useful index might be built up on a linguistic basis. In this case, all the terms used in the handbook would be listed under the language to which the term belongs. Thus there would be separate sections for Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, and so forth.

The rapidity with which such a *Handbook* could be prepared, indexed, and published would depend largely upon the interest and cooperation of Government. The raw data upon which it would have to be based are accessible without much difficulty to Government. In fact, considerable data about the various types of agrarian relationships are already in the possession of the Revenue, Agriculture, and Labour Departments of the various State Governments. Some of the required information has already been collected by Land Reforms Officers or State Economics and Statistics Directorates. Preliminary collections of relevant materials on an all-India scale may already lie with the Planning Commission or the Central Ministry of Agriculture. If such a project were to be taken up at this time, say by the Economics and Statistics Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture or by the Research Programme Committee, the *Handbook* could be ready by the Winter of 1955-56.

One final word of caution. The purpose of the *Handbook* is not statistical or quantitative. Rather, it is qualitative, aiming to disclose the basic types of agrarian relationships in the country, to arrange the various rights in the land in a scale from the higher proprietary interests to the lower tenancies and sharecropping arrangements, so that like can be grouped with like, and unlike separated from unlike. In the preparation of such a *Handbook*, careful refinement of the raw data is the heart of the work. Discriminating judgment will be essential at every phase.

The work of gathering and categorizing agrarian terms will surely be worthwhile in itself. It may also serve other purposes. When the long awaited Census of Landholding has been taken for all of India, the Agrarian Handbook could serve as its natural complement. Putting together the categories built up in the Handbook with the figures provided by the Census, it may be possible to divide the country into various agrarian regions, each

with its own characteristics and problems. It should be possible to indicate fields of policy in which one area would be well advised to follow the example of another similar area, or, on the contrary, to eschew its errors. And it should be possible to warn against misleading comparisons between agrarian regions which are fundamentally different in structure and customs.

The preparation of an Agrarian Handbook as proposed above may seem to be fraught with so many difficulties as not to be worth undertaking. It may be of interest in this connection to recall that in the days of the East India Company, the then rulers felt the need for some sort of guide to the maze of Indian terms confronting them. It was under the auspices of the Company that Professor H.H. Wilson published in 1855 his comprehensive *Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms .... relating to the Administration of British India*. Needless to say, Wilson's *Glossary*, although out-of-date, is still a useful historical reference. It illustrates the feasibility of collecting and collating data in this field. The difficulties of preparing an Agrarian Handbook now will be less than those of Professor Wilson with his *Glossary* a century ago ; and the need for the Handbook today is more critical.

TABLES AND CHARTS

TABLE No. I

(i) Farm Management Investigation Centres—India

STATES	HEADQUARTERS	DISTRICTS COVERED
BOMBAY . . .	POONA . . .	AHMEDNAGAR & NASIK
MADHYA PRADESH	NAGPUR . . .	AKOLA & AMRAOTI
MADRAS . . .	MADRAS . . .	SALEM & COIMBATORE
PUNJAB . . .	LUDHIANA . .	FEROZEPUR & AMRITSAR
UTTAR PRADESH .	KANPUR . . .	MEERUT & MUZAFFARNAGAR
WEST BENGAL .	CALCUTTA . .	24-PARGANAS & HOOGLY

(ii) Agro-Economic Research Centres—India

CENTRE	INSTITUTION CONDUCTING SURVEY
DELHI . . .	DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
MADRAS . . .	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
POONA . . .	GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS & ECONOMICS
SANTINIKETAN .	SRINIKETAN, VISVABHARATI UNIVERSITY

CHART I

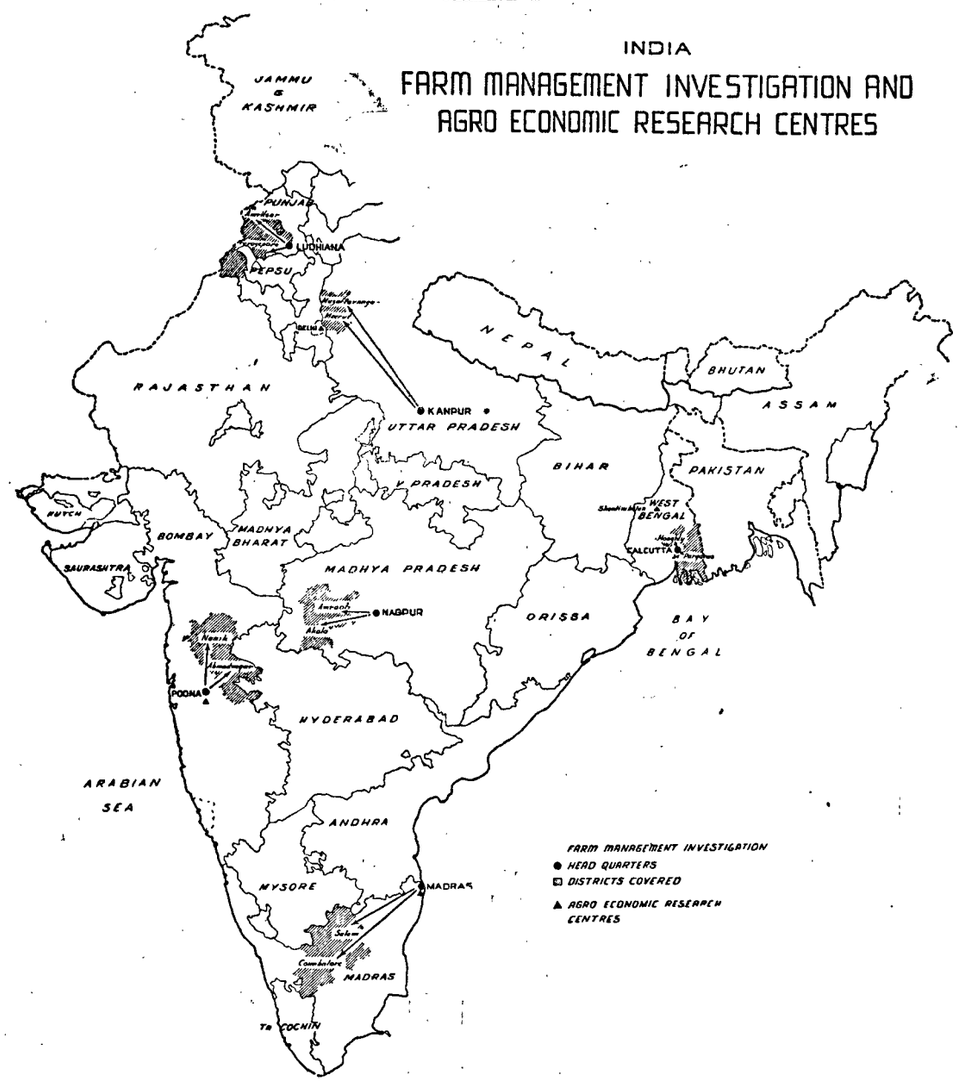

TABLE No. II

Net output & Livelihood Pattern—India

NET OUTPUT

(1950-51)

(Thousand Rupees)

	Per Engaged Person
Agriculture	0·5
Mining and factory establishments . .	1·7
Small enterprises	0·8
Commerce, Transport & Communication .	1·5
Other services	0·8

Livelihood Pattern

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

(1951 Census)

OWNER CULTIVATORS (Millions)				TENANT CULTIVATORS (Millions)				CULTIVATING LABOURERS (Millions)				AGRICULTURAL RENTIERS (Millions)			
Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Non earning dependents	Total	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Total	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Non earning dependents	Total	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Non earning dependents	Total
21·5	45·7	100·1	167·3	3·9	8·8	18·9	31·6	5·2	14·9	24·7	44·8	0·4	1·6	3·3	5·3

NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

(1951 Census)

NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Millions)				COMMERCE (Millions)				TRANSPORT (Millions)				OTHERS (Millions)			
Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Non earning dependents	Total	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Non earning dependents	Total	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Non earning dependents	Total	Earning dependents	Self Supporting persons	Non earning dependents	Total
3·2	12·2	22·3	37·7	0·9	5·9	14·5	21·3	0·2	1·7	3·7	5·6	2·6	13·6	26·8	43·0

CHART II

NET OUTPUT & LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

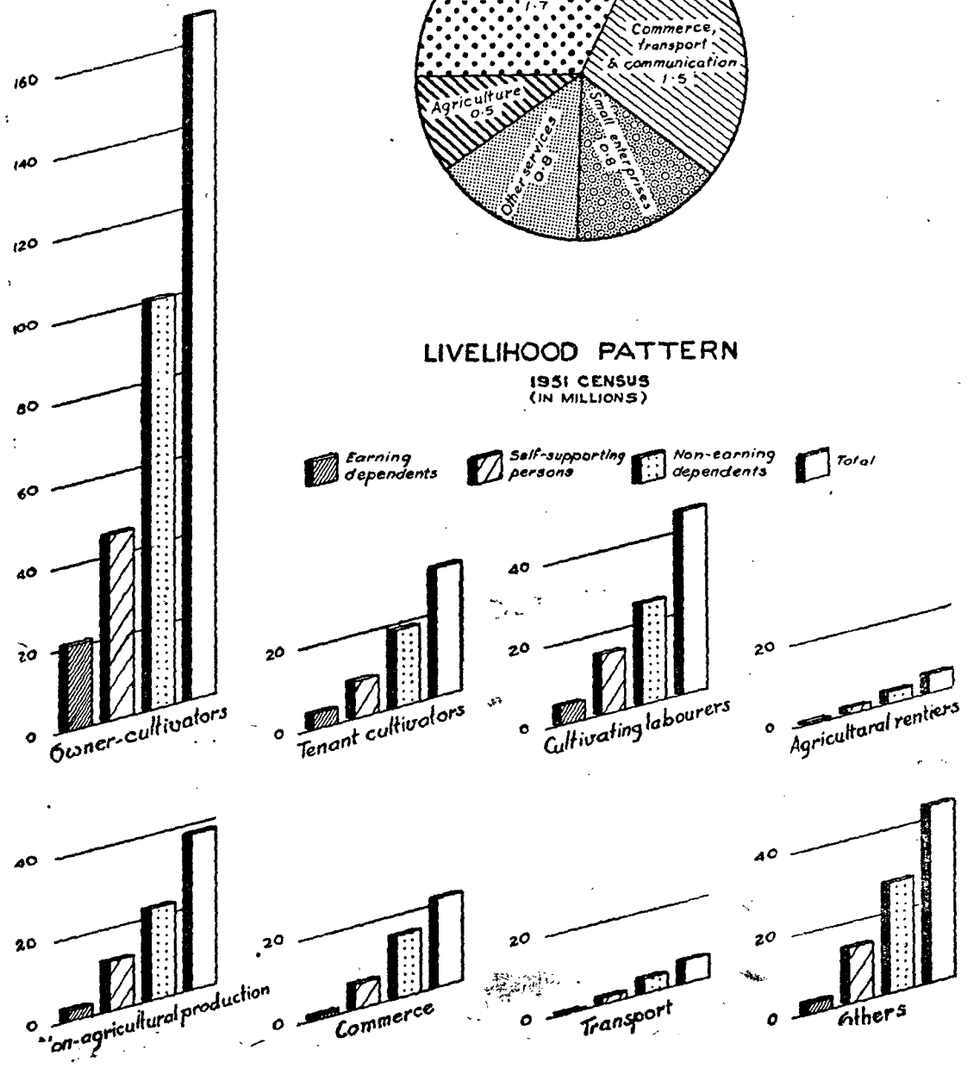

TABLE No. III

Land Utilisation—India

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

	Percentage to Total Area
Area under forests	15·6
Area not available for cultivation	15·9
Other uncultivated land excl. fallow land	16·1
Fallow Lands	9·8
Net Area Sown	42·1
Total Area	100·0

CROPPING PATTERN

	Percentage to Total Cropped Area
Rice	22·9
Wheat	7·5
Other Cereals	30·4
Pulses	15·2
Groundnut	3·4
Other Oilseeds	5·2
Sugar	1·5
Cotton	4·6
Jute	0·5
Other crops	8·8
Total Cropped Area	100·0

Irrigated Area

SOURCE-WISE

	Percentage to Total Net Irrigated Area
Government Canals	36·0
Private Canals	5·2
Tanks	16·7
Wells	31·0
Others	11·0
Total Net Irrigated Area	100·0

CROP-WISE

	Percentage to Total Irrigated Area
Rice	41·4
Wheat	15·4
Other cereals and pulses	23·6
Sugarcane	5·9
Cotton	2·4
Other crops	11·1
Total Irrigated Area	100·0

CHART III

LAND UTILIZATION

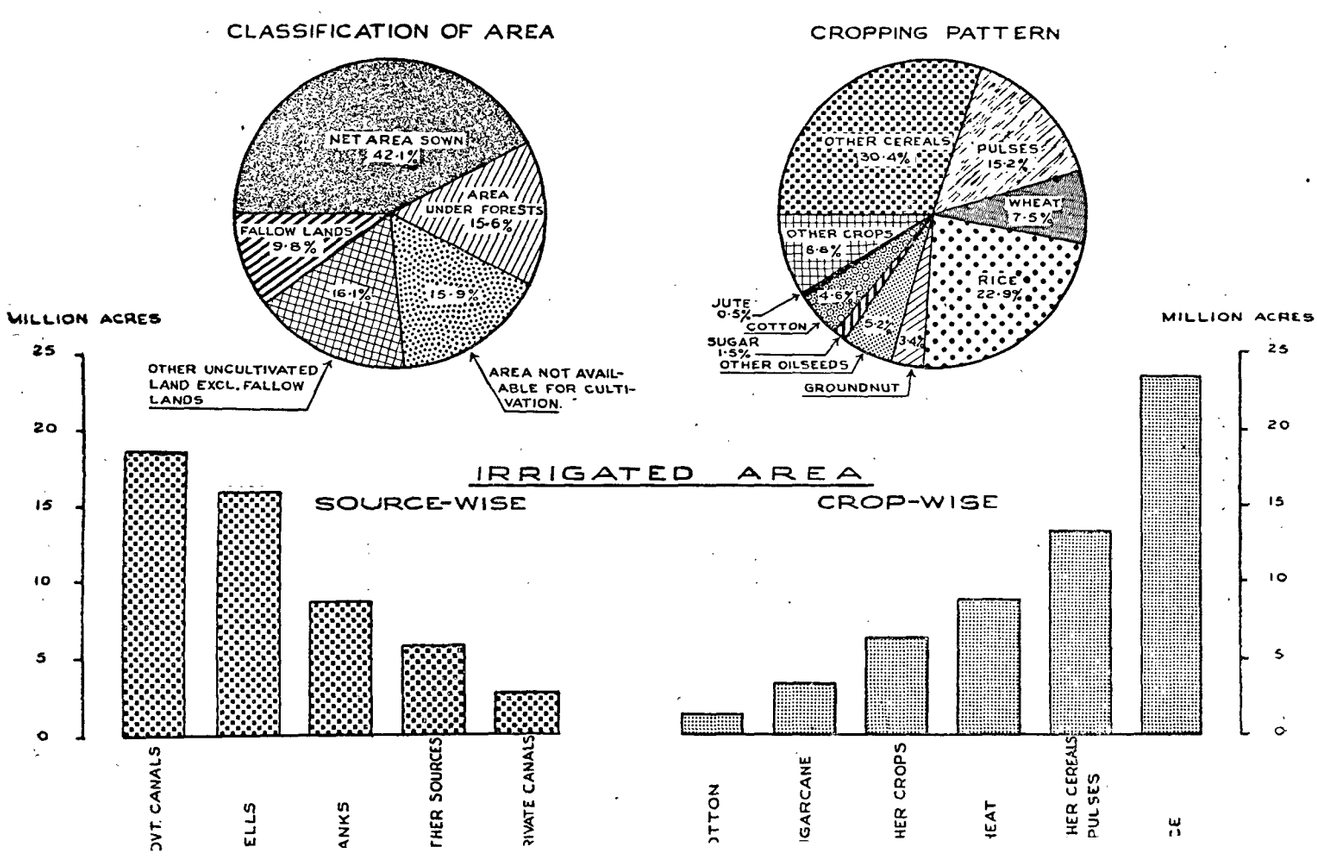

TABLE No. IV

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production—India

Base : Agricultural Year 1949-50=100.

ALL COMMODITIES					FOODGRAINS					NON-FOODGRAINS				
1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
100·0	95·6	97·4	102·0	113·5	100·0	90·5	91·1	101·1	116·1	100·0	105·9	110·2	103·7	108·2

CEREALS					PULSES					OILSEEDS				
1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
100·0	90·3	91·2	101·4	117·2	100·0	91·7	90·3	99·0	108·9	100·0	98·5	97·5	92·1	108·9

FIBRES					PLANTATION CROPS					MISCELLANEOUS CROPS				
1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
100·0	108·6	128·3	127·4	181·9	100·0	104·0	109·4	115·9	116·5	100·0	110·3	113·3	101·4	98·6

CHART IV

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

BASE :- AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1949-50=100

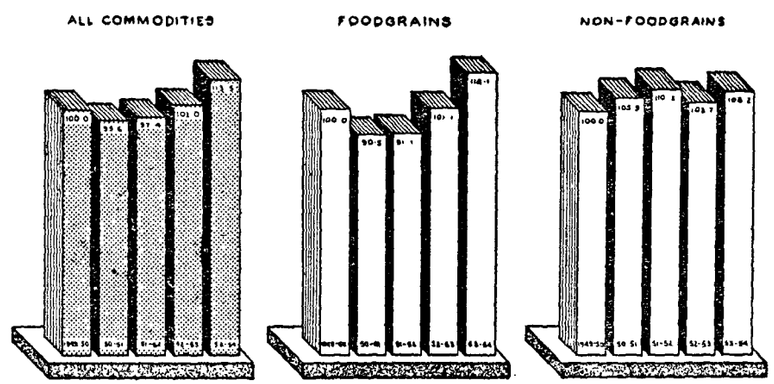

TABLE No. V

Principal Crops—India

(Area : Million Acres)
(Production : Million Tons)

Year	CEREALS								PULSES			OILSEEDS					FIBRES		
	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur	Other Pulses	Sesamum	Groundnut	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Castor	Cotton	Jute	Mesta
AREA																			
1947-48 .	64·4	36·3	20·8	8·5	5·1	8·7	20·8	7·6	19·3	5·4	20·7	4·0	10·1	4·6	4·0	1·4	10·7	0·7	0·3H
1953-54 .	76·6	43·0	28·8	9·0	5·5	13·2	26·1	8·2	18·9	5·8	26·0	6·1	11·4	5·4	3·4	1·4	17·0	1·2	0·5
PRODUCTION																			
1947-48 .	21·2	6·0	2·8	2·4	1·5	1·6	5·6	2·6	4·5	1·0	2·7	0·4	3·4 §§	0·8	0·4	0·1	2·2§	1·7 ***	0·5H ***
1953-54 .	27·1	7·7	4·2	2·9	1·6	2·2	7·8	2·7	4·6	1·8	3·6	0·5	3·8 §§	0·8	0·4	0·1	3·9§	3·1 ***	0·7 ***

Year	SPICES			OTHER CROPS			PLANTATION CROPS			MINOR CROPS								
	Ginger (Dry)	Chillies (Dry)	Black Pepper	Sugarcane	Potatoes	Tobacco	Tea	Coffee	Natural Rubber (Dry)	Bananas	Papaya	Sweet Potatoes	Tapioca	Turmeric	Sann Hemp	Indigo	Opium	Coconuts.
AREA																		
1947-48 .	0·05	1·2*	0·2	4·1	0·5	0·8	0·8	0·2	0·2 **	0·3*	0·02*	0·3*	0·6*	0·09*	0·7*	0·03*	0·05 ††	1·5*
1953-54 .	0·05	1·3	0·2	3·6	0·6†	0·9	0·8‡	0·2‡	0·1 @	0·3†	0·01†	0·4†	0·6†	0·08†	0·6†	0·01†	0·08†	1·5†
PRODUCTION																		
1947-48 .	0·05	0·3	0·02	5·8	1·4	0·2	561·7 ¶	35·0 ¶	0·03 ¶ **	1·9*	0·09*	0·8*	1·2*	0·09*	0·1*	246* ‡‡	6 †@@	3,134 ¶¶
1953-54 .	0·02	0·3	0·02	4·6	1·9	0·3	641·2 ¶ ‡	54·5 ¶ ‡	0·04 ¶ @	1·9†	0·06†	0·9†	1·2†	0·09†	0·1†	61 ‡‡ †	17 @@	3,468 ¶¶ †

** Relates to 1947.
* Relates to 1948-49.
†† Relates to 1949-50.
¶¶ In million nuts.
*** In million bales of 400 lbs. each.
‡ Relates to 1951-52.
† Relates to 1952-53. Provisional and subject to Revision
¶ In million lbs.
H Estimated.
$ In million bales of 392 lbs. ech of cotton lint.
§§ In terms of nuts in shell.
@ Relates to 1952.
@@ In thousand maunds of 82⅔ lbs. each.
‡‡ In tons.

CHART V

PRINCIPAL CROPS

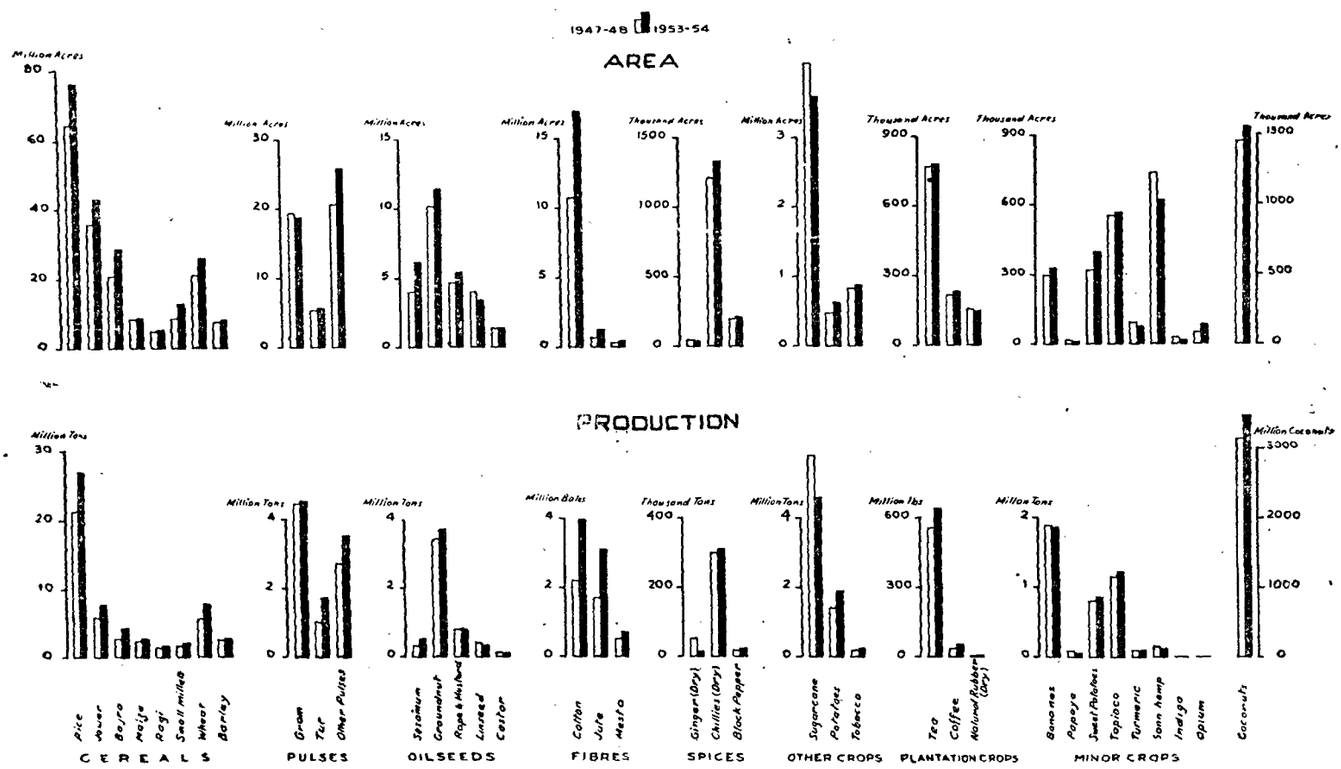

TABLE No. VI

Yield Per Acre of Principal Crops—India

(Lbs.)

Crops	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Rice	739	698	688	596	637	679	791
Wheat . . .	599	566	584	592	582	681	669
Cotton (Lint) . .	80	61	85	78	76	78	91
Jute	1,017	986	1,062	931	959	1,014	1,046
Groundnut (Nuts in shell)	758	709	770	691	579	545	744
Tobacco . . .	634	711	688	652	647	603	644
Sugarcane (Gur) .	3,213	2,907	3,052	2,983	2,805	2,632	2,873

CHART VI

YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

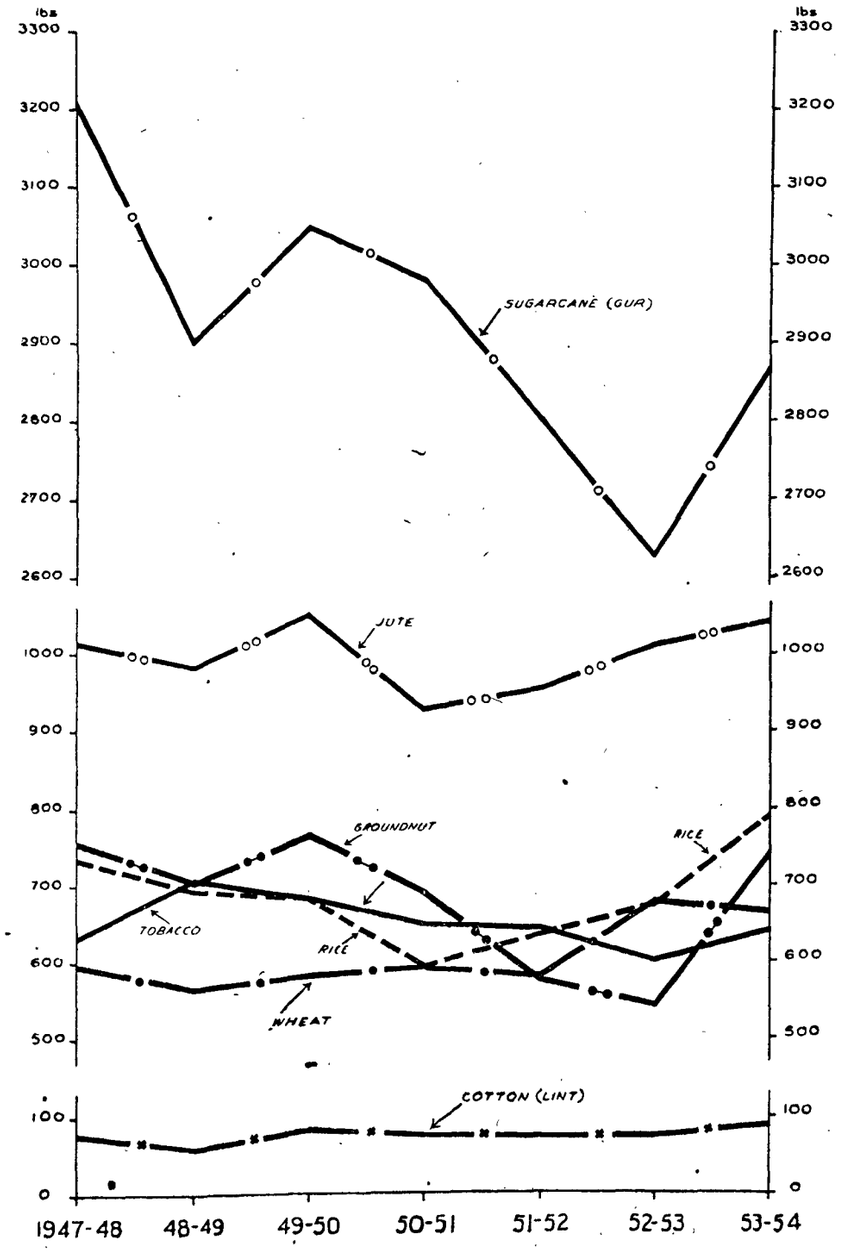

TABLE NO. VII

Our Food Economy—India

Area and Production

Year (July to June)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Area (Million Acres)	172·20	186·80	195·50	193·31	193·07	203·15	210·37
Production (Million Tons)							
Rice	21·25	22·60	23·17	20·25	20·96	22·50	27·08
Wheat	5·57	5·65	6·29	6·36	6·09	7·83	7·79
Other Cereals	16·92	15·07	16·56	15·13	15·81	19·23	21·26
Total	43·74	43·32	46·02	41·74	42·86	49·56	56·13

Production, Consumption and Imports

(Million Tons)

Year (January to December)	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Stocks brought forward	0·65	1·04	1·58	0·73	1·31	1·92
Home Production	43·74	43·31	46·02	41·74	42·86	49·10
Imports	2·84	3·71	2·13	4·73	3·86	2·00
Total	47·23	48·06	49·73	47·20	48·03	53·02
Home Consumption	46·18	46·48	49·00	45·89	46·11	51·58
Stocks carried over	1·05	1·58	0·73	1·31	1·92	1·44

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Cereals

(Base : Year ended Aug. 1939=100)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
January	290·5	329·2	376·1	384·7	414·3	430·3	377·5	398·5
February	292·2	342·3	372·0	392·3	423·4	415·8	381·5	395·0
March	293·2	340·7	370·2	392·4	438·6	377·5	385·2	394·0
April	289·6	347·9	376·1	391·3	457·5	377·8	384·9	402·6
May	288·5	367·2	377·1	393·3	456·8	367·1	397·4	396·1
June	294·2	382·2	378·3	395·6	456·5	374·8	405·4	381·6
July	297·7	389·6	380·6	405·2	447·0	383·8	407·7	381·3
August	301·4	382·9	389·0	409·2	437·6	387·4	410·4	382·3
September	302·4	382·3	389·8	412·5	435·1	389·0	403·8	384·3
October	303·2	381·7	393·3	411·2	438·0	387·5	393·6	..
November	302·0	382·3	390·2	410·9	435·6	383·4	390·6	..
December	314·2	383·6	381·3	412·6	433·1	372·7	389·4	..

Rationed Population

(In Million Persons)

(As on 31st December)	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954 (30th June)
Rationed Population.	144·65	80·41	119·64	124·54	121·98	118·73	83·39	29·00

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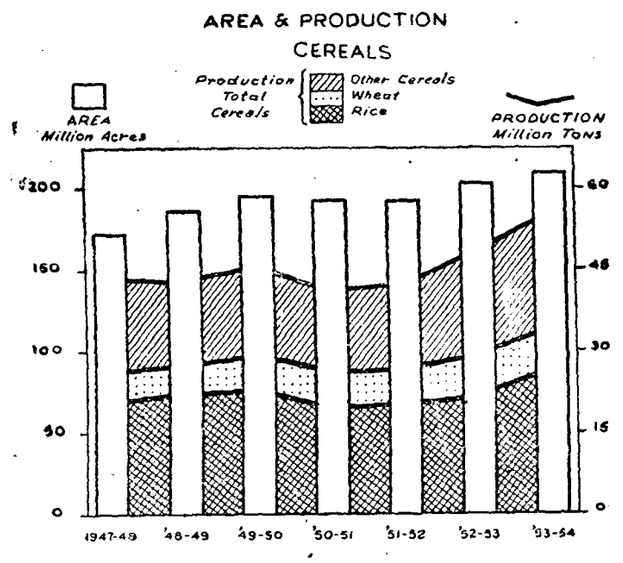
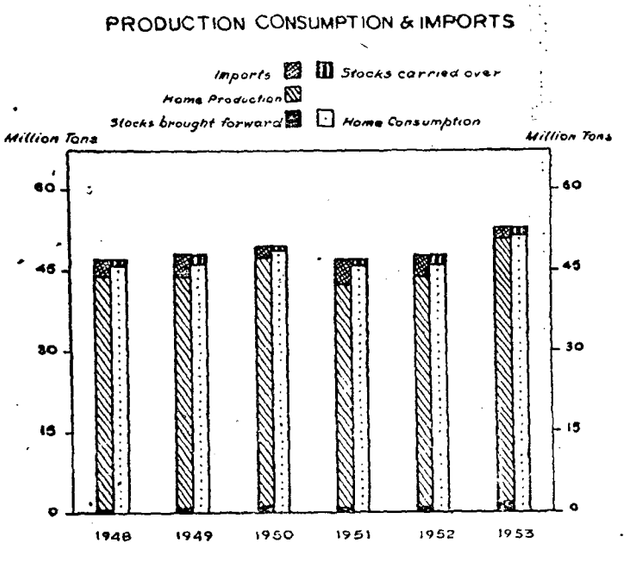
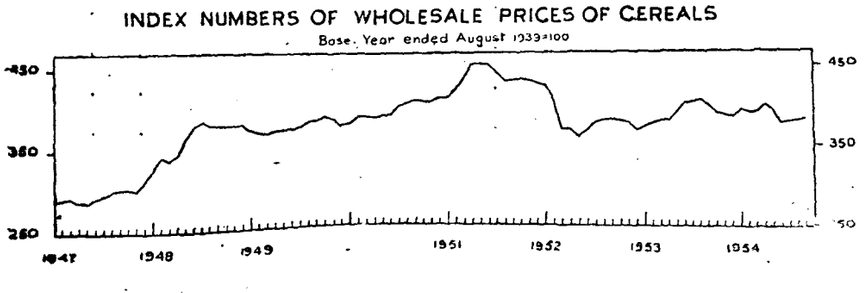
CHART VII

OUR FOOD ECONOMY







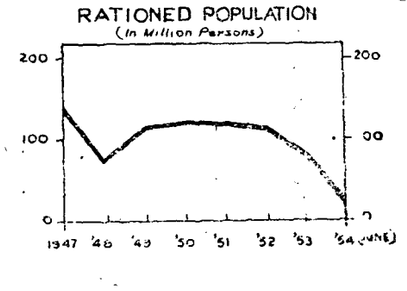


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TABLE No. VIII

Sugar—India

Area & Production — Production, Consumption, Import & Export.

(Million Tons)

Year (July to June)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Area (Million Acres).	4·06	3·75	3·62	4·22	4·79	4·27	3·60
Production (Million Tons in terms of Gur)	5·82	4·87	4·94	5·62	6·00	5·02	4·61

Year (November to October)	1947-48	1952-53
Stock brought forward	0·16	0·50
Home production	1·08	1·30
Imports .	..	0·06
Total .	1·24	1·86
Consumption .	0·94	1·66
Export .	0·01	0·01
Stocks carried over.	0·29	0·20

Sugar Prices

(Ex. Factory D 24 Grade) (Rs.per Md.)

Year (November to October)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Sugar	35 7 0	28 0 0	28 1 6	29 5 6	29 5 6	27 0 0	27 2 0

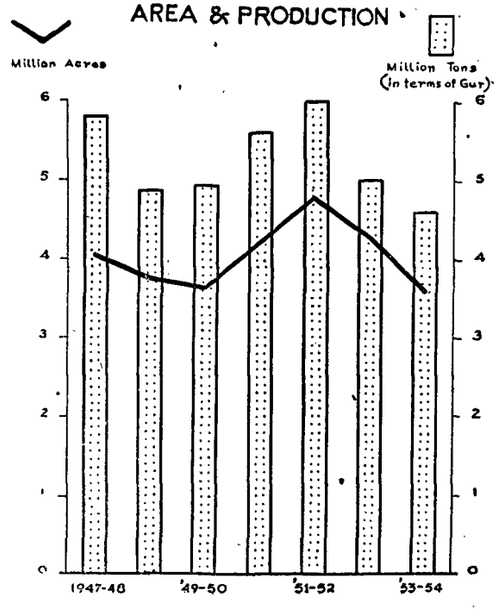
Value of Sugar Imported & Exported

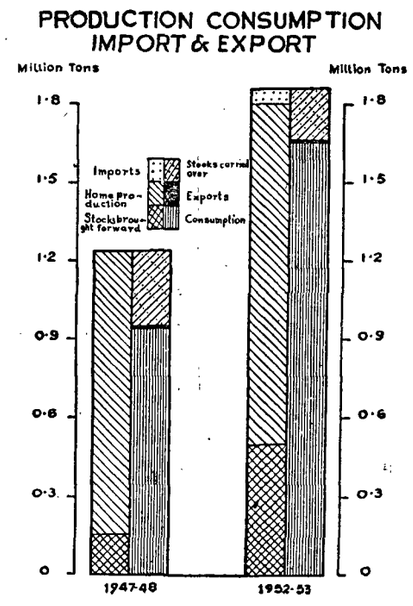
(Lakh Rupees)

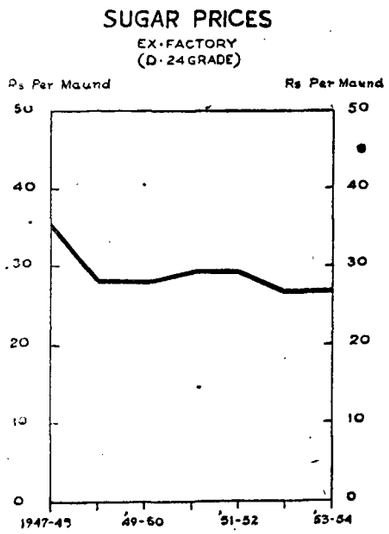
Year (April to March)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Import	0·09	56·71	0·22	424·38	84·94	0·11	157·40
Export	37·11	38·76	0·26	..	2·91	106·62	..

CHART VIII

SUGAR







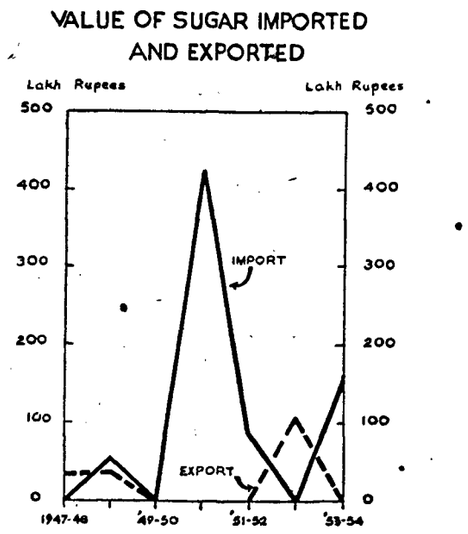


TABLE No. IX

Oilseeds—India

AREA

Year (July to June)	(Million Acres)
Groundnut	
1947-48	10·08
1953-54	11·36
Sesamum—	
1947-48	3·98
1953-54	6·13
Rape and Mustard—	
1947-48	4·62
1953-54	5·37
Linseed—	
1947-48	3·98
1953-54	3·37
Castorseed—	
1947-48	1·41
1953-54	1·37

PRODUCTION

Year (July to June)	(Million Tons)
Groundnut (Nuts in Shell)—	
1947-48	3·41
1953-54	3·77
Sesamum—	
1947-48	0·35
1953-54	0·53
Rape & Mustard—	
1947-48	0·81
1953-54	0·83
Linseed—	
1947-48	0·43
1953-54	0·36
Castorseed—	
1947-48	0·12
1953-54	0·11

EXPORTS

(Thousand Tons)

Year (April to March)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Oilseeds	131	63	203	186	30	19	4
Oils	68	50	41	113	70	133	24

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION & EXPORTS (OILS)

(Thousand Tons)

	(Average 1950-51 to 1952-53)
Total Production	1,198
For edible use*	752
For Vanaspati manufacture*	225
For Industrial purposes*	106
For Exports	106

*Estimated.

PRICES (OILS)

(Rs. per Md.)

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Groundnut* (Bombay)	54-7-0	57-1-10	66-7-5	72-9-4	52-14-5	65-12-2	47-5-1
Linseed† (Bombay).	55-8-0	47-10-5	58-13-0	66-0-0	64-2-1	46-1-5	45-5-4
Mustard† (Kanpur).	64-6-8	67-7-11	85-14-0	81-8-0	73-0-3	44-8-0	62-9-4

* Average November to October.
† Average April to March.

CHART IX

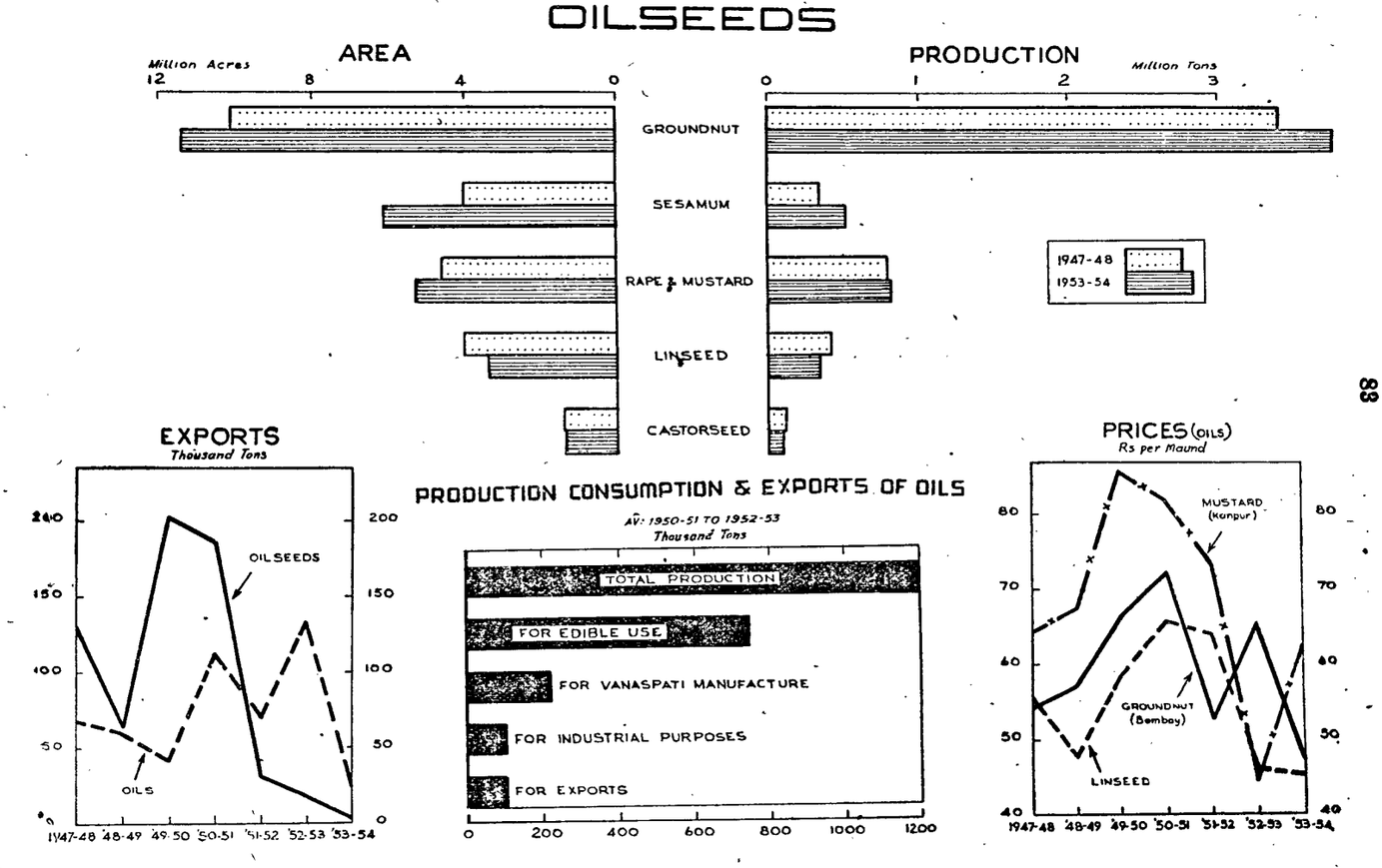


TABLE No. X

Cotton—India

Area & Production

Year (July to June)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Area (Million Acres)	10·66	11·29	12·17	14·54	16·20	15·69	17·03
Production (Million Bales of 392 lbs. each)							
Short Staple	0·79	0·55	0·79	0·91	0·99	0·86	0·95
Medium Staple	1·08	0·91	1·35	1·39	1·21	1·37	1·62
Long Staple	0·32	0·31	0·49	0·63	0·93	0·90	1·37
Total	1·19	1·77	2·63	2·93	3·13	3·13	3·94

Consumption, Imports, Exports & carry over

(Million Bales of 392 lbs. each)

Year (September to August)	1948-49	1952-53
Carry over from last year	2·61	2·41
Home production	1·77	3·05
Imports	1·08	0·68
Total	5·46	6·14
Mill consumption	4·25	4·46
Household consumption	0·27	0·27
Exports	0·29	0·30
Carry over to next year	0·65	1·10

Prices

Basic M. G. E. Variety at Bombay

Year (Ave. September to August)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.	586	602	620	770	747	731	727

Imports & Exports (Value)

(Crore Rupees)

Year (April to March)	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Imports	75·60	91·49	97·23	126·50	58·92
Exports	8·93	7·99	16·92	10·52	13·48

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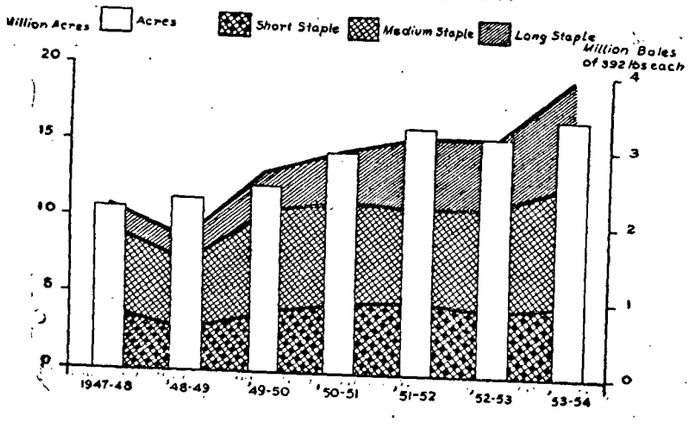
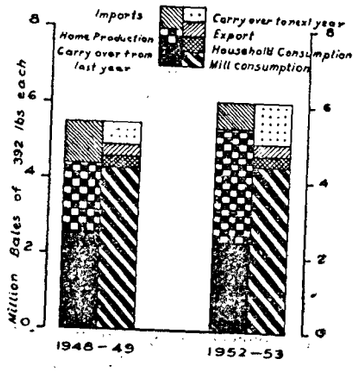
CHART X

COTTON

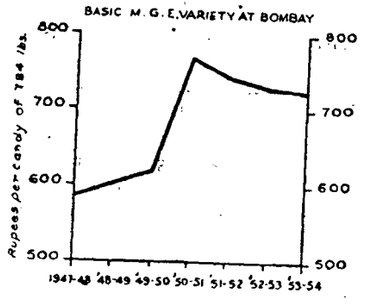
AREA AND PRODUCTION



CONSUMPTION IMPORTS EXPORTS & CARRY OVER



PRICES



IMPORTS & EXPORTS (VALUE)

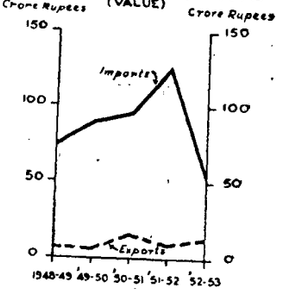


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TABLE No. XI

Raw Jute—India

AREA & PRODUCTION

Year (July to June)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Area (Million Acres)	0·65	0·83	1·16	1·41	1·95	1·82	1·20
Production (Million Bales of 400 lbs. each)	1·66	2·05	3·09	3·30	4·68	4·61	3·13

PRICES

Year (Ave. July to June)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Indian Jute (Assam) Bottom (Rs. per maund)	33-7-0	39-6-0	34-10-0	55-0-0	47-0-0	24-3-0	25-7-0
Mills Firsts (Rs. per Bale)	177-7-0	201-6-0	194-2-0	309-0-0	266-0-0	148-5-0	174-4-0

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

(Crore Rupees)

Year (April to March)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Imports	N. A.	71·24	21·17	27·60	67·07	16·48	14·32
Exports	25·83	23·95	16·74	0·06	..	..	..

N. A.—Not available.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, IMPORTS & EXPORTS

(Million Bales of 400 lbs. each)

Year (July to June)	1948-49	1952-53
Stocks brought forward	1·70	1·16
Home production	2·05	4·61
Imports	4·50	1·33
Total	8·25	7·09
Home consumption	6·82	5·56
Exports	0·60	..
Stocks carried over	0·83	1·53

CHART XI

RAW JUTE

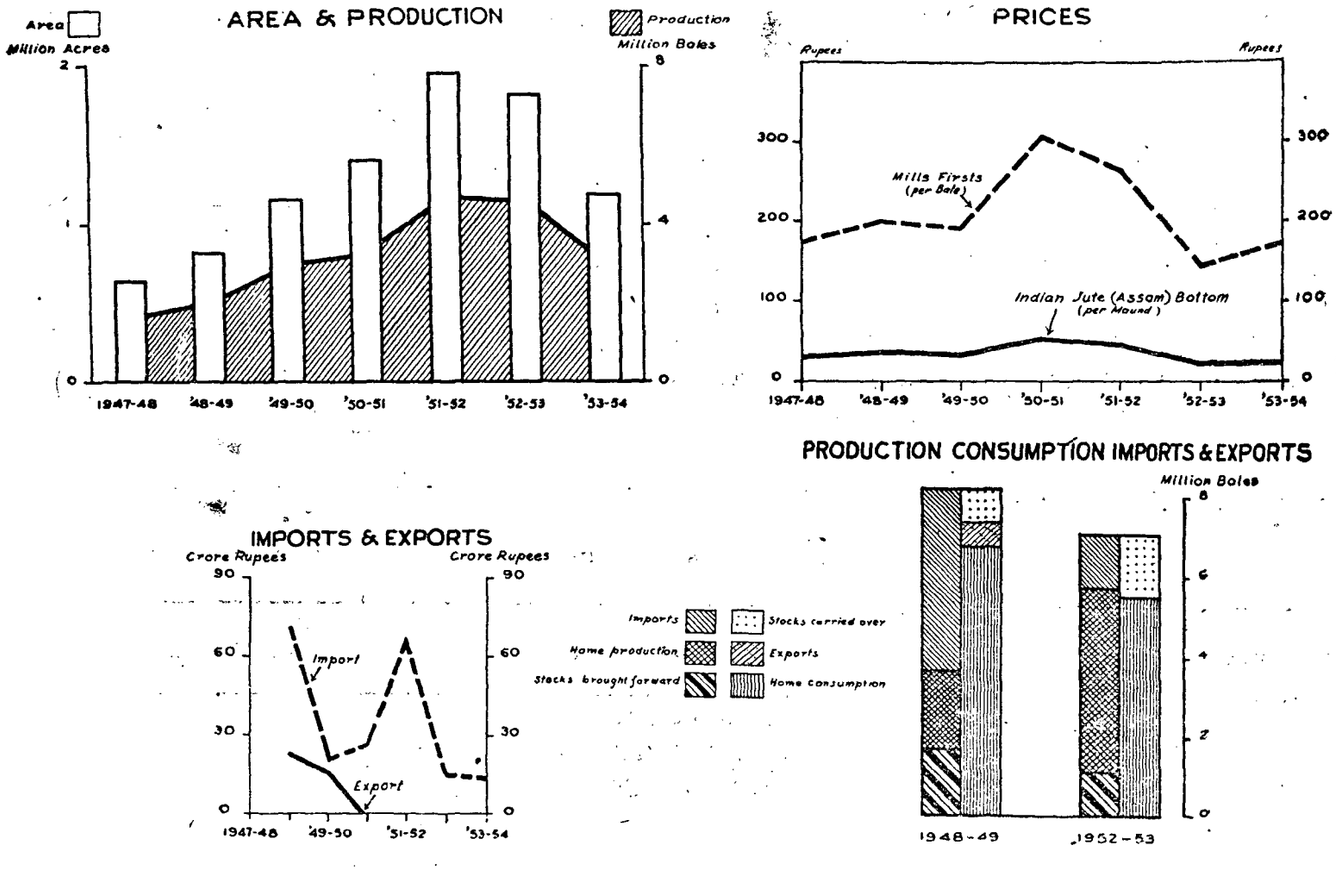

TABLE No. XII

Tobacco—India

AREA & PRODUCTION

Year (July to June)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Area (Thousand Acres)	827	803	860	883	713	895	890
Production (Thousand Tons)	234	255	264	257	206	241	256

WHOLESALE PRICES OF TOBACCO

(Rs. per Md.)

Year (Average January to December)	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Bombay Country Leaf.	203 12 0	201 0 0	202 8 0	195 12 0	211 10 8	189 9 4
Farrukhabad (Uttar Pradesh) Desi.	43 6 0	48 8 11	41 2 3	64 5 1	55 9 9	45 7 10
Guntur (Andhra) Local, Rack Cured.	13 5 4	12 5 8	14 6 7	26 1 9	37 5 11	41 11 4

VALUE OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF TOBACCO (UNMANUFACTURED)

(Crore Rupees)

Year (April to March)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Exports	5·0	5·8	9·4	13·0	16·1	13·0	10·2
Imports	3·7	3·0	2·1	2·6	1·9	1·7	0·6

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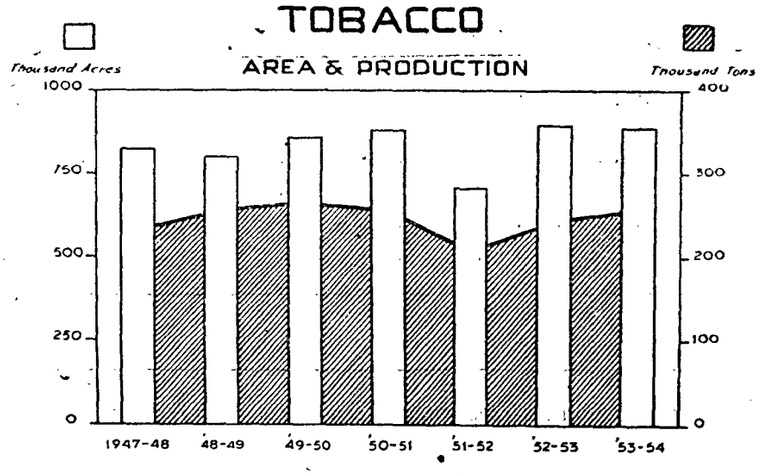
CHART XII



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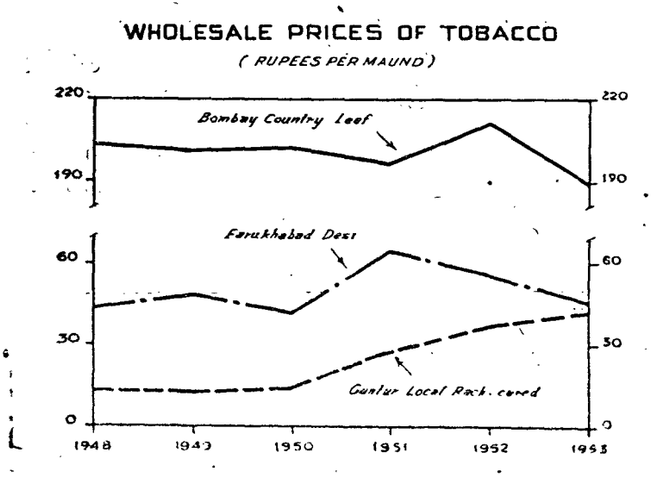

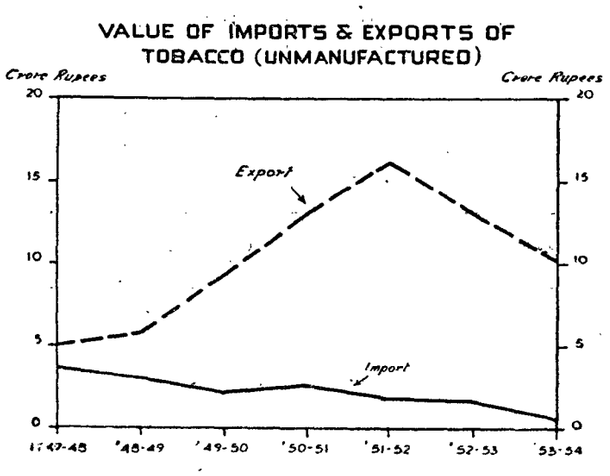

TABLE No. XIII

Livestock—India

CATTLE POPULATION

	1940* (Million Nos.)	1945 (Million Nos.)	1951 (Million Nos.)
Milch Cattle, Cows & Buffaloes	23·7	27·7	29·2
Work Cattle & Work Buffaloes	52·7	59·3	67·3
Breeding Bulls	1·0	0·8	1·0
Other Cattle & other Buffaloes	93·2	88·8	101·1
Sheep & Goats	91·8	84·0	85·9
Fowls & Ducks	57·4	58·2	73·4
Other Livestock, Donkeys, Mules & Camels, etc.	6·3	6·9	7·9

VALUE OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK-PRODUCTS

(Crore Rupees)

Year (April to March)	Imports	Exports
1947-48	6·0	11·4
1948-49	7·4	8·1
1949-50	7·2	12·3
1950-51	10·7	20·8
1951-52	10·2	16·5
1952-53	5·7	17·4

* Excludes U. P. and Orissa and data relate to undivided India.

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CHART XIII

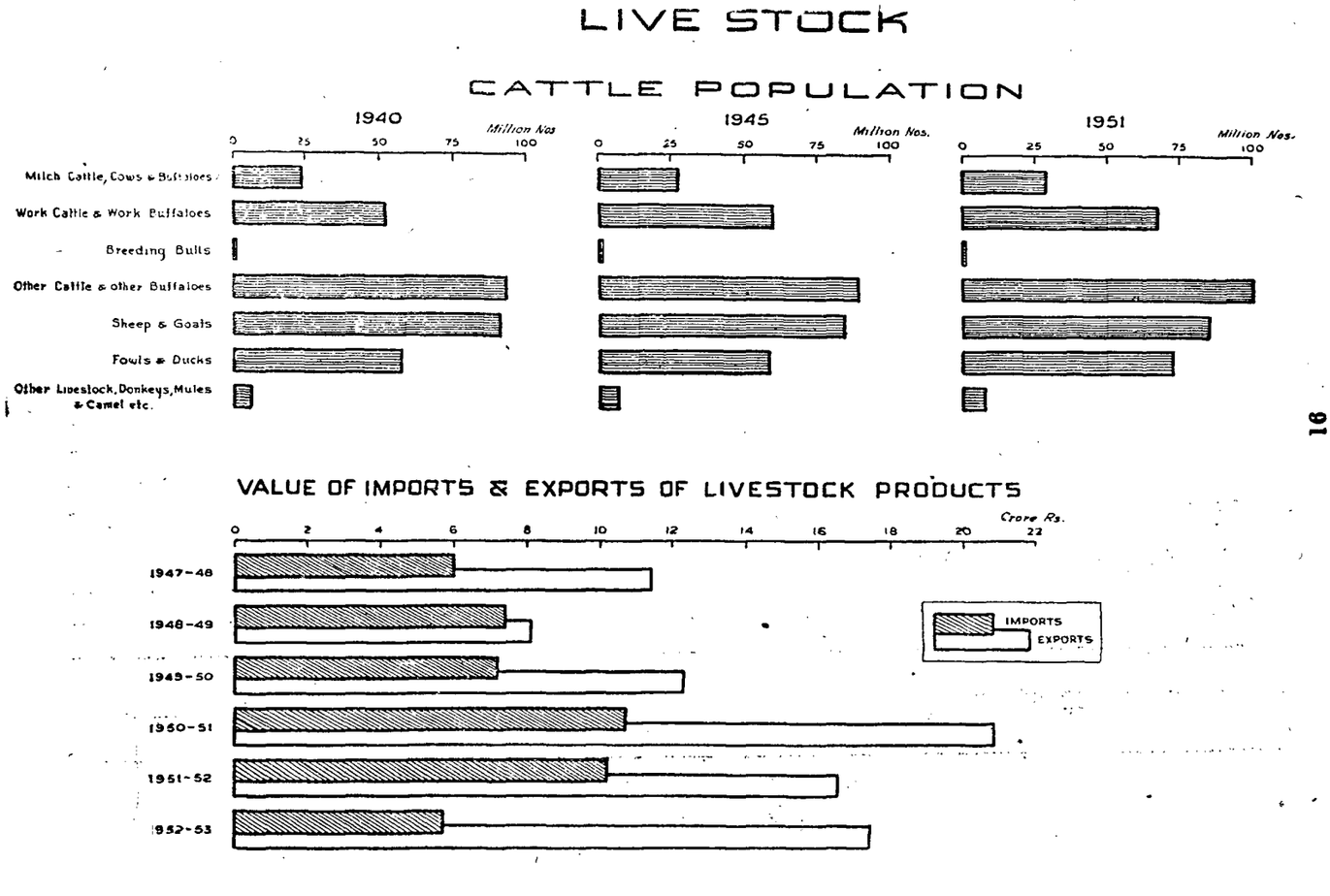

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TABLE No. XIV

Agricultural Implements—India

Implements	1940* (Million Numbers)	1945 (Million Numbers)	1951 (Million Numbers)
Ploughs	27·6	27·8	32·7
Carts	7·4	8·5	9·9
	(Thousand Numbers)	(Thousand Numbers)	(Thousand Numbers)
Sugarcane Crushers	291	490	541
Oil Engines	11	12	95
Electric Pumps	5	9	30
Tractors	7†	5†	8†

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IMPORTS

(TRACTORS & PARTS)

(Crore Rupees)

Year (April to March)	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Value	1·1	1·9	5·0	5·2	7·8	3·4	3·7

* Excludes U. P. and Orissa. Information relates to undivided India.
† Relates to Tractors used for agricultural purposes only.

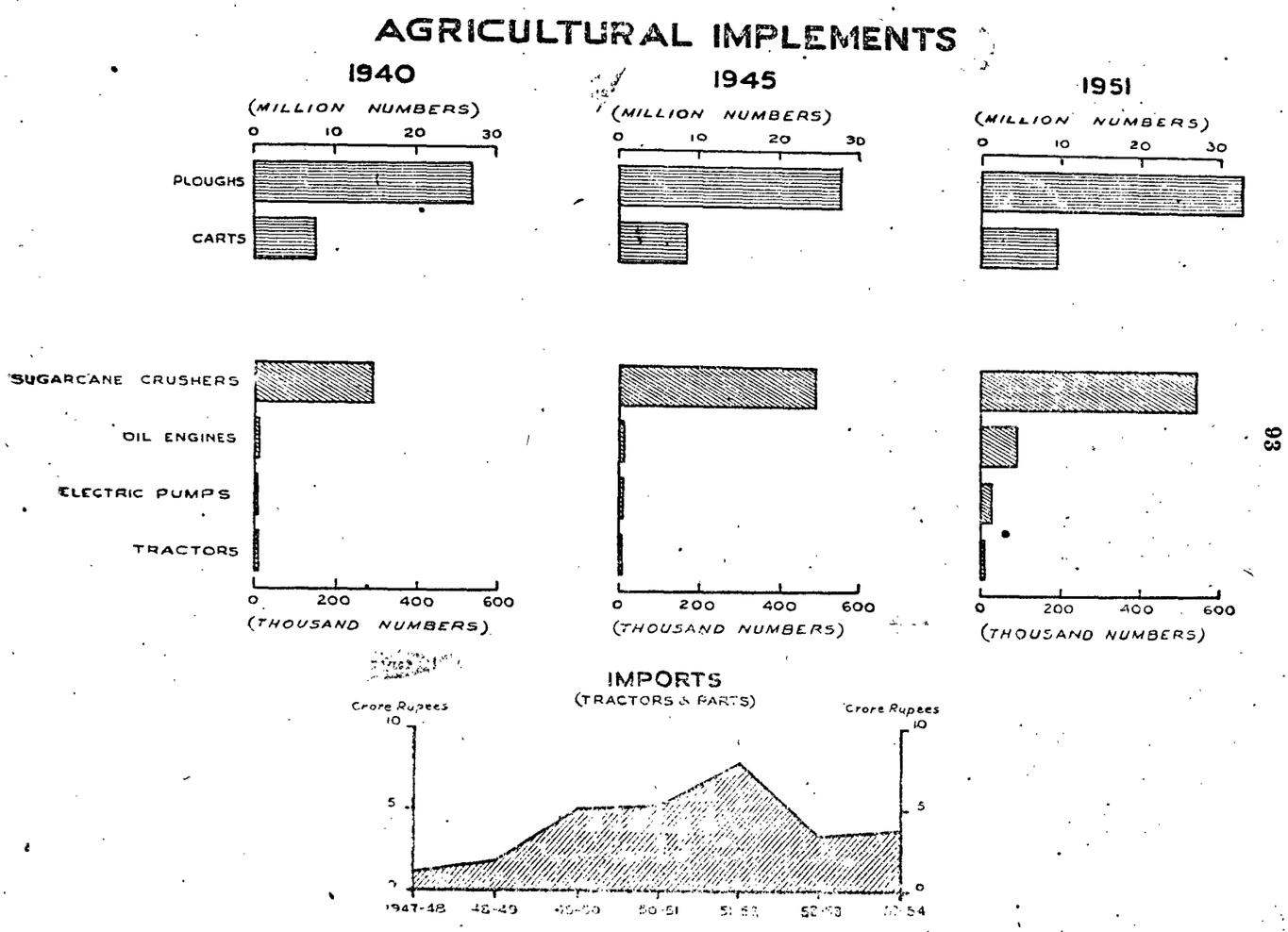

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TABLE No. XV

Forests—India

BY OWNERSHIP

	Percentage to Total Area
State	95·4
Private	4·6
Total	100·0

BY LEGAL STATUS

	Percentage to Total Area
Unclassed	25·3
Reserved & Protected	74·7
Total	100·0

BY TYPES OF FORESTS

	Percentage to Total Area
Unprofitable	26·8
Merchantable	73·2
Total	100·0

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(Crore Rupees)

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1953-54
Revenue	14·58	16·25	20·18	23·62	25·36	23·22
Expenditure	6·82	7·52	8·89	9·49	10·18	10·71

Note : Date for 1952-53 are not available.

VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCE

(Crore Rupees)

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1953-54
Minor	4·96	5·68	6·93	6·98	9·97
Major	14·10	17·16	18·94	19·98	31·58

Note : Date for 1952-53 are not available.

VALUE OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCE

(Crore Rupees)

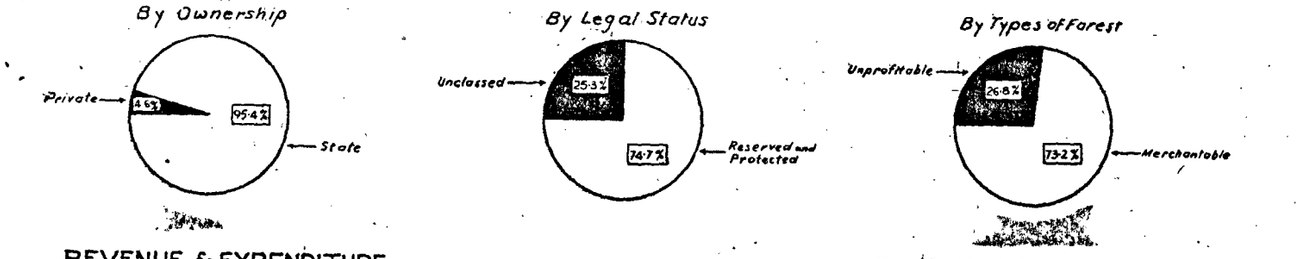
	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Imports	18·97	25·92	16·50	17·06	26·31	17·20	17·57
Exports	5·28	8·41	5·97	6·46	7·96	7·8	6·34

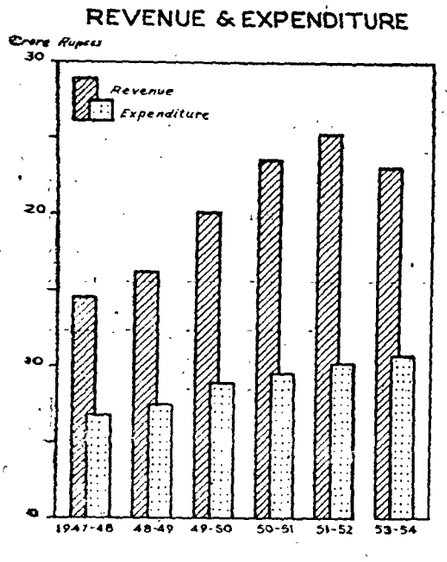
Note—Area under forests in India is provisionally estimated at 282,840 Sq. miles during 1953-54.

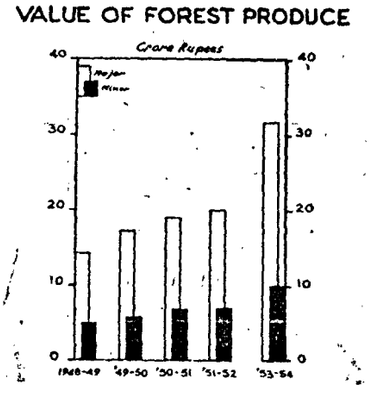
CHART XV

FORESTS

CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA / 1953–54







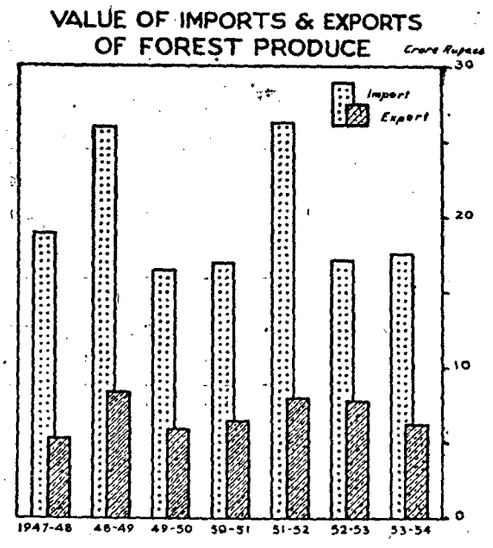


TABLE No. XVI

Progress of Co-operative Movement—India

PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(Thousand numbers)

Year (April to March)	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agricultural—						
(a) Credit (including grain banks) . . .	96·2	104·3	112·1	116·5	115·5	117·0
(b) Non-credit	20·7	21·3	22·7	25·9	33·8	35·3
Total .	116·9	125·6	134·8	142·4	149·3	152·3
Non-Agricultural	21·0	22·9	27·8	27·3	28·3	29·6
Total .	137·9	148·5	162·6	169·7	177·6	181·9

WORKING CAPITAL (PRIMARY SOCIETIES)

(Crore Rupees)

Year (April to March	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1249-50	1950-51	1951-52
Agricultural . . .	30·56	34·70	45·41	43·36	57·50	65·37
Non-Agricultural . .	54·11	60·77	83·73	78·31	92·00	103·19
Total .	84·67	95·47	129·14	126·67	149·50	168·56

LOANS (PRIMARY SOCIETIES)

(Crore Rupees)

Year (April to March)	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Agricultural . . .	15·31	18·57	20·58	28·53	33·52	37·60
Non-Agricultural . . .	26·06	30·71	38·34	41·01	51·68	57·75
Total .	41·37	49·28	58·92	69·54	85·20	95·35

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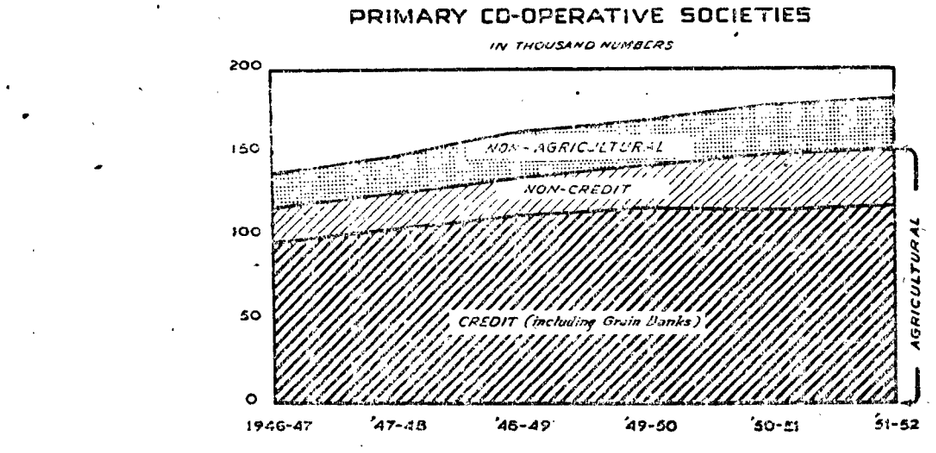
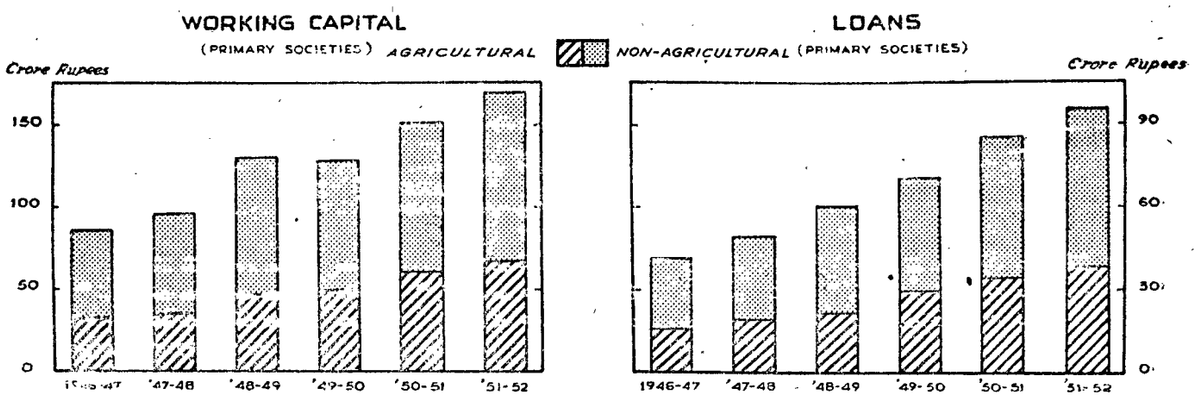
CHART XVI

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT





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