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I—GENERAL REVIEW

Replying to the debate on the demands for grants for Food and Agriculture Ministry for 1956-57 in the Lok Sabha on 9th April 1956, Food and Agriculture Minister announced that the Government proposed to build up buffer stocks of one million tons of wheat and one million tons of rice in order to meet any contingency—the increased consumption of food during the Second Plan and 'to keep a balance' in the prices of foodgrains. These stocks were to be built up not by buying in the internal market but by imports. Two countries were mentioned—the U.S.A. and Burma—from which purchases were likely to be made. As regards import of wheat from the U.S.A. two difficulties have been faced. One was that India wanted supplies to be guaranteed over a number of years and the second was that the import price should be comparable to the internal price of wheat. Negotiations have been going on in this connection and the hope was expressed that a decision would be reached with a view to building up stocks of wheat. As for building up the buffer stock of rice, Food and Agriculture Minister said, "We are in a preliminary stage of negotiation with Burma to come to a long term arrangement for three or five years to import rice". The Minister also referred to the impending expiry of the International Wheat Agreement. He said that India had no objection to enter into a renewed agreement for a fairly long period. But the renewal of the Agreement would depend on the attitude of the exporting countries on the price at which these countries were prepared to supply. He observed that India as well as a number of other importing countries had a feeling that the prices were being maintained by the exporting countries at an artificially high level.

During the month of March, the rainfall was in excess of the normal in most parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Assam, Madras, Orissa and Pepsu where crops were affected due to lack of soil moisture.

The Second Estimate of jowar and small millets for the year 1955-56 became available. The area under and production of jowar decreased by 0·6 per cent and 24·4 per cent respectively over the previous year. Likewise, the acreage and production of small millets showed a decrease of 6·3 per cent and 15·4 per cent respectively. The Final Estimates of kharif pulses other than tur, dry ginger and castor seed also became available. The production of pulses declined by 9·8 per cent while the output of dry ginger and castor seed registered increases of 6·4 and 1·6 per cent respectively over last year.

Agricultural prices ruled generally firm in the country. The firmness in the foodgrains market was attributed partly to some shortfall in the production of kharif crops and partly to speculation on the part of the trade. Hailstorms in some areas at the close of the month resulting in damage to the standing rabi crops and poor stock position of foodgrains in the market were also responsible for the rise in foodgrains prices. Grain-wise, rice prices continued to rule firm in almost all the rice producing states. Wheat prices, however, declined in the states of Bihar, Punjab and U. P. but rose in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Elsewhere they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. Prices of jowar continued to show an upward trend in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh Madras, U.P. and Hyderabad. Elsewhere prices generally moved within narrow limits. Bajra prices rose in Punjab, Madras, U.P. and Hyderabad. Prices of maize strengthened in the States of Bihar, Punjab, U. P. and Pepsu.

The Oilseeds and vegetable oil markets too ruled generally firm. The bullish fervour in the groundnut and groundnut oil markets was partly due to the imposition of excise duty @ Rs. 70 per ton on all vegetable non-essential oils and partly due to good demand by

vanaspati interests and reports of short supply of groundnut oil. During the last week however, the prices ruled easy, a part of the earlier gains being lost due to absence of export quotas for groundnut oil and fears of government action to curb prices of edible oils in general and groundnut in particular. The firmness in the linseed and castor seed oils was largely due to good overseas inquiries for these oils.

Sugar markets generally exhibited an easy tendency and prices moved within narrow limits. At Patna the price of sugar which stood at Rs. 31-0-0 per maund on the 25th February 1956 declined to Rs. 30-0-0 per maund on the 31st March. Similarly, at Bombay prices declined by As. 2 per maund during the same period.

In the cotton spot market at Sewree (Bombay) buoyant conditions prevailed during the major part of the month, this sentiment being ascribed to expected lower cotton output on the one hand and continued upward trend in consumption by mills on the other. However, the buying spree showed signs of slight abatement during the closing days of the month. This was mainly induced by fears that Government might intervene to arrest the rise in prices, and that the quota system of allocation of Indian cotton to mills might be re-introduced.

The Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady during the first two weeks of March. Thereafter, the market turned easier in sympathy with the manufactured goods section. Sufficiently large arrivals coupled with reports of rains in all jute growing areas encouraged mills to keep off the market, on the other hand, sellers were ready to offer jute freely at discount prices to get rid of their holdings.

Prices of some grades of 1956 fluecured virginia tobacco redried strips recorded a slight fall.

Despite the recent rise in prices, there is no apprehension "that the prices are going too high". As Food and Agriculture Minister announced in the Lok Sabha, "the Government are fully watching the situation and the corrective action will be taken when it becomes necessary".

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals within the country since the beginning of January upto the 28th March 1956 amounted to 89·7 thousand tons (wheat only) as against 393·4 thousand tons in the corresponding period last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on March 1, 1956 showed an increase of 1·04 lakh tons as compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1955 upto 22nd March 1956 showed a substantial rise of 3.34 lakh tons as compared to the last season. Arrivals of gur in Hapur market during March 1956 fluctuated between 1,000 and 2,000 maunds per day.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnuts, groundnut oil, linseed oil and castor oil during December 1955 were appreciably higher than those in December 1954.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1955 to 15th March 1956 were higher than those in the corresponding period of the preceding season. During December 1955 exports of raw cotton from India and consumption of raw cotton by mills were higher while imports of raw cotton were slightly lower than those in December 1954.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and other mill Stations and consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in February 1956 than in the corresponding month last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan were, however, lower in the same period.

(*vi*) In respect of unmanufactured tobacco, exports during December 1955 were lower as compared to those in the previous month but were significantly higher than those in the corresponding month of the previous season.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING MARCH 1956

The main feature of the weather during the month under review was the thunder storm activity resulting in excessive rainfall over most parts of North India.

The pre-monsoon season (March to May) which accounts for 10 per cent of the total annual rainfall commenced on 1st March 1956. This period is generally dry over the country. The showers received during the period help the sowing of jute, autumn paddy and maize in the north-eastern region and are beneficial for the sowing of kharif paddy, cotton, sugarcane and vegetable on lands where irrigation facilities are available.

The rainfall for the period from 1st March to the 21st March 1956 was in excess of the normal in Assam, West Bengal, Chhota Nagpur, West Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, Jammu-Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya-Bharat and Malabar-South Kanara and normal in Orissa, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh and East Madhya Pradesh. It was deficient in Vindhya Pradesh and scanty in West Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin. Elsewhere there was no rain.

Preparation of land, sowing of jute, black gram, seasmum, sugarcane and zaid crops, transplantation of paddy and ragi, harvesting of sugarcane, green gram and rabi crops, irrigation of standing crops were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under review.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Assam, Madras, Orissa and Pepsu, where crops were affected due to lack of soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests was reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Madras, Bombay and Bihar, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The All-India Second Estimate of jowar for 1955-56 puts the current year's area and production at 41·13 million acres and 4·57 million tons as against the adjusted Second Estimate of 41·38 million acres and 6·04 million tons for 1954-55, thereby showing a decrease of 0·6 per cent in area and 24·4 per cent in production during the current year over previous year. The decrease in area and production during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, and Rajasthan and has been attritubed to unfavourable weather conditions both at the sowing and the growing periods of the crop. This estimate does no cover the entire area sown to jowar crop during 1955-56. Past experience sh ow that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 93 per cent of the finally reported. Besides, the production given in this estimate relates to kharif jo w only, while area figures relate to both kharif and rabi jowar.

The All-India Second Estimate for Small millets for 1955-56 puts the current year's area and production at 11·4 million acres and 1·7 million tons respectively thereby showing a fall of 6·3 per cent in area and 15·4 per cent in production as compared to the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of the previous year. The decrease in area has been mainly shared by U.P., Bombay, Andhra, Hyderabad and Rajasthan due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decline in production has occurred mainly in U.P., Bombay and Rajasthan and is attributed partly to the decrease in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of growing.

The All-India Final Estimate of Kharif pulses other than Tur for 1955-56 puts the current year's area and production at 15·86 million acres and 1·65 million tons as against the Partially Revised Estimates of 16·72 million acres and 1·83 million tons for 1954-55, thereby showing a decrease of 5·1 per cent in area and 9·8 per cent in production over last year. Decrease in area and production has occurred in all major pulses growing States and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions during the current year.

According to an agreement recently entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan, the Government of India will supply immediately on loan to East Pakistan 15,000 tons of boiled Burma rice from their imported stock in India f.o.r. Calcutta. The Government of Pakistan, on their part, will supply the Government of India an equal quantity of West Pakistan's wheat. The supplies of rice and wheat do not cancel each other but are independently returnable on like for like basis. The agreed loaned rice will be replaced by the Government of Pakistan by some quality of rice of 1955 Burma crop or by Sind—Joshi variety rice of agreed specification from 1956-57 crop. The Government of India will replace the entire quantity of wheat with East Punjab wheat f.o.r. Lahore. The exchange of quantities agreed upon is being effected by both the Governments.

It will be recalled that exports of rice from India were banned with effect from 20th January 1956. It has now been decided that the Government of India would honour pre-ban commitments of the trade and allow exports of rice about which a definite legal commitment had been made by exporters on or before the 20th January 1956. The shipment period for exports of rice has also been extended up to the end of April 1956.

During the month under review, the foodgrains markets generally ruled firm which was partly attributed to some shortfall in the production of Kharif crops this year and partly to speculation on the part of the trade. Hailstorms in some areas at the close of the month resulting in damage to the standing rabi crops and poor stock position of foodgrains in the market were also responsible for the rise in the prices of foodgrains.

Market prices of wheat declined in the States of Bihar, Punjab and U. P. by about annas 4 to Rs. 2 per md. but rose in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Elsewhere, they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. Wheat prices generally ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 per md. in Bihar, Punjab and Bombay, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 per maund in U. P., Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 13 and Rs.16 in Rajasthan.

Rice prices continued to rule firm in almost all the rice producing States. Prices generally ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 19-8-0 in Andhra, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 in Assam, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 in Bihar, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 in Madhya Pradesh and Madras and Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 18 per maund in West Bengal.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar continued to show an upward trend in the states of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, U. P. and Hyderabad. Elsewhere, they

generally moved within narrow limits. They generally ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 12-8-0 per maund in Bombay, Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 13 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 9 and Rs.11-8-0 in Madras, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 in U.P. and Hyderabad. Bajra prices rose in Punjab, Madras, U.P. and Hyderabad. Its prices generally ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 11-8-0 in Punjab, Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 11 in U.P. and Rs. 10 and Rs.11-8-0 in Hyderabad. In Madras they ranged around Rs. 11 per maund. Prices of maize strengthened in the States of Bihar, Punjab, U.P. and Pepsu. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 in Punjab, Rs. 10 and Rs. 11-8-0 in U.P. and Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 per maund in Madhya Pradesh.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January upto the 28th March 1956 amounted to 89·7 thousand tons (wheat only) as against 393·4 thousand tons (comprising 205·5 thousand tons of rice and 187·9 thousand tons wheat) imported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review, harvesting of sugarcane crop was nearing completion in many parts of the country. Preparation of land and sowing of sugarcane crop for 1956-57 season commenced in certain parts of the country.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India since the beginning of 1955-56 season i.e. November 1, 1955 upto March 22, 1956 amounted to 13·23 lakh tons as against 12·06 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season upto 22nd March 1956 were 135 as against 124 in the corresponding period of 1954-55 season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on March 1, 1956 were 8·79 lakh tons as against 7·75 lakh tons on the corresponding date a year ago. Total quantity of sugar desptached from factories from November 1, 1955 to March 22, 1956 was 6·49 lakh tons as against 3·15 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd March 1956 were 10·88 lakh tons as compared to 9·32 lakh tons on the same date a year earlier.

The Government of India released during March 1956, 5·5 thousand tons of sugar for free sale in the market, bringing the total sugar released so far to 3·75 lakh tons.

Imports of refined sugar which were already contracted during 1954-55 season, amounted to 1·25 thousand tons in March 1956 and this quantity was received at the port of Bombay.

Sugar markets generally showed an easy tendency and prices moved within narrow limits. The table below gives the week-end prices of sugar at certain important centres :—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week Ending					
	25-2-56	3-3-56	10-3-56	17-3-56	24-3-56	31-3-56
Hapur	30 3 0	30 7 0	29 15 0	29 13 0	29 13 0	29 15 0
Kanpur	29 8 0	29 12 0	29 0 0	29 8 0	30 0 0	N.R.
Jullundur	30 5 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 5 0	30 4 0	N.R.
Calcutta	32 6 0	31 12 0	31 10 0	31 14 0	31 10 0	31 10 0
Nagpur	32 4 0	31 0 0	31 12 0	31 0 0	N.R.	31 12 0
Madras	31 13 0	32 0 0	31 3 0	31 10 0	31 2 0	31 4 0
Bombay	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 1 0	31 2 0	31 4 0	31 2 0
Patna	31 0 0	33 0 0	N.R.	30 0 0	33 0 0	30 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during March 1956 fluctuated between 1,000 and 2,000 mds. Total stocks of gur at this market stood at 70,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 83,000 maunds at the end of February 1956.

Prices of gur generally exhibited a hardening tendency. Prices at Bombay and Calcutta rose to Rs. 19-4-0 and Rs. 16 per md. respectively towards the end of the month under review as compared to Rs. 17 and Rs. 12 per md. at the end of last month. The following table gives the week-end price of gur at certain important centres in the country :—

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Week ending					
	25-2-56	3-3-56	10-3-56	17-3-56	24-3-56	31-3-56
Hapur	9 14 0	10 10 0	10 4 0	11 0 0	11 4 0	11 10 0
Kanpur	11 8 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	10 8 0	11 6 0	N.R.
Calcutta	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	13 8 0	15 4 0	16 0 0
Madras	10 4 0	11 2 0	11 2 0	10 4 0	9 7 0	10 4 0
Bombay	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 8 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	19 4 0
Patna	10 0 0	14 0 0	N.R.	10 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0

N.R.—Not Reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds and oil markets ruled generally firm during the month under review. The bullish fervour in the groundnut and groundnut oil markets was partly due to the imposition of excise duty @ Rs. 70 per ton on all vegetable non-essential oils and partly due to good demand by vanaspati interests and reports of short supply of groundnut oil. During the last week, however, the prices ruled easy, a part of the earlier gains being lost due to absence of export quotas for groundnut oil and fears of government action to curb prices of edible oils in general and groundnut in particular.

The firmness in the linseed and castorseed oils was largely due to good overseas enquiries for these oils.

(a) Groundnut

The upward trend in the internal prices of groundnut and groundnut oil continued uninterrupted upto the fourth week of March. On 24-3-56, the price of groundnut oil at Bombay at Rs. 57-4-0 per maund was higher by Rs. 11 per maund than the quotation prevailing towards the end of the preceding month. Compared to prices, a year ago, groundnut oil prices were higher by Rs. 24-3-0 per maund. A similar rise in the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil was witnessed at Madras also. This bullish fervour in the markets was partly due to the imposition of the excise duty @ Rs. 70 per ton on all vegetable non-essential oils and partly due to good demand by vanaspati interests and reports of short supply position of groundnut oil this year. During the last week, however, the prices ruled easy, a part of the earlier gains being lost due to absence of export-quotas for groundnut oil and to fears of the governmental action to curb prices of edible oils in general and groundnut in particular. Nevertheless, the month end prices for March, 1956 for groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras were substantially higher than the opening quotations.

At European ports, both South African and Indian groundnut oil recorded sizeable advances during the month. The price of the Indian variety rose from Rs. 58-12-0 to Rs. 67-14-0 per maund and that of South African varieties from Rs. 60-4-0 to Rs. 68-9-0 per

maund. The following table gives week to week prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-2-56	3-3-56	10-3-56	17-3-56	24-3-56	31-3-56
Groundnut Kernel						
Bombay (Bold)	21 8 0	22 3 0	22 5 0	23 12 0	26 1 0	26 6 0
Madras	20 10 0	20 7 0	21 11 0	22 15 0	25 2 0	24 8 0
Groundnut oil						
Bombay	46 4 0	48 7 0	50 10 0	53 10 0	57 4 0	55 1 0
Madras	42 15 0	45 7 0	47 6 0	50 3 0	53 0 0	51 8 0
European Ports						
Indian Crude 3%	58 12 0	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	67 14 0
South African 2%	60 4 0	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	67 9 6	68 9 0

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during December 1955 amounted to 1,289 tons and 11,841 tons as compared to 277 tons and 11,362 tons respectively in December 1954. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during nine months April to December 1955 aggregated 11,841 tons and 97,263 tons respectively as against 6,395 tons and 26,922 tons exported during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Linseeed

Harvesting of current linseed crop continued in the major producing States.

Linseed market generally presented a firm tone due to increased enquiries for linseed oil from abroad part cularly from Continental countries. At Bombay, prices of linseed (bold) registered a rise of Rs. 4-9-0 to Rs. 26-9-0 per maund. Prices of linseed oil at Bombay and Kanpur advanced during the month by Rs. 10-9-0 and Rs. 7-8-0 per maund to Rs. 66-13-0 and Rs. 60-8-0 per maund respectively. At European ports, quotations of Indian linseed oil in the first fortnight were nominal; in the second fortnight, the prices generally ruled steady and the month closed at Rs. 71-12-0 per md. The following table shows the price trend of linseed and linseed oil during March 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-2-56	3-3-56	10-3-56	17-3-56	24-3-56	31-3-56
Linseed						
Bombay (Bold)	22 0 0	23 5 0	23 8 0	23 9 0	25 15 0	26 9 0
Calcutta (Small)	24 8 0	24 12 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 12 0	22 10 0
Kanpur (Bold)	24 0 0	24 8 0	26 0 0	24 8 0	26 0 0	N.R.
Linseed Oil						
Bombay	56 4 0	60 15 0	62 7 0	60 14 0	69 12 0	66 13 0
Kanpur	53 0 0	52 0 0	60 0 0	58 0 0	60 8 0	N.R.
U.K. Ports (Indian variety)	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	71 12 0	71 8 0	71 12 0

N.R.—Not Reported.

Exports of linseed oil during December 1955 amounted to 4,456 tons bringing the total since April 1955 to 63,815 tons. The figures for the corresponding period of 1954-55 were 1,407 tons and 2,501 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

The all-India final estimate of the 1955-56 castor crop puts the current year's acreage and production at 1,462 thousand acres and 126 thousand tons respectively as against the

partially revised corresponding estimate of 1,394 thousand acres and 124 thousand tons for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 4·9 per cent in acreage and 1·6 per cent in production. The increase in both area and production of castor seed during the current year has occurred mainly in Saurashtra and has been attributed to the satisfactory rains during the current year.

Castor seed and castor oil markets generally exhibited an upward trend during March. Reports of good enquiries for castor oil from the Continent and a rise in castor oil prices in U.K. were responsible for buying fervour. At Bombay and Jadcherla (Hyderabad) castor seed (bold) advanced during March by Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-12-0 per maund respectively. At Bombay castor oil prices increased from Rs. 41-4-0 at the end of February to Rs. 46-12-0 per maund during the third week of March; during the last week, however, the price declined to Rs. 44-6-0 per maund. At Madras, the price of castor oil continued to advance and registered a rise of Rs. 10-14-0 per maund during the month. At European ports, Indian castor oil (commercial) maintained an upward trend throughout the month and was quoted at the end of the month at Rs. 60-4-0 per maund against the last month's closing quotation of Rs. 53-14-0. The following table shows the trend of castor seed and castor oil prices at different centres in India and at European ports during March 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-2-56	3-3-56	10-3-56	17-3-56	24-3-56	31-3-56
Castor Seed						
Bombay (Bold) . .	16 9 0	15 5 0	16 8 0	17 2 0	17 8 0	18 9 0
Madras (Salem) . .	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Kanpur (FAQ) . .	14 0 0	13 0 0	13 4 0	13 12 0	14 0 0	N.S.
Jadcherla (Hyderabad) .	15 9 0	14 12 0	15 15 0	17 0 0	18 8 0	18 5 0
Castor Oil						
Bombay	41 4 0	38 3 0	40 12 0	42 3 0	46 12 0	44 6 0
Kanpur	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	40 8 0	N.R.
Madras	35 6 0	37 15 0	39 0 0	42 2 0	42 15 0	46 4 0
U.K. Ports (Indian Commercial C&F) . .	53 14 0	53 6 0	54 14 0	55 13 0	59 4 0	60 4 0

N.S.—No Stock. N.R.—Not Reported.

Exports of castor oil during December 1955 amounted to 4,640 tons as against 2,658 tons in the corresponding month of the last year. Total exports of castor oil during the period April—December 1955 were 33,023 tons while only 20,516 tons of this oil were exported during the corresponding period of 1954.

(*iv*) COTTON

According to the latest estimate framed by the trade at the end of February 1956, the current year's crop would be lower at 46·52 lakh bales, as compared to the earlier estimate of 47·27 lakh bales framed at the end of January 1956. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1954-55 season were 48·31 lakh bales and 54·6 lakh bales respectively.

Imports of raw cotton into India during December 1955 aggregated 35,000 bales as against 37,000 bales imported during November 1955, and 38,000 bales during December 1954. Total imports into the country since the commencement of the season, i.e., from 1st September 1955 to 31st December 1955, aggregated 137,000 bales as compared to 143,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during December 1955 totalled 48,000 bales as against 53,000 bales and 19,000 bales exported during November 1955 and December 1954 respectively. Aggregate exports during the first four months of the current season, beginning from 1st September 1955 amounted to 273,000 bales, as against 65,300 bales exported during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

The table below gives the details of consumption by and stocks of raw cotton with the Indian mills:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption during		Stocks of cotton with the Mills as on	
	December 1955	December 1954	1-9-55 to 31-12-55	1-9-54 to 31-12-54	31-12-55	31-12-54
Indian Cottons . .	3·97	3·63	15·19	13·51	10·83	9·42
Pakistan cottons . .	—	0·01	—	0·05	—	0·01
Egyptian cottons . .	0·16	0·19	0·59	0·75	0·29	0·42
Other Foreign cottons .	0·36	0·40	1·27	1·59	1·30	1·09
Total of all cottons .	4·49	4·23	17·05	15·90	12·42	10·94

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season is indicated below—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs.)

	1-9-55 to 15-3-56	1-9-54 to 15-3-55
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	9·56	8·59
Consumption of cotton by Mills	6·96	6·89
Stocks with exporters, mills, and merchants, at Bombay as on 15th March . .	5·17	5·19

The stalemate in the cotton futures market at Bombay continued. The market would remain closed until the ICC August is allowed to appear on the Board. In the spot Section buoyant conditions prevailed during the major part of the month due mainly to expected lower cotton out put on the one hand, and continued upward trend in consumption by mills on the other. Keen interest was evinced by the mills and the trade in a number of stapled Indian varieties, and a large volume of business was transacted. Prices, particularly those of Vijay and Suyog, advanced considerably. Activitly in the export market was also brisk. Shippers apprehending that export licences would not be extended beyond the validity date of 31st March, were concerned about the unutilized balance of the licences. Similar conditions prevailed in the foreign cotton section of the Bombay market. Among foreign cottons, Africans were specially sought after; high grade Karnaks and Sudans too, elicited some support by the mills. However, the buying spree which was in evidence in the spot market showed signs of slight abatement during the closing days of the month. This was mainly induced by fears that Government might intervene to arrest the rise in

prices, and that the quota system of allocation of Indian Cotton to mills might be reintroduced. The table below gives week-end quotations of cotton lint, at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab):—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar.	
			Deshi	American
25-2-56	760	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
3-3-56	760	N.Q.	667	810
10-3-56	760	769	N.Q.	N.Q.
17-3-56	765	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
24-3-56	770	860	N.Q.	N.Q.
31-3-56	770	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

Prices of Kapas in the different markets of the country reflected more or less a similar trend, marked by an upward movement followed by a decline towards the end of the month. The following table gives the week-end quotations in some of the centres.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Karunganni	Hyderabad Nanded G. 6	Mysore Devanagare Laxmi
25-3-56			
3-3-56	306 0 0	270 0 0	343 0 0
10-3-56	316 0 0	268 0 0	343 0 0
17-3-56	327 0 0	270 0 0	372 0 0
24-3-56	N.A.	276 6 0	372 0 0
31-3-56	291 0 0	280 8 0	372 0 0
	298 0 0	N.A.	343 0 0

N.A.—Not Available.

Conditions akin to panic prevailed in the Karachi Cotton market during the month under review. The chief bearish factor that depressed the market sentiment was the official announcement by the United States that she would launch a new cotton export sales programme on a competitive bid basis, covering all qualities, beginning from August 1956. The apprehension of severe US competition in the world cotton market, coupled with increased up country arrivals brought about a heavy land slide in prices. Though the low levels touched by cotton prices evoked some buying support by mills, yet the trend continued to be weak and downward. Apart from the lack of follow-up support, fear of increased competition from U.S. acted as a damper. Influenced by these adverse factors spot prices in Karachi cotton market steadily declined, as would be seen from the following table giving week-end quotations:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs).

Week ending	4 F. Punjab R. G.
25-2-56	
3-3-56	778
10-3-56	764
17-3-56	724
24-3-56	710
31-3-56	702
	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available.

Firm conditions, that had prevailed in the New York futures market, were disturbed to a marked extent by the official announcement regarding the new U.S. Sales Programme. In the futures, nearby deliveries ruled firm, while distant positions were easy. However, the spot situation was more or less firm, consequent on the tight supply position of raw cotton. Of the total supply this season of about 25·8 million bales, about 13·5 million bales are in Government hands in the 1955 loan and C.C.C. stocks as on date. This leaves a total free supply of only 12·3 million bales. The estimated utilisation of cotton for the season is about 11·5 million bales, made up of domestic consumption of 9 million bales and exports of 2·5 million bales. On this basis, the free carry over at the end of the season will be only 0·8 million bales which is inadequate as the minimum pipeline, supplies required are about 2 million bales. It is this tight supply position that imparted strength to the spot market. The following are the latest available week-end spot quaotations from New York:—

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy 784 lbs.
21-2-56	36·60	1363
28-2-56	N.A.	N.A.
6-3-56	36·10	1344
13-3-56	36·60	1363
21-3-56	N.A.	N.A.
28-3-56	36·80	1374

N.A.—Not Available.

(v) JUTE

The sowing of the 1956-57 jute crop was in progress in the main growing States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and at other mill stations during February 1956 amounted to 6·82 lakh bales as against 5·91 lakh bales during February 1955. Total arrivals of raw jute during the current season (July 1955 to February 1956) amounted to 45·82 lakh bales as compared to 42·01 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during February 1956 amounted to 1·49 lakh bales as against 1·54 lakh bales in February 1955. Total imports from Pakistan during the current season (July 1955 to February 1956) were 11·23 lakh bales as compared to 8·33 lakh bales for the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A. during February 1956 was 5·64 lakh bales as against 5·18 lakh bales in January 1956 and 4·84 lakh bales in February 1955. Total consumption during the period July 1955—February 1956 was 40·73 lakh bales as against 37·93 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 13·19 lakh bales at the end of February 1956 as against 11·79 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 14·32 lakh bales at the end of February 1955.

The Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady during the first two weeks of March Thereafter, the market turned easier in sympathy with the manufactured goods section Sufficiently large arrivals coupled with reports of rains in all jute-growing areas encouraged

mills to keep off the market; on the other hand, sellers were ready to offer jute freely at discount prices to get rid of their holdings. The following table shows the trend of weekly prices of raw jute at Calcutta:

(*March/April delivery*)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	25-2-56*	3-3-56	10-3-56	17-3-56	24-3-56
Assam	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 8 0	26 8 0	27 8 0
Northern	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 8 0	28 8 0	27 8 0
Orissa	30 8 0	30 8 0	31 0 0	29 0 0	28 0 0
Murshidabad	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 8 0	27 8 0	26 8 0
Western	29 0 0	29 8 0	30 0 0	28 0 0	27 0 0
Jungli	28 0 0	28 8 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0
Daisee	30 8 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	29 8 0	28 0 0
U.P.	28 0 0	28 8 0	29 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0

*February/March delivery.

The Calcutta baled jute market too showed the same trend as the Calcutta loose jute market. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Clauctta:—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	25-2-56	3-3-56	10-3-56	17-3-56	24-3-56
Mill Firsts	200 0 0	200 0 0	205 0 0	195 0 0	190 0 0
Mill Lightings	185 0 0	185 0 0	190 0 0	180 0 0	170 0 0
Daisee L.G.	185 0 0	185 0 0	190 0 0	180 0 0	160 0 0
Indian M. C.	130 0 0	132 0 0	135 0 0	127 8 0	125 0 0

Up-country markets also ruled steady and recorded some advance during the first two weeks of the month due to negligible imports. Thereafter, the prices the declined on reports of heavy rains in most of the jute growing areas. The week-end quotations of Bottom Variety of jute in some of the importants up-country markets are given below:—

(Rupees per md.)

Centre	Week ending				
	23 2-56	1-3-56	8-3-56	15-3-56	22-3-56
Purnea (Bihar)	24 14 0	25 8 0	26 6 0	24 12 0	23 4 0
Nowgong (Assam)	23 8 0	24 2 0	24 2 0	23 4 0	23 6 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal	25 5 0	25 5 0	25 9 0	23 3* 0	23 7 0
Danpur (Orissa)	25 8 0	25 0 0	26 4 0	24 12 0	24 10 0

*Nominal

In the jute goods sector of the Calcutta market the trend of prices was the same as in the raw jute sector. The following table given the week-end quotations:

Variety	Unit	Week ending											
		25-2-56		3-3-56		10-3-56		17-3-56		24-3-56		31-3-56	
Hessian 40×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	40	3 0	40	6 0	40	13 0	39	6 0	38	5 0	38	0 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags.	113	8 0	114	12 0	116	8 0	112	0 0	108	6 0	107	12 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

During February, harvesting of virginia tobacco was in progress in Krishna district of Andhra. In Nipari zone of Bombay harvesting of bidi tobacco was reported to have been almost over by the end of January. In Belgaum district of Bombay the yield of bidi tobacco is expected to be below normal due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. On the whole, the condition of the 1955-56 standing crop was good except in the case of Tiruchirapalli and Ferozepur districts where crop was affected by pest attacks due to want of timely rains.

Guntur market Committee reported that about 24·8 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia and about 0·2 million lbs. of sun-cured country including gulla, etc. varieties were purchased by major and other companies during February. About 3 lakh lbs. of cheroot and chewing tobacco were reported to be held in stock in Tiruchirapalli district at the end of February. In the markets of Kozhikode, Ahmedabad and Jalpaiguri prices of bidi tobacco showed a downward tendency during February while in certain other, markets of Madras, Bombay and West Bengal prices of bidi tobacco tended to move up. At Coimbatore, the price for chewing tobacco maintained a steady level during the month except for a slight decline in the case of some types. In Tiruchirapalli district, the price of cheroot variety ranged between Rs. 40 and Rs. 90 per maund. In Krishna district, the marketing of tobacco was dull due to lack of demand during January-February; prices of virginia tobacco ranged between Rs. 75 and Rs. 800 per candy of 500 lbs. according to quality while that of natu tobacco ranged between Rs. 300 and Rs. 800 per candy.

Towards the end of March, the price of red chopadia tobacco leaf at Bombay remained at the same level as was prevalent at the end of February, the range of prices being Rs. 45 to Rs. 70 per maund. At Guntur prices of certain grades of 1956 flue-cured virginia redried strips recorded a slight fall during March; redried strips grade nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 closed for the month at Rs. 3-1-0, Rs. 2-13-6, Rs.2-10-0 and Rs. 2-4-9 respectively as compared to the closing quotations of Rs. 3-1-0, Rs. 2-14-0, Rs. 2-11-0 and Rs. 2-5-0 per lb. for February.

About 10·0 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during February 1956 as against 11·1 million lbs. in February 1955. Of the 10·0 million lbs., 9·2 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, 0·4 million lbs. of sun-cured (natu) country and 0·4 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia graded variety.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during December 1955 amounted to 6·7 million lbs. worth about Rs. 0 6 crores as against 1·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·2 crores exported in the corresponding month of 1954. Of the total quantity exported during December 1955, U.K. alone accounted for 2·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 0·4 crores. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during nine months April to December, 1955 amounted to about 77·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 9·6 crores as against 64·1 million lbs. worth about 9·1 crores exported in the corresponding period of the previous year.

IV—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes during February 1956 as reported by various State Governments was as follows :—

In West Bengal, 3 small irrigation schemes were completed benefiting an area of 2,200 acres. 2 pumping sets were also distributed to cultivators. In Andhra, 20 oil engines and 17

electric motors were installed. In Ajmer, 8 wells were deepened with the help of compressors machines. In Vindhya Pradesh, 37 wells were constructed and 9 rahats and 1 pump set were installed at the site of the cultivator's fields.

In Andhra, 2,080 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozes. In West Bengal, 244 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government tractors. In Vindhya Pradesh, an area of 1,253 acres was embarked and 328 acres of paddy area were bounded. 1,480 acres of land were also reclaimed by the State tractor units and 483 acres by private parties in Vindhya Pradesh.

In Andhra, 1,053 tons of ammonium sulphate, 6 tons of superphosphate and 320 tons of other manures were distributed. A quantity of 14,758 tons of compost was prepared and out of this 12,207 tons were utilised. 3 tons of green manure seed were also procured. In Ajmer, 50 mds. of Ammonium sulphate were distributed. In Saurashtra, the Scheme relating to distribution of manure mixture and other fertilisers made satisfactory progress. In Vindhya Pradesh, about 24 mds. of ammonium sulphate and 40 mds. of fertiliser mixture were distributed. 67 tons of town compost were also produced in Vindhya Pradesh. In West Bengal, 58 tons of bonemeal only were distributed through Government appointed dealers.

In West Bengal, 9 tons of paddy seeds, 32½ tons of wheat seeds and 6½ tons of pulses seeds were distributed to the cultivators through Government seed stores. In Ajmer 17 mds. of improved wheat seeds were distributed to cultivators through Government seed stores.

In Andhra, 556 tons of improved paddy seeds and 31 tons of millet seeds were procured for distribution.

The entire increased demand for artificial fertilizers using nitrogen, at the end of the second Five Year Plan, is expected to be met by a 60 per cent. expansion of Sindri Factory and the setting up of three new fertiliser factories at Nangal, Rourkela and Neyveli.

(*ii*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Over 42 lakh acres of land had been collected under the Bhoodan Movement by the end of January 1956. Of this, about 3·43 lakh acres of land have been distributed among 1,13,763 landless families. The statewise progress of collection and distribution, as available upto July 1955 is given below:—

State	Acres Received	Acres Distributed	No. of families to whom land has been allotted
1	2	3	4
Bihar	2,329,316	25,685	9,377
Uttar Pradesh	539,434	90,439	27,870
Rajasthan	128,464	7,762	1,511
Utkal (Orissa)	345,816	945	105
Hyderabad	106,898	32,019	6,862
Madhya Pradesh	85,666	27,720	4,005
Madhya Bharat	51,987	311	..
Saurashtra	41,000	1,500	..

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	37,578	3,235	1,011
Tamilnad	32,467	530	161
Kerala	28,113	..	..
Maharashtra	28,000	1,001	..
Andhra	21,411	16	38
Punjab	12,510	325	66
Delhi	9,245	90	25
West Bengal	9,419	1,047	848
Mysore	6,387	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	6,198	650	255
Karnatak	2,803	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	2,025	..	..
Assam	1,950	..	..
Bombay	123	..	..
Total	3,826,810	193,275	52,134

(*iii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Saurashtra has published a Bill, to amend the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951. The Bill seeks to specifically provide in the Act that: "The Government may call for and examine the record of any inquiry or proceedings of the Mamlatdar or the Collector acting under this Act, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any decision of order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such officer, and, if, in any case, it shall appear to the Government that any decision or order or proceedings so called for should be modified, annulled or reversed, it may pass such order thereon as it deems fit". Exception is made in cases in which final decision by prescribed authorities is pending. Actually, such revisional powers as are proposed in the Bill were being exercised by the State Government under section 63 of the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951 read with the Bombay Land Revenue Code, as adapted by the State. In a recent judgment however, the Suarashtra High Court held that the aforesaid section 63, at it stands as present, does not empower the Government to exercise powers of revision. In order to enable the Government to exercise such powers, the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra promulgated an Ordinance (No. III of 1956) on the 20th February 1956, modifying section 63 of the Act, and providing for validation of certain revisional orders passed earlier by the Government. The present Bill, when passed, will replace this Ordinance. A similar Bill has been published to amend the Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act, 1951 in which section 40 is similar to section 63 in the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act.

(*iv*) LAND TAXATION

The Government of Bidar has published a Bill—to be known as the Bihar Finance Act, 1956—to fix the limit of taxable agricultural income and to lay down the rate of agricultural income-tax and super-tax chargeable under the Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948 for the financial year 1956-57. It would be recalled that under Section 5 and 43A of the Bihar Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948 the limit of taxable agricultural income and the rates of agricultural income-tax and super-tax for each financial year have to be fixed by an Annual Finance Act of the State. The present legislation provides for the continuance during 1956-57 of the limit and rates, which have been in force in the State since 1949.

The Punjab Government has decided to levy an agricultural income-tax on agricultural incomes on a graded basis. Keeping in view the fact that it will not be possible for the agriculturists to maintain regular accounts of their incomes, it has been decided to levy the agricultural income tax in terms of percentage of land-revenue. In the case of owners having lands which have not been assessed to land revenue for special reasons, but are yielding incomes, the tax will be levied on the basis of the prevailing rates of land revenue in the adjoining areas. Details regarding the rates of the tax and the exemption limit etc. are being finalised.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

Diary of Important Events in the Month of March 1956

1st March .. All India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, 1955-56 released.

8th March .. Decision taken to allow with immediate effect export of tapioca globules (Sago) to be licensed freely on shipping bills upto the end of June 1956.

18th March .. All-India Final Estimate of Castor seed, 1955-56 released.

20th March .. (*i*) All-India Second Estimate of Small millets, 1955-56 released.

(*ii*) Free licensing of exports of palmyrah jaggery upto the end of June 1956 announced.

(*iii*) Export of groundnut shell placed on O.G.L. No. 3.

22nd March .. Decision taken to allow exports of rice about which definite legal commitment had been made by exporters on or before the imposition of the ban on exports of rice.

23rd March .. Decision taken to allow export of horn, hoofmeal, sterilized animal meal and bloodmeal to be licensed freely till the end of June 1956.

31st March .. Trade Agreement between India and Yugoslavia signed.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) World Agricultural Production, 1955-56

According to a world-wide survey recently completed by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture overall production in every major geographical area exceeds 1954-55 and only a few commodities are less plentiful. Of the major commodities, milk output is down slightly and only potato production dropped substantially. The new index number of agricultural production, including both crops and livestock, stands at 119 per cent. of the pre-war (1935-39) base as compared with 117 in 1954-55. For the third consecutive year the increase since pre-war in agricultural production has exceeded the growth of population. World population in mid 1955 was 117 per cent. of pre-war.

The report states that the recovery of free world agricultural production since the outbreak of World War II, particularly since the end of the War, has been more rapid than appears likely to have taken place in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and Mainland China. Such information as is available indicates that in those areas production is not much above pre-war, while in the free world outside of Communist areas, agricultural production has made a substantial advance so that by 1955 the index has reached 125 per cent. of pre war (1935-39) average.

Source: Agriculture Abroad, February 1956, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

(b) U.S. Cotton Export Sales Programme for Shipment after July 31, 1956

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced on February 28, 1956 that it is initiating a new export sales programme for C.C.C. stocks of Upland Cotton. Under the new programme, sales will be made periodically on a competitive bid basis as under the current special Cotton Export Programme which is limited to cotton of 15/16 inch staple length and shorter.

While cotton cannot be exported under the new programme before August 1, 1956, the programme has been announced at this time so that the domestic cotton industry as well as foreign users of cotton will know the Departments' export sales policy and can begin to make forward sales and purchases. Sales under the programme will begin in the near future, as soon as the necessary programme details can be developed.

All qualities of upland cotton in the C.C.C. inventory, and listed in the catalogue, will be available for sale. Cotton sold under the programme will be eligible for delivery against all sales including Public Law 480 sales.

The announcement says that the U.S. cotton will be made available for export on competitive basis, but sales will be made in an orderly manner to avoid disrupting world market prices and impairing the traditional competitive position of friendly countries.

(c) Guaranteed Price for Wheat increased in Australia

The Australian Minister for Commerce and Agriculture announced that the guaranteed price under the wheat Stabilization Plan for the 1955-56 wheat season will be 13/1*d* ($1·47) a bushel, which is 6*d* more than last year. Under the Plan, the Government guarantees a return equal to the cost of production on exports up to 100 million bushels. The Wheat Index Committee which reviewed the cost movements involved in production found that the main items of increase in the cost were storage, handling and machinery costs.

When the Wheat Stabilisation Plan came into effect it was agreed that the home consumption price for wheat each year would be 14*sh* ($1·57) a bushel f.o.r. ports, provided that the I.W.A. price, or in the absence of an I.W.A. price, the ruling export price, is not below this level. In any case, the domestic price would not be less than the cost of production in each season.

The prevailing export price for sales of wheat by the Australian Wheat Board under the I.W.A. is equivalent to 13/4*d* ($1·49) a bushel f.o.r. ports. Consequently, the home consumption price will be 13/4*d* a bushel, to which is added a loading of 1½*d* a bushel to meet the costs of shipment of wheat to Tasmania from the Mainland.

Source: Agriculture Abroad, February 1956, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

(d) New Agricultural Tax Law in Poland

Some principles of the new agricultural tax law were published in August 1955. Although few details of the laws were given, it seems that the overall level of taxes is to be considerably higher now than in 1954. The new taxes will be assessed not on the basis of actual income but estimated income. Instead of taxing the farmer on the actual money income he receives from his farm, or on an estimate of the value of his crop at current prices, the law established a "norm" of income for every branch of a household. The tax is collected on the total "norm income" according to a fixed scale of rates which rise steeply in the higher income brackets. This system of taxation can be used "successfully" against private farmers or so called "Kulaks". This new tax law establishes certain privileges for some districts in the "Western Territories" (German territory under Polish administration), where the taxes are lower than in other parts of the country. It seems that farmers in the western part of the country are being favoured in an effort to encourage settlement in that area, both to increase production and to consolidate the Oder-Neisse frontier.

Source: Agriculture Abroad, February 1956, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

(e) Rhodesian Tobacco Crop Increase

Preliminary official estimates are that the Rhodesian flue cured tobacco crop this season will be 157·6 million lbs. *i.e.*, 23 per cent. larger than in 1954-55. Although the total acreage under flue cured tobacco in the two Rhodesias this season is officially reported to be 209,500 as against 186,800 before, more than one third of the increase in production is attributable to the rise of 50 lbs. in the average yield per acre, to 750 lbs. the highest figure yet attained in Central Africa. It is reported from most tobacco growing districts that the average leaf produced this season shows a distinct improvement in quality and that therefore for the first time in several years U.K. manufacturers should experience little difficulty in obtaining full requirements of the grades.

Source: The Financial Times, 2nd March 1956.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Jowar and Small-Millets, 1955-56.

All-India Final Estimates of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, Dry Ginger and Castor Seed, 1955-56.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, February 1956.

Month-end Wholesale Prices, Linseed and Mustard seed, their oils and cakes.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during March 1956

(From 1st March 1956 to 28th March 1956)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-3-56 to 28-3-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (percentage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	4·22	(+) 1·27	(+) 43
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	1·51	(+) 0·45	(+) 42
Gangetic West Bengal	2·09	(+) 1·01	(+) 94
Orissa	0·86	(—) 0·06	(—) 7
Chota Nagpur	2·40	(+) 1·57	(+) 189
Bihar	0·47	(—) 0·03	(—) 6
U.P. East	0·53	(+) 0·14	(+) 36
U.P. West	1·22	(+) 0·64	(+) 110
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	1·77	(+) 1·07	(+) 153
Jammu & Kashmir	2·64	(+) 0·88	(+) 50
Rajasthan West	0·53	(+) 0·35	(+) 194
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0·40	(+) 0·20	(+)100
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·35	(+) 0·13	(+) 59
Vindhya Pradesh	0·15	(—) 0·20	(—) 57
Madhya Pradesh East	0·69	(—) 0·03	(—) 4
Madhya Pradesh West	0·01	(—) 0·39	(—) 97
Gujarat	0·01	(—) 0·02	(—) 67
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·00	(—) 0·09	(—) 100
Konkan	0·00	(—) 0·02	(—) 100
Deccan (Desh)	0·00	(—) 0·14	(—) 100
Hyderabad North	0·00	(—) 0·24	(—) 100
Hyderabad South	0·00	(—) 0·33	(—) 100
Coastal Andhradesa	0·00	(—) 0·36	(—) 100
Rayalaseema	0·00	(—) 0·19	(—) 100
Tamilnad	0·04	(—) 0·51	(—) 93
Malabar and South Kanara	0·89	(+) 0·49	(+) 123
Mysore	0·00	(—) 0·03	(—) 100
Travancore-Cochin	0·80	(—) 0·77	(—) 49

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	Sali Bura Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Kharif Crops and Sugarcane	Wheat, Gram, Pulses and Barley.
Bombay	Kharif Crops	Rabi Paddy, Gram, Castor and Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif Crops	Wheat, Rabi Paddy, Gram, Pulses and Sugarcane.
Madras	Kharif Paddy, Cotton and Sugarcane.	Rabi Paddy, Jowar, Gram and and Cotton.
Orissa	Kharif Crops	Wheat and Rabi Paddy.
Punjab	Cotton and Arhar	Wheat, Linseed, Gram, 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, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands).

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Final)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	77,318	74,424	27,769	24,209
Jowar	43,882	43,456	7,954	9,092
Bajra	30,145	27,350	4,475	3,555
Maize	9,561	9,325	2,991	2,944
Ragi	5,767	5,747	1,846	1,778
Small Millets	14,028	13,680	2,438	2,424
Wheat	26,394	26,842	7,890	8,539
Barley	8,719	7,999	2,905	2,786
TOTAL CEREALS	215,814	208,823	58,268	55,327
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,689	20,991	4,756	5,125
Tur (Arhar)	5,942	5,944	1,834	1,661
Other Pulses*	28,064	27,069	3,860	3,688
TOTAL PULSES	53,695	54,004	10,450	10,474
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	269,509	262,827	68,7.8	65,801
Potato	635	665	1,925	1,762
Sugarcane†	3,485	3,932	43,709	54,648
Ginger (Dry)	45	44‖	14	13‖
Pepper (Black)	208	208	24	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,336	1,472	303	356
Tobacco	912	860	268	248
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	10,495	12,647**	3,391‡	3,823‡**
Castorseed	1,346	1,273η	103	112η
Sesamum	6,351	6,460	554	592
Rape and Mustard	5,545	5,665	858	962
Linseed	3,428	3,290	379	388
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,165	29,335	5,285	5,877
Fibres—				
Cotton	17,265	18,346	3,944§	4,298
Jute	1,228	1,273@	3,091¶	3,153¶@
Mesta	463	571	650¶	1,106¶

* Subject to revision.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or Gur are 4,423 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs each of cotton lint.

‖ Partially revised figures are 35,000 acres and 24,000 tons respectively.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs each.

@ Partially revised figures are 1,243,000 acres and 2,928,000 bales respectively.

η Partially revised figures are 1,394,000 acres and 124,000 tons respectively.

** Partially revised figures are 13,548,000 acres and 4,128,000 tons respectively.

TABLE No. 3
Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(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	Second	30-1-56	72,332	69,456	(+) 4·1	23,775	22,126	(+) 7·4
Jowar	Second	April 1956§	41,129	41,378	(—) 0·6	4,565	6,040	(—) 24·4
Bajra	First	2-12-55	23,720	25,230	(—) 6·0	..	..	..
Maize	First	30-11-55	8,088	8,929	(—) 9·4	..	..	..
Ragi	First	4-12-55	4,993	5,049	(—) 1·1	..	..	..
Small Millets	Second	20-3-56	11,446	12,215	(—) 6·3	1,693	2,002	(—) 15·4
Wheat	First	20-2-56	27,698	25,685	(+) 7·8	..	..	..
Barley	First	20-2-56	8,321	7,861	(+) 5·9	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	First	16-2-56	22,185	19,657	(+) 12·9	..	..	..
Tur	Second	26-2-56	5,755	5,648	(+) 1·9	1,709	1,799	(—) 5·0
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	April 1956	15,862	16,719	(—) 5·1	1,650	1,830	(—) 9·8
Other Rabi Pulses	First	1-3-56	9,263	9,550	(—) 3·0	..	..	..
Potatoes	First	29-2-56	552	551	(+) 0·2	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Second	11-12-55	3,930	3,718	(+) 5·7	50,282	48,103	(+) 4·5
Tobacco	First	17-2-56	807	798	(+) 1·1	..	..	..
Dry Ginger	Final	4-4-56	37	35	(+) 4·2	15	14	(+) 6·4
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	28-2-56	12,585	13,548	(—) 7·1	3,804‡	4,128‡	(—) 7·8
Sesamum	Third	14-2-56	5,587	6,123	(—) 8·8	461	588	(—) 21·6
Rape & Mustard	First	4-2-56	2,389	2,374	(+) 10·6	..	..	..
Linseed	First	27-1-56	2,524	2,507	(+) 0·7	..	..	..
Caster seed	Final	18-3-56	1,462	1,394	(+) 4·9	126	124	(+) 1·6
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	25-1-56	17,189	16,093	(+) 6·8	3,286 †	3,621 †	(—) 9·3
Jute	Final	18-11-55	1,581	1,243	(+) 27·2	4,137@	2,928 @	(+) 41·3
Mesta	Second	21-12-55	579	514	(+) 12·6	1,159@	1,016 @	(+) 14·1

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw Sugar or Gur are 5,079 and 4,858 thousand tons for 1955-56 and 1954-55 respectively.
† In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
‡ In terms of units in shell.
§ Released through this Journal
@ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4
All-India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1955-56
(Released in April 1956)

I. Summary

(1)	1955-56 (Second (Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	41,129	41,378	(—)249	(—)0·6
Production (Thousand Tons)	4,565	6,040	(—)1,475	(—)24·4

N.B.—Estimates of production generally relate to kharif crop only. whereas those for area relate to both Kharif and Rabi crops.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, and to a lesser extent by Punjab, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Delhi, Bhopal and Madras. The decrease has been generally attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in area has however been offset to some extent by the increases reported by Andhra, Mysore, Pepsu, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh.

The decrease in production is particularly marked in the case of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Hyderabad states and has been attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to continuous and excessive rains at the growing period. Slight increases have, however, been reported by Andhra, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh due to favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of January 1956. Till then the condition of the rabi jowar crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Jowar crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 93 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres) 1955-56 (Second Estimate)	Area (Thousand Acres) 1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Area (Thousand Acres) Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand Tons) 1955-56 (Second Estimate)	Production (Thousand Tons) 1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Production (Thousand Tons) Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	2,315	2,216	(+) 99	599	553	(+) 46
Bihar	5	7 (R)	(—) 2	1	2	(—) 1
Bombay—						
Kharif	3,742	4,150	(—) 408	799*	1,030*	(—) 231
Rabi	7,286	7,255	(+) 31	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif	4,271	4,502(A)	(—) 231	787*	1,243(A)*	(—) 456
Rabi	497	502	(—) 5	..	..	..
Madras	1,489	1,493	(—) 4	474	482	(—) 8
Orissa	17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab	593	625	(—) 32	25*	48*	(—) 23
Uttar Pradesh	2,224	2,056(A)	(—) 282	387*	771*	(—) 384
West Bengal	4	4	..	1	1	..
Hyderabad—						
Kharif	4,161	3,805	(+) 356	452	494	(—) 42
Rabi	5,026	4,477	(+) 549	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	3,291	3,570	(—) 279	392	589	(—) 197
Mysore	961	903(A)	(+) 58	223	209	(+) 14
Pepsu	110	99	(+) 11	8	5	(+) 3
Rajasthan	2,376	2,530(A)	(—) 154	213	386(A)	(—) 173
Saurashtra	1,648	1,663	(—) 15	65	89	(—) 24

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ajmer	148	105	(+) 43	9	5(A)	(+) 4
Bhopal	225	243	(—) 18	35	49	(—) 11
Delhi	27	50	(—) 23	2	3	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)A	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	297	291	(+) 6	16	13	(+) 3
Vindhya Pradesh	416	365	(+) 51	74	65	(+) 9
TOTAL	41,129	41,378	(—) 249	4,565	6,040	(—)1,475

*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.
(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.
(A) Adjusted Estimates. (R) Revised.

NOTES 1. Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Jowar estimate.
2. Jowar is not grown in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Island to any appreciable extent.
3. Area relates to both kharif and rabi jowar, while production relates generally to kharif jowar only.

4·1. All-India Second Estimate of Small Millets, 1955-56

(*Released in March 1956*)

I. Summary

(1)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	11,446	12,215	(—) 769	(—) 6·3
Production (thousand tons)	1,693	2,002	(—) 309	(—) 15·4

N. B.—The estimates of area relate both to Kharif and Rabi crops whereas those for production generally relate to Kharif crops.

The decrease in area has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Andhra, Hyderabad and Rajasthan, and to a lesser extent by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease in area has, however, been offset to some extent by increases reported by Vindhya Pradesh, Madras and West Bengal.

The decrease in production has also been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Hyderabad, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. The decrease has been attributed partly to decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the time of growing. Vindhya Pradesh, Madras and Bihar have, however, recorded a nominal increase in production.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the middle or third week of January 1956. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole satisfactory, except in some parts of Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh where the crops have been affected by heavy rains.

This estimate does not include the entire area sown to these crops, since only preliminary estimates of rabi small millets have been included in this Estimate. Complete estimate of area sown to both kharif and rabi small-millets will be included in the Final Estimate only.

II. Details

State/Crop (1)		Area (thousand acres) 1955-56 (Second estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Corresponding adjusted estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (thousand tons) 1955-56 (Second estimate) (5)	1954-55 (Corresponding adjusted estimate) (6)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
Andhra—							
Korra		1,187	1,379	(—)192	164	169	(—) 5
Varagu		238	253	(—) 15	52	52	..
Samai		137	139	(—) 2	23	21	(+) 2
TOTAL		1,562	1,771	(—)209	239	242	(—) 3
Bihar		694	722	(—) 28	113	108	(+) 5
Bombay—							
Kodra	(Kharif)	404	433	(—) 29	131	153	(—) 22
Vari	(Kharif)	169	52	(+)117	32	13	(+) 19
Sawa	(Kharif)	136	54	(+) 82	24	14	(+) 10
Banti	(Kharif)	74	33	(+) 41	15	14	(+) 1
Rala	(Kharif)	72	69	(+) 3	18	19	(—) 1
Others‡	(Kharif)	207	582	(—)375	38	143	(—)105
	(Rabi)	84	120	(—) 36	..	..	..
TOTAL—							
Kharif		1,062	1,223	(—)161	258	356	(—) 98
Rabi		84	120	(—) 36	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh							
Koden-Kutki	(Kharif)	2,368	2,393-(A)	(—) 25	209*	221(A)*	(—) 12
Sawan	(Kharif)	114	115	(—) 1	18	19(A)	(—) 1
Rala	(Kharif)	10	10(A)	..	1	1(A)	..
Rajgira	(Rabi)	9	11	(—) 2	..	..	..
TOTAL—							
Kharif		2,492	2,518 (A)	(—) 26	228	241 (A)	(—) 13
Rabi		9	11	(—) 2	..	..	..
Madras—							
Korra							
	Kharif	59	60	(—) 1	19	19	..
	Rabi	17	19	(—) 2	..	..	..
Varagu							
	Kharif	508	503	(+) 5	218	216	(+) 2
	Rabi	98	95	(+) 3	..	..	..
Samai							
	Kharif	326	318	(+) 8	60	57	(+) 3
	Rabi	80	74	(+) 6	..	..	..
TOTAL—							
Kharif		893	881	(+) 12	297	292	(+) 5
Rabi		195	188	(+) 7	..	..	..
Orissa		111	117(A)	(—) 6	12	13(A)	(—) 1

II. Details

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
Kodon	917	1,074	(—)157	122	228	(—)106
Kutki	7	9	(—) 2	1	1	..
Kakun	20	25	(—) 5	2	3	(—) 1
Sawan	399	450	(—) 51	37	73	(—) 36
TOTAL	1,343	1,558	(—)215	162	305	(—)143
West Bengal	10	6	(+) 4	2	1	(+) 1
Hyderabad—						
Kharif	836	906	(—) 70	56	73	(—) 17
Rabi	31	27	(+) 4	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat—						
Kharif	162	188	(—) 26	23	24	(—) 1
Rabi	5	5	..	..	..	..
Mysore	744	763(A)	(—) 19	94	110(A)	(—) 16
Rajasthan—						
Kharif	185	240(A)	(—) 55	26	64(A)	(—) 38
Rabi	1	1(A)	..	..	..	..
Bhopal—						
Kodon	5	7	(—) 2	1	1	..
Kutki	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Sawan and Others	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	7	9	(—) 2	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Chalai	19	19	..	4	4	..
China	9	10	(—) 1	2	2	..
Kangni	8	8	..	1	1	..
Ogla	6	6	..	1	1	..
Bathu	8	8	..	1	2	(—) 1
Others	14	14	..	2	2	—
TOTAL	64	65	(—) 1	11	12	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh						
Kodon	727	693	(+) 34	..	..	..
Kutki	92	79	(+) 13	..	..	..
Kakun	37	22	(+) 15	..	..	..
Mejhari	21	19	(+) 2	..	..	..
Sawan	46	56	(—) 10	..	..	..
Others	33	27	(+) 6	..	..	..
TOTAL	956	896	(+) 60	171†	160†	(—) 11
ALL INDIA	11,446	12,215	(—)769	1,693	2,002	(—)309

* Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.
† Millet-wise details are not available.
‡ Includes figures for vari, sawa, banti, rala and italian millets in respect of some districts for which details are not available.
(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES: (1) Assam, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer and Tripura grow relatively small crop, information for which will be included only in the Final Estimate.
(2) Small-millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in Pepsu, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4·2. All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1955-56

(Released in April 1956)

I. Summary

—	1955-56 Final estimate	1954-55 Partially Revised estimate	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) overCol. (3)	
			Actual	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	15,862	16,719	(—)857	(—)5·1
Production (thousand tons)	1,650	1,830	(—)180	(—)9·8

The decrease in area has occurred in almost all the major kharif pulse growing states except Madhya Pradesh and Madras where some increase in area has occurred. This general decline in area has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The decrease in production has occurred in all States except Mysore, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed partly to decline in area and partly to adverse weather conditions during the growing period of the crop.

Some of the pulses included in this estimate are also grown during Rabi season in some states. Kharif pulses reported in this estimate, however, cover nearly 60 per cent of the total area under pulses other than Gram and Tur.

Estimates in respect of Travancore-Cochin have been included for the first time in this estimate and account for an area of 42,000 acres and a production of 5,000 tons during 1955-56. Similarly data for late sown varieties of kharif pulses grown in Bihar have also been included in this estimate for the first time and account for an area of 1,606,000 acres and a production of 211,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. Details

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1955-56 Final estimate	1954-55 Partially revised estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 Final estimate	1954-55 Partially revised estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Urad or Mash	161	168	(—) 17	16	17	(—) 1
Mung	342	362	(—) 20	30	31	(—) 1
Kulthi	30	380	(—) 50	50	54	(—) 4
Other pulses	56	61	(—) 5	4	5	(—) 1
TOTAL	1,189	1,271	(—) 82	100	107	(—) 7
*Bihar**	2,379‡	2,553‡	(—)174	323	338	(—) 15

II. Details—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—						
Urad or Mash	376	101	(+)275	52	17	(+) 35
Mung	319	118	(+)201	39	16	(+) 23
Moth	199	65	(+)134	26	11	(+) 15
Other pulses	727	1,586	(—)859	93	227	(—)134
Total	1,621	1,870	(—) 249	210	271	(—) 61
Madhya Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	549	505	(+) 44	42	42	..
Mung and Moth	329	331	(—) 2	24	26	(—) 2
Kulthi	350	358	(—) 8	46	45	(+) 1
Total	1,228	1,194	(+) 34	112	113	(—) 1
Madras—						
Urad or Mash	122	128	(—) 6	13	14	(—) 1
Mung	127	128	(—) 1	10	10	..
Kulthi	584	565	(+) 19	50	49	(+) 1
Other pulses	151	147	(+) 4	12	12	..
Total	984	968	(+) 16	85	85	..
Orissa	251	251	..	52	52	..
Punjab—						
Urad or Mash	142	148	(—) 6	9	19	(—) 10
Mung	84	74	(+) 10	7	6	(+) 1
Moth	65	78	(—) 13	6	7	(—) 1
Other pulses	52	53	(—) 1	3	5	(—) 2
Total	343	353	(—) 10	25	37	(—) 12
Uttar Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	421	522	(—)101	47	87	(—) 40
Mung	40	48	(—) 8	5	7	(—) 2
Moth	57	74	(—) 17	5	10	(—) 5
Total	518	644	(—)126	57	104	(—) 47
West Bengal—						
Urad or Mash	23	24	(—) 1	6	6	..
Mung	4	5	(—) 1	1	1	..
Other pulses	8	6	(+) 2	2	2	..
Total	35	35	..	9	9	..
Hyderabad—						
Urad or Mash	482	502	(—) 20	35	53	(—) 18
Mung	1,155	1,284	(—)129	79	111	(—) 32
Masur	5	7	(—) 2	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Kulthi	691	744	(—) 53	50	56	(—) 6
Other pulses	202	187	(+) 15	16	17	(—) 1
Total	2,535	2,724	(—)189	180	238	(—) 58
Madhya Bharat	407	411	(—) 4	45	59	(—) 14
Mysore	761	755	(+) 6	157	152	(+) 5
Pepsu—						
Urad or Mash	28	33	(—) 5	3	5	(—) 2
Mung	60	48	(+) 12	6	6	..
Moth	84	90	(—) 6	5	12	(—) 7
Total	172	171	(+) 1	14	23	(—) 9

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rajasthan—						
Urad or Mash	64	72	(—) 8	8	10	(—) 2
Mung	222	184	(+) 38	34	17	(+) 17
Moth	2,584	2,655	(—) 71	201	169	(+) 32
Other pulses	77	55	(+) 22	7	4	(+) 3
Total	2,947	2,966	(—) 19	250	200	(+) 50
Travancore-Cochin—						
Urad or Mash	4	4	..	1	1	..
Mung	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi	29	29	..	3	3	..
Others	8	8	..	1	1	..
Total	42	42	..	5	5	..
Ajmer—						
Urad or Mash	(*a*)	2	(—) 2	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Mung	5	7	(—) 2	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Moth	11	7	(+) 4	1	(*b*)	(+) 1
Kulthi	6	5	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Other pulses	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	23	22	(+) 1	1	2	(—) 1
Bhopal—						
Urad or Mash	7	9	(—) 2	1	1	..
Mung	15	13	(+) 2	2	2	..
Total	22	22	..	3	3	..
Coorg—						
Urad or Mash	(*a*)*	(*a*)	..	(*b*)*	(*b*)	..
Mung	(*a*)*	(*a*)	..	(*b*)*	(*b*)	..
Kulthi	1*	1	..	(*b*)*	(*b*)	..
Other pulses	(*a*)*	(*a*)	..	(*b*)*	(*b*)	..
Total	1*	1	..	(*b*)*	(*b*)	..
Delhi	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	30	27	(+) 3	4	3	(+) 1
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Moth	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi	19	19	..	2	2	..
Other pulses	3	4	(—) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	53	51	(+) 2	6	5	(+) 1
Kutch—						
Mung	93	139	(—) 46	2	6	(—) 4
Moth	118	142	(—) 24	2	9	(—) 7
Total	211	281	(—) 70	4	15	(—) 11
Tripura—						
Urad or Mash	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Other pulses	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Urad or Mash	114	100	(+) 14	11	9	(+) 2
Mung	23	30	(—) 7	1	3	(—) 2
Moth	1	2	(—) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Other pulses	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	140	134	(+) 6	12	12	..
All-India—						
Urad or Mash	2,523	2,345	(+)178	248	285	(—) 37
Mung†	2,819	2,772	(+) 47	240	243	(—) 3
Moth	3,120	3,114	(+) 6	246	218	(+) 28
Masur	5	7	(—) 2	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Kulthi	2,310	2,401	(—) 91	201	209	(—) 8
Other pulses‡	5,085	6,080	(—)995	715	874	(—)159
TOTAL	15,862	16,719	(—)857	1,650	1,830	(—)180

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*b*) Below 500 tons.

*Provisional.

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

‡Includes also data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Delhi for which separate figures are not available.

NOTES: (1) Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Saurashtra are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Kharif Pulses other than Tur are not grown in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

(3) Information in respect of Travancore-Cochin has been included in this Estimate for the First time.

(4) Information in respect of late sown varieties of pulses in Bihar has also been included in this Estimate for the first time.

4·3. All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger, (Zingiber officinale) 1955-56

(Released in April 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 Final Estimate (2)	1954-55 Partially Revised Estimate (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Actual (4)	Perent (5)
Area (hundred acres)	369	354	(+) 15	(+) 4·2
Production (hundred tons)	149	140	(+) 9	(+) 6·4

The increase in area and production during the current year has occurred in all the States except Orissa and Vindhya Pradesh which have reported slight decreases in area. The increase in area and production has been attributed to favourable weather conditions during the current year as compared to last year.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (hundred acres) 1955-56 Final Estimate	1954-55 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. 2 over Col. 3	Production (hundred tons) 1955-56 Final Estimate	1954-55 Partially Revised Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay	8	8	..	3	3	..
Madras	153	149	(+) 4	55	51	(+) 4
Orissa	14	15	(—) 1	5	5	..
Punjab	(*a*)*	(*a*)	..	(*b*)*	(*b*)	..
West Bengal	13	12	(+) 1	6	5	(+) 1
Hyderabad	16	10	(+) 6	3	2	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat	5	4	(+) 1	4	3	(+) 1
Mysore	3	3	..	1	1	..
Pepsu	5	3	(+) 2	2	1	(+) 1
Rajasthan	2	1	(+) 1	1	1	..
Travancore-Cochin	117	117	..	59	59	..
Bhopal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	27	25	(+) 2	9	8	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	6	7	(—) 1	1	1	..
TOTAL	369	354	(+) 15	149	140	(+) 9

*Provisional.

(*a*) Below hundred acres.

(*b*) Below hundred tons.

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

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

4·4. All-India Final Estimate of Castor-Seed, 1955-56

(Released in March 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	1,462	1,394	(+) 68	(+) 4·9
Production (thousand tons)	126	124	(+) 2	(+) 1·6

The increase in both area and production of castorseed during the current year has occurred mainly in Saurashtra and has been attributed to the satisfactory rains during the current year. This increase in area and production has, however, been reduced to some extent by the decrease reported by Hyderabad.

The crop suffered to some extent in parts of Madhya Pradesh due to excessive rains and in Nellore district of Andhra State due to drought.

II. Details

State	Area (thousand acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) Decrease(—) of Col (2) over Col. (3)	Production (thousand tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	168	166	(+) 2	14	14	..
Assam	4*	4	..	1*	1	..
Bihar	29	30	(—) 1	5	5	..
Bombay	170	171	(—) 1	26	26	..
Madhya Pradesh	17	17	..	3	3	..
Madras	35	36	(—) 1	6	6	..
Orissa	53	53	..	4	4	..
Uttar Pradesh	5	7	(—) 2	1	1	..
Hyderabad	747	764	(—)17	50	53	(—) 3
Madhya Bharat	7	7	..	1	1	..
Mysore	87	94	(—) 7	7	7	..
Rajasthan	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Saurashtra	122	36	(+)86	7	2	(+) 5
Kutch	16	7	(+) 9	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	1,462	1,394	(+)68	126	124	(+) 2

*Last year's data repeated for want of information.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

NOTES 1. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Castorseed is not grown in West Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·5. Production of Tea in South India

(lb.)

Districts	1956 January	1956 February	1955 January	1955 February
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	1,989,788	1,764,424	1,864,807	1,445,222
Central Travancore	1,470,175	1,081,242	1,390,271	1,549,764
Coorg	13,073	17,526	12,817	23,552
Kanan Devans	1,077,845	967,800	1,616,221	1,267,266
Madurai	39,364	56,331	80,477	71,669
Malabar	35,388	25,488	33,561	35,960
Mundakayam	109,201	113,600	178,554	128,798
Mysore	150,365	140,515	163,388	176,677
Nelliampathies	167,605	119,540	151,110	123,623
Nilgiris	512,437	830,995	978,429	1,298,379
Nilgiris Wynaad	620,684	522,398	789,622	681,375
South Travancore	380,729	429,357	477,790	445,211
Tirunelveli	24,257	30,023	18,082	23,823
Wynaad	481,896	503,750	513,151	568,624
TOTAL	7,072,807	6,602,989	8,268,280	7,834,943

Source—United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Food Grains into India

(Tons)

	During the Week Ending 7-3-56	14-3-56	21-3-56	28-3-56	Progressive Total from 1-1-56 to 28-3-56
Wheat	5,615	6,594	13,301	17,013	79,010
Rice	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5,615	6,594	13,301	17,013	79,010

TABLE No. 6

Coffee—Cured

(A) 1954-55 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
December 1955	2,574	116	242	2,932
January 1956	59,984	6,223	87	66,294
February 1956	137	7	18	162

Coffee—Cured

(B) 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Month	Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
December 1955	8,899	61	..	8,960
January 1956	2	33	51	86
February 1956	69,454	16,879	6,638	92,971

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and sales of Coffee

A. 1955-56 Crop.

(Tons)

Particulars	January 1956				February 1956			
	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)	10,354	5,582	8,177 (a)	24,653	10,361	5,582	8,719 (a)	24,662
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive o driage)	8,138	3,786	7,523	19,447	8,342	3,885	8,123	20,350
Tender against export sales.	1,750	1,525	260	3,535	1,750	1,525	260	3,535
Balance . .	466	271	934	1,671 (b)	269	172	336	777 (c)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 461 tons of Robusta plantation.
(b) This includes a quantity of 93 tons sold for the internal market, but not yet, tendered.
(c) This includes a quantity of 26 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

B. 1955-56 Crop.

(Tons)

Particulars	January 31st, 1956				February, 29th 1956			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cheery and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Rousta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1) Receipt (inclusive of gain in weight)	10,309	1,177	306 (a)	11,792	15,062	2,956	2,559 (b)	20,577
(2) Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	75	..	..	75	754	232	..	986
(3) Balance .	10,234	1,177	306	11,717 (c)	14,308	2,724	2,559	19,591 (d)

(a) Includes 4 tons and Robusta Plantation.
(b) Includes 217 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(c) This includes a quantity of 62 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(d) This includes a quantity of 23 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'		Arabica cherry Flats		Robusta cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
14-2-56	Mangalore	195 0 to 225 13	213 2	160 6 to 194 5	186 9	160 6 to 170 15	165 14
21-2-56	Mysore	208 12 to 218 15	215 7	182 15 to 190 5	185 9	150 12 to 165 15	152 1

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 1956 (31-3-56)	February 1956 (25-2-56)	March 1955 (26-3-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	16 0 0	15 12 0	12 12 0
	Chandausi	Dara	14 8 0	14 10 0	12 0 0
	Saugor	Sharbati	14 8 0	14 8 0	10 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti	..	N.R.	11 0 0	4 14 0
Bajra	Chandausi	..	9 12 0	10 4 0	6 4 0
Maize	Bahraich	..	12 4 0	11 0 0	7 0 0
Gram	Abohar	..	N.R.	N.Q.	6 4 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay	..	14 7 0	12 10 0	12 14 0
	Patna	..	13 0 0	11 0 0	N.R.
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	16 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0
	Patna	..	18 8 0	19 0 0	N.R.
	Bombay	..	19 4 0	17 2 0	15 10 0
	Madras	Nagpur	19 11 0	18 7 0	13 7 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	6 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	10 2 0	9 0 0	6 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi 1	N.R.	13 4 0	12 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	31 2 0	31 4 0	32 0 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 10 0	32 6 0	31 8 0
Gur	Hapur	..	11 10 0	9 14 0	10 4 0
	Madras	II Sort	10 4 0	10 14 0	8 0 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	19 4 0	17 0 0	11 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi	..	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	195 0 0	190 0 0	180 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	178 0 0	165 0 0	141 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	200 0 0	182 0 0	170 0 0
Fish and Eggs—		***Sea Fish***			
Fish	Bombay	Pomfret	102 14 0	102 14 0	102 14 0
		Prawns	41 2 0	41 2 0	51 7 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0
Eggs (per 1000)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	60 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	97 8 0	92 8 0	N.Q.
	Bombay	..	84 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur	..	110 0 0	120 0 0	90 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilseeds—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	27 0 0	22 0 0	28 4 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	21 0 0	17 10 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Rajkot	25 4 0	20 4 0	19 1 9
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	26 6 0	21 8 0	15 4 0
	Madras	Superior	24 8 0	20 10 0	14 9 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	26 9 0	22 0 0	15 11 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	24 0 0	14 12 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	18 9 0	15 5 0	10 1 9
	Madras	Salem	No Stock	No Stock	11 5 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)	H.C. 6	18 5 0	15 0 0	8 3 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	35 8 0	28 8 0	20 5 0
		Black	35 8 0	29 4 0	20 1 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	12 2 0	10 12 0	6 5 9
	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	N.Q.	8 9 0
Copra	Alleppy	Vettumeni	33 14 0	33 14 0	N.Q.
Mustard Oil	Calcutta	..	63 8 0	50 8 0	46 0 0
	Kanpur	..	N.R.	45 0 0	44 0 0
Ground nut Oil	Bombay	..	55 1 0	46 4 0	33 1 0
	Madras	..	51 8 0	42 15 0	32 0 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay	..	66 13 0	56 14 0	37 1 9
	Kanpur	..	N.Q.	53 0 0	32 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay	..	44 6 0	38 0 0	26 1 0
	Kanpur	..	46 4 0	33 8 0	23 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	..	69 2 0	55 15 0	36 10 0
	Bombay	..	65 6 0	55 12 0	34 8 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin	..	51 0 0	48 9 0	N.Q.
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	..	N.R.	7 4 0	5 13 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur	..	N.R.	5 8 0	4 12 0
	Bombay	..	8 2 0	6 5 0	4 9 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candi of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	..	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Tirupur	Karungani	298 0 0	306 0 0	224 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	American 320/F	N.R.	N.Q.	629 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla fine 197/3	760 0 0	725 0 0	620 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White fine	267 0 0	267 0 0	267 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.) (baled).	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	180 0 0	190 0 0	210 0 0
Loose Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Pakistan District Middles.	165 4 0	175 0 0	192 0 0
		Assam Middles	148 4 0	160 8 0	172 8 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*For Consumption in India* Medium Dooars Dust	N.	1 7	2 4 0
		For Export Clean black pekoe	N.	1 13 0	N.Q.
Coffee (per Cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	217 0 0	N.Q.	214 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	244 0 0	254 0 0	224 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	N.Q.	No Stock	212 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	217 0 0	222 0 0	210 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	46 0 0	60 0 0	58 0 0
	Cochin	Good	39 12 0	55 1 0	N.Q.
Chillies	Patna	..	N.Q.	68 0 0	N.Q.
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	91 10 0	104 0 0	122 2 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	105 14 0	94 14 0	93 10 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	(Kalimpong) Big	175 0 0	146 0 0	N.Q.
		(Mysore) Small	880 0 0	760 0 0	N.Q.
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia Redried stripe of 1955 crop* Grade 4	N.R.	2 5 0	2 5 9
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	144 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
	Madras	Sathugudi Big	16 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	7 12 0	8 12 0	5 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	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate (Double Quality)	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	For supply to State Govts.	No Stock		
3. Triple Super phospha-ted	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	Do.	No Stock		
4. Nitro-Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	Do.	No Stock		
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.	..	570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not Quoted. N.A.—Not Available. 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	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	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	22-3-56	11 4 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Open Market	22-3-56	13 8 0
Gur	Dacca	Ordinary	22-3-56	14 0 0
Cotton lint	Lyallpur	Coarse	24-3-56	25 0 0
	Karachi	..	22-3-56	18 0 0
		4F Punjab Roller ginned	24-3-56	702 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	24-3-56	824 0 0*
Wool	Lyallpur	N.T. Popta	24-3-56	8 12 0
Jute	Karachi	American	22-3-56	11 0 0
	Dacca	Sind Yellow 70%	24-3-56	200 0 0
		..	24-3-56	170 0 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in Foreign Currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e., in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (Cash).	(60 lbs.)	28-3-56	234 cents	15 4 6
		New York	No. 2, Hard winter Kansas city.	Bushel (57 lbs.)	9-1-55	229-1/2 cents	15 12 0
		Minneapolis	Cash Spring wheat 13% protein.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-3-56	239-1/8 cents	15 10 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba.	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-3-56	175-3/4 cents	11 7 6@
	U.K.	London	Australian Cargoes f.a.q. (c.i.f.) May/June	Ton	29-3-56	£27 5 0	13 5 6
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow new (cash)	Bushel (56 lbs.)	20-3-56	138 cents	9 10 6

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	(May)	48 lbs.	28-3-56	114-1/2 cents	9 5 6@
Groundnut	European ports.		Sudan 3 % (c.i.f.) April/May	Ton	31-3-56	£82 0 0	40 2 6
Groundnut oil.	European ports.		South African Bulk (c.i.f.) March/April	Ton	31-3-56	£140 0 0	68 9 0
Linseed	European ports.		Ethopian 3% c.i.f. (U.K.) Feb./Mar.	Ton	31-3-56	N o m i n a l	
Linseed oil	European ports.		Indian (c.i.f.) Mar./April	Ton	31-3-56	£146 10 0	71 12 0
Castor oil	European ports.		Indian Commercial (c. & f.)	Ton	31-3-56	£123 0 0	60 4 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	..	lb.	12-3-56	36·60 cents	1,363 0 0
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill firsts	Ton	29-3-56	£101 0 0	240 8 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 31-3-56. (Canada 2·80 to 2·80-1/8 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	Month-end prices: March 1956 (31-3-56)	February 1956 (23-2-56)	March 1955 (26-3-55)
Fruits, (Fresh and Dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	..	Seer	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
	Calcutta	Without shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Raisins	Bombay	..	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 6 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 3 0
Lady's Finger	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	..	Seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices: March 1956 (31-3-56)	February 1956 (28-2-56)	March 1955 (26-3-55)
Milk	Bombay	..	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 11 6
Mutton	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 1 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras	..	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 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	Month-end prices: March 1956 (31-3-56)	January 1956 (25-2-56)	March 1955 (26-3-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 15 0	1 15 0	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 0 0	1 6 0	1 2 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 4 0	N.Q.
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 4 0	1 8 0	N.Q.

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: March 1956 (31-3-56)	February 1956 (25-2-56)	March 1955 (26-3-55)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk.	Each	80	155	82
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	250	250	260 to 360
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	175	150	300 to 500
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Murrah 6 seers of milk.	Each	325	335	312
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	300	300	500 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*— Maujipur	8 teething	Each	150	140	115
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	450 to 600	400 to 550	400 to 550

N.R. Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY: 4-2-56	11-2-56	18-2-56	25-2-56	MONTHLY: Feb. '56	Jan. '56	Feb. '55
Food Articles	331·1	328·8	338·3	343·0	335·3	333·4	304.3
Industrial Raw Materials	468·4	465·2	460·2	462.4	464·0	454·9	436·1
Semi-manufactured Articles	354·7	355·7	355·5	357·2	355·8	353·5	339·7
Manufactured Articles	375·3	375·6	375·5	375·3	375·4	375·2	376·9
Miscellaneous	531·5	529·3	528·2	527·4	529·1	540·0	558·6
All Commodities	377·3	376·2	378·7	380·9	378·3	376·0	361·4

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*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U. S. A.	Canada	U. K.	Australia
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1954—Nov.	95	100	97	101	98
1955—Oct.	91	101	100	105	103
Nov.	93	101	100	106	104

**Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.
Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Satistics.

TABLE No. 17
Index Numbers** of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Bace*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U. K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	87	92	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	95	99	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95†	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1954—Nov.	90	92	98	100	101	101	105	103
1955—Oct.	86(P)	92(P)	98	100	101	101	113	108
Nov.	87(P)	92(P)	97	101	100	101	115	110

†Begnning 1952 New Index. (P) Provisional.
Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statisics.
**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics." These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability. In countries where two indices on different bases are epliced to form a continuous time series a break line is inserted in the column at the point of splicing.

TABLE No. 18
Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Rural Centres for January 1956

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	71	..	..	..	..	84	77	87	..	72	71	95	..	74
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	70	..	74	..	64	90	91	69	..	89	70	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	106	..	58	73	..	58	..	62	68	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	77	..	..	81	..	105	100	69	90	..	81	139
Bamra (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	79	91	63	..	67	113	..	145	65
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	81	140	..	101	63	92	..	102	.
Shankargarh (U. P.)	59	64	82	..	..	97	90	65	..	62	54	..	94	88
Krishna (Hyderabad)	107	..	110	..	78	95	88	73	89	67	99	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	122	..	..	..	..	68	93	72	..	224	109	80	100	125
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	53	..	44	48	..	89	64	98	73	83	..	88	98
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	85	73	..	..	..	129	78	76	91	..	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	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1954
Visakhapatnam (Andhra)	Adivivaram	363	359	386
Srikakulam (Andhra)	Thettangi	370	372	413
West Godavari (Andhra)	Alamuru	349	350	375
Kurnool (Andhra)	Madavaram	394	384	411
South Arcot (Madras)	Puliyur	365	367	400
	Agaram	361	350	380
Tiruchirapalli (Madras)	Thulayanatham	412	413	445
Mathurai (Madras)	Eriodu	359	355	401
	Gokilapuram	376	377	413
Coimbatore (Madras)	Kinathukadavu	389	390	419
Malabar (Madras)	Koduvalli	499	498	493
Chingleput (Madras)	Guduvancheri	350	339	446
	Kunnathur	359	355	461

TABLE No. 20
Consumers Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India*

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954—Nov.	121	118	72	81	98	98	105	104
1955—Oct.	107	108	72	81	97	98	96	100
Nov.	106	107	74	82	97	98	98	101

* New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.
Source: *Indian Labour Gazette*, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

(In Rs., annas and pies)

State/District	Village	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
Andhra									
Visakhapatnam	Vepugunta	Jan. 56	..	1 5 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
West Godavari	Kavvali	Dec. 55		8 2 0	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 1 8 0
	,,	Jan. 56		8 2 2 0	..	..	2 4	0 2 0	0 1 8 0
Krishna	Ralapudi	Dec. 55	10½	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 12 0
Guntur	Kandulur	Jan. 56		7 1 15	0 1 2	0 0 12	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 12 0
Anantapur	Manapalli	Dec. 55		8 1 0	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 1 4	0 0 12	0 8 0
		Jan. 56		8 1 0	0 0 14	0 0 12	0 2 0	0 ..	1 4 0
Chittoor	Nagari	Dec. 55		9 1 1	3 0 12	0 0 8	0 ..	..	..
	,,	Jan. 56		9 1 1	3 0 12	0 0 8	0 ..	..	..
Assam									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Nov. 55		8 2 8	0 ..	..	2 8 0	..	..
	,,	Dec. 55		8 2 8	0 ..	..	2 8 0	..	..

TABLE No. 21—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Dec. 55		8 2 2	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	Dec. 55		8 1 8	0 1 8	0 0 12	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	Dec. 55		8 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 12	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Dec. 55		7 1 0	0 0 8	0 ..	0 12	0 0 6	0 ..
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harishandra	Jan. 56		7 1 6	0 0 8	0 ..	1 0	0 0 8	0 ..
Tumkur	Neralekere	Jan. 56		8 0 12	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 6 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	Jan. 56		8 1 4	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 14	0 0 6 0
	Ugamedi	Jan. 56		8 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 1 0 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvattam	Oct. 55		9 1 1	0 0 15	0 ..	1 4	0 0 10	0 ..
	,,	Nov. 55		9 1 1	0 0 15	0 ..	1 4	0 0 10	0 ..
	,,	Dec. 55		9 1 1	0 0 15	0 ..	1 4	0 0 10	0 ..
	,,	Jan. 56		9 1 1	0 0 15	0 ..	1 4	0 0 10	0 ..
Trivandrum	Pulyoorsala	Oct. 55		8 1 4	0 0 13	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 11	0 0 8 0
	,,	Nov. 55		8 1 2	0 0 11	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 0 7 0
	,,	Dec. 55		8 1 0	0 0 10	0 0 7	0 0 15	0 0 9	0 0 7 0
	,,	Jan. 56		8 1 4	0 0 13	0 0 9	0 1 2	0 0 11	0 0 8 0
Quilon	Quilon	Oct. 55		8 1 12	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 12 0
	,,	Nov. 55		8 1 12	0 1 8	0 ..	2 0 0	..	..
	,,	Dec. 55		8 1 12	0 1 0	0 0 12	0 1 12	0 0 14	0 ..
	,,	Jan. 56		8 1 12	0 1 4	0 0 12	0 1 12	0 1 4	0 ..
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	Jan. 56		7 1 4	0 1 0	0 0 12	0 1 0	0 0 12	0 0 10 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Jan. 56		.. 1 13	0 1 9	0 1 1	0 1 8	0 ..	0 12 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Oct. 55		.. 2 8	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 8 0
	,,	Nov. 55		8 3 0	0 2 0	0 0 12	0 2 8	0 1 4	0 0 12 0
	,,	Dec. 55		8 3 0	0 2 0	0 0 12	0 2 8	0 1 4	0 0 12 0
	,,	Jan. 56		8 2 8	0 1 4	0 0 12	0 2 8	0 1 4	0 0 12 0
	,,	Feb. 56		8 2 8	0 1 4	0 0 12	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 12 0
Ajmer									
Beawar	Balad	Jan. 56		8 0 12 to 1 0 0	0 0 8 to 0 12	0 0 8 to 0 0 12	0 ..	..	..

TABLE No. 21·1

Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	Jan. 56	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0	0 0 10	0 1 14	0 1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15	0 0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankalam	Jan. 56	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8	0 0 6 0	..	0 12 0
			Child	..	..	0 6	0 0 6 0	..	0 6 0
Malabar	Manathana	Jan. 56	Man	..	1 12 0	..	..	1 12	0 1 4 0
			Woman	..	..	..	0 10	0 0 12	0 0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	..

TABLE No. 21·1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangali	Dec. 55	Man	8 2 4	0	..	1 14 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 10 0	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Dec. 55	Man	8 2 0	0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Dec. 55	Man	8 3 0	0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	Dec. 55	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	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Dec. 55	Man	8 2 2	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 ..	2	2 0
			Woman	8	.. 1	6 0	..	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	..	2 0 0
Ferozepore	Sodhi Nagar	Dec. 55	Man	8 2 0	0 2	0 0 2	0 0	..	2 0 0
			Child	8 1 0	0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
P.E.P.S.U.									
Patiala	Kakrala	Jan. 56	Man	.. 2	8 0 2	8 0 2	8 0 2	8 0 2	8 0

TABLE No. 21·2

Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenter	Skilled Labour: Blacksmith	Skilled Labour: Cobbler	Herdsman: Man	Herdsman: Woman	Herdsman: Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra									
Visakhapatnam	Vepugunta	Jan. 56	..	2 8,0	2 8 0	..	0 10	0 0 8	0 0 6 0
West Godavari	Kavvali	Dec. 55		8 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0	..	..
		Jan. 56		8 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0	..	..
Krishna	Rolapudi	Dec. 55	10½	2 0	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1	8 0 1	0 0 0 12 0
Guntur	Kandulur	Jan. 56		7 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 ..	0 12 0
Anantapur	Manapalli	Jan. 56		8 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0	..	..
Chitoor	Nagari	Dec. 55		9 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 1 0	0 0 12 0	..
		Jan. 56		9 2 8	0 2 4 0	..	1 0	0 0 12 0	..
Assam									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Nov. 55		8 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Dec. 55		8 4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Dec. 55		8 4 8 0 5	0 0 4	8 0 1	8 0 1	0 0 1	0 0
Kaira	Ode	Dec. 55		8 3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	Dec. 55		8 4 0 0	0 0 4	0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigeri	Dec. 55		7 1 4 0	4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras									
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Jan. 56		8 2 0	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 0 12 0	..	0 8 0
Malabar	Manathana	Jan. 56		8 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 4 0	..	..	0 12 0
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangali	Dec. 55		8 3 14 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Dec. 55		8 1 14	6 1 14 6	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Dec. 55		8 4 1	4 4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Feb. 55		8 3 0	0 3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Dec. 55		8 5 0	0 5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhi Nagar	Dec. 55		8 3 0	0 3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Jan. 56		7 1 10	0 0 7 0	..	0 10 0	...	0 7 0
Tumkur	Neralekere	Jan. 56		8 1 8	0 0 10 0 1	0 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 0
P.E.P.S.U.									
Patiala	Kakrala	Jan. 56	..	4 0	0 ..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 21·2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	Jan. 56	8 ..	..	..	0 4 0 to 1 0 0*	..	..	..
Travancore Cochin—									
Trichur	Vilvattam	Oct. 55	9 2 12	0 2 0	0 2 0	..	..	5 0 0@	..
		Nov. 55	9 2 12	0 2 0	0 2 4	..	..	5 0 0@	
		Dec. 55	9 2 12	0 2 0	0 2 4	..	..	5 0 0@	
		Jan. 56	9 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 4	..	..	5 0 0@	
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Oct. 55	8 1 12	0 1 4	0 ..	0 12	0 8 0	8 0 0@	
		Nov. 55	8 1 12	0 1 4	0 ..	0 13	0 0 0	7 0 0	
		Dec. 55	8 1 12	0 1 4	0 ..	0 13	0 0 0	7 0 0	
		Jan. 56	8 1 12	0 1 4	0 ..	0 13	0 0 0	7 0 0	
Quilon	Quilon	Oct. 55	8 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 8	..	..	9 0 0	..
		Nov. 55	8 3 0	0 3 8	0 3 0	..	..	9 0 0	..
		Dec. 55	8 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 12	..	..	9 0 0	..
		Jan. 56	8 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	..	..	9 0 0	..
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	Jan. 56	7 3 8 0	3 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 ..	14 0 0	10 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	Jan. 56	3 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 ..	0 14	0 0 10	0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Oct. 55 ..	4 8 0	5 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 12	0
		Nov. 55	8 4 8 0	5 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 12	0
		Dec. 55	8 4 8 0	5 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 12	0
		Jan. 56	8 4 0 0	4 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 12	0
		Feb. 56	8 4 0	0 4 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8	0
Ajmer									
Beawar	Balad	Jan. 56	7 13 0 ‡	0 13 0 ‡	0 13 0 ‡	0 30 0 to 40 0 0@	0 ..	..	..

* Per animal month. @ Per month. ‡ Per plough per harvest.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	First	1955-56	21-2-56	22,900	22,782	(+) 0·5	..	..	..
Jowar	First	1955-56	7-2-56	1,161	1,304	(—) 11·0	..	..	..
Bajra	Final	1954-55	6-5-55	2,200	2,586	(—) 14·9	346	455	(—) 24·0
Maize	First	1955-56	29-2-56	1,038	1,025	(+) 1·3	..	..	..
Wheat	Final	1954-55	12-10-55	10,661	10,651	(+) 0·1	3,172	3,683	(—) 13·9
Barley	Final	1954-55	5-10-55	568	613	(—) 7·3	141	156	(—) 9·6
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	3,102	2,767	(+) 12·1	632	645	(—) 2·0
Sugarcane	First	1955-56	19-9-55	1,016	961	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Tobacco	First	1954-55	3-10-55	197	181	(+) 8·8	..	..	..
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	1,803	1,631	(+) 10·5	324	272	(+) 19·1
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1955-56	19-9-55	3,080	2,824	(+) 9·1	..	..	..
Jute	Final	1955-56	31-10-55	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 20·0
Tea	Final	1954-55	22-1-55	74	75	(—) 1·3	54†	52†	(+) 3·8

† In Million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of Februa y 1956 (from 28-1-56 to 24-2-56) and for the period from 1st September 1955 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 24-2-56) with compa ative 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 February 1956 (from 28-1-56 to 24-2-56)	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1955	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 .	20	1,254	3,029	8,917	
	Northerns . .	84	678	1,493	4,297	
	Westerns . .	129	1,514	6,421	9,616	
	Mungari . . .	73	..	752	..	
	Coconadas .	133	..	3,107	570	
	TOTAL .	439	3,446	14,802	23,400	
	Cotton Waste .	..	5	327	207	
ASSAM . .	Comillas . .	817	2,185	1,558	6,032	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	71	..	220	
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 . .	..	10	..	611	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included in the totals of Bombay State and All-India total.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	10	..	611	
	Cotton Waste	6,083	3,790	37,423	38,121	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2. Gujerat . .	1. Broach Vijaya	44,749	67,937	44,749	67,937	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	5,119	18,839	5,119	18,839	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	1,930	4,173	1,930	4,173	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	3,931	1,049	3,931	1,049	
	TOTAL .	55,729	91,998	55,729	91,998	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	31,589	33,400	98,535	142,387	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	31,589	33,400	98,535	142,387	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	4,303	5,044	24,366	27,838	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	443	8,071	10,980	
	4. Cambodia .	674	113	2,713	1,359	
	TOTAL .	4,977	5,600	35,150	40,177	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahrata Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	146	1,130	7,369	16,623	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	951	1,469	6,006	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	794	250	6,875	2,632	
	6. Jarilla .	..	16	2,860	266	
	TOTAL .	940	2,347	18,573	25,527	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	44,749	67,937	44,749	67,937	
	2. Surti Suyog .	5,119	18,839	5,119	18,839	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	1,930	4,173	1,930	4,173	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	3,931	1,049	3,931	1,049	
	5. Jarilla . .	35,892	38,460	125,761	170,491	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	1,294	9,540	16,986	
	8. Cambodia .	1,468	363	9,588	3,991	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	146	1,130	7,369	16,623	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	93,235	133,345	207,987	3 0,089	
	Cotton Waste .	4,379	4,828	29,801	35,866	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	467	1,743	3,438	8,448	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	9,618	13,917	35,530	43,085	
3. Jabalpur . .	C. P. Oomras .	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.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	9,879	19,118	33,486	63,360	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Betul and Mandla
	TOTAL .	879	500	2,458	1,268	
6. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur,
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati Buldana & Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	87,031	100,232	316,243	480,926	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	107,934	135,510	396,155	597,087	
	Cotton Waste .	201	6	901	1,186	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	2,434	1,580	24,097	20,992	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	302	56	23,094	19,295	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Cocoonadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	..	..	3,259	1,564	
	9. Karunganni .	13	198	4,062	3,453	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	2,749	1,834	54,512	45,304	
	Cotton Waste .	5,134	4,392	31,601	32,319	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi .	3,433	1,861	13,646	16,729	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	12,070	10,044	46,423	45,414	
	TOTAL .	15,503	11,905	60,069	62,143	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	649	48	1,312	678	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur & Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	10,894	7,068	46,309	39,215	
	TOTAL .	11,543	7,116	47,622	39,893	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	110	1	222	916	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	5,176	3,980	26,466	45,157	
	TOTAL	5,286	3,981	26,688	46,073	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	3,939	2,162	14,163	12,327	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	42,667	32,690	183,852	136,430	
	TOTAL	46,606	34,852	198,015	148,757	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	8,131	4,072	29,344	30,650	
	2. Punjab American.	70,807	53,782	303,050	266,216	
	TOTAL	78,938	57,854	332,394	296,866	
	Cotton Waste	551	16	1,243	75	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper-Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri & Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
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 and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. 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, and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	546	2,799	1,864	4,993	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	546	2,799	1,864	4,993	
	Cotton Waste	140	393	2,164	3,139	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	2,585†	..	7,168†	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	..	14,143†	..	85,625†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	..	19,216†	..	90,463†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	..	823†	..	9,602†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	102†	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	36,767†	..	192,960†	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
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	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	505	632	860	1,345	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	1,332	1,464	7,363	8,805	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	2,006	434	9,170	1,652	
	TOTAL .	3,843	2,530	17,393	11,8 2	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	777	387	
P.E.P.S.U. . .	1. Punjab Deshi.	17,026	12,248	70,713	89,516	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	25,862	22,674	112,857	121,589	
	TOTAL .	42,888	34,922	183,570	211,105	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	9,796	9,327	33,327	23,111	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	12,523	13,133	41,041	54,944	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	3,354	4,307	7,139	8,782	
	7. Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	25,673	26,767	81,507	86,837	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1 Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	3,598	2,365	8,501	14,366	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	837	806	1,717	2,683	
	TOTAL .	4,435	3,171	10,218	17,049	
	Cotton Waste .	..	323	139	1,526	
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	794	1,176	2,149	2,536	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH . . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	214	..	2,668	..	The whole State.
	2. Any other .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	214	..	2,668	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL —	COTTON LINT.	..	..	..	..	
	COTTON WASTE	..	..	..	..	

N.A.—Not available.

† Taken from the last year's returns.

NOTE.—No data from certain States are yet available. All India total is not therefore given in the table.

23·1. Month-end Wholesale Prices of Linseed, Oil and Cake during 1955-56

(Rs. per maund)

Commodity/Centre	April '55	May '55	June '55	July '55	Aug. '55	Sept. '55	Oct. '55	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb. '56	Mar '56
Linseed—												
Bombay (bold)	16 3	17 1	18 3	19 5	16 9	17 6	19 1	20 4	21 10	22 4	22 0	25 15
Calcutta (small)	15 12	15 10	17 6	18 12	17 8	17 14	19 2	20 8	22 12	24 4	24 8	24 12
Kanpur	13 0	13 12	17 4	18 0	16 12	16 8	18 8	20 0	20 8	23 12	24 0	26 0
Linseed Oil—												
Bombay (Commercial)	38 3	40 13	45 3	46 5	39 10	39 11	43 12	47 12	51 12	55 2	56 14	69 12
Kanpur	32 0	34 0	43 0	42 0	38 8	37 0	37 8	41 8	45 0	49 8	53 0	60 8
Calcutta	N.R.	40 0	43 4	N.R.	40 0	41 0	42 8	47 8	52 12	54 8	58 0	61 0
Hyderabad	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	42 4	N.R.	40 0	49 12	62 0
Linseed Cake—												
Bombay	6 3	7 0	5 14	7 0	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 5	8 13	8 1	7 5	8 10
Kanpur	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 4	7 12	8 8	8 12	8 12	9 0

23·2 Month-end Wholesale Prices of Mustard Seed, Oil and Cake during 1955-56

(Rs. per maund)

Commodity/Centre	April '55	May '55	June '55	July '55	Aug. '55	Sept. '55	Oct. '55	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb. '56	March '56
Mustard seed—												
Calcutta (yellow)	16 0	21 0	17 0	24 0	21 8	21 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	28 0
Kanpur	15 8	16 8	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	22 8	21 0	26 8
Hapur (Lahi)	14 0	15 3	16 0	18 8	17 10	17 10	19 8	20 0	20 12	20 0	18 8	24 0
Bombay (Rajkot)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	17 8	18 14	21 12	19 14	17 8	19 6	19 9	25 3
Purnea (Red)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	19 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	N.R.
Delhi	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	26 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Mustard Oil—												
Calcutta (Local)	43 0	43 0	46 0	50 0	49 0	47 0	50 8	52 0	53 4	52 0	50 8	67 0
Kanpur	41 0	41 0	50 0	46 0	46 0	45 0	47 0	48 0	51 8	48 0	45 0	66 0
Hapur (Local)	37 0	41 0	44 0	49 0	46 0	46 0	49 0	50 0	51 0	50 0	47 8	62 0
Delhi (Rackghani)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	44 0	45 0	48 0	46 0	44 0	54 0
Mustard Cake—												
Kanpur	6 0	6 0	5 10	6 0	6 2	6 8	7 0	7 4	8 4	8 8	7 4	8 8
Delhi (Papri)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7 4	8 4	8 12	8 0	7 8	8 0

N.R.—Not reported.

23.3. All India Estimate of Coffee Production, 1955-56

(Tons)

Variety	1955-56 (Estimate as on 31-12-55)	1954-55 (Estimate as on 31-10-55)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1955-56 over 1954-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	19,410	16,300	(+)19·0
Robusta	9,385	8,800	(+) 6·6
Total	28,795	25,100	(+) 14·72

NOTE:—The above estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

Source:—Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

CORRIGENDA

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1	X	December 1955	687	..	..	1	a	area
2	X	December 1955	688	..	..	2	a	at
3	X	January 1956	758	..	6	22	55-3-0	55-13-0
4	X	January 1956	764	7	7	7	30-12-55	30-12-55*
5	X	February 1956	807	..	..	11	for futures	futures
6	X	February 1956	817	..	..	1	19th	9th
7	X	February 1956	840	1·1	3		last Mustard	Mustard
8	X	February 1956	842	3	9	20	(—) 4·5	(+) 4·5
9	X	February 1956	844	4	1	5	Autum	Autumn
10	X	February 1956	846	4·2	4	29	1,056	1,055
11	X	February 1956	878	23·1	7	38	5,546	5,546*
12	X	February 1956	878	23·1	7	39	26*	26
13	X	February 1956	880	23·2	3	5	01·3	101·3

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I. GENERAL REVIEW

During the month under review, various measures were taken by Government of India to arrest the rise in prices of various commodities, particularly oilseeds and vegetable oils. An export duty of Rs. 250 per ton was imposed on linseed oil and of Rs. 200 per ton on niger and kardi oils. Export duty on castor oil was enhanced from Rs. 125 to Rs. 170 per ton. A reduction of Rs. 35 per ton was also allowed in the case of excise duty on cotton seed oil which together with other vegetable non-essential oils was subjected to an excise duty of Rs. 70 per ton at the time when the budget proposals for 1956-57 were announced. Further the Reserve Bank of India gave a directive to banks to furnish fortnightly returns of advances against commodities.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Punjab, Pepsu, U.P., Orissa, Assam and Madras where the crops were either affected by hailstorm or by lack of soil moisture. During the month, sugarcane, sesamum, tobacco and rabi crops were harvested and cholam, jute, sesamum, sugarcane, zaid crop and ragi were sown.

The production of rice during 1955-56 has shown an increase of about 1 million tons over the previous year. Similarly, the production of ragi has recorded an increase of 0·2 million tons. The production of maize and bajra however, has declined by 0·4 million tons and 21 thousand tons respectively. The output of black pepper and mesta has registered an increase of 5·4 per cent and 18·4 per cent respectively. The fourth estimate of cotton shows an increase of 11·5% in area and a decrease of 9·0% in production over last year. According to the Second estimate of rape and mustard and linseed, the acreage has shown an increase of 7·2% and 3·3% respectively over the previous year.

The various measures undertaken by Government to bring down prices and the arrival of new wheat crop in the market seem to have had some effect on market prices of wheat, coarse grains, oilseeds and vegetable oils. Market prices of wheat showed a fall in almost all the wheat producing States. Prices of jowar showed a fall in the States of Bombay, U.P. and Hyderabad, but registered a small rise in Andhra; elsewhere they generally remained steady. Bajra and maize prices declined in the States of Punjab and U.P. and remained steady in other States at previous month's level except that a firm tendency was registered in Madras in the case of bajra and in Bihar in the case of maize. The price of rice generally hardened during the month. The rising tendency in the price of rice has, it is pointed out, to be attributed to ex-traneous factors like short-fall in the production of millets and speculative activities of traders. The failure of rice in East Pakistan this year has influenced the prices of rice in border States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. Government have already taken necessary steps to check undue rise in the prices of rice in these States. Distribution of rice at a reasonable price, it is learnt, has already been started by Government in Tripura and similar sales are being introduced in West Bengal and Assam. The Government of India are also releasing large quantity of rice from their own stocks for distribution in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh with a view to bringing down gradually the high market prices.

As a result of various measures undertaken by Government, prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils, particularly groundnut and linseed and their respective oils, exhibited an easy trend during the month. Castorseed, however, remained unaffected due mainly to encouraging prospects of business in castor oil with U.S.A. In this case, the Forward Markets Commission permitted futures trading in September delivery at Bombay.

Prices of sugarcane moved within a narrow limit and oscillated around last month's level. Prices at Hapur, Kanpur and Bombay showed a slight increase, while at Jullundur and Nagpur they declined.

The deadlock in the cotton futures market continued. In the cotton spot market at Sewree (Bombay) sentiment continued to be firm except in the case of Deshi Cotton. Prices of Deshi cotton generally tended to move own but towards the end of the month regained the initial levels. The land-slide in the Deshi cotton section was due to the dullness in the market consequent on the non-extension of the validity period of export licences. An important announcement was made permitting import on mill and trade accounts of cotton stapling 7/8" to 1-1/16" up to a ceiling of 40,000 bales from both dollar and non-dollar areas.

The Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady during the first half of the month followed by a slight rise in prices. However, prices ruled easy at the close of the month since buyers confined their purchases to immediate requirements, expecting decline in prices due to favourable reports of the new crop, continued improvement in raw jute arrivals and their own stock position.

Prices of different grades of flue cured tobacco at Guntur recorded slight decreases.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that—

(i) Imports of cereals since the beginning of January upto the 25th April 1956 amounted to 152·7 thousand tons (wheat only) as against 498·9 thousand tons in the corresponding period last year.

(ii) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on April 1, 1956 showed an increase of 1·50 lakh tons as compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1955 upto 22nd April 1956 showed a substantial rise of 3·34 lakh tons as compared to the last season. Arrivals of gur in Hapur market during April 1956 averaged about 500 mds. only per day.

(iii) Exports of groundnut and linseed oil during January 1956 were higher than those in January 1955, while groundnut oil and castor oil exports during the corresponding period were slightly lower.

(iv) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1955 to 19th April 1956 were higher than those in the corresponding period of the preceding season. During January 1956, imports of raw cotton into India were higher but consumption of raw cotton by mills was slightly lower, while exports of raw cotton from India were on the same level as in January 1955.

(v) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and other mill stations, imports from Pakistan as well as consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in March 1956 as compared to those in March 1955.

(vi) In respect of un-manufactured tobacco, exports during January 1956 were decidedly higher as compared to those in the corresponding month of the previous season but were slightly less than those in the previous month.

II. WEATHER CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING APRIL, 1956

The weather remained generally dry outside Assam, W. Bengal, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and South Peninsula during the month under review.

Since the beginning of the pre-monsoon period from 1st March 1956 till the 25th April 1956 rainfall was in excess of the normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West U.P., Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and West Rajasthan and normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan W. Bengal, east U.P. east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, and Malabar-South Kanara. It was deficient in Orissa, Bihar, east Madhya Pradesh, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and scanty elsewhere except in Saurashtra-Kutch and coastal Andhra desa where there was no rain.

Preparation of land, transplantation of paddy, ragi and sugarcane, sowing of sesamum, cholam, jute, sugarcane, zaid crops and ragi, harvesting of sugarcane, sesamum, tobacco, and rabi crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Punjab, P.E.P.S.U., Orissa, Assam and Madras where the crops were either affected by hailstorm or by lack of soil moisture.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Assam, Mysore, Bombay, West Bengal, Orissa and Madras, the condition of the cattle was on the whole satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The production of rice during 1955-56 has shown an increase of about a million tons over the previous year. Similarly, the production of ragi has recorded an increase of 0·2 million tons. The production of maize, however, has declined by 0·14 million tons. The production of bajra too has shown a slight decline of 21,000 tons. The following table gives the estimates of area and production of these four Kharif cereals during 1955-56 compared to 1954-55:—

Area—Thousand Acres
Production—Thousand Tons

Kharif cereals	Estimate		1955-56 Estimate	1954-55 Partially Revised Estimate	Percentage increase (+) o decrease (—) or 1955-56 over 1954-55
Rice	Final	Area	76,253	75,949	(+) 0·4
		Production	25,474	24,531	(+) 3·8
Bajra	Final	Area	27,025	27,983	(—) 3·
		Production	3,400	3,421	(—) 0·
Maize	Final	Area	8,909	9,311	( ) 4.
		Production	2,519	2,939	(—)14·
Ragi	Final	Area	5,627	5,711	(—) 1
		Production	1,844	1,646	(+)12

The increase in area under rice has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bihar and Hyderabad and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in production has occurred in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, U.P., Bihar, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh and is the result of better climatic conditions this year during the growing period as compared to last year. The decrease in area and production in the case of bajra has been shared mainly by Bombay, U.P. and Kutch and in the case of maize by Bihar U.P. and Rajasthan and has been attributed in both the cases to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing as well as during the growing period. In the case of ragi, the increase in production has been registered (mainly in Mysore) despite a decrease in area due to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

Total imports of cereals into the country from the beginning of January 1956 upto the 25th April 1956 amounted to 152·7 thousand tons of wheat only as compared to 498·0 thousand tons comprising 242·2 thousand tons of rice and 256·7 thousand tons of wheat imported during the corresponding period of last year.

During the month under review, the prices of rice generally hardened while those of wheat, jowar, bajra and maize showed a declining tendency. Rice prices continued to rule firm in most of the States except in Andhra and Hyderabad where they declined by 0-4-0 to 0-8-0 per maund. They generally ranged between Rs. 16-8-0 and Rs. 18-0-0 in Andhra and Madras Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 18 and Rs. 20 per maund in West Bengal.

Market prices of wheat showed a fall in almost all the wheat producing States due to arrival of new crop in the market. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 per maund in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 in U.P., Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 in Punjab and Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 16-8-0 in Bombay.

In the case of coarse grains, the pace of upward movement in prices slowed down and at some centres an easy tendency was noticed. Price of jowar showed a fall in the States of Bombay, U.P. and Hyderabad. In Andhra, however, there was a rise of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per maund at different centres of the State. Elsewhere they generally remained steady. Bajra and maize prices declined in the States of Punjab and U.P. and remained steady in other States at previous month's level. The prices of these foodgrains, however, showed a firm tendency in Madras and Bihar respectively. Prices of bajra generally ruled between Rs. 7 and Rs. 12 per maund while those of maize ranged between Rs. 6 and Rs. 12-8-0 per maund in different parts of the country.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—Preparation of land as well as sowing of the sugarcane crop for 1956-57 season were in progress in most parts of the country.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India during 1955-56 season upto 22nd April 1956 amounted to 15·97 lakh tons as against 14·46 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season upto 22nd April 1956 were 109 as against 86 in the corresponding period of 1954-55 season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on April 1, 1956 were about 11·33 lakh tons as against 9·83 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to April 22, 1956 was about

7·67 lakh tons as against 4·33 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd April 1956 were 12·41 lakh tons as compared to 10·55 lakh tons on the same date a year earlier.

The Government of India released during April 1956, 1·33 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market thus bringing the total sugar released so far to 5·08 lakh tons.

Sugar Markets showed a mixed tendency during the month and prizes moved within narrow limits. Prices at Hapur, Kanpur and Bombay showed slight increase while at Jullundur and Nagpur they declined. Table below gives the prices of Sugar at certain important Centres:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week Ending				
	31-3-56	7-4-56	14-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56
Hapur	29 15 0	M.C.	30 10 0	30 6 0	30 3 0
Kanpur	29 8 0	M.C.	30 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	30 3 0	31 12 0	30 13 0	29 11 0	29 13 0
Calcutta	31 10 0	31 6 0	31 6 0	31 6 0	31 12 0
Nagpur	31 12 0	31 0 0	31 4 0	31 8 0	N.R.
Madras	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 1 0	31 6 0	31 6 0
Bombay	31 2 0	31 4 0	31 0 0	31 8 0	32 4 0
Patna	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0

N.R.—Not Reported.
M.C.—Market Closed.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during April 1956 were on an average 500 mds. only. Total stocks of gur in this markt stood at 70,000 mds. at the close of the month i.e. the same as at the end of March 1956.

Prices of gur too exihibted a mixed tendency. While prices at Kanpur and Bombay generally hardened, prices at Calcutta showed a declining tendency. The following table gives the week-end prices of gur at certain important centres:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending				
	31-3-56	7-4-56	14-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56
Hapur	11 0 0	M.C.	10 12 0	11 4 0	11 0 0
Kanpur	11 8 0	M.C.	11 12 0	12 0 0	13 0 0
Calcutta	16 0 0	16 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
Madras	11 15 0	11 15 0	11 8 0	11 15 0	11 4 0
Bombay	19 4 0	19 8 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	19 8 0
Patna	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0

M.C.—Market Closed.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During April 1956 there were three important developments in the oilseeds economy of the country; firstly on 10th April 1956 an export duty of Rs. 250 per ton on linseed and Rs. 200 per ton each on niger and kardi oils was imposed and that on castor oil was enhanced from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 per ton; secondly the Forward Markets Commission permitted futures trading in castorseed September delivery in Bombay; and thirdly the Finance Minister announced a reduction in the excise duty on cotton seed oil from Rs. 70 to Rs. 35

per ton. These measures coupled with the Reserve Bank of India's directive to banks to furnish forthighly returns on the advances against commodities had a chilling effect on the prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils particularly groundnut and linseed and their respective oils. Castor seed and oil however, remained unaffected; if anything, it ruled firm due to reports of encouraging prospects of business in castor oil with U.S.A.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

The groundnut and groundnut oil prices which had established new peaks during the preceding month exhibited an easy trend during April due mainly to the above mentioned measures taken by the Government of India to arrest rise in prices. Besides, Reserve Bank of India's directive to banks to furnish fortnightly returns on their advances against commodities also created uneasiness in the market. Towards the end of April, groundnut oil at Bombay was quoted at Rs. 54 per md. as compared to Rs. 57-4-0 per md. during the previous month. A similar fall in the prices of groundnut oil at Madras was also witnessed.

At European ports, prices of South African and Indian groundnut oils showed a sharp increase. The price of the Indian Variety advanced from Rs. 67-14-0 per md. in March 1956 to Rs. 73-15-0 per md. towards the end of April. The South African groundnut oil also registered a similar increase from Rs. 68-9-0 to Rs. 74-7-0 per md. during the same period. The following table gives weekly prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian Markets and at European ports:—

Groundnut Kernel	31-3-56	7-4-56	14-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56
Bombay (Bold)	26 6 0	26 5 0	24 14 0	24 10 0	24 10 0
Madras	24 8 0	24 0 0	23 14 0	23 14 0	24 3 0
Groundnut Oil					
Bombay	55 1 0	55 12 0	55 0 0	54 10 0	54 0 0
Madras	51 8 0	50 8 0	50 8 0	51 0 0	51 0 0
European Ports					
Indian Crude 2%	67 14 0	70 5 0	..	74 3 0	73 15 0
South African 3%	68 9 0	71 0 0	74 7 0	74 11 0	74 7 0

N. A. Not available

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January 1956 amounted to 3,342 tons and 10,666 tons respectively as against 2,824 tons and 16,260 tons in January 1955. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during April 1955 to January 1956 aggregated 18,022 tons and 1,07,928 tons respectively as compared to 9,217 tons and 43,081 tons exported during the corresponding period of last year.

(*b*) LINSEED

The Second Estimate of 1955-56 linseed crop puts the current year's acreage at 2,560 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 2,478 thousand acres for 1954-55, showing an increase of 3·3 per cent. The increase in acreage has occurred mostly in Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad.

Harvesting and threshing of the linseed crop were reported to be in progress in the main poruducing States.

Linseed and linseed oil markets exhibited, generally an easy though somewhat erratic trend during the month. This was mainly due to imposition of an export duty of Rs. 250 per ton on linseed oil with effect from 10th April 1956 and also to some extent, to increased arrival of linseed in the market. At Bombay, linseed (Bold) declined by Rs. 3-3-0 to Rs. 23-6-0 per md. during the course of month, Linseed oil behaved rather erratically, though during the month there was a net decline by Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 61-5-0 per md. At Kanpur, however, linseed oil prices advanced by Rs. 3 to Rs. 61 per md. during the latter fortnight of the month. At European ports, Indian linseed oil advanced sharply in the second week of the month; though the major part of the advance was lost in the following week. The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices during April:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week Ending				
	31-3-56	7-4-56	14-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	26 9 0	25 10 0	23 13 0	23 14 0	23 6 0
Calcutta (Small)	22 10 0	22 2 0	21 4 0	21 8 0	21 12 0
Kanpur (Bold)	N.R.	M.C.	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 4 0
Linseed oil—					
Bombay	66 13 0	60 3 0	59 4 0	62 12 0	61 5 0
Kanpur	N.R.	M.C.	58 0 0	59 0 0	61 0 0
U.K. Ports (Indian Variety)	71 12 0	71 8 0	75 0 0	72 4 0	72 4 0

N.R. Not Reported. M.C. Market Closed.

Exports of linseed oil during January 1956 amounted to 1,489 tons as against 1,224 tons in the corresponding month of last year. Total exports of linseed oil during the ten months April 1955 to January 1956 were significantly higher at 65,304 tons than those in the corresponding period of last year when only a small quantity of 3,725 tons moved out.

(*c*) CASTORSEED

Castorseed and castor oil markets ruled generally firm due to favourable oversea enquiries particularly continued U.S. interest in castor oil even at slightly higher rates. Even the increase in export duty on castor oil from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 per ton w.e.f. 10th April 1956 did not produce any weakening effect on castor prices. At Bombay and Jadcherla, castorseed (Bold) prices in the first three weeks advanced by annas 14 and annas 9 per maund respectively, but the last week witnessed a slight fall. Similarly, castor oil prices at Bombay increased by Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 49-14-0 per md. upto the third week of the month. In the last week, however, the market developed an easy trend. Despite some decline in prices during the last week, the prices of castor and castor oil at the close of the month of April were somewhat higher than those at the end of previous month. At Madras, castor oil prices presented an easy trend with a net loss, during the month, of Rs. 1-13-0 per maund. At European ports, Indian castor oil (Commercial) maintained an upward trend upto the third week when it was quoted at Rs. 65-10-0 per md. and remained

at this level in the last week also, as against the previous month's closing quotation of Rs.60-4-0 per maund. The following table shows the trend in prices of castor seed and castor oil during April 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	31-3-56	7-4-56	14-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56
Castor Seed—					
Bombay (Bold)	18 9 0	18 9 0	19 0 0	19 7 0	18 14 0
Madras (Salem)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Kanpur (FAQ)	N.Q.	M.C.	14 4 0	15 0 0	15 8 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	18 5 0	18 6 0	18 10 0	18 14 0	18 7 0
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	44 6 0	44 12 0	44 6 0	49 14 0	48 8 0
Kanpur	N.Q.	M.C.	45 0 0	49 0 0	N.Q.
Madras	46 4 0	44 12 0	44 12 0	43 15 0	44 7 0
U.K. Ports (Indian Commercial C & F)	60 4 0	60 12 0	64 3 0	65 10 0	65 10 0

N.S.—No Stock.
M.C.—Market Closed.
N Q.—Not Quoted

Exports of castor oil during January 1956 amounted to 1,609 tons as against 1,886 tons in the corresponding month of last year. Total exports of castor oil during the ten months April 1955 to January 1956 were significantly higher at 34,632 tons than those in the corresponding period of last year when a quantity of 22,462 tons moved out.

(*iv*) COTTON

According to the all-India Fourth Estimate of cotton for 1955-56, area and production are estimated at 19·5 million acres and 37·05 lakh bales respectively as against the corresponding adjusted estimates of 17·5 million acres and 40·72 lakh bales for 1954-55. The increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been reported by almost all the cotton growing States, particularly Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh, and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. Despite increase in acreage, the production of cotton has declined in 1955-56. The decline in production has occurred mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Pepsu, Punjab and Hyderabad and has been attributed to the damage caused to the crop by heavy and incessment rains and floods during the growth period. The decrease in production in these States has, however, been offset to some extent by an increase in production in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan. As regards different varieties of cotton, the decrease in production has occurred mostly in Oomras, Jarilla (including Virnar), Americans, Hyderabad, Gaorani and Dholleras. However, Malvi, Broach Vijay and Surti-Suyog have registered some increase in outturn. Considered staplewise, decrease in production has been largely shared by short and long staple cottons.

According to the latest estimate framed by the trade at the end of March 1956 the current year's crop would be lower at 46·45 lakh bales as compared to the earlier estimate of 46·52 lakh bales framed at the end of February 1956. The corresponding and the final estimates for the 1954-55 season were 49·49 lakh bales and 54·6 lakh bales respectively.

On the 10th April 1956, the Government of India announced their decision to permit import, with immediate effect, on mill and trade accounts, of cotton stapling 7/8" to 1-1/6" up to a ceiling of 40,000 bales from both dollar and non-dollar areas. These licences would be valid up to June 30, 1956.

Imports of raw cotton into the country amounted to 52,000 bales in January, 1956 as compared to 35,000 bales and 42,000 bales imported during December 1955 and January 1955 respectively. Total imports during the season as from 1st September 1955 to 31st January 1956 aggregated 189,000 tons as against 185,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during January 1956 were of the order of 30,000 bales as compared to 48,000 bales exported in December 1955 and 30,000 bales in January 1955. Aggregate exports during the first five months of the current season, beginning from 1st September 1955 amounted to 303,000 bales on against 95,300 bales exported during the corresponding period of the previous season.

The table below gives the details of consumption of raw cotton by the mills and stocks held by them :—

(Lakh bales of 393 lbs.)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	January 1956	January 1955	1-9-55 to 31-1-56	1-9-54 to 31-1-55	31-1-56	31-1-55
Indian cottons	3·53	3·49	18·72	17·00	11·38	10·44
Pakistan cottons	..	(*a*)	..	0·05	..	0·01
Egyptian cottons	0·15	0·18	0·74	0·93	0·40	0·35
Other foreign cottons	0·34	0·39	1·61	1·98	1·16	1·00
Total of all cottons	4·02	4·06	21·07	19·96	12·94	11·80

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season is indicated below:

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-55 to 19-4-56	1-9-54 to 19-4-55
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	13·05	11·87
Consumption of cotton by mills	7·96	8·20
Stocks with Exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 19th April	6·34	6·09

The deadlock in the cotton futures market continued. The Forward Markets Commission made it clear that trading in futures for the current crop would not be permitted, but permission for trading in next season's crop would be granted after certain vital changes in the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association were made. Sentiment continued to be firm in the spot market. There was a sustained demand for Vijay, Surti and Khandesh cottons. Prices were steady at just below the official ceilings. Some transactions were concluded at ceiling prices for quality specially valued and passed by the East India Cotton Association. As the validity period of export licences was not extended, business in the

export section remained dull and featureless. Consequently, prices of Deshi cotton generally tended to move down. However by the end of the month, Deshi cotton had regained the initial levels. Demand for foreign cotton was moderate, with East Africans and Sudans attracting attention in the main. The table below gives week-end quotations of some of the varieties of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab).

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab	
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Abohar	
Variety	Jarilla MGF	Cambodia	Deshi	American
31-3-56	770	961	667	843
7-4-56	770	N.Q.	657	848
14-4-56	775	N.Q.	650	858
21-4-56	775	N.Q.	638	867
28-4-56	775	971	667	877

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

Prices of kapas in the different makets of the country reflected more or less a trend similar to that of cotton lint. The following table gives the week-end quotation in some of the centres.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Hyderabad	Mysore
Centre	Tirupur	Nanded	Devanagere
Variety	Karunaganni	G. 6	Laxmi
31-3-56	298	N.Q.	343
7-4-56	N.Q.	286	343
14-4-56	302	N.Q.	N.Q.
21-4-56	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
28-4-56	303	282	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

Karachi cotton market exhibited a firm trend during the first half of the month, in contrast to the recession noticed last month. This was induced by expectation of enlarged demand for cotton, from both indigenous mills and overseas buyers. Government of India's decision to import cotton of staple length between 7/8" and 1-1/16" was another contributory factor. However, during the latter half of the month, prices suffered a set back due mainly to the apprehension regarding the emergence of severe competition in the world market, caused by reports of several important cotton growing countries like the U.S., Turkey and Brazil taking special measures to boost up their export sales of cotton. Traders were, therefore, inclined to reduce their commitments, while buyers referred to wait for definite indications of world trends. Consequently cotton prices at Karachi suffered a set-back. The following are the latest available week-end spot quotations from Karachi—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4F Punjab R.G.
31-3-56	706
7-4-56	727
14-4-56	760
21-4-56	757
28-4-56	N.A.

N.A. Not Available.

In the New York Market, generally quiet conditions prevailed due to the continued uncertainty regarding farm legislation and the impending export sales programme. While somewhat steady conditions prevailed in the spot market, the futures market reflected a mixed trend. Nearby positions of future were fully steady on good trade demand in the wake of limited offerings, but distant deliveries failed to evoke support. Later, following the veto of the Farm Bill by the President the market developed an easy trend. The following are the latest available week-end spot quotations from New York.

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
28-3-56	36·80	1,370
5-4-56	36·85	1,372
13-4-56	36·95	1,376
20-4-56	36·80	1,370
27-4-56	35·83	1,338

(v) JUTE

The sowing of the 1956-57 jute crop was in progress in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Tripura.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and at other mill stations during March 1956 amounted to 6·42 lakh bales as against 5·01 lakh bales during March 1955. Total arrivals of raw jute during the current season (July 1955 to March 1956) amounted to 52·24 lakh bales as compared to 45·89 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during March 1956 amounted to 1·57 lakh bales as against 1·25 lakh bales in March 1955. Total imports from Pakistan during the current season (July 1955 to March 1956) were 12·80 lakh bales as compared to 9·11 lakh bales for the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A. during March 1956 was 5·79 lakh bales as against 5·54 lakh bales in February 1956. Total consumption during the period July 1955-March 1956 amounted to 46·52 lakh bales as against 43·18 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 13·70 lakh bales at the end of March 1956 as against 13·16 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 14·13 lakh bales at the end of March 1955.

During the first half of the month under review, Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady. Sellers did not evince keenness and only small business was transacted. Steady conditions in the upcountry markets led to a slight rise in prices in the third week. Sellers became reserved and unwilling to discount rates. At the end of the month, the buyers confined their purchases to immediate requirements, expecting price decline due to favourable

reports of the new crop, continued improvement in raw jute arrivals and their own stock position. As a result prices eased. The following table gives the week-end prices at Calcutta during the month :—

APRIL/MAY DELIVERY

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week Ending				
	29-3-56	7-4-56	13-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56
Northern	27 8 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	28 0 0	27 0 0
Assam	27 8 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	28 0 0	27 0 0
Orissa	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 8 0	27 8 0
Murshidabad	26 8 0	26 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	26 0 0
Western	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	26 8 0
Jungli	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0
Daisee	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 8 0	27 8 0
U.P.	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0

The baled section of the Calcutta jute market opened during the month under review with an easy under-tone but thereafter became more or less steady. Business transactions were negligible. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week Ending				
	29-3-56	7-4-56	13-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56
Mill Firsts	190 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	190 0 0	185 0 0
Mill Lightnings	170 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0
Daisee L. G.	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	170 0 0	160 0 0
Pak. N.C.	125 0 0	122 8 0	122 8 0	127 0 0	124 0 0

The upcountry markets ruled steady. Sellers were reserved and business was almost at a standstill. The only business reported to have been done was of a speculative nature The week-end quotations of Bottom Variety of jute in some of the important up-country markets were as follows—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week Ending				
	29-3-56	5-4-56	12-4-56	19-4-56	26-4-56
Purnea (Bihar)	23 1 0	23 4 0	23 8 0	24 8 0	23 8 0
Nowgong (Assam)	22 5 0	22 13 0	21 14 0	23 5 0†	N.A.
Belakoba (West Bengal)	22 4 0	22 4 0	22 4 0	21 12 0	20 13 0
Danpur (Orissa)	23 0 0	23 4 0	23 0 0	23 4 0	23 0 0

† Relates to 20th April 1956.
N.A. Not Available.

Under the influence of speculative activity of the jute goods prices in Calcutta market registered some advance. At the close of the month, however, restricted activity in the market, less interest shown by local and overseas buyers and poor shipping instructions eased the position. The following table gives the week-end quotations—

Variety	Unit	Week Ending				
		31-3-56	7-4-56	13-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56
Hessian 40"×10 Oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	38 0 0	38 6 0	38 8 0	39 0	38 6 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	107 12 0	107 8 0	108 6 0	107 14	106 12 0

(vi) TOBACCO

During March, harvesting of tobacco crop was in progress in the States of Andhra, Madras and Bombay. In certain parts of Madras and Andhra, the crop was adversely affected by insect pests in East Godavari, West Godavari and Coimbatore districts, by heavy rains in October last in Krishna and Guntur, and by inadequate rains in Salem. In Bombay the harvesting of the early sown crop was over while the late sown crop was being harvested. Frog eye disease was reported to have heavily damaged the crop in parts of Kolhapur district.

Price of 'Nipani (Chewing)' variety at Bombay and 'Bismath' variety at Calcutta ruled steady throughout the month at Rs. 110 and Rs. 50-14-0 per md. respectively; at Guntur, prices of different grades of flue cured tobacco recorded slight decreases e.g. Grade 1 was quoted at Rs. 3 per lb. towards the end of April against Rs. 3-1-0 at the close of March; similarly Grades 2 and 3 each declined by anna 1 per lb. during the course of the month under review to Rs. 2-12-6 and Rs. 2-9-0 per lb. respectively.

About 16·1 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during March 1956 as against 22·8 million lbs. in March 1955. Of the 16·1 million lbs. 15·7 million lbs. consisted of flue cured virginia, 0·01 million lbs. of sun-cured (natu) country and 0·4 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during the month of January 1956 were 6·4 million lbs. worth about Rs. 59·5 lakhs as against 3·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 25·4 lakhs exported in the corresponding month of 1955. Of the exports during January 1956 flue cured tobacco accounted for 4·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 47·6 lakhs. The Chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were United Kigdom and Japan, accounting for 2·5 and 2·3 million lbs. respectively.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes during March 1956 as reported by various State Governments was as under—

In West Bengal, four small irrigation schemes were completed which benefited 1,448 acres of land. Besides, seven pumping plants were distributed and one drainage scheme benefiting an area of 367 acres was completed, 45 tanks were also rennovated. In Andhra, 99 oil engines and 56 electric motors were installed. Six borings were also completed. In Hyderabad State, 165 oil engines and 110 rahats were supplied on taccavi. In Ajmer State, 13 old wells were deepened and one diesel oil pumping set was installed.

In Andhra, 1,339 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. In West Bengal, 233 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government tractors. Taccavi loan to the extent of Rs. 59,000 was advanced to cultivators for the purchase of eight tractors in Madhya Pradesh. In Hyderabad State, 2,134 acres of land were ploughed by tractor and 1,078 acres of land were contour bunded. Besides, 5,949 acres were also tractor-ploughed by private agencies.

In Andhra, 1,790 tons of ammonium sulphate, 44 tons of superphosphate and 53 tons of other manures were distributed. In Hyderabad State, 1,363 tons of ammonium sulphate and 14 tons of superphosphate were given. In Ajmer State, over 4 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed to the cultivators.

In West Bengal, 23 tons of bone-meal were distributed to the cultivators through Government appointed dealers. In Andhra, 11,765 tons of compost were prepared. Out of this, a quantity of 9,280 tons was utilized. 24 tons of green manure seeds were also distributed. In Hyderabad State, 32,259 tons of urban and 28,620 tons of rural compost were sold and 13 tons of green manure seed were distributed.

In Andhra, 14 tons of paddy seeds and 2 tons of millet seeds were given to selected cultivators. In West Bengal, 6½ tons of paddy seeds, 12½ tons of wheat seeds and 4 tons of pulse seeds were distributed to the growers through Government Seed Stores. In Hyderabad State, 58 tons of improved paddy seeds were distributed.

(*ii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President assented to the West Bengal Land Reforms Bill, 1955 on 29th March 1956. This Bill, which has now become an Act, embodies the measures to be taken by the West Bengal Government in the second phase of land reforms—the first phase having been the vesti g in the State of all estates and the rights of intermediaries, free from all encumbrances, under the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953. The new Act aims at remodelling the existing system of land tenure by providing for such matters as the rights and obligations of raiyats, the rational assessment of revenue, the consolidation of holdings and other relevant matters in regard to rights in land and its management. The Act also replaces the West Bengal Bargadars Act, 1950, which expired on March 31, 1956.

The President has also given his assent to the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams (Amendment) Bill, 1956. The Bill, which now becomes an Act, provides mainly for the postponement of implementation of certain provisions of the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1955, relating to the conferment of occupancy rights on the actual cultivators of Inam lands, and the determination and payment of premium and compensation. Such postponement was found necessary by the State Government on account of hardships caused to the Inamdars under the Inams Abolition Act, 1955. Already, an Ordinance to this effect had been issued by the Hyderabad Government which will now be replaced by the amending Act. The State Government are also proposing to further suitably ame d the main Act in course of time.

(*iii*) LAND TAXATION

The Orissa Legislative Assembly has passed the Orissa Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1955. The present structure of appeals etc. under the Orissa Agricultural Income-tax Act has been criticised by the public as the Member, Board of Revenue, who happens to be the administrative head of the Department also has to act as an authority for disposal of revision and reference cases in certain circumstances. It has been recognised that executive and judicial functions should be separated in order to create confidence in the public mind and with that end in view, it has been considered that the Tribunal constituted under the Orissa Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1954 should also be the ultimate authority for deciding appeals under the Orissa Agricultural Income-tax Act. Further the Bill seeks to simplify the present structure of appeals etc., so as to fit in as far as possible, with the appellate structure adopted under the Orissa Tax (Amendment) Act 1954. The Bill further provides that the Commissioner appointed under the Orissa Sales Tax Act will also function as a Commissioner for the purposes of administration of Agricultural Income-tax.

The U.P. Government has published a Bill—to be known as the U.P. Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1956. The Bill when passed would replace the two Agricultural Income Tax Amendment Ordinances promulgated earlier. It seeks to provide certain limitations in respect of revision applications and further aims at extending period of limitation for assessing the escaped income from 2 to 3 years. It will be recalled that the U.P. Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1948 had been amended last by U. P. Act No. XVIII of 1954. Since then doubts had been expressed by courts firstly, regarding the competence of Additional Collectors and Additional Sub-Divisional Officers to be assessing officers and secondly regarding the computation of the period of limitation for the recovery of Agricultural Income-tax dues. To remove these and other doubts, two Agricultural Income-tax Amendment Ordinances had been promulgated. The present Bill seeks to replace these Ordinances.

The Rajasthan Finance (Agricultural) Income-tax Bill, 1956 has received the assent of the Rajpramukh. The Act lays down the rates at which agricultural income-tax and super tax will be assessable during the financial year 1956-57. It will be recalled that sections 4 and 76 of the Rajasthan Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1953 require rates of agricultural income-tax and supertax respectively to be laid down every year by an Annual Finance Act of the State. The rates and limits fixed under the present legislation are the same as fixed originally under the Rajasthan Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1953.

The Punjab Government has published, the Punjab Betterment Charges and Acreage Rates (Amendment) Bill, 1956. Under the provisions of the amending legislation, it is proposed that betterment fee be levied on the basis of unearned increment in the land values due to supply of new irrigation facilities on all such irrigation schemes as have come into operation after 14th August 1947 irrespective of the fact whether the schemes are productive or unproductive. This, it is felt, would stabilize land valu s besides providing additional resources to the Government to liquidate at least a part of the capital cost of the Projects. Besides this, the object of this legislation is also to enable the State Government to further take up Irrigation Projects with desired expediency.

(*iv*) PANCHAYATS

The Coorg Panchayat Raj Bill, 1955 has received the assent of the President. The object of the present legislation which is based on the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 is to invest the Panchayats with powers to discharge some judicial, economic and other functions at the village level. It also empowers the panchayats to impose compulsory labour (Shar dan) to carry out works of public utility by utilising the vast man-power resources. It will be recalled that the previous legislation on the subject, *viz.*, The Coorg Village Panchayat Act, 1926, was designed mainly to take up only civil administration of rural areas, and has, therefore, been found to be unsuitable to present-day needs. This is also in conformity with the recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers of Local Self-Government held at Simla in June, 1954 which had, among other things, recommended that State Governments should take necessary action for the formation of panchayats to serve as effective basic units of self government and also become the agencies of planning for the development of village community.

The Bombay Village Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1956 has now become an Act. The Act, by amending the Bombay Panchayats Act, 1933, seeks to give wider powers to the village panchayats so as to enable them to function more efficiently as basic units of local self-government. Under the previous legislation village panchayats could be

established in a village with a population of 2,000 or more; the amending act, however, removes this restriction with the object of establishing panchayats in every village. The Act also removes the restrictions on voting rights on the basis of property or taxation and further, provides that the Electoral rolls prepared in connection with the elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly will be used for panchayat elections as well.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

Diary of Important events in the Month of April 1956

2nd April
- (i) Inaguration of the Second National Convention of Farmers by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- (ii) Trade Agreement between India and Finland extended.

3rd April
- (i) Decision taken to permit export of maize grit and gluten.
- (ii) Trade Agreement between India and Poland signed.

4th April
- All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger, 1955-56 released.

10th April
- (i) All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56 released.
- (ii) Export duty of Rs. 250 per ton levied on linseed oil.
- (iii) Export duty on castor raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 per ton.
- (iv) Export duty of Rs. 200 per ton levied on niger and kardi oils.
- (v) Decision taken to permit import on mill and trade accounts of cotton stapling 7/8" to 1-1/16" upto a ceiling of 40,000 bales from both dollar and non-dollar areas, the validity of the licences being upto June 30, 1956.

12th April
- All-India Final Estimates of Rice, 1955-56 released.

13th April
- (i) All-India Final Estimate of Mesta, 1955-56 released.
- (ii) All-India Final Estimate of Ragi, 1955-56, released.

14th April
- All-India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1955-56 released.

17th April
- All-India Final Estimate of Black Pepper, 1955-56 released.

18th April
- Trade Agreement between India and Bulgaria signed.

25th April
- All-India Second Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1955-56 released.

26th April
- (i) All-India Second Estimate of Linseed, 1955-56 released.
- (ii) All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1955-56 released.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) New International Wheat Agreement

After protracted discussions, a new International Wheat Agreement was drawn up in the last week of April 1956. It is of the same type as the one that expires next July. Through the objectives and form of the scheme have not changed since 1949 its significance in the world wheat trade has. The first agreement worked according to the book. In those years demand exceeded supply; the I.W.A. price went to the maximum and the "free" price far above it; and importers obtained their guaranteed quantities at the maximum.

In the second agreement the emphasis was reversed. Supply exceeded demand. The free price fell below the maximum, and along with it the I.W.A. price went down. The guaranteed quantities covered less than half the world trade because Britain, the largest importer, refused to accept a maximum of 205 cents a bushel and did not join. As more than half the world's exports could in theory move at less than I.W.A. minimum it was feared that the scheme might fail; but the fear proved groundless. The real bulwark against a collapse in wheat was the policy of the exporting countries rather than the agreement.

Apart from the proposed amendments of the constitution of the Wheat Council as suggested by Britain regarding examination of domestic production policies and means of regulating the disposal of surpluses there are three main differences between the new agreement and the old. It is expected that the membership will include Argentina, the major exporter hitherto outside the agreement. The guaranteed quantities are reduced by 2½ to 8·2 million metric tons and the price range is reduced by 5 cents a bushel.

Source: The Economist April 28, 1956.

(b) Falling Farm Income in Canada

Canadian farmer's cash income declined by $42·7 m. in 1955 to a five year low of $2,352·6 m., Bureau of Statistics recently reported. It was almost $500 m. below the record $2,849·3 m. of 1952. Gains were made in Ontariao, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, but these were offset by declines in the west, particularly in Saskatchewan, where income dropped by $47·4 m. to $ 472·4 m. The figures are based on revenue from farm product, sales and pool payments for grain delivered in previous years.

In addition to cash income, western farmers hit by crop failures received $33·3 m. in Prairie farm assistance. The most notable increase was in flaxseed marketings, where high prices combined with increased sales doubled cash income to $40·4 m. for the year. Cash income from 1955 wheat deliveries also increased, although the over-all income from this item was down with pool payments on previous deliveries dropping to $25,750,000 just about one quarter the $97·4 m. of 1954.

Source: The Financial Times, 24-4-56.

(c) Higher Farm Price Supports in United States

The United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, has announced higher minimum support prices for U.S. 1956 wheat, rice and maize crop. The Secretary of Agriculture also announced that price supports for 1956 maize crop were being expanded to include maize not grown under acreage allotments. This maize would be supported at a minimum of $1·26 per bushel.

These minimum support levels would be at 82½ per cent of parity which means minimum support level of $ 2 for wheat in 1956. It also means a minimum of $4·50 per 100 lbs. for rice and $1·50 for maize produced this year.

Source: The Financial Times, 25-4-56.

VI. SPECIAL NOTE

Coverage of Agricultural Statistics according to different Methods of Reporting

The total geographical area of India excluding Jammu and Kashmir is 751·4 million acres. According to the latest available estimates, land utilisation statistics are reported for 709·4 million acres or for about 94·4 per cent of the total geographical area. The extent of non-reporting area is thus 42·0 million acres which forms about 5·6 per cent of the total area. This is shared by North East Frontier Agency in Assam (21·5 million acres), Manipur (5·2 million acres), Himachal Pradesh (4·7 million acres), Andamans (2 million acres), Hyderabad (1·8 million acres), Madhya Bharat (1·7 million acres), Saurashtra (1·5 million acres) and other States (3·6 million acres). There is, however, very little cultivation in most of these areas, which are mainly covered by hills, forests or deserts.

Of the total reporting area, agricultural statistics are reported by the method of complete enumeration for 533·9 million acres (71·1 per cent) and by framing estimates in respect of 158·1 million acres (21·0 per cent). For the remaining reporting area of 17·4 million acres (2·3 per cent) confined to West Bengal State only, statistics are reported on the basis of Sample Surveys.

The total geographical area of Jammu and Kashmir State (including the portion now occupied by Pakistan) is about 59·4 million acres, but agricultural statistics are available for only 5·9 million acres out of the Indian Union portion of the State. In view of this special position of the State, the State has been excluded from the above analysis.

The geographical area classified according to the various methods of reporting in respect of each State is shown in the statement appended.

APPENDIX

Coverage of Agricultural Statistics according to different methods of reporting.

(Million acres)

(1)	Area reported in Agricultural Statistics Returns					
	Total geographical area (2)	Sample Survey (3)	Complete Enumeration (4)	Estimated (5)	Total (6)	Non-Reporting (7)
1. Andhra	40·7	..	37·9	2·7	40·6	0·1
2. Assam	54·4*	..	32·9	..	32·9	21·5†
3. Bihar	45·0	..	44·8	..	44·8	0·2
4. Bombay	71·2	..	64·4	6·4	70·8	0·4
5. Madhya Pradesh	83·4	..	59·7	23·3	83·0	0·4
6. Madras	38·6	..	27·7	10·8	38·5	0·1
7. Orissa	38·5	..	..	38·4	38·4	0·1
8. Punjab	23·9	..	19·3	4·6	23·9	..
9. Uttar Pradesh	72·6	..	62·1	10·2	72·3	0·3
10. West Bengal	19·7	17·4	..	2·3	19·7‡	..
11. Hyderabad	52·6	..	50·8	..	50·8	1·8
12. Jammu and Kashmir	59·4	..	5·8	0·1	5·9	53·5
13. Madhya Bharat	29·8	..	27·1	1·0	28·1	1·7
14. Mysore	21·3	..	19·9	0·1	20·0	1·3
15. P.E.P.S.U.	6·4	..	6·4	..	6·4	..
16. Rajasthan	83·3	..	47·8	35·3	83·1	0·2
17. Saurashtra	13·7	..	8·0	4·2	12·2	1·5
18. Travancore-Cochin	5·8	..	0·9	4·7	5·6	0·2
19. Ajmer	1·5	..	0·5	1·0	1·5	..
20. Bhopal	4·4	..	4·4	..	4·4	..
21. Coorg	1·0	..	0·7	0·3	1·0	..
22. Delhi	0·4	..	0·4	..	0·4	..
23. Himachal Pradesh	7·0	..	2·2	0·1	2·3	4·7
24. Kutch	10·9	..	1·3	9·6	10·9	..
25. Manipur	5·5	..	..	0·3	0·3	5·2
26. Tripura	2·6	..	..	2·6	2·6	..
27. Vindhya Pradesh	15·1	..	14·7	0·1	14·8	0·3
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2·1	..	..	0·1	0·1	2·0
TOTAL ALL INDIA	810·8 (100·0)	17·4 (2·1)	539·7 (66·6)	158·2 (19·6)	715·3 (88·2)	95·5 (11·8)
Total—Excluding Jammu and Kashmir	751·4 (100·0)	17·4 (2·3)	533·9 (71·1)	158·1 (21·0)	709·4 (94·4)	42·0 (5·6)

*Includes 21·5 million acres for N.E.F.A.

†Relates to N.E.F.A.

‡According to Govt. of West Bengal, total geographical area is 19,868,500 acres and the area according to village papers is 19,845,400 acres; thus according to the State Govt. non-reporting area is 23,100 acres.

Source: Special returns received from the State Govts.

NOTE : Figures in brackets show percentages to total geographical area.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Seoond Estimate of Rape and Mustard and Linseed, 1955-56.

All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56.

All-India Final Estimates of Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Black Pepper and Mesta.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, March 1956.

Classifications of Area, Gross Area Sown and Irrigated Area in India, 1954-55 (Provisional).

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during April 1956.

(Between 29th March 1956 and 25th April 1956 and from 1st March 1956 to 25th April 1956)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 29-3-56 to 25-4-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-3-56 to 25-4-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	4·18	(—) 3·11	8·40	(—) 18
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	2·38	(—) 0·15	3·89	(+) 8
Gangetic West Bengal	0·73	(—) 0·47	2·82	(+) 24
Orissa	0·29	(—) 0·65	1·15	(—) 38
Chota Nagpur	0·08	(—) 0·60	2·48	(+) 64
Bihar	0·13	(—) 0·42	0·60	(—) 43
U. P. East	0·02	(—) 0·20	0·55	(—) 10
U. P. West	0·02	(—) 0·28	1·24	(+) 41
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	0·13	(—) 0·26	1·90	(+) 74
Jammu & Kashmir	2·10	(+) 0·25	4·74	(+) 31
Rajasthan West	0·02	(—) 0·11	0·55	(+) 77
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0·00	(—) 0·17	0·40	(+) 5
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·00	(—) 0·20	0·35	(—) 17
Vindhya Pradesh	0·00	(—) 0·23	0·15	(—) 74
Madhya Pradesh East	0·07	(—) 0·94	0·76	(—) 56
Madhya Pradesh West	0·01	(—) 0·29	0·02	(—) 97
Gujarat	0·00	(—) 0·02	0·01	(—) 80
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·00	(—) 0·03	0·00	(—)100
Konkan	0·03	(—) 0·15	0·03	(—) 85
Deccan (Desh)	0·35	(—) 0·40	0·35	(—) 61
Hyderabad North	0·29	(—) 0·16	0·29	(—) 58
Hyderabad South	0·29	(—) 0·43	0·29	(—) 72
Coastal Andhradesa	0·00	(—) 0·54	0·00	(—)100
Rayalaseema	0·16	(—) 0·31	0·16	(—) 76
Tamilnad	0·11	(—) 1·17	0·15	(—) 92
Malabar and South Kanara	1·68	(—) 0·41	2·57	(+) 3
Mysore	0·99	(—) 0·21	0·99	(—) 34
Travancore-Cochin	2·06	(—) 1·79	2·86	(—) 47

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01".

Source: Weekly Weather Report issued by the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

1·1. Sowing and Harvesting operations normally in progress in India during May

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Kahrif 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	Gram.
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 Crop Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
	1953-54 (revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—						
Rice	77,318	74,424	75,949	27,769	24,209	24,531
Jowar	43,882	43,456	..	7,954	9,092	..
Bajra	30,145	27,350	27,983	4,475	3,555	3,421
Maize	9,561	9,325	9,311	2,991	2,944	2,939
Ragi	5,767	5,747	5,711	1,846	1,778	1,646
Small Millets	14,028	13,680	..	2,438	2,424	
Wheat	26,394	26,842	..	7,890	8,539	
Barley	8,719	7,999	..	2,905	2,786	
TOTAL CEREALS	215,814	208,823	..	58,268	55,327	
Pulses—						
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,689	20,991	..	4,756	5,125	
Tur (Arhar)	5,942	5,944	..	1,834	1,661	
Other Pulses	28,064	27,069	..	3,860	3,688	
TOTAL PULSES	53,695	54,004	..	10,450	10,474	
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	269,509	262,827	..	68,718	65,801	
Potato	635	665	..	1,925	1,762	
Sugarcane†	3,485	3,932	..	43,709	54,648	
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	35	14	13	14
Peper (Black)	208	208	208	24	26	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,336	1,472	..	303	356	
Tobacco	912	860	..	268	248	
Oilseeds—						
Groundnut	10,495	12,647	..	3,391*	3,823*	..
Castorseed	1,346	1,273	1,394	103	112	124
Sesamum	6,351	6,460	..	554	592	
Rape and Mustard	5,545	5,665	..	858	962	
Linseed	3,428	3,290	..	379	388	
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,165	29,335	..	5,285	5,877	
Fibres—						
Cotton	17,265	18,346	..	3,944§	4,298§	
Jute	1,228	1,273	1,243	3,091§§	3,153§§	2,928§§
Mesta	463	571	528	650§§	1,106§§	1,018§§

* In terms of nuts in shell.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,423 and 5,546 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimate	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	12-4-56	76,253	75,949	(+)0·4	25,474	24,531	(+) 3·8
Jowar	Second	April 56£	41,129	41,378	(—)0·6	4,565	6,040	(—)24·4
Bajra	Final	14-4-56	27,025	27,983	(—)3·4	3,400	3,421	(—) 0·6
Maize	Final	26-4-56	8,909	9,311	(—)4·3	2,519	2,939	(—)14·3
Ragi	Final	13-4-56	5,627	5,711	(—)1·5	1,844	1,646	(+)12·0
Small Millets	Second	20-3-56	11,446	12,215	(—)6·3	1,693	2,002	(—)15.4
Wheat	First	20-2-56	27,689	25,685	(+)7·8	..	..	..
Barley	First	20-2-56	8,321	7,861	(+)5·9	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	First	16-2-56	22,185	19,657	(+)12·9	..	..	..
Tur	Second	26-2-56	5,755	5,648	(+)1·9	1,709	1,799	(—)5·0
Other Kharif Pulses.	Final	April 56£ ..	15,862	16,719	(—)5·1	1,650	1,830	(—)9·8
Other Rabi Pulses.	First	1-3-56	9,263	9,550	(—)3·0	..	..	..
Potatoes	First	29-2-56	552	551	(+)0·2	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Second	11-12-55	3,930	3,718	(+)5·7	50,282	48,103	(+) 4·5
Tobacco	First	17-2-56	807	798	(+)1·1	..	..	..
Dry Ginger	Final	4-4-56	37	35	(+)4·2	15	14	(+)6·4
Black Peper	Final	17-4-56	214	208	(+)2·8	27	26	(+)5·4
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	28-2-56	12,585	13,548	(—)7·1	3,804‡	4,128‡	(—)7·8
Castorseed	Final	18-3-56	1,462	1,394	(+)4·9	126	124	(+)1·6
Sesamum	Third	14-2-56	5,587	6,123	(+)8·8	461	588	(—)21·6
Rape & Mustard.	Second	25-4-56	2,386	2,226	(+)7·2	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	26-4-56	2,560	2,478	(+)3·3	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	10-4-56	19,525	17,506	(+)11·5	3,705§	4,072§	(—)9·0
Jute	Final	18-11-55	1,581	1,243	(+)27·2	4,137†	2,928†	(+)41·3
Mesta	Final	13-4-56	618	528	(+)17·0	1,201†	1,018†	(+)18·0

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,079 and 4,858 thousand tons for 1955-56 ad 1954-55 respectively.

†In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

‡ In terms of nuts-in-shell

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

£ Released through this Journal.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1955-56

(Released in April 1956.)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	76,253	75,949	(+) 304	(+) 0·4
Production (Thousand tons)	25,474	24,531	(+) 943	(+) 3·8

The increase in acreage under the crop during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bihar and Hyderabad and is due to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase in area has, however, been offset to a considerable extent by the decreases reported by Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Saurashtra and Andhra due generally to the prevalence of unfavourable weather at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh and is mostly due to the comparatively better climatic conditions during the growing period in the current year. This increase in production has been offset to some extent by the decrease registered in Andhra, Madras, Assam, Orissa and Hyderabad due to unfavourable weather conditions such as heavy and incessant rains, inadequate rainfall. etc. during the growing period.

The production estimates for Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad (autumn) Mysore, Travancore-Cochin (autumn crop), Bhopal, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Production estimates in respect of Bihar were, till last year, based on Random Sample Surveys. Though these surveys were continued in the State during the current year also, the results of the Surveys have, however, not become available so far. The production estimates for the State included in this Estimate for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are, thus, based on the traditional method of estimation (*i.e.*, method of direct estimation). Besides Bihar, crop-cutting surveys during 1955-56 were also in progress in Madras, Hyderabad (summer crop), Madhya Bharat and Travancore-Cochin (Winter crop). The results of the Surveys in respect of these States have not become available as yet and hence production estimates for these States utilized in this all-India Estimate are based on the traditional method. The production estimates for all these States may, therefore, undergo revision on receipt of data based on the results of Random Sample 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 comprise non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Coorg, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur. The non-reporting areas in this Estimate account for an area of 899,000 acres and a production of 424,000 tons.

II. Details

State	(Area Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	(Production Thousands tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of (Col.) (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra@—						
Autumn (I Crop)	4,059	4,086	(—) 27	2,153	2,263	(—)110
Winter (II Crop)	572	575	(—) 3	299	317	(—) 18
Summer (III Crop)	6	7	(—) 1	3	3	..
TOTAL	4,637	4,668	(—) 31	2,455*	2,583*	(—)128
Assam—						
Autumn	1,007	996	(+) 11	368*	298*	(+) 70
Winter	3,191	3,182	(+) 9	1,253*	1,384*	(—)131
Summer	19	17	(+) 2	10	10	..
TOTAL	4,217	4,195	(+) 22	1,631	1,692	(—) 61
Bihar—						
Autumn	1,186	1,147	(+) 39	202	173	(+) 29
Winter	11,017	10,871	(+)146	2,350	2,150	(+)200
Summer	6**	6**	..	1**	1**	..
TOTAL	12,209	12,024	(+) 185	2,553	2,324	(+)229
Bombay—						
Autumn	3,219	3,238	(—) 19	1,164*	1,281*	(—)117
Summer	24	23	(+) 1	8	7	(+) 1
TOTAL	3,243	3,261	(—) 18	1,172	1,288	(—)116
Madhya Pradesh—						
Autumn§§	9,205	9,175	(+)30	2,986*	2,587*	(+)399
Madras@—						
Autumn (I Crop)	4,987	5,001	(—) 14	2,314	2,415	(—)101
Winter (II Crop)	1,481	1,476	(+) 5	698	706	(—) 8
Summer (III Crop)	119	130	(—) 11	56	60	(—) 4
TOTAL	6,587	6,607	(—) 20	3,068	3,181	(—)113
Orissa—						
Autumn	1,282	1,325	(—) 43	282	298	(—) 16
Winter	8,094	8,160	(—) 66	1,841	1,874	(—) 33
Summer	27	33	(—) 6	6	7	(—) 1
TOTAL	9,403	9,518	(—)115	2,129	2,179	(—) 50
Punjab (Autumn)	610	599	(+) 11	190*	225*	(—) 35
Uttar Pradesh—						
Winter	8,908	9,072	(—)164	2,428*	2,151*	(+)277
Summer	20**	18	(+) 2	5**	5	..
TOTAL	8,928	9,090	(—)162	2,433	2,156	(+)277

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,296	1,247	(+) 49	409*	398*	(+) 11
Winter	8,817	8,544	(+)273	3,719*	3,342*	(+)377
Summer	45**	42	(+) 3	17**	16	(+) 1
TOTAL	10,158	9,833	(+)325	4,145	3,756	(+)389
Hyderabad—						
Autumn	1,585	1,471	(+)114	417*	449*	(—) 32
Summer	440	488	(—) 48	131	144	(—) 13
TOTAL	2,205	1,959	(+) 66	548	593	(—) 45
Jammu & Kashmir (Winter)	459	452	(+) 7	214	211	(+) 3
Madhya Bharat£—						
Autumn	206	207	(—) 1	53	48	(+) 5
Winter	9	9	..	2	2	..
Summer	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	215	216	(—) 1	55	50	(+) 5
Mysore£—						
Autumn	97	98	(—) 1	72*	54*	(+) 18
Winter	727	739	(—) 12	416*	313*	(+)103
Summer	11	11	..	5*	4*	(+) 1
TOTAL$	1,018	1,031	(—) 13	538	416	(+)122
PEPSU (Autumn)	64	55	(+) 9	12	16	(—) 4
Rajasthan (Autumn)	169	157	(+) 12	86	78	(+) 8
Saurashtra (Autumn)	31	78	(—) 47	9	27	(—) 18
Travancore-Cochin—						
Winter££	666	665	(+) 1	388	380	(+) 8
Autumn	425	423	(+) 2	210*	193*	(+) 17
TOTAL	1,091	1,088	(+) 3	598	573	(+) 25
Ajmer (Winter)	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal (Autumn)	28	28	..	7*	6*	(+) 1
Coorg (Winter)	97	97	..	68*	66*	(+) 2
Delhi	1	2	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh (Autumn)	111	110	(+) 1	39*	36*	(+) 3
Manipur (Autumn) @@	217	217	..	160	160	..
Tripura—						
Autumn	139	149	(—) 10	41	47	(—) 6
Winter	265	253	(+) 12	93	99	(—) 6
Summer	3	2	(+) 1	1	1	..
TOTAL	407	404	(+) 3	135	147	(—) 12
Vindhya Pradesh (Autumn)	1,114	1,078	(+) 36	240*	179*	(+) 61
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Autumn)	9	7	(+) 2	3	2	(+) 1

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All-India						
Autumn	31,047	30,894	(+)153	11,417	11,233	(+)184
Winter	44,303	44,095	(+)208	13,769	12,995	(+)774
Summer	720	777	(—) 57	243	258	(—) 15
TOTAL . .	76,253	75,949	(+)304	25,474	24,531	(+)943

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

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

†Includes estimates for other cops also for which details are not available.

§§ Includes an area of 39,678 acres and a production of 4,711 tons in respect of the non-reporting (forest) areas.

$ Includes an area of 182,881 acres and a production of 44,874 tons in respect of the non-reporting areas of the State.

**Average of previous three years' data has been adopted, as data for current year are not available.

£ Classification for 1954-55 not being available, the same has been obtained by extrapolating the relationhsip obtaining in 1955-56.

ǫIncludes an area and production of 121 acres and 37 tons for 1954-55 and 131 acres and 40 tons respectively for 1955-56 as estimates for the crop grown in non-reporting areas.

@@ Data relate to Manipur Valley only. Information for 1955-56 not being available, previous year's data have been repeated.

‡ Includes an area of 183 thousand acres and a production of 45 thousand tons in respect of the non-reporting areas of Mysore for which classification is not available.

@ In Andhra and Madras, estimates for rice are actually collected by I crop, II crop and III crop, which have been broadly classified as autumn, winter and summer crops respectively for the purpose of this all-India Estimate.

ǂǂ Includes estimates for summer crop also for which separate information is not available.

NOTES.—(1) In respect of Bihar, production estimates of autumn and winter rice were, till last year *viz.* 1954-55, based on the evidence of the Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Though the surveys were continued in the State during the current year also, the results of the surveys on these crops have, however, not become available so far, so that production estimates for autumn and winter rice utilized above for Bihar are as arrived at on the traditional method; (*viz* method of direct estimation).

(2) During 1955-56, Crop-cutting Surveys on rice crop were also in progress in Madras, Madhya Bharat, Travancore Cochin (Winter crop) and on summer (Abi) crop in Hyderabad. The results of the surveys in respect of these States have not become avilable so far. As such, the production estimates for these States utilized in this All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(3) Rice is not grown in Kutch to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1955-56

(*Released in April, 1956*)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Final (Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially (Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	27,025	27,983	(—)958	(—)3·4
Production (Thousand Tons) . .	3,400	3,421	(—)21	(—)0·6

The decrease in acreage has been shared mainly by Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Kutch and to a lesser extent by Andhra, Saurashtra, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

The decrease in acreage is generally attributed to adverse climatic conditions at the time o sowing. The decrease in acreage has been offset to some extent by increases registered i Punjab, Hyderabad, PEPSU, Ajmer and Madhya Bharat.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Bombay, Uttar Pradesh an Kutch and to a lesser extent by Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat. The decrease in productio is due partly to decrease in acreaged and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions durin the growing period. The decrease in production has, however been offset to some extent b increases registered in Rajasthan, Punjab, Andhra and Hyderabad.

The crop was reported to have been affected in Nimar and Berar districts of Madhya Pradesh, East Godavari district of Andhra and North Satara district of Bombay, by heavy rainfall, while, inadequate rainfall is reported to be responsible for damage to the crop in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts of Andhra and in some parts of Nasik and Poona districts of Bombay.

The production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of Andhra, Bombay, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore, PEPSU and Rajasthan are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting surveys were also in progress in Madras, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra during 1955-56. 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 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 comprise Madhya Pradesh, (Non-reporting pockets), Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin and account for an area of 33,000 acres and a production of 8,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand Tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 Partially (Revised Estimate)	Increase+ or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	1,026	1,112	(—)86	233*	194*	(+)39
Bihar	10	9	(+) 1	2	2	..
Bombay	6,431	7,043	(—)612	731*	858*	(—)127
Madhya Pradesh†	90	95	(—) 5	12	17	(—) 5
Madras	1,453	1,441	(+) 12	353	350	(+) 3
Orissa	11	11	..	2	2	..
Punjab	1,808	1,696	(+)112	232*	165*	(+) 67
Uttar Pradesh	2,768	2,884	(—)116	554*	771*	(—)217
West Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	1,652	1,625	(+) 27	169*	151*	(+) 18
Jammu & Kashmir	31@	31	..	8‡	8	..
Madhya Bharat	507	492	(+) 15	84	89	(—) 5
Mysore	198	211	(—) 13	39*	34*	(+) 5
PEPSU	773	750	(+) 23	134*	83*	(+) 51
Rajasthan	7,850	7,954	(—)104	713*	496*	(+)217
Saurashtra	2,164	2,187	(—) 23	108	141	(—) 33

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Travancore-Cochin	1‡	1	..	(*b*)‡	(*b*)	..
Ajmer	50	34	(+) 16	3	2	(+) 1
Bhopal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi	54	47	(+) 7	10	6	(+) 4
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch	139	350	(—)211	12	50	(—) 38
Vindhya Pradesh	9	10	(+) 1	1	2	(—) 1
TOTAL	27,025	27,983	(—)958	3,400	3,421	(—) 21

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

† Includes an area of 833 acres and a production of 62 tons in respect of non-reporting (forest) areas.

‡ Previous year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES:—(*a*) Crop cutting surveys on Bajra crop during 1954-55 were also in progress in Madras, Madhya Bharat and Suarashtra. 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) Bajra crop is not grown in Coorg, Assam, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1955-56

(Released in April 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	8,909	9,311	(—)402	(—)4·3
Production (Thousand tons)	2,519	2,939	(—)420	(—)14·3

The overall decrease in acreage during current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered mainly in Bombay & Punjab, and to a lesser extent in Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Bharat and Ajmer.

The decrease in production has also been shared mainly by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by PEPSU, Hyderabad, Punjab & Ajmer. The decrease in production is due partly to decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. An insignificant increase in the current year's production has, however, occurred in Madhya Bharat, Bombay and West Bengal. The crop was reported to have been affected in parts of Poona district in Bombay due to inadequate rains, while the heavy and incessant rains during the kharif season in many parts of U.P., Bihar and Hyderabad States, has been reported responsible or the damage of the standing crops in those areas.

The production estimates of Bombay, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of the Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting Surveys on Maize crop during 1955-56 were also in

progress in Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh but reliable Survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such production estimates for these States utilised in the all India Estimate are based on traditional method.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-reporting Areas', *i.e.* areas for which regular forecast reports are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate include Assam, Madhya Pradesh (non-reporting pockets only), Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Tripura and account for an area of 339,000 acres and a production of 94,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (Thousand Tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate) (5)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
Andhra	31	32	(—) 1	13	14	(—) 1
Assam	38	38	..	7	7	..
Bihar (including merged territories)	1,347	1,612	(—)265	261	385	(—)124
Bombay	555	511	(+) 44	187*	181*	(+) 6
Madhya Pradesh‡	336	335	(+) 1	80	81	(—) 1
Madras	16	16	..	7	7	..
Orissa	61	62	(—) 1	10	10	..
Punjab	795	765	(+) 30	325*	337*	(—) 12
Uttar Pradesh	2,379	2,594	(—)215	621*	801*	(—)180
West Bengal	126	117	(+) 9	37	33	(+) 4
Hyderabad	459	461	(—) 2	106*	121*	(—) 15
Jammu & Kashmir	293	283	(+) 10	86	82	(+) 4
Madhya Bharat	591	574	(+) 17	113	88	(+) 25
Mysore	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
PEPSU	190	183	(+) 7	64*	99*	(—) 35
Rajasthan	1,221	1,267	(—) 46	479*	551*	(—) 72
Saurashtra	3	2	(+) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Travancore Cochin	1‡	1‡	..	(*b*)‡	(*b*)‡	..
Ajmer	73	68	(+) 5	10*	24*	(—) 14
Bhopal	18	18	..	3	3	..
Delhi	3	4	(—) 1	(*b*)	1	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	278	276	(+) 2	71	66	(+) 5
Manipur	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Tripura	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	95	92	(+) 3	39*	48*	(—) 9
TOTAL	8,909	9,311	(—)402	2,519	2,939	(—)420

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

@ Estimated.

‡ Includes an area of 7,385 acres and a production of 909 tons in respect of non-reporting (forest) areas.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES: (1) Crop-cutting Surveys on Maize crop during 1955-56 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh. Reliable Survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these States utilized in the all-India Estitmate are based on the traditional method.

(2) Maize is not grown in Coorg, Kutch and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·3. All-India Final Estimate of Ragi, 1955-56

(Released in April, 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,627	5,711	(—)84	(—)1·5
Production (Thousand tons)	1,844	1,646	(+)198	(+)12·0

The decrease in acreage under ragi during the current year has been shared mainly by Mysore, Bihar, Andhra and Madras and is due generally to unfavourable weather at the time of sowing. Bombay has recorded a slight increase in area during the current year.

Despite a decrease in area, the production has increased substantially during the current year. The increase in production is shared mainly by Mysore and is due to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

The production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of Andhra and Mysore are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys. Crop-cutting surveys on ragi crop were also conducted in Madras during 1955-56. The survey results in respect of this State have not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for the State utilised in this All-India Estimate, are based on the traditional method. The Production Estimate in respect of this State may hence, undergo revision when data based on the results of Random Sample Surveys become available.

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 comprise Punjab and the non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh and Coorg which together account for an area of 21,000 acres and a production of 3,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised) Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	648	671	(—) 23	225*	207*	(+) 18
Bihar	348	374	(—) 26	62	69	(—) 7
Bombay	735	703	(+) 32	217	227	(—) 10
Madhya Pradesh‡	36	37	(—) 1	4	4	..
Madras	974	980	(—) 6	441	452	(—) 11
Orissa	304	305	(—) 1	63	63	..
Punjab	20@	20	..	3@	3	..
Uttar Pradesh	468	483	(—) 15	87	93	(—) 6
West Bengal	24	24	..	6	5	(+) 1

II. Details—*concld.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hyderabad		167	166	(+) 1	17	19	(—) 2
Mysore		1,850	1,894	(—) 44	707*	491*	(+)216
Rajasthan		(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Travancore-Cochin		5	5	..	2	2	..
Coorg§		6	6	..	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh		42	43	(—) 1	8	9	(—) 1
	Total	5,627	5,711	(—) 84	1,844	1,646	(+)198

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

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

@Previous year's data repeated, a sinformation for current year is not available.

‡ Includes an area of 244 acres and a production of 12 tons in respect of the non-reporting (forest) areas.

§Includes an area of 747 acres and 762 acres and a production of 139 tons and 141 tons for 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively in respect of the non-reporting areas.

Notes.—1. Crop-cutting surveys on ragi crop during 1955-56 were also in progress in Madras. Reliable survey results in respect of this State have, however, not become available so far, Hence for production estimates for the State utilised in this All-India Estimate are based on the traditional method.

2. Ragi is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, Vindhya Pradesh and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·4. All-India Final Estimate of Black Pepper, 1955-56

(Released in April 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Hundred acres)	214.2	208.3	(+) 5.9	(+) 2·8
Production (Hundred tons)	27.2	25.8	(+) 1.4	(+) 5·4

The increase in area during the current year has generally occurred in all the Black Pepper growing States. The increase in production has occurred in all States except Travancore-Cochin where production has declined by 1,000 tons. The increase in production has been attributed partly to increase in area and partly to favourable weather conditions during the flowering and growing periods of the crop.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Hundred Acres)			Production (Hundred tons)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay	2,1	2,1	..	1	1	..
Madras	124,0	119,7	(+) 4,3	9,7	8,9	(+) 8
Mysore	3	3	..	(a)	(a)	..
Travancore-Cochin	85,8	84,9	(+) 9	16,6	16,7	(—) 1
Coorg	2,0	1,3	(+) 7	8	1	(+) 7
TOTAL	214,2	208,3	(+) 5,9	27,2	25,8	(+) 14

(a) Below 100 tons.

4·5. All-India Second Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1955-56

(Released in April 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	2,386	2,226	(+) 160	(+) 7·2

The increase in acreage under rape and mustard during the current year has been shared mainly by Punjab, Rajasthan and Pepsu and is due generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. Slight decrease in area has, however, occurred in U. P. & Assam.

2. The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of February 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory on the whole.

3. This estimate relates to the area sown to pure 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 given in this Estimate forms roughly 40% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	282	291	(—) 9
Bihar	220	216	(+) 4
Bombay	69	72	(—) 3
Orissa	126	(A)126	..
Punjab	462	382	(+) 80
Uttar Pradesh†	345	(A)356	(—) 11
West Bengal	187	189	(—) 2
Hyderabad	6	6	..
Madhya Bharat	82	73	(+) 9
Mysore	6	6	..
P.E.P.S.U.	162	122	(+) 40
Rajasthan	370	(A)321	(+) 49
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	2	1	(+) 1
Delhi	4	5	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	9	8	(+) 1
Kutch	2	1	(+) 1
Tripura	10	11	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	42	40	(+) 2
TOTAL	2,386	2,226	(+) 160

(A) Adjusted Estimates.

(a) Less then 500 acres.

† Data relate to crop sown pure and do not include the area under rape and mustard sown mixed with other crops.

NOTES.—(i) Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Madras report estimate for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

(ii) Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(iii) Rape and mustard is not grown in Saurashtra, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India Second Estimate of Linseed, 1955-56

(Released in April 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1945-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	2,560	2,478	(+) 82	(+) 3·3

The increase in acreage under linseed during the current year has been shared mostly by Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease reported mainly by Bihar.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of February 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. The crop was, however, slightly affected by untimely winter showers.

This Estimate does not cover the entire sown to this crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	203	(A)217	(—) 14
Bombay	48	51	(—) 3
Madhya Pradesh	1,107	1,051	(+) 56
Orissa	26	(A)26	..
Punjab	26	25	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh†	127	134	(—) 7
West Bengal	46	50	(—) 4
Hyderabad	333	292	(+) 41
Madhya Bharat	208	211	(—) 3
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..
P. E. P. S. U.	1	2	(—) 1
Rajasthan	181	(A)173	(+) 8
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	45	37	(+) 8
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	207	207	..
TOTAL	2,560	2,478	(+) 82

(a) Below 500 acres. (A) Adjusted Estimate.

†Data relate to crop sown alone and do not include the area under linseed sown mixed with other crops.

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

(ii) Andhra and Madras report estimates for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

(iii) Linseed is not grown in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·7. All-India Fourth Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56

(Released in April 1956)

I. Summary

(1)	1955-56 (Fourth Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	19,525	17,506	(+) 2,019	(+) 11·5
Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	3,705	4,072	(—) 367	(—) 9·0
Production of cotton seed (Thousand tons)	1,297	1,425	(—) 128	— 9·0

I. Summary—by Trade Description

(1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Fourth Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col (3) (4)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs.) 1955-56 (Fourth Estimate) (5)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate) (6)	Increase+ or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
Bengals	947	837	(+) 110	284	319	(—) 35
Americans	3,488	3,088	(+) 400	929	995	(—) 66
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	3,121	2,592	(+) 529	378	488	(—)110
Verum	160	320	(—) 160	76	56	(—) 40
H. 420	569	431	(+) 138	58	73	(—) 15
Oomras	2,312	2,339	(—) 27	247	372	(—)125
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,166	1,153	(+) 13	93	154	(—) 61
Malvi	1,389	1,207	(+) 182	284	251	(+) 33
Broach-Vijay	1,329	1,079	(+) 250	403	359	(+) 44
Surti-Sayog	712	527	(+) 185	206	165	(+) 41
Dholleras	1,998	1,870	(+) 128	450	502	(—) 52
Southerns	2,278	2,005	(+) 273	342	320	(+) 22
Comillas	56	58	(—) 2	15	18	(—) 3
TOTAL	19,525	17,506	(+) 2,019	3,705	4,072	(—)367

I. Summary—by Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres) 1955-56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col (2) over Col. (3)	Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each) 1954-55 (Fourth Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth) Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Long Staple	6,492	5,636	(+) 856	1,344	1,449	(—)105
Medium Staple	9,148	8,087	(+) 1,061	1,702	1,792	(—) 90
Short Staple	3,885	3,783	(+) 102	659	831	(—)172
TOTAL	19,525	17,506	(+) 2,019	3,705	4,072	(—) 367

N.B.—Please *see* statements III & V.

The increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been reported by almost all the cotton growing States particularly Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

Despite increase in acreage, the production of cotton has declined in 1955-56. The decline has been mostly shared by Madhya Pradesh, PEPSU, Punjab and Hyderabad and has been attributed to the damage caused to the crop by heavy and incessant rains and floods at the growing period. The decrease in production in these States has, however, been offset to some extent by increases in production in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan.

As regards the different varieties of cotton, the decrease in production has occurred mostly in Oomras, Jarilla (including Virnar), Americans, Hyderabad Gaorani and Dholleras. Malvi and Broach-Vijay, however, registered some increases in production. As regards staple-lengths, decrease in production has been largely shared by short and long staple cotton.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of January 1956. In parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Pepsu standing crop was adversely affected by floods and excessive rains. The crop was also damaged to some extent in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay by 'aphis' 'powdery mildew' and other crop diseases.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Fourth Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

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 46·52 to 47·80 lakh bales as against their corresponding estimate of 48·31 to 48·27 lakh bales for 1954-55 crop.

II. Details—State wise

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1955–56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954–55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955–56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954–55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+ or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	702	665	(+) 37	95	97	(—) 2
Assam	35	38	(—) 3	8	9	(—) 1
Bihar	13@	13	..	3@	1	(+) 2
Bombay	5,209	4,183	(+)909	1,100	1,105	(—) 5
Madhya Pradesh	3,970	3,843	(+)127	406	653	(—)247
Madras	796	768	(+) 28	258	253	(+) 5
Orissa	25	(A)25	..	2	2	..
Punjab	813	756	(+) 57	386	433(A)	(—) 47
Uttar Pradesh	136	(A)120	(+) 16	27	34(A)	(—) 7
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Hyderabad	3,192	2,843	(+)349	328	359	(—) 31
Madhya Bharat	1,773	1,560	(+)213	355	325	(+) 30
Mysore	423	(A)386	(+) 37	119	104(A)	(+) 15
P.E.P.S.U.	455	411	(+) 44	161	251	(—) 90
Rajasthan	547	(A)491	(+) 56	161	134(A)	(+) 27

II. Details—State-wise—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	( )	(7)
Saurashtra	1,281	1,188	(+) 93	237	251	(—) 14
Travancore-Cochin	17	16	(+) 1	9	8	(+) 1
Ajmer	40	18	(+) 22	18	7	(+) 11
Bhopal	68	59	(+) 9	7	7	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	123	100	(+) 23	17	29	(—)12
Tripura	21	20	(+) 1	7	9	(—)2
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	1	1	..
Total	19,525	17,506	(+)2,019	3,705	4,072	(—)367

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 bales.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.
@ Relate to figures of the Third Forecast of 1955–56.

Notes—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.
2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

III. Details—Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
		1955–56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954–54 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	1955–56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954–55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. *Andhra*—					
Westerns	Medium	277	262	28	29
White and Red Northerns	Medium	112	102	12	12
Warangal & Kakinadas	Medium	75	72	12	13
Mungari	Short	235	226	43	43
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(b)	(b)
Total		702	665	95	97
2. *Assam*—					
Comillas	Short	35	38	8	9
3. *Bihar*—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	13	13	3	1
4. *Bombay*—					
Surti-Suyog	Long	712	527	206	185
Jaydhar (inc. Jayawant)	Long	655	502	79	77
Bombay American*	Long	629	510	73	79
Jarilla (inc. Virnar)	Medium	999	847	115	172
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,329	1,079	403	359
Gujerat Dholleras	Medium	40	40	12	15
Kalyan	Medium	500	489	170	199
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	174	136	28	21
Mathio	Short	54	53	14	17
Total		5,092	4,183	1,100	1,105

III. Details—Variety-wise—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—					
M.P. American	Long	425	349	43	54
H.420	Long	569	431	58	73
Jarilla (inc. 197/3)	Medium	1,397	1,115	156	205
Verum (inc. other Medium Staple)	Medium	160	320	16	56
M.P. Oomras I	Short	816	965	63	154
M.P. Oomras II	Short	468	516	57	89
M.P. Oomras III	Short	135	147	13	22
TOTAL		3,970	3,843	406	653
6. *Madras*—					
Karungannies	Long	326	307	79	74
Madras American (Cambodia & Uganda)*	Long	303	283	142	139
Tirunelveliest	Medium	105	119	27	31
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	62	59	10	9
TOTAL		796	768	258	253
7. *Orissa*—					
U.P. Deshi (Incl. Oomras)	Short	22	22	2	2
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(*b*)	(*b*)
TOTAL		25	25	2	2
8. *Punjab*—					
Punjab American*	Long	617	583	310	349
Punjab Delhi	Short	196	173	76	84
TOTAL		813	756	386	433
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—					
U. P. (Parso) American	Medium	40	27	9	10
U.P. Deshi	Short	96	93	18	24
TOTAL		136	120	27	34
10. *West Bengal*—					
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
11. *Hyderabad*—					
Hyd. Kumpta Jaydhar	Long	..	..	..	..
Hyd. Gaorani	Long	..	..	..	..
Hyd. American (Parbhani American and Luxmi)	Long	1,166	1,153	93	154
Jarilla	Medium	443	374	48	85
Warangal & Kakinadas	Medium	578	514	78	87
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	4	7	1	1
Hyd. Oomras	Short	394	334	49	80
Mungari	Short	580	452	57	51
	Short	24	9	2	1
TOTAL		3,192	2,843	328	359
12. *Madhya Bharat*—					
Malvi	Medium	1,202	1,039	252	236
Jarilla	Medium	147	116	29	24
M.B. American	Medium	285	282	45	50
M.B. Oomras	Short	139	123	29	25
TOTAL		1,773	1,560	355	335

III. Details—Variety-wise—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13. *Mysore*—					
Mysore American & Others*	Long	423	386	119	104
14. *Pepsu*—					
Punjab American-21 F	Long	120	103	41	81
Punjab American 320F	Long	87	112	44	57
Punjab American-L. S. S.	Medium	17	7	14	6
Punjab Deshi	Short	231	189	62	107
TOTAL		455	411	161	251
15. *Rajasthan*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	77	53	31	21
Malvi	Medium	119	109	25	18
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	351	329	105	95
TOTAL		547	491	161	134
16. *Saurashtra*—					
Saurashtra American (Cambodia).	Medium	..	(*a*)	..	(*b*)
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	1,014	923	181	188
Kalyan	Medium	16	10	2	2
Mathio	Short	251	255	54	61
TOTAL		1,281	1,188	237	251
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—					
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	17	16	9	8
18. *Ajmer*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	5	3	1	2
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	35	15	17	5
TOTAL		40	18	18	7
19. *Bhopal*—					
Malvi	Medium	68	59	7	7
20. *Delhi*—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—					
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
22. *Kutch*—					
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	123	100	17	29
23. *Tripura*—					
Comillas	Short	21	20	7	9
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	2	2	1	1
ALL-INDIA	Long	[illegible]	[illegible]536	1,344	1,449
	Medium	[illegible]148	[illegible]	1,702	1,792
	Short	3,[illegible]	[illegible],783	659	831
TOTAL		19,525	17,506	3,705	4,072

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.
† Includes certain varieties of Uppam and Mixed country cotton grown in Madras.
N.B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

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IV. Details—By Trade Descriptions

Trade description	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1955–56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954–55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	1955–56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954–55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Bengals*—				
U.P. Deshi	133	130	24	28
Punjab Deshi	428	363	138	191
Rajasthan Deshi	386	344	122	100
TOTAL	947	837	284	319
II. *Americans*—				
Punjab American	841	805	409	493
Madhya Pradesh American	425	349	43	54
Madras American	303	283	142	139
Bombay American	629	510	73	79
Madhya Bharat American	285	282	45	50
Rajasthan American	82	56	32	23
Hyderabad American	443	374	48	35
Mysore American and Others*	423	386	119	104
U.P. American	40	27	9	10
Saurashtra American	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Travancore Cochin American	17	16	9	8
TOTAL	3,488	3,088	929	995
III. *Jarila (including Virnar)*	3,121	2,592	378	488
IV. *Verum*	160	320	16	56
V. *H. 420*	569	431	58	73
VI. *Oomras*—				
M.P. Oomras I	816	965	63	154
M.P. Oomras II	468	516	57	89
M. P. Oomras III	135	147	13	22
Barsi Nagar Oomras	174	136	28	31
Hyderabad Oomras	580	452	57	51
M.B. Oomras	139	123	29	25
TOTAL	2,312	2,339	248	372
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,166	1,153	93	154
VIII. *Malvi*	1,389	1,207	284	251
IX. *Broach Vijay*	1,329	1,079	403	359
X. *Surti Suyog*	712	527	206	165
XI. *Dholleras*—				
Gujerat Dholleras	40	40	12	15
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,137	1,023	198	217
Kalyan	516	499	172	192
Mathio	305	308	68	78
TOTAL	1,998	1,870	450	502

IV. Details—By Trade Descriptions—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XII. *Southerns*—				
Bombay Jayadhar	655	502	79	77
Hyderabad Jayadhar	..	..	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	394	334	49	30
Westerns	277	262	28	29
Mungari	259	235	45	44
White and Red Northerns	112	102	12	12
Warangal and Kakinadas	82	79	13	14
Chinnapathi	6	6	(*b*)	(*b*)
Karungannies	326	307	79	74
Tirunelvellies**	105	119	27	31
Nadam, Bourben and Uppam	62	59	10	9
TOTAL	2,278	2,005	342	320
XIII. *Comillas*	56	58	15	18
GRAND TOTAL	19,525	17,506	3,705	4,072

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
*Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.
**Includes certain varieties of uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.

V.—Details—Staple Lengths

(1)	Area (Thousand Acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1955-56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)	1955-56 (Fourth Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Long Staple*—				
Bombay American†	629	510	73	79
Madhya Pradesh American	425	349	43	54
Punjab American†	824	798	395	487
Madras American†	303	283	142	139
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad American	443	374	48	35
Mysore American and Others†	423	386	119	104
Travancore Cochin American	17	16	9	8
H. 420	569	431	58	73
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,166	1,153	93	154
Surti Suyog	712	527	206	165
Southerns-Jayadhar	655	502	79	77
Southerns Karunganniés	326	307	79	74
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	6,492	5,636	1,344	1,449

V. Details—Staple Lengths—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. *Medium Staple*—				
Punjab American	17	7	14	6
U.P. American	40	27	9	10
Madhya Bharat American	285	282	45	50
Rajasthan American	82	56	32	23
Saurashtra American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Jarilla (including Virnar and Verum)	3,281	2,912	394	544
Broach Vijay	1,329	1,079	403	359
Malvi	1,389	1,207	284	251
Gujarat Dholleras	40	40	12	15
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,137	1,023	198	217
Dholleras-Kalyan	516	499	172	192
Southerns-Westerns	277	262	28	29
Southerns-Warrangal and Kakinadas	82	79	13	14
Southerns-White and Red Northerns	112	102	12	12
Southerns-Tirunelvelies	105	119	27	31
Southerns-Kumpta Ordinary	394	334	49	30
Southerns-Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	62	59	10	9
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	9,148	8,087	1,702	1,792
III. *Short Staple*—				
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	428	363	138	191
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	133	130	24	28
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	386	344	122	100
M.B. Oomras	130	123	29	25
M.P. Oomras I	816	965	63	154
M.P. Oomras II	468	516	57	89
M.P. Oomras III	135	147	13	22
Hyderabad Oomras	580	452	57	51
Barsi Nagar Oomras	174	136	28	31
Dolleras-Mathio	305	308	68	78
Southerns-Mungari	259	235	45	44
Southerns-Chinnapathi	6	6	(*b*)	(*b*)
Comillas	56	58	15	18
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,885	3,783	659	831
GRAND TOTAL	19,525	17,506	3,705	4,072

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
†Includes cetrain varieties of Medium Staple.

VI. Details—Production—Cotton seed†

(Thousand tons)

State (1)	1955-56 (Fourth Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted Fourth Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra	33	34	(—) 1
Assam	3	3	..
Bihar	1	(*b*)	(+) 1
Bombay	385	387	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh	142	228	(—) 87
Madras	90	88	(+) 2
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	135	152	(—) 17
Uttar Pradesh	10	12	(—) 2
West Bengal	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	115	126	(—) 11
Madhya Bharat	125	114	(+) 11
Mysore	42	36	(+) 6
P.E.P.S.U.	56	88	(—) 32
Rajasthan	56	47	(+) 9
Saurashtra	83	88	(—) 5
Travancore-Cochin	3	3	..
Ajmer	6	2	(+) 4
Bhopal	2	2	..
Kutch	6	10	(—) 4
Tripura	3	3	..
Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	1,297	1,425	(—) 128

† Production of Cotton seed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.
(*b*) Below 500 tons.

4·8. All-India Final Estimate of Mesta, 1955-56

(*Released in April 1956*)

I. Summary

(1)	1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	618	528	(+) 90	(+) 17·0
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,201	1,018	(+) 183	(+) 18·0

The increase in acreage and production of Mesta during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra and has been attributed to better climatic conditions as compared to last year. Despite an increase in acreage, the production of mesta in Hyderabad State has declined due to the damage done to the crop by the heavy and incessant rains during the growing period.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand bales 400 lbs. each)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over (Col. 3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	85	78	(+) 7	199	189	(+) 10
Assam	5	3	(+) 2	9	4	(+) 5
Bihar	49	34	(+) 15	93	43	(+) 50
Bombay	13	17	(—) 4	12	15	(—) 3
Madhya Pradesh	23	25	(—) 2	12	13	(—) 1
Madras	1	1	..	2	2	..
Orissa	23	21	(+) 2	45	41	(+) 4
Punjab	1	1	..	2	2	..
West Bengal	193*	131*	(+) 62	612	428	(+) 184
Hyderabad	202	195	(+) 7	197	265	(—) 68
Madhya Bharat	17	16	(+) 1	15	12	(+) 3
Mysore	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	5	5	..	3	4	(—) 1
Total	618	528	(+) 90	1,201	1,018	(+) 183

(b) Less than 500 bales.

* Based on Sample Survey.

Notes: (i) U.P. State is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.

(ii) Mesta is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

4·9. Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

Districts	March		January to March	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	2,039,360	1,768,789	5,806,365	5,078,818
Central Travancore	1,277,568	1,539,808	3,824,900	4,479,843
Coorg	32,880	24,077	63,479	60,446
Kanan Devans	1,106,815	1,265,947	3,152,460	4,149,434
Madurai	91,936	133,903	181,420	286,049
Malabar	34,182	31,715	95,058	101,236
Mandakayam	70,927	175,691	293,350	478,043
Mysore	240,638	194,017	527,000	534,082
Nelliampathies	177,893	117,471	465,038	392,204
Nilgiris	1,921,805	2,069,295	3,279,080	4,346,103
Nilgiri Wynaad	776,211	662,472	1,981,995	2,133,469
South Travancore	338,881	505,638	1,142,935	1,428,639
Tirunelveli	103,279	84,663	157,559	126,568
Wynaad	760,611	640,289	1,753,449	1,722,064
Total	8,982,986	9,213,775	22,724,088	25,316,998

Source: United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Food grains into India

(Tons)

	During the week ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-56 to 25-4-56
	4-4-56	11-4-56	18-4-56	25-4-56	
Wheat	9,880	34,332	2,500	25,033	1,52,746
Rice	..	..	..	..	
Others	..	..	..	..	
Total	9,880	34,332	2,500	25,033	1,52,746

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured

(A) 1954-55 Crop

(Cwts.)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
January 1956	2	34	51	87
February 1956	137	7	18	162
March 1956	3	1	..	4

Coffee Cured

(B) 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
January 1956	59,984	6,223	87	66,294
February 1956	69,454	16,879	6,638	92,971
March 1956	67,260	14,396	23,283	104,939

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and sales of Coffee

A. 1954-55 Crop

(Ton.)

Particulars	Upto February 29, 1956				Upto March 31, 1956			
	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)	10,361	5,582	8,719 (a)	24,662	10,361	5,582	8,719 (a)	24,662
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage) .	8,342	3,885	8,123	20,350	8,516	3,986	8,327	20,829
Tenders against export sales .	1,750	1,525	260	3,535	1,750	1,525	260	3,535
Balance as on February 29/March 31	269	172	336	777 (b)	95	71	132	298 (c)
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 461 tons of Robusta plantation.

(b) This includes a quantity of 26 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(c) This includes a quantity of 98 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

B. 1955-56 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto February 29, 1956				Upto March 31, 1956			
	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)	15,062	2,956	2,559 (a)	20,577	16,328	4,385	8,303 (b)	29,016
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	754	232	..	986	1,396	470	438	2,304
Tenders against export sales .	..	..	..	..	537	..	..	537
Balance as on February 29/March 31	14,308	2,724	2,559	19,591 (c)	14,395	3,915	7,865	26 175
To be tendered against export Sales	..	..	..	..	163	..	..	163 (d)

(a) Includes 217 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes 651 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(c) This includes a quantity of 23 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(d) This includes a quantity of 44 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
13-3-56	Mangalore .	Rs. As. 203 0 to 216 11	Rs. As. 211 13	Rs. As. 162 7 to 183 15	Rs. As. 181 10	Rs. As. 148 13 to 154 7	Rs. As. 150 14
21-3-56	Mysore .	195 0 to 217 0	211 2	181 4 to 186 0	182 4	147 7 to 150 1	149 4

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco Unmanufactured—Imports

(Lbs.)

Destination	January 1956	January 1955	April 1955 to Jan. 1956 (10 months)	During the corresponding period of last year
U.S.A.	82,072	174,957	2,511,436	1,307,751
Ceylon	..	..	188,357	512,132
Other Countries	61,488	45,248	482,855	263,759
TOTAL .	143,560	220,205	3,182,648	2,083,642

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

8·1. Tobacco Unmanufactured—Exports

(Lbs.)

Destination	January 1956	January 1955	April 1955 to January 1956 (Ten months)	During the corresponding period of last year
United Kingdom	2,519,689	814,252	28,627,266	29,585,324
Nigeria	..	..	..	699,312
Kenya	..	..	193,700	603,850
Australia	..	..	135,778	458,773
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Irish Republic	..	..	235,755	935,132
Denmark	..	..	386,554	329,850
Netherlands	445	159,885	2,279,273	2,325,932
Belgium	53,807	60,361	2,121,387	1,645,703
France	1,101,768	..	1,101,818	1,109,661
Aden	227,662	56,255	4,743,553	5,472,908
Pakistan (Western)	..	..	..	1,879,863
Pakistan (Eastern)	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	458	2,033	422,190	327,133
Indonesia	90	64,929	9,284,995	261,375
Hongkong	30,483	357,139	975,719	2,923,485
Burma	..	36,040	98,001	486,132
Japan	2,266,132	85,118	7,733,487	5,891,989
China	..	1,629,267	20,920,934	8,070,648
Egypt	112,967	..	2,343,251	2,156,134
Other countries	131,469	110,908	2,712,252	2,268,910
TOTAL .	6,444,970	3,376,187	84,315,925	67,432,115

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India.

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	Month-end prices: April 1956 (28-4-56)	March 1956 (31-3-56)	April 1955 (30-4-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	14 4 0	16 0 0	10 8 0
	Chandausi	Dara	12 14 0	14 8 0	9 12 0
	Saugor		14 12 0	14 8 0	8 0 0
Jowar	Amraoti		13 0 0 (a)	11 0 0	4 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi		9 4 0	9 12 0	6 4 0
Gram	Abohar		9 12 0	11 11 0	5 6 6
Maize	Bahraich		9 8 0	12 4 0	6 14 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		14 7 0	14 7 0	12 12 0
	Patna		11 0 0	13 0 0	11 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	14 0 0	16 0 0	8 8 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 8 0	10 0 0
	Bombay		17 12 0	19 4 0	15 5 9
	Madras	Nagpur	17 10 0	19 11 0	12 1 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 8 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	13 0 0	10 12 0	6 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	13 8 0	N.R.
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 4 0	31 2 0	32 6 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 12 0	31 10 0	31 12 0
Gur	Hapur		11 0 0	11 10 0	10 4 0
	Madras	II Sort	11 8 0	10 4 0	7 2 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	19 8 0	19 4 0	10 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	195 0 0	195 0 0	180 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	N.R.	174 0 0	148 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	195 0 0	200 0 0	180 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	41 2 0	41 2 0	41 2 0
		Pomfret	102 14 0	102 14 0	123 7 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0	80 0 0	110 0 0
		Hilsa	55 0 0	50 0 0	75 0 0
Eggs (per '000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	75 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	95 0 0	97 8 0	N.R.
	Bombay		80 0 0	84 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur		101 0 0	110 0 0	90 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	30 8 0	27 0 0	16 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	29 8 0	M.C.	15 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	27 8 0	27 0 0	16 3 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24 10 0	26 6 0	15 1 0
	Madras	Superior	24 3 0	24 8 0	14 4 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	23 6 0	26 9 0	16 3 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	23 4 0	M.C.	13 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-cakes—contd.					
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	18 14 0	18 9 0	10 10 0
	Madras	Salem		No Stock	11 0 0
Sesamum seed	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		18 7 0	18 5 0	8 7 0
	Madras	White	35 8 0	35 8 0	20 4 0
Cotton seed		Black	35 8 0	35 8 0	20 4 0
	Bombay	Varad	10 14 0	12 2 0	6 1 0
Copra	Abohar	Desi	13 8 0	13 6 0	7 8 0
Mustard Oil	Alleppey	Smoked	33 9 0	33 14 0	31 1 0
	Calcutta		75 0 0	63 8 0	43 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	78 0 0	M.C.	41 0 0
	Bombay		54 0 0	55 1 0	33 13 0
Linseed Oil	Madras		51 0 0	51 8 0	31 10 0
	Bombay		61 5 0	66 13 0	38 3 0
Castor Oil	Kanpur		61 0 0	M.C.	32 0 0
	Bombay		48 8 0	44 6 0	25 5 0
Sesamum Oil	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.Q.	M.C.	21 0 0
	Madras	Salem	72 7 0	69 2 0	37 7 0
Coconut-Oil	Bombay		63 14 0	65 6 0	33 1 0
Mustard Cake	Cochin		49 14 0	51 0 0	47 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	8 8 0	M.C.	6 0 0
	Kanpur		5 4 0	M.C.	6 8 0
	Bombay		7 14 0	8 2 0	8 7 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs).	Abohar	Desi	300 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani III	303 0 0	298 0 0	280 0 0
	Abohar	Desi	667 0 0	667 0 0	486 0 0
		320 F	876 8 0	850 0 0	629 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	780 0 0	760 0 0	580 0 0
	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	267 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Joria white medium	255 11 6	255 11 6	246 14 0
		Indian Mill Firsts	170 0 0	180 0 0	200 0 0
Loose Jute	Calcutta	Mill Lightnings	165 11 0	170 0 0	180 0 0
		Assam Middles	145 14 0	148 4 0	170 0 0
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	160 7 0	160 7 0	182 4 0
Beverages—					
		Consumption in India			
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Medium Dooar Dust	1 8 0	N.Q.	N.R.
		Export			
		Clean black pekoe	N.Q.	N.R.	N.R.
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Palantation 'A'	213 0 0	217 0 0	222 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	242 0 0	244 0 0	233 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	225 0 0	220 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	160 7 0	160 7 0	182 4 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	46 0 0	46 0 0	64 0 0
Chillies	Cochin	Good	33 11 0	39 12 0	N.Q.
Pepper	Bombay	Ghati	53 8 0	70 0 0	28 9 0
Ginger	Alleppey	Palai	91 13 0	91 10 0	127 13 0
Cardamom	Cochin	Dry	94 14 0	105 14 0	137 12 0
	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	228 0 0	175 0 0	N.Q.
		Small (Mysore)	960 0 0	880 0 0	N.Q.

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips of 1954 crop (Grade 4).*	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 5 9
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	N.Q.
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	7 4 0	6 8 0	8 5 4
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	18 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	111 14 0	111 14 0	118 8 0
		Mangalore	171 2 0	171 2 0	148 2 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	6 8 0	7 12 0	6 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	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		570 0 0	570 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not Quoted.
N.R. Not Reported.
N.S. No Stock.
M.C. Market Closed.

(*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	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-3-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

PAKISTAN

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	21-4-56	11 4 0
		Open market	21-4-56	15 9 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	21-4-56	14 0 0
	Dacca	....	21-4-56	27 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	....	21-4-56	18 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4 F Punjab Roller ginned	21-4-56	79 8 0 757 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	21-4-56	92 8 0 881 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	21-4-56	9 8 0
	Lyallpur	....	21-4-56	11 8 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70% (Mid's)	21-4-56	190 0 0
Jute	Dacca		21-4-56	30 0 0
				145 14 0†

* Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e. in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-4-56	238 7/8 cents	15 9 0
			Winter (Mar)	,,	26-4-56	237 7/8 cents	15 9 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas city (Spot)	Bushel (57 lbs.)	9-1-56	229½ cents	15 12 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-4-56	240 5/8 cents	15 11 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-4-56	175 cents	11 7 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. cargoes	Ton	19-4-56	£27-15-0	13 9 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	May/June No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	26-4-56	154 3/4 cents	10 13 0

TABLE No. 10·1—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	May	Unit 48 lbs.	26-4-56	113 5/8 cents	9 4 0
Groundnut	European ports	..	Sudan (shelled) (c.i.f.) May/June.	Ton	21-4-56	£82-0-0	40 3 0
Groundnut oil	European ports	..	South African 3% (c.i.f.) May/June.	Ton	21-4-56	£152-10-0	74 11 0
Linseed	European ports	..	Ethopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K.	Ton	21-4-56	Nominal	
Linseed oil	European ports	..	Argentina Uruguay April/May Shipt. (c.i.f.) bulk.	Ton	21-4-56	£134-0-0	65 10 0
Castor oil	European ports	..	Indian Commercial (c. and f.) bulk.	Ton	21-4-56	£134-0-0	65 10 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	20-4-56	36·80 cents	1,370 0 0*
			March	Lb.	19-4-56	35·73 cents	1,331 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts sellers (c.i.f.)	Ton	19-4-56	£97-0-0	230 14 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 21-4-56. (Canada 2·79-7/8 to 2·80) 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	Month-end prices: April 1956 (28-4-56)	March 1956 (31-3-56)	April 1955 (30-4-55)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 14 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 9 0	N.Q.
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 12 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
	Calcutta	..	Seer	N.Q.	0 3 0	0 12 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cauliflowers	Bombay	..	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

N.Q. Not Quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices: April 1956 (28-4-56)	March 1956 (31-3-56)	April 1955 (30-4-55)
Milk	Bombay	.. ..	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 11 6
Mutton	Bombay	.. ..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	.. ..	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 5 0
	Calcutta	..	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras	..	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta	..	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 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	Month-end prices: April 1956 (28-4-56)	March 1956 (31-3-56)	April 1955 (30-4-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 11 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
Duck	Bombay	..	Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras	..	Each	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0

N.Q. Not Quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: April 1956 (28-4-56)	March 1956 (31-3-56)	April 1955 (30-4-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	80 to 130	100 to 150	75
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	250 to 325	260 to 360

N.R. Not Reported.

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow—*contd.*	*Punjab*—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200 to (*b*) 350	200 to 340	250 to 350
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	325 to 350	300 to 325	300
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	600 to 1,000	550 to 850	500 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	200 to 225	200 to 225	100
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	500 to 850	475 to 650	400 to 450

(*b*) relates to fortnight ending 15th April 1956.
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			
	3-3-56	10-3-56	17-3-56	24-3-56	31-3-56	March ,56	Feb. ,56	March ,55
Food Articles	343·1	339·8	354·0	362·9	358·8	351·6	335·3	297·0
Industrial Raw Materials	462·7	473·3	474·6	485·4	477·9	475·6	464·0	412·7
Semi-manufactured Articles	361·3	365·8	369·5	374·8	375·0	369·3	355·8	333·5
Manufactured Articles	375·4	376·2	375·3	374·0	373·6	374·7	375·4	377·8
Miscellaneous	528·5	511·1	512·9	494·3	494·1	508·1	529·1	553·3
All Commodities	381·8	382·7	388·3	392·8	390·2	387·3	378·3	354·2

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*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1954 December	93	99	98	102	98
1955 November	93	101	100	106	104
1955 December	94	101	..	104	..

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

** The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100, as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

Sources: 1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.

2. For other countries. *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers** of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	87	92	92	90	*87*	*84*	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	95	99	100	97	104	98	*126*	*89*
1952	94	97	*102*	*99*	104	101	95†	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1954 December	87	92	98	100	100	101	106	104
1955 November	87	92*P*	97	101	100	101	115	110
1955 December	88*P*	92*P*	97	100	100	101	114	110

P Provisional.

** The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

Source: *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for February, 1956

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	77	..	..	..	..	84	77	81	..	72	57	71	..	60
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	72	..	78	..	64	93	87	66	..	76	78	..	79	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	113	..	58	73	..	58	..	62	68	..	79	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	98	..	69	..	..	81	..	84	103	70	88	..	81	136
Bamra (Orissa)	113	..	..	..	..	80	93	63	..	68	113	..	145	65
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	79	140	..	101	64	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	62	68	91	..	..	98	90	65	..	66	60	..	94	101
Krishna (Hyderabad)	107	..	110	..	71	87	88	73	89	68	105	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	128	..	..	..	..	69	94	74	..	265	116	85	100	122
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	54	..	44	48	..	89	64	93	78	82	..	88	83
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	85	75	..	..	..	126	78	76	93	62	81	..	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)

State/District	Centres	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1954
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	371	363	361
Srikakulam	Thettangi	418	370	394
West Godavari	Alamuru	354	349	375
Kurnool	Madavaram	394	394	428
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	374	365	410
	Agaram	367	361	395
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	412	412	445
Mathurai	Eriodu	354	359	401
	Gokilapuram	376	376	412
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	375	389	415
Malabar	Koduvalli	501	499	491
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	360	350	421
	Kunnathur	359	359	462

TABLE No. 20

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1954 December	120	117	67	77	98	98	104	104
1955 November	106	107	74	82	97	98	98	101
1955 December	107	108	75	82	98	99	101	103

* New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July, 1955.

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

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rs., As. and Pies)

State/District	Village	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)
Andhra									
Visakhapatnam	..	Feb. 56	..	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Visakhapatnam	..	Mar. 56	..	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
West Godavari	..	Feb. 56	..	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
West Godavari	..	Mar. 56	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	..
Krishna	..	Feb. 56	9	1 11 0	..		1 4 0	1 1 0	0 13 0
Krishna	..	Mar. 56	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Guntur	..	Feb. 56	7	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Guntur	..	Mar. 56	7	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Nov. 56	8	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	2 4 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Nov. 56	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Nov. 56	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	..	..
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Jan. 56	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	Jan. 56	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	Jan. 56	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Jan. 56	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..

TABLE No. 21—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra		Feb. 56	6½	..	..	1 6	0 0 8 0	..
			Mar. 56	5	..	..	1 6	0 0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Nerelekere		Feb. 56	7	0 12	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 6 0
			Mar. 56	7	0 12	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 6 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Nageshri		Feb. 56	8	1 4	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 14 0
	Ugamedi		Feb. 56	8	1 4	0 1 4	0 0 14	0 1 4	0 0 14 0
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore		Feb. 56	7	1 4	0 0 13	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 13 0 0 10 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari		Feb. 56	..	1 13	0 1 9	0 1 1	0 1 8 0	.. 0 12 0
Ajmer									
Beawar	Balad		Mar. 56	8	0 12 to 1 0	0 0 8 to 0 12	0 0 8 to 0 0 12 0	..	.. ..
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa	..		Jan. 56	8	1 0	0 0 12	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 12 0 0 10 0
			Feb. 56	8	1 0	0 0 12	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 12 0 0 10 0
			Mar. 56	8	1 0	0 0 12	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 12 0 0 10 0

TABLE No. 21·1

Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

(In Rs., As. and Pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of Labour	Normal Daily Working Hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agricultural operation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	Feb. 56	Man	..	1 15	0 1 0	0 10	0 1 14	0 1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15	0 0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankalam	Feb. 56	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8	0 0 6	0 ..	0 12 0
			Child	..	..	0 6	0 0 6	0 ..	0 6 0

TABLE No. 21·1—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Malabar	Manathana	Feb. 56	Man	..	1 12	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 12	0 1 2 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 10	0 ..
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangali	Jan. 56	Man	8	2 4 0	..	1 14 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 10 0	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Jan. 56	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Jan. 56	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	Jan. 56	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 ..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Jan. 56	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	Sodhi-Nagar	Jan. 56	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
P.E.P.S.U.									
Patiala	Kakrala	Feb. 56	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0

TABLE No. 21·2

Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In Rs., As and Pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal Daily Working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra									
Visakhapatnam	..	Feb. 56	..	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
"	..	Mar. 56	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
West Godavari	..	Feb. 56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
"	..	Mar. 56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Krishna	..	Feb. 56	9	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	..	..
"	..	Mar. 56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 9 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Guntur	..	Feb. 56	7	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 8 0
"	..	Mar. 56	7	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 8 0

TABLE No. 21·2—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bihar									
Patna . .	Mahadeopur	Nov. 56	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	0 7 6
Mazaffarpur .	Narsinghpur	Nov. 56	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ranchi . .	Itki . .	Nov. 56	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Bombay									
Thana . .	Kalyan .	Jan. 56	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira . .	Ode . .	Jan. 56	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona . .	Junnar .	Jan 56	8	4 0 0	4 0	0 4 0	0 ..	..	..
Bijapur . .	Tulsigiri .	Jan. 56	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras									
Tanjore . .	Alangudi .	Feb. 56	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Tirunelveli .	Malayankulam	Feb. 56	..	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	..	0 8 0
Malabar . .	Manathana .	Feb. 56	..	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	..	0 12 0
Punjab									
Hissar . .	Mangali .	Jan. 56	8	3 8 0	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Rohtak . .	Sunderpur .	Jan. 56	8	2 0 6	2 0 6	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Ambala . .	Shahpur .	Jan. 56	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Kangra . .	Birta . .	Jan. 56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Jullundur .	Jamaher .	Jan. 56	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Ferozepur .	Sodhinagar .	Jan. 56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Mysore									
Bangalore .	Harisandra .	Feb. 56	6¼	1 8 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		Mar. 56	5	3 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tunkur . .	Nerelekere .	Feb. 56	7	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
		Mar. 56	7	2 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
P.E.P.S.U.									
Patiala . .	Kakrala .	Feb. 56	..	4 0 0	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad .	Nageshri .	Feb. 56	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 4 0* to 1 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
	Ugamedi .	Feb. 56	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0
Ajmer									
Beawar . .	Balad . .	Mar. 56	8	13 0 0†	13 0 0†	13 0 0†	30 0 0 to 40 0 0‡	..	..
Bhopal									
Sehore . .	Sehore .	Feb. 56	7	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	9 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba . .	Chowari .	Feb. 56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
Vindhya Pradesh									
Rewa . .	..	Jan. 56	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	N.R.	N.R.	..
		Mar. 56	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	N.R.	N.R.	..

* Per animal per month.
† Per plough per harvest.
‡ Per month.
N.R.—Not Reported.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(*In thousands*)

Crop	For the year	Forecast	Area (Acres)			Production (Tons)		
			Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	1955-56	First	22,900	22,782	(+) 0·5	..	..	..
Jowar	1955-56	First	1,161	1,304	(—)11·0	..	..	..
Bajra	1954-55	Final	2,200	2,586	(—)14·9	346	455	(—)24·0
Maize	1955-56	Final	1,038	1,025	(+) 1·3	..	..	..
Wheat	1954-55	Final	10,661	10,651	(+) 0·1	3,172	3,683	(—) 13·9
Barley	1954-55	Final	586	613	(—) 7·3	141	156	(—) 9·6
Pulses—								
Gram	1954-55	Final	3,102	2,767	(+)12·1	632	645	(—) 2·0
Sugarcane	1955-56	First	1,016	961	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Tobacco	1954-55	First	197	181	(+) 8·8	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Sesamum	1954-55	Final	212	216	(—)1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	1954-55	Final	1,803	1,631	(+)10·5	324	272	(+)19·1
Linseed	1954-55	Final	76	74	(+)2·7	14	12	(+)16·7
Fibres—								
Cotton	1955-56	First	3,080	2,824	(+)9·1	..	4,662‡	(+)20·0
Jute	1955-56	Final	1,834	1,243	(+)31·5	5,592‡	52†	(+) 3·8
	1954-55	Final	74	75	(—)1·3	54†		

† In Million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each of Cotton lint.
Source : Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of March 1956, (from 25-2-56 to 30-3-56 and for the period from 1st September 1955 upto the last Friday (*i.e.* 30-3-56) 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 1956 (from 25-2-56 to 30-3-56	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1955	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	1,560	2,927	4,589	11,844	
	Northerns	..	1,068	1,493	5,365	
	Westerns	6,207	4,024	12,628	.. 13,640	
	Mungari	462	..	1,214	..	
	Coconadas	111	..	3,218	570	
	TOTAL	8,340	8,019	23,142	31,419	
	Cotton Waste	41	53	368	260	
ASSAM	Comillas	1,245	1,881	2,801	7,913	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	22	..	242	
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	..	13	..	624	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly represed cotton or cotton waste, hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	13	..	624	
	Cotton Waste	3,472	4,837	40,895	42,958	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	163,660	141,248	208,409	209,185	Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas, kantha, Sabar kantha, Baroda Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	40,482	40,818	45,601	59,657	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	18,943	15,800	20,873	19,973	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	3,931	1,049	
	TOTAL	223,085	197,866	278,814	289,864	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	37,409	23,015	135,944	165,402	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	2,112	..	2,112	
	3. Cambodia	701	..	701	..	
	TOTAL	38,110	25,127	136,645	167,514	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	3,329	4,761	27,695	32,599	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	2,162	1,188	10,233	15,168	
	4. Cambodia	647	178	3,360	1,537	
	TOTAL	6,138	9,127	41,288	49,304	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	1,275	4,310	8,644	20,933	Poona. N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	870	11,586	2,339	17,592	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	804	53	7,679	2,685	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	2,860	266	
	TOTAL	2,949	15,949	21,522	41,476	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	163,660	141,248	208,409	209,185	
	2. Surti Suyog .	40,482	42,930	45,601	61,769	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	18,943	15,800	20,873	19,973	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	3,931	1,049	
	5. Jarilla . .	40,738	27,776	166,499	198,267	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	3,032	15,774	12,572	32,760	
	8. Cambodia .	2,152	231	11,740	4,222	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	1,275	4,310	8,644	20,933	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	270,282	248,069	478,269	548,158	
	Cotton Waste .	5,920	4,562	35,721	40,428	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	540	1,668	3,978	10,116	
2. Nimar .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	7,237	9252	42,767	52,337	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .	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.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat, and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	7,677	17,180	46,163	80,540	
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420	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.	
	TOTAL .	342	507	2,800	1,775	
6. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
7. Berar .	1. C. P. and Berar Amercians.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	68,056	76,120	384,299	557,046	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C. P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	83,852	104,727	480,007	701,814	
	Cotton Waste .	476	168	1,377	1,354	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northern.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia.	7,309	7,850	31,406	28,842	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	314	267	23,408	19,562	
	6. Nadam, Bourban and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	..	1,347	3,259	2,911	
	9. Karunganni .	588	1,649	4,650	5,102	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	8,211	11,113	62,723	56,417	
	Cotton Waste .	5,355	4,190	36,956	36,509	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala .	1. Punjab Desi .	1,508	1,215	15,154	17,944	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District.)
	2. Punjab American.	8,152	5,858	54,575	51,272	
	TOTAL .	9,660	7,073	69,729	69,216	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	211	336	1,524	1,014	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2 Punjab American.	8,971	8,226	55,280	47,441	
	TOTAL .	9,182	8,562	56,804	48,455	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	28	..	250	916	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	3,317	5,338	29,783	50,495	
	TOTAL .	3,345	5,338	30,033	51,411	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	1,888	1,317	16,051	13,644	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	37,514	29,675	221,366	166,105	
	TOTAL .	39,402	30,992	237,417	179,749	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	3,635	2,868	32,979	33,518	
	2. Punjab American.	57,954	49,097	361,004	315,313	
	TOTAL .	61,589	51,965	393,983	348,831	
	Cotton Waste .	235	143	1,478	218	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	94	..	598	932	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut Bullandshahar, Aligarh, and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	213	1,567	1,278	
	TOTAL .	94	213	2,165	2,210	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	15	1,662	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,486	5,007	
	TOTAL .	..	..	1,501	6,669	
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 and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
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, Raibareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	94	..	613	2,594	
	2. Perso-American	..	213	3,053	6,285	
	TOTAL .	94	213	3,666	8,879	
	Cotton Waste .	99	210	1,666	2,467	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	1,347	4,411	3,211	9,404	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	1,347	4,411	3,211	9,404	
	Cotton Waste .	850	662	3,014	3,801	
HYDERABAD .	1. Hyderabad American.	N.A.	1,499†	3,305	8,667†	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	7,102†	43,615	92,727†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	N.A.	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	N.A.	7,613†	44,717	98,076†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	N.A.	3,785†	7,608	13,387†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	N.A.	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	N.A.	..	..	102†	
	8. Warrangal and Cocanadas.	N.A.	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	N.A.	19,999†	99,245	212,959†	
	Cotton Waste .	N.A.	..	2,021	..	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi .	N.A.	N.A.	2,185	1,214	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	34,394	20,318	
	3. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	41,045	31,657	
	4. Malvi . .	N.A.	N.A.	6,449	9,171	
	5. M. B. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	3,562	6,845	
	TOTAL .	N.A.	N.A.	87,635	69,205	
	Cotton Waste .	N.A.	N.A.	3,027	4,285	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE	1. Mysore American.	711	858	1,571	2,203	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	2,077	3,633	9,440	12,438	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	1,867	1,884	11,037	3,536	
	TOTAL	4,655	6,375	22,048	18,177	
	Cotton Waste	78	348	855	735	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi	13,087	8,166	83,800	97,682	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	25,325	16,527	138,182	138,116	
	TOTAL	38,412	24,693	221,982	235,798	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	9,081	7,041	42,408	30,154(R)	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	11,423	12,719	52,464	67,663	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	2,044	3,567	9,183	12,349	
	TOTAL	22,548	23,327	104,055	110,166(R)	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	26,984	35,441	34,910	36,954	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	9,066	5,976	42,825	43,425	
	TOTAL	36,050	41,417	77,735	80,379	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	4,247	2,491	12,748	16,857	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	657	1,095	2,374	3,788(R)	
	TOTAL	4,904	3,586	15,122	20,645(R)	
	Cotton Waste	..	393	139	1,919	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. B.M. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	..	2,149	2,536	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	178	1,734	2,846	1,734	The whole State.
	2. Any other	449	95	449	95	
	TOTAL	627	1,829	3,295	1,829	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	542,156	551,624	2,081,068	2,464,529	
	COTTON WASTE	13,054	10,751	86,622	92,218	

N.A.—Not available. (R)—Revised. ‡Data taken from the last year's return.
† Exclude figures in respect of Hyderabad (for March, 1956 only), Madhya Bharat & Bhopal.

23·1. Classification of Area, Gross area sown and Irrigated area in India, 1954-55 (Provisional)

A. ALL-INDIA

(Million Acres)

Heading	Area
1. Geographical Area according to Surveyor General of India	810·8
2. Geographical Area according to Village Papers (*i* to *v*)	721·5
(*i*) Forests	133·4
(*ii*) Not available for cultivation (*a*+*b*)	121·8
(*a*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	42·0
(*b*) Barren and unculturable land	79·8
(*iii*) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land (*a*+*b*+*c*)	93·9
(*a*) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	27·2
(*b*) Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in not area sown	9·7
(*c*) Culturable waste	57·0
(*iv*) Fallow lands (*a*+*b*)	57·5
(*a*) Fallow lands other than current fallows	29·3
(*b*) Current fallows	28·2
(*v*) Net area sown	314·9
3. Net Area irrigated (*i*) to (*iv*)	54·4
(*i*) Canals	22·3
(*a*) Government	19·4
(*b*) Private	2·9
(*ii*) Tanks	9·8
(*iii*) Wells	16·4
(*iv*) Other sources	5·9
4. Gross Area sown (*i* + *ii*)	352·4
(*i*) Total Food Crops (*a*+*b*+*c*)	280·7
(*a*) Total Cereals and Millets	211·3
(*b*) Total Pulses	54·6
(*c*) Total Other Food crops	14·8
(*ii*) Total Non-Food Crops (*a*+*b*+*c*)	71·7
(*a*) Total Oilseeds	30·3
(*b*) Total Fibres	21·6
(*c*) Other Non-Food Crops	19·8
5. Gross Area Irrigated (*i* + *ii*)	60·7
(*i*) Total Food Crops (*a*) + (*b*) + (*c*)	55·0
(*a*) Total Cereals and Millets	46·4
(*b*) Total Pulses	4·9
(*c*) Other Food Crops	4·7
(*ii*) Total Non-Food Crops	5·7

B. STATE-WISE

(Thousand Acres)

State	Geographical Area according to Surveyor General of India	Geographical Area according to Village Papers Cols. (4+7+11+14+15)	Forests	Not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land excld. fallow land			
				Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable Land	Total	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves not included in Net area sown	Culturable waste	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra	40,711	40,572	7,855	2,203	5,944	8,147	1,105	523	3,267	4,895
Assam	54,408	35,714	18,826	606	9,037 (e)	9,643 (e)	428	581	69	1,078
Bihar	45,011	44,790	9,504	3,424	2,177	5,601	611	..	2,581	3,191
Bombay	71,213	71,139	10,824	1,218	6,406	7,624	2,407	466	2,657	5,530
Madhya Pradesh.	83,375	82,924	32,686	3,234	1,875	5,109	5,485	1,192	3,725	10,402
Madras	38,632	38,452	6,034	3,668	2,799	6,467	1,098	1,238	2,534	4,870
Orissa	38,487	38,401	9,949	2,452	3,016	5,468	1,651	1,057	3,282	5,990
Punjab	23,922	23,919	784	1,196	6,090	7,286	260	29	1,560	1,849
Uttar Pradesh	72,597	74,774	10,904	4,513	6,520	11,033	67	3,053	4,655	7,775
West Bengal	19,693	19,845	1,710	(f)	3,460	3,460	(g)	(g)	1,570	1,570
Hyderabad	52,572	51,045	4,993	2,073	3,140	5,213	2,853	311	1,400	4,564
Jammu and Kashmir*.	59,379	5,507	999	681	1,014	1,695	299	120	288	707
Madhya Bharat.	29,785	28,294	3,542	1,663	3,382	5,045	1,337	37	5,496	6,870
Mysore	21,316	19,584	2,257	1,486	928	2,414	3,570	402	782	4,754
P.E.P.S.U.	6,431	6,371	47	447	8	455	123	59	551	733
Rajasthan	83,327	83,160	2,766	3,052	18,655	21,707	2,682	16	19,316	22,014
Saurashtra	13,655	12,969	592	453	2,737	3,190	(g)	(g)	519	519
Travancore-Cochin.	5,852	5,658	1,847	263	291	554	44	145	179	368
Ajmer	1,547	1,549	101	14	468	482	111	(a)	(b)	111
Bhopal	4,402	4,406	1,360	91	241	332	190	1	650	841
Coorg	1,015	1,012	331	214	36	250	201	..	20	221
Delhi	370	366	(a)	75	4	79	12	..	34	46
Himachal Pradesh	6,982	2,313	400	88	69	157	858	72	90	1,020
Kutch	10,864	10,864	127	8,021	(c)	8,021	1,082	(b)	(b)	1,082
Manipur	5,518	346	37	(h)	(h)	(h)	(g)	..	96	96
Tripura	2,580	2,634	1,574	52	14	66	140	306	23	469
Vindhya Pradesh	15,104	14,848	3,277	839	1,454	2,293	625	43	1,690	2,358
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	2,058	82	37	4	12	16	11	3	1	15
TOTAL	810,806	721,538	133,363	42,030	79,777 (e)	121,807 (e)	27,250	9,654	57,035	93,939

(Thousand Acres)

Fallow Lands			Net Area Sown	Gross Area Sown				State
				Food Crops				
Fallow lands other than current fallow	Current Fallows	Total		Cereals and Millets	Pulses	Other Food Corps	Total	
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1,180	2,291	3,471	16,204	11,810	1,542	736	14,088	Andhra.
497	639	1,136	5,031	4,217	172	421	4,810	Assam.
2,387	4,301	6,688	19,805	17,522	4,814	1,125	23,461	Bihar.
2,791	1,184	3,975	43,186	26,225	4,417	968	31,610	Bombay.
2,378	1,332	3,710	31,017	20,361	6,451	426	27,238	Madhya Pradesh.
2,030	2,415	4,445	16,636	12,857	1,138	1,420	15,415	Madras.
788	2,381	3,169	13,825	10,008	1,140	1,858	13,006	Orissa.
84	609	693	13,307	7,588	4,355	549	12,492	Punjab.
2,995	415	3,410	41,652	33,206	10,900	3,233	47,339	Uttar Pradesh.
(d)	1,245	1,245	11,860	10,260	1,750	500	12,510	West Bengal.
2,375	4,437	6,812	29,463	15,412	5,194	713	21,319	Hyderabad.
163	262	425	1,681	1,400	137	136	1,673	Jammu and Kashmir.*
580	226	806	12,031	6,956	2,254	206	9,416	Madhya Bharat.
1,029	1,201	2,230	7,929	4,614	1,047	620	6,281	Mysore.
..	461	461	4,675	2,266	1,911	140	4,317	P.E.P.S.U.
8,021	2,847	10,868	25,805	14,110	5,233	381	19,724	Rajasthan.
251	230	481	8,187	4,165	235	79	4,479	Saurashtra.
24	44	68	2,821	1,098	85	1,068	2,251	Travancore-Cochin.
278	211	489	366	311	45	15	371	Ajmer.
45	26	71	1,802	903	441	19	1,363	Bhopal.
5	1	6	204	103	1	28	132	Coorg.
..	11	11	230	159	89	16	264	Delhi.
17	40	57	679	903	79	34	1,016	Himachal Pradesh.
(d)	425	425	1,209	587	264	7	858	Kutch.
(d)	10	10	203	177	..	26	203	Manipur.
22	24	46	479	404	2	81	487	Tripura.
1,351	967	2,318	4,602	3,615	872	31	4,518	Vindhya Pradesh.
1	1	2	12	7	..	(a)	7	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
29,292	28,236	57,528	314,901	211,244	54,568	14,836	280,648	TOTAL.

B. STATE-

(Thousand Acres)

State	Gross Area Sown					Net Area Irrigated		
	Non-Food Crops					Canals		
	Oil Seeds	Fibres	Other Non-food crops	Total	Total (Cols. 19 +23)	Govern-ment	Private	Total
	(20)	(21)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Andhra	2,371	901	1,123	4,395	18,483	2,805	63	2,868
Assam	305	325	424	1,054	5,864	182	767	949
Bihar	784	348	55	1,187	24,648	748	302	1,050
Bombay	4,610	5,039	4,134	13,783	45,393	476	69	545
Madhya Pradesh.	2,908	3,993	249	7,150	34,388	876	(a)	876
Madras	2,785	991	568	4,344	19,759	1,939	5	1,944
Orissa	644	155	837	1,636	14,642	471	76	547
Punjab	637	784	2,056	3,477	15,969	3,245	141	3,386
Uttar Pradesh.	1,047	398	1,784	3,229	50,568	4,426	37	4,463
West Bengal	310	710	260	1,280	13,790	420	950	1,370
Hyderabad	5,439	3,317	88	8,844	30,163	254	8	262
Jammu and Kashmir*	87	10	48	145	1,818	200	421	621
Madhya Bharat.	1,312	1,871	105	3,288	12,704	159	..	159
Mysore	949	446	640	2,035	8,316	309	6	315
P.E.P.S.U.	219	433	941	1,593	5,910	1,619	..	1,619
Rajasthan	1,856	514	5,003	7,373	27,097	818	7	825
Saurashtra	2,323	1,182	403	3,908	8,387	47	..	47
Travancore-Cochin.	788	16	353	1,157	3,408	346	68	414
Ajmer	27	16	24	67	438	..	..	..
Bhopal	109	74	289	472	1,835	4	(a)	4
Coorg	(a)	..	73	73	205	5	(a)	5
Delhi	5	1	30	36	300	44	..	44
Himachal Pradesh.	13	2	10	25	1,041	..	..	..
Kutch	54	81	259	394	1,252	14	..	14
Manipur	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..
Tripura	20	39	11	70	557	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh.	676	12	2	690	5,208	4	..	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	4	..	1	5	12	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,282	21,658	19,770	71,710	352,358	19,411	2,920	22,331

*Excludes data for the 'Pakistan' occupied portion of the State except for col. (2).

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Included under 'Permanent pastures and other grazing lands'.

(c) Included under 'Land put to non-agricultural uses'.

@Included under cereals and millets.

WISE—*concld.*

(Thousand Acres)

Net Area Irrigated				Gross Area Irrigated						State
				Food Crop						
Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total	Cereals and Millets	Pulses	Other Food Corps	Total	Non-Food Crops	Total	
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	
1,498	421	181	4,968	5,081	22	252	5,355	240	5,595	Andhra.
(a)	..	733	1,682	1,531	18	8	1,557	125	1,682	Assam.
803	454	1,889	4,196	3,810	138	240	4,188	8	4,196	Bihar.
188	1,475	93	2,301	2,137	@	@	2,137	507	2,644	Bombay.
724	239	97	1,936	1,749	19	170	1,938	5	1,943	Madhya Pradesh.
2,040	1,187	137	5,308	6,243	22	361	6,626	567	7,193	Madras.
686	70	632	1,935	1,882	44	158	2,084	25	2,109	Orissa.
7	1,851	24	5,268	3,013	919	390	4,322	1,697	6,019	Punjab.
1,035	5,999	738	12,235	8,363	2,721	1,706	12,790	526	13,316	Uttar Pradesh.
870	40	570	2,850	2,680	100	90	2,970	30	3,000	West Bengal.
1,068	638	59	2,027	1,979	31	265	2,275	26	2,301	Hyderabad.
..	..	49	670	616	28	22	666	39	705	Jammu and Kashmir.*
25	368	10	562	321	76	151	548	40	588	Madhya Bharat.
561	123	140	1,139	957	22	95	1,074	112	1,186	Mysore.
..	741	23	2,383	1,063	323	125	1,511	949	2,460	P.E.P.S.U.
140	1,881	68	2,914	2,226	274	237	2,737	567	3,304	Rajasthan.
..	390	3	440	329	10	54	393	47	440	Saurashtra.
113	26	368	921	809	23	252	1,084	145	1,229	Travancore-Cochin.
18	112	1	131	107	2	13	122	32	154	Ajmer.
3	16	4	27	13	3	12	28	(a)	28	Bhopal.
3	..	1	9	9	..	..	9	..	9	Coorg.
6	47	..	97	63	7	16	86	11	97	Delhi.
..	(a)	95	95	151	4	5	160	4	164	Himachal Pradesh.
2	83	..	99	111	11	7	129	27	156	Kutch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manipur.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura.
27	169	2	202	162	30	12	204	5	209	Vindhya Pradesh.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
9,817	16,330	5,917	54,395	45,405	4,847	4,741	54,993	5,734	60,727	TOTAL.

(d) Included under 'Current fallows'.

(e) Includes 7,012 thousand acres in respect of N.E.F.A. part of which is under other heads of classification also.

(f) Included under 'Barren and unculturable land'.

(g) Included under 'culturable waste'.

(h) Included under 'Forests'.

(i) Included under 'Cereals and millets'.

3 - JUL 1956

I—GENERAL REVIEW

The monsoon in Travancore-Cochin, Malabar, South Kanara and other parts of the country commenced rather in advance of the normal date. The condition of the standing crops during May 1956 was generally satisfactory all over the country except in parts of Bihar and Madras where crops were affected by lack of adequate soil moisture.

Sugar production during 1955-56 set an all time record. The production of white sugar according to the final estimate was placed at 18·48 lakhs tons as compared with 15·90 lakh tons during 1954-55. The larger availability of sugar in the country has made it possible to stop all imports.

The production of jowar during 1955-56 showed a decrease of over 2 million tons over the previous year. According to second estimates, the area under wheat and barley registered an increase of 6·6 per cent and 1·5 per cent respectively while production recorded a fall of 2·8 per cent and 6·1 per cent respectively. The area under and production of gram, as per second estimate showed an increase of 10·7 per cent and 3·7 per cent respectively. Final estimates of dry chillies and sesamum and second estimate of tobacco also became available. The production of dry chillies and sesamum recorded a decrease of 23 thousand tons and over 1 lakh tons respectively. Tobacco acreage showed an increase of 1·5 per cent over previous year.

During May, prices of foodgrains generally ruled firm in most of the states. In some states, however, wheat and rice prices showed a slight easy tendency. Market prices of rice witnessed a hardening tendency in Uttar Pradesh and Madras but declined in the States of Andhra, West Bengal and Hyderabad. Elsewhere, the prices fluctuated within narrow limits. Wheat prices hardened in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat but declined in Himachal Pradesh and Pepsu. In other parts of the country prices generally remained steady at previous months level. Prices of jowar showed a firm tendency in the States of Bombay, Madhya Predesh, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad. Bajra prices hardened in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Pepsu and maize prices ruled firm in the States of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Sugar markets showed a mixed tendency; prices, however, moved within narrow limits. Prices at Nagpur and Madras registered a slight increase while at Hapur and Bombay they recorded a decline.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils generally ruled firm. On 19th May 1956, the price of groundnut oil at Bombay touched Rs. 58-12-0, the highest on record in the past two seasons. The main factors responsible for the bullish tendency were purchases by crushers and vanaspati interests, normal off-season fluctuations in the case of groundnut oil and good foreign demand particularly from Japan and Australia for castor oil. Linseed oil prices, however, ruled easy due to lack of foreign demand and sizeable arrivals of linseed in the markets.

Buoyant conditions prevailed in the spot section of the Bombay cotton market during most part of the month. The abolition of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ ad valorem export duty on coarse cloth with effect from 14th May 1956 gave a further fillip to the continued good demand by mills.

The Calcutta loose jute market ruled easy during the first week in sympathy with the goods section. During the second week the market, improved with mills showing keen interest while sellers were reserved due to reports of likely decrease in arrivals from Pakistan in the coming months. In the subsequent weeks, the prices declined in sympathy with the goods section.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that:—

(*i*) Imports of cereals since the beginning of January upto the 30th May amounted to 190·0 thousand tons (wheat only) as against 612·3 thousand tons (347·4 thousand tons wheat and 264·9 thousand tons rice) in the corresponding period last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on May 1, 1956 showed an increase of 1·96 lakh tons as compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1955 upto 22nd May 1956 showed a marked rise of 3·53 lakh tons as compared with the last season. Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during May 1956 averaged only about 300 mds. a day due to the closure of gur manufacturing season.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut, linseed oil and castor oil during February 1956 were higher than those in February 1955 while groundnut oil exports during the corresponding period were decidedly lower.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1955 to 24th May 1956 were higher than those in the corresponding period of the preceding season. During February 1956 imports of raw cotton into India, exports from India and consumption by mills were also higher than those in February 1955.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from mofussil areas into Calcutta and other mills stations, imports from Pakistan as well as consumption by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills Association were higher in April 1956 as compared to those in April 1955.

(*vi*) In respect of un-manufactured tobacco, exports during February 1956 were higher as compared to those in the corresponding month of the preceding season but were decidedly lower than those in the previous month.

II—WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING MAY 1956

The commencement of the monsoon in Travancore-Cochin, Malabar, South Kanara and other parts in advance of the usual date was the main feature of the weather during the month under review.

Since the beginning of the pre-monsoon period from the 1st March 1956 to the 23rd May 1956, the rainfall was in excess of the normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan, West Bengal, Chhota Nagpur, East Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Konkan, Coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, West Uttar Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Deccan (Desh) and Mysore. It was deficient in Orissa, East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, East Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Tamilnad and scanty elsewhere except in Saurashtra-Kutch where it was nil.

Preparation of land for kharif crops, transplantation of sugarcane, ragi, paddy and chillies and sowing of bhadai crop, cholam, sesamum, cotton, fodder crops and vegetables and harvesting of sugarcane, sesamum, paddy, tobacco, ragi, tapioca, sweet potatoes and jowar were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under review.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory all over the country except in parts of Bihar and Madras where crops were affected by lack of adequate soil moisture.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Mysore States, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The Government of India have decided to join the new International Wheat Agreement which is to come into force from August this year. In the new Agreement, minimum and maximum prices of wheat have been fixed at $1·5 and $2·0 per bushel respectively as against $1·55 and $2·05 in the current Agreement which expires on 31st July 1956. India's quota of wheat under the new Agreement has been fixed at 2 lakh metric tons only as against 1 million metric tons under the existing Agreement. The operative part of the new Agreement comes into force only when either the exporting countries are unable to find a market for their wheat or the importing countries are unable to secure wheat from other sources. In the former case the exporting countries can call upon the importing countries to lift their quotas at the minimum price while in the latter case the importing countries can ask the exporting countries to deliver their guaranteed quantities at the maximum price. In the new Agreement, besides U.S.A., Canada, Australia and France, three other countries, namely, Argentine, Sweden and Uruguay have been added in the list of exporters.

The Government of India have agreed to enter into a new trade agreement with Burma for the purchase of 2 million tons of rice spreading over a period of 5 years commencing from 1st June 1956. This is primarily meant to build up reserve stocks for meeting emergencies.

The all-India Final estimate of jowar for 1955-56 puts the area and production at 42·7 million acres and 6·9 million tons as against 43·4 million acres and 9·1 million tons for 1954-55 thereby showing a decrease of 1·7 per cent in area and 23·7 per cent in production. The heavy decline in production during the current year has been shared by almost all the jowar growing states particularly the major producing states of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and has been due to unfavourable weather conditions during the current year both at the sowing and growing periods of the crop.

According to the all-India second estimate of wheat for 1955-56, the area and production of wheat during 1955-56 have been estimated at 27·9 million acres and 7·5 million tons as against the corresponding adjusted estimates of 26·1 million acres and 7·7 million tons in 1954-55. This shows an increase of 6·6 per cent in area and a decrease of 2·8 per cent in production during the current year over last year. Despite an increase in area, production of wheat during the current year showed a decline due to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. This estimate generally covers the period upto the first of March 1956. Wheat crop was reported to have been affected by hail storm and heavy storms in parts of U.P., Punjab, Pepsu and Rajasthan in March.

The all-India Second Estimate of barley for 1955-56 puts the current year's area and production at 8·4 million acres and 2·3 million tons as against corresponding adjusted estimates of 8·3 million acres and 2·5 million tons, thereby showing an increase of about

1·5 per cent in area and a decline of 6·1 per cent in production. Despite an increase in acreage the over-all production of barley declined during the current year due to unfavourable climatic conditions such as untimely rains and hail storms during the growing period. The decline in production was significant in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

The all-India Second Estimate of gram for 1955-56 puts the area and production at 22·2 million acres and 4·7 million tons as against the adjusted second estimate of 20·1 million acres and 4·5 million tons for 1954-55, thereby showing an increase of 10·7 per cent in area and 3·7 per cent in production over last year. The increase in area and production is the result of favourable climatic conditions during the sowing and growing periods and has been mainly shared by Punjab, Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Saurashtra.

During May 1956, prices of foodgrains generally ruled firm in most of the states. In some states, however, wheat and rice prices showed a slight easy tendency.

Market prices of rice declined by Re. 0-4-0 to Rs. 2 per maund in the States of Andhra, West Bengal and Hyderabad. In U.P. and Madras, however, they showed a hardening tendency. Elsewhere they fluctuated within narrow limits. The prices generally ruled between Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 in Andhra, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 in U.P. and Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 in Madras and Madhya Pradesh Rs. 17 and Rs. 21 per maund in West Bengal.

Wheat prices declined in Himachal Pradesh and Pepsu but hardened in the states of Punjab, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat as compared to April-end prices. In other parts of the country they generally remained steady at previous month's level and ruled between Rs. 14 and Rs. 15-8 in Bihar, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 in U.P. and Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 13 and Rs. 14-8 in Punjab.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed a firm tendency in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Hyderabad. Elsewhere they generally remained steady at previous month's level and ranged between Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 13 per maund in the case of yellow jowar and Rs. 9 and Rs. 14 per maund for white jowar in different States. Bajra prices hardened in the States of Punjab, U.P., Mysore and Pepsu. In other States they remained more or less unchanged at previous month's level, being between Rs. 10 and Rs. 11 in Bombay and Madras, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 in Rajasthan and Rs. 8 and Rs. 11 in U.P. Maize prices ruled firm in the States of Punjab and U.P. and ranged generally between Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-8 per maund in different parts of the country.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January upto the 30th May 1956 amounted to 190·0 thousand tons of wheat only as against 612·3 thousand tons comprising 347·4 thousand tons of wheat and 264·9 thousand tons of rice imported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review the sowing of sugarcane crop for 1956-57 season was in progress in almost all the sugarcane producing states.

Sugar—The production of white sugar on the basis of the Final Estimate for 1955-56 season is put at 18·48 lakh tons as compared to 15·90 lakh tons (actual) during 1954-55. This shows an increase of about 2·58 lakh tons or 16 per cent over the previous year's production. The increase in production has been shared by all sugar producing states prominent amongst which are U.P., Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat.

The actual production of sugar in India during 1955-56 season upto 22nd May 1956 amounted to 17·56 lakh tons as against 15·54 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of 1954-55 season. The number of factories in production during the current season as on 22nd May 1956 was 61 as against 40 on the same date last year.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on May 1, 1956, were 12·58 lakh tons as against 10·62 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to May 22, 1956 was about 9·09 lakh tons as against 5·56 lakh tons despatched in the same period of last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd May 1956 were 12·56 lakh tons as compared to 10·39 lakh tons on the same date a year earlier.

The Government of India released during May 1956, 1·58 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market bringing the total sugar leased since 1st November 1955 to 6·66 lakh tons.

Sugar Markets showed mixed tendency during the month and prices moved within narrow limits. Prices at Nagpur and Madras increased slightly which at Hapur and Bombay they showed a decline. The table below gives the prices of sugar at certain important Centres:—

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Week Ending 28-4-56	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56
Hapur	30 3 0	29 10 0	29 14 0	29 12 0	29 12 0
Kanpur	31 0 0	30 4 0	30 4 0	30 8 0	31 4 0
Jullundur	29 13 0	29 14 0	29 12 0	29 12 0	29 12 0
Calcutta	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 14 0
Nagpur	31 8 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Madras	31 6 0	31 8 0	31 14 0	31 14 0	32 1 0
Bombay	32 4 0	32 4 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.Q.	31 0 0	N.R.

N.R.=Not Reported. N.Q.=Not Quoted.

Gur—Due to the closure of gur manufacturing season, arrivals of gur at Hapur Market during May averaged only about 300 mds. a day. The total stocks of gur in the Hapur market stood at 47,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 70,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

Gur prices also showed a mixed tendency. Prices rose at Bombay and fell at Hapur. At Calcutta and Madras the prices tended to rise for a part of the month but showed a decline towards the close of the month.

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Week Ending 28-4-56	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56
Hapur	11 0 0	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 8 0	10 6 0
Kanpur	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 4 0	13 0 0
Calcutta	14 8 0	14 8 0	15 0 0	15 8 0	14 0 0
Madras	11 8 0	11 2 0	12 2 0	11 15 0	11 8 0
Bombay	19 8 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	21 8 0
Patna	14 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	N.R.

N.R.=Not Reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds and oils markets generally ruled firm. Important factors responsible for the bullish tendency were purchases by crushers and Vanaspati interests, normal off season fluctuations in the case of groundnut oil, and good foreign demand particularly from Japan and Australia for castor oil. Linseed oil prices, however, ruled easy due to lack of foreign demand and sizeable arrivals of linseed in the markets.

(a) Groundnut

The groundnut and groundnut oil prices which had shown a somewhat easy trend in April resumed upward trend in May and established new peak levels. On 19th May 1956, the price of groundnut oil at Bombay was Rs. 58/12/- per maund, the highest on record in the past two seasons. The important factors responsible for this bullish tendency in the market were purchases by crushers and vanaspati interests and normal off-season fluctuations. The high prices of castor oil as a result of brisk foreign demand also contributed to the rise in the price of groundnut oil. During the last week of the month, however, groundnut oil prices at Bombay declined by Rs. 4/2/- per maund in sympathy with the general dull conditions in other oilseeds and oils markets due to lack of foreign demand.

At European ports, the price of South African groundnut oil fell from Rs. 74/7/- per maund in April to Rs. 69/9/- per maund at the end of May. Indian groundnut oil, on the other hand, remained more or less steady. The following table gives weekly prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. per md.)

Groundnut kernel	Week ending 28-4-56	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56
Groundnut kernel—					
Bombay (Bold)	24 10 0	25 4 0	25 8 0	26 1 0	26 0 0
Madras	24 3 0	25 2 0	25 2 0	25 2 0	24 15 0
Groundnut oil—					
Bombay	54 0 0	55 5 0	55 6 0	58 12 0	54 10 0
Madras	51 0 0	53 2 0	52 11 0	54 3 0	52 13 0
European Ports—					
Indian crude 2%	73 15 0	74 3 0	73 11 0	Nominal	Nominal
South African 3%	74 7 0	74 15 0	74 7 0	70 0 0	69 9 0

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during February 1956 amounted to 2,769 tons and 8,626 tons respectively as against 1,857 tons and 13,513 tons in February 1955. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during April 1955 to February 1956 aggregated 20,791 tons and 116,555 tons respectively as compared to 11,074 tons and 56,595 tons exported during the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) Linseed

Linseed oil markets in India were influenced by overseas enquiries. Thus prices tended to advance on reports of some business done with overseas countries and to fall in the absence of export enquiries. On balance, linseed oil at Bombay declined by Rs. 4/13 to Rs. 56/8 per maund as compared to Rs. 61/5 per maund towards the close of preceding month. At Kanpur, there was a decline of Rs. 2/8 per maund during the month. At European ports, Indian linseed oil advanced by Rs. 2/7 per maund during the first two weeks, though almost the entire increase in prices was lost in the following weeks. The closing

quotation for the month was Rs. 72/8 per maund. Despite increased arrivals during May 1956, the prices of linseed showed a hardening tendency. The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending 28-4-56	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56
Linseed					
Bombay (Bold)	23 6 0	23 3 0	23 6 0	24 3 0	24 6 0
Calcutta (Small)	21 12 0	22 10 0	23 10 0	23 0 0	22 8 0
Kanpur (Bold)	23 4 0	23 8 0	22 8 0	24 0 0	23 0 0
Linseed oil					
Bombay	61 5 0	57 4 0	59 14 0	58 6 0	56 8 0
Kanpur	61 0 0	62 0 0	60 0 0	62 0 0	58 8 0
European ports (Indian variety)	72 4 0	74 7 0	74 11 0	73 15 0	72 8 0

Exports of linseed oil during February 1956 amounted to 7,615 tons as against 1,735 tons in the corresponding month of last year. Total exports of linseed oil during the eleven months April 1955 to February 1956 were significantly higher at 72,902 tons than those in the corresponding period of last year when only 5,305 tons were exported.

(c) Castor seed

Castorseed market recorded sizeable gains partly in sympathy with the groundnut section and partly due to expectation of good overseas enquiries for castor oil. By the third week of the month the castorseed prices advanced by Rs. 1/12 to Rs. 20/10 at Bombay and by Rs. 2/5 to Rs. 20/12 at Jadcherla (Hyderabad). In the last week, however, there was a slight decline in castorseed prices. Castor oil prices exhibited a mixed trend. At Bombay, after suffering a decline of over Rs. 2 per maund in the first week of the month, the prices recovered the major part of the lost ground. The month closed at Rs. 48/2 per maund against Rs. 48/8 at the end of April. At Madras, castor oil prices registered an increase of Re. 1 to Rs. 45/7/- per maund during the course of the month. At European ports, Indian commercial variety of castor oil registered a decline of Rs. 2/15/- per maund in the first week, but by the end of the month, the prices had advanced to almost the previous month's closing level. The following table shows the price trend of castor seed and castor oil.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending 28-4-56	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56
Castor seed—					
Bombay (Bold)	18 14 0	19 9 0	20 2 0	20 10 0	20 7 0
Madras (Salem)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Kanpur (FAQ)	15 8 0	15 4 0	16 8 0	18 12 0	19 0 0
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	18 7 0	19 10 0	19 12 0	20 12 0	19 8 0
Castor oil—					
Bombay	48 8 0	46 6 0	47 12 0	48 6 0	48 2 0
Kanpur	N.Q.	50 0 0	50 0 0	48 0 0	50 0 0
Madras	44 7 0	45 5 0	44 10 0	45 7 0	45 7 0
European Ports (Indian Commercial C.I.F.)	65 10 0	62 11 0	64 10 0	64 10 0	65 2 0

N.S.=No Supply. N.Q.=Not Quoted

Exports of castor oil during February 1956 amounted to 3,477 tons bringing the total since April 1955 to 38,109 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of 1954-55 were 2,168 tons and 24,870 tons respectively.

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimate (Volkart Bros.) of cotton framed at the end of April 1956, placed the current season's crop at 45·72 lakh bales, as compared to the earlier estimate of 46·45 lakh bales framed at the end of March 1956. The corresponding and the final estimate for the 1954-55 season were 50·80 lakh bales and 54·60 lakh bales respectively.

Imports of raw cotton into the country during February 1956 were 101,000 bales as compared to 52,000 bales and 65,000 bales during January 1956 and February 1955 respectively. Aggregate imports since the commencement of the current season (September 1955 to February 1956) amounted to 290,000 bales, as against 250,000 bales during the corresponding period in the preceding season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during February 1956, amounted to 57,000 bales as compared to 30,000 bales during the preceding month and 19,000 bales during February 1955. Total exports from the country during the first six months of the season, beginning from 1st September 1955, were of the order of 360,000 bales, as against 114,300 bales during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season.

The table below gives details of consumption of raw cotton by mills in India and stocks of cotton held by them:—

(lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	February 1956	February 1955	1-9-1955 to 29-2-56	1-9-54 to 28-2-55	29-2-56	28-2-55
Indian cottons	3·49	3·23	22·21	20·23	11·88	11·61
Pakistan cottons	..	(a)	..	0·05	..	0·01
Egyptian cottons	0·17	0·15	0·91	1·08	0·63	0·39
Other foreign cottons	0·35	0·35	1·96	2·33	1·12	0·96
Total of all cottons	4·01	3·73	25·08	23·69	13·63	12·97

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season is indicated below:

(lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-55 to 24-5-56	1-9-54 to 24-5-55
Arrivals of Cotton at Bombay	15·42	14·85
Consumption of cotton by mills	9·29	9·40
Stocks with exporters, mills, and merchants at Bombay as on 24th May	6·66	6·98

Buoyant conditions prevailed in the spot section of the Bombay cotton market during most part of the month under review. The abolition of the 6 1/4 per cent advalorem export duty on coarse cloth with effect from 14th May 1956, gave a further fillip to the continued

good demand by mills. Large transactions were put through in Indian cottons at advancing prices. Among the exportable varieties Zoda cotton and yellow pickings elicited enthusiastic enquiries from abroad. In the foreign section, the scarcity of desirable quality in the domestic crop and the sustained active demand for fine and super fine fabrics led to a larger purchase of foreign cotton. American cotton, especially Californian Good Middling 1·5/32", was earnestly sought by the mills. Africans and Sudans were also in demand, but the volume of purchase made was small. Cotton lint prices in the Abohar market (Punjab) showed a decline in the later half of the month. The table below gives week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab).

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Madras Tirupur Combodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	American
28-4-56	775	971	667	877
5-5-56	765	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12-5-56	775	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19-5-56	805	973	620	839
26-5-56	805	N.A.	619	838

N.A.—Not Available.

Prices of Kapas generally reflected the firmness of the cotton lint market. The following table gives the week-end quotations at some centres:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Karunganni	Hyderabad Nanded G.6	Mysore Devanagare Laxmi
28-4-56	324	282	362
5-5-56	N.A.	N.A.	348
12-5-56	N.A.	286	314
19-5-56	324	286	343
26-5-56	333	286	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

The buoyancy in the Karachi cotton market that developed towards the end of April gathered further momentum during the first half of May. The chief bullish factors responsible for this trend were sustained demand from local mills and over-seas purchases in the wake of depleting stocks. Cornering of supplies was reported and this too contributed to a rise in spot prices. However, a distinctly bearish trend set in towards the latter half of the month. Excessive rise in prices damped both mill demand and overseas enquiries for Pakistan cotton. Consequently spot values suffered a sharp decline, evoking buying support. The following are the week-end spot quotations of cotton at Karachi:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4F Punjab R.G.
28-4-56	772
5-5-56	836
12-5-56	881
19-5-56	835
26-5-56	849

Irregular conditions prevailed in the New York cotton market during the month under review. Enquiries and offerings were limited and demand by shippers was principally to fill in their near-by commitments. Towards the middle of the month, however, the market warmed up on good trade demand and buying by commission houses. Conditions again became easy in the second half of the month mainly due to a reduction in the minimum acceptable price of cotton by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and to the Senate's approval of the section in the Farm Bill which allowed the Government to cut prices of cotton offered for sale abroad to 25·5 cents per pound (basis Middling 15/16"). The following were the week-end spot quotation at New York:—

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
20-4-56	36·80	1370
3-5-56	36·70	1367
10-5-56	36·80	1370
17-5-56	36·30	1352
24-5-56	36·60	1363

(v) JUTE

During the month under review, sowing for the 1956-57 jute crop continued in parts of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during April 1956 amounted to 4·77 lakh bales as against 3·88 lakh bales during April 1955. Of the arrivals during April 1956, Indian jute accounted for 3·83 lakh bales. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July 1955 to April 1956) amounted to 57·04 lakh bales as compared to 50·90 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. Total arrivals of raw jute of Indian origin during the current season up to the end of April 1956 were higher at 43·27 lakh bales as compared to 40·54 lakh bales during the corresponding period of last season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during April 1956 amounted to 0·94 lakh bales as against 0·78 lakh bales in April 1955. Total imports from Pakistan during the current sea on (July 1955 to April 1956) were 13·77 lakh bales as compared to 10·36 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A. during April 1956 was 5·45 lakh bales as against 5·79 lakh bales in March 1956 and 5·08 lakh bales in April 1955. Total consumption during the period July 1955—April 1956 was higher at 51·97 lakh bales as against 48·26 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 13·20 lakh bales at the end of April 1956 as against 13·70 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 12·74 lakh bales at the end of April 1955.

The Calcutta loose jute market was easy during the first week of May in sympathy with the goods section. Sellers offered jute freely but mills showed little buying interest. During the second week, the market improved with mills showing keen buying interest while sellers were reserved due to reports of likely decrease in arrivals from Pakistan in the coming months. In the subsequent weeks, the prices declined in sympathy with the goods section. Inspite of this tendency, mills showed a fair amount of interest in raw jute and small sellers

were able to liquidate their stocks. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta market:—

(May/June delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week Ending 28-4-56	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56
Northern	27 0 0	26 0 0	27 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0
Assam	27 0 0	26 0 0	27 8 0	26 8 0	26 8 0
Orissa	27 8 0	26 8 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0
Murshidabad	26 0 0	25 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
Western	26 8 0	25 8 0	27 0 0	26 8 0	26 8 0
Jungli	26 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0
Daisee	27 8 0	26 8 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	27 8 0
U. P.	26 0 0	25 0 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0

The baled section of the Calcutta jute market showed generally the same trend as loose jute. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week Ending 28-4-56	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56
Mill Firsts	185 0 0	180 0 0	190 0 0	195 0 0	185 0 0
Mill Lightnings	165 0 0	160 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0
Daisee L.G.	160 0 0	155 0 0	165 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0
Pak. N. C.	124 0 0	120 0 0	124 0 0	123 0 0	124 0 0

The up-country markets also opened easy due to reports of favourable progress of the new jute crop. Later, however, the market became steady due to reports of floods and sharp rise in river levels in Assam and East Pakistan. Imports were practically nil and business was very small as sellers were reluctant to reduce prices. The following table gives the price of bottom variety of raw jute in some of the important up-country markets:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week Ending 26-4-56	3-5-56	10-5-56	17-5-56	24-5-56
Purnea (Bihar)	23 8 0	23 0 0	23 4 0	22 8 0	23 8 0
Nowgong (Assam)	N.T.	21 5 0	21 5 0	21 13 0	20 14 0*
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	20 13 0	19 13 0	19 6 0	20 9 0	19 13 0
Danpur (Orissa)	23 0 0	21 4 0	N.T.	21 6 0	20 12 0

N.T.—No transaction.

*Relates to 25th May 1956.

In the jute goods sector of the Calcutta market, depressed conditions prevailed in the first week of the month in the absence of enquiries and the selling pressure from one or two large speculative operators. During the second week, the market showed hardening tendency due to bull support. Thereafter, the market ruled quiet due to selling pressure from the Calcutta mills and the bazaar operators. About the end of the month, the prices recovered following the rumours that the Government of India were considering the

question of fixing a floor price for jute manufactures for export. The following t ble gives the week-end quotations of Hessian and Sackings:—

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		28-4-56	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56
Hessian 40″ × 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	38 6 0	37 14 0	N.R.	37 9 0	37 14 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	106 12 0	104 10 0	N.R.	104 6 0	105 4 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(*vi*) TOBACCO

The All-India second Estimates of Tobacco for 1955-56 puts the acreage at 852 thousand acres as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimates of 839 thousand acres for the previous year, thus showing an increase of 1·5 per cent. The increase in area occurred in Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, M.P., Madras and Hyderabad, and is generally attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been off set to some extent by decreases recorded in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan.

Prices of 'Nipani' (Chewing) variety at Bombay ruled steady throughout the month at Rs. 110 per maund. Prices of 'Bismath' variety at Calcutta towards the close of the month stood at Rs. 50-14-0 per maund *i.e.*, the same level as in the preceding two months.

About 16·1 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during April 1956. Total quantity graded for export during the first four months of 1956 was 44·2 million lbs. against 33·8 million lbs. in the same period of 1955. Of the 16·1 million lbs. graded during April 1956, 16·0 million lbs. consisted of flue cured virginia 43 thousand lbs. of suncured virginia, 9 thousand lbs. of suncured (natu) country and 28 thousand lbs of suncured (jetty).

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during the month of February 1956 were 2·6 million lbs. worth about Rs. 17·9 lakhs as against 2·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10·4 lakhs exported in the corresponding month of 1955. Of the exports during February 1956, flue cured type accounted for 1·5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 13·5 lakhs. The chief importers of Indian tobacco were China, Aden and Netherlands accounting for 1·0, 0·35 and 0·25 million lbs. respectively.

IV.—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes during April 1956 as reported by various state governments was as follows :—

In West Bengal 28 pumping sets were distributed to the ryots for irrigation purposes 65 tanks were also renovated benefiting an area of about 10,000 acres. One drainage Scheme was also completed by the Irrigation and Water-ways Department which benefitetd an area of 1,000 acres. Besides this 212 small irrigation Schemes of Agriculture Department were also completed benefiting an area of 55,939 acres. In Andhra 33 oil engines and 3 electric motors were installed. 15 borings were completed, which benefited an area of 110 acres. In Vindhya Pradesh construction of 38 wells was completed and 9 pumping sets were purchased by cultivators for irrigation purposes.

In Andhra 1,318 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. In West Bengal, more than 2,000 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government tractors. The ploughing operations in Madhya Pradesh were also satisfactory and an amount of Rs. 8,000 was reported to have been sanctioned for the purchase of 1 tractor. In Vindhya Pradesh, an area of 684 acres of land was reclaimed by private parties, 1,986 acres of land were reclaimed by State tractors and 18 acres of land were reclaimed by bullock power.

In West Bengal, 437 tons of bonemeal were distributed to the cultivators through the dealers appointed by the Government. The quantity of ammonium sulphate distributed in Andhra was 4,283 tons. The quantity of compost utilized in the state was 23,213 tons. In Ajmer about 21 maunds of ammonium sulphate were distributed to the cultivators. In Vindhya Pradesh, 122 mds. of ammonium sulphate were distributed among the cultivators. The quantity of town compost distributed in the state was 62 tons.

In West Bengal 18 tons of paddy seeds were distributed through government seed stores. In Andhra the quantity of improved seeds procured was 419 tons of paddy and 26 tons of millets. The quantity distributed was 100 tons of paddy and 1 ton of millet.

(*ii*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of Travancore-Cochin have constituted a Plantation Labour Committee for the purposes of settling disputes in the plantation industry. The Committee consists of Labour Commissioner as Chairman, four representatives of planters and four of labour, and will hold office for one year. The announcement constituting the Committee follows the settlement of a long-standing disputes in the State planting industry in regard to bonus for the years 1953-54, The state Government expect the disbursement of bonus to be made by the employers on the date mentioned in the memorandum of settlement and consider that with the coming into being of this Committee an atmosphere of goodwill has been created for the settlement of the remaining disputes in the industry.

(*iii*) RURAL FINANCE

Both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have passed the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation, Bill, 1956. The Bill seeks to fulfil long-felt need of the agricultural sector, namely provision of institutional credit to agriculturists for financing crops at reasonable rates of interest, thereby replacing as far as possible the high cost credit provided by the traditional money-lender in rural areas. The need has become all the greater, because land is fast ceasing to be a negotiable asset, thanks to land-reform policies. The Bill gives effect to the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee relating to the development and warehousing of agricultural produce on cooperative principles.

It will be recalled that after a very careful survey of the Cooperative Movement in India, the Rural Credit Survey Committee had come to the conclusion that the movement had failed to tackle the problems of agricultural development in an integrated manner mainly because of the following reasons:—

(*i*) the cooperative Movement was confined only to giving credit facilities and did not take into account the question of marketing agricultural produce,

(*ii*) the Movement did not deal with warehousing and storage,

(*iii*) it was confined mostly to the big farmers and only to a limited part of the country, and

(*iv*) the Government had not taken the interest it should have to develop the movement, the activities of the Government being confined mainly to registration and supervision of cooperative societies.

In view of these lacunae and with a view to giving a fresh lease of life to the Co-operative Movement so that the latter could play a more prominent part in the task of expanding the agricultural economy the Committee had recommended, as one of the three main parts of its integratd scheme of rural credit, the development and warehousing of agricultural produce.

Accordingly, the Bill provides for the constitution of a Central National Cooperatiove Development and Warehousing Board which will be a policy making and financing body. The functions of the Board will be generally to plan and promote programme for the production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing and export and import of agricultural produce through cooperative societies. In particular the Board will, (*a*) advance loans or grant subsidies to State Governments for financing cooperative societies (*b*) provide funds to a State Government or a Warehousing Corporation for financing cooperative societies for the purchase of agricultural produce on behalf of the Central Government (*c*) subscribe to the share-capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation or advance loans or grant subsidies to that corporation or any State Warehousing Corporation and (*d*) plan and promote programmes through cooperative societies for the supply of seeds, manures, fertilixers, agricutural implements and other articles for the development of agricultural produce. The Bill also stipulates that the Board will exercise these functions in such a manner as not to interfere with the activities of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The Board will be financed by the Central Government which will pay a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 crores and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 5 crores for five years. The Board is to maintain two funds, namely, the National Cooperative Development Fund (known as the Development Fund) and the National Warehousing Development Fund (the warehousing Fund).

The Bill also provides for the setting up of a Central Warehousing Corporation with a view to implementing the warehousing programme laid down by the Board. The main functions of the corporation would be (*a*) to acquire and build godowns and warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce at places of all-India importance (*b*) to run warehouses for storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures and fertilizers and (*c*) to arrange facilities for the transport of agricultural produce.

Further, the Bill empowers every State Government to establish within the State, a State Warehousing Corporation on the lines of the Central Warehousing Corporation. The State Corporations will (*a*) acquire and build godowns and warehouses at such places with in the State as it may in consultation with the Central Warehousing Corportation determine (*b*) run warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures and fertilizers (*c*) subscribe to the share capital of cooperative societies engaged in the storage of warehousing of agricultural produce, (*d*) arrange facilities for the transport of agricultural produce to and from warehouses and the like. The authorised capital of each State Corporation is not to exceed Rs. 2 crores. Provision is also made in the Bill for financial control and auditing of accounts of the various statutory bodies set up under the Bill.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India, the Madras Government have drawn up a phased programme for the development of land mortgage banking as part of the second Five Year Plan. This programme has as its object the issue of long-term loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 380 lakhs through the existing 73 banks and the 25 new banks proposed to be started during the second Plan period. The primary banks are proposed to be helped with subsidy to meet the cost of additional supervisors to be appointed by them. Provision has also been made for the appointment of an agricultural officer and an agricultural engineer who will advise the prospective borrowers on the nature of land improvement they should undertake and also help the land mortgage banks in the valuation of land.

(*iv*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Uttar Pradesh Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1956 received President's assent on 26th May 1956. The Act seeks to replace the U.P. Land Reforms (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance 1956, which was promulgated in February 1956 and provided that the question of title in respect of lands included in the areas under consolidation operations may be referred by the Compensation Officer for determination to the Civil Judge having jurisdiction, who should thereupon refer it for determination to the Arbitrator appointed under the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1954. The Ordinance was to expire on May 28, 1956.

The Bill seeks to remove certain difficulties experienced in the working of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 and provides for extention to adhivasis the facility of acquiring Bhumidari and Sirdari rights on evacuee lands.

(*v*) LAND TAXATION

The Rajasthan Land Revenue Bill, 1955 has now received assent of the President. The Act, which is a comprehensive piece of legislation relating to land and land revenue in Rajasthan, is based on the laws in force in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and deals with the establishment of all grades of revenue courts and officers, their powers and functions and matters relating to survey, settlement, land records, partition of estates, and collection of land revenue.

The Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment Bill, 1955) has now been passed into an Act.

The Government of India propose to appoint a number of valuers for agricultural lands under the Estate Duty Act, 1953. They will be known as 'Specialists in Agriculture and Farm Valuation'. These appointments are in addition to Valuers of other categories appointed earlier, namely, those for immovable property other than agricultural, stocks, shares, etc. business assets, jewellery and works of art and other properties.

V—NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of May 1956

9th May	..	Trade Agreement between India and Sweden extended.
11th May	..	(*i*) The Lok Sabha passed the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Bill.
		(*ii*) Decision taken to issue licences for import of raw cotton stapling 1-1/6" and above from U.S.A. for shipment beyond 30th June 1956. Licences issued will be valid upto 31st December 1956.
14th May	..	The export duty of 6¼% ad valorem on coarse cloth abolished.
15th May	..	Export of rapeseed oil/mustard oil banned.

17th May .. All-India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies, released.

18th May .. (*i*) Govt. of India decided to join International Wheat Agreement.
(*ii*) Setting up of State Trading Corporation announced.

19th May .. All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1955-56 released.

24th May .. (*i*) All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1955-56 released.
(*ii*) Decision taken to enter into a new trade agreement with Burma for the purchase of 2 million tons of rice from Burma spread over a period of five years commencing from 1st June 1956.

27th May .. All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1955-56 released.

31st May .. All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum, 1955-56 released.

(b) Programme for Agriculture under Second Five-Year Plan †

The first five year plan accorded pride of place to programmes for agriculture and community development. More than any other factor, the increase in agricultural production which has taken place since 1952-53 has helped to end inflation, stabilise the economy and prepare the way for a higer rate of development during the second five year plan.

Review of the First Plan

The first five year plan envisaged the following increases in agricultural production:—

Commodity	Unit	Production in base year*	Target of additional production	Percentage increase
Foodgrains	M. tons	54·0	7·6	14
Major oilseeds	,, ,,	5·1	0·4	8
Sugarcane (gur)	,, ,,	5·6	0·7	13
Cotton	M. bales	2·9	1·3	45
Jute	,, ,,	3·3	2·1	64

*Base year for foodgrains is 1949-50; for others 1950-51.

The course of agricultural production during the first plan is shown below—

Commodity	Unit	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56 Estimated
Cereals	Million tons	42·9	49·2	58·3	55·3	55·0
Pulses	,,	8·3	9·1	10·4	10·5	10·0
Total Foodgrains	,,	51·2	58·3	68·7	65·8	65·0
Major oilseeds	,,	4·9	4·7	5·3	5·9	5·5
Sugarcane (Gur)	Million bales	6·1	5·0	4·4	5·5	5·8
Cotton	,,	3·1	3·2	3·9	4·3	4·2
Jute	,,	4·7	4·6	3·1	3·2	4·0

It will be seen that during the period of the plan 1953-54 was the year of peak production for foodgrains and 1954-55 for oilseeds and cotton. In the case both of sugarcane and jute 1951-52 was the year of highest production and although, after a period of decline, production improved towards the end of the plan, the targets which were set were not realised.

†This is a summary of Chapter XIII on Programme for Agriculture of the Second Five Year Plan issued by the Planning Commission.

With the data available it would not be correct to relate too closely the progress of production in individual agricultural commodities to the actual progress made from year to year in implementing the programme of the first five year plan. In the nature of things many factors operate at the same time. Intensive and specially designed studies are necessary with a view to analysing various factors bearing on achievements in the first plan, such as production trends in different regions, range of influence of favourable and unfavourable conditions, yield trends, etc.

During the first plan about 10 million acres of land are expected to have been brought under irrigation from minor works and about 6·3 million acres from large and medium irrigation schemes. The consumption of ammonium sulphate has more than doubled, from 275,000 tons before the plan began to 610,000 tons four years later. The total cropped area has increased from 326 million acres before the plan to 352 million acres in 1954-55. The area under food crops has risen from 257 million to 278 million acres and under commercial crops from 49 million to about 60 million acres.

Approach in the Second Plan

The second five year plan implies even more than the first a close inter-dependence between agricultural and industrial development. While formulating programmes to achieve these objects, it is necessary to take a long term view so as to secure the best possible use of material and human resources, ensure balanced development between different branches of agriculture and create conditions for an appreciable increase in rural income and standard of living.

In framing agricultural programmes, it is essential, from the national point of view, to place before the villagers a goal which they should strive to attain. In connection with the preparation of the second five year plan, it was stated that this goal should be the doubling, within a period of about 10 years, of agricultural production, including food crops, oil seeds, cotton, sugarcane, plantation and other crops, animal husbandry products etc.

In the second plan agricultural programmes are intended to provide adequate food to support the increased population and the raw materials needed for a growing industrial economy and also to make available larger exportable surpluses of agricultural commodities.

It is now within the bounds of practical action to bring about a rapid and fairly widespread increase in agricultural yields. This calls for more detailed and systematic planning in term of regions, states, districts and project areas such as has not yet been undertaken. What is required is a comprehensive effort to raise the general average of yields in each area. Every part of the country should have targets of average production for different crops based on a broad classification of physical conditions of irrigation, rainfall, terrain, etc. In pursuance of these targets there should be programmes for raising levels of productivity which go down to individual villages and individual families. Despite the uncertainties to which agriculture is necessarily subject, a more studied effort to introduce a planned approach to agricultural development should be made. The main elements in agricultural planning are—

(1) planning of land use;
(2) determination of targets, both long-term and short-term;
(3) linking up of development programmes and Government assistance to production targets and the land use plan, including allocation of fertilisers etc. according to plan; and
(4) an appropriate price policy.

Each district and, in particular each national extension and community development project area should have a carefully worked out agricultural plan. The crop pattern envisaged by these local plans has in the main to be influenced through such incentives as the provision of irrigation, credit and marketing facilities, provision of fertilisers, and intimate contact with the cultivator on the part of extension workers and especially the village level workers. Steps were also be taken to diversify agricultural production and to shift some-what the emphasis which has been hitherto placed in a dominant degree on the production of cereal crops.

Outlay and Targets

The following pattern of outlay for development in the rural sector is proposed for the second five year plan.

Head of Development	First Plan		Second Plan	
	Rs. crores	per cent	Rs. crores	per cent
(*a*) Agricultural programmes—				
1. Agriculture	196	81·7	170	49·9
2. Animal Husbandry	22	9·2	56	16·4
3. Forest and Soil Conservation	10	4·2	47	13·8
4. Fisheries	4	1·6	12	3·5
5. Co-operation including warehousing and marketing	7	2·9	47	13·8
6. Miscellaneous	1	0·4	9	2·6
Total	240	100·0	341	100·0
(*b*) National Extension and Community Projects	90	77·6	200	88·1
(*c*) Other programmes—				
1. Village Panchayats	11	9·5	12	5·3
2. Local Development Works	15	12·9	15	6·6
	116	100	227	100
	356	..	568	..

The principal targets of agricultural production for the second five year plan are as follows:

Commodity	Unit	Estimated Production in 1955-56	Target of addl. production	Estimated production in 1960-61	Percentage increase
Foodgrains	Million tons	65·0	10·0	75·0	15
Oilseeds	Million tons	5·5	1·5	7·0	27
Sugarcane (gur)	Million tons	5·8	1·3	17·1	22
Cotton	Million bales	4·2	1·3	5·5	31
Jute	Million bales	4·0	1·0	5·0	25
Coconut (oil)	Lakh tons	1·3	0·8	2·1	62
Arecanut	Lakh mds.	22·0	5·0	27·0	23
Lac	Lakh mds.	12·0	4·0	16·0	33
Tobacco	Lakh tons	2·5	..	2·5	..
Black Pepper	1000 tons	26·0	6·0	32·0	23
Cashewnut	1000 tons	60·0	20·0	80·0	33
Tea	Million pounds	644·0	56·0	700·0	9

The index numbers represented by these targets are given below: (Base 1949-50):—

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
Foodgrains	91	111	129
Oil seeds	99	108	137
Sugarcane (gur)	114	118	151
Cotton	106	162	213
Jute	109	152	194
Other crops including plantation crops	105	125	136
Total non-foodgrains	106	121	148
All commodities	96	115	135

These targets are in the nature of first estimates derived from calculations of the production potential expected to be added as a result of various developmental programmes. In relation to the food problem the factors to be considered are : (1) increase in the total population, (2) increase in the urban population, (3) the need to improve *per capita* consumption, (4) the need to counter possibilities of inflationary pressures resulting from the implementation of the second five year plan, and (5) effects on food consumption of increase in national income and changes in its distribution. In view of these considerations and especially the need to provide adequate safeguards against possibilities of inflation, it is considered that it is both necessary and possible to achieve higher agricultural targets with relatively small adjustments in regard to resources in particular, through the national extension service it must be the aim to reach every village and every family and to organise supplies and services and short, medium and long-term finance required for achieving these targets. With a view to fixing higher targets and ensuring their realisation, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture propose to undertake further study of agricultural programmes in each State and region with reference to its crop pattern, land and water resources and programmes of development in irrigation, national extension and other fields.

The plan, at present, provides for increase in food production of 10 million tons over the next five years. In terms of calories, the consumption of food per adult per day, which now amounts to 2200, is expected to increase to 2450. The rate of consumption is estimated to rise to 18·3 ounces per adult. It is expected that of the increase of 10 million tons in foodgrains, rice may account for about 3 to 4 million tons, wheat for 2 to 3 million tons, other cereals for 2 to 3 million tons and pulses for about 1·5 to 2 million tons.

The increase of 10 million tons mentioned earlier is broadly ascribed to the following development programmes:—

	(Million tons)
Major irrigation	2·4
Minor irrigation	1·8
Fertilizers and manures	2·5
Improved seeds	1·0
Land reclamation and land development	0·8
General improvements in agricultural practices	1·5
Total	10·0

During the second five year plan 21 million acres of land are expected to receive irrigation, 12 million acres from large and medium irrigation schemes and 9 million acres from minor irrigation works.

The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizer is proposed to be raised from 610,000 tons in 1955 to over 1·8 million tons. The consumption of phosphatic fertilisers is also proposed to be stepped up. The utilisation of sewage and town compost has been provided for in the plan. In all areas special attention should be given to green manuring and the use of oil cakes and other manures. Plans of States provide for about 3,000 seed multiplication farms with a total area of about 93,000 acres. In general every national extension service block will be served by a seed farm and a seed store. Programme for setting up co-operative seed stores have also been drawn up by several States.

During the second plan it is proposed to reclaim 1·5 million acres of land and to carry out land improvement measures over an area of 2 million acres through the Central and States Tractor Organisations, individual cultivators and other agencies.

Despite the scale on which irrigation programmes are being undertaken a large proportion of lands will continue to be rain-fed. The importance of the wide-spread adoption of the best dry farming methods cannot therefore be too greatly stressed. In particular, both for conservation of water and of soil in extension and community project areas, contour bunding will be specially encouraged.

Plant protection work will be intensified. Existing centres are to be strengthened and 5 new centres will be established.

Provision has been made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for a scheme for designing and introducing improved types of agricultural implements and by several States for making improved agriculture implements available to farmers at reasonable rates.

Plans of States envisage rejuvenation of about 500,000 acres of existing orchards and the establishment of new orchards over about 200,000 acres of lands. Production of vegetables is to be encouraged, especially in the neighbourhood of towns by establishing seed nurseries and providing seeds and plants to vegetable growers on credit and by organising marketing co-operatives for fruit and vegetable growers. State plans also provide for the multiplication of nucleus potato seeds. Preservation of fruit and vegetables will be encouraged by assisting the canning industry and by setting up cold storage plants. It is also proposed to take measures for increasing the export preserved fruit and vegetable products.

Research and Education

In the more advanced national extension and community project areas farmers have readily accepted the results of research which have been communicated to them and have asked for more. This demand for solutions to problems old and new is likely to develop more rapidly during the second five year plan and agricultural departments and institutions have to prepare themselves to meet it. There has been a lag in the application of the results of research and research workers have not drawn their problems sufficiently from the daily experience and needs of the farmer. During the second five year plan, it is proposed to give close attention to the complex of problems which link research with development and also to continue work on a fundamental problems. These are tasks to be carried out in co-operation between the Central and State Governments and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural colleges and other institutions in the States.

The plan provides about Rs. 14 crores for agricultural research in the programmes of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Central Commodity Committees. State plans also have a large number of research schemes. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Central Potato Research Institute, the Central Rice Research Institute, the Sugarcane Breeding Institute and the several Central Commodity Committees for cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds, jute, coconut, lac and arecanuts set up by the Government of India have drawn up programmes of research and investigations in their respective fields.

In addition to technical research programmes, the economic aspects of agriculture are now being studied at 4 agro-economic research centres which were set up in 1954-55. It is proposed to establish two more agro-economic research centres during the second plan.

Bihar, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin have been recently assisted in establishing new agricultural colleges. In Assam, Hyderabad, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab the existing agricultural colleges have been strengthened. Two new colleges are being established in Madhya Pradesh. The number of agricultural colleges has now risen to 28 and these institutions will be able to meet the total requirements of agricultural graduates during the second five year plan which are estimated to amount to 6,500. For the training of village level workers, in addition to the existing 54 basic agricultural schools and 44 extension centres, it is proposed to establish 25 new basic agricultural schools, 21 extension centres and 16 basic agricultural wings attached to extension training centres.

During the second plan, the number of regulated markets under the Agricultural Produce (Markets) Act will be increased from 450 to 900. A programme for compulsory grading for export of a number of commodities is in progress. The lack of accurate and up-to-date market information places both the farmer and the administration at disadvantage. The plan provides for the setting up of an all-India Market news service, mainly for farmers to be established in collaboration with the States.

(c) Estimates of National Income

The national income of India at 1948-49 prices was Rs. 1,01,70 crores in 1954-55 as compared with Rs. 1,00,40 crores in 1953-54 and Rs. 94,60 crores in 1952-53. This is revealed by the third issue of the annual paper on national income just released by the Central Statistical Organisation. The *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices worked out to Rs. 269 in 1954-55 and 1953-54 as against Rs. 256·6 in 1952-53. The estimates for 1953-54 are based on the detailed method of estimation followed for the earlier years. The estimates for 1954-55 are, however, based on partial material and are subject to revision.

The salient features of the estimates released are presented in the table below:—

	Net out put at 1948-49 prices (Rs. crores)	*Per capita* net output at 1948-49 prices (Rs.)	Net output at current prices (Rs. crores)	*Per capita* net output at current prices (Rs.)
1948-49	8,650	246·9	8,650	246·9
1949-50	8,820	248·6	9,010	253·9
1950-51	8,850	246·3	9,530	265·2
1951-52	9,100	250·1	9,970	274·0
1952-53	9,460	256·6	9,820	266·4
1953-54	10,040	269·0	10,490	281·0
1954-55 (preliminary)	10,170	269·0	9,910	262·1

As is customary for national income estimates for the U. K. and some other countries, the estimates for the past years are revised when fresh data become available. In the Indian estimates also certain revisions have been incorporated in the estimates for the earlier

years, particularly in the industry sector and some consequential changes in other sectors. This has affected the figures for 1951-52 and 1952-53, some of which are now a little different from those given in the earlier release. The changes, however, are not substantial.

Expressed at 1948-49 prices, there is a small rise in national income between 1953-54 and 1954-55. The rise, however, is so small that the *per capita* incomes for both years at 1948-49 prices have been placed at Rs. 269. Expressed at current prices, the national income in 1954-55 showed a decline of Rs. 580 crores or 5·5 per cent relative to 1953-54. This fall is entirely due to a large fall in the price level. If the necessary adjustment were made for the price levels in the two years, an increase in real term of Rs. 1,30 crores or 1·3 per cent in 1954-55 over 1953-54 would be indicated as compared with an increase of Rs. 5,80 crores or 6·1 per cent between 1952-53 and 1953-54. The *per capita* income in 1954-55 at current prices has gone down in comparison with the respective figure for 1953-54. Thus, the broad conclusion is that while the income expressed at current prices have gone down, the substantial rise in real national product which has occurred during the last three years have been maintained between 1953-54 and 1954-55. Looked at from another angle, the fall in money incomes at current prices has not adversely affected the general population because the prices have also gone down considerably. The absence of any large rise in national income between 1953-54 and 1954-55 is almost entirely due to no rise in agricultural production between the two years.

The progress of incomes in all other sectors has been quite normal. Figures at current prices indicate a considerable shift against agricultural and other primary production. While this is partly due to a relatively larger rise of incomes in the secondary and tertiary sectors, a disproportionately large fall in agricultural prices is probably the main reason. When expressed at 1948-49 prices, the relative share of agriculture still exhibits a small fall, while all the other sectors mark some rise.

On the whole between 1948-49 and 1954-55 the *per capita* income rose by some 9 per cent at constant prices.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) World Wool Production in 1955-56

Total production of raw wool in the 'free world' in the 1955-56 season is now estimated at some 4,037 million lbs. (greasy basis), or 4 per cent more than the revised 1954-55 figure of 3,885 million lbs. The greater part of the increase was due to larger clips in Australia and New Zealand. Estimated world production at 4,840 million lbs. (greasy) was up by 5 per cent on the previous season, since the estimates for the Soviet Union, supplied by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe also show a marked increase.

On a clean basis, world production in 1955-56 is estimated at some 2,730 million lbs. compared with just over 2,600 million lbs. in the previous season. The main increase is again expected to be in merino production (up by 6½ per cent), with crossbred and other types showing smaller rises.

Source—Eastern Economist, 11-5-56.

(b) Argentine Crop Purchases

Further price increases for the Principal grains and oilseeds have been announced the Argentine Government to take effect in 1956-57 agricultural year.

The importance of encouraging larger sowings of linseed and maize is reflected in advances of 18 per cent and 14 per cent to 165 pesos and 80 pesos respectively for 100 kilograms. The new price for linseed is 120 per cent and for maize 77 per cent higher than a year ago. Sun-flower seed, a year ago, priced at 60 pesos and latterly at 130 pesos is further raised to 135 pesos per 100 kilograms, while wheat which a year ago fetched 50 pesos and for the last harvest 70 pesos will command 70 pesos for the next harvest. These are minimum, or support prices at which the National Grain Board will buy if necessary. Commencing with the 1956-57 harvest dealings in these and other grains above such prices will be privately conducted.

Source—The Financial Times, 30-5-56.

(c) Indonesian, Export Premiums on Fibres

Under the authorisation of the Indonesian Monetary Board, Indonesia has raised the export premiums on Kapok from 10 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent with effect from March 10, 1956, and that on all other types of fibres from 10 per cent to 25 per cent, with effect from March 1, 1956. These premiums were introduced on October 24, 1955 in order to assist weak export products.

Source—International Financial News Survey, 20-4-56.

VI—SPECIAL NOTE

Final Estimates on the Production of Sugar Directly from Cane in Vacuum Pan Factories, in India for the Season, 1955-56

1. *Number of Factories*

Out of 147 registered Sugar factories in India, 143 factories are reported to be working during the 1955-56 season as compared to 136 in the previous season. All the factories in operation in 1954-55 season are working during the current season. In addition to these, Gaya factory in Bihar, Bijay factory in Ajmer and Bhavnagar factory in Saurashtra are also working for the current season. Besides these, four newly erected factories, two in Pepsu, one in Bombay and one in Madras have also started production during the current season. Table No. I gives the state-wise distribution of existing factories as well as those working during the current and last seasons.

2. *Duration of season*

For the country, as a whole, the duration of crushing season is expected to be somewhat longer than in the last year. In U.P., Pepsu, Madras and Mysore, however, the duration of the crushing season may be shorter as compared to the actual duration in the last season.

Table No. II gives the frequency distribution of factories according to the actual dates of commencement of crushing. It will appear from this Table that the crushing season this year commenced a little earlier than in the last year. By the 15th December 1955, 119 factories had commenced their crushing operations as against 105 by the same date in 1954.

As regards dates of closing, the crushing operations are likely to continue in the case of 72 factories even during May 1956 and afterwards as against 53 factories during the same period last year, (vide Table No. III).

Table IV shows that the number of factories working for more than 150 days during the current 1955-56 season is expected to be 65 as against 36 factories for 1954-55 season while the number of factories working for more than 120 days during 1955-56 season is expected to be about 99 as against 79 for 1954-55 season. The average duration of crushing season during 1955-56 for the whole country is expected to be 138 days against 129 days for 1954-55. The table below gives the state-wise average duration of sugar crushing season:—

State	1955-56 (Estimated number of days)	1954-55 (Actual number of days)
U.P.	134	139
Bihar	138	94
Bombay	140	139
Andhra	151	141
Rest of India	114	120

3. *Cane crushed, Sugar Production and percentage recovery.*

It is estimated that during 1955-56 about 186 lakh tons of sugarcane will be crushed against 160 lakh tons actually crushed during 1954-55. Consequently, the production of sugar during the current season is expected to go up to about 18·48 lakh tons as against 15·90 lakh tons actually produced during the last season. Thus an increase of about 2·58 lakh tons or 16 per cent over the last year's production is expected in the current season. The increase in production is shown by all the States except Mysore. Significant increases are expected in the case of Bihar (1·10 lakh tons), U.P. (0·47 lakh tons) and Bombay (0·34 lakh tons).

Recovery percentage of sugar from cane is also expected to go up slightly from 9·93 per cent in 1954-55 to 9·95 per cent in 1955-56. The increase in percentage recovery of sugar from cane has been mainly shared by U.P., Punjab, Mysore and Rajasthan. However in Bihar, Bombay, Andhra and Madras the recovery percentage has shown some decline.

TABLE NO. I

Distribution of factories according to States

States	1955-56 No. of factories		1954-55 No. of factories	
	Registered	Working	Registered	Working
1. U.P.	68	68	68	68
2. Bihar	28	28	28	27
3. Bombay	16	15	15	14
4. Andhra	9	8	9	8
5. Madras	5	4	4	3
6. Punjab	1	1	1	1
7. West Bengal	1	1	1	1
8. Orissa	1	1	1	1
9. Hyderabad	2	2	2	2
10. Mysore	2	2	2	2
11. Madhya Bharat	5	4	5	4
12. PEPSU	3	3	1	1
13. Rajasthan	2	2	2	2
14. Bhopa	1	1	1	1
15. Ajmer	1	1	1	..
Others	2	2	2	1
Total	147	143	143	136

N.B.—There are also 13 unregistered factories which are lying idle.

TABLE NO. II

Frequency distribution of Factories according to the dates of commencement of cane crushing season 1955-56

Date of start	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India 1955-56	Total for India 1954-55
Till 4th October	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
5th to 31st October	1	..	1	..	2	4	5
1st Nov. to 7th Nov.	1	1	4	..	1	7	8
8th Nov. to 15th Nov.	2	1	2	..	..	5	20
16th Nov. to 22nd Nov.	15	5	3	5	2	30	11
23rd Nov. to 30th Nov.	9	4	..	1	3	17	21
1st Dec. to 7th Dec.	23	12	..	1	6	42	30
8th Dec. to 15th Dec.	6	3	2	1	..	12	8
16th Dec. to 22nd Dec.	4	1	..	..	1	6	16
23rd Dec. to 31st Dec.	4	1	1	..	..	6	9
1st Jan. to 7th Jan.	1	..	..	..	1	2	2
8th Jan. to 15th Jan.	..	..	1	..	1	2	2
16th Jan. to 22nd Jan.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
23rd Jan. to 31st Jan.	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
After 31st January	..	..	1	..	5	6	1
Total	68	28	15	8	24	143	136

TABLE NO. III

Frequency distribution of factories according to estimated dates of close of cane crushing season 1955-56

Date of close	U .P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India 1955-56	Total for India Actual 1954-55
Till 15th February	..	..	..	..	2	2	3
15th to 28/29th February	5	..	..	..	..	5	3
1st March to 7th March	3	..	..	..	..	3	2
8th March to 15th March	5	1		..	..	6	6
16th March to 22nd March	4	..	..	..	..	4	9
23rd March to 31st March	4	2	..	..	..	6	10
1st April to 7th April	1	2	..	..	2	5	11
8th April to 15th April	3	3	2	1	4	13	13
16th April to 22nd April	2	2	..	..	2	6	16
23rd April to 30th April	8	2	4	1	5	20	10
1st May to 7th May	2	4	1	1	1	9	8
8th May to 15th May	6	5	5	4	..	20	11
16th May to 22nd May	2	2	3	..	1	8	6
23rd May to 31st May	11	3	..	1	1	16	11
After 31st May	11	2	..	..	5	18	17
Total	67	28	15	8	23	141†	136

†Excludes one factory in Saurashtra and one Experimental Sugar factory in Kanpur for which details have not been received.

TABLE NO. IV

Frequency distribution of Factories with regard to the number of working days during 1955-56

Number of working days	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India 1955-56	Total for India Actual 1954-55
200 and over	2	..	..	..	4	6	9
190—199	1	1	..	..	2	4	2
180—189	8	1	..	..	1	10	5
170—179	7	1	..	..	..	8	6
160—169	7	4	4	3	..	18	7
150—159	5	5	4	3	1	18	7
140—149	3	4	3	..	1	11	13
130—139	6	1	..	1	4	12	16
120—129	4	1	1	1	4	11	14
110—119	1	6	..	..	..	7	9
100—109	5	3	1	..	2	11	12
80—99	10	..	1	..	2	13	23
60—79	7	1	1	..	..	9	9
59 and below	1	..	..	..	2	3	4
Total	67	28	15	8	23	141†	136
Average Duration of Season 1955-56 (Estimated)	134	138	140	151	114	138	
Average duration of Season 1954-55 (Actual)	139	94	139	141	120	129	

† See footnote in Table III.

TABLE NO. V

Estimated Production of Sugar and Molasses with recoveries (Statewise) for the season 1955-56 and 1954-55 (Actual)

State	Number of Factories working		Average number of working days		Total cane crushed (00 Tons)		Total Sugar made (00 Tons)		Total Molasses Produced (00 Tons)		Recovery of Sugar % cane		Recovery of Molasses % cane	
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55
		Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Uttar Pradesh	68	68	134	139	96,106	93,469	9,503	9,034	3,446	3,535	9·89	9·67	3·59	3·78
Bihar	28	27	138	94	34,045	22,012	3,348	2,251	1,252	796	9·83	10·23	3·68	3·62
Bombay	15	14	140	139	18,048	14,862	2,078	1,735	700	575	11·51	11·68	3·88	3·87
Andhra	8	8	151	141	7,822	6,760	724	649	334	291	9·25	9·59	4·27	4·30
Madras	4	3	189	219	6,964	6,109	612	565	290	269	8·78	9·17	4·17	4·41
Punjab	1	1	211	203	2,939	2,174	287	200	103	79	9·75	9·20	3·50	3·63
West Bengal	1	1	145	134	955	862	100	95	42	40	10·50	10·99	4·40	4·59
Orissa	1	1	136	105	400	299	35	27	22	16	8·75	8·87	5·50	5·49
Hyderabad	2	2	143	126	6,200	4,251	633	467	262	177	10·21	10·99	4·23	4·15
Mysore	2	2	225	240	4,750	5,001	476	485	188	214	10·03	9·70	3·95	4·28
Pepsu	3	1	95	131	1,470	1,035	123	88	56	39	8·39	8·50	3·80	3·76
Madhya Bharat	4	4	131	49	3,049	1,108	287	107	120	42	9·41	9·66	3·93	3·82
Rajasthan	2	2	126	116	1,359	1,165	129	108	58	52	9·49	9·31	4·24	4·47
Travancore-Cochin	1	1	136	96	873	560	79	49	36	23	9·08	8·71	4·09	4·18
Bhopal	1	1	90	65	698	449	64	41	31	21	9·20	9·10	4·50	4·62
Ajmer	1	..	24	..	51	..	2	..	3	..	4·83	..	5·00	..
Saurashtra	1	..	†	..	21	..	1	..	1	..	4·34	..	2·92	..
All-India	143	136	138	129	185,750	160,116	18,481	15,901	6,944	6,169	9·95	9·93	3·74	3·85

†See fote-note in Table III.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Wheat, Barley, Gram and Tobacco, 1955-56.

All-India Final Estimates of Jowar, Dry Chillies and Sesamum, 1955-56.

Monthly *Cotton* Press Returns, April 1956.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during May 1956

(Between 26th April 1956 and 30th May 1956 and from 1st March 1956 to 30th May 1956)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 26-4-56 to 30-5-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-3-56 to 30-5-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	18·94	(+) 4·86	27·34	(+) 12
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	20·11	(+) 8·36	24·00	(+) 56
Gangetic West Bengal	4·25	(—) 0·58	7·07	(—) 1
Orissa	3·59	(+) 0·37	4·74	(—) 7
Chota Nagpur	2·18	(+) 0·05	4·66	(+) 28
Bihar	3·00	(+) 0·46	3·60	0
U.P. East	1·64	(+) 0·83	2·19	(+) 54
U.P. West	0·57	(—) 0·12	1·81	(+) 15
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	0·20	(—) 0·33	2·10	(+) 30
Jammu & Kashmir	1·34	(—) 0·23	6·08	(+) 17
Rajasthan West	0·00	(—) 0·47	0·55	(—) 29
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	0·03	(—) 0·52	0·43	(—) 53
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	0·26	(—) 0·21	0·61	(—) 31
Vindhya Pradesh	0·48	(+) 0·06	0·63	(—) 37
Madhya Pradesh East	2·31	(+) 1·04	3·07	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh West	2·08	(+) 1·52	2·10	(+) 67
Gujrat	0·60	(+) 0·31	0·61	(+) 79
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·05	(—) 0·25	0·05	(—) 88
Konkan	7·96	(+) 6·55	7·99	(+) 396
Deccan (Desh)	3·39	(+) 2·10	3·74	(+) 72
Hyderabad North	2·47	(+) 1·71	2·76	(+) 90
Hyderabad South	2·23	(+) 0·95	2·52	(+) 8
Coastal Andhradesa	4·29	(+) 2·52	4·29	(—) 61
Rayalaseema	5·73	(+) 4·12	5·89	(+) 159
Tamilnad	1·64	(—) 0·78	1·79	(—) 58
Malabar and South Kanara	25·36	(+)17·66	27·93	(—) 174
Mysore	3·51	(—) 0·60	4·50	(—) 20
Travancore-Cochin	21·66	(+)10·91	24·52	(+) 52

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·01".

Sources :—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 & Castor	..
Bombay	Paddy, Cotton Jowar and Ground nut.	..
Madhya Pradesh	Paddy, Oilseeds, Jowar and Cotton	..
Madras	Paddy and Cotton	Cotton
Orissa	Paddy, Jowar & Cotton	..
Punjab	Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Jowar, Pulses, Cotton, Sann Hemp, Turmeric and Ginger.	Tobacco and Summer Vegetables.
U.P.	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra and Turmeric	Paddy & Wheat.
West Bengal	Paddy	..

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In Thousands)

Corps	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—						
Rice	77,318	74,424	75,949	27,769	24,209	24,531
Jowar	43,882	43,456	43,446	7,954	9,092	9,093
Bajra	30,145	27,350	27,983	4,475	3,555	3,421
Maize	9,561	9,325	9,311	2,991	2,944	2,939
Ragi	5,767	5,747	5,711	1,846	1,778	1,646
Small Millets	14,028	13,680	..	2,438	2,424	..
Wheat	26,394	26,842	..	7,890	8,539	..
Barley	8,719	7,999	..	2,905	2,786	..
TOTAL CEREALS	215,814	208,823	..	58,268	55,327	..
Pulses—						
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,689	20,991	..	4,756	5,125	..
Tur (Arhar)	5,942	5,944	..	1,834	1,661	..
Other Pulses*	28,064	27,069	..	3,860	3,688	..
TOTAL PULSES	53,695	54,004	..	10,450	10,474	..
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	269,509	262,827	..	68,718	65,801	..
Potato	635	665	..	1,925	1,762	..
Sugarcane†	3,485	3,932	..	43,709	54,648	..
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	35	14	13	14
Pepper (Black)	208	208	208	24	26	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,336	1,472	1,523	303	356	363
Tobacco	912	860	..	268	248	..
Oilseeds—	10,495	12,647	13,548	3,391‡	3,823‡	4,128‡
Groundnut	1,346	1,273	1,394	103	112	124
Castorseed	6,351	6,460	6,501	554	592	589
Sesamum	5,545	5,665	..	858	962	..
Rape and Mustard	3,428	3,290	..	379	388	..
Linseed						
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,165	29,335	..	5,285	5,877	..
Fibres—	17,265	18,346	..	3,944	4,298§	..
Cotton	1,228	1,273	1,243	3,091¶	3,153¶	2,928¶
Jute	463	571	528	650¶	1,106¶	1,018¶
Mesta						

* Subject to revision.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 4,423 and 5,546 thousand tons respectively for 1953-54 and 1954-55.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(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 (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	12-4-56	76,253	75,949	(+) 0·4	25,474	24,531	(+) 3·8
Jowar	Final	24-5-56	42,721	43,446	(—) 1·7	6,940	9,093	(—) 23·7
Bajra	Final	14-4-56	27,025	27,983	(—) 3·4	3,400	3,421	(—) 0·6
Maize	Final	26-4-56	8,909	9,311	(—) 4·3	2,519	2,939	(—) 14·3
Ragi	Final	13-4-56	5,627	5,711	(—) 1·5	1,644	1,646	(+) 12·0
Small Millets	Second	20-3 56	11,446	12,215	(—) 6·3	1,693	2,002	(—) 15·4
Wheat	Second	June, 1956(*f*)	27,875	26,149	(+) 6·6	7,501	7,714	(—) 2·8
Barley	Second	June, 1956(*f*)	8,402	8,280	(+) 1·5	2,341	2,493	(—) 6·1
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	27-5-56	22,206	20,065	(+) 10·7	4,702	4,535	(+) 3·7
Tur	Second	26-2-56	5,755	5,648	(+) 1·9	1,709	1,799	(—) 5·0
Other Kharif Pulses.	Final	April, 1956(*f*)	15,862	16,719	(—) 5·1	1,650	1,830	(—) 9·8
Other Rabi Pulses.	First	1-3-56	9,263	9,550	(—) 3·0	..	..	..
Potatoes	First	29-2-56	552	551	(+) 0·2	..	..	..
*Sugarcane**	Second	11-12-55	3,930	3,718	(+) 5·7	50,282	48,103	(+) 4·5
Tobacco	Second	19-5-56	852	839	(+) 1·5	..	..	..
Dry Ginger	Final	4-4-56	37	35	(+) 4·2	15	14	(+) 6·4
Black Pepper	Final	17-4-56	214	208	(+) 2·8	27	26	(+) 5·4
Dry Chillies	Final	17-5-56	1,492	1,523	(—) 2·0	340	363	(—) 6·3
Oil seeds—								
Groundnut	Final	28-2-56	12,585	13,548	(—) 7·1	3,804‡	4,128‡	(—) 7·8
Castor seed	Final	18-3-56	1,462	1,394	(+) 4·9	126	124	(+) 1·6
Sesamum	Final	31-5-56	5,738	6,501	(—) 11·7	458	589	(—) 22·2
Rape & Mustard.	Second	25-4-56	2,386	2,226	(+) 7·2	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	26-4-56	2,560	2,478	(+) 3·3	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Fourth	10-4-56	19,525	17,506	(+) 11·5	3,705§	4,072§	(—) 9·0
Jute	Final	18-11-55	1,581	1,243	(+) 27·2	4,137†	2,928†	(+) 41·3
Mesta	Final	13-4-56	618	528	(+) 17·0	1,201†	1,018†	(+) 18·0

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,079 and 4,858 thousand tons for 1955-56 and 1954-55 respectively.

† In thousand bales of 400 lb. each.

‡ In terms of nuts-in-shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

(*f*) Released through this journal.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1955-56

(Released in May 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	42,721	43,446	(—) 725	(—) 1·7
Production (Thousand tons)	6,940	9,093	(—) 2,153	(—) 23·7

The decrease in acreage under the crop during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Vindhya Pradesh, Andhra, Punjab, Bhopal and Bihar and is attributable largely to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the sowing time. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases in acreage registered mainly in Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Mysore, Ajmer and Delhi due to favourable weather prevailing at the time of sowing.

The heavy decline in the overall production of jowar during the current year has been shared by almost all the jowar growing States, particularly the major producing States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and is partly due to decrease in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions such as inadequate and untimely rainfall, heavy and continuous rains etc. during the growing period. The crop is reported to have suffered extensive damage due to heavy and incessant rains in many districts of Uttar Pradesh, especially the western part of the State, in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, in the Karnatak division of Bombay State and in Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Panna districts of Vindhya Pradesh. Damage to rabi crop due to crop diseases has been reported from parts of Osmanabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Bhir districts of Hyderabad. Rabi crop has also suffered in many parts of Hyderabad due to dry weather during the growing period.

The production estimates for 1955-56 and 1954-55 in respect of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys. Crop-cutting surveys on jowar during 1955-56 were also in progress in Madras, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Reliable survey results 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', that is, areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate include Madhya Pradesh (non-reporting pockets only), Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin, which together account for an area of 78,000 acres and a production of 7,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Kharif	1,806	1,818	(—) 12	463*	618*	(—) 155
Rabi	897	929	(—) 32	244*	102*	(+) 142
TOTAL	2,703	2,747	(—) 44	707	720	(—) 13
Bihar	5	7	(—) 2	1	2	(—) 1
Bombay—						
Kharif	3,682	4,157	(—) 475	783*	1,086*	(—) 303
Rabi	7,154	7,257	(—) 103	1,045*	1,143*	(—) 98
TOTAL	10,836	11,414	(—) 578	1,828	2,229	(—) 401
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif†	4,323	4,567	(—) 244	796*	1,248*	(—) 452
Rabi	484	495	(—) 11‡	99*	89*	(+) 10
TOTAL	4,807	5,062	(—) 255	895	1,337	(—) 442
Madras—						
Kharif	1,362	1,358	(+) 4	429	437	(—) 8
Rabi	489	486	(+) 3	157	158	(—) 1
TOTAL	1,851	1,844	(+) 7	586	595	(—) 9
Orissa	17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab	593	625	(—) 32	25*	48*	(—) 23
Uttar Pradesh	2,224	2,506	(—) 282	387*	771*	(—) 384
West Bengal	4	4	..	1	1	..
Hyderabad—						
Kharif	4,167	3,849	(+) 318	601*	721*	(—) 120
Rabi	5,682	5,674	(+) 8	828*	1,108*	(—) 280
TOTAL	9,849	9,523	(+) 326	1,429	1,829	(—) 400

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	(—) 2	(b)	1	(—) 1
Madhya Bharat	3,290	3,263	(+) 27	397	546	(—) 149
Mysore	982	905	(+) 77	261*	207*	(+) 54
Pepsu	107	97	(+) 10	8	7	(+) 1
Rajasthan	2,534	2,666	(—) 132	190*	479*	(—) 289
Saurashtra	1,781	1,657	(+) 124	71	96	(—) 25
Travancore-Cochin	13‡	13	..	2‡	2	..
Ajmer	165	105	(+) 60	9*	8*	(+) 1
Bhopal	227	233	(—) 6	35*	50*	(—) 15
Delhi	55	26	(+) 29	6	3	(+) 3
Kutch	298	291	(+) 7	9	13	(—) 4
Vindhya Pradesh	379	438	(—) 59	90*	146*	(—) 56
ALL INDIA	42,721	43,446	(—) 725	6,940	9,093	(—) 2,153

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

†Includes an area of 64,325 acres and a production of 4,914 tons as the estimate of the crop grown in the non-Reporting (Forest) areas.

‡Previous year's figure repeated for want of data for the current year.

NOTES.—(1) Crop cutting surveys on Jowar during 1955-56 were also in progress in Madras, Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Reliable survey results 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) Jowar is not grown in Assam (including N.E.F.A.), Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India Second Estimate of Wheat, 1955-56

(Released in June 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	27,875	26,149	(+) 1,726	(+) 6·6
Production (Thousand tons)	7,501	7,714	(—) 213	(—) 2·8

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the wheat growing States except Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, where slight decreases have been recorded due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. Significant increase in area has occurred in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Bhopal, Saurashtra and Vindhya Pradesh. The increase in acreage is generally attributed to the satisfactory weather conditions at the time of sowing in most of the wheat growing States.

The short fall in the production of wheat may be attributed to climatic conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Bombay and to a lesser extent by Bihar, Himachal

Pradesh and Kutch. This decrease in production has, however, been offset to a great extent by increases reported by Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and PEPSU. The increase in production in some States is attributed partly to the increase in acreage and partly to the favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

The Estimate generally covers the period upto the 1st of March 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. However, the wheat crop was reported to have been affected by hail storm in parts of U. P., Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan. In some parts of Chhindwara, Akola and Yeotmal districts in Madhya Pradesh, however, the crop was reported to have been adversely affected by inadequate rainfall. The crop was reported to have suffered damage in almost all the districts of the Karnatak division in Bombay State from Rust. Rust attack on wheat was also reported from Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area finally reported .

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar	1,658	(*A*)1,421	(+) 237	333	340	(—) 7
Bombay	2,019	2,084	(—) 65	350	393	(—) 43
Madhya Pradesh	3,196	2,848	(+) 348	673	597	(+) 76
Orissa	13	13	..	3	3	..
Punjab	3,416	3,159	(+) 257	1,210	1,288	(—) 78
Uttar Pradesh	9,266	(*A*)9,295	(—) 29	2,873	(*A*)3,284	(—)411
West Bengal	117	127	(—) 10	41	41	..
Hyderabad	739	536	(+) 203	88	66	(+) 22
Madhya Bharat	2,167	1,879	(+) 288	426	334	(+) 92
Mysore	5	3	(+) 2	4	(*A*) 3	(+) 1
PEPSU	1,044	983	(+) 61	352	347	(+) 5
Rajasthan	2,125	(*A*) 1,971	(+) 154	624	(*A*) 575	(+) 49
Saurashtra	318	226	(+) 92	99	77	(+) 22
Ajmer	37	32	(+) 5	9	8	(+) 1
Bhopal	643	539	(+) 104	131	110	(+) 21
Delhi	78	63	(+) 15	18	18	..
Himachal Pradesh	287	300	(—) 13	77	81	(—) 4
Kutch	30	29	(+) 1	11	12	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	717	641	(+) 76	179	137	(+) 42
TOTAL	27,875	26,149	(+)1,726	7,501	7,714	(+)213

(*A*) Adjusted estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Andhra, Assam (including N. E. F. A.), Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Wheat is not grown in Coorg, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India Second Estimate of Barley, 1955-56

(Released in June 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,402	8,280	(+) 122	(+) 1·5
Production (Thousand tons)	2,341	2,493	(—) 152	(—) 6·1

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Punjab and Bihar and to a lesser extent by Vindhya Pradesh and Ajmer. This increase in acreage has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset substantially by decreases registered mainly in Uttar Pradesh and to a lesser extent in PEPSU, West Bengal and Bombay.

Despite an increase in current year's acreage, the overall production of the crop shows a decline due to unfavourable climatic conditions such as untimely rains and hailstorms during the growing period. Significant decline in production has taken place in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases registered in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Ajmer.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of February or the beginning of March, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. However, in the Malda district of West Bengal and Mahasu and Bilaspur districts in Himachal Pradesh, the crop was reported to have been affected by drought and pest attack.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to barley crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent. of the area finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 (Second Estimates)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar	934	898	(+) 36	166	189	(—) 23
Bombay	27	32	(—) 5	6	8	(—) 2
Orissa	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Punjab	482	450	(+) 32	154	153	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh	4,889	5,032	(—)143	1,405	1,547	(—)142
West Bengal	76	86	(—) 10	21	27	(—) 6
Hyderabad	18	17	(+) 1	4	3	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat	135	90	(+) 45	35	25	(+) 10
PEPSU	144	174	(—) 30	43	59	(—) 16
Rajasthan	1,237	1 053	(+)184	412	388	(+) 24

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Saurashtra	(*a*)	1	(—) 1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Ajmer	47	41	(+) 6	14	12	(+) 2
Bhopal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi	14	17	(—) 3	1	2	(—) 1
Himachal Pradesh	72	70	(+) 2	12	12	..
Kutch	4	7	(—) 3	1	2	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	322	311	(+) 11	67	66	(+) 1
TOTAL	8,402	8,280	(+)122	2,341	2,493	(—)152

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.
(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTES—1. Andhra, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.
2. Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (including NEFA) Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Madhya Pradesh reported data at the final Estimate stage.

4·3. All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1955-56

(Released in May 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate) (3)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	22,206	20,065	(+) 2,141	(+) 10·7
Production (Thousand tons)	4,702	4,535	(+) 167	(+) 3·7

The increase in acreage under gram during the current year has been shared mainly by Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar, Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and PEPSU and to a lesser extent by Delhi, Ajmer, Bombay and Himachal Pradesh. This increase is generally attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The increases recorded in these States have, however, been offset to some extent by decreases in the States of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Vindhya Pradesh.

The increase in production has been shared mainly by Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Bombay, Saurashtra, Ajmer and Bhopal and ard is attributable partly to increase in area and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. Uttar Pradesh and PEPSU are the two main States which have reported decrease in production due to unfavourable weather and hailstrom during the growing period.

The Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of March, 1956. Till then the condition for the growth of the crop was generally reported to be satisfactory. In Buldana, Yeotmal, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Raigarh, Akola ard Amaravati districts, however, the crop was reported to have been adversely affected by inadequate rainfall ard pest attack. The crop was reported to have been damaged to some extent in a few districts of Uttar Pradesh by hailstorm.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to gram crop during 1955-56. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 96 per cent. of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (Thousand tons) 1955-56 (Second Estimate) (5)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate) (6)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
Andhra	68	72	(—) 4	12	13	(—) 1
Bihar	1,429	1,041	(+) 388	293	246	(+) 47
Bombay	773	754	(+) 19	103	97*	(+) 6
Madhya Pradesh	1,436	1,351	(+)85	279	261	(+) 18
Madras	4	5	(—) 1	1	1	..
Orissa	51	(*A*) 50	(+) 1	5	(*A*) 5	..
Punjab	4,001	2,903	(+) 1,098	1,066	820	(+) 426
Uttar Pradesh	6,544	(*A*) 6,567	(—) 23	1,621	(*A*) 1,725	(—) 154
West Bengal	325	336	(—) 11	101	100	(+) 1
Hyderabad	914	858	(+) 56	132	122	(+) 10
Madhya Bharat	1,371	1,456	(—) 85	259	260	(—) 1
Mysore	34	35	(—) 1	4@	4@	..
PEPSU	1,542	1,489	(+) 53	261	393	(—) 132
Rajasthan	2,659	(*A*) 2,259	(+) 400	424	(*A*) 303	(+) 121
Saurashtra	178	69	(+) 109	11	6	(+) 5
Ajmer	32	9	(+) 23	38	1	(+) 2
Bhopal	276	286	(—) 10	55	54	(+) 1
Delhi	85	38	(+) 47	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	16	13	(+) 3	3	33	..
Vindhya Pradesh	468	474	(—) 6	67	69	(—) 2
TOTAL	22,206	20,065	(+) 2,141	4,702	4,735	(+)267

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate. @ Estimated.

NOTES—(*i*) Assam (including N. E. F. A.), Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(*ii*) Gram is not grown in Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4. All-India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies (Capsicum—S.P.), 1955-56

(Released in May 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,492	1,523	(—)31	(—)2·0
Production (Thousand Tons)	340	363	(—)23	(—)6·3

The decline in area and production of dry chillies, during the current year has occurred mainly in Rajasthan and Punjab and to a lesser extent in PEPSU, Andhra, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Delhi and is attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions especially heavy rains at the sowing time. The decrease in area and production has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases reported by Madras and Mysore States.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	238	244	(—) 6	91	92	(—) 1
Assam	8*	8	..	2*	2	..
Bihar	51*	51	..	8*	8	..
Bombay	228	228	..	53	53	..
Madhya Pradesh	131	131	..	19	20	(—) 1
Madras	158	140	(+) 18	80	74	(+) 6
Orissa	24	24	..	4	4	..
Punjab	42	51	(—) 9	9	13	(—) 4
Uttar Pradesh	8	8	..	1	1	..
West Bengal	16	16	..	8	8	..
Hyderabad	361	364	(—) 3	27	35	(—) 8
Madhya Bharat	58	61	(—) 3	10	14	(—) 4
Mysore	86	84	(+) 2	13	12	(+) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	26	33	(—) 7	4	9	(—) 5
Rajasthan	43	63	(—)20	9	13	(—) 4
Travancore-Cochin	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	1	4	(—) 3	(b)	1	(—) 1
Bhopal	4	3	(+) 1	1	1	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	1	2	(—) 1	1	3	(—) 2
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	1,492	1,523	(—) 31	340	363	(—) 23

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons. *1954-55 data repeated.

4·5. All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1955-56

(Released in May 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	852	839	(+) 13	(+) 1·5

The increase in area during the current year has occurred in Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, M.P., Madras and Hyderabad and is generally attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan.

The information given in this estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of February 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco crop during 1955-56. 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)		
	1955-56 (Second Estimate)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ANDHRA—			
Nicotiana Rustica	2	4	(—) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(i) Virginia	185	173	(+)12
(ii) Others	107	109	(—) 2
TOTAL	294	286	(+) 8
ASSAM* —			
Nicotiana Tabacum	22†	22	..
BIHAR—			
Nicotiana Rustica	17	15	(+) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum	15	14	(+) 1
TOTAL	32	29	(+) 3
BOMBAY—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	270	267	(+) 3
MADHYA PRADESH—			
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(i) Virginia	1	..	(+) 1
(ii) Others	13	(A) 13	..
TOTAL	14	(A) 13	(+) 1
MADRAS—			
Nicotiana Rustica	5	4	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(i) Virginia	..	..	..
(ii) Others	41	41	..
TOTAL	46	45	(+) 1

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ORISSA—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	(A) 11	..
PUNJAB—			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(*i*) Virginia	2	2	..
(*ii*) Others	3	3	..
TOTAL	6	6	..
U.P.—			
Nicotiana Rustica	15	15	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	7	7	..
TOTAL	22	22	..
WEST BENGAL‡—			
Nicotiana Rustica	22	23	(—) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
(*ii*) Others	15	14	(+) 1
TOTAL	37	37	..
HYDERABAD—			
Nicotiana Rustica	13	8	(+) 5
Nicotiana Tabacum	26	28	(—) 2
TOTAL	39	36	(+) 3
MADHYA BHARAT—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	6	8	(—) 2
MYSORE—			
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(*i*) Virginia	1	1	..
(*ii*)Others	33	33	..
TOTAL	34	34	..
PEPSU—			
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
TOTAL	1	1	..
RAJASTHAN—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	16	(—) 4
AJMER—			
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
BHOPAL—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
COORG—			
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DELHI—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
HIMACHAL PRADESH—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	..
KUTCH—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
TRIPURA—			
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
TOTAL	1	1	..
VINDHYA PRADESH—			
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..
GRAND TOTAL—			
Nicotiana Rustica	77	72	(+) 5
Nicotiana Tabacum	775	767	(+) 8
TOTAL	852	839	(+) 13

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
* Exclude NEFA Area which is non-reporting.
†Relate to 1954-55.
‡ Non-reporting for the second estimate, and hence first estimate figures have been utilised.
(*a*) Below 500 acres.
NOTES.— (1) Saurasthra and Jammu and Kashmir are non reporting for this estimate.
(2) Tobacco is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum (Til or Gingelly), 1955-56

(Released in May 1955-56)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,738	6,501	(—)763	(—)11·7
Production (Thousand Tons)	458	589	(—)131	(—)22·2

The decline in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the Sesamum growing States particularly, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Bombay, Vindhya Pradesh and Saurashtra and is attributed generally to uufavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Andhra, Kutch and Tripura have, however, reported some increase in acreage during the current year.

The decline in production has also been reported by almost all the Sesamum growing States excepting Andhra due partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the gowing period. In Andhra some increase in production has been reported due to favourable weather conditions during the growing period.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	(1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	280	260	(+) 20	36	34	(+) 2
Assam†	14‡	14	..	4‡	4	..
Bihar	44	63	(—) 19	5	6	(—) 1
Bombay	308	346	(—)38	34	42	(—) 8
Madhya Pradesh	470	583	(—)113	31	43	(—) 12
Madras	392	399	(—) 7	48	50	(—) 2
Orissa	253	257	(—) 4	20	21	(—) 1
Punjab	60	61	(—) 1	3	6	(—) 3
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	215	243	(—) 28	13	22	(—) 9
Mixed	982	1,049	(—) 67	56	95	(—) 39
TOTAL	1,197	1,292	(—) 95	69	117	(—) 48
West Bengal	11	11	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad	557	616	(—) 59	26	38	(—) 12
Madhya Bharat	341	364	(—) 23	40	44	(—) 4
Mysore	69	69	..	6	6	..
PEPSU	5	5	..	1	1	..
Rajasthan	957	1,299	(—)342	77	107	(—) 30
Saurashtra	240	273	(—) 33	9	13	(—) 4
Travancore-Cochin	42	45	(—) 3	6*	6*	..
Ajmer	26	29	(—) 3	1	1	..
Bhopal	44	53	(—) 9	3	4	(—) 1
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	26	25	(+) 1	1	1	..
Tripura	10	9	(+) 1	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh	390	426	(—) 36	35	42	(—) 7
TOTAL	5,738	6,501	(—)763	458	589	(—) 131

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons.

*Estimated.

†Excluding NEFA area which is non-reporting.

‡Last year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

NOTES.—(i) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·7. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	April		January to April	
	1956	1955	1956*	1955
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	2,773,509	2,285,383	8,594,904	7,364,201
Central Travancore	1,881,536	2,480,921	5,706,692	6,960,764
Coorg	26,263	25,642	89,742	86,088
Kanan Devans	1,302,032	1,405,573	4,478,894	5,555,007
Madurai	63,748	110,722	245,168	396,771
Malabar	37,902	33,081	134,978	134,317
Mundakayam	124,024	306,988	416,552	785,031
Mysore	234,268	199,508	761,268	733,590
Nelliampathies	188,627	131,843	653,665	524,047
Nilgiris	1,279,432	1,696,301	4,601,353	6,042,404
Nilgiris Wynaad	890,816	735,225	2,872,811	2,868,694
South Travancore	403,308	802,952	1,541,698	2,231,591
Tirunelveli	59,378	56,486	216,937	183,054
Wynaad	785,359	752,356	2,538,808	2,474,420
Total	10,050,202	11,022,981	32,853,470	36,339,979

* Includes revised figures for the month of March, 1956.

Source: United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Food Grains into India

(Tons)

	During the week ending					Progressive Total from 1-1-56 to 30-5-56
	2-5-56	9-5-56	16-5-56	23-5-56	30-5-56	
Wheat	8,424	9,725	9,896	6,326	2,500	189,996
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8,424	9,725	9,896	6,326	2,500	189,996

TABLE No. 6
Coffee Cured
(A) 1954-55 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
February, 1956	137	7	18	162
March, 1956	3	1	..	4
April, 1956	—	—	—	—

Coffee Cured
(B) 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
February, 1956	69,454	16,879	6,638	92,971
March, 1956	67,260	14,396	23,283	104,939
April, 1956	40,510	10,485	30,151	81,146

TABLE No. 7
Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1954-55 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto March 31, 1956				Upto April 30, 1956			
	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)	10,361	5,582	8,719 (a)	24,662	10,361	5,582	8,719 (a)	24,662
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,516	3,986	8,327	20,829	8,605	4,054	8,456	21,115
Tender against export sales	1,750	1,525	260	3,535	1,750	1,525	260	3,535
Balance as on March 31/April 30	95	71	132	298 (b)	6	3	3	12
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 461 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(b) This includes a quantity of 98 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.

(B) 1955-56 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto March 31, 1956				Upto April 30, 1956			
	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)
1. Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	16,328	4,385	8,303 (a)	29,016	16,623	4,846	10,719 (b)	32,188
2. Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	1,396	470	438	2,304	2,330	557	1,084	3,971
3. Tenders against export sales	537	..	..	537	950	200	..	1,150
4. Balance as on March 31/April 30	14,395	3,915	7,865	26,175 (c)	13,343	4,089	9,635	27,067 (d)
5. To be tendered against export sales	163	..	..	163	300	200	..	500

(a) Includes 651 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(b) Includes 847 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(c) This includes a quantity of 44 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(d) This includes a quantity of 123 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
4-4-56	Mangalore	200 6 to 214 15	206 12	..	..	147 5 to 151 3	149 4
24-4-56	Coimbatore	200 0 to 218 0	205 8	140 0 to 185 0	164 12	140 0 to 175 8	153 8 ..

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

(Lbs.)

Destination	February 1956	February 1955	April 1955 to Feb. 1956 (11 months)	April 1954 to Feb. 1955 (11 months)
Ceylon	..	..	188,357	512,132
U.S.A.	107,475	55,897	2,618,911	1,363,648
Other Countries	33,600	30,084	516,455	293,843
TOTAL	141,075	85,981	3,323,723	2,169,623

8·1 Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

(Lbs.)

Destination	February 1956	February 1955	April 1955 to Feb. 1956 (11 months)	April 1954 to Feb. 1955 (11 months)
United Kingdom	188,787	84,659	28,816,053	29,669,983
Nigeria	..	..	..	699,312
Kenya	..	..	193,700	603,850
Australia	48	116	135,826	458,889
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Irish Republic	..	..	235,755	935,132
Denmark	..	..	386,554	329,850
Netherlands	101,880	245,197	2,381,153	2,571,129
Belgium	..	62,612	2,121,387	1,708,315
France	..	..	1,101,818	1,109,661
Aden	866,631	346,591	5,610,184	5,819,499
Pakistan—Western	20	..	20	1,879,863
Pakistan—Eastern	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	..	422,190	327,133
Indonesia	979,751	..	10,264,746	260,375
Hong Kong	6,867	182,480	982,586	3,105,965
Burma	2,676	7,921	100,677	494,053
Japan	..	..	7,733,487	5,891,989
China	365,028	1,040,864	21,285,962	9,111,512
Egypt	..	8,293	2,343,251	2,244,427
Other countries	58,942	77,121	2,771,194	2,346,031
TOTAL	2,570,630	2,135,854	86,886,555	69,567,968

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	Month-end prices: May 1956 (26-5-56)	April 1956 (28-4-56)	May 1955 (28-5-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	14 8 0	14 4 0	11 0 0
	Chandausi	Dara	13 10 0	12 14 0	9 12 0
	Saugor		14 0 0	14 12 0	7 8 0
Jowar	Amraoti		13 0 0	13 0 0	4 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi		9 6 0	9 4 0	7 0 0
Gram	Abohar		10 9 0	9 12 0	5 8 0
Maize	Bahraich		10 8 0	9 8 0	7 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		15 0 0	14 7 0	13 1 0
	Patna		16 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	13 0 0	14 0 0	8 8 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 0 0	10 0 0
	Bombay		17 12 0	17 12 0	15 4 0
	Madras	Nagpur	20 7 0	17 10 0	12 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	8 0 0	6 8 0	5 8 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	16 0 0	13 0 0	11 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	13 13 0	13 8 0	16 0 0
			(b)		
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 0 0	32 4 0	32 6 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 14 0	31 12 0	31 2 0
Gur	Hapur		10 6 0	11 0 0	9 10 0
	Madras	II Sort	11 8 0	11 8 0	7 15 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	21 0 0	19 8 0	10 12 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	195 0 0	195 0 0	180 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	180 0 0	180 0 0	160 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	196 0 0	195 0 0	148 0 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	20 9 0	20 9 0	41 2 0
		Pomfret	102 14 0	102 14 0	123 7 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0	100 0 0	90 0 0
		Hilsa	55 0 0	55 0 0	65 0 0
		Hen (Ungraded)	70 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Ungraded	115 0 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Madras		104 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0
	Bombay		102 0 0	101 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur				

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	30 8 0	28 14 0	21 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	34 0 0	29 8 0	16 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	27 2 0	27 8 0	16 14 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	26 0 0	24 10 0	15 1 0
	Madras	Superior	24 15 0	24 3 0	14 6 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	24 6 0	23 6 0	17 1 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	23 0 0	23 4 0	13 12 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	20 7 0	18 14 0	10 9 0
	Madras	Salem	N.S.	N.S.	11 5 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		19 8 0	18 7 0	8 8 0
Sesamum Seed	Madras	White	36 2 0	35 8 0	20 8 0
		Black	34 2 0	35 8 0	20 8 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10 10 0	10 14 0	6 12 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 8 0	13 8 0	8 0 0
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	33 9 0	33 9 0	31 6 0
			(a)		
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		78 0 0	75 0 0	43 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	80 12 0	78 0 0	41 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		54 10 0	54 0 0	33 1 0
	Madras		52 13 0	51 0 0	32 4 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		56 8 0	61 5 0	40 13 0
	Kanpur		58 8 0	61 0 0	34 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		48 2 0	48 8 0	24 10 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	50 0 0	N.Q.	22 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	69 2 0	72 7 0	37 0 0
	Bombay		63 2 0	63 14 0	38 15 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		49 1 0	49 14 0	48 8 0
			(a)		
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	9 0 0	8 8 0	6 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 12 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
	Bombay		8 1 0	7 14 0	5 2 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	300 0 0	195 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani III	280 0 0	303 0 0	224 0 0
	Abohar	Desi	619 0 0	667 0 0	515 0 0
Wool	Bombay	320 F	838 0 0	876 0 0	648 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	810 0 0	780 0 0	600 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Joria white fine	272 9 0	267 7 0	267 7 0
		Joria white medium	255 11 6	255 11 0	246 14 0
		Indian Mill Firsts	205 0 0	170 0 0	185 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Mill Lightnings	165 0 0	165 0 0	185 0 0
		Assam Middles	29 8 0	30 0 0	31 0 0
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	32 8 0	33 0 0	34 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooar Dust	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 14 6
		Export			
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Clean black Pekoe	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
		Plantation 'A'	214 0 0	213 0 0	222 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'PB'	241 0 0	242 0 0	236 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	218 0 0	222 0 0	223 0 0
		Plantation 'A'	214 0 0	213 0 0	216 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	40 0 0	46 0 0	65 0 0
	Cochin	Good	36 12 0	33 11 0	18 6 0
			(a)		
Chillies	Patna		65 0 0	74 0 0	N.Q.
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	90 4 0	91 13 0	156 2 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	102 14 0	94 14 0	138 10 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	195 0 0	228 0 0	N.Q.
		Small (Mysore)	920 0 0	960 0 0	N.Q.
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Re-dried strips of 1954 crop* (Grade 4)	N.R.	N.R.	2 4 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	N.R.	125 1 0	144 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Orinary	7 4 0	7 4 0	8 4 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	16 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	121 3 0	111 14 0	118 8 0
		Mangalore	161 5 0	171 2 0	148 2 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 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	315	315
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Doubl quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		570 0 0	570 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not Quoted.
N.R. Not reported.
N.S. No Stock.

(a) Relates to previous week.
(b) Relates to fortnight ending 15-5-56.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md)	Rates in Col. (4) area in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

* Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

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Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	19-5-56	11 4 0
	Lyallpur	Open market	19-5-56	12 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	19-5-56	14 0 0
	Dacca		19-5-56	45 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		19-5-56	25 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab		87 10 0
	Karachi	Rollerginned	19-5-56	835 0 0*
		Sind N.T.		97 10 0
Cotton seed	Karachi	Saw ginned	19-5-56	930 0 0*
	Lyallpur	N.T. Popta	19-5-56	9 8 0
Wool	Karachi		19-5-56	12 8 0
Jute	Dacca	Sind Yellow 70%	19-5-56	180 0 0
		(Mid's)	19-5-56	30 0 0
				146 0 0†

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

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent price 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 lb.)	23-5-56	205 cents	13 7 0
		„ (July)		„	23-5-56	205-5/8 „	13 7 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City (Spot)	Bushel (57 lb.)	9-1-56	229½ „	15 12 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-5-56	233-5/8 „	15 4 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-5-56	175 „	11 8 0@
	U. K.	London	Australian F.a.q. cargoes (c.i.f.) June/July)	Ton	25-5-56	£19 0 0	9 5 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lb.)	23-5-56	155-3/4 cents	10 14 0

TABLE No. 10·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	May.	Unit 48lb	23-5-56	116 cents	9 9 0@
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan (shelled)(c.i.f.) May/June	Ton	25-5-56	£84 10 0	41 6 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African bulk 3% (c.i.f.) May/June	Ton	25-5-56	£142 0 0	69 9 0
Linseed	European ports		Ethopian May/June (c.i.f.)	Ton	25-5-56	£65 0 0	31 13 0
Linseed oil	European ports		Argentina Uruguay May/June Shipt.	Ton	25-5-56	£133 10 0	65 6 0
Castor oil	European ports		Bulk (c.i.f.) Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	25-5-56	£133 0 0	65 2 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	24-5-56	36·60 cent	1,363 0 0*
			July	Lb.	24-5-56	34·26 cents	1,276 0 0*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts sellers (c.i.f.)	Ton	25-5-56	£97 0 0	230 15 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 26-5-1956.
(Canada 2·77-11/16 to 2·77-13/16 dollars=£1 sterling).
† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
* Rupees per candy of 784 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	Month-end prices: May 1956 (26-5-56)	April 1956 (28-4-56)	May 1955 (28-5-55)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 2 0	1 2 0	2 4 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
	Calcutta	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.R.
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 14 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.S.	N.S.	N.Q.
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

N.Q. Not Quoted. N.S. No Stock

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices: May 1956 (26-5-56)	April 1956 (28-4-56)	May 1955 (28-5-55)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 10 6
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 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	Month-end prices: May 1956 (26-5-56)	April 1956 (28-4-56)	May 1955 (28-5-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 10 9	1 15 0	N.Q
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: May 1956 (26-5-56)	April 1956 (28-4-46)	May 1955 (28-5-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75 to	80 to	80
				125(*b*)	130	
	Madras —					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	280	275 to 360

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow—*contd.*						
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana ..	Each	N.R.	200 to 350	250 to 350
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	325 to (*b*) 350	325 to 350	325
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	600 to 1,000	500 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	(*b*) 150	200	100
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	500 to 850	400 to 450

N.R. Not reported. (*b*) Relates to fortnight ending 15th May 1956.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY 7-4-56	14-4-56	21-4-56	28-4-56	MONTHLY April '56	March '56	April '55
Food Articles	364·9	360·9	361·3	356·8	360·9	351·6	283·6
Industrial Raw Materials	472·9	471·0	475·4	471·5	472·8	475·6	398·6
Semi-manufactured Articles	373·8	375·1	378·4	380·7	377·0	369·4	327·8
Manufactured Articles	375·8	375·5	375·8	375·4	375·6	374·8	377·1
Miscellaneous	495·5	496·0	496·5	499·0	496·7	508·1	541·2
All Commodities	392·2	390·5	392·1	390·4	391·2	387·3	345·4

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*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	100	99	104	102
1955—January	92	100	98	103	98
1955—December	94	101	100	104	104
1956—January	95	102	101	..	104

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

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Sources: 1. For India Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.

2. For other countries, *United Nations Monthly Bulletin o Statistics*.

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rs. As. and Pies)

State/District	Village	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)
Andhra									
Visakhapatnam	..	April '56	..	1 6	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 0 6 0
West Godavari	..	April '56	..	..	..	..	1 4	0 0 12	0 0 8 0
Krishna	..	April '56	8	1 0	0 0 13	0 0 8	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 0 8 0
Chittoor	..	April '56	9	0 13	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 12	0 0 8	0 ..
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan. '56	8	1 5	0 1 2	0 0 12	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 8 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Jan. '56	7	1 0	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 ..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Jan. '56	8	1 4	0 0 12	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 ..	..
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Feb. '56	8	2 2	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	Feb. '56	8	1 8	0 1 8	0 0 12	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	Feb. '56	8	1 8	0 1 0	0 0 12	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Feb. '56	7	1 0	0 0 8	0 ..	0 12	0 0 6	0 ..
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	March '56	5	..	..	..	1 6	0 0 8	0 ..
Tunkur	Norelekere	March '56	7	0 12	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 6 0
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	March '56	8	1 4	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 14	0 0 6 0
	Nageshri	April '56	8	1 4	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 0 14	0 0 6 0
	Ugamedi	March '56	8	1 4	0 1 4	0 0 14	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 0 14 0
	Ugamedi	April '56	8	1 4	0 1 4	0 0 14	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 0 14 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Feb. '56	9	1 1	0 0 15	0 ..	1 4	0 0 10	0 ..
		March '56	9	1 1	0 0 15	0 ..	1 4	0 0 10	0 ..
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Feb. '56	8	1 4	0 0 13	0 0 8	0 1 2	0 0 11	0 0 7 0
		March '56	8	1 4	0 0 12	0 0 7	0 1 2	0 0 11	0 0 6 0
Quilon	Quilon	Feb. '56	8	1 12	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 ..
		March '56	8	1 12	0 1 4	0 0 12	0 1 8	0 1 0	0 0 ..
Ajmer									
Beawar	Balad	April '56	8	0 12 to 1 0	0 0 8 to 0 0 12	0 0 8 to 0 0 12	0 ..	..	..
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	March '56	7	1 8	0 0 15	0 0 12	0 1 2	0 0 14	0 0 11 0
	Sehore	April '56	7	1 7	0 0 15	0 0 12	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	March '56	..	1 13	0 1 9	0 1 1	0 1 8	0 ..	0 12 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	March '56	8	2 8	0 1 4	0 0 12	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

(In Rs. As. and Pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal Daily working hours	Plough-ing	Sowing	Weed-ing	Harvest-ing	Other agricul-tural opera-tion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	March '56	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0	0 0 10	0 1 14	0 1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15	0 0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayan Kalam	March '56	Man	..	1 0 0	..	0 12 0	..	..
			Woman	..	..	..	0 7 6	0 10 0	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Manathana	March '56	Man	..	1 12 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	..
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangali	Feb. '56	Man	8	2 4 0	..	1 14 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 10 0	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Feb. '56	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Feb. '56	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	Feb. '56	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	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Feb. '56	Man	8	2 2 0	..	1 10 0	..	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	..	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Feb. '56	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
PEPSU									
Patiala	Kakrala	March '56	Man	..	2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8 0	..	..

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In Rs. As. and Pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black Smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra									
Visakhapatnam	Vepagunta	April '56	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 8	0 0 6 0
West Godavari		April '56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0	0 1 0	0 0 12	0 0 8 0
Krishna		April '56	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 6 0
Chittoor		April '56	9	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	0 12 0	0 8	1 0 0
Bihar									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan. '56	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	0 15 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Jan. '56	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Jan. '56	8	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bombay									
Thana	Kalyan	Feb. '56	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	Feb. '56	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poiona	Junnar	Feb. '56	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Feb. '56	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras									
Tanjore	Alangudi	March '56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	March '56	..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
Malabar	Manathana	March '56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	0 12 0
Punjab									
Hissar	Mangali	Feb. '56	8	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	Feb. '56	8	2 0 6	2 0 6	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	Feb. '56	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	Feb. '56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	Feb. '56	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Feb. '56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mysore									
Bangalore	Harisandra	March '56	5	3 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tunkur	Norelekere	March '56	7	2 0 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	4 0
P.E.P.S.U.									
Patiala	Kakrala	March '56	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	March '56	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 4 0 to 1 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
	Nageshri	April '56	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 4 0 to 1 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
	Ugamedi	March '56	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	Ugamedi	April '56	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Travancore-Cochin									
Trichur	Vilvattom	Feb. '56	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	5 0 0*
		March '56	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	5 0 0
Trichur	Puliyoorsala	Feb. '56	8	1 12 0	1 7 0	..	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 8 0*
		March '56	8	1 12 0	1 12 0	..	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 7 0
Quilon	Quilon	Feb. '56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
		March '56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
Ajmer									
Beawar	Balad	April '56	8	13 0 0 †	0 13 0 †	0 13 0 †	0 30 0 to 40 0 0 (b)	0 ..	..
Bhopal									
Sehore	Sehore	March '56	7	3 14 0	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 1 4	0 0 12	0 0 12 0
		April '56	7	4 0 0	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 0 15	0 0 12	0 0 11 0
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	Chowari	March '56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14	0 0 10 0
Kutch									
Bhuj	Bhuj	March '56	8	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 4	0 0 12 0

*Per mensem. † Per plough per harvest. (b) Per month.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	For the year	Forecast	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Released on	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	1955-56	First	21-2-56	22,900	22,782	(+) 0·5	..	..	..
Jowar	1955-56	First	7-2-56	1,161	1,304	(—) 11·0	..	..	..
Bajra	1955-56	First	1-5-56	2,103	2,393	(—) 12·1	..	..	..
Maize	1955-56	First	29-2-56	1,038	1,025	(+) 1·3	..	..	..
Wheat	1954-55	Final	12-10-55	10,661	10,651	(+) 0·1	3,172	3,683	(—) 13·9
Barley	1954-55	Final	5-10-55	568	613	(—) 7·3	141	156	(—) 9·6
Pulses—									
Gram	1954-55	Final	19-7-55	3,102	2,787	(+) 12·1	632	645	(—) 2·0
Sugarcane	1955-56	First	19-9-55	1,016	961	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Tobacco	1954-55	Final	9-4-56	237	193	(+) 22·8	117	90	(+) 29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	1954-55	Final	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	1954-55	Final	19-7-55	1,803	1,631	(+) 10·5	324	272	(+) 19·1
Linseed	1954-55	Final	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	1955-56	First	19-9-55	3,080	2,824	(+) 9·1	..	..	..
Jute	1955-56	Final	31-10-55	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 20·0
Tea	1955-56	Final	18-4-56	76	74	(+) 3·4	53†	54†	(—) 2·8

† In Million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of April 1956 (from 31-3-1956 to 27-4-1956) and for the period from 1st September 1955 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 27-4-56) 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 April 1956 (from 31.3.56 to 27-4-56)	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1955	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	4,696	3,307	9,480(a)	15,151	
	Northerns	1,720	1,048	3,213	6,413	
	Westerns	10,620	4,793	23,618(b)	18,433	
	Mungari	71	400	1,285	400	
	Coconadas	450	31	3,668	601	
	TOTAL	17,557	9,579	41,294(c)	40,998	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	368	260	
ASSAM	Comillas	738	2,357	3,539	10,270	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	242	
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	..	49	..	673	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included in the totals of Bombay State and All-India total.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	49	..	673	
	Cotton Waste	4,303	8,493	45,198	51,351	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	134,237	184,304	342,646	393,489	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	63,949	69,636	109,550	129,293	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	34,137	22,053	55,010	42,031	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	362	2,893	4,293	3,942	
	TOTAL	232,685	278,891	511,499	568,755	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	14,748	27,726	150,692	193,128	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	1,494	4,896	1,494	7,008	
	3. Cambodia	504	..	1,205	..	
	TOTAL	16,746	32,622	153,391	200,136	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	2,679	1,799	30,374	34,398	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	14,337	14,693	24,570	29,861	
	4. Cambodia	840	177	4,200	1,714	
	TOTAL	17,856	16,669	59,144	65,973	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	13,130	14,924	21,774	35,857	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	14,487	27,647	16,826	45,239	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	668	182	8,347	2,867	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	2,860	266	
	TOTAL	28,285	42,753	49,807	84,229	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	134,237	184,304	342,646	393,489	
	2. Surti Suyog .	65,443	74,532	111,044	136,301	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	34,137	22,058	55,010	42,031	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	362	2,893	4,293	3,942	
	5. Jarilla . .	17,427	29,525	183,926	227,792	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	28,824	42,340	41,396	75,100	
	8. Cambodia .	2,012	359	13,752	4,581	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	13,130	14,924	21,774	35,857	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	295,572	370,935	773,841	919,093	
	Cotton Waste .	4,720	5,893	40,441	46,321	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	411	740	4,389	10,856	
2. Nimar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	2,407	4,434	45,174	56,771	
3. Jabalpur . .	C. P. Oomras .	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.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	4,505	15,355	50,668	95,895	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420	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.	
	TOTAL .	55	509	2,855	2,284	
6. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amaravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	32,859	65,638	417,158	622,684	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C.P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	40,237	86,676	520,244	788,490	
	Cotton Waste .	204	346	1,581	1,700	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	12,933	9,792	44,339	38,634	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	75	616	23,483	20,178	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	359	2,460	3,618	5,371	
	9. Karunganni .	2,426	3,643	7,076	8,745	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	15,793	16,511	78,516	72,928	
	Cotton Waste .	4,195	3,448	41,151	39,957	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi .	304	3,594	15,451	21,538	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	817	6,979	55,392	58,251	
	TOTAL .	1,121	10,573	70,850	79,789	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	298	1,524	1,312	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	951	6,436	56,231	53,877	
	TOTAL .	951	6,734	57,755	55,189	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	13	..	263	916	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	1,970	5,893	31,753	56,388	
	TOTAL .	1,983	5,893	32,016	57,304	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	166	778	16,217	14,422	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	17,580	30,317	238,946	196,422	
	TOTAL .	17,746	31,095	255,163	210,844	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	483	4,670	33,462	38,188	
	2. Punjab American.	21,318	49,625	382,322	364,938	
	TOTAL .	21,801	54,295	415,784	403,126	
	Cotton Waste .	114	253	1,592	471	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper-Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	598	932	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	117	60	1,684	1,338	
	TOTAL .	117	60	2,282	2,270	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	15	1,662	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,486	5,007	
	TOTAL .	..	..	1,501	6,669	
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 and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
4. 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 and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	613	2,594	
	2. Perso-American	117	60	3,170	6,345	
	TOTAL .	117	60	3,783	8,939	
	Cotton Waste .	18	121	1,684	2,588	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	2,164	3,213	5,375	12,617	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	2,164	3,213	5,375	12,617	
	Cotton Waste .	1,031	572	4,045	4,373	
HYDERABAD .	1. Hyderabad American.	..	966†	3,864	9,633†	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla .	1,969	7,549†	54,611	100,276†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	1,242	5,677†	50,942	103,753†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	8,733	9,715†	21,274	23,102†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	..	..	..	102†	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	11,944	23,907†	130,691	236,866†	
	Cotton Waste .	174	..	3,056	..	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	2,185	1,214	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	4,343	8,773	49,953	42,800	
	3. Jarilla .	4,400	4,584	56,042	50,704	
	4. Malvi .	3,135	2,719	16,021	16,479	
	5. M.B. Oomras	54	217	3,946	8,048	
	TOTAL .	11,932	16,293	128,147	119,245	
	Cotton Waste .	670	979	5,068	6,496	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	660	1,554	2,231	3,757	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	2,578	3,598	12,018	16,036	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	6,266	2,128	17,303	5,664	
	TOTAL .	9,504	7,280	31,552	25,457	
	Cotton Waste .	329	63	1,184	798	
P.E.P.S.U. . .	1. Punjab Deshi.	8,589	4,619	92,389	102,301	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	11,948	20,409	150,130	158,525	
	TOTAL .	20,537	25,028	242,519	260,826	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	2,312	2,152	44,720	32,306	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	3,261	3,943	55,725	71,606	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	120	493	9,303	12,842	
	7. Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	5,693	6,588	109,748	116,754	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1 Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	42,560	71,784	77,470	108,738	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	2,356	5,108	45,181	48,533	
	TOTAL .	44,916	76,892	122,651	157,271	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	1,534	1,684	14,282	18,014 (R)	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	342	637	2,716	4,181 (R)	
	TOTAL .	1,876	2,321	16,998	22,195 (R)	
	Cotton Waste .	18	434	157	2,265 (R)	
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	@	@	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras.	@	@	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	@	@	2,883	4,443	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH . . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	1,588	4,629	4,434	6,363	The whole State.
	2. Any other .	12	11	461	106	
	TOTAL .	1,600	4,640	4,895	6,469	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT.	501,981	706,575	2,632,460(c)	3,205,987	
	COTTON WASTE	11,473	12,109	100,327	105,471	

N.A. Not available.

† Taken from the last year's returns.

@ Factories closed

(R) Revised.

(a) Includes 195 bales not reported before.

(b) ,, 400 ,, ,, ,, ,,

(c) ,, 595 ,, ,, ,, ,,

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Vol. No.	Month and year	Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	X	March, 1956	883	..	..	17	Crods	Crops
2	X	March, 1956	888		..	20	Gram	Grain
3	X	March, 1956	889	..	..	26	September	November
4	X	March, 1956	900	..	..	18	Girt	Grit
5	X	March, 1956	924	1	..	3	20th	29th
6	XI	April, 1956	15	..	..	37	Bidar	Bihar
7	XI	April, 1956	21	2	5	38	4,298	4,298§
8	XI	April, 1956	22	3	..	Footnote units		nuts
9	XI	April, 1956	36	9	1	48	Candi	candy

M/N54DEStatistics—725—29·6 56—GIPS

I. GENERAL REVIEW

A Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture was convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Mussoorie from the 28th to 30th June 1956 to review the targets of agricultural production laid down in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Conference was designed to give practical shape to the view expressed at the recent session of the National Development Council that the targets for agricultural prodution should be raised substantially beyond what have been proposed in the Draft Plan. It had been agreed at the session of National Development Council that while the targets indicated in the Draft Plan should stand for the present, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should undertake a fresh round of consultations with the States with a view to working out practical steps to achieve higher targets. The higher rates of increase are required to meet the domestic needs, to substantially reduce imports and, above all, to provide against the possibility of inflation arising from the investment proposed under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Conference gave careful consideration to the possibility of raising targets of agricultural production and made recommendations regarding the extent to which the targets of various agricultural crops may be raised. The Conference recommended an increase in the targets relating to foodgrains, cotton, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds, black pepper and cashewnut The Conference also made recommendations regarding the various measures which would help the achievement of higher targets, such as, improved seeds, manures and fertilisers, minor irrigation works, land reclamation and development, soil conservation, plant protection, dry farming and crops campaigns. The role of agricultural research and higher education in the programme of increased agricultural production was discussed and a number of recommendations were made. In addition, the Conference also considered the important questions relating to price policy for agricultural commodities in the context of the programme of higher agricultural targets and the integration of activities concerning agricultural production undertaken under CP and NES programme and by the State Departments of Agriculture.

The text of the speech by the Minister for Food and Agriculture inaugurating the Mussoorie Conference is given at pages 229 to 234.

During the month of June 1956, the price policy for cotton for 1956-57 season was announced. The floor and ceiling price during this season will remain unchanged at the present level. The present floor and ceiling prices for Jarilla Fine ¦25/32″ it may be mentioned are Rs. 495 per candy and Rs. 820 per candy respectively. With regard to trade in cotton too, an important announcement was made that licensing for the import of raw cotton of stapling 1 1/16″ and above from the U.S.A. would be suspended. Any further imports would have to be made under the American Aid Programme. Later, it was decided that applications for licences for import from soft currency area would be entertained only for Karnak and Menoufi cotton from Egypt stapling 1 1/16″ and above. Another significant event of the month was the resumption of Futures Trading in cotton at Bombay on the 18th June 1956 after its suspension in January last. In the case of jute, a striking development was the decision by the I.J.M.A. to re-seal with effect from the 16th July 1956, 2½ per cent of the looms of the member mills, thus increasing the proportion of sealed looms to 7½ per cent of the total loomage. This was prompted by the need to adjust the industry's out-put to the current world demand and to prevent a threatened glut of jute manufactures.

During the month the condition of standing crops was generally statisfactory in most parts of the country except in parts of Assam, Bihar and Orissa where crops were affected by floods and excessive rains and in Bombay and Madras, where they were affected by crop diseases and lack of soil moisture.

For the year 1955-56, final estimates of area and production of small millets, wheat, barley, gram; tur (arhar), sugarcane, rape and mustard, linseed and cotton and third estimate of tobacco became available. The production of small millets, wheat, barley and gram showed a decrease of 353 thousand tons, 430 thousand tons, 149 thousand tons and 528 thousand tons respectively as compared with the previous year while the outturn of tur recorded an increase of 126 thousand tons. Despite decrease in production of various cereals, the overall production of all cereals during 1955-56 has been in excess of the target of production set under the First Five-Year Plan. Sugarcane output during 1955-56 registered an increase over previous year. The increase was of the order of 826 thousand tons in terms of cane and 99 thousand tons in terms of gur. Cotton and linseed production, however, recorded a decrease of 229 thousand bales (of 392 lb. each) and 6 thousand tons repectively as compared with the production in 1954-55. The third estimate of tobacco showed an increase in area and prodution to the extent of 8·4 per cent and 6·0 per cent respectively.

During June, prices of foodgrains continued to rule firm in most of the States. As a result of various measures taken by the Government to arrest the upward trend in prices, the pace of increase in prices of foodgrains was somewhat slow. Market prices of wheat showed a hardening tendency in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Pepsu and Rajasthan. Elsewhere, they did not show significant variations. Rice prices witnessed a rise in the States of Andhra, Bihar, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad while in other States prices fluctuated within narrow limits. Prices of jowar showed an upward trend in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat while in Andhra and Madras they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. Bajra prices showed a hardening tendency in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan while in other parts of the country they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. Maize prices hardened in Bihar, Punjab, U.P. and Hyderabad.

Sugar markets either remained steady or showed a hardening tendency. Prices at Kanpur, Jullundur, and Patna remained constant while prices at other centres showed a somewhat rising trend. During the last week of the month, the prices at Madras and Bombay showed a slight decline but were still higher than those prevailing at the beginning of the month.

The oilseed and vegetable oils markets witnessed a downward movement. In the first three weeks, the prices showed some decline due to lack of foreign demand and reports of rains in upcountry centres. For the first time during the last six months, the groundnut and groundnut oil prices exhibited an easy trend. On the 23rd June 1956 the quotation for groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay stood at Rs. 23 and Rs. 51 per maund as compared to Rs. 26 and Rs. 54-10-0 per maund respectively towards the end of the preceding month. During the last week, however, the announcement of the Government of India to continue free licensing of exports of castor oil uptil December 1956 and of linseed oil till October 1956 coupled with brisk foreign demand for castor oil had a toning effect on the market prices.

Spot section of the Bombay cotton market was less active in June as compared to the eceding month. Spinner demand was gene ally slack both for domestic and foreign cottons. iis dullness was mainly due to similar conditions in the textile market, and the general arish outlook for cotton the world over. Due to import restrictions which became operae during the month transactions in foreign cottons could be made only in Egyptian arnak and Menoufi.

The Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady during the first half of the month in symthy with jute goods market. Thereafter, prices tended to recede due to lack of interest by ills. Dullness in the market was also due to I.J.M.A.'s failure to come to any decision garding the fixation of minimum prices for jute goods. However, towards the close of the onth the prices of raw jute advanced due to reports of damage caused by floods in the upuntry.

Latest available data on stocks, imports, exports and consumption of various ricultural commoditie. show that—

(*i*) Imports of cereals since the beginning of January up to the 27th June 1956 amounted to 228 thousand tons (wheat only) as against 656·1 thousand tons (264·9 thousand tons rice and 391·2 thousand tons wheat) in the corresponding period last year.

(*ii*) Stocks of sugar with sugar factories on June 1, 1956 showed an increase of 2·21 lakh tons as compared with those on the same date in the previous season. Despatches from factories this season beginning with 1st November 1955 up to 22nd June 1956 showed a marked rise of 3·69 lakh tons as compared with the last season. Arrivals of gur at Hapur market during June 1956 averaged only about 300 mds. a day as in the preceding month.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut, groundnut oil and castor oil during March 1956 were decidely lower than those in March 1955 while in the case of linseed oil the quantum of exports was higher. During the financial year 1955-56 exports of groundnut, groundnut oil, linseed oil and castor oil were appreciably higher as compared to those in 1954-55.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay during the period 1st Septemer 1955 to 21st June 1956 were slightly lower than those in the corresponding period of the preceding season. During March 1956, imports of raw cotton into India and exports from India were higher than those in March 1955 while consumption of raw cotton by mills was almost at the same level.

(*v*) As regards raw jute, arrivals from moffusil areas into Calcutta and other mill stations were higher in May 1956 than in the corresponding month last year. Consumption by mills in the membership of the I. J. M. A. was also higher while imports from Pakistan were lower.

(*vi*) In respect of tobacco (un-manufactued), exports during March 1956 were lower than those in the preceding month as well as those in the corresponding month of the previous season. During the financial year 1955-56 too exports of unmanufactured tobacco were lower than those in 1954-55.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JUNE 1956

Widespread heavy rainfall in Assam and neighbouring states of Eastern Himalayas ling to floods in some areas was the main feature of the weather during the month er review.

The south-west monsoon season during which 75 per cent of the total annual rainfall is received commenced with effect from 1st June 1956. The rainfall during south-west monsoon season from 1st June to 27th June 1956 was in excess of the normal in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East U. P., Jammu and Kashmir, East Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnad, normal in sub-Himalayan, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West U.P., Punjab, Vindhya Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, South Hyderabad, Coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and Travancore-Cochin and deficit elsewhere.

Preparation of land for sowing, transplantation of paddy, ragi and tobacco, sowing of ragi, jute, groundnut, black gram, sesamum, paddy, jowar, bajra, sugarcane and kharif oilseeds and harvesting of ragi, sugarcane, paddy, jowar, tobacco, groundnut and cotton were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under review.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory in most parts of the country. However, in parts of Assam, Bihar and Orissa, standing crops were affected by floods and excessive rains and in Bombay and Madras, standing crops were affected by crop diseases and lack of soil moisture.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Mysore States, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III—COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

According to the All-India Final Estimate for wheat, its production during 1955-56 has shown a decline of about 0·4 million tons over the previous year despite an increase of 6·2 per cent in area, due to unsatisfactory climatic conditions during the growing period. The decrease in Uttar Pradesh is marked and is largely due to the damage caused by hail-storm and strong westerly winds during March 1956. In the case of Punjab, the decline is due to drought followed by hailstorm and strong winds during March 1956. The production of barley, gram and small millets during 1955-56 has also declined by about 0·1, 0·5 and 0·4 million tons respectively compared to the previous year. The production of barley and gram has also declined in most of the barley and gram growing States particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab due to the same reasons as stated in the case of wheat.

With the release of the final estimates for wheat, barley and small millets, an overall estimate of area and production for all the cereals is now available. According to this estimate, the area under cereals in India during 1955-56 shows a decline of 0·5 per cent and production shows a decline of 4·3 per cent over the previous year. Despite this decrease in area and production during 1955-56 the First Five-Year Plan targets of 197·0 million acres and 52·5 million tons for 1955-56 have been exceeded by 14 million acres and 0·9 million tons respectively.

During the month under review, prices of foodgrains continued to rule firm in most of the States. As a result of various measures taken by the Government of India to arrest the upward trend in prices, the pace of increase in prices of foodgrains was somewhat slow.

Market prices of wheat showed a hardening tendency in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U. P., PEPSU and Rajasthan. Elsewhere, they did not show significant variations. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 in Bihar and U. P., Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 18 in Bombay, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16-8 in Madhaya Pradesh and Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 in Punjab.

Rice prices rose in the States of Andhra, Bihar, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. In other States, they fluctuated within narrow limits. The prices ranged between Rs. 16 and Rs. 18-8-0 in Andhra, Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 20 in Madras, Rs. 17 and Rs. 19 in Bihar and Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 in Assam and West Bengal.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar remained more or less steady at previous month's level in Andhra and Madras. In Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat they generally showed an upward trend. They ranged between Rs. 9-4-0 and Rs. 10 in Andhra, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 in Bombay, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 in U. P. and Rs. 13 and Rs. 14-8-0 in Madhaya Pradesh. Bajra prices showed a hardening tendency in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan. Elsewhere, they remained more or less steady at previous month's levels. Prices of bajra ranged between Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 15 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 10 and Rs. 10-12-0 in Punjab, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12-8-0 in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12-13-0 in Hyderabad and Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 13 in Rajasthan. Maize prices hardened in Bihar, Punjab, U. P. and Hyderabad. They generally ranged between Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 in Bihar, Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 12-12-0 in Bombay, Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 in U. P. and Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 per maund in Hyderabad.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January up to the 27th June 1956 amounted to 228 lakh tons of wheat only as against 656·1 thousand tons comprising 264·9 thousand tons of rice and 391·2 thousand tons of wheat imported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The sowing of sugarcane crop for 1956-57 season was reported to be progressing well in all the sugarcane producing States. The condition of the crop was also generally satisfactory.

The All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane for 1955-56 puts the acreage and production of sugarcane at 4,446 thousand acres and 57,749 thousand tons as against the partially Revised Estimate of 3,994 thousand acres and 56,923 thousand tons respectively in 1954-55. This shows an increase of 11·3 per cent in area and 1·5 per cent in production over the previous year. Expressed in terms of gur, the production is placed at 5,859 thousand tons in 1955-56 as against 5,760 thousand tons in 1954-55. The increase in acreage has been shared by almost all the sugarcane growing states and is marked in the case of U. P., Bihar and Punjab. The increase in production has also been marked by almost all the States, especially in Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Assam. The increase in acreage has been attributed mainly to better climatic conditions at the sowing time while the increase in production is due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India during 1955-56 season up to 22nd June 1956 amounted to 18·36 lakh tons as against 15·82 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season as on 22nd June 1956 was 35 as against 5 only on the same date last year.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on June 1, 1956 were 12·41 lakh tons as against 10·20 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to June 22, 1956 was about 10·48 lakh tons as against 6·79 lakh tons despatched in the same period last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd June 1956 were 11·95 lakh tons as compared to 9·45 lakh tons on the same date a year earlier.

The Government of India released during June 1956, 3·02 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market bringing the total sugar released so far to 9·68 lakh tons.

Sugar markets either remained steady or showed a hardening tendency during the month. Prices at Kanpur, Jullundur and Patna remained constant while prices at other centres showed a somewhat rising trend. During the last week of the month the prices at Madras and Bombay showed a slight decline but were still higher than those at the beginning of the month. The table below gives the wholesale prices of sugar at important centres of India—

(Rs. per md.)

Markets	Week Ending 26-5-56	2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	30-6-56
Hapur	29 12 0	29 12 0	30 3 0	30 5 0	30 6 0	30 9 0
Kanpur	31 4 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Jullundur	29 12 0	29 8 0	29 7 0	29 7 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
Calcutta	31 14 0	32 2 0	32 4 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	33 2 0
Nagpur	32 0 0	N.R.	32 4 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Madras	32 1 0	32 1 0	33 14 0	34 3 0	33 11 0	32 13 0
Bombay	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 4 0	34 4 0	33 8 0	32 12 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.Q.

N. R.—Not Reported.
N. Q.—Not Quoted.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur Market during June 1956 were on the average 300 mds. only. Total stocks of gur in this market stood at 35,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 47,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

Gur markets too generally show a slightly hardening tendency except at Bombay and Patna where prices declined for at least some period of the month. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres of India:

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Week-Ending 26-5-56	2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	30-6-56
Hapur	10 6 0	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 8 0	10 11 0	10 6 0
Kanpur	13 0 0	N.Q.	13 8 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Calcutta	14 0 0	14 4 0	14 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 0 0
Madras	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 15 0	12 12 0	13 9 0	13 9 0
Bombay	21 0 0	21 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Patna	14 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds and vegetable oils markets witnessed generally a downward movement during the month. In the first three weeks, the prices showed some decline due to lack of foreign demand. During the last week, however, the announcement by the Government of India to continue free licensing of exports of castor oil uptil December 1956 and of linseed oil till October 1956 coupled with brisk foreign demand for castor oil had a toning effect on the market prices. As a result, prices advanced and made up a large part of the losses incurred earlier during the month.

(a) Groundnut

For the first time during the last six months, the groundnut and groundnut oil prices exhibited an easy tendency during June. On 23-6-56, the quotation for groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay stood at Rs. 23 and Rs. 51 per maund as compared with Rs. 26 and Rs. 54-10 per maund respectively towards the end of the preceding month. At Madras, while groundnut oil prices fell from Rs. 52-13 to Rs. 50 1 per maund during the same period, the groundnut prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The main reasons for this comparatively easier trend were reports of rains in upcountry centres and decline in overseas demand for vegetable oils. During the last week of the month however, prices of both groundnut and its oil recorded sizeable gains on account of brisk offtake by crushers and traders from Gujarat and Saurashtra and good demand from U. S. A. for castor oil. Consequently, prices improved. The month end quotations for groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay were Rs. 24-6-0 and Rs. 53-10-0 per maund respectively.

At European Ports, the price of South African groundnut oil fell from Rs. 69-9 per maund in May to Rs. 66-2-0 in June. The following table gives weekly prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian Markets and at European Ports

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-Ending 26-5-56	2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	30-6-56
Groundnut Kernel—						
Bombay (Bold)	26 0 0	23 14 0	24 6 0	23 9 0	23 0 0	24 6 0
Madras	24 15 0	24 13 0	24 10 0	24 12 0	24 8 0	25 2 0
Groundnut oil—						
Bombay	54 10 0	52 2 0	52 14 0	51 12 0	51 0 0	53 10 0
Madras	52 13 0	51 14 0	51 0 0	50 4 0	50 1 0	50 11 0
European Ports—						
Indian crude 2 per cent	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
South African 3 percent	69 9 0	67 9 0	66 2 0	66 2 0	67 2 0	67 2 0

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during March 1956 amounted to 5,920 tons and 8,287 tons respectively as against 12,003 tons and 43,871 tons during March 1955. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during the financial year 1955-56 aggregated 26,711 tons and 1,24,841 tons respectively as compared to 23,077 tons and 1,00,465 tons exported during 1954-55.

(b) Linseed

The sharp downward trend of prices of linseed and its oils continued unabated throughout the month under review. The announcement regarding free licensing of export of linseed oil, made by the Government of India on the 21st June 1956, had little effect on the declining trend of prices. Poor demand for seeds and lack of interest in oil coupled with free offers of seeds from the upcountry centres were the main reasons responsible for the weakness in the market. Prices of linseed oil (Indian variety) at European ports also declined during

the period; on 30th June 1956 the price for Indian Linseed Oil at European Ports was quoted at Rs. 57-13-0 per maund as against Rs. 72-8-0 per maund towards the close of May 1956. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during the month—

(Rs. per md).

	Week-ending					
	26-5-56	2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	30-6-56
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	24 6 0	23 3 0	22 7 0	21 5 0	20 10 0	20 10 0
Calcutta (Small)	22 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0	21 14 0	21 6 0	21 4 0
Kanpur (Bold)	23 0 0	23 4 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	20 8 0	21 12 0
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay	56 8 0	53 3 0	51 6 0	48 12 0	46 13 0	44 12 0
Kanpur	58 8 0	59 0 0	59 0 0	58 8 0	55 0 0	54 0 0
European Ports	72 8 0	69 1 0	65 2 0	63 3 0	61 0 0	57 13 0

Exports of Linseed Oil during March 1956 amounted to 8,088 tons bringing the total for financial year 1955-56 to 81,119 tons. The corresponding figures for March 1955 and financial year 1954-55 were 4,521 tons and 10,123 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and its oil too presented an easy trend due to lack of interest from buyers. Prices continued to decline up to the penultimate week of the month. The announcement by Government of India on the 23rd June 1956, of its decision to continue free licensing of export of castor oil up to the end of December 1956 however had a toning effect on prices. The prices of both castorseed and castor oil registered some advance at Bombay and certain other Centres. At European ports, the prices of Indian castor oil (commercial) declined throughout the month of June; on 30th June 1956, the price was Rs. 58-5-0 per md. as against 65-2-0 per md. a month earlier. The following table compares the trend of prices of castor seed and castor oil at important centres during June 1956.

(Rs. per md.)

	Week ending					
	26-5-56	2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	30-6-56
Castorseed—						
Bombay (Bold)	20 7 0	19 1 0	19 7 0	18 12 0	17 14 0	19 4 0
Kanpur	19 0 0	18 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	17 8 0	17 4 0
Jaddurla (HC 6) (Hyderabad)	19 8 0	19 6 0	N.R.	18 2 0	17 9 0	18 5 0
Castor Oil—						
Bombay	48 2 0	47 12 0	45 2 0	44 2 0	41 2 0	42 8 0
Kanpur	50 0 0	44 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	47 12 0	47 0 0
Madras	45 7 0	44 12 0	45 7 0	44 15 0	44 7 0	44 7 0
European Ports	65 2 0	61 11 0	60 12 0	60 12 0	58 5 0	58 5 0

(Indian Commercial C & F bulk).

On the advice of the Forward Markets Commission, the Central Government granted recognition to the Ahmedabad Seeds Merchants Association Ltd., Ahmedabad, for conducting futures trading in castorseed for a period of two years.

Exports of castor oil during March 1956 amounted to 838 tons as against 5,301 tons in the corresponding month of last year. Total exports of castor oil during the financial year 1955-56 were 39,059 tons as against 30,172 tons during previous financial year.

(iv) COTTON

The All India Final Estimate for cotton puts the current year's area and production at 20,230 thousand acres and 3,998 thousand bales, as against the partially revised estimate of 18,684 thousand acres and 4,227 thousand bales respectively for 1954-55. Increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been reported by almost all the cotton growing states, and is marked in Bombay, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Madras and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed partly to favourable climatic conditions and partly to high price of cotton at the sowing time. Despite increase in area, the production of cotton has declined due to unfavourable climatic conditions such as heavy and untimely rains and floods during growing period. The decline has occurred mainly in Madhya Pradesh, and to a lesser extent in Hyderabad, Pepsu, Andhra, U.P., Mysore and Kutch. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered mainly in Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan. As regards the different varieties of cotton, the decrease in production has occurred in Oomras, Jarilla, (including Virnar) Hyderabad Gaorani. Dholleras and Verum. Americans, Surti-Suyog, Southerns, and Broach Vijay varieties of cotton show some increase. While there has been an increase in the production of long staple cotton, that of medium and short staple cotton suffered a significant fall.

Official estimates are generally lower than trade estimates. According to the latest trade estimate framed at the end of May 1956, cotton production in the country during 1955-56 season will be 45·94 lakh bales, as compared to the earlier estimate of 45·72 lakh bales framed at the end of April 1956. The corresponding and final estimates framed by the trade for the preceding season were 52·35 lakh bales and 54·60 lakh bales respectively.

An important event of the month under review was the announcement by Government of India on the 27th June 1956 that the present floor and ceiling prices of raw cotton will remain unchanged for 1956-57 season. The present floor and ceiling prices for Jarilla Fine 25/32" are Rs. 495 and Rs. 820 respectively and for Vijay 27/32" Rs. 610 and Rs. 970 respectively.

Another significant event of the month was the resumption of Futures Trading in cotton at Bombay on the 18th June 1956 after its suspension in January last. The bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association were suitably amended to ensure smooth functioning of this important section of the cotton market, to the best interest of the national economy. The principal features of the amendments are as follows: Firstly, there will be two hedge contracts viz. one with Jarilla 25/32" Fine as its basis, and the other with Vijay 27/32" Fine as basis, instead of the former single hedge contract with Jarilla 13/16" Fine as basis. It is believed that this will provide a better hedge and offer protection to a larger quantity of cotton. Secondly, the delivery months for the contracts have been advanced so as to ensure larger supplies of tenderable cotton during the delivery periods. Thirdly, the margin system has been tightened up and a provision for special clearing has been introduced. Fourthly, the provisions regarding the reporting of information by members have been made more comprehensive.

In the sphere of trade too the Government of India made an important announcement that licensing for the import of raw cotton of stapling 1-1/16" and above from the U.S.A. would be suspended and that no application in this regard would be entered with effect from 25-6-56. Any further imports would now have to be made under the American aid programme. Later, it was decided that applications for licences for import from soft currency area would be entertained only for Karnak and Menoufi cotton from Egypt stapling 1-1/16" and above.

Imports of raw cotton into the country amounted to 69,000 bales in March 1956 as compared to 101,000 bales and 51,000 bales imported during February 1956 and March 1955 respectively. Aggregate import since the commencement of the season, i.e., from 1st September 1955 to 31st March 1956 amounted to 359,000 bales as compared to 301,000 during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 sea on.

During March 1956, the exports were as high as 144,000 bales as against 57,000 bales and 23,000 bales exported during February 1956, and March 1955 respectively. Total exports from the country between September 1955 and March 1956 were also higher at 504,000 bales as against 137,300 bales during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

The table below gives the details of consumption of raw cotton by the mills and stocks held by them—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs.)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption from		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	March 1956	March 1955	1-9-55 to 31-3-56	1-9-54 to 31-3-55	31-3-56	31-3-55
Indian Cottons	3·48	3·50	25·69	23·73	13·60	13·46
Pakistani Cottons	...	0·01	..	0·06	..	(a)
Egyptian Cottons	0·18	0·15	1·09	1·23	0·88	0·47
Other Foreign Cottons	0·34	0·35	2·30	2·68	1·24	0·99
Total of all Cottons	4·00	4·01	29·08	27·70	15·72	14·92

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest position of arrivals, consumtion and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of 1954-55 season is indicated below—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs.)

	1-9-55 to 21-6-56	1-9-54 to 21-6-55
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	17·03	17·44
Consumption of cotton by mills	10·15	10·28
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 21st June	6·75	8·16

The spot Section of the Bombay Cotton Market was less active in June as compared to the preceding months. Spinner demand was generally slack, both for domestic and foreign cottons. This dullness was mainly due to similar conditions in the textile market, and the general bearish outlook for cotton the world over. Thi no doubt conditioned the buying interest, and consequently raw cotton prices suffered some decline which was more marked in case of exportable types in the absence of any demand from shippers. Certain varieties like Jarilla, Jaidhar and Surti, however, elicited modest buying interest. In the foreign section, new Californian Good Middling 1-5/32" was in good demand during the early part of the month; later, however, this demand subsided in favour of African new crop Mwanza. A fair turnover was reported in this quality. However, in view of the import restrictions

subsequently imposed, transactions could now be possible only in Egyptian Karnak and Menoufi. The table below gives week-end quotations of some of the varieties of cotton lint at various markets in India--

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jailla M.G.F.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar Deshi	American
26-5-56	805	N.Q.	619	838
2-6-56	825	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
9-6-56	825	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
16-6-56	825	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
23-6-56	815	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
30-6-56	765	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

Prices of kapas in the different markets of the country reflected more or less a trend similar to that of cotton. The following table gives the week-end quotations in some of the centres—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Karunganni	Hyderabad Nanded G. 6	Mysore Devanagare Laxmi
26-5-56	333	286	353
2-6-56	N.A.	289	343
9-6-56	282	N.A.	343
16-6-56	N.A.	270	343
23-6-56	N.A.	N.A.	343
30-6-56	N.A.	N.A.	343

N.A.—Not Available.

Karachi Cotton Market which showed recovery towards the close of May 1956, ruled easy during the month under review as the buying support induced by the sharp break in values failed to persist. Overseas enquiries and local mill demand were slack, and there was liquidation of holdings by stockists. Consequently prices drifted lower and lower. The following are the week-end spot quotations of cotton at Karachi—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	L.F. Punjab R.G.
26-5-56	849
2-6-56	834
9-6-56	818
16-6-56	822
23-6-56	794
30-6-56	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available.

The prices of spot cotton in New York marke. remained firm and steady, the fluctuations being quite negligible and unimportant. The supply position had been reported to be

tight and fairly large repossessions from the loan had been made to meet this situation. It was mainly this factor that imparted steadiness to the market. The following are the latest available week and spot quotations from New York—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week-ending	Cents per lb.	
24-5-56	36·60	1363
1-6-56	36·70	1367
8-6-56	36·65	1365
14-6-56	36·70	1367
21-6-56	36·75	1369
28-6-56	36·80	1370

N.A.—Not available.

(v) JUTE

An important development during the month was the decision by the I.J.M.A. (announced on the 25th June 1956) to re-seal with effect from the 16th July 1956 2½ per cent of the looms of the member mills, thus increasing the proportion of sealed looms to 7½ per cent of the total loomage. This was prompted by the need to adjust the industry's output to the current world demand for jute goods and to prevent a threatened glut of jute manufactures. This re-sealing is expected to reduce the industry's production of jute goods by about 2,500 to 3,000 tons a month.

Incessant rains and consequent floods in some parts of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal during the month under review affected the jute crop adversely in the concerned areas.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during May 1956 amounted to 3·53 lakh bales as against 3·11 lakh bales during May 1955. Of these arrivals, Indian jute accounted for 3·06 lakh bales. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July 1955 to May 1956) amounted to 60·58 lakh bales as compared to 54·02 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season. Total arrivals of raw jute of Indian origin during the current season up to the end of May 1956 were higher at 46·34 lakh bales as compared to 42·63 lakh bales during the same period of 1954-55 season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during May 1956 amounted to 0·47 lakh bales as against 1·02 lakh bales in May 1955. Total imports from Pakistan during the current season (July 1955 to May 1956) were higher at 14·24 lakh bales as compared to 11·39 lakh bales for the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of the I.J.M.A. during May 1956 was 5·89 lakh bales as against 5·45 lakh bales in April 1956 and 4·72 lakh bales in May 1955. Total consumption during the period July 1955—May 1956 was 57·86 lakh bales as against 52·98 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 10·89 lakh bales at the end of May 1956 as against 13·19 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 11·05 lakh bales at the end of May 1955.

The Calcutta loose jute market opened steady and remained so up to the middle of the month. Reports of large-scale purchase by a bull operator and the steady condition of jute goods market were contributory factors. Towards the middle of the month, prices tended

to recede and mills became indifferent at seller's quotations and practically withdrew from the market. Dullness in the market was also due to I.J.M.A.'s failure to come to any decision regarding the fixation of minimum prices for jute goods. Towards the close of the month, however, prices of raw jute advanced due to reports of damage caused by floods in the upcountry. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta market—

(June/July delivery)

(Rs. per md)

Variety	Week-ending 26-5-56*	2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	29-6-56
Northern	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	27 8 0
Assam	26 8 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	27 8 0
Orissa	27 8 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	28 0 0
Murshidabad	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	27 0 0
Western Jungli	26 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	27 0 0
Daisee	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	26 8 0
U.P.	27 8 0	27 8 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	28 0 0
	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0

*May/June delivery.

The Calcutta baled jute market remained more or less steady and featureless and no important business was transacted. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lb. each)

Variety	Week-ending 26-5-56	2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	29-6-56
Mill Firsts.	185 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0
Mill Lightnings	165 0 0	165 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0
Daisee L.G.	160 0 0	160 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0
Pak. N. C.	124 0 0	122 0 0	123 0 0	121 0 0	121 0 0	123 0 0

The upcountry markets too remained steady and very small business was transacted. The following table gives the prices of bottom variety of raw jute in some of the important upcountry markets:—

(Rs. per md)

Centre	Week-ending 31-5-56	7-6-56	14-6-56	21-6-56	28-6-56
Purnea (Bihar)	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0
Nowgong (Assam)	21 13 0	21 13 0	21 13 0	21 5 0	22 5 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	19 14 0	20 5 0	19 14 0	19 13 0	20 1 0
Danpur (Orissa)	21 4 0	21 6 0	N.T.	21 5 0	21 6 0

N.T.—Not transaction.

The Calcutta jute goods market opened with a steady tone and showed an erratic behaviour thereafter. The market was steady in the beginning of the month partly due to rumours that I.J.M.A. was considering the question of fixing minimum export prices of jute goods and partly due to speculative activity. Thereafter, reports of large increase in the mills' stocks of jute goods tended to weaken the market but at each drop speculators rallied and succeeded in holding up prices. Overseas buyers and local shippers completely neglected the market due to uncertain trading condition. Even the I.J.M.A.'s decision announced on 25th June 1956 to re-seal 2½ per cent of its loomage with effect from the 16th July 1956 did not produce a preceptible effect on the market. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sackings at Calcutta—

Variety	Unit	Week-ending 26-5-56	2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	30-6-56
Hessian 40"×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	37 14 0	38 4 0	37 15 0	38 5 0	38 2 0	37 13 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	105 4 0	105 10 0	105 14 0	105 16 0	105 0 0	102 12 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

The All-India Third Estimate of tobacco for the year 1955-56 puts the area and production at 893 thousand acres and 249 thousand tons as against the adjusted third estimate of 824 thousand acres and 235 thousand tons for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 69 thousand acres or 8·4 per cent in area and 14 thousand tons or 6·0 per cent in production during the current year over the last year. The increase in area and production during the current year has been reported by almost all the states and is particularly marked in the case of Bombay. The increase is atrributed to better climatic conditions during the current year as compared to last year.

Prices of 'Nipani' (Chewing) variety at Bombay generally remained steady at Rs. 110 per maund during the month of June except for some temporary rise in the middle of the month. Prices of Jutty (medium) variety at Calcutta advanced sharply from Rs. 57-14 per maund in the beginning of the month to Rs. 72 14/- per maund towards the close. Price of 'mela' variety at pusa (Bihar) fluctuated violently; it fell from Rs. 45 per maund at the end of May to Rs. 25 per maund in the first week of June at which level it remained for three weeks. Towards the close of the month however, the prices recovered the ground lost earlier and it was quoted at Rs. 35 per maund.

About 22·5 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during May 1956, as against 16·1 million lbs. during April 1956. Of the 22·5 million lbs. graded during May 1956, 22·3 million lbs. consisted of flue cured virginia, 21·7 thousand lbs. sun-cured virginia, 14·6 thousand lbs. sun-cured (natu) country, and 0·1 million lbs. sun-cured (jutty).

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during the month of March 1956 were 2·0 million lbs. worth Rs. 2·9 million as against 15·5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 23·3 million exported in the corresponding month of 1955. Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the financial year 1955-56 were 88·9 million lbs. worth Rs. 106·5 million as against 85·0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 117·6 million during 1954-55. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the financial year 1955-56 were United Kingdom, China and Indonesia, accounting for 29·5, 21·3 and 11·0 million lb. respectively.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. schemes during May 1956 as reported by various State Governments was as follows—

In Andhra, the Industries Department had installed 12 boring and 1 artesian boring which benefited an area of about 137 acres. In West Bengal, two small irrigation schemes were completed. The area benefited by these two schemes was 200 acres. Besides this, 7 pumping plants were also distributed in West Bengal. Further, an area of 16,000 acres was benefited by a drainage scheme in this State. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of 15 wells was completed and 1 rahat and 6 pumping sets were installed at the site of the cultivator's fields.

In West Bengal, 1,065 acres of waste lands were reclaimed by Government tractors. In Madhya Bharat, 418 acres were contour bunded, 270 acres were contour surveyed and 11,964 acres were brought under ploughing. In Andhra, 1,632 acres of land were reclaimed with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. In Vindhya Pradesh, 725 acres of paddy area were bunded and 1,826 acres of rabi area were embanked. Besides, an area of 60 acres of land by private parties and 435 acres by State tractor unit were reclaimed in this State.

In Andhra, the quantity of fertilizers distributed was 6,610 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 2 tons of Superphosphate and 4 tons of other manures. A quantity of 16,999 tons of compost was also utilized in the State. In West Bengal, 200 tons of bonemeal were distributed to the cultivators through Government appointed dealers. In Ajmer, about 178 mds. of Ammonium Sulphate and 6 mds. of Superphosphate were distributed to the cultivators. In Coorg, about 66 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 58 tons of bonemeal were distributed. In Madhya Pradesh, 557 tons of urban compost were produced and 233 tons were distributed among the cultivators.

In Andhra, the quantity of seeds distributed was 515 tons of paddy, 1 ton of millets and 4 tons of green manure. In West Bengal, 29 tons of paddy seeds were distributed to the growers.

(*ii*) CO-OPERATION

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to rationalise and modernise the existing co-operative laws and simplify the legislation on the working of Co-operative Societies in the country. The Committee will review the existing co-operative legislation and make recommendations for a simple legislative measure generally suited to the whole country so as to facilitate co-ordinated progress of the movement. It would examine, in the light of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report, the modifications necessary in the Coorperative Societies Act and Rules for giving effect to the concept of State partnership in share capital and State participation in the management of cooperative societies. The Committee would also examine the Acts, Rules and bye-laws relating to various types of co-operative societies like credit, marketing, processings irrigation, dairying, farming, small-scale and village and other industries, consumers, labour contract, constructions, housing and transport etc. and suggest such improvements as will enable these societies to play an increasingly important role in the economic development of the country.

(*iii*) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

The President has given his assent to the Orissa Money-lenders (Amendment) Bill, 1956. This enactment seeks to secure to the debtor the relief contemplated for him under Section 17 of the principal Act relating to the discharge of usufructurary mortgages. A large number of mortgagors, who had parted with possession together with enjoyment of the usufruct, could not avail of the provisions of section 17 because the mortgage bonds executed were not technically "usufructurary mortgages" as defined in the Transfer of Property Act. The amendment substitutes the words "possessory mortgage" for the expression "usufructurary mortgage" with a view to overcoming this technical difficulty.

(*iv*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has given his assent to the Central Provinces Tenancy (Orissa Amendment of Central Provinces Act XI of 1898) Bill, 1955. This legislation amends the existing tenancy Law so as to permit transfers of land by way of gifts, bequests and transfers by occupancy tenants to the Gram Panchayats and public institutions.

The President has also assented to the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Third Amendment) Bill, 1956. This legislation brings within the purview of the principal Act some more types of jagirs in addition to those already covered by the Act. It also provides that for purposes of adjustments of rehabilitation grants paid to jagirdars of different income-groups, comparison should be made between jagirdars of the same category.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

Diary of Important Events in the Month of June 1956

4th June	The validity of the trade arrangement between India and Norway extended up to December 31, 1956.
6th June	Decision to release about 1·45 lakh tons of sugar for free sale announced.
11th June	(1) Decision taken to continue export of rice husk (paddy husk) to be licensed freely up to the end of June 1957
	(2) Decision taken to continue export of de-oiled groundnut meal (solvent extraction variety having less than 1 per cent oil content) to be licensed freely up to the end of December 1956.
13th June	Export of fresh vegetables allowed to continue to be licensed freely up to the end of December 1956.
18th June	Futures trading in cotton resumed at Bombay after remaining suspended since January 1956.
19th June	(1) All-India Final Estimate of wheat, 1955-56 released.
	(2) Decision to allow export of sago (tapioca globules) to be licensed freely up to the end of December 1956 announced.
21st June	The continuance of free licensing of export of linseed oil till the end of October 1956 announced.

23rd June	Decision taken to continue export of castor oil to be licensed freely up to the end of December 1956.
24th June	All-India Final Estimate of Tur, 1955-56 released.
25th June	(1) Decision taken to suspend with immediate effect licensing for import of raw cotton of stapling 1-1/16" and above from U.S.A.
	(2) Export policy for tamarind announced.
	(3) Free licensing of exports of cotton seed oil within an overall ceiling up to the end of October 1956 announced.
	(4) Export policy for niger seed, kardi seed and its oils announced, while exports of niger and kardi oils were permitted to be licensed freely within an overall ceiling an export quota of niger seed for the period ending September 1956 announced. Exports of kardi seed continued to be banned.
	(5) The Indian Jute Mills Association announced its decision to reseal with effect from 16th July 1956 two and a half per cent of the looms of the member mills.
27th June	(1) All-India Final Estimate of sugarcane, 1955-56 released.
	(2) Price policy of cotton for the 1956-57 season announced. The current 'Floor' and 'Ceiling' levels will continue.
28th June	All India Final Estimate of Cotton 1955-56 released.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(a) F.A.O.'s Report on World Food Reserve

In response to Resolution 827(IX) passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Ninth Session held in December 1954, the Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) has brought out a Report on the "Functions of a World Food Reserve—Scope and Limitations" for submission to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The Report is divided into two parts. The second part records in detail the history of relevant inter-governmental consultations and actions taken during the years 1943-55 on the proposal for World Food Reserve. Part one is an attempt to summarise, in an analytical fashion, the experiences that can be gained from past and present studies, plans and action.

The General Assembly's Resolution on the establishment of a World Food Reserve refers to the need for national and international action to meet the following four main objectives—

(*i*) raising low levels of food production and consumption, and fighting chronic mal-nutrition;

(*ii*) relieving famine and other emergency situations;

(*iii*) counter-acting excessive price fluctuations;

(*iv*) promoting rational disposal of intermittent agricultural surpluses.

The Report attempts to explain both the relationship and the differences in approach required for dealing with each of the four main issues listed above with special reference to the scope and limitations of food reserve operations.

(*i*) *Mal-nutrition*—Chapter II of part one of the Repo t illustrates the serious and widespread character of under-nutrition and mal-nutrition in many parts of the world. The main cause of such under-nutrition and mal-nutrition is stated to be *poverty* which can be cured by economic development. The Report, however, concludes that the world's chronic mal-nutrition cannot be remedied through the establishment of a World Food Reserve which operates on a self-financing basis and which acts as a world buffer pool for the purpose of price stabilization.

Yet, while the cure of chronic mal-nutrition may be sought in the promotion of economic development and permanently higher real incomes rather than in the establishment of a World Food Reserve, the need for national reserves is greatest and the ability to maintain them is the least in countries suffering from chronic mal-nutrition. A number of advantages can be derived by under-developed countries from special facilities for building up their national reserves, particularly with reference to (*a*) insurance against famine and other emergencies, (*b*) protection against effects of excessive and erratic fluctuations in the prices of staple food stuffs and (*c*) providing more "elbow-room" in national planning for economic development. These considerations point to the possibility of international food surplus uses in the wider context of economic assistance. However, a separate and distinct World Food Capital Fund would be needed for this purpose.

(*ii*) *Famine and other Emergency Relief*—The second objective enunciated in the Resolution of the General Assembly *viz.* "relieving famine and other emergency situations" is dealt with in Chapter III of part one. According to the Report, the major responsibility for meeting the requirements of famine prevention and relief rests with national governments, However, the effective advance provision for relief from outside, if needed, must also be made to ensure that disaster is averted or at least mitigated. The Report deals with the existing arrangements for international relief rendered by the Government of United States and by other Governments and non-governmental organizations. F.A.O.'s experts who had studied the problems relating to the establishment of a World Emergency Food Reserve took the view that desired conditions of utmost speed and flexibility of relief operations could best be made through the establishment of an International Relief Fund endowed with sufficient financial resources in credit or cash, for *ad hoc* purchases as and where needed, rather than through the creation of an internationally-owned Emergency Food Reserve physically established in advance. It was noted that international ownership of relief stock would require a central administrative apparatus considerably greater than that needed for the management of a Relief Fund, composed of money or credit. Consideration was at the same time also given in the F.A.O.'s studies to various alternative arrangements, with a view to combining the acceptability of contribution in kind with the requirement of speed, flexibility and simplicity of administration and as far as possible with the more permanent features of agreed contributions and replenishment pledges. The results of the studies, however, did not receive sufficient support of governments and hence no action was taken on the same.

(*iii*) *Counteracting Excessive Price Fluctuations*—Chapter IV of part one starts off by explaining some of the main reasons why the short-term movement in prices of primary products and particularly of agricultural products—if left entirely to the influence of market forces, often tend to be excessive. However, fluctuations in the prices of international food prices tend to be less pronounced than those of internationally traded raw materials. But this apparent instability of international prices of food and some other agricultural products may merely veil a highly unbalanced situation of actually excess supply (in the form of unwieldy stock accumulations) of potential excess supplies (held down by output restrictions) which cannot be absorbed at the quoted international prices or in the currency in which payment is required. The Report observes that a world Food Reserve could exercise considerable influence by provoking or preventing short-term price changes through additions, to, or withdrawals from the supply available in the market—although it would not be a suitable instrument for interfering with long-term trends in supply, demand or prices. Despite the utility of this technique for stabilising prices in the short period, no international arrangements have been agreed to so far due to a number of limiting factors e.g. huge initial and operating capital required to finance the scheme, difficulty that may be faced by the manager in differentiating between excess short-term fluctuations (which could be counter-balanced) and reasonable short-term fluctuations or long-term trends (neither of which could be counteracted through buffer stocks), conflicting national stocks holding policies, problems of individual commodity bargaining, certain technical difficulties with regard to commodities and market characteristics. The Report, however, makes a number of suggestions which could improve the chances of concluding international buffer stock arrangements. These include: (*i*) determined action, both national and international, with a view to further improvements in the standardization of grades, contracts and other market practices, (*ii*) co-ordinated development of national stabilization measures, wide-scale adoption of liberal national stock-holding policies and also the recognition of these policies as matters of international concern, to be governed by a generally accepted code of international behaviour in these matters, (*iii*) close study of the effectiveness of alternative types of stabilisation techniques in terms of different types of risks against which insurance is sought on the international plane, (*iv*) better in-sight into the possible conflicts between some existing national policies on one hand and international buffer stock arrangements on the other, (*v*) wide understanding that international commodity arrangements could not be expected to solve too many problems like those of chronic mal-nutrition, chronic scarcities of exporters' currencies etc. and (*vi*) better understanding of the complicated technical, economic and political issues which often arise in practical commodity negotiations.

The Report suggests that not only separate international buffer stocks in respect of each of the various food commodities be considered but also a composite commodity reserve be studied. The latter would aim at stabilizing the average price level of a basket of primary commodities through one master agreement for a large group of primary commodities. It is, however. realized that the adoption of such a scheme cannot at present be regarded within the realm of practical politics.

(*iv*) *Food Supplies and their Possible Uses*—Chapter V of part one starts with an explanation of the nature of surpluses that have emerged in a number of countries. These surpluses, in the view of the Report, are of primarily structural rather than seasonal or cyclical character, because their main cause is a structural deficiency of effective demand at the prices and currencies asked for. The Report presents a number of national and international uses of such surpluses. In considering the international uses, the Report deals particularly with main four aspects, namely, (*i*) disposal of intermittent surpluses and international buffer stock, (*ii*) surpluses as capital for development, (*iii*) surpluses and international emergency relief and (*iv*) surpluses and national reserves in under-developed countries.

As regards the use of intermittent surpluses for building up buffer stocks, it is pointed out that these surpluses could be utilized only if these surpluses refer to largely random short-term supply fluctuations or to surpluses generated by a temporary recession of demand below its long-term average. On the other hand, if the term "intermittent surpluses", is meant to include the kind of structural surpluses, which are the most prevalent today, the scope for their absorption by an international buffer stock is negative because, (*i*) the surpluses-generating countries may not be prepared to finance, on a continuing basis, the difference between the domestic support prices and their market prices at which the international buffer stock would be prepared to buy; (*ii*) the surplus-exporting countries might prefer to retain control over such supplies which it helped to finance; (*iii*) the buffer stock may find it difficult to absorb such continuing large supplies, even at subsidized prices, since such buying operations would lessen the capital available to it for purchases from other sources; and (*iv*) such purchases might not be in keeping with the declared purpose of merely smoothing out short-term variations in supply and demand.

In considering the use of surpluses for development, the Report envisages an entirely different form of international food reserve which will not be self-financing. These surpluses will have to be made available on special terms, or on a grant basis in aid of development in under-developed countries. There is a need for continuity of supplies both in the interest of donor and recipient countries.

The disposal of surpluses for economic development as well as for emergency relief and for building up national reserves in under-developed countries meet the criteria of the well-known F.A.O. Principles of surplus disposal.

The Report makes an interesting proposal about the disposal of surpluses for economic development and also for building up of national reserves (but not for emergency relief) through the medium of World Food Capital Fund. Such a Fund could be linked with, or form an additional part of the proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). It is, however, observed that the interests of under-developed countries would not necessarily be served if the food loans, or food grants, offered by a World Food Capital Fund were merely made available in substitution for other forms of assistance.

Lastly, it is emphasised that while separate administrative and financial provisions would have to be made for a World Food Capital Fund on the one hand and a self-financing food commodity stabilisation reserves on the other, close co-ordination at the working level would have to be assured to safeguard against avoidable conflicts of disposal policies and release decisions.

(b) Pakistan's First Five-Year Plan (1955—1960)

The draft of the First Five-Year Plan (1955—60) for the overall development of Pakistan involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,160 crores and envisages an increase of 20 per cent in the national income by 1960. The outlay of Rs. 1,160 crores would consist of Rs. 800 crores on public account and Rs. 360 crores in the private sector. Detail of public outlay of Rs. 1,050 crores out of a total sum of Rs. 1,160 have been formulated. The balance of Rs. 110 crores has been recommended as reserves for East Pakistan to cover the cost of additional schemes details of which will be worked out during the Plan period. If the reserves are excluded, about one third of the planned public expenditure is to be devoted primarily to agriculture through general agriculture, Village AID, irrigation, reclamation and drainage programmes. Industry and power comprise one quarter

of the total estimated public expenditures on development. Transport and communication absorb about one-fifth of the total public expenditure and social service the remaining one-fifth of the public programme.

It has been recommended that food grain production should increase by 13 per cent during the Plan period. Larger increases in cotton, oilseeds, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables have also been planned as shown in the table given below—

Commodity	Unit	Production in base period (*a*)	Production target in 1959-60	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Foodgrains	*'000 tons*			
Rice	"	8,320	9,215	11
Wheat	"	3,435	4,020	17
Maize	"	395	495	25
Jowar	"	240	270	13
Bajra	"	355	405	14
Barley	"	130	145	13
Total foodgrains	"	12,875	14,550	13
Fibre crops	*'000 bales*			
Jute	"	5,565	6,400	15
Cotton	"	1,630	2,257	38
Other crops	*'000 tons*			
Pulses	"	910	1,000	10
Oilseeds (including cotton seeds)	"	890	1,145	29
Fruits	"	2,095	2,990	14
Vegetables	"	1,565	1,930	23
Sugarcane (gur equivalent)	"	1,060	1,460	38
Tea	Mn. lb.	52.8	60.7	15
Tobacco	'000 tons	266	300	16
Fish	'000 tons	256	334	30
Timber	*'000 tons*			
Sawn and square Round	"	5	43	7,507
Round	"	550	585	6
Total timber products	"	555	628	13
Fire wood	"	971	975	Neg.

(*a*) Different base periods has been adopted for different crops.

For storing the increased stocks of agricultural commodities it is planned to raise the capacity for storing foodgrains to about 1 million tons in order to provide space for reserve stocks for about 600,000 tons. The Pakistan Plan provides for the extension of Village AID by 1960 to about 26,000 villages or 25 per cent of the villages in the country. Bulk of the remaining villages will be covered by 1965. With the help of development

schemes the production of foodgrains would increase by about 1·7 million tons during the Plan period and the increased caloric supply from those additions to the principal crops amounts to 6 per cent per capita as given below—

Food groups	Available for food		Calories available per capitas per day		
	Present	1959-60	Present	1959-60	Per cent increase
	Thousand tons		*Number*		*Per cent*
Foodgrains	11,586	13,092	1,391	1,444	4
Pulses	683	750	82	83	1
Sugarcane (gur equivalent)	927	1,352	123	163	33
Oilseeds (oil equivalent)	123	145	33	39	18
Fruits and vegetables	3,759	4,405	70	74	6
Total—Principal crops only	..	..	1,699	1 803	6

A large programme of irrigation development was under way in West Pakistan in 1955, and will be continued during the Plan period. It is expected that by 1960, 2·5 million acres of additional land will be brought under irrigation, and 3·3 million more acres will have an improved water supply.

(c) Tractors Replacing Horses

The number of tractors on the World's farmlands is increasing by nearly-one-half million per year, according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation. In its latest Year-book of Food and Agricultural Statistics (Part I—Production), FAO says that the number of tractors used by the world's formers, excluding those in the USSR, rose by 360,000 between 1952 and 1953 and by a further 400,000 in 1954, reading a grand total of Rs. 7,100,000. The greatest proportional increase was in the least-mechanised region the Far East—where the number in use is reported to have increased to 2,000 from 13,000 or by 55 per cent in the three-year period from 1952 to 1954.

This increasing use of machinery on the farms is accompanied by falling world (excluding USSR) horse and mule populations. Before the Second World War there were 74·7 million horses in the world; by 1953-54 their numbers had dropped to 59·1 million. Over the same period the male population dropped to 15·6 million from 18·4 million. But camels, used as pack and draft animals in countries almost untouched by mechanization, are more than holding their own in Asia and Africa. The camel population of those two areas rose from 7·8 million before the war to 9·7 million in 1953-54, an increase of 24 per cent.

Other world (including USSR) stock figures reported by FAO are—

	Pre-war	1948—52	1953-54
	million	million	million
Cattle	694	743	813
Pigs	296.2	329.6	348.3
Sheep	744	755	855
Goats	261.8	279.2	306.7

Source: F.A.O. Release dated 12-6-56. (Not an official record.)

VI. SPECIAL NOTE

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY

SHRI AJIT PRASAD JAIN, MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AT THE CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE, MUSSOORIE.

It is with great pleasure that I rise to welcome you to this Conference and to the 'Queen of the Hills'. For some time I had been thinking of calling a Conference of the Agriculture Ministers of the States. In a vast country like ours with varieties of climate, soil and economic conditions, occasional meetings of this nature provide an opportunity for exchange of experience and pooling of knowledge. The importance of this meeting has been further heightened by almost a universal feeling that the agricultural targets provided under the Second Five-Year Plan should be re-examined and raised substantially. In the words of the Prime Minister "there can be no real stable industrial economy in this country without a stable agricultural basis. We thought of that in the First Five-Year Plan and we paid considerable attention to agricultural production and we made more progress than we had expected. In fact that gave us confidence for the future. Nevertheless, we have to do a great deal more". No realistic planning under Indian conditions is possible without giving pride of place to agricultural development.

You are aware that the targets for agricultural production fixed under the Second Five-Year Plan envisage an additional production of 10 million tons of foodgrains i.e. stepping up foodgrain production from 65 million tons to 75 million tons. Among major commercial crops, the production of oilseeds is proposed to be raised by 27 per cent, sugarcane by 22 per cent, cotton by 31 per cent and jute by 25 per cent. We shall also be laying much greater emphasis on the diversification of agriculture, in particular on the production of protective foods like fruits, fish, poultry, milk and milk products. In the aggregate, by 1960-61 the production of all agricultural commodities is proposed to be raised by 18 per cent, of foodgrains by 15 per cent and of cash crops by 22 per cent.

These targets were fixed after full consultation between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It may be mentioned that as against the initial proposals of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and those of Prof. Mahalanobis in the Plan Frame, both of whom had suggested an increase of 10 million tons in foodgrains, the Planning Commission had originally suggested only 8·7 million tons. The targets of agricultural production for each of the States were examined in detail by the Working Groups composed of the representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the States. The target of 10 million tons was broken up as between the States on the basis of the schemes accepted by the Working Groups.

As regards funds, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture had originally asked for Rs. 663 crores for the Second Plan against which the Planning Commission has provided only Rs. 341 crores for agriculture. This figure is about Rs. 100 crores more than Rs. 241 crores provided in the First Plan, but as a result of greater allocation in the Second Plan for the achievement of diversification of agriculture, the provision for crop production has actually been reduced from Rs. 196 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 170 crores in the Second Plan. Similarly, the allocation for the major and medium irrigation projects has been slightly

reduced from Rs. 384 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 381 crores in the Second Plan. There have been, however, welcome increases for flood control projects which will indirectly benefit agriculture.

Agricultural incomes all over the world lag behind the urban and industrial incomes. In India as against an average per capita income of about Rs. 967 of the factory worker in 1950, the income of the agricultural labourer in 1950-51 worked out to an average of about Rs. 200 only. The Second Plan provides for an increase in national product of 25 per cent whereas the increase in the agricultural sector is only 18 per cent. The disparity in the incomes of the indu trial sector and the agricultural sector at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan will, therefore, if anything, be greater than at present. Seven out of every ten persons living in our country derive their livelihood from agriculture and at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the vast majority of the people living on agriculture will not have bettered their lot to the same extent as those dependant on industry and trade. This aspect of our Planning cannot be overlooked lightly and should legitimately be a cause of concern.

During the last session of the National Development Council held in May, there has been serious re-thinking on the adequacy of the physical targets laid own in the Plan. Doubts were expressed as to whether the targets of food and agricultural production envisaged in the Plan were adequate. It was felt that higher rates of increase in agriculture were required for meeting domestic demands, for increasing export earnings and for providing adequate safeguards against the possibility of inflation arising from the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. The Plan, as you know, provides for Rs. 1,200 crores of deficit financing and has left a gap of Rs. 400 crores in the resources uncovered. Besides, the expectations regarding resources to be externally raised to the extent of Rs. 800 crores may not be realised. The possibility of the occurrence of inflationary pressure, therefore, could not be ruled out. In the effort to find ways and means for avoiding inflation, a note was circulated by the Planning Commission in which it was suggested that within the resources provided in the Plan, agricultural production should be increased by about 40 per cent and the level of prices reduced by 20 per cent. It was suggested that the wheat and rice prices may be brought down to Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per maund respectively. It was argued that the agriculturist only stands to gain if the production is increased by 40 per cent and the prices decline by 20 per cent. The Food and Agriculture Ministry and the Planning Commission were to arrange discussion with individual States for formulating programmes with this end in view.

Since then numerous suggestion for stepping up agricultural production by 40 per cent, 30 per cent and by substantial amounts have been made. It has also been said that if we can produce 2 to 3 million tons of more foodgrains for the purpose of export, we shall get another Rs. 100 crores for filling up our foreign exchange gap. I could not subscribe to the view that within the existing allocation foodgrains production could be stepped up to 40 per cent but I have preferred, by and large, to remain silent. However, all this while, the officers and experts of my Ministry have been working hard to answer the two questions.

(*a*) Whether and to what extent the existing targets of agricultural production particularly foodgrains, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane and other crops for which specific targets have been laid down can be increased by re-adjusting the existing allocations in the Second Five-Year Plan and

(*b*) what schemes should be undertaken so that increased production under the Second Five-Year Plan may be stepped up to the desired level and what would be the financial and organisational implications of these schemes.

We thought that we should consult the representatives of the States, for it is they who carry on their shoulders the burden of achieving the results, before giving a decisive answer to these questions. These two questions besides a few others to which I will refer presently will form the main topics of discussion.

The foreign exchange requirements of the Second Five-Year Plan are large. The estimated balance of payments gap is sizeable, both absolutely and in relation to the funds that have so far been forthcoming. On the current account the total deficit over the five years is likely to amount to Rs. 1,100 crores. All possible avenues have, therefore, to be explored for securing the required inflow of resources. Our attempt should be to maximise export earnings. In an under-developed country the major items of export are raw products and our pattern of export trade in the past bears out that tea, oils, tobacco, raw cotton and jute products have contributed the major portion of our foreign exchange earnings. For the success of the Plan, which will to a large extent depend upon the quantities of capital goods that we are able to acquire, we must export larger quantities of cash crops like oilseeds, cotton, tobacco and plantation products. I would request you to apply yourselves earnestly to the problem of increasing the production of exportable cash crops.

The Planning Commission has, in consultation with my Ministry, addressed the State Governments suggesting the intensification of certain activities with a view to stepping up agricultural production. Among the lines which need our concentration are the multiplication and use of better and improved seed, fuller utilisation of farm yard manure, more fertilizers, small irrigation works and the effective use of National Extension and Community Projects and of co-operation especially in credit and marketing. From the study made in the Ministry for increasing the production of cereals, we have come to the broad conclusion that the production of food grains can be increased by 16.5 million tons in 1960-61 over 1955-56 as against the figure of 10 million tons proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan, provided certain requisites are fulfilled. This will represent an increase of 25 per cent as against 15 per cent proposed in the Plan. Through the acceleration of the seed multiplication scheme and its expansion to cover all the National Extension Service Blocks in the first three years of the Second Plan, we believe that it will be possible to achieve an additional production of 1·9 million tons. The expansion of facilities for minor irrigation is likely to give an additional production of ·7 million tons. Schemes for the intensification of distribution of fertilizers and better use of farm yard manure may add another ·9 million tons and the balance from plant protection and improved agricultural practices. In the matter of principal cash crops, proposals have been worked out to step up the targets for the increased production of cotton from 31 per cent now envisaged to 37 per cent. For jute, sugarcane and oilseeds, the new targets proposed are 37·5 per cent, 31 per cent and 36·4 per cent as against the present targets of 25 per cent, 22 per cent and 27 per cent. These increases in targets are primarily aimed to be achieved by the intensification of the measures already contemplated. It is for our consideration to what extent higher targets can be achieved (1) by schemes as included at present, (2) by re-adjustments of the schemes within the existing financial allocation and (3) by taking up additional schemes. The third category will involve allocation of more funds. The creation of a proper atmosphere which may stimulate the farmer into greater activity is also essential.

The Extension Service and Community Projects are the principal agencies for creating the proper psychology necessary for giving a concrete shape to schemes for increased production of food and effective implementation of these schemes. In the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, where the village level worker has paid proper

attention to agriculture, significant differences in production of the order of 20 to 25-per cent have been found possible between the development areas and the entire districts where they are situated. However, according to the latest Evaluation Report on the working of the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks, the Project Officers have in many cases often tended to concentrate attention especially on the works and amenities programmes. The emphasis is on physical and financial accomplishments-getting targets achieved, expenditure incurred, buildings constructed. Even among physical accomplishments, preference in many areas is distinctly for the spectacular as against the less noticeable though more lasting and fundamental improvement. It is not my intention to minimise the importance of the construction of schools, hospitals, panchayatghars, roads and the like. They provide the avenues for self-expression of the people into constructive activities. They also improve the standard of living. The success of the Project Officer will, however, be judged by the increase in agricultural production in the area of his operation. The farmer will befriend the village level worker who helps him to grow two ears or two blades where one grew before. The objective can be achieved only by the close co-ordination between the Agriculture Department and the Extension Service. The research worker will evolve better seed capable of giving more yield and resistance to pests and diseases, do manurial trials and work out new practices and techniques, but the dissemination of the results of the research and trial will be the responsibility of the extension projects. Research in fundamental and applied sciences is valuable but the common man will appreciate it only when the results are used for improving his condition. In the work of the village level worker, agriculture should be given the first and foremost priority. Definite targets must be laid down for each group of villages in charge of an extension worker not only in respect of physical resources such as the number of irrigation works to be constructed and the quantity of seed, fertilisers and manures to be distributed but also for a more diversified pattern of cultivation and adoption of new practices and techniques. In some places, definite line of relationship between the Agriculture Department and the N.E.S. and Community Blocks is not clearly realised but I have no doubt that the Project Administration is an agency of the Agriculture Department for the propagation of improved agricultural practices and they are responsible for the success of agricultural programmes. I hope that these matters will be given due consideration and proper schemes worked out to achieve the optimum results through the highest degree of co-ordination between the N.E.S. and Community Project Officers and the agricultural experts and others engaged in the normal developmental activities.

For some time there has been a growing concern among the urban people about the rise in the price of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities. It is a fact that the prices in general have for some months shown an upward trend. Since October 1955, the price of rice has gone up by 17·7 per cent and of pulses by 8·7 per cent. Wheat prices had in the six months preceding the arrival of the new crop gone up by 11·5 per cent and during the period of peak arrivals, wheat prices have not shown the normal decline. Similarly, the prices of oilseeds have gone up by 41·6 per cent. It should, however, not be over-looked that the price-level of most of the agricultural commodities prevailing last year was uneconomic and Government had to enter the market for the purchase of foodgrains in order to maintain the prices. The present prices though higher than those prevailing in 1955 and 1954 are still lower than what they were in 1953. I do not think that there is cause for anxiety. Equally there is no scope for complacency. We are keeping a close watch on the prices and have been releasing wheat at Rs. 14 per maund and rice at Rs. 16 per maund whenever the prices have shown a tendency to rise unduly. So far we have not failed and we have no reason to be pessimistic for the future. In the case of commercial crops, efforts to maintain proper price level are being made by regulating exports. Some monetary

and fiscal measures are also under contemplation. A few have already been undertaken in the case of paddy and rice for stabilising prices.

The question of the price level of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities is of no less importance to the producer than the consumer. If the terms of the trade are against the producer, he will lose incentive in producing more. The Planning Commission, in their note, to which I have referred above, have suggested that along with a 40 per cent increase in production of foodgrains, the price level may be reduced by 20 per cent and wheat may be stabilized at Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per maund. In their opinion, a 40 per cent increase in production with 20 per cent reduction in prices would leave sufficient margin of profit to the grower. I regret I cannot agree with the analysis of the situation. It is not known what mechanism the Planning Commission has in mind for reducing the agricultural prices by 20 per cent. The remedy may be worse than the disease. Even if a reasonably good scheme to produce these results is found out, it must not be forgotten that any reduction of price by 20 per cent or by any other percentage would universally reduce the incomes of all the farmers to that extent. On the contrary, the increase of 40 per cent will not be equally distributed. Some growers may increase their production by more than 40 per cent, others by less than 40 per cent and some others may not have any share in the increased production. Any farmer who does not increase his production by at least 20 per cent, and let me add that most of the medium and small farmers will be in that category, will lose by the reduction of price. The terms of the trade will be against him and I am afraid that any such reduction is bound to prove a dis-incentive to more production. You will have to give serious thought to the problem of agricultural prices.

The Planning Commission has been conscious that with increasing population and rising incomes, the consumption of foodgrains is certain to go up in the coming years. The deficit financing and the uncovered gap in resources, it is feared, are bound to increase the demand for the consumer goods. The Second Five-Year Plan is industrially intensive; there is more of emphasis on heavy industries. The light and small scale industries will produce consumer goods to a certain extent but our slender foreign exchange resources cannot be profitably diverted towards importing the consumer goods. In an under-developed economy, the impact of deficit financing and rising incomes is bound to fall largely on foodgrains and cloth which in the 'wage and low salary group' constitute as much as 70 per cent of the family budget. A proper price level of foodgrains is thus essential for maintaining economic stability and wage level. The Planning Commission has provided for the import of 6 million tons of foodgrains over the Plan period. We have already entered into an agreement with Burma for importing 20 lakh tons of rice during the next five years. Quantities to be imported in each year have been tentatively fixed but by mutual agreement between India and Burma, they can be increased or reduced. During the current calendar year, we shall be importing 300,000 tons of rice and we are negotiating for the purchase of another 200,000 tons from other sources. During this year, we have purchased and are negotiating the purchase of 12 lakh tons of wheat, bulk of which will reach India before the coming October. Besides, the Government of India have authorised opening negotiations for the purchase of 3 million tons of wheat from the U.S.A. during the next 5 years. We are expecting that our negotiations with U.S.A. will fructify shortly.

Of late, economists have been stressing the virtues of planning by inducement rather than planning by direction or controls. Especially physical controls—rationing and procurement—of essential supplies are held to be undesirable on psychological and administrative grounds. They are a method of equitable distribution of scarcity. The opinion appears

to be almost unanimous that physical controls are measures of the last emergency, when there is absolute and prolonged shortage and no means to make up the shortage. The best way of combating inflationary tendencies is by increasing supplies and this is what we propose to do. We have enough experience of the evil effects of food controls and we are in no mood to undertake them easily. After considerable thinking, I and my Ministry have reached the conclusion that we shall maintain sufficient buffer stocks and control prices through them. We have decided to build reserves of one million tons of rice and one million tons of wheat. Part of these reserves will be built during the current year and we hope to fully build them up next year. Besides, there are monetary and fiscal measures including mopping up and immobilization of currency which can be effective in checking the vagaries and speculative activities of the market. The Government of India will not hesitate to make use of them when situation arises. I am confident that we shall be able to maintain free market and reasonable prices of foodgrains without resort to rationing and procurement. At the same time we must continue to wage an unrelenting war against shortage and match our supplies with the demand.

Gentlemen, I am fully conscious of the heavy responsibility that lies upon your and my shoulders. We have undertaken a gigantic task under the various programmes of the Second Five-Year Plan. There will be increased need for foodgrains and agricultural commodities. You and I have undertaken the responsibility of feeding the nation. Much of the success of the First Five-Year Plan was due to the higher production in the agricultural sector and the fate of the Second Plan equally hangs on the tempo of agricultural production. We have not failed the nation; we shall not fail it. I now request you to apply yourself in all seriousness to work out the higher targets of agricultural production and to implement them with equal enthusiasm.

Once again, I thank you for undertaking an arduous journey in this climatically inhospitable part of the year. We have tried to alleviate the effects of heat and weather by calling this Conference in the salubrious climate of this beautiful hill station. Nevertheless, I am fully conscious that your journey from distant parts of the country must have meant a good deal of hardship. I hope you will bear it cheerfully.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1955-56.

All-India Final Estimates of Cereals and Gram, 1955-56.

All-India Final Estimates of Small Millets, Wheat, Barley, Gram, Tur (Arhar), Sugarcane, Rape & Mustard, Linseed and Cotton, 1955-56.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, May 1956.

Classification of Area, Gross Area sown and Irrigated Area in India (1949-50 to 1954-55).

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Minor Oilseeds, Oils and their Cakes, 1955-56.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during June, 1956

(From 1st June 1956 to 27th June, 1956)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-6-56 to 27-6-56 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)	20·83	(+) 4·84	(+) 30
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	20·40	(+) 0·71	(+) 4
Gangetic West Bengal	11·36	(+) 2·34	(+) 26
Orissa	12·42	(+) 5·32	(+) 75
Chota Nagpur	7·71	(+) 1·18	(+) 18
Bihar	11·94	(+) 5·00	(+) 72
U.P. East	5·67	(+) 1·65	(+) 41
U.P. West	3·49	(+) 0·12	(+) 4
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	1·82	(+) 0·20	(+) 12
Jammu & Kashmir	2·40	(+) 0·63	(+) 36
Rajasthan West	0·47	(—) 0·60	(—) 56
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	1·62	(—) 0·82	(—) 34
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	2·37	(—) 1·65	(—) 41
Vindhya Pradesh	5·08	(+) 0·75	(+) 17
Madhya Pradesh East	10·05	(+) 2·37	(+) 31
Madhya Pradesh West	7·01	(+) 1·12	(+) 19
Gujarat	3·02	(—) 1·25	(—) 29
Saurashtra and Kutch	1·11	(—) 1·58	(—) 59
Konkan	28·07	(+) 2·48	(+) 10
Deccan (Desh)	2·26	(—) 1·28	(—) 36
Hyderabad North	3·28	(—) 1·74	(—) 35
Hyderabad South	3·65	(—) 0·41	(—) 10
Coastal Andhradesa	4·08	(+) 0·63	(+) 18
Rayalaseema	2·60	(+) 0·22	(+) 9
Tamilnad	2·58	(+) 1·17	(+) 83
Malabar and South Kanara	25·22	(—) 6·91	(—) 22
Mysore	1·83	(—) 0·70	(—) 28
Travancore-Cochin	17·27	(—) 1·84	(—) 10

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 Oil-seeds	Summer Vegetables.
U. P.	Kharif Paddy, Bajra, Tobacco and Sesamum	Rice.
West Bengal	..	..

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(In Thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1953-54 (Revised)	1954-55 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—						
Rice	77,318	74,424	75,949	27,769	24,209	24,531
Jowar	43,882	43,456	43,446	7,954	9,092	9,093
Bajra	30,145	27,350	27,983	4,475	3,555	3,421
Maize	9,561	9,325	9,311	2,991	2,944	2,939
Ragi	5,767	5,747	5,711	1,846	1,778	1,646
Small Millets	14,028	13,680	13,799	2,438	2,424	2,456
Wheat	26,394	26,842	27,517	7,890	8,539	8,778
Barley	8,719	7,999	8,309	2,905	2,786	2,870
TOTAL CEREALS	215,814	208,823	212,025	58,268	55,327	55,734
Pulses—						
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	19,689	20,991	22,047	4,756	5,125	5,393
Tur (Arhar)	5,942	5,944	5,944	1,834	1,661	1,688
Other Pulses	28,064	27,069	27,309	3,860	3,688	3,789
TOTAL PULSES	53,695	54,004	55,300	10,450	10,474	10,870
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	269,509	262,827	267,325	68,718	65,801	66,604
Potato	635	665	..	1,925	1,762	..
Sugarcane*	3,485	3,932	3,994	43,709	54,648	56,923
Ginger (Dry)	45	44	35	14	13	14
Pepper (Black)	208	208	208	24	26	26
Chillies (Dry)	1,336	1,472	1,523	303	356	363
Tobacco	912	860	..	268	248	..
Oilseeds—						
Groundnut	10,495	12,647	13,548	3,391†	3,823†	4,128†
Castorseed	1,346	1,273	1,394	103	112	124
Sesamum	6,351	6,460	6,501	554	962	589
Rape and Mustard	5,545	5,665	6,025	858	962	1,019
Linseed	3,428	3,290	3,354	379	388	382
TOTAL OILSEEDS	27,165	29,335	30,822	5,285	5,877	6,242
Fibres—						
Cotton	17,265	18,346	18,684	3,944§	4,298§	4,227§
Jute	1,228	1,273	1,243	3,091¶	3,153¶	2,928¶
Mesta	463	571	528	650¶	1,106¶	1,018¶

* Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or *gur* are 4,423, 5,546 and 5,706 thousand tons for 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

† In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton *lint*.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56

(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 (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cereals—								
Rice	Final	12-4-56	76 253	75,949	(+) 0·4	25,474	24,531	(+) 3·8
Jowar	Final	24-5-56	42,721	43,446	(—) 1·7	6,940	9,093	(—) 23·7
Bajra	Final	14-4-56	27,025	27,983	(—) 3·4	3,400	3,421	(—) 0·6
Maize	Final	26-4-56	8,909	9,311	(—) 4·3	2,519	2,939	(—) 14·3
Ragi	Final	13-4-56	5,627	5,711	(—) 1·5	1,844	1,646	(+) 12·0
Small Millets	Final	7 7-56	13,095	13,799	(—) 5·1	2,103	2,456	(—) 14·4
Wheat	Final	19 6 56	29,225	27,517	(+) 6·2	8,348	8,778	(—) 4·9
Barley	Final	July 1956(*f*)	8,145	8,309	(—) 2·0	2,721	2,870	(—) 5·2
TOTAL CEREALS	..	..	211,000	212,025	(—) 0·5	53,349	55,734	(—) 4·3
Pulses—								
Gram	Final	11-7-56	22,902	22,047	(+) 3·9	4,865	5,393	(—) 9·8
Tur	Final	24-6-56	5,757	5,944	(—) 3·1	1,814	1,688	(+) 7·5
Other Kharif Pulses.	Final	April, 1956(*f*)	15,862	16,719	(—) 5·1	1,650	1,830	(—) 9·8
Other Rabi Pulses.	Final	22-7-56	10,579	10,590	(—) 0·1	1,858	1,959	(—) 5·2
TOTAL PULSES	..	..	55,100	55,300	(—) 0·4	10,187	10,870	(—) 6·3
Potatoes	First	29-2-56	552	551	(+) 0·2	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Final	27-6-56	4,446	3,994	(+) 11·3	57,749	56,923	(+) 1·5
Tobacco	Third	6-7-56	893	824	(+) 8·4	249	235	(+) 6·0
Dry Ginger	Final	4-4-56	37	35	(+) 4·2	15	14	(+) 6·4
Black Pepper	Final	17-4-56	214	208	(+) 2·8	27	26	(+) 5·4
Dry Chillies	Final	17-5-56	1,492	1,523	(—) 2·0	340	363	(—) 6·3
Oil seeds—								
Groundnut	Final	28-2-56	12,585	13,548	(—) 7·1	3,804‡	4,128‡	(—) 7·8
Castorseed	Final	18-3-56	1,462	1,394	(+) 4·9	126	124	(+) 1·6
Sesamum	Final	31-5-56	5,738	6,501	(—) 11·7	458	589	(—) 22·2
Rape & Mustard.	Final	14-7 56	6,262	6,025	(+) 3·9	832	1,019	(—) 18·3
Linseed	Final	7-7-56	3,424	3,354	(+) 2·1	376	382	(—) 1·6
TOTAL OILSEEDS	..	..	29,471	30,822	(—) 4·4	5,596	6,242	(—) 10·3
Fibres—								
Cotton	Final	28-6-56	20,230	18,684	(+) 8·3	3,998§	4,227§	(—) 5·4
Jute	Final	18-11-55	1,581	1,243	(+) 27·2	4,137†	2,928†	(+) 41·3
Mesta	Final	13-4-56	618	528	(+) 17·0	1,201†	1,018†	(+) 18·0

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,859 and 5,760 thousand tons for 1955-56 and 1954-55 respectively.

† In thousand bales of 400 lb. each.

‡ In terms of nuts-in-shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

(*f*) Released through this journal.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Cereals, 1955-56

(Released in July 1956)

I. SUMMARY

Cereals	Area (Thousand Acres)				Production (Thousand Tons)			
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over col. (3). Absolute	Percentage	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (6) over col. (7) Absolute	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kharif Cereals—								
Rice	76,253	75,949	(+) 304	(+) 0·4	25,474	24,531	(+) 943	(+) 3·8
Jowar	42,721	43,446	(—) 725	(—) 1·7	6,940	9,093	(—) 2,153	(—) 23·7
Bajra	27,025	27,983	(—) 958	(—) 3·4	3,400	3,421	(—) 21	(—) 0·6
Maize	8,909	9,311	(—) 402	(—) 4·3	2,519	2,939	(—) 420	(—) 14·3
Ragi	5,627	5,711	(—) 84	(—) 1·5	1,844	1,646	(+) 198	(+) 12·0
Small Millets	13,095	13,799	(—) 704	(—) 5·1	2,103	2,456	(—) 353	(—) 14·4
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS	173,630	176,199	(—) 2,569	(—) 1.5	42,280	44,086	(—) 1,806	(—) 4.1
Rabi Cereals—								
Wheat	29,225	27,517	(+) 1,708	(+) 6·2	8,348	8,778	(—) 430	(—) 4·9
Barley	8,145	8,309	(—) 164	(—) 2·0	2,721	2,870	(—) 149	(—) 5·2
TOTAL RABI CEREALS	37,370	35,826	(+) 1,544	(+) 4·3	11,069	11,648	(—) 579	(—) 5·0
TOTAL CEREALS	211,000	212,025	(—) 1,025	(—) 0·5	53,349	55,734	(—) 2,385	(—) 4·3

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)				Production (Thousand Tons)			
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of col. 2 over col. 3 Absolute	Percentage	1955-56 (Final Estimates)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (6) over col. (7) Absolute	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra	11,359	11,743	(—) 384	(—) 3·3	4,015	4,128	(—) 113	(—) 2·7
Assam	4,269	4,245	(+) 24	(+) 0·6	1,641	1,702	(—) 61	(—) 3·6
Bihar	16,903	17,295	(—) 392	(—) 2·3	3,581	3,521	(+) 60	(+) 1·7
Bombay	25,116	26,125	(—) 1,009	(—) 3·9	4,789	5,518	(—) 729	(—) 13·2
Madhya Pradesh	20,255	20,347	(—) 92	(—) 0·5	4,920	5,061	(—) 141	(—) 2·8
Madras	12,530	12,558	(—) 28	(—) 0·2	4,957	5,111	(—) 154	(—) 3·0
Orissa	9,921	10,044	(—) 123	(—) 1·2	2,222	2,273	(—) 51	(—) 2·2
Punjab	7,711	7,634	(+) 77	(+) 1·0	2,208	2,491	(—) 283	(—) 11·4
Uttar Pradesh	32,929	33,408	(—) 479	(—) 1·4	8,806	9,934	(—) 1,128	(—) 11·4
West Bengal	10,586	10,232	(+) 354	(+) 3·5	4,263	3,873	(+) 390	(+) 10·1
Hyderabad	15,921	15,411	(+) 510	(+) 3·3	2,457	2,901	(—) 444	(—) 15·3
Jammu & Kashmir	1,126	1,111	(+) 15	(+) 1·4	401	395	(+) 6	(+) 1·5
Madhya Bharat	7,051	6,956	(+) 95	(+) 1·4	1,155	1,234	(—) 79	(—) 6·4

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mysore	4,779	4,805	(—) 26	(—) 0·5	1,629	1,249	(+) 380	(+) 30·4
Pepsu	2,397	2,231	(+) 166	(+) 7·4	672	653	(+) 19	(+) 2·9
Rajasthan	15,481	15,499	(—) 18	(—) 0·1	2,965	2,914	(+) 51	(+) 1·8
Saurashtra	4,315	4,155	(+) 160	(+) 3·9	293	348	(—) 55	(—) 15·8
Travancore-Cochin	1,135	1,132	(+) 3	(+) 0·3	604	579	(+) 25	(+) 4·3
Ajmer	422	300	(+) 122	(+) 40·7	69	74	(—) 5	(—) 6·8
Bhopal	950	902	(+) 48	(+) 5·3	195	229	(—) 34	(—) 14·8
Coorg	103	103	..	..	70	68	(+) 2	(+) 2·9
Delhi	195	159	(+) 36	(+) 22·6	33	29	(+) 4	(+) 13·8
Himachal Pradesh	895	889	(+) 6	(+) 0·7	231	223	(+) 8	(+) 3·6
Kutch	471	671	(—) 200	(—) 29·8	34	77	(—) 43	(—) 55·8
Manipur	218	218	..	..	160	160	..	..
Tripura	407	404	(+) 3	(+) 0·7	135	147	(—) 12	(—) 8·2
Vindhya Pradesh	3,546	3,441	(+) 105	(+) 3·1	841	840	(+) 1	(+) 0·1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	7	(+) 2	(+) 28·6	3	2	(+) 1	(+) 50·0
ALL INDIA	211,000	212,025	(—) 1,025	(—) 0.5	53,349	55,734	(—) 2,385	(—) 4·3

4·1. All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, 1955-56

(Released in July 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3) Absolute	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	13,095	13,799	(—) 704	(—) 5·1
Production (Thousand tons)	2,103	2,456	(—) 353	(—) 14·4

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Bombay and Hyderabad and is attributed generally to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. Vindhya Pradesh is the only State among the important small millets producing States which has reported some increase in the current year's area.

The heavy decline in the current year's production has been shared by almost all the States, particularly Uttar Pradesh and Bombay and is due partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing during the growing period. In Uttar Pradesh, the decrease is attributed to the damage caused to the crop by heavy rains and floods.

The production estimates of Kodon-kutki in respect of Madhya Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas', that is, areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for small millets. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin, which together account for an area of 118,000 acres and a production of 15,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) 1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra						
Korra						
Kharif	935	881	(+) 54	134	146	(—) 12
Rabi	461	681	(—) 220	67	71	(—) 4
Total	1,396	1,562	(—) 166	201	217	(—) 16
Varagu						
Khari	213	206	(+) 7	45	46	(—) 1
Rabi	138	156	(—) 18	29	32	(—) 3
Total	351	362	(—) 11	74	78	(—) 4
Samai						
Kharif	151	161	(—) 10	24	26	(—) 2
Rabi	8	8	..	2	1	(+) 1
Total	159	169	(—) 10	26	27	(—) 1
Other Cereals	396	409	(—) 13	79	86	(—) 7
STATE	2,302	2,502	(—) 200	380	408	(—) 28
Assam	7	5	(+) 2	1	1	..
Bihar	762	773	(—) 11	109	121	(—) 12
Bombay						
Kodra (Kharif)	404	433	(—) 29	131	153	(—) 22
Vari						
Kharif	159	73	(+) 86	32	20	(+) 12
Rabi	20	20	..	10	10	..
Total	179	93	(+) 86	42	30	(+) 12
Sawa (Kharif)	122	77	(+) 45	23	24	(—) 1
Banti (Kharif)	73	64	(+) 9	14	25	(—) 11
Rala (Kharif)	70	69	(+) 1	18	19	(—) 1
Italian Millets						
Kharif	48	6	(+) 42	12	2	(+) 10
Rabi	1	(a)	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Total	49	6	(+) 43	12	2	(+) 10
Other Millets§						
Kharif	181	514	(—) 333	31	103	(—) 72
Rabi	69	12	(+) 57	12	4	(+) 8
Total	250	526	(—) 276	43	107	(—) 64

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
STATE						
Kharif	1,057	1,236	(—) 179	261	346	(—) 85
Rabi	90	32	(+) 58	22	14	(+) 8
Total	1,147	1,268	(—) 121	283	360	(—) 77
Madhya Pradesh						
Kodon-Kutki (Kharif)	2,399	2,423	(—) 24	212*	225*	(—) 13
Sawa (Kharif)	118	119	(—) 1	19	19	..
Rala (Kharif)	10	10	..	1	1	..
Rajgira (Rabi)	9	10	(—) 1	1	1	..
STATE						
Kharif	2,527	2,552	(—) 25	232	245	(—) 13
Rabi	9	10	(—) 1	1	1	..
Total†	2,536	2,562	(—) 26	233	246	(—) 13
Madras						
Korra						
Kharif	66	64	(+) 2	20	20	..
Rabi	19	18	(+) 1	6	5	(+) 1
Total	85	82	(+) 3	26	25	(+) 1
Varagu						
Kharif	673	682	(—) 9	265	282	(—) 17
Rabi	165	167	(—) 2	73	73	..
Total	838	849	(—) 11	338	355	(—) 17
Samai						
Kharif	434	448	(—) 14	80	83	(—) 3
Rabi	105	110	(—) 5	19	21	(—) 2
Total	539	558	(—) 19	99	104	(—) 5
Other cereals	182	176	(+) 6	38	41	(—) 3
STATE	1,644	1,665	(—) 21	501	525	(—) 24
Orissa	111	117	(—) 6	12	13	(—) 1
Punjab	42	24	(+) 18	4	3	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh						
Kakun (Kharif)	22	27	(—) 5	2	3	(—) 1
Kodan (Kharif)	938	1,142	(—) 204	127	242	(—)115
Kutki (Kharif)	7	9	(—) 2	1	1	..
Sawan (Kharif)	430	493	(—) 63	39	76	(—) 37
Chona (Rabi)	77@	77	..	22@	22	..
STATE						
Kharif	1,397	1,671	(—) 274	169	322	(—)153
Rabi	77@	77	..	22@	22	..
Total	1,474	1,748	(—) 274	191	344	(—)153
West Bengal	10	6	(+) 4	2	1	(+) 1
Hyderabad						
Kharif	837	907	(—) 70	56	72	(—) 16
Rabi	30	35	(—) 5	2	3	(—) 1
Total	867	942	(—) 75	58	75	(—) 17

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
JAMMU AND KASHMIR .	17@	17		..	5@	5		..
MADHYA BHARAT								
Kharif . . .	161	156	(+)	5	23	24	(—)	1
Rabi . . .	14	14		..	2	2		..
TOTAL .	175	170	(+)	5	25	26	(—)	1
MYSORE . . .	727	761	(—)	34	83	100	(—)	17
RAJASTHAN								
Kharif . . .	205	217	(—)	12	28	37	(—)	9
Rabi . . .	1	1		..	(*b*)	(*b*)		..
TOTAL .	206	218	(—)	12	28	37	(—)	9
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN .	24@	24		..	2@	2		..
BHOPAL								
Kodan . . .	5	5		..	1	1		..
Kutki . . .	1	1		..	(*b*)	(*b*)		..
Sawan and others .	1	1		..	(*b*)	(*b*)		..
TOTAL .	7	7		..	1	1		..
HIMACHAL PRADESH								
Chalai . . .	19	19		..	4	4		..
China . . .	9	10	(—)	1	2	2		.
Kangni . . .	9	8	(+)	1	1	1		..
Ogla . . .	6	6		..	1	1		..
Others . . .	22	22		..	3	4	(—)	1
TOTAL .	65	65		..	11	12	(—)	1
VINDHYA PRADESH								
Kodan . . .	755	719	(+)	36	131	..		..
Kutki . . .	79	88	(—)	9	16	..		..
Kakun . . .	37	9	(+)	28	6	..		..
Mejhari . . .	43	22	(+)	21	10	..		..
Sawan . . .	37	70	(—)	33	7	..		..
Basara . . .	6	16	(—)	10	1	..		..
Rali . . .	6	1	(+)	5	1	..		..
Others . . .	9	..	(+)	9	2	..		..
TOTAL .	972	925	(+)	47	174	176‡	(—)	2
ALL INDIA .	13,095	13,799	(—)	704	2,103	2,456	(—)	353

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

†Includes an area of 30,629 acres and a production of 3,289 tons for Kodon-Kutki and 4,103 acres and 315 tons for Sawa in respect of the non-reporting (forest) areas.

§Includes figures for Vari Sawa banti rala and italian millets in respect of some districts for which details are not available.

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

‡Millet wise details are not available.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE—Small millets are not grown in Popsu, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.2. All-India Final Estimate of Wheat, 1955-56

(Released in June 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	29,225	27,517	(+) 1,708	(+) 6.2
Production (Thousand tons)	8,348	8,778	(—) 430	(—) 4.9

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by all the wheat growing States except Bihar and is generally attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase in area is particularly marked in the case of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Pepsu.

Despite the substantial increase in area, production of the crop has suffered a decline in most of the major wheat growing States, particularly Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. The decrease in production is generally attributed to unsatisfactory climatic conditions during the growing period. The decrease in Uttar Pradesh is largely due to damage to the crop caused by hail storm and strong westerly winds during March 1956 while in the case of Punjab it is due to drought followed by hailstorm and strong winds during March 1956. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by the increase recorded mainly in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat.

The production estimates for Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys. Crop-cutting surveys on wheat during 1955-56 were also conducted in Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Delhi but reliable surveys results in respect of these States have not become available so far. Hence, the production estimates for these States utilised in this Estimate are based on traditional method and as such are subject to revision.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the "Non-Reporting Areas", that is, areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for this crop. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise Andhra, Madras, Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and the non-reporting pockets in Madhya Pradesh, which together account for an area of 300,000 acres and a production of 78,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	Area (Thousand Acres) 1954-55 (Partially revised estimate)	Area (Thousand Acres) Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand Tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	Production (Thousand Tons) 1954-55 (Partially revised estimate)	Production (Thousand Tons) Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	12	11 (+)	1	2	2	..
Assam	7†	7	..	2†	2	..
Bihar	1,444	1 597 (—)	153	412*	426* (—)	14
Bombay	2,138	1,894 (+)	244	364*	368* (—)	4
Madhya Pradesh£	3,222	3,056 (+)	166	705*	784* (—)	79
Madras	4†	4	..	1†	1	..
Orissa	13	13	..	3	3	..
Punjab	3,503	3,442 (+)	61	1,296*	1,535* (—)	239
Uttar Pradesh	9,875	9,295 (+)	580	2,984*	3,284* (—)	300
West Bengal	155	141 (+)	14	43*	45* (—)	2
Hyderabad	884	716 (+)	168	127*	109* (+)	18
Jammu and Kashmir	275†	275	..	74†	74	..
Madhya Bharat	2,142	2,113 (+)	29	446	399 (+)	47
Mysore	4	3 (+)	1	1	1	..
Pepsu	1,106	992 (+)	114	414*	408* (+)	6
Rajasthan	2,225	2,016 (+)	209	881*	757* (+)	124
Saurashtra	336	230 (+)	106	105	84 (+)	21
Ajmer	70	39 (+)	31	23*	16* (+)	7
Bhopal	760	616 (+)	54	149*	169* (—)	20
Delhi	70	367 (+)	3	16	18 (—)	2
Himachal Pradesh	322	322	..	87*	86* (+)	1
Kutch	30	26 (+)	4	12	12	..
Manipur@	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	717	641 (+)	76	201*	195* (+)	6
TOTAL	29,225	27,517 (+)	1,708	8,348	8,778 (—)	430

(b) Less than 500 tons.

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

@Data have been estimated.

†Previous year's data repeated for want of information for 1955-56.

£Includes an area of 8,142 acres and a production of 648 tons in respect of the non-reporting (forest) areas.

NOTES—

(1) Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys on Wheat during 1955-56 were also in progress in Madhya Bharat Saurashtra and Delhi. Reliable survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. Hence, the production estimates for these States utilised in the All-India Estimate are based on traditional method. These estimates are however subject to revision as soon as production estimates based on crop-cutting survey results become available.

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

4·3. All-India Final Estimate of Barley, 1955-56

(Released in July 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,145	8,309	(—) 164	(—) 2.0
Production (Thousand tons)	2,721	2,870	(—) 149	(—) 5.2

The decrease in area during the current year has occurred mainly in Punjab and Bihar and is due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered mainly in Rajasthan and Ajmer.

Uttar Pradesh and Punjab share mainly the decrease in production during the current year. The decrease in Uttar Pradesh is attributed to heavy damage caused to the crop by hails and strong westerly winds, while, in Punjab, it is attributed to drought followed by hailstorms and strong wind during March 1956. The decrease in production has been offset to some extent by the increase particularly in Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh.

The production estimates in respect of Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal Rajasthan, Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh for current as well as last year are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the "Non-Reporting Areas", that is, areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for this crop. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise Madras and Jammu & Kashmir, which together account for an area of 51,000 acres and a production of 14,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) 1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar	778	899	(—) 121	181*	192*	(—) 11
Bombay	31	31	..	7	7	..
Madhya Pradesh	23	25	(—) 2	5	5	..
Madras	1†	1	..	(b)†	(b)	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Punjab	340	463	(—) 123	133*	175*	(—) 42
Uttar Pradesh	4,813	4,808	(+) 5	1,549*	1,714*	(—) 165
West Bengal	109	107	(+) 2	29*	32*	(—) 3
Hyderabad	18	19	(—) 1	3	4	(—) 1
Jammu & Kashmir	50†	50	..	14†	14	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madhya Bharat	131	128	(+) 3	35	36	(—) 1
P.E.P.S.U.	157	154	(+) 3	40	40	..
Rajasthan	1,276	1,221	(+) 55	588*	516*	(+) 72
Saurashtra	(a)	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer	64	54	(+) 10	24*	24*	..
Bhopal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	12	13	(—) 1	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	77	73	(+) 4	15	14	(+) 1
Kutch	4	4	..	1	2	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	260	257	(+) 3	96*	94*	(+) 2
TOTAL	8,145	8,309	(—) 164	2,721	2,870	(—) 149

(a) Less than 500 acres. (b) Less than 500 tons.

* Based on the results of random sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

†Previous year's data repeated for want of information for 1955-56.

NOTE.—Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Andhra, Assam (including NEFA), Mysore Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

4·4. All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1955-56

(Released in July 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over (3) Absolute (4)	Percentage (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	22,902	22,047	(+) 855	(+) 3·9
Production (Thousand tons)	4,865	5,393	(—) 528	(—) 9·8

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by almost all the principal gram growing States except Punjab and Bihar. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Rajasthan, Pepsu, Saurashtra and Hyderabad and is generally attributed to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing.

Despite increase in area, the overall production of gram has declined considerably. The decline in production is shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, the decline is due to extensive damage caused to the crop by hail-storm and strong westerly winds during March 1956; in Punjab, it is due partly to decrease in area and partly to drought followed by hail-storm and strong winds during March 1956 and in Madhya Pradesh, it is due to unfavourable weather conditions such as insufficient and untimely winter showers during the growing period.

The production estimates both for current and last years in respect of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys. During

1955-56, crop cutting surveys were also in progress in Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra but reliable survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. Hence, production estimates based on traditional method have been utilised in this Estimate.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of "Non-Reporting Areas", that is areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for the crop. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise Jammu & Kashmir and forest areas in Madhya Pradesh, which together account for an area of 15,000 acres and a production of 2,000 tons during 1955-56.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand Tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	70	70	..	13	14	(—) 1
Assam†	7§	7	..	1§	1	..
Bihar	1,359	1,384	(—) 25	284*	263*	(+) 21
Bombay	792	747	(+) 45	114*	100*	(+) 14
Madhya Pradesh‡	1,440	1,423	(+) 17	274*	339*	(—) 65
Madras	4	4	..	1	1	..
Orissa	58	58	..	6	6	..
Punjab	3,777	4,201	(—) 424	1,093*	1,311*	(—) 218
Uttar Pradesh	6,593	6,567	(+) 26	1,426*	1,775*	(—) 349
West Bengal	468	438	(+) 30	137*	152*	(—) 15
Hyderabad	1,028	926	(+) 102	140	141	(—) 1
Jammu & Kashmir	9§	9	..	2§	2	..
Madhya Bharat	1,427	1,398	(+) 29	271	245	(+) 26
Mysore	33	30	(+) 3	4	4	..
P.E.P.S.U.	1,901	1,685	(+) 216	409*	358*	(+) 51
Rajasthan	2,759	2,158	(+) 601	475*	472*	(+) 3
Saurashtra	183	76	(+) 107	12	8	(+) 4
Ajmer	68	28	(+) 40	9	3	(+) 6
Bhopal	283	270	(+) 13	54*	68*	(—) 14
Delhi	83	81	(+) 2	2	2	(—) 2
Himachal Pradesh	18	20	(—) 2	3	5	(—) 2
Vindhya Pradesh	542	467	(+) 75	128*	121*	(+) 7
TOTAL	22,902	22,047	(+) 855	4,858	5,393	(—) 535

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

† Excluding N.E.F.A. areas.

‡ Includes an area of 6,486 acres and a production of 499 tons as estimates for the non-reporting (Forest) areas.

§Previous year's data repeated for want of information for 1955-56.

NOTES.—(i) During 1955-56, crop-cutting surveys on Gram were conducted in Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra also but reliable survey results in respect of these States have not become available so far. Hence, the production estimates for these States utilised in this Estimate are based on traditional method.

(ii) Gram is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·5. All-India Final Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1955-56

(Released in June 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3).	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,757	5,944	(—) 187	(—) 3·1
Production (Thousand tons)	1,814	1,688	(+) 126	(+) 7·5

The decrease in acreage has occurred mainly in Bihar, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease in area has been offset to some extent by increases registered mainly in Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Despite decrease in area, production has increased during the current year due to favourable weather conditions during the growing period. The increase in production has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. This increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded mainly by Bihar and Mysore.

The estimates of production in the case of Madhya Pradesh, U. P. and West Bengal are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	196	184	(+) 12	22	21	(+) 1
Assam†	7	6	(+) 1	2	2	..
Bihar	382	469	(—) 87	88	98	(—) 10
Bombay	650	680	(—) 30	154	166	(—) 12
Madhya Pradesh	992	990	(+) 2	529*	422*	(+) 107
Madras	160	156	(+) 4	23	23	..
Orissa	35	33	(+) 2	9	9	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,471	1,605	(—) 134	759*	694*	(+) 65
West Bengal	57‡	57	..	15‡	15*	..
Hyderabad	1,067	1,011	(+) 56	113	142	(—) 29
Madhya Bharat	341	360	(—) 19	52	56	(—) 4
Mysore	165	154	(+) 11	16	14	(+) 2
Rajasthan	30	34	(—) 4	4	4	..
Bhopal	38	39	(—) 1	8	10	(—) 2
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	166	166	..	20	12	(+) 8
Grand Total	5,757	5,944	(—) 187	1,814	1,688	(+)126

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

‡ 1954-55 figure repeated for want of data for 1955-56.

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons. † Excluding N.E.F.A. area.

Notes.—1. Punjab, Saurashtra, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tur is not grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Pepsu, Travancore Cochin, Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·6. All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane

(Released in June 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	4,446	3,994	(+) 452	(+) 11·3
Production				
(Thousand tons of cane)	57,749	56,923	(+) 826	(+) 1·5
or				
(Thousand Tons of gur)	5,859	5,760	(+) 99	(+) 1·7

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the sugarcane growing States and is marked in the case of U.P., Bihar and Punjab. This increase has been attributed mainly to better climatic conditions at the sowing time during the current year as compared to last year.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing States, especially in Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Assam and is due partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period. The increase in production has been offset to some extent by decreases reported by Andhra, Bombay, Madras and Pepsu. In Bombay the crop was damaged by rains, heavy winds and sporadic attack of Pyrilla Pest and stem-borers.

This Estimate includes for the first time information in respect of Travancore-Cochin State which accounts for 17,000 acres of area and 305,000 tons of cane (or 31,000 tons of gur) production during 1955-56.

The production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of Andhra and West Bengal (excepting Darjeeling district) are based on the results of Random Sample crop Cutting Surveys.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons of Cane)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	122	120	(+) 2	3,242*	3,645*	(—) 403
Assam†	64	60	(+) 4	662	562	(+) 100
Bihar	379	327	(+) 52	2,924	2,476	(+) 448
Bombay	198	199	(—) 1	5,116	5,475	(—) 359
Madhya Pradesh	29	28	(+) 1	361	355	(+) 6
Madras	131	135	(—) 4	3,314	3,512	(—) 198
Orissa	59	59	..	1,010	1,010	..
Punjab	375	343	(+) 32	4,597	4,001	(+) 596

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh	2,620	2,292	(+) 328	28,430	28,277	(+) 153
West Bengal	61	57	(+) 4	1,290*	1,193*	(+) 97
Hyderabad	97	91	(+) 6	2,313	2,066	(+) 247
Jammu & Kashmir	3‡	3	..	8‡	8	..
Madhya Bharat	41	38	(+) 3	467	359	(+) 108
Mysore	59	58	(+) 1	1,482	1,379	(+) 103
Pepsu	77	71	(+) 6	967	1,160	(—) 193
Rajasthan	64	53	(+) 11	581	483	(+) 98
Saurashtra	20	18	(+) 2	426	452	(—) 26
Travancore-Cochin	17	17	..	305	304§	(+) 1
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	7	6	(+) 8	61	51	(+) 10
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Delhi	7	5	(+) 2	50	30	(+) 20
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	16	14	(+) 2
Kutch	1	1	..	6	6	..
Tripura	6	6	..	63	64	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	6	4	(+) 2	57	40	(+) 17
TOTAL	4,446	3,994	(+) 452	57,749	56,923	(+) 826

(a) Less than 500 acres. (b) Less than 500 tons.
† Excluding figures for N.E.F.A. area. § Estimated. ‡ Last year's data repeated for want of information for 1955-56.

*Based on the results of Random sample Crop Cutting Surveys.
NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

III. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw-sugar or gur)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	122	120	(+) 2	351*	371*	(—) 20
Assam†	64	60	(+) 4	66	56	(+) 10
Bihar	379	327	(+) 52	292	248	(+) 44
Bombay	198	199	(—) 1	537	575	(—) 38
Madhya Pradesh	29	28	(+) 1	36	36	..
Madras	131	135	(—) 4	362	384	(—)22
Orissa	59	59	..	101	101	..
Punjab	375	343	(+) 32	460	400	(+) 60
Uttar Pradesh	2,620	2,292	(+) 328	2,843	2,828	(+) 15
West Bengal	61	57	(+) 4	129*	119*	(+) 10
Hyderabad	97	91	(+) 6	231	207	(+) 24
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	..	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat	41	38	(+) 3	47	36	(+) 11
Mysore	59	58	(+) 1	148	138	(+) 10
Pepsu	77	71	(+) 6	97	117	(—) 20
Rajasthan	64	53	(+) 11	58	48	(+) 10

III. DETAILS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saurashtra	20	18	(+) 2	43	45	(—) 2
Travancore-Cochin	17	17	..	31	30@	(+) 1
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	7	6	(+) 1	6	5	(+) 1
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	7	5	(+) 2	5	3	(+) 2
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	2	1	(+) 1
Kutch	1	1	..	1	1	..
Tripura	6	6	..	6	6	..
Vindhya Pradsh	6	4	(+) 2	6	4	(+) 2
TOTAL	4,446	3,994	(+) 452	5,859	5,760	(+) 99

(a) Less than 500 acres. (b) Less than 500 tons.
N.B.—Please see foot-notes to statement II.

4.7. All-India third Estimate of Tobacco 1955-56

(Released in July 1956)

I. SUMMARY

	1955-56 (Third Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	893	824	(+) 69	(+) 8·4
Production (Thousand tons)	249	235	(+) 14	(+) 6·0

The increase in area and production of tobacco during the current year has been reported by almost all the States and is marked in the case of Bombay. The increase in area and production is attributed to better climatic conditions during the current year as compared to last year.

This Estimate does not contain information in respect of the late variety of crop grown in U.P. It also does not give information about the final position of the crop in the case of Punjab, Mysore, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Coorg, Delhi, H.P., Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh. The above information will be included in Final Estimate only.

Crop-cutting surveys on tobacco are in progress in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts of Bombay State. Production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of these districts are based on the results of these surveys.

Past experience has shown that the Final Estimate figures are only slightly higher than those of the Third Estimate.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand *acres*)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 (Third Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Third Estimate)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	179	178	(+) 1	56	55	(+) 1
(*ii*) Others	106	104	(+) 2	42	41	(+) 1
TOTAL	287	284 (A)	(+) 3	99	97	(+) 2
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	90	90	..
Assam§—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	23	24	(—) 1	7	7	..
Bihar—						
Nicotiana Rustica	19	15	(+) 4	6	5	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	18	14	(+) 4	5	4	(+) 1
TOTAL	37	29(A)	(+) 8	11	9	(+) 2
Bombay—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	307	258	(+) 49	67*	58*	(+) 9
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	1	..	(+) 1	(*b*)	..	(+) (*b*)
(*ii*) Others	13	13	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	14	13	(+) 1	3	3	..
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica	3	4	(—) 1	1	2	(—) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	3	5	(—) 2	1	2	(—) 1
(*ii*) Others	39	34	(+) 5	22	19	(+) 3
TOTAL	45	43(A)	(+) 2	24	23(A)	(+) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	2	..
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	..	3	3	..
Punjab†—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	3	3	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	6	6	..	1	1	..
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	1	1	..

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	18	15	(+) 3	5	4	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	6	7	(—) 1	2	2	..
TOTAL	24	22	(+) 2	7	6	(+) 1
West Bengal‡—						
Nicotiana Rustica	24	24	..	7	7	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	15	16	(—) 1	4	5	(—) 1
TOTAL	39	40	(—) 1	11	12	(—) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad—						
Nicotiana Rustica	14	9	(+) 5	3	3	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	26	26	..	4	4	..
TOTAL	40	35(A)	(+) 5	7	7(A)	..
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	4	3	(+) 1
Madhya Bharat—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	6	5(A)	(+) 1	1	1(A)	..
Mysore—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(*i*) Virginia	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
(*ii*) Others	33	33	..	5	4	(+) 1
TOTAL	34	34	..	5	4(A)	(+) 1
Pepsu†—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Rajasthan—						
Nicotiana Tabacum‖†	14	13(A)	(+) 1	3	3	..
Saurashtra—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Ajmer—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Coorg—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	1	(—) 1	(*b*)	1	(—) 1

II. DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Himachal Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kutch—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Tripura—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
All-India—						
Nicotiana Rustica	83	72	(+) 11	23	22	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum	810	752	(+) 58	226	213	(+) 13
GRAND TOTAL	893	824	(+) 69	249	235	(+) 14
Stalks and Stems @	..	..	..	99	98	(+) 1

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons. (A) Adjusted.

† Non-reporting for Third Estimate and hence Second Estimate figures have been utilized.

*Classified provisionally.

@ Incomplete due to want of information from some States.

|| Production estimates in respect of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts included in this estimate are based on the results of crop cutting surveys.

‡ 1954-55 Third Estimate figures of area and production repeated for 1955-56.

§ Excluding N.E.F.A. Area.

NOTES.—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tobacco is not grown in Travancore Cochin, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·8. All-India Final Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1955-56

(Released in July 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent. (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	6,266	6,025	(+) 241	(+) 4·0
Production (Thousand tons)	822	1,019	(—) 197	(—) 19·3

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in Bihar.

Despite an increase in area, the overall production of Rape and Mustard has declined due to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. The decline has occurred mainly in U.P. and to a lesser extent in Bihar, Bombay and Pepsu. In U.P. the crop was damaged due to hail frost and strong winds.

The production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of West Bengal (except Darjeeling district) are based on the result of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) Increase (+)or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons) 1955-56 (Final Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) 1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Production (Thousand tons) Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Assam	290†	290	..	45†	45	..
Bihar	190	234	(—) 44	25	32	(—) 7
Bombay	70	72	(—) 2	14	17	(—) 3
Madhya Pradesh	200	199	(+) 1	37	35	(+) 2
Madras	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Orissa	126	126	..	20	20	..
Punjab	495	453	(+) 42	76	74	(+) 2
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	370	356	(+) 14	41	61	(—) 20
Mixed	3,279	3,164	(+) 115	367	554	(—) 187
TOTAL	3,649	3,520	(+) 129	408	615	(—) 207
West Bengal	224	205	(+) 19	34*	34*	..
Hyderabad	7	8	(—) 1	1	1	..
Jammu and Kashmir	50†	50	..	9†	9	..
Madhya Bharat	82	77	(+) 5	15	11	(+) 4
Mysore	7	7	..	1	1	..
P.E.P.S.U.	174	178	(—) 4	30	34	(—) 4
Rajasthan	625	532	(+) 93	99	85	(+) 14
Ajmer	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Bhopal	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Delhi	2	5	(—) 3	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	9	..	1	1	..
Kutch	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Tripura	10	11	(—) 1	2	2	..
Vindhya Pradesh	50	43	(+) 7	5	3	(+) 2
TOTAL	6,266	6,025	(+) 241	822	1,019	(—) 197

*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys except for Darjeeling district. (*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

† Previous years figures repeated for want of data for 1955-56.

NOTE.—Rape and Mustard is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra, Coorg, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Isalnds to any appreciable extent.

4·9. All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1955-56

(Released in July 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,424	3,354	(+) 70	(+) 2·1
Production (Thousand tons)	376	382	(—) 6	(—) 1·6

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Vindhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in U.P. and Bihar.

Despite an increase in acreage, the over-all production of linseed has declined mainly in U.P. and to a lesser extent in Rajasthan and Hyderabad and has been atrributed to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. In U.P. the crop was damaged by hail frost and strong winds during March 1956.

The production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of West Bengal except for Darjeeling district are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-Cutting Surveys.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thouasnd tons)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (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	3@	3	..	(b)@	(b)	..
Bihar	232	246	(—) 14	29	25	(+) 4
Bombay	46	55	(—) 9	4	5	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	1,121	1,099	(+) 22	89	86	(+) 3
Madras	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Orissa	26	26	..	3	3	..
Punjab	27	26	(+) 1	2	2	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	148†	127	(+) 21	21†	22	(—) 1
Mixed	667	712	(—) 45	99	122	(—) 23
TOTAL	815	839	(—) 24	120	144	(—) 24
West Bengal	90	80	(+) 10	11*	8*	(+) 3
Hyderabad	359	330	(+) 29	27	30	(—) 3
Jammu and Kashmir	14@	14	..	2@	2	..
Madhya Bharat	205	206	(—) 1	29	23	(+) 6
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Pepsu	1	2	(—) 1(b)	(b)	(b)	..
Rajasthan	175	175	..	26	30	(—) 4

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ajmer	1	(a)	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	48	43	(+) 5	5	4	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	258	207	(+) 51	29	20	(+) 9
TOTAL	3,424	3,354	(+) 70	376	382	(—) 6

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons.

@ Current year's information being not available, Final Estimate figures for 1954-55 have been utilized provisionally.

† Includes conventional estimates of 1,132 acres and 163 tons in respect of hilly districts of U.P.

* Based on results of random sample crop-cutting experiments except for Darjeeling district.

NOTE.—Linseed is not grown in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andamans & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.10. All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1955-56

(Released in June 1956)

I. Summary

	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col.(2) over Col.(3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	20,230	18,684	(+) 1,546	(+) 8·3
Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	3,998	4,227	(—) 229	(—) 5·4
Production of Cottonseed (Thousand tons)	1,399	1,479	(—) 80	(—) 5·4

I. Summary—by Trade Descriptions

	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lb. each)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col.(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	7)
Bengals	957	847	(+) 110	289	292	(—) 3
Americans	3,737	3,512	(+) 225	1,022	955	(+) 67
Jarilla (including Virnar)	3,138	2,692	(+) 446	401	497	(—) 96
Verum	168	367	(—) 199	21	63	(—) 42
H. 420	569	307	(+) 262	63	56	(+) 7
Oomras	2,317	2,391	(—) 74	275	393	(—) 118
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,166	1,097	(+) 69	93	155	(—) 62
Malvi	1,387	1,398	(—) 11	274	276	(—) 2
Broach-Vijay	1,343	1,122	(+) 221	445	428	(+) 17
Surti-Suyog	695	559	(+) 136	218	186	(+) 32
Dholleras	2,104	1,926	(+) 178	486	542	(—) 56
Southerns	2,593	2,411	(+) 182	396	367	(+) 29
Comillas	56	55	(+) 1	15	17	(—) 2
TOTAL	20,230	18,684	(+)1,546	3,998	4,227	(—) 229

I. Summary—by Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Long Staple	6,965	6,080	(+) 885	1,522	1,465	(+) 57
Medium Staple	9,313	8,684	(+) 629	1,778	1,925	(—) 147
Short Staple	3,952	3,920	(+) 32	698	837	(—) 139
Total	20,230	18,684	(+)1,546	3,998	4,227	(—) 229

The increase in acreage under cotton during the current year has been reported by almost all the cotton growing States and is marked in the case of Bombay, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Madras and Madhya Pradesh. The increase in acreage has been attributed partly to favourable climatic conditions and partly to high price of cotton at the time of sowing.

Despite increase in area, the overall production of cotton has declined due to unfavourable climatic conditions such as heavy and untimely rains and floods during the growing period. The decline has occurred mainly in Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent in Hyderabad, Pepsu, Andhra, U.P., Mysore and Kutch. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered mainly in Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan.

As regards the different varieties of cotton, the decrease in production has occurred mainly in Oomras, Jarilla (including Virnar), Hyderabad Gaorani, Dholleras and Verum. American Surti-Suyog and Southern varieties of cotton showed some increase in production. The decline in production has been shared largely by medium and short staple cotton.

Past experience shows that the official Estimates of cotton are, generally, lower than Trade Estimates. Official Estimates of Cotton production compare with Trade Estimates as under—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. net each)

Source	Production	
	1955-56	1954-55
Official Estimate	39·98	42·27
Trade Estimate	47·70 to 49·50	50·22 to 54·60

It will thus be seen that both official and Trade Estimates of cotton show decline in production during the current year as compared to 1954-55.

The production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of Bombay, and Rajasthan and for 1954-55 only in respect of Madhya Pradesh and U.P. are based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Surveys.

II. Details—State-wise

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	711	758	(—) 47	100	106	(—) 6
Assam†	35	35	..	8	8	..
Bihar	11	12	(—) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Bombay	5,388	4,578	(+) 810	1,283*	1,269*	(+) 14
Madhya Pradesh	3,993	3,891	(+) 102	453(c)	670*	(—) 217
Madras	979	872	(+) 107	300	271	(+) 29
Orissa	25	25	..	2	2	..
Punjab	826	759	(+) 67	470	440	(+) 30
Uttar Pradesh	136	120	(+) 16	27(d)	34*	(—) 7
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Hyderabad	3,330	3,061	(+) 269	328	381	(—) 53
Madhya Bharat	1,772	1,807	(—) 35	356	352	(+) 4
Mysore	443	436	(+) 7	81	85	(—) 4
Pepsu	456	430	(+) 26	135	173	(—) 38
Rajasthan	548	491	(+) 57	146*	120*	(+) 26
Saurashtra	1,299	1,182	(+) 117	249	253	(—) 4
Travancore-Cochin	17	16	(+) 1	9	8	(+) 1
Ajmer	40	18	(+) 22	18	7	(+) 11
Bhopal	69	70	(—) 1	7	8	(—) 1
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kutch	128	100	(+) 28	16	29	(—) 13
Tripura	21	20	(+) 1	7	9	(—) 2
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..	1	1	..
Total	20,230	18,684	(+) 1,546	3,998	4,227	(—) 229

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

(c) Based on estimates arrived at by taking into consideration (i) crop cutting survey results; (ii) Annawari report by Deputy Commissioner (iii) estimates of Director of Agriculture; (iv) figures of cotton ginned and pressed and (v) trade estimates.

(d) No crop cutting experiments carried out during 1955-56 season.

*Based on the results of Random Sample Crop-cutting Survey.

†Excluding N.E.F.A. areas.

Notes.— 1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.
2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

III. Details—Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
		1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. *Andhra*—					
Western	Medium	294	318	30	32
White and Red Northerns	Medium	43	47	4	5
Warangal & Kakinadas	Medium	82	81	15	14
Mungari	Short	289	309	51	55
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(b)	(b)
TOTAL		711	758	100	106
2. *Assam*—					
Comillas	Short	35	35	8	8
3. *Bihar*—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	11	12	2	1
4. *Bombay*—					
Surti-Suyog	Long	695	559	218	186
Jayadhar (Including Jayawant)	Long	777	612	126	98
Bombay American†	Long	735	595	114	89
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	Medium	985	903	120	179
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,343	1,120	445	427
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	41	51	12	20
Kalyan	Medium	582	530	196	220
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	176	143	39	29
Mathio	Short	54	65	13	21
TOTAL		5,388	4,578	1,283	1,269
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—					
M.P. American	Long	430	490	48	74
H. 420	Long	569	307	61	56
Jarilla (Including 197/3)	Medium	1,407	1,129	172	206
Verum (Including other medium staple)	Medium	168	367	21	63
M.P. Oomras I	Short	815	949	75	163
M.P. Oomras II	Short	469	516	60	88
M.P. Oomras III	Short	135	133	14	20
TOTAL		3,993	3,891	453	670
6. *Madras*—					
Karungannies	Long	407	361	86	82
Madras American (Cambodia & Uganda)†	Long	416	338	183	152
Tirunelvellies‡	Medium	85	108	20	27
Nadam, Bourban and Uppam	Medium	71	65	11	10
TOTAL		979	872	300	271

III. Details—Variety-wise—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7. *Orissa*—					
U.P. Deshi (Including Oomras)	Short	22	23	2	2
Southern-Chinnapathi	Short	3	2	(b)	(b)
TOTAL		25	25	2	2
8. *Punjab*—					
Punjab American†	Long	620	575	377	350
Punjab Deshi	Short	206	184	93	90
TOTAL		826	759	470	440
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—					
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	40	27	9	10
U.P. Deshi	Short	96	93	18	24
TOTAL		136	120	27	34
10. *West Bengal*—					
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
11. *Hyderabad*—					
Hyderabad Kumpta Jaydhar	Long	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	1,166	1,097	93	155
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American & Luxmi)	Long	465	452	46	38
Jarilla	Medium	578	506	79	82
Warrangal & Kakinadas	Medium	9	8	1	1
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	506	484	50	42
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	582	501	57	62
Mungari	Short	24	13	2	1
TOTAL		3,330	3,061	328	381
12. *Madhya Bharat*—					
Malvi	Medium	1,200	1,219	253	247
Jarilla	Medium	168	154	30	30
M.B. American	Medium	264	285	43	44
M.B. Oomras	Short	140	149	30	31
TOTAL		1,772	1,807	356	352
13. *Mysore*—					
Mysore American & Others†	Long	443	436	81	85
14. *Pepsu*—					
Punjab American*†	Long	225	242	78	92
Punjab Deshi	Short	231	188	57	81
TOTAL		456	430	135	173
15. *Rajasthan*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	77	53	33	11
Malvi	Medium	118	109	14	21
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	353	329	99	88
TOTAL		548	491	146	120

III. Details—Variety-wise—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
16. *Saurashtra*—					
Broach-Vijay (Kadayo)	Medium	..	2	..	1
Saurashtra American (Cambodia)	Medium	..	(*a*)	..	(*b*)
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	1,028	927	192	190
Kalyan	Medium	22	18	4	4
Mathio	Short	249	235	53	58
TOTAL		1,299	1,182	249	253
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—					
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	17	16	9	8
18. *Ajmer*—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	5	3	1	2
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	35	15	17	5
TOTAL		40	18	18	7
19. *Bhopal*—					
Malvi	Medium	69	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 & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	128	100	16	29
23. *Tripura*—					
Comillas	Short	21	20	7	9
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	2	2	1	1
ALL-INDIA	Long	6,965	6,080	1,522	1,465
	Medium	9,313	8,684	1,778	1,925
	Short	3,952	3,920	698	837
GRAND TOTAL		20,230	18,684	3,998	4,227

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
†Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.
‡Includes certain varieties of Uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.
*Variety-wise break-up of Punjab American grown in Pepsu:—

Variety	Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand bales)	
		1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55
216F	Long	120	125	63	68
320F	Long	87	110	14	18
L.S.S.	Medium	18	7	1	6

IV. Details—by Trade Description

Trade Descriptions	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partiallly Revised Estimate)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Bengals*—				
U.P. Deshi	131	130	23	28
Punjab Deshi	438	373	150	171
Rajasthan Deshi	388	344	116	93
TOTAL	957	847	289	292
II. *Americans*—				
Punjab American	845	817	455	442
Madhya Pradesh American	430	490	48	74
Madras American	416	338	183	152
Bombay American	735	595	114	89
Madhya Bharat American	264	285	43	44
Rajasthan American	82	56	34	13
Hyderabad American	465	452	46	38
Mysore-American and Others†	443	436	81	85
U.P. American	40	27	9	10
Saurashtra American	..	(*a*)	..	(*b*)
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Travancore-Cochin American	17	16	9	8
TOTAL	3,737	3,512	1,022	955
III. *Jarila (including Virnar)*	3,138	2,692	401	497
IV. *Verum@*	168	367	21	63
V. *H. 420*	569	307	63	56
VI. *Oomras*—				
M.P. Oomras I	815	949	75	163
M.P. Oomras II	469	516	60	88
M.P. Oomras III	135	133	14	20
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	176	143	39	29
Hyd. Oomras	582	501	57	62
M.B. Oomras	140	149	30	31
TOTAL	2,317	2,391	275	393
VII. *Hyderabad Goarani*	1,166	1,097	93	155
VIII. *Malvi*	1,387	1,398	274	276
IX. *Broach Vijay*	1,343	1,122	445	428
X. *Surti-Suyog*	695	559	218	186
XI. *Dholleras*—				
Gujrat Dholleras	41	51	12	20
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,156	1,027	208	219
Kalyan	604	548	200	224
Mathio	303	300	66	79
TOTAL	2,104	1,926	486	542

IV. Details—by Trade Description—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XII. *Southerns*—				
Bombay Jayadhar	777	612	126	98
Hyderabad Jayadhar	..	..	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	506	484	50	42
Westerns	294	318	30	32
Mungari	313	322	53	56
White & Red Northerns	43	47	4	5
Warrangal and Kakinadas	91	89	16	15
Chinnapathi	6	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Karungannies	407	361	86	82
Tirunelvelies††	85	108	20	27
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	71	65	11	10
Total	2,593	2,411	396	367
XIII. *Comillas*	56	55	15	17
GRAND TOTAL	20,230	18,684	3,998	4,227

(*a*) Below 500 acres.
(*b*) Below 500 bales.
†Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.
††Includes certain varieties of Uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.
@Includes figures for other medium staple varieties in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

V. Details—by staple length

Trade Description/Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lb. each)	
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. *Long Staple*—				
Bombay American†	735	595	114	89
Madhya Pradesh American	430	490	48	74
Punjab American†	845	817	455	442
Madras American†	416	338	183	152
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Hyderabad American	465	452	46	38
Mysore American & Others	443	436	81	85
Travancore-Cochin American	17	16	9	8
H. 420	569	307	63	56
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,166	1,097	93	155
Surti-Suyog	695	559	218	186
Southerns-Jayadhar	777	612	126	98
Southerns Karungannies	407	361	86	82
Total—Long Staple	6,965	6,080	1,522	1,465

V. Details—by staple length—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. *Medium Staple*—				
U.P. American	40	27	9	10
Madhya Bharat American	264	285	43	44
Rajasthan American	82	56	34	13
Saurashtra American	..	(*a*)	..	(*b*)
Jarilla (including Virnar)	3,138	2,692	401	497
Verum	168	367	21	63
Broach-Vijay	1,343	1,122	445	428
Malvi	1,387	1,398	274	276
Gujarat Dholleras	41	51	12	20
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	1,156	1,027	208	219
Dholleras—Kalyan	604	548	200	224
Southerns—Westerns	294	318	30	32
Southerns—Warrangal and Kakinadas	91	89	16	15
Southerns—White and red Northerns	43	47	4	5
Southerns—Tirunelvelies	85	108	20	27
Southerns—Kumpta ordinary	506	484	50	42
Southerns—Nadam Bourbon & Uppam	71	65	11	10
Total—Medium Staple	9,313	8,684	1,778	1,925
III. *Short Staple*—				
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	438	373	150	171
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	131	130	23	28
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	388	344	116	93
M.B. Oomras	140	149	30	31
M.P. Oomras I	815	949	75	163
M.P. Oomras II	469	516	60	88
M.P. Oomras III	135	133	14	20
Hyderabad Oomras	582	501	57	62
Barsi Nagar Oomras	176	143	39	29
Dholleras—Madhya	303	309	66	79
Southerns—Mungari	313	322	53	56
Southerns—Chinnapathi	6	5	(*b*)	(*b*)
Comillas	56	55	15	17
Total—Short Staple	3,952	3,920	698	837
GRAND TOTAL	20,230	18,684	3,998	4,227

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 bales. †Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

VI. Details—Production—Cottonseed†

(Thousand tons)

State	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	37	37	..
Assam	3	3	..
Bihar	1	(*b*)	(+) 1
Bombay	449	444	(+) 5
Madhya Pradesh	158	235	(—) 77
Madras	105	95	(+) 10
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	164	154	(+) 10
Uttar Pradesh	9	12	(—) 3
West Bengal	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Hyderabad	115	133	(—) 18

VI. DETAILS—PRODUCTION—COTTONSEED—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Bharat	125	123	(+) 2
Mysore	28	30	(—) 2
Pepsu	47	60	(—) 13
Rajasthan	51	42	(+) 9
Saurashtra	87	89	(—) 2
Travancore-Cochin	3	3	..
Ajmer	6	2	(+) 4
Bhopal	2	3	(—) 1
Kutch	6	10	(—) 4
Tripura	2	3	(—) 1
Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	1,399	1,479	(—) 80

† Production of cottonseed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.
(*b*) Below 500 tons. *N.B.*—Please see foot-notes to Statements II.

4·11. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

Districts	Upto the end of May 1956	Upto the end of May 1955
Assam Valley	22,942,778	24,100,219
Cachar	6,014,810	6,447,509
Darjeeling	4,181,011	3,621,730
Dooars	18,529,044	15,760,385
Terai	1,470,415	1,125,530
Bihar	240,854	167,646
All others	601,357	577,070
TOTAL	53,980,269	51,800,089

4·12. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	May 1956	May 1955	January to May 1956*	January to May 1955
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anamallais	5,554,449	4,256,626	14,149,353	11,620,827
Central Travancore	4,930,668	3,516,760	10,641,033	10,477,524
Coorg	45,513	420,042	135,255	128,130
Kanan Devans.	2,694,616	2,127,230	7,173,510	7,682,237
Madurai	65,586	108,640	310,754	505,411
Malabar	61,560	66,503	196,538	200,820
Mandakayam	256,235	268,958	680,695	1,053,989
Mysore	376,820	343,551	1,138,088	1,077,141
Nelliam Pathies	382,481	337,329	1,036,146	861,376
Nilgiris	1,621,509	1,730,314	6,247,069	7,772,718
Nilgiris Wynaad	1,484,153	1,851,962	4,358,761	4,720,656
South Travancore	902,475	883,924	2,439,141	3,115,515
Tirunelveli	59,032	72,863	275,969	255,917
Wynaad	1,729,807	1,601,279	4,268,615	4,075,699
TOTAL	20,164,904	17,207,981	53,050,927	53,547,960

*Include revised figures for the month of March, 1956.
Source: United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the Weeks ending 6-6-56	13-6-56	20-6-56	27-6-56	Progressive Total from 1-1-56 to 27-6-56
Wheat	..	25,104	8,760	5,702	228,362
Rice	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	25,104	8,760	5,702	228,362

TABLE No. 6
Coffee Cured

(A) 1954-55 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
March, 1956	3	1	..	4
April, 1956	..	..	..	..
May, 1956	..	..	..	..

(B) 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
March, 1956	67,260	14,396	23,283	104,939
April, 1956	40,510	10,485	30,151	81,146
May, 1956	32,897	11,876	42,407	87,180

TABLE No. 7
Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

A. 1954-55 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto April 30 1956: Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Upto May 31 1956: Arabica Plantation	Arbica 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)	10,361	5,582	8,719 (*a*)	24,662	10,361	5,582	8,719 (*a*)	24,662
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,605	4,054	8,456	21,115	8,610	4,056	8,458	21,124
Tender against export sales	1,750	1,525	260	3,535	1,750	1,525	260	3,535
Balance as on April 30/May 31	6	3	3	12	1	1	1	3
To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Includes 461 tons of Robusta plantation.

B. 1955-56 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto April 30, 1956				Upto May 31, 1956			
	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation	Arabica Cherry and Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Receipts (inclusive of gain-in-weight)	16,623	4,846	10,719 (*a*)	32,188	16,762	5,030	11,380 (*b*)	33,172
2. Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage).	2,330	557	1,084	3,971	3,161	858	1,817	5,836
3. Tenders against export sales	950	200	..	1,150	1,750	200	304	2,254
4. Balance as on April 30/March 31	13,343	4,089	9,635	27,067 (*c*)	11,851	3,972	9,259	25,082 (*d*)
5. To be tendered against export sales	300	200	..	500	1,100	200	296	1,596
6. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	250

(*a*) Includes 847 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(*b*) Includes 871 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 123 tons sold for the internal market but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 76 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
8-5-56	Mangalore	203 4 0 to 218 4 0	205 9 0	179 11 0 to 185 5 0	183 3 0	150 5 0 to 155 12 0	150 8 0
16-5-56	Mysore	208 15 0 to 220 1 0	215 1 0	176 0 0 to 186 0 0	185 9 0	156 1 0 to 162 15 0	157 8 0

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco—(Unmanufactured)—Imports

(Lbs.)

Destination	March 1956	March 1955	April 1955 to March 1956	April 1954 to March 1955
Ceylon	370,924	538,780	559,281	538,780
U.S.A.	248	348,379	2,619,159	348,379
Other Countries	22,368	28,132	569,340	338,666
TOTAL	393,540	915,291	3,747,780	1,225,825

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

8·1. Tobacco—Unmanufactured—Exports

(Lbs.)

Destination	March 1956	March 1955	April 1955 to March 1956	April 1954 to March 1955
U.K.	754,821	7,560,519	29,570,874	37,230,562
Nigeria	..	196	..	699,508
Kenya	..	..	193,700	603,850
Australia	..	16	135,826	458,905
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Irish Republic	..	..	235,755	935,132
Denmark	92,657	4	479,211	329,854
Netherlands	147	186,002	2,381,360	2,757,131
Belgium	..	423,017	2,121,387	2,131,332
France	21	55	1,101,839	1,109,716
Aden	240,079	536,848	5,850,263	6,356,347
Pakistan, Western	..	..	20	1,879,863
Pakistan, Eastern	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	..	422,190	327,133
Indonesia	776,367	57,235	11,041,113	218,610
Hong Kong	23,907	233,631	1,006,493	3,339,596
Burma	..	38,074	100,677	532,127
Japan	..	14	7,733,487	5,892,003
China	44,497	6,003,368	21,330,459	15,114,880
Egypt	24,915	192,408	2,368,166	2,436,835
Other Countries	87,461	231,182	2,858,655	2,577,213
TOTAL	2,044,872	15,462,569	88,931,427	85,030,537

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

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	Month-end prices		
			June 1956 (30-6-56)	May 1956 (26-5-56)	June 1955 (25-6-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	15 4 0	14 8 0	12 6 0
	Chandausi	F.A.Q.	13 14 0	13 10 0	10 13 0
	Saugor	Sharhati	14 8 0	14 0 0	10 0 0
Jowar	Akola	White	11 12 0	11 4 0	5 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi	F.A.Q.	..	..	..
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	N.R.	10 9 3	6 6 0
Maize	Bahraich	Deshi	12 8 0	10 8 0	7 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		14 14 0	15 0 0	13 8 0
	Patna		16 0 0	15 8 0	8 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	14 0 0	13 0 0	9 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 0 0	10 8 0
	Bombay		17 2 0	17 12 0	16 2 0
	Madras	Nagpur	20 14 0	20 7 0	15 4 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	12 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	18 0 0	16 0 0	14 4 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	N.R.	15 8 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 12 0	32 0 0	33 10 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	33 2 0	31 14 0	30 12 0
Gur	Hapur		10 6 0	10 6 0	10 0 0
	Madras	II Sort	13 9 0	11 8 0	8 13 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	20 0 0	21 0 0	12 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		19 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	205 0 0	195 0 0	180 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	N.R.	180 0 0	148 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	210 0 0	196 0 0	146 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	*Sea Fish*			
		Prawns	51 7 0	41 2 0	41 2 0
	Calcutta	Pomfret	102 14 0	102 14 0	123 7 0
		Rohu	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
		Hilsa	60 0 0	55 0 0	75 0 0
Eggs (per '000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	100 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	110 0 0	115 0 0	N.Q.
	Bombay		116 0 0	104 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		110 0 0	102 0 0	85 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	31 8 0	32 0 0	17 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	33 12 0	34 0 0	20 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	22 0 0	27 2 0	17 10 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24 6 0	26 0 0	16 10 0
	Madras	Superior	25 2 0	24 15 0	14 14 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	20 10 0	24 6 0	18 3 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21 12 0	23 0 0	17 4 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	19 4 0	20 7 0	11 8 0
	Kanpur		17 4 0	23 0 0	9 8 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		18 5 0	19 8 0	10 0 0
Sesamum Seed	Madras	White	42 12 0	36 2 0	21 4 0
		Black	41 0 0	34 2 0	21 4 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 6 0	10 10 0	7 14 0
	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	13 8 0	8 0 0
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	32 10 0	33 9 0	55 2 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		74 8 0	78 0 0	46 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	80 0 0	80 12 0	50 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		53 10 0	54 10 0	35 4 0
	Madras		50 11 0	52 13 0	32 15 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		44 12 0	56 8 0	45 3 0
	Kanpur		54 0 0	58 8 0	43 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		42 8 0	48 2 0	27 3 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	47 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	77 6 0	69 2 0	40 5 0
	Bombay		67 8 0	63 2 0	40 6 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		48 9 0	49 1 0	52 13 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	8 12 0	9 0 0	5 10 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		5 4 0	5 12 0	4 10 0
	Bombay		8 4 0	8 1 0	5 8 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.A.
	Tirupur	Karungani III	N.Q.	280 0 0	168 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	619 0 0	505 0 0
		320 F	N.R.	838 0 0	638 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	800 0 0	810 0 0	570 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	272 9 0	272 9 0	267 7 0
		Joria white medium	255 11 6	255 11 6	246 14 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	175 0 0	205 0 0	185 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	170 0 0	165 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	30 8 0	29 8 0	31 8 0
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	33 0 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooar Dust	1 6 0	1 8 0	N.Q.
		Export			
		Clean black Pekoe	1 13 0	N.Q.	2 8 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	214 0 0	220 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	245 0 0	241 0 0	235 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	218 0 0	228 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	240 0 0	217 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	37 0 0	40 0 0	68 0 0
	Cochin	Good	33 10 0	36 12 0	20 3 0
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	60 0 0	53 0 0	25 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	88 12 0	90 4 0	143 4 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	91 13 0	102 14 0	137 6 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	182 0 0	105 0 0	93 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	920 0 0	920 0 0	880 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Re-dried strips of 1954 crop (Grade 4)*	N.Q.	N.Q.	2 4 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	*125 1 0	*125 1 0	*144 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	7 0 0	7 4 0	8 5 4
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	12 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	121 3 0	121 3 0	111 15 0
		Mangalore	161 5 0	161 5 0	148 2 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 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	315	315
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Govts.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not Quoted.
N.R Not reported.
N.S. No Stock.

(*a*) Relates to previous week.

* Per 100 lbs.

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	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	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	22-6-56	11 4 0
		Open market	22-6-56	14 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	22-6-56	14 0 0
	Dacca		23-6-56	38 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		22-6-56	25 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab	23-6 56	83 6 0
		Rollerginned		794 0 0*
		Sind N.T.	23-6-56	87 14 0
	Karachi	Saw ginned		837 0 0*
		N.T. Popta	23-6-56	10 0 0
Cotton seed	Karachi		22-6-56	12 8 0
	Lyallpur		23-6-56	170 0 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	23-6-56	25 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)		121 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 (cash)	Bushel (60 lb.)	27-6-56	208 cents	13 9 0
			Winter (July)	,,	27-6-56	206 cents	13 7 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City (Spot)	Bushel (57 lbs.)	9-1-56	229½ cents	15 12 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-6-56	233⅛ cents	15 4 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-6-56	175 cents	11 10 8@
	U. K.	London	No. 1 Northern Manitoba Australian F.a.q. cargoes Aug/Sept(c.i.f.)	Ton	29-6-56	£27 17 6	13 10 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	27-6-56	154 cents	10 12 0

TABLE No. 10·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	July.	Unit 48lbs	27-6-56	103¾ cents	8 10 0@
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan (shelled)(c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Ton	29-6-56	£79 0 0	38 11 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African (c.i.f.) bulk June/July	Ton	29-6-56	£137 0 0	67 2 0
Linseed	European ports		Ethopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K. July/Aug	Ton	29-6-56	£64 0 0	31 5 0
Linseed oil	European ports		Argentina Uruguay June/ July Shipt. (c.i.f.) Bulk	Ton	29-6-56	£109 0 0	53 6 0
Castor oil	European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.) Bulk	Ton	29-6-56	£119 0 0	58 5 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	28-6-56	36·80 cents	1,370 0 0*
			July	Lb.	28-6-56	34·57 cents	1,287 0 0*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	29-6-56	£92 0 0	219 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-6-1956. (Canada 2·74-5/16 to 2·74-7/16 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	Month-end prices: June 1956 (30-6-56)	May 1956 (26-5-56)	June 1955 (25-6-55)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	1 2 0	2 4 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 6
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 2 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 10 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 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	Month-end prices: June 1956 (30-6-56)	May 1956 (26-5-56)	June 1955 (25-6-55)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 11 6
Mutton	Bombay		2 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 3	2 9 3	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		1 6 0	1 6 0	1 8 0

TABLE No. 13

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

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: June 1956 (30-6-56)	May 1956 (26-5-56)	June 1955 (25-6-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	1 10 9	1 6 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 4 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: June 1956 (30-6-56)	May 1956 (26-5-56)	June 1955 (25-6-55)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Manjipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	80(*b*)	75	7
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	270 (*c*)	32

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow—*contd.*						
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh .	Hariana ..	Each	200 to 300(b)	200 to 350	250 to 350
Milch Buffalo . .	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur . .	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300 (b)	325	200
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh .	Murrah . .	Each	500 to 900(b)	550 to 900	500 to 600
Bullocks . .	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur . .	Local . . 8 teething.	Each	175(b)	150	100
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh .	Hariana . .	Each	450 to 750(b)	450 to 800	400 to 450

(b) Relates to fortnight ending 15th June 1956. (c) Relates to fortnight ending 30th April 1956.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY				MOTHLY		
	5-5-56	12-5-56	19-5-56	26-5-56	May 1956	April '56	May '55
Food Articles . .	353·5	350·1	350·5	348·2	350·5	360·9	276·1
Industrial Raw Materials .	469·6	475·2	483·5	484·3	478·0	472·8	396·4
Semi-manufactured Articles	380·9	382·8	385·0	386·9	384·1	377·4	329·6
Manufactured Articles .	375·1	378·2	377·1	376·9	376·8	375·7	374·6
Miscellaneous . . .	499·7	498·0	501·0	508·2	501·8	496·7	544·6
All Commodities . .	388·9	389·8	391·3	391·1	390·2	391·2	342·0

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

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries**

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	101	99	104	102
1955—February	92	100	98	103	100
1956—January	95	102	101	..	104
1956—February	96	102	101	..	102

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

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

Sources: 1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.
2. For other countries, *United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries**

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948 . .	87	92	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950 . .	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951 . .	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952 . .	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953 . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954 . .	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1955 . .	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1955—February	85	89	98	100	99	101	107	104
1956—January .	..	92	97	100	99	101	100@	109@
1956—February	87	92	96	100	98	101	100	109

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100, as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

@ Beginning January 1956, new Index. Food Index on base January 1956=100.

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for March 1956

(*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)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kud hi (Bombay)	95	..	102	..	64	91	86	60	..	78	119	..	81	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	113	..	38	73	..	58	..	73	63	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	102	..	79	..	..	94	..	77	105	88	91	..	81	..
Bamra (Orissa)	116	..	..	..	..	82	91	63	..	71	113	..	145	136
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	71	92	..	102	65
Shankargarh (U.P.)	68	68	85	..	..	98	90	65	..	84	85	..	94	..
Krishna (Hyderabad)	126	..	133	..	73	90	88	73	113	88	134	..	139	112
Malur (Mysore)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	54	..	44	47	..	89	69	85	78	83	..	88	85
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	89	73	..	..	..	126	78	68	93	63	81	..	123	..

Source: Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 19

Montnly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra and Madras

(*Base*: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	February 1956	January 1956	February 1955
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	375	374	349
Srikakulam	Thettangi	398	418	372
West Godavari	Alamura	385	362	334
Kurnool	Madavaram	396	396	412
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	383	374	369
	Agaram	391	376	347
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	401	412	444
Mathurai	Eriodu	360	353	358
	Gokilapuram	378	378	392
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	366	386	389
Malabar	Koduvalli	497	497	470
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	360	360	388
	Kunnathur	377	376	393

TABLE No. 20

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955—March	111	111	70	79	95	95	96	99
1956—February	109	110	75	82	102	102	99	103
1956—March	116	114	76	83	103	103	102	105

* New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July, 1955.

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

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

State/District	Villages	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1. *Bihar*—									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Feb. 56	8	1 9 0	1 4 0	0 12 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Feb. 56	7	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Feb. 56	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	..	..
2. *Bombay*—									
Thana	Kalyan	March 56	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	March 56	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	March 56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	March 56	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
3. *Mysore*—									
Bangalore	Hari Sandra	April 56	6	..	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
		May 56	7	2 6 0	..	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Nerelekere	April 56	7	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
		May 56	7	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
4. *Travancore Cochin*—									
Trichur	Vilvattam	April 56	9	1 2 0	0 14 0	..	1 4 0	0 10 0	..
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	April 56	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	0 6 0
Quilon	Quilon	April 56	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	..
5. *Ajmer*—									
Beawar	Balad	May 56	8	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	..	..	..

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Types of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Operation
1. *Madras*—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	April 56	Man		1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman		..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child		..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
Tirunelve	Malayan Kulan	April 56	Man		1 0 0	..	..	0 12 0	..
			Woman		..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
			Child		..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Manthana	April 56	Man		1 12 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman		..	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child		..	..	..	0 8 0	..
2. *Punjab*—									
Hissar	Mangali	March 56	Man	8	1 15 0*	..	1 8 0	1 15 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 8 0	1 15 0	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	March 56	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	March 56	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	March 56	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	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	March 56	Man	8	2 2 0	..	..	..	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	..	..	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	March 56	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
3. *P.E.P.S.U.*—									
Patiala	Kakrala	April 56	Man		2 8 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0

* Work is done for ten hours a day.

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal Daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenters	Skilled Labour: Black Smith	Skilled Labour: Cobbler	Herdsman: Man	Herdsman: Woman	Herdsman: Child
1. *Bihar*—									
Patna	Mahadeopur	Feb. 56	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	0 15 0
Muzzafarpur	Narsinghpur	Feb. 56	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	Feb. 56	8	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
2. *Bombay*—									
Thana	Kalyan	March 56	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	March 56	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0*	..	1 0 0*
Poona	Junnar	March 56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	March 56	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0**	..	..
3. *Madras*—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	April 56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli	Malayan Kulan	April 56	8	1 14 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
Malabar	Manathana	April 56	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	0 12 0
4. *Punjab*—									
Hissar	Mangali	March 56	8	3 15 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	March 56	8	2 6 9	2 6 9	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	March 56	8	4 1 4	2 — 4	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	March 56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	March 56	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	March 56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
5. *Mysore*—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	April 56	6	2 12 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
		May 56	7	2 12 0	0 5 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Narelekere	April 56	7	2 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 7 0
		May 56	7	2 12 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
6. *P.E.P.S.U.*—									
Patiala	Kakrala	April 56	..	..	4 8 0	..	..	..	..
7. *Travancore Cochin*—									
Trichur	Vilvattam	April 56	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	..
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	April 56	8	1 12 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	5 0 0
Quilon	Quilon	April 56	8	3 6 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
8. *Ajmer*—									
Beawar	Balad	May 56	8	13 0 0‡	13 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0 to 40 0 0†	..	..

* Per Animal per month.

** Daily wages calculated from monthly income.

† Per month.

‡ Per plough per harvest.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres): Current Estimate	Area (acres): Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Area (acres): Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons): Current Estimate	Production (tons): Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Production (tons): Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	First	1955-56	21-2-56	22,900	22,782	(+) 0·5	..	..	..
Jowar	First	1955-56	7-2-56	1,161	1,304	(—) 11·0	..	..	..
Bajra	First	1955-56	1-5-56	2,103	2,393	(—) 12·1	..	..	..
Maize	First	1955-56	29-2-56	1,038	1,025	(+) 1·3	..	..	..
Wheat	Final	1954-55	12-10-55	10,661	10,651	(+) 0·1	3,172	3,683	(—) 13·9
Barley	Final	1954-55	5-10-55	568	613	(—) 7·3	141	156	(—) 9·6
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	3,102	2,767	(+) 12·1	632	645	(—) 2·0
Sugarcane	First	1955-56	19-9-55	1,016	961	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	(+) 22·8	117	90	(+) 29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1954-55	19-7-55	1,803	1,631	(+) 10·5	324	272	(+) 19·1
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1955-56	19-9-55	3,080	2,824	(+) 9·1	..	..	..
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74	(—) 3·4	53†	54†	(—) 2·8

† In million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lb. each.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of May 1956 (from 28-4-1956 to 25-5-1956) and for the period from 1st September, 1955 up to the last Friday (i.e. 25-5-1956) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lb. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed: During the month of May 1956 (from 28-4-56 to 25-5-56)	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1955	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 .	4,376	2,917	14,376(a)	18,068	
	Northerns . .	2,286	2,807	5,499	9,220	
	Westerns . .	11,596	3,963	38,946(b)	22,396	
	Mungari . .	..	600	1,285	1,080	
	Coconadas .	2,335	2,179	6,003	2,780	
	TOTAL .	20,593	12,466	66,109(c)	53,464	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	368	260	
ASSAM . .	Comillas . .	566	359	4,105	10,629	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	242	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Koukan and 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 . .	..	38	..	711	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	38	..	711	
	Cotton Waste .	4,655	2,853	49,853	54,304	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
2. Gujerat .	1. Broach Vijaya	79,714	75,637	422,360	469,126	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog ..	48,752	19,824	158,302	149,117	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	56,460	67,786	111,470	109,817	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	838	7,237	5,131	11,179	
	TOTAL .	185,764	170,484	697,263	739,239	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	4,422	11,566	155,114	204,694	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	1,357	3,836	2,851	10,844	
	3. Cambodia .	357	13	1,562	13	
	TOTAL .	6,136	15,415	159,527	215,551	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla .	927	732	31,301	35,130	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	20,671	12,024	45,241	41,885	
	4. Cambodia	742	..	4,942	1,714	
	TOTAL .	22,340	12,756	81,484	78,729	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	21,250	9,866	43,024	45,723	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	23,589	20,373	40,415	65,612	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	502	155	8,849	3,022	
	6. Jarilla .	..	..	2,860	266	
	TOTAL .	45,341	30,394	95,148	114,623	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	79,714	75,637	422,360	469,126	
	2. Surti Suyog .	50,109	23,660	161,153	159,961	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	56,460	67,786	111,470	109,817	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	838	7,237	5,131	11,179	
	5. Jarilla . .	5,349	12,298	189,275	240,090	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	44,260	32,397	85,656	107,497	
	8. Cambodia .	1,601	168	15,353	4,749	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	21,250	9,866	43,024	45,723	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	259,581	229,049	1,033,422	1,148,142	
	Cotton Waste .	5,129	3,465	45,570	49,786	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	..	..	4,389	10,856	
2. Nimar . .	1 C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	1	45,174	56,772	
3. Jabalpur . .	C. P. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur . .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	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.	
	3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	1,470	8,043	52,138	103,938	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420	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.	
	TOTAL .	..	123	2,855	2,407	
6. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	20,211	34,788	437,369	657,472	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4. Verum & H. 420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	5. C.P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	21,681	42,955	541,925	831,445	
	Cotton Waste .	161	151	1,742	1,851	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	11,441	10,003	55,780	48,637	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	295	241	23,778	20,419	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	2,694	2,326	6,312	7,697	
	9. Karunganni .	4,539	6,179	11,776(d)	14,924	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	18,969	18,749	97,646(d)	91,677	
	Cotton Waste .	4,388	3,955	45,539	43,912	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala . .	1. Punjab Desi .	26	1	15,484	21,539	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	..	589	55,392	58,840	
	TOTAL .	26	590	70,876	80,379	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	41	1,524	1,353	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	485	5,924	56,716	59,801	
	TOTAL .	485	5,965	58,240	61,154	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	263	916	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	58	5,730	31,811	62,118	
	TOTAL .	58	5,730	32,074	63,034	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	319	24	16,536	14,446	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	5,359	11,770	244,305	208,192	
	TOTAL .	5,678	11,794	260,841	222,638	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	345	66	33,807	38,254	
	2. Punjab American.	5,902	24,013	388,224	388,951	
	TOTAL .	6,247	24,079	422,031	427,205	
	Cotton Waste .	125	432	1,717	903	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper-Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	598	932	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,684	1,338	
	TOTAL .	..	..	2,282	2,270	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	15	1,662	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,486	5,007	
	TOTAL .	..	..	1,501	6,669	
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 and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
4. 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 and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	613	2,594	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	3,170	6,345	
	TOTAL .	..	..	3,783	8,939	
	Cotton Waste .	172	140	1,856	2,728	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	3,178	3,021	8,553	15,638	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	3,178	3,021	8,553	15,638	
	Cotton Waste .	1,592	527	5,637	4,900	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	3,864	9,633	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla .	1,819	1,345	56,430	101,621	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	251	..	251	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	1,822	1,685	52,764	105,438	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	14,294	7,143	35,568	30,245	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	..	..	..	102	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	18,186	10,173	148,877	247,039	
	Cotton Waste .	346	..	3,402	..	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	2,185	1,214	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	1,725	448	51,678	43,248	
	3. Jarilla .	648	1,618	56,690	52,322	
	4. Malvi .	895	1,556	16,916	18,035	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	3,946	8,048	
	TOTAL .	3,268	3,622	131,415	122,867	
	Cotton Waste .	343	780	5,411	7,285	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE	1. Mysore American.	644	482	2,875	4,239	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	5,260	5,234	17,278	21,270	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	7,149	889	24,452	6,553	
	TOTAL	13,053	6,605	44,605	32,062	
	Cotton Waste	185	167	1,369	965	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi.	191	2,643	92,580	104,944	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	1,558	10,314	151,688	168,839	
	TOTAL	1,749	12,957	244,268	273,783	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	553	629	45,273	32,935	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	2,966	3,008	58,691	74,614	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	9,303	12,842	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,519	3,637	113,267	120,391	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	54,586	88,652	132,056	197,390	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	934	3,155	46,115	51,688	
	TOTAL	55,520	91,807	178,171	249,078	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	N.A.	N.A.	14,282	18,014	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	N.A.	N.A.	2,716	4,181	
	TOTAL	N.A	N.A.	16,998	22,195	
	Cotton Waste	N.A.	N.A.	157	2,265	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	@	@	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras.	@	@	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	@	@	2,883	5,033(R)	
	Cotton Waste	@	@	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	3,924	5,167	8,358	11,530	The whole State.
	2. Any other	261	..	722	106	
	TOTAL	4,185	5,167	9,080	11,636	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	430,295	464,646	3,067,138(e)	3,671,223	
	COTTON WASTE	12,441	9,626	112,768	115,097	

N.A. Not available. (R) Revised.

@ Factories closed.

(a) Includes 520 bales not reported before.

(b) Includes 3,702 bales not reported before.

(c) Includes 4,222 bales not reported before.

(d) Includes 161 bales not reported before.

(e) Includes 4,383. bales not reported before.

Note.—All India totals exclude the figures in respect of Ajmer State for May 1956 due to non receipt of information from the State Govt.

23.1. Classification of Area, Gross Area Sown and Irrigated Area in India

(Million Acres)

Heading	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54*	1954-55*
1. Geographical Area according to Surveyor General of India	810·8	810·8	810·8	810·8	810·8	810·8
2. Geographical Area according to Village Papers (*i* to *v*)	679·2	702·5	711·2	718·3	719·0	721·5
(*i*) Forests	100·9	100·0	120·8	126·1	128·0	133·4
(*ii*) Not Available for Cultivation (*a*+*b*)	121·0	117·4	124·9	123·1	118·6	121·8
(*a*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	N.A.	23·1	31·4	30·7	33·0	42·0
(*b*) Barren and unculturable land	N.A.	94·3	92·6	92·4	85·6	79·8
(*iii*) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land (*a*+*b*+*c*)	115·3	122·2	99·8	99·0	98·1	93·9
(*a*) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	99·4	16·5	21·2	21·4	26·9	27·2
(*b*) Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	(*a*)	49·0	19·5	19·1	14·3	9·7
(*c*) Culturable waste	15·9	56·7	59·1	58·5	56·9	57·0
(*iv*) Fallow Lands (*a*+*b*)	58·8	69·5	71·6	65·4	61·2	57·5
(*a*) Fallow lands other than current fallows	N.A.	43·1	37·5	33·3	31·2	29·3
(*b*) Current fallows	N.A.	26·4	34·1	32·1	30·0	28·2
(*v*) Net Area Sown	283·2	293·4	295·0	304·7	313·1	314·9
3. Net Area Irrigated (*i*) to (*iv*)	49·8	51·5	52·0	52·4	53·7	54·4
(*i*) Canals	19·8	20·7	21·6	22·3	22·0	22·3
(*a*) Government	16·9	17·9	18·6	19·1	18·8	19·4
(*b*) Private	2·9	2·8	3·0	3·2	3·2	2·9
(*ii*) Tanks	8·5	8·8	8·5	8·0	10·2	9·8
(*iii*) Wells	13·7	14·7	16·1	16·3	16·4	16·4
(*iv*) Other sources	7·8	7·3	5·8	5·8	5·1	5·9
4. Gross Area Sown (*i*+*ii*)	321·3	325·9	329·2	339·8	351·7	352·4
(*i*) Total Food Crops (*a*+*b*+*c*)	264·1	264·6	264·1	274·1	286·7	280·7
(*a*) Total cereals and Millets	194·4	199·3	199·0	207·8	218·0	211·3
(*b*) Total pulses	54·3	50·8	50·2	51·3	54·3	54·6
(*c*) Total other food crops	15·4	14·5	14·9	15·0	14·4	14·8
(*ii*) Total Non-food Crops (*a*+*b*+*c*)	57·2	61·3	65·1	65·7	65·0	71·7
(*a*) Total oilseeds	25·4	27·1	28·7	27·6	26·9	30·3
(*b*) Total fibres	14·4	16·5	18·9	18·5	20·1	21·6
(*c*) Other non-food crops	17·4	17·7	17·5	19·6	18·0	19·8
5. Gross Area Irrigated (*i*+*ii*)	53·7	55·8	57·3	57·7	59·8	60·7
(*i*) Total Food Crops (*a*+*b*+*c*)	49·2	50·4	51·8	52·7	54·4	55·0
(*a*) Total cereals and millets	40·0	40·5	41·0	41·8	44·1	45·4
(*b*) Total pulses	4·3	4·8	4·8	5·0	5·0	4·9
(*c*) Other food crops	4·9	5·1	6·0	5·9	5·3	4·7
(*ii*) Total Non-food Crops	4·5	5·4	5·5	5·0	5·4	5·7

*Provisional and subject to revision.

N.A.—Not Available.

(*a*) Included under "Permanent pastures and other grazing lands".

NOTE.—Data from 1950-51 to 1954-55 are not comparable with those for 1949-50 due to changes in coverage and reclassification of land.

23.2. Month-end wholesale prices of minor oilseeds, oils and their cakes, during 1955-56

(Rs. per maund)

Commodity/Centre	July 1955	August 1955	Sept. 1955	Oct. 1955	Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	April 1956	May 1956	June 1956
1. *Mahua Seed*—												
Bombay	N.R.	12 5	11 12	13 0	12 8	14 12	15 5	15 0	16 2	15 6	15 5	14 4
Calcutta (Bihar)	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 14	13 0	15 0	14 12	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 8
Kanpur	N.R.	N.R.	10 8	11 8	13 0	12 10	12 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	14 12	16 0
Mahua Oil—												
Bombay	N.R.	N.R.	38 3	40 6	42 10	45 8	41 14	45 0	49 14	51 6	52 14	49 2
Calcutta	50 0	40 0	37 0	38 0	40 8	45 0	45 8	46 0	50 0	53 0	52 0	48 8
Kanpur	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	42 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	52 0	53 0	53 0
Mahua Cake—												
Kanpur	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1 2	1 2	1 4	1 8	1 12	1 8
2. *Niger Seed*—												
Bombay	N.R.	16 5	16 15	16 12	16 8	17 8	18 3	19 4	22 1	20 14	20 4	20 15
Niger Oil—												
Bombay	N.R.	N.R.	37 2	40 0	40 4	43 4	44 10	51 12	63 10	53 6	55 2	53 10
Niger Cake—												
Bombay	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7 8	7 0	5 2	5 14	5 14	6 4	6 1
3. *Kardi Seed*—												
Bombay	N.R.	10 4	9 10	9 10	10 4	11 7	12 8	12 8	15 11	15 0	14 13	13 14
Jalna (Hyderabad)	9 15	9 6	9 4	10 3	10 10	12 10	12 5	12 2	17 0	16 0	16 5	15 6
Kardi Oil—												
Bombay	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	41 2	40 8	47 12	48 12	51 0	62 6	55 6	54 10	53 10
Kardi Cake—												
Bombay	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2 2	2 2	3 7	3 12	3 8	3 8	4 9

N.R.—Not Reported.

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I. GENERAL REVIEW

Pre-monsoon showers during the current year have been quite satisfactory and consequently preparations of land for Kharif sowings and sowing of autumn paddy took place under very favourable conditions. South-west monsoon commenced early this year and the rainfall so far has been quite satisfactory. The rainfall has been normal generally all over the country. However, floods were reported from parts of Assam, North Bihar, East U.P., Orissa, Saurashtra and Bombay. But these floods were of short duration and have not affected either the agricultural operations or the standing crops to any appreciable extent. The season so far has been better for agricultural operations as compared to the previous two seasons.

Autumn paddy crop is reported to be thriving well in all the States. Sowing of winter paddy is also taking place under satisfactory conditions. The First All-India Estimate of Sugarcane for 1956-57 indicates a record crop since 1948-49, being 16 per cent higher in area as compared to 1955-56.

For the year 1955-56, Final Estimates of area and production of all food-grains have become available. The area under and production of all foodgrains registered a decline of 0·5 per cent and 4·6 per cent respectively during this year as compared to the previous year. However, at 266·1 million acres and 63·5 million tons, the area under and production of total foodgrains were higher than the targets of 246·0 million acres and 61·6 million tons fixed for 1955-56 under the First Five-Year Plan.

An important event of the month of July 1956 was the announcement made by the Government of India on 5th July 1956 to allow a new export quota of 40,000 bales of American cotton of staple length 1 1 16" and above for which licences were to be issued under P.L. 480. Subsequently, on 2nd August 1956, the licensing of imports from the U.S.A. under the aid programme was stopped, since the monetary ceiling allocated for such cotton imports had been reached. In the sphere of oilseeds, forward trading was resumed in linseed on 20th July 1956 under the auspices of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange after an interval of 12 years and export of linseed oilcake was allowed on 16th July 1956.

During the month under review, the prices of foodgrains showed a mixed tendency. Wheat prices showed a hardening tendency in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh, while in other parts of the country they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. Market prices of rice continued to rise in the States of Assam, Andhra, Madras, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., West Bengal, and Mysore. As regards coarse grains, prices of Jowar showed some fall in Punjab and U.P. while they showed a hardening tendency in Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Hyderabad; prices of Bajra remained at previous month's level except in the States of Bombay, Punjab, Pepsu and Saurashtra where they hardened; and Maize prices declined in Hyderabad but rose in the States of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh.

Sugar markets showed a mixed tendency during the month and prices moved within narrow limits. Prices at Hapur, Kanpur and Bombay showed a slight hardening tendency while prices at Calcutta and Madras showed some decline and prices at Jullundur and Nagpur ruled steady.

The prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils declined in the first half of the month but rose again in the second half so that towards the end of the month the prices were ruling almost at the same level as in the beginning of the month. The factors responsible for the decline in prices during the first half of the month were the continued reports of good rains

in the groundnut producing areas and unfavourable advices from overseas for castor oil coupled with the prospects of early opening of futures business in the castorseed and those contributing to rise in prices during the second half were fears of damage to groundnut crop in Saurashtra and Gujarat, export demand for castor oil by U.S.A. and Japan, resumption of futures trading in linseed and expectations of Russian purchase of 3,000 tons of linseed oil.

During the first half of July the spot section of the Bombay Cotton Market remained active and prices ruled steady. There was good spinner interest especially for Vijay, Jaidhar and Lakshmi varieties in which fair turn-over was reported. Active mill demand led to a rise in the prices of domestic styles by the middle of the month. Later, spot prices suffered a set-back on account of favourable weather reports of the new crop but towards the end of the month the prices rallied up again and the closing quotation marked an appreciable gain in cotton values during the month under review.

The Calcutta loose jute market was influenced by two opposing factors. On the one hand the supply position was slightly tight due to reluctance on the part of sellers to enter into contracts because of heavy floods in Assam and consequent breakdown in transport arrangements; on the other hand millers showed lack of interest. In the baled jute sector of the Calcutta market, prices generally showed the same trend as in the loose jute sector.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that—

(*i*) Imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 up to the 25th July 1956 amounted to 3·4 lakh tons comprising 3·3 lakh tons of wheat and 0·07 lakh tons of rice as against the total imports of 6·9 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·2 lakh tons of wheat and 2·7 lakh tons of rice.

(*ii*) The opening stocks of sugar on July 1, 1956 were 11·58 lakh tons as against 9·11 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous month. Despatches from factories from November 1, 1955 to July 22, 1956 amounted to nearly 12·13 lakh tons as compared to 8·01 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last season. The closing stocks with the factories on July 22, 1956 were 10·47 lakh tons as compared to 8·20 lakh tons on the same date last year. Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during July 1956 declined considerably due to rains and averaged about 100 mds. only as compared to arrivals of 300 mds. a day, on an average, during June 1956.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil in April 1956, were only a negligible quantity of 73 tons and 567 tons respectively in April 1956 as compared to 4,830 tons and 12,080 tons respectively in April 1955; exports of linseed oil were, however, higher at 4,537 tons in April 1956 as compared to 4,399 tons in April 1955, but the exports of castor oil were substantially lower during April 1956 being 2,198 tons than the April 1955 figure which stood at 4,660 tons.

(*iv*) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during the period September 1, 1955 to July 19, 1956 were slightly lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season while consumption of cotton by mills during the same period was nearly the same as that during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Exports of raw cotton from India declined to 18,000 bales during April 1956 as compared to 1,44,000 bales exported in the previous month. This steep decline in exports was mainly due to the fact that the validity period of export licences issued for cotton expired on the 31st March 1956. Imports of raw cotton into India during April 1956 also declined to 44,000 bales as against 69,000 bales imported during March 1956.

(*v*) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations as well as imports from Pakistan and consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. were higher during jute season 1955-56 (July—June) compared to the previous season. Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of June 1956 were lower than at the end of May 1956 and at the end of June 1955.

(*vi*) Exports of tobacco (unmanufactured) during April 1956 were substantially higher than those during the preceding month as well as those during the corresponding month of the previous season.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JULY 1956

Vigorous monsoon activity with well distributed rains in all parts of the country during the first half of the month followed by a general weakening of the monsoon in the latter half of the month was the special feature of the weather during the month under review.

Since the beginning of the south-west monsoon from the 1st June 1956 to 25th July 1956, rainfall was in excess of the normal in Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, Saurashtra, Kutch, South Hyderabad, Coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad and normal elsewhere.

Preparation of land, transplantation of paddy, jowar and ragi, sowing of paddy, bajra, maize, ragi, groundnut, sesamum, cotton, jute, green gram, red gram and sugarcane and harvesting of paddy, groundnut, sesamum, sugarcane, chillies and onions were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in the different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, where the crops were either affected by heavy rains and floods or by insufficient rainfall. In parts of Bombay, standing crops were also affected slightly by crop diseases and pest attacks.

The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory. However, in certain parts of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, West Bengal, U.P. and Mysore a few isolated cases of cattle diseases were reported.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

Both area under and production of all foodgrains during 1955-56 have shown a decline of 0·5 per cent and 4·6 per cent respectively as compared to the previous year. However, at 266·1 million acres and 63·5 million tons the area under and production of foodgrains during 1955-56 were higher than the targets of 246·0 million acres and 61·6 million tons fixed for 1955-56 under the First Five-Year Plan.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 upto the 25th July 1956 amounted to 3·4 lakh tons comprising 3·3 lakh tons of wheat and 0·07 lakh tons of rice as against the total imports of 6·9 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·2 lakh tons of wheat and 2·7 lakh tons of rice.

Wheat prices showed a hardening tendency in the States of Punjab, U.P., Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Delhi and Vindhya Pradesh. In other parts of the country they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 14-12-0 and Rs. 15-8-0 in Punjab, Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 15-8-0 in U.P., Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 16 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 per maund in Bihar.

Market prices of rice continued to rise in the States of Assam, Andhra, Madras, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., West Bengal and Mysore. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 16-12-0 and Rs. 18-8-0 in Andhra and Bihar, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 18-8-0 and Rs. 20-8-0 in Madras, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 in U.P. and Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 20 in West Bengal.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of Jowar showed some fall in Punjab and U.P. In Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Hyderabad, however, prices showed a hardening tendency. They generally ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 13-8-0 in U.P., Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 in Punjab, Rs. 10-10-0 and Rs. 12-12-0 in Andhra, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15-8-0 in Bombay, Rs. 11-4-0 and Rs. 12-13-0 in Madras and Rs. 12-6-0 and Rs. 15-12-0 in Hyderabad. Bajra prices hardened in the States of Bombay, Punjab, Pepsu and Saurashtra. Elsewhere, they remained at previous month's level. They generally ranged between Rs. 9 and Rs. 12-8-0 in Andhra, Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 in Bombay and Rs. 10 and Rs. 12-8-0 in U.P. Maize prices declined in Hyderabad. They, however, rose in the States of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh. Prices of maize generally ranged between Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 13 in Bihar, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 in U.P. and Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 per maund in Punjab.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane for 1956-57 puts current year's area at 4,717 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 4,066 thousand acres for 1955-56, thu showing an increase of 651 thousand acres or 16·0 per cent. The area under sugarcane during the current year is the highest on record since 1948-49. The increase in acreage has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing States, especially Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The increase has been attributed partly to high prices of gur at the sowing period and partly to better irrigation facilities and more favourable season during the current year as compared to the last year. In Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, however, little decrease in acreage has been reported. This estimate generally covers the period up to the middle of June 1956 and the area under cane at this stage forms roughly 91 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported. The condition of the standing crop has been generally satisfactory during July and August. The prospects for the crop so far are good.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India during 1955-56 season up to 22nd July 1956 amounted to 18·53 lakh tons as against 15·83 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season showing an increase of about 2·70 lakh tons. The number of factories reported to be in production as on 22nd July 1956 was four as against one only on the same date last year.

The opening stocks of Sugar with factories on July 1, 1956 were 11·58 lakh tons as against 9·11 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to July 22, 1956 was about 12·13 lakh tons as against 8·01 lakh tons despatched during the same period of the last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd July 1956 were 10·47 lakh tons as compared to 8·20 lakh tons on the same date a year earlier.

The Government of India released during July 1956 about 1·58 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market bringing the total sugar released to 11·26 lakh tons.

In view of the marked increase in sugar production resulting in prospects for export, the Government of India have asked for an export quota of two lakh tons of sugar during 1958-59 under the International Sugar Agreement, provided that could be secured without accepting the restrictive clauses of the Agreement. The request received the support of a number of countries at the International Sugar Conference held at New York last June,

and the prospects in that connection appeared to be hopeful when the Conference postponed to meet again in Geneva in October next. It may be mentioned that the International Sugar Agreement is designed to regulate the international sugar market by allotting quotas of export and import and to keep an eye on the international sugar prices, so that they remain within the prescribed reasonable limits. India has remained outside this Agreement since 1942 because it was considered that association with the Agreement would involve restrictions on expansion of her sugar industry.

Sugar markets showed a mixed tendency during the month and prices moved within narrow limits. Prices at Hapur, Kanpur and Bombay showed a slight hardening tendency while prices at Calcutta and Madras showed some decline. Prices at Jullundur and Nagpur, however, ruled steady. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices at certain important centres of India:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending				
	30-6-56	7-7-56	14-7-56	21-7-56	28-7-56
Hapur	30 9 0	30 6 0	30 12 0	30 11 0	30 14 0
Kanpur	30 8 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	41 4 0	31 4 0
Jullundur	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
Calcutta	33 2 0	33 2 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 4 0
Nagpur	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	32 8 0
Madras	32 13 0	32 4 0	31 15 0	32 1 0	32 1 0
Bombay	32 12 0	33 1 0	33 2 0	32 4 0	33 14 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 8 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during July 1956 declined considerably due to rains and averaged about 100 mds. only. During the last week of the month there were no arrivals at all. The total stocks of gur at the Hapur market stood at 19,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 35,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

Gur markets generally showed a hardening tendency except at Madras and Bombay where prices ruled more or less steady and at Patna where they declined for some period of the month. The table below gives the week-end prices of gur at certain important centres of India:—

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(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week ending				
	30-6-56	7-7-56	14-7-56	21-7-56	28-7-56
Hapur	10 6 0	10 8 0	11 4 0	11 14 0	12 0 0
Kanpur	13 8 0	13 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Calcutta	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 8 0
Madras	13 9 0	13 9 0	13 9 0	13 9 0	13 9 0
Bombay	20 0 0	20 8 0	20 8 0	20 0 0	20 8 0
Patna	14 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	12 14 0	14 0 0

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

A striking feature of the month under review was the resumption of forward trading in linseed on 20th July 1956 under the auspices of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange after

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an interval of more than 12 years. The announcement by the Government of India on 16th July 1956 permitting a small quantity of linseed oil cake for export was another important event of the month.

The continued reports of good rains in the groundnut producing areas, unfavourable advices from overseas for castor oil coupled with the prospects of early opening of futures business in the castor seed crop led to a downward trend in the prices during the first half of the month. During the latter half of the month, however, fears of damage to groundnut crop in Saurashtra and Gujarat, and export demand for castor oil by U.S.A. and Japan, and resumption of futures trading in linseed coupled with expectations of Russian purchases of 3,000 tons of linseed oil induced an upward trend in internal prices.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

The groundnut sowings were in full progress in the major producing States. Towards the end of the month, the sowing operations were, however, hampered by the incessant rains or floods. As for the standing crop during the first half of the month, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be satisfactory; during the second half damage to the crop by heavy rains or floods was reported in almost all the producing States particularly in Saurashtra and Gujarat.

The groundnut and groundnut oil prices during the month witnessed a two-sided movement—a bearish tone during the first two weeks followed by a distinct upward movement in the next fortnight. Reports of beneficial weather conditions in producing areas were responsible for the bearish trend in groundnut and groundnut oil prices in the first half. Consequently, the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay fell from Rs. 24-6-0 and Rs. 53-10-0 at the end of June 1956 to Rs. 22-6-0 and Rs. 49-8-0 per maund respectively during the w.e. 14th July 1956. A similar decline in prices was witnessed at Madras. During the second half of the month, however, fears of damage to the standing crop in Saurashtra and Gujarat and incessant rains in other parts of the country led to a rise in groundnut and groundnut oil prices. At Bombay, the groundnut and groundnut oil prices improved from Rs. 22-6-0 and Rs. 49-8-0 per maund on 14th July 1956 to Rs. 23-7-0 and Rs. 52-8-0 per maund towards the end of July. At Madras the prices rose from Rs. 24-13-0 and Rs. 48-13-0 to Rs. 25-4-0 and Rs. 50-9-0 per maund during the same period.

At European ports, the price of South African groundnut oil fell from Rs. 67-2-0 per maund in June 1956 to Rs. 65-2-0 per maund at the end of July. Indian groundnut oil was quoted "Nominal" throughout the month as its exports have remained banned since 1st March 1956. The following table gives weekly prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European Ports :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-6-56	7-7-56	14-7-56	21-7-56	28-7-56
Groundnut Kernel—					
Bombay (Bold)	24 6 0	23 8 0	22 6 0	22 6 0	23 7 0
Madras . .	25 2 0	25 2 0	24 13 0	24 15 0	25 4 0
Groundnut oil—					
Bombay . .	53 10 0	50 10 0	49 8 0	51 0 0	52 8 0
Madras . .	50 11 0	49 14 0	48 13 0	50 4 0	50 9 0
European Ports—					
Indian Crude 2 per cent	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
South African 3 per cent	67 2 0	67 2 0	66 2 0	65 10 0	65 2 0

Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were 73 tons and 567 tons respectively in April 1956 as against 4,830 tons and 12,080 tons for April 1955.

(*b*) LINSEED

The All-India Final Estimate of 1955-56 linseed crop puts the current year's acreage and production at 3,424 thousand acres and 376 thousand tons respectively as against the partially revised corresponding estimates of 3,354 thousand acres and 382 thousand tons for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 2·1 per cent in area and a decrease of 1·6 per cent in production.

A notable event during the month was the resumption of forward trading in linseed at Bombay on 20th July 1956 under the auspices of Bombay Oilseeds Exchange after an interval of more than 12 years. The resumption of the forward trading coupled with the expectations of Russian demand for 3,000 tons of linseed oil stimulated the market which was already high for the last few months. The linseed prices at Bombay and Calcutta increased to Rs. 21-8-0 and to Rs. 22-8-0 per maund respectively as against Rs. 20-10-0 and Rs. 21-12-0 per maund at the end of June 1956. Linseed oil prices at Bombay also increased by Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 47-6-0 per md. during the course of the month. At U.K. ports, Indian variety of linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 60-15-0 per md. as against Rs. 57-13-0 per md. at the end of the previous month. The following table shows the trend in prices of linseed and linseed oil during July 1956 :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-6-56	7-7-56	14-7-56	21-7-56	28-7-56
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold) . .	20 10 0	20 15 0	20 4 0	21 3 0	21 8 0
Calcutta (Small) . .	21 4 0	21 4 0	21 8 0	22 4 0	22 8 0
Kanpur (Bold) . . .	21 12 0	21 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 8 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	44 12 0	45 14 0	45 8 0	46 4 0	47 6 0
Kanpur	54 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0	53 12 0	55 0 0
U. K. Ports (Indian Variety)	57 13 0	57 5 0	60 12 0	61 4 0	60 15 0

Exports of linseed oil during April 1956 were 4,537 tons as against 4,399 tons in April 1955. Government of India announced its decision to permit a small quantity of linseed oil cake for export on 16th July 1956.

(*c*) CASTORSEED

Preparation of land and sowing of castorseed crop were reported to be in progress in castorseed producing States.

Castorseed market ruled easy in the first two weeks of the month under review due to rumours of a release of about 1,000 tons of castor oil from U.S. surplus stock and the prospects of early opening of futures business in castorseed crop. In the next two weeks however, castorseed prices, showed an upward trend on good demand from shippers and brisk enquiries from overseas. Castorseed prices at Bombay and Bedapalli (Hyderabad) declined by Rs. 1-1-0 and Re. 0-11-0 to Rs. 18-3-0 and Rs. 17-10-0 per maund respectively in the first fortnight; on the other hand, in the second fortnight they advanced to Rs. 18-9-0

and Rs. 18-4-0 per maund respectively. Similarly, castor oil prices at Bombay which registered a decline of Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 40-12-0 per maund in the first two weeks recovered the major part of the lost ground by the close of the month. Castor oil prices at Madras, however, remained steady throughout the month under review. At European ports, Indian commercial variety of castor oil remained steady at Rs. 58-5-0 in the first two weeks; in the third week it declined by Re. 1, but in the last week of the month it increased by about Rs. 2 per maund and the month closed at Rs. 59-4-0 per maund. The following table shows the trend in prices of castorseed and castor oil during July 1956 :—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending														
	30-6-56			7-7-56			14-7-56			21-7-56			28-7-56		
Castorseed—															
Bombay (Small)	19	4	0	19	7	0	18	3	0	18	6	0	18	9	0
Madras (Salem)	..			..			..			..			..		
Kanpur	17	4	0	17	4	0	17	8	0	18	4	0	18	0	0
Bedapali (Jadcherla)	18	5	0	18	9	0	17	10	0	17	4	0	18	4	0
Castor Oil—															
Bombay	42	8	0	41	14	0	40	13	0	41	2	0	42	2	0
Kanpur	47	0	0	48	0	0	49	0	0	50	0	0	46	8	0
Madras	44	7	0	44	7	0	44	7	0	44	7	0	44	7	0
European Ports (Indian Commercial C. & F.)	58	5	0	58	5	0	58	5	0	57	5	0	59	4	0

Exports of castor oil during April 1956 were 2,198 tons as against 4,660 tons in April 1955.

(*iv*) COTTON

During July 1956, sowings of cotton were reported to have been completed almost throughout the country. Cotton tracts experienced wet weather during the month. Rains received in the Oomra tracts and the Broach/Surti area were excessive and slightly damaging as it retarded crop development.

According to the latest estimate framed by the trade at the end of June 1956, the current year's cotton crop is put at about 46·04 lakh bales as compared to the earlier estimate of 45·94 lakh bales framed at the end of May 1956. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1954-55 season were 53·03 lakh bales and 54·60 lakh bales respectively.

According to the latest information released by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, the supply of cotton in countries other than Communist during the current season 1955-56 has been estimated at 51·4 million bales as against 48·7 million bales in 1954-55. Despite severe acreage restrictions in the United States Cotton production in that country has increased from 13·6 million bales in 1954-55 to 14·5 in 1955-56. Consequently, the aggregate production in these countries has registered an increase from 29·1 million bales in 1954-55 to 30·6 million bales in the current season. After three seasons of expansion cotton consumption during the present season is expected to level off at near the record 1954-55 level of 27·6 million bales. Carry over stocks at the close of the season are

estimated to be higher at about 23·0 million bales as compared to 20·5 million bales at the end of the 1954-55 season.

Cotton acreage in the United States during the coming season 1956-57 is expected to be higher than the final acreage for the current season. The U.S. Department of Agriculture puts the acreage under cultivation of cotton on July 1st 1956 at 16·962 million acres against 16·882 million acres sown in 1955-56. The official allotment of area under cotton during 1956-57 season is 17·4 million acres.

The Government of India announced on the 5th July 1956 a new import quota of 40,000 bales of American cotton of staple length 1 1/16" and above for which licences would be issued under U.S. Public Law 480. Subsequently on the 2nd August 1956, the Government stopped the licensing of imports of raw cotton from the United States under the aid programme, as the monetary ceiling allocated for such cotton imports had been reached.

Imports of raw cotton during April 1956 amounted to 44,000 bales as against 69,000 bales imported in March 1956 and 56,000 bales imported in April 1955. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since the commencement of the current season *i.e.* 1st September 1955 to April 1956 aggregated 4,03,000 bales as compared to 3,57,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during April 1956 were 18,000 bales as against 1,44,000 bales exported in the preceding month. This steep decline in export was due mainly to the fact that the validity period of export licences issued for cotton expired on the 31st March 1956. Exports of cotton during April 1955, were, however, 22,000 bales. Total exports from 1st September 1956 to April 1956 amounted to 5,22,000 bales as against 1,59,300 bales exported during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season.

The table below gives details of consumption of raw cotton by mills in India and stocks of cotton held by them:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	April 1956	April 1955	1-9-55 to 30-4-54	1-9-54 to 30-4-56	30-4-56	30-4-55
Indian cottons	3·42	3·46	29·11	27·19	15·13	14·78
Pakistan cottons	..	..	..	0·06	..	(*a*)
Egyptian cottons	0·16	0·15	1·25	1·38	0·87	0·40
Other foreign cottons	0·35	0·32	2·65	3·00	1·26	0·99
Total of all cottons	3·93	3·93	33·01	31·63	17·26	16·17

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season is indicated below:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-55 to 19-7-56	1-9-54 to 19-7-55
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	17·99	19·41
Consumption of cotton by Mills	11·05	11·11
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 17th July.	6·71	8·22

During the first half of July 1956, the spot section of the Bombay Cotton market remained active and prices ruled steady. There was good spinner interest especially for Vijay, Jaidhar and Lakshmi varieties in which qualities fair turn-over was repo ted. With active mill demand prices of domestic styles advanced by the middle of the month. Later, due to favourable weather reports of the new crop, spot prices suffered a set back, but towards the end of the month they rallied up again and the closing quotation recorded an appreciable gain in cotton values. The table below gives week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab).

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab	
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Abohar	
Variety	Jarilla MGF	Cambodia	Deshi	American
30-6-56	765	N.R.	650	858
7-7-56	N.Q.	N.R.	650	858
14-7-56	815	N.R.	648	858
21-7-56	780	N.R.	648	853
28-7-56	820	N.R.	648	853

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported.

Prices of kapas in selected markets in the country exhibited an erratic trend as is evident from the following table giving month-end quotations:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Madras	Hyderabad	Mysore
Centre	Tirupur	Nanded	Devanagare
Variety	Cambodia	G. 6	Laxmi
30-6-56	264	N.Q.	343
7-7-56	N.A.	N.Q.	329
14-7-56	252	N.Q.	343
21-7-56	N.A.	N.Q.	314
28-7-56	308	N.Q.	N.A.

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.A.—Not available.

The general tone of the Karachi Cotton market continued to be weak during the month. The main depressing influences were the persistent slackness in overseas enquiries and the expectation of arrivals of the new season's crop in the market. There was, however, a slight increase in cotton prices towards the middle of the month which was induced by some buying support based mainly on reports that the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States would sell the 6 million bales of cotton in the 1955 loan only from March 1957 onwards. The following table gives week-end quotations for the Karachi Cotton market.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4 F. Punjab R.G.
30-6-56	775
7-7-56	779
14-7-56	782
21-7-56	728
28-7-56	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

Restricted volume of transactions with narrow fluctuations in prices characterized the trading in New York cotton market in the early week of July 1956. After making initial advances in prices induced by scattered trade buying and short covering, the cotton market developed a reactionary tendency, following the publication of the official forecast of higher cotton acreage in the 1956-57 season. This downward trend was further aided by quiet conditions in the textile market and the downward adjustment in the values of cotton under the surplus disposal programme. The table below gives week-end quotations for the New York Market:—

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
28-6-56	36·80	1370
6-7-56	36·85	1372
13-7-56	36·25	1350
20-7-56	35·00	1303
27-7-56	34·10	1270

(v) JUTE

Weather conditions in jute producing States were reported to be generally good except in certain parts of Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, where excessive rains and floods affected the jute crop adversely.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during June 1956 amounted to 3·00 lakh bales as against 2·72 lakh bales during June 1955. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the whole 1955-56 season (July 1955 to June 1956) amounted to 63·58 lakh bales as compared to 56·74 lakh bales during the previous season. Total arrivals of raw jute of Indian origin during the two seasons were 48·88 lakh bales and 44·28 lakh bales respectively.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during June 1956 amounted to 0·46 lakh bales as against 0·47 in May 1956 and 1·07 lakh bales in June 1955. Total imports from Pakistan during the whole 1955-56 season were higher at 14·70 lakh bales as compared to 12·46 lakh bales during the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during June 1956 was 5·54 lakh bales as against 5·89 lakh bales in May 1956 and 4·94 lakh bales in June 1955. Total consumption during the 1955-56 season was 63·40 lakh bales as against 57·92 lakh bales during 1954-55 season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 8·38 lakh bales on 30th June 1956 *i.e.* the close of 1955-56 season as against 9·00 lakh bales on 30th June 1955.

The Calcutta loose jute market was influenced by two opposing factors. On the one hand the supply position was slightly tight due to reluctance on the part of sellers to enter into contracts because of heavy floods in Assam and consequent break down in transport arrangements; on the other hand millers showed lack of interest. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta market:—

July/August delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending											
	30-6-56			7-7-56			14-7-56			21-7-56			28-7-56
Northern	27	8	0	27	8	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	
Assam	27	8	0	27	8	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	
Orissa	28	0	0	27	8	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	
Murshidabad	27	0	0	26	8	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	
Western	27	0	0	27	0	0	26	8	0	26	8	0	
Jungli	26	8	0	26	0	0	25	8	0	25	8	0	
Daisee	28	0	0	27	8	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	
U. P.	26	0	0	26	0	0	25	8	0	25	8	0	

In the baled jute sector of the Calcutta market, prices generally showed the same trend as in the loose jute sector. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled Jute at Calcutta:—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending											
	30-6-56			7-7-56			14-7-56			21-7-56			28-7-56
Mills Firsts	185	0	0	190	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0	
Mill Lightnings	170	0	0	175	0	0	165	0	0	165	0	0	
Daisee L.G.	165	0	0	165	0	0	155	0	0	155	0	0	
Pak N.C.	123	0	0	125	0	0	123	0	0				

The up-country markets ruled generally firm during the first fortnight of the month under review but thereafter, markets eased as imports increased. However, heavy covering business against new crop contracts prevented any precipitate fall in prices.

Imports were negligible in the first week due to transport difficulties. The week-end quotations of bottom variety of jute in some of the important up-country markets are given below:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending												
	28-6-56			5-7-56			12-7-56			19-6-56			28-7-56
Purnea (Bihar)	23	0	0	24	8	0	25	8	0	25	0	0	
Nowgong (Assam)	22	5	0	22	12	0	22	12	0*	23	3	0	
Belakaba (West Bengal)	20	1	0	19	13	0	21	8	0*	19	13	0	
Danpur (Orissa)	21	6	0	N.T.			19	12	0	N.T.			

N. T.—No transaction. *Nominal.

The jute goods sector of the Calcutta market was much influenced by the prospects of foreign purchases and the prices exhibited a mixed trend. In the last week, however, prices particularly of sacking moved downward. A contributory factor responsible for the initial rise in the prices of Hessian was the low level of stocks with the I.J.M.A. mills. The following table gives the week end quotations:—

(Rs. per 100 yds.)

Variety	Week ending										
	30-6-56			7-7-56			14-7-56			21-7-56			28-7-56		
Hessian 40″ × 10oz	37	13	0	38	3	0	38	6	0	38	9	0	38	8	0
Sacking B Twill	102	12	0	102	2	0	104	14	0	104	4	0	103	2	0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

Prices of 'Nipani' (Chewing) variety at Bombay remained steady at Rs. 110 per maund during the first half of the month; in the third week it advanced to Rs. 115 per maund and remained at this level till the close of the month. The upward trend in the prices of Jutty (Medium) variety at Calcutta which was noticed during June continued in the first week of July when the price advanced to Rs. 80/14/- per maund and remained at this level throughout the month.

About 17·4 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during June 1956 as against 22·5 million lbs. during May 1956. Of the 17·4 million lbs. graded during June 1956, 17·2 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, 32·6 thousand lbs. of sun-cured virginia, 41·6 thousand lbs. of sun-cured white burley, 97·0 thousand lbs. of sun-cured (natu) country and 17·0 thousand lbs. of sun-cured jutty.

According to the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, the quantity of raw tobacco, cleared for home consumption during the period April to September 1955 was about 300·0 million lbs. of which Madras and Andhra together accounted for about 61·2 million lbs., Bombay 53·3 million lbs., Uttar Pradesh 43·7 million lbs., West Bengal 28·8 million lbs., Bihar 22·7 and Madhya Pradesh 21·0 million lbs. During the same period, about 2·3 million lbs. of cigar and cheroots and 21·4 million lbs. of cigarettes were cleared for home consumption.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the month of April 1956, were 5·7 million lbs. worth Rs. 17·0 million as against 0·74 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·9 million exported in the corresponding month of 1955. Of the 5·7 million lbs. exported during April 1956, flue-cured type accounted for 5·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 16·7 million. Chief importers of Indian tobaccos during the month were U.K., Aden and Indonesia.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes during June 1956 as reported by various State Governments was as follows:—

In West Bengal, 2 small irrigation schemes were completed which benefited an area of 100 acres. Besides, 4 pumping plants were also distributed to the ryots in this State. In Andhra, 14 borings were put down and an area of 84 acres was benefited. In Vindhya Pradesh, 63 new wells were completed, 6 old wells were blasted and 1 rahat and 4 pumping sets were installed. In Ajmer, 42 old wells were deepened by means of compressor machines.

In Madhya Pradesh Rs. 20,720 were sanctioned as taccavi loan to cultivators for the purchase of 3 tractors. In West Bengal, 625 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government Tractors. In Andhra 954 acres of land were brought under cultivation with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. In Vindhya Pradesh, 1,515 acres of paddy bund and 2,902 acres of rabi area were bunded and embanked. An area of 330 acres of land was also reclaimed by Government Tractor unit in the State and another area of 223 acres was reclaimed by private parties in certain districts of this State. In Coorg, about 48 acres of land were reclaimed with an anticipated additional yield of 16 tons of paddy.

The distribution of ammonium sulphate in Andhra amounted to 2,902 tons in addition to 401 tons of other manures. The quantity of compost utilised in the State was about 16,000 tons. In Vindhya Pradesh, 27 mds. of ammonium sulphate were distributed among the cultivators. In Ajmer, about 2,781 mds. of ammonium sulphate and 327 mds. of super-phosphate were distributed. In Coorg, 52 tons of ammonium sulphate covered an area of 1,042 acres with an anticipated additional yield of 52 tons of paddy.

The quantity of improved seeds distributed in Andhra was 655 tons of paddy and 3 tons of millets. In Coorg, about 9 tons of improved seeds were distributed.

(*ii*) CO-OPERATION

According to the 'Statistical Statements relating to the Co-operative Movement in India for the year 1954-55' published by the Reserve Bank, the movement showed a considerable expansion during the year under review. During the year ending with the 30th June 1955 the number of all types of co-operative societies increased from 1,98,598 to 2,19 288 their membership from 15·18 million to 16·02 million and their working capital from Rs. 352 crores to Rs. 391 crores. Taking the average size of an Indian family at five members, the percentage of total population covered increased from 20·2 to 21 during the period under review. With the setting up of State Co-operative Banks in Jammu and Kashmir and Bhopal in 1954-55 the total number of Apex Banks rose to 24, though the advances made by them came to Rs. 50·24 crores as compared with Rs. 51·77 crores during the previous year. Due to nationalization of Central Banks in States like Hyderabad and Himachal Pradesh the number of Central Banks decreased from 499 in 1953-54 to 485 in 1954-55 but the advances made by them went up to Rs. 69·17 crores as against Rs. 64·70 crores in the previous year. The agricultural credit societies, which constitute the base of the co-operative credit structure and form 78·8 per cent of all the agricultural societies increased from 1,26,954 to 1,43,320 during the year. The membership and working capital of these societies increased from 58·5 lakhs and Rs. 54·4 crores to 65·6 lakhs and Rs. 62·9 crores respectively and the advances made by them from Rs. 29·6 crores to Rs. 35·5 crores. The loans advanced by central land mortgage banks during 1954-55 stood at Rs. 2·43 crores as against Rs. 1·92 crores during the previous year. The number, membership and working capital of non-agricultural credit societies also increased from 8·4 thousand, 27·4 lakhs and Rs. 69·9 crores in 1953-54 to 9·3 thousand, 28·5 lakhs and Rs. 78·3 crores respectively in 1954-55. The State and central non-credit societies also recorded good progress during the year under review. The value of goods sold by the non-credit co-operative societies at the State level increased from Rs. 5·7 crores in 1953-54 to Rs. 7·7 crores in 1954-55 while that of central societies increased from Rs. 36·5 crores to Rs. 50·5 crores. The sales of goods by primary agricultural non-credit societies, however, declined from Rs. 33·7 crores in 1953-54 to Rs. 27·0 crores in 1954-55 and those by non-agricultural non-credit societies decreased from Rs. 45·0 crores to Rs. 31·7 crores during the same period. According to the Reserve Bank this trend "was also witnessed during the last year and was probably due to relaxation of controls and abolition of procurement".

The President has given his assent to the Bombay Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956. The Bill which now becomes an Act seeks to amend the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, so as to remove certain difficulties which have been experienced in the working of the Act. It provides for the amalgamation of smaller societies into larger units in consonance with the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. Further, with a view to expediting work, the Bill does away with the necessity of referring disputes to a Board of Arbitrators. Disputes will hereafter be decided by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or his nominee. Appeals from the decisions of the Registrar or his nominee will lie to the Co-operative Tribunal. In order to prevent delay in the payment of the fees of enquiry officers appointed under the Act, the Bill provides that fees should be paid initially out of the funds of co-operative societies which may later recover the amount from the parties concerned. The Bill also provides for the appointment of an Administrator to look after the affairs of a co-operative society in case of mismanagement.

The Reserve Bank of India has brought out a publication entitled "Co-operative Training" which enumerates in detail the facilities provided by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training. According to this publication there are at present 13 regional institutions for the training of senior and intermediate co-operative personnel of which eight are intended for catering to the special requirements of co-operative officers in the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks. Special attention is being devoted to the setting up of short specialised courses in co-operative training at the regional centres. Two such courses one in co-operative marketing at the Poona and Meerut regional centres and another in land mortgage banking at the Madras Training Centre—are already in operation. The scheme for the training of subordinate co-operative personnel has been enforced in nearly 18 States, several of which have more than one institution. The scheme for co-operative training was initiated in 1952 when an all-India training class in co-operation was started by the Reserve Bank of India at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, in collaboration with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

(*iii*) PANCHAYATS

The Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1955 has been passed into an Act. The Act seeks to amend the Vindhya Pradesh Gram Panchayat Ordinance,

1949 so as to bring it into conformity with the present needs. The present legislation lays down the qualifications for membership of Gram Panchayats and fixes the quorum for meetings of Gram and Nyaya Panchayats. It prescribes the procedure and grounds for questioning elections and the authority to whom election disputes should be referred. Further, the Act mentions the offences that can be tried by Nyaya Panchayats and provides that no court shall take cognizance of such offences after a Nyaya Panchayat has been formed. Provision is also made in the Act for voluntary contribution of labour by members of a Gram Sabha on any public utility undertaking.

(*iv*) RURAL FINANCE

The President has given his assent to the PEPSU Money-lenders Bill, 1956. The Bill, which now becomes an Act, provides for the registration of money-lenders and the maintenance of accounts by them in the prescribed manner and form. It also provides for the furnishing of receipts and periodical statements of account to debtors, protection of debtors from molestation and intimidation, exemption of certain lands and standing crops from attachment or sale in execution of a decree and penalties for infringement of the provisions.

(*v*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has given his assent to the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1956. This legislation provides for the conferment of permanent and heritable rights of Tenancy on tenants-at-will of inamdars. Under the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954, which provided for abolition of certain categories of inams in Mysore State, inamdars were conferred with occupancy rights not only in respect of the lands under their personal cultivation but also in lands in the possession of tenants-at-will. The general policy of the Planning Commission being that the tenants-at-will should be given full security of tenure, the Mysore Government have introduced this Bill which seeks to insert a new chapter in the principal Act so as to confer permanent and heritable rights of tenancy on tenants-at-will of the inamdars. The Bill also includes a provision that the premium payable by a quasi-permanent tenant will be a little more than the premium payable by a permanent tenant.

The President has also given his assent to the Ajmer Shamlat Deh (Regulation) Bill 1956, which seeks to vest all rights and interests in *Shamlat* lands in the Panchayats. In the Khalsa villages of Ajmer, *Shamlat* lands are vested in village proprietary bodies. Under the Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950, the Chief Commissioner can create a *Shamlat* Committee in any village or town which has at least 300 acres of such land. In other villages no such Committee could be appointed and there have been complaints of maladministration of the *Shamlat* lands in these villages. In order to overcome these difficulties, the State Government have passed this legislation so as to provide that all rights and interests in the *Shamlat* lands should vest in the Panchayats.

(*vi*) LAND TAXATION

The Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1956 has received President's assent and become an Act. Under the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1953 certain functions including the hearing of appeals from the decision of the Collector, had been delegated to the Commissioner. Since there is no post of Commissioner in Himachal Pradesh, this amending Act empowers the Financial Commissioner to perform these functions.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(*a*) DIARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE MONTH OF JULY 1956

6th July	All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1955-56 released.
7th July	(1) All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1955-56 released.
	(2) All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, 1955-56 released.
16th July	Decision to Permit a Small Quantity of Linseed Oilcake announced.
20th July	Futures Trading in Linseed resumed after 12 years.
26th July	All-India Second Estimate of Potatoes, 1955-56 released.
31st July	All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1956-57 released.

(*b*) IMPORT POLICY FOR JULY—DECEMBER 1956

In formulating the import policy for July—December 1956 the needs of the Second Five-Year Plan have been prominently kept in view. A closer integration between imports and the development of the country's industrial potential has been sought to be achieved. While in the main, continuity has been maintained, imports of machinery, spare parts and industrial raw material have been further liberalised. The import of Tractor having H. P. of less than 10 will be allowed. Restrictions have been sought to be imposed over the import of a variety of goods which are or can be produced in adequate quantities in the country. Quotas have been reduced for 73 items, the more important of which are manufactures of wool, sheet and plate glass, buttons, certain chemicals, art-silk, woollen fabrics and milk products such as, butter, cheese, ghee, preserved or condensed milk, milk goods for infants etc. Thirty-one items have been removed from the liberal licensing list in order to set a limit to the foreign exchange expenditure on those items, which include currants, cardamoms, certain fish items, haberdashery and watches. Certain procedural changes have also been made. The basic period has been extended to 1954-55 in the case of 168 items and 1955-56 in the case of another 58 items.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION IN THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN THE SOVIET UNION

Huge increases in agricultural production are planned in the Soviet Union during 1956—60 *e.g.*, the production of meat by 100 per cent, of milk by 95 per cent, of eggs by 154 per cent, of wool by 82 per cent, of potatoes by 85 per cent and of vegetables by 118 per cent. The measures designed to achieve the increases in production are such as changes in agricultural planning, increased mechanisation of farming and greater State investment in agriculture. Agricultural planning will be made more flexible and greater decentralisation of authority in this respect will be brought about. During the period 1956—60, State investment in agriculture will be raised to the level of 24,000 million roubles per year from the level of 13,000 million roubles per year, on an average, during 1951—55. Production of various types of agricultural machinery *e.g.* tractors, combines, windrowers and provision of electric power to rural areas will be stepped up to facilitate greater mechanisation of farming. Daily work done by tractors and harvesters is proposed to be increased by 35—40 per cent and productivity per agricultural worker for the State is expected to go up by 70 per cent on State farms and by 100 per cent on the collective farms as a result of the completion of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Sixth Five-Year Plan fixes as a result of the completion of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Sixth Five-Year Plan fixes no specific targets in respect of stock-raising but merely stipulates considerable expansion of stock raising in the State and collective farms.

Source : F.A.O. Release dated 29th June 1956 (Not an official record).

VI. SPECIAL NOTE

A. WEATHER AND CROP CONDITIONS IN INDIA, 1955-56

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 monsoon	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 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 approximate 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 and Andhra	7th June	U.P. West	25th June
West Bengal	10th June	Punjab and Pepsu	1st July
		Mysore	1st June
		Himachal Pradesh	1st July
		Vindhya Pradesh	20th June

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 area, th se rains are beneficial for the sowing of kharif paddy, cotton, sugrcane and some vegetables on lands where irrigation facilities are available.

Weather Conditions During 1955-56

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 1955-56 has been more or less normal and adequate but erratic in certain areas. The rainfall conditions during 1955-56 are given in Appendix 1.

I. *South West monsoon.*—The South-West monsoon rains of 1955, even though were not as favourable as in 1953, and 1954 have been favourable for agriculture in the country as compared to the last three seasons ending 1952-53.

In 1950, this period was characterised by excessive rains and floods in June in West Bengal and Bihar, in July in Saurashtra and Kutch and in the middle of August in U.P. and Punjab. Assam had a severe earthquake on the 15th of August 1950 which blocked the flow of 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 rians and riverine floods in June and July in Assam and Bihar and a prolonged spell of droughts over a 300 miles broad belt stretching from Saurashtra to the South Punjab commencing 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 this period was on the whole normal throughout the country except in the southern States of Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Deccan Desh of Bombay, where it was below normal. In Southern States and Deccan Desh of Bombay, Kharif crops suffered due to inadequate rains. Kharif crops were also damaged by riverine floods in Assam and East Bengal in July and in Bihar in August, but this has been a normal annual feature in these parts.

In 1953, the rainfall during this period has been normal over a large part of the country. Excessive rains in July and August in east U.P., north Bihar, Assam and Andhra caused slight damage to crops. This was followed by bright sunshine in September, thereby improving the prospects of the crops and neutralising the harmful effects of the excessive rains to a great extent.

In 1954, the rainfall during June, July and September was timely and well distributed but was erratic in August. The rainfall was excessive in the western parts of India and deficient in south Bihar, Orissa, west U.P., Punjab, PEPSU and west Rajasthan. Excessive rains in eastern Himalayas in July and August caused riverine floods in Assam, north Bihar, northern districts of West Bengal and in parts of eastern U.P. The recession of flood waters from the affected parts and adequate and well distributed rainfall in September in the drought affected parts of south Bihar and other parts helped to improve the condition of the standing crops and also proved to be beneficial for re-sowing of fields which were washed away by floods. On the whole, the south-west monsoon in 1954 was favourable for agricultural operations.

In 1955 also, the monsoon commenced in right time. The excessive rains in July and August caused floods in Assam, West Bengal, north Bihar and east U.P. Drought conditions prevailed in Orissa, south Bihar, Saurashtra and Kutch in the early part of this period; but later on weather conditions were favourable for agricultural operations in these areas. On the whole, the south-west monsoon in 1955 was favourable for agricultural operations, even though it was not as good as that of 1953 and 1954 and was more favourable than the weather conditions during 1950, 1951 and 1952.

The outstanding features of the weather prevailing during the south-west monsoon period of 1955 are given below:—

The Arabian Sea branch of the south-west monsoon advanced into Travancore-Cochin, Malabar and South Kanara in the last week of May 1955. But this advance was not maintained till 29th May 1955 when the monsoon was really established over these areas. Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon extended to Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal by 4th June 1955. During the 1st week of June 1955, monsoon extended into South Konkon, Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. During the 2nd week of June, the monsoon extended into South Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, Orissa, Gangetic West Bengal, east Uttar Pradesh, North Konkon and South Gujerat. In north India, rainfall during June was normal. In Bihar, it was deficient and preparatory Kharif sowing in the State was delayed. In the Peninsula drought* prevailed during the first fortnight of June while during the second fortnight good rainfall was received.

In July, riverine floods occurred in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and particularly in east Uttar Pradesh where heavy rains aggravated the situation. The extreme western areas of Rajasthan, Saurashtra Kutch and Gujerat suffered from protracted spells of serious droughts. In other parts of northern India weather was satisfactory. In the central parts as well as in the South the rainfall was well distributed and satisfactory.

*The period with actual rainfall equal to or less than half the normal rainfall has been termed "drought" and that with actual rainfall equal to or more than twice the normal rainfall is termed "flood".

In August, riverine floods also occurred in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and eastern U.P. Good rainfall was received in western regions affected earlier by drought. Drought prevailed in Travancore-Cochin State. Otherwise, weather was satisfactory in the central and southern parts of the country.

Good rainfall was received in September in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Gujerat. Very heavy rainfall in association with disturbed weather was responsible for causing riverine floods in Orissa and caused wide-spread damage to standing crops. Elsewhere in north India the weather was satisfactory. Well distributed rainfall was received in the central and south India except in Malabar and South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin where very heavy spells of rains were received towards the end of September.

The rainfall conditions in different regions during the south-west monsoon in 1955 were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
East Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Konkan, Hyderabad and Rayalaseema . Assam (Including Manipur and Tripura), Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, U.P., west Punjab (including PEPSU, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh), Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal), Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, Deccan (Desh), Coastal Andhra Desa, Tamilnad, Malabar, South Kanara, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin	Excess
Chota Nagpur, Saurashtra and Kutch	Normal
	Deficient

The south-west monsoon in 1955 was thus either in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the country but in certain areas due to erratic rainfall the Kharif crops were affected considerably. As a result, the overall Kharif production declined as compared to previous two seasons. Season was somewhat free from attacks of pests and crop diseases. However, slight insect and pests attack on standing crops were reported from parts of Andhra, Assam Bombay, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, PEPSU and Mysore. Damage to crops on this account, however, was negligible.

II. *Post-Monsoon 1955.*—In most parts of the country rainfall during October was heavy and much above normal. Heavy rains, however, caused riverine floods in Orissa, west U.P. and Punjab. In Punjab the floods were wide-spread and serious and caused considerable damage to the standing late Kharif crops. These rains in these areas also delayed sowing of Rabi crops. However, the rainfall was seasonal and well distributed in the South.

The north-east monsoon rainfall in some States like Mysore, Malabar and Travancore-Cochin was either deficient or ill-distributed. In north India and in the central parts of the country normally dry weather prevailed during November and December. Although sowing was delayed due to heavy rains in the preceding months, the Rabi sowings during November and December progressed under favourable conditions.

The north-east monsoon set in on east coast a little late on 15th October 1955. It was generally marked by uneven distribution of rainfall. During the first month of this period (October 1955) rainfall was considerably above normal in all the districts of the Madras State except in Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tirunelveli districts. During November 1955, the rainfall was below normal in all the districts of the State

except in Madurai and Tirunelveli. A depression which formed in the Bay of Bengal on 30th November developed into a cyclonic storm and crossed the coast south of Nagapatinam on the 1st December bringing wide-sp ead and heavy rainfall in Tamilnad during the first two days of that month. The month of December except the first week was mainly dry. The cyclonic storm caused serious damage to property and crops in Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Ramnadpuram districts. The rainfall during the north-east monsoon period as a whole in the Madras State was in excess by about 2·3 per cent as compared with the normal. However, the north-east monsoon rains during 1955 were favourable for agricultural crops in the State. The yield per acre in almost all the districts of Madras State was generally higher than the average yield per acre for the five years ended 1954-55.

The rainfall conditions during this season in the different regions of the country were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Assam including Manipur and Tripura, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, U.P., Punjab, including PEPSU, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Rajasthan east including Ajmer, Madhya Bharat including Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Deccan Desh, Hyderabad, Malabar and South Kanara, Travancore-Cochin	Excess
Jammu and Kashmir, Gujerat, Saurashtra, Kutch, Coastal Andhra Desh, Tamilnad and Mysore	Normal
Bihar, Rayalaseema, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and West Rajasthan	Below normal

Rabi crops were sown under very satisfactory weather conditions in the central and north-eastern parts of the country even though sowing was slightly delayed in the northern parts. In the South, paddy, millets, pulses and cotton were sown under favourable conditions.

III. *Winter Monsoon, 1956*—The seasonal light winter showers during January were more or less normal all over northern and central parts of the country. In the Peninsula, it was somewhat below normal specially in parts of Mysore, Malabar and Travancore-Cochin. During February, the seasonal light winter showers were somewhat deficient in the north India. The rainfall conditions during this seasor in different regions were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Orissa, Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin	Excess
Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, east U.P. and Vindhya Pradesh	Normal
Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab including PEPSU, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Coastal Andhra (Desa), Tamilnad and Mysore	Deficient
Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, Saurashtra, Kutch, Konkan*, Deccan Desh Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Malabar and South Kanara*, Travancore-Cochin	Scanty

Rabi crops were sown under favourable conditions during the winter monsoon period. The condition of the standing crops in the South, particularly in Mysore, Malabar and Travancore-Cochin was not satisfactory due to deficient or ill-distributed rainfall during the season.

*Practically no rain.

IV. *Pre-Monsoon 1956.*—Weather during March and April was practically normal all over the country. However, heavy rains towards the close of April, in association with a cyclonic storm, occurred in the Andhra Coast and in some parts of Tamilnad. Hailstorm and strong winds destroyed standing Rabi crops like wheat, barley and gram in parts of U.P. and Punjab during the end of February as well as during the beginning of March 1956. Rainfall conditions during this season in the different regions were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east U.P., Punjab (including PEPSU, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh), Madhya Bharat, West Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, Konkan, Deccan Desh, north Hyderabad, Coastal Andhra Desa, Rajasthan, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin	Excess
Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, west U.P., Jammu and Kashmir, east Madhya Pradesh and south Hyderabad	Normal
Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Tamilnad and Mysore	Deficient
Saurashtra and Kutch	Scanty

The pre-monsoon showers were thus more or less satisfactory and agricultural operations for the sowing of next Kharif crops such as autumn paddy and maize in the north-eastern regions progressed satisfactorily while in the southern areas, rains during this season proved to be beneficial for the sowing of Kharif paddy, cotton, sugarcane and vegetables on lands where irrigation facilities are available.

Effect of Rainfall on Crop Production

I. *Kharif Crops.*—The Kharif crops in 1955-56 generally faired well in different parts of the country under favourable weather conditions both at the sowing and growing times except in parts of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, east U.P., Punjab, PEPSU and in southern States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. The Production of Kharif crops except rice and sugarcane crops declined as compared to 1954-55 and 1953-54 but were better than those of 1949-50 which is considered to be a normal year for agriculture after partition as will be seen from the following table:—

Kharif Crops	Area (Million acres)			Production (Million tons)		
	1949-50	1954-55	1955-56	1949-50	1954-55	1955-56
Cereals	163·5	176·2	173·6	37·5	44·1	42·3
Pulses	..	16·7	15·9	..	1·9	1·7
Sugarcane	3·6	4·0	4·4	4·9*	5·8*	5·9*
Oilseeds	16·3	21·4	19·8	3·9	4·8	4·4
Cotton	12·2	18·7	20·2	2·6†	4·2†	4·0†
Jute	1·2	1·2	1·6	3·1‡	2·9‡	4·1‡

*In terms of raw-sugar or gur.
†In bales of 392 lbs. of cotton lint each.
‡In bales of 400 lbs. each.

II. *Rabi Crops.*—Production of Rabi crops during 1955-56 season declined as compared to 1954-55. The table below gives production of rabi crops for 1955-56 as compared to 1954-55 and 1949-50.

Rabi Crops	Area (Million acres)			Production (Million tons)		
	1949-50	1954-55	1955-56	1949-50	1954-55	1955-56
Cereals	32·0	35·8	37·4	8·5	11·6	11·1
Pulses	..	38·6	39·2	..	9·1	8·5
Oilseeds	8·5	9·4	9·7	1·2	1·4	1·2

The area under rabi crops increased during 1955-56 as compared to 1954-55 whereas production declined due to unfavourable weather during the growing period. But production of rabi crops during 1955-56 was higher than that of 1949-50, the year which was normal for agriculture after partition. Even though conditions were favourable for the sowing of Rabi crops they were unfavour.ble during the growing period; hailstorm and strong winds caused heavy damage to Rabi crops *viz.* wheat, barley and gram, particularly in the important growing States of U.P. and Punjab. Crop diseases and pest attacks were, however, reported from parts of Bombay, Madras, Punjab, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. Wheat rust was reported from parts of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Saurashtra Damage to crops on these accounts was, however, negligible due mainly to timely and adequate measures taken by the State autho ities.

Estimates of area and production of principal crops in India during 1955-56 as compared for 1954-55 and 1949-50 are given in Appendix II.

APPENDIX I

RAINFALL CONDITIONS DURING 1955-56

Rainfall division	Rainfall Seasons			
	South-west Monsoon (1st June 1955 to 30th Sept. 1955)	Post-Monsoon (1st Oct. 1955 to 31st Dec. 1955)	Winter Monsoon (1st Jan. 1956 to 29th Feb. 1956)	Summer or pre-Monsoon (1st March 1956 to 31st May 1956)
Assam (incl. Manipur and Tripura)	N	E	F	N
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	N	S	F	E
Gangetic West Bengal	N	EX	N	N
Orissa	N	EX	EX	N
Chota Nagpur	F	EX	F	X
Bihar	N	F	N	N
Uttar Pradesh, East	EX	EX	N	EX
Uttar Pradesh, West	N	EX	F	N
Punjab (incl. Pepsu and Delhi)	N	EX	F	EX
Jammu and Kashmir	N	N	F	N
Rajasthan, West	EX	S	F	F
Rajasthan, East (incl. Ajmer)	EX	EX	F	F
Madhya Bharat (incl. Bhopal)	N	EX	EX	EX
Vindhya Pradesh,	N	EX	N	F
Madhya Pradesh, East	N	EX	S	N
Madhya Pradesh, West	N	EX	S	EX
Gujerat	N	N	S	EX
Saurashtra and Kutch	F	N	S	S
Konkan	EX	EX	S	EX
Deccan (Desh)	N	EX	S	EX
Hyderabad, North	EX	EX	S	EX
Hyderabad, South	EX	EX	S	N
Coastal Andhra Desa	N	N	F	EX
Rayalaseema	EX	F	S	EX
Tamilnad	N	N	F	F
Malabar and South Kanara	N	EX	S	EX
Mysore	N	N	F	F
Travancore-Cochin	N	EX	EX	EX

EX—Excess—*i.e.* 120 per cent of the normal and above.

N—Normal—*i.e.* 119 per cent to 81 per cent of the normal.

F—Fair or deficient—*i.e.* 80 per cent to 41 per cent of the normal.

S—Scanty—*i.e.* 40 per cent of the normal and below.

Source: Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Indian Meteorological Department, Poona.

APPENDIX II

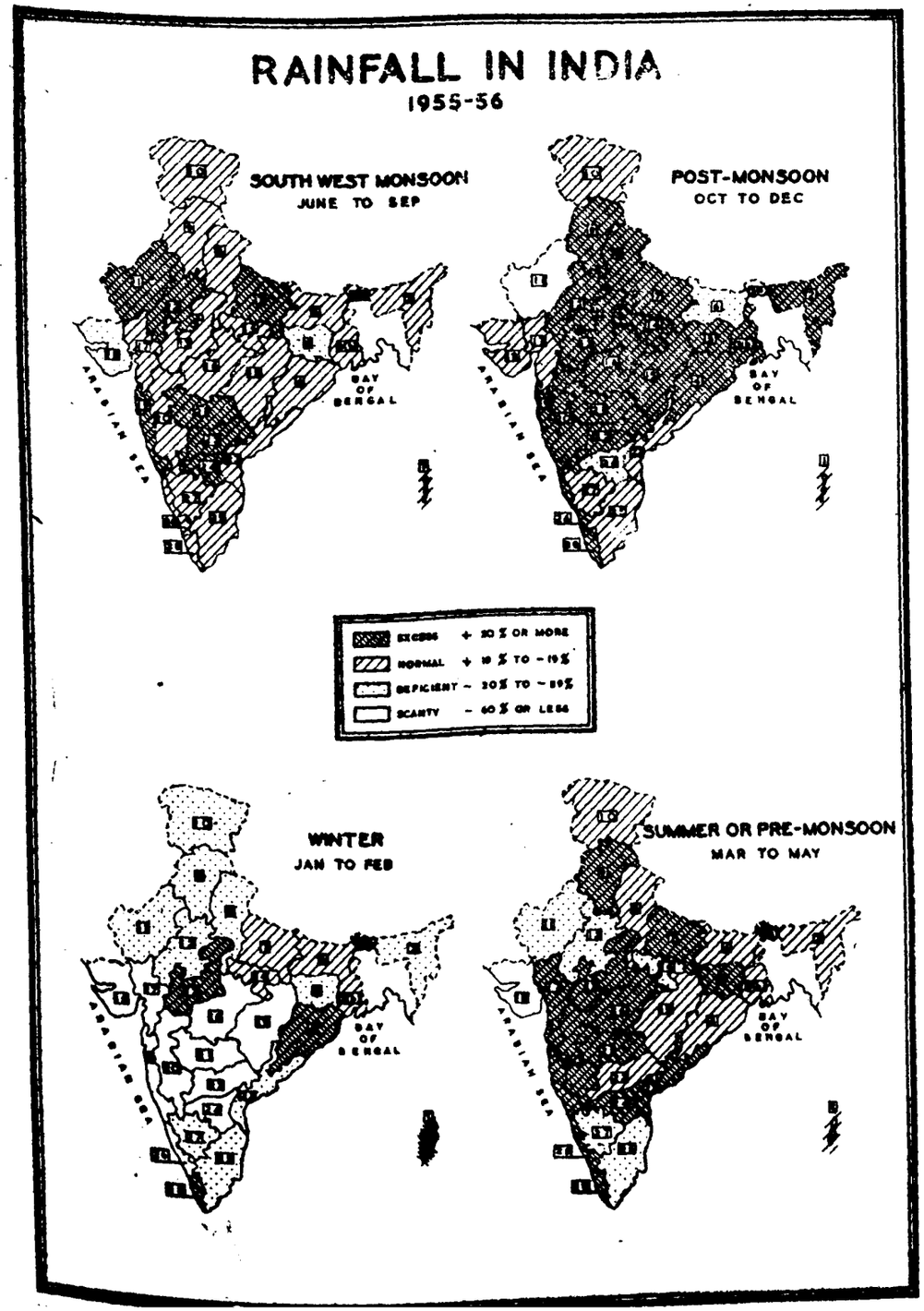
Area and Production of Principal Crops in India

Crop	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1949-50	*1954-55*	*1955-56*	*1949-50*	*1954-55*	*1955-56*
Cereals—						
Rice	75,414	75,949	76,253	23,170	24,531	25,474
Jowar	38,335	43,446	42,721	5,777	9,093	6,940
Bajra	22,881	27,983	27,025	2,790	3,421	3,400
Maize	8,061	9,311	8,909	2,014	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,450	5,711	5,627	1,520	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,382	13,799	13,095	2,242	2,456	2,103
Total Kharif cereals	163,523	176,199	173,630	37,513	44,086	42,280
Wheat	24,114	27,517	29,225	6,290	8,778	8,348
Barley	7,860	8,309	8,145	2,215	2,870	2,721
Total Rabi Cereals	31,974	35,826	37,370	8,505	11,648	11,069
TOTAL CEREALS	195,497	212,025	211,000	46,018	55,734	53,349
Pulses—						
Gram	20,497	22,047	22,902	3,667	5,393	4,845
Tur or Arhar	5,559	5,944	5,757	1,000	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses	23,777	27,309	26,441	3,363	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	49,833	55,300	55,100	8,030	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOOD GRAINS	245,330	267,325	266,100	54,048	66,604	63,536
Sugarcane	3,624	3,994	4,446	4,938*	5,760*	5,859*
Ginger (Dry)	..	35	37	..	14	15
Pepper (Black)	196	208	214	21	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,269	1,523	1,492	289	363	340
Oilseeds—						
Groundnut	9,832	13,548	12,585	3,379†	4,128†	3,804†
Castorseed	1,458	1,394	1,462	128	124	126
Sesamum	5,055	6,501	5,738	431	589	458
Total Kharif Oilseeds	16,345	21,443	19,785	3,938	4,841	4,388
Rape and Mustard	4,781	6,025	6,262	793	1,019	832
Linseed	3,759	3,354	3,424	411	382	376
Total Rabi Oilseeds	8,540	9,379	9,686	1,204	1,401	1,208
TOTAL OILSEEDS	24,885	30,822	29,471	5,142	6,242	5,596
Fibres—						
Cotton	12,173	18,684	20,230	2,628‡	4,227‡	3,998‡
Jute	1,163	1,243	1,581	3,089††	2,928††	1,137††
Mesta	..	528	618	..	1,018††	1,201††

*In terms of raw sugar or gur. † In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In thousand bales of 392 lb. of cotton lint each. ††In thousand bales of 400 lb. each

NOTE.—Figures for 1954-55 relate to Partially Revised Estimates while those for 1955-56 relate to Final Estimates. These figures are therefore subject to revision.



B. INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA*

The Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India (covering 28 principal agricultural commodities arranged in seven sub-groups for the years 1950-51 to 1954-55 with 1949-50 as the base were published in the September 1955 issue of the monthly journal "Agricultural Situation in India". While the estimates of production in respect of the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 utilised in the construction of those indices were the finally revised estimates, only partially revised estimates of production for 1953-54 and final estimates (subject to revision) for 1954-55 were available at the time those indices were constructed. The finally revised estimates in respect of the year 1953-54, partially revised figures for 1954-55 and final estimates (subject to revision) in respect of the year 1955-56 have since become available. Index number for 1953-54 and 1954-55 have, therefore, been revised in the light of the later data that have become available and those for 1955-56 have been constructed on the basis of the final estimates for that year. Statement I gives in the index numbers of agricultural production in India for the years 1950-51 to 1955-56.

Trends in Agricultural Production.—The overall index numbers of agricultural production in respect of the years 1949-50 to 1955-56 as also those for the two main groups, *viz.* foodgrains' and 'non-foodgrains' are given below:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION

Year	Nature of production estimates	Foodgrains	Non-foodgrains	All Commodities
1949-50	Finally revised	100·0	100·0	100·0
1950-51		90·5	105·9	95·6
1951-52		91·1	110·5	97·5
1952-53		101·1	103·8	102·0
1953-54	Partially revised	119·1	104·7	114·3
1954-55	Subject to revision	114·4	120·4	116·4
1955-56		111·3	118·7	113·7

The index number of overall agricultural production for 1954-55 based on final estimates for that year stood at 113·9. The index number for that year now calculated on the basis of partially revised estimates for that year stands at 116·4. This upward revision in the index number for 1954-55 has resulted from the general upward revision in the estimates of production for foodgrains as well as non-foodgrains for that year *e.g.* the index number for foodgrains in respect of the year 1954-55 based on the final estimates stood at 112·2; on the basis of partially revised estimates, this index now stands at 114·4. The corresponding indices for non-foodgrains are 117·3 and 120·4. As against this partially revised index of 116·4 in respect of the year 1954-55, the index number for 1955-56 based on final estimates stands at 113·7, thus showing a fall of 2·3% in agricultural production during 1955-56 as compared to 1954-55. The index numbers for both these years may undergo further revision. Coming to the trends in agricultural production during the seven years 1949 to 1956 as indicated by the index numbers given above, it would appear that, during the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52 the production of foodgrains stood at very low levels and as to the construction of the overall index, the weight attaching to the main group foodgrains is very heavy (as compared to the weight of non-foodgrains), the overall index of agricultural production was less than 100 in both these years in spite

*For details regarding the scope and method of construction of this index please see the special article on the subject published in the July 1954 issue of the journal 'Agricultural Situation in India'.

of the fact that the production of non-foodgrains registered a considerable increase over the year 1949-50 in the two years 1950-51 and 1951-52, especially 1951-52. Similarly in 1952-53, in spite of a fall of about 6 per cent in the production of 'non-foodgrains', the composite index for agricultural production stood higher at 102·0 because of a handsome increase of about 11 per cent in the production of foodgrains during 1952-53 as compared to 1951-52. In 1953-54, the overall index number of agricultural production registered an increase of about 12 per cent mainly due to an increase of about 18 per cent in foodgrains production, though the production of non-foodgrains in that year increased by about one per cent only. During 1954-55, the overall index number went up further to 116·4 from 114·3 in 1953-54. This increase in the composite index for 1954-55 was mainly due to the considerable increase of about 15 per cent in non-foodgrains, though there was a fall of about 4 per cent in the production of foodgrains in that year. During these seven years, while 1953-54 was the peak year for production of foodgrains, 1954-55 was the peak year for non-foodgrains. The available estimates of production in 1955-56 indicate a slight fall in the agricultural production spread almost evenly on both the main groups resulting in a fall of 2·3 % to 113·7 in the overall index of agricultural production.

Sub-group Trends.—The overall composite index of agricultural production is derived form those for seven sub-groups *viz.*, 'kharif cereals', 'rabi cereals' and 'pulses'. forming the foodgrains group and 'oilseeds', 'fibres', 'plantations crops' and 'miscellaneous crop' forming the other group *viz.*, 'Non-foodgrains'. The index numbers in respect of these sub-groups for the years 1949-50 to 1955-56 are given in the table below—

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION

Group	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Kharif Cereals	100·0	87·7	90·4	98·5	120·0	110·2	108·8
Rabi Cereals	100·0	102·0	95·1	114·5	120·6	131·4	124·9
All cereals	100·0	90·3	91·2	101·4	120·1	114·0	111·7
Pulses	100·0	91·7	90·3	98·8	112·0	117·3	108·9
Foodgrains	100·0	90·5	91·1	101·1	119·1	114·4	111·3
Oilseeds	100·0	98·5	97·4	91·9	103·7	121·7	107·7
Fibres	100·0	108·6	128·3	128·4	132·1	141·2	149·8
Plantation crops	100·0	104·0	109·4	115·7	104·0	113·2	117·8
Miscellaneous crops	100·0	110·3	114·0	101·5	97·4	115·0	116·9
Non-foodgrains	100·0	105·9	110·5	103·8	104·7	120·4	118·7
All commodities	100·0	95·6	97·5	102·0	114·3	116·4	113·7

It will be seen from this table that the index of kharif cereals production stood at the lowest level of 87·7 during 1950-51 but thereafter steadily improved to reach in 1953-54 the figure of 120·0 which is the highest figure attained by this index during the seven year period 1949—56. This sub-group index however came down to 110·2 in 1954-55 and further down to 108·8 in 1955-56. The production of rabi cereals showed an increase during 1950-51 with the index standing at 102·0. This however dropped to 95·1, the lowest of the period under consideration, during 1951-52. In the next three years, production of rabi cereals increased considerably the index reaching 131·4 during 1954-55. In 1955-56, however, this showed a fall of 4·9 per cent to 124·9. The production of pulses more or less followed the trend of kharif cereals except for the fact that the production of pulses

during 1954-55 showed an increase over 1953-54 with the index standing at the highest *viz.*, 117·3. As in the case of cereals, the index of pulses during 1955-56 dropped to 108·9, a fall of 7·2% over 1954-55. The index of oilseeds production was the lowest at 91·9 during 1952-53 but in the next two years, particularly in 1954-55, the production of oilseeds increased considerably so that the index stood at 121·7 during 1954-55, showing an increase of 17·4% over 1953-54. As against this, the index for 1955-56 showed a fall of 11·5% over 1954-55. The index numbers for the 'fibres' sub-group show the most consistent trend towards increased production, the index for this sub-group showing the highest increase of about 50·0% during the period 1949—56. Similarly, in the case of plantation crops, except for the year 1953-54, the production has shown a steady increase and in 1955-56 was 17·8% higher than the production in 1949-50.

Individual Commodities.—Some of the noteworthy points that emerge from a study of index numbers of production for the individual crops are mentioned below:—

(*i*) For most of the kharif cereals considered individually, the highest production during the period 1949—56 was achieved during 1953-54 or 1954-55. For rice, bajra and maize, the peak year was 1953-54 with their productions for that year being higher by 18·6%, 35·0% and 30·2% respectively than those during 1949-50. In the case of jowar and small millets, the maximum production during the period 1949—56 was achieved during 1954-55 their productions that year being higher by 33·4% and 27·0% respectively than those during 1949-50. Only in the case of ragi, 1955-56 happens to be the peak year of production during this period, the production of this cereal, in 1955-56 being 21·9% higher than that in 1949-50.

(*ii*) Except for rice and ragi the production of all cereals both rabi & kharif has been individually lower in 1955-56 than in 1954-55.

(*iii*) In the case of wheat, but for a break in 1951-52, the production steadily increased uptil 1954-55, when it was 33·7% higher than the production in 1949-50. In 1955-56, the production of wheat has been slightly lower, the index of production for this commodity for this year being 127·1. The production of barley shows a similar trend though the peak year of production for barley was 1953-54 and not 1954-55.

(*iv*) In the case of pulses, gram shows a trend which is almost the same as in the case of wheat, its peak year being 1954-55 with the index at 142·2 for that year and the production in 1955-56 being about 10% lower than that in 1954-55.

(*v*) In the case of tur, strangely enough the trend of production has been very erratic. Its production has all these years been lower than that in the base year. However, during the alternate years 1950-51, 1952-53 and 1954-55, the production was about 8 to 9 per cent lower than the production of the base year, while in the second set of alternate years *viz.*, 1951-52, 1953-54 and 1955-56, the production has been only slightly lower than in 1949-50. The index numbers of production for 'other pulses' also do not indicate any clear cut trend in the production of these crops.

(*vi*) The indices for the three oilseeds, groundnut, sesamum and rape & mustard, indicate a definite trend towards increased production during this period though their productions during 1955-56 were considerably smaller than those during 1954-55, which was the peak year of production for each of these oilseeds during the period under consideration.

(*vii*) The production of linseed in all the six years *i.e.* 1950—56 has been considerably lower than in the base year 1949-50. In 1955-56, the production of linseed stood at about 11·6% lower than during 1949-50.

(*viii*) In the case of castor seed also, the production during each of the six years 1950-56 has been lower than that in 1949-50. But the levels of production reached during 1954-55 and 1955-56 indicate a trend towards increased production. In 1955-56, the production of castor seed was only 1·5% lower than that during 1949-50.

(*ix*) In cotton, there is a clear and well marked trend towards increased production during the period 1949—56, even though the production during 1955-56 was slightly lower than in 1954-55. Upto 1954-55, there is a consistent rise in production and in that year, the production was 63·1% higher than that during 1949-50. Even in 1955-56, though the production of cotton was slightly lower than that in 1954-55, it was still 54·3% higher than that during 1949-50.

(*x*) In the case of jute, the peak year of production was 1951-52. During 1953-54, the production of jute stood at the level of 1949-50. In 1954-55, it was about 5·3% lower than in 1949-50. In 1955-56, the production of jute showed a considerable increase of about 41% over 1954-55 though in 1955-56 it was only 33·8 % higher than 1949-50.

(*xi*) The production of mesta in the country remained nearabout the level of 1949-50 upto 1953-54. During the last two years, production of mesta has shown considerable increase, the indices for the two years 1954-55 and 1955-56 being 154·3 and 182·0 respectively.

(*xii*) The general trend in the case of plantation crops has been towards increased production during the period, the productions of tea, coffee and rubber in 1955-56 being respectively 14·2%, 69·9% and 33·5 % higher than those during 1949-50.

(*xiii*) Considered over the entire period 1949—56, the index numbers for sugarcane would appear to show a trend towards increased production. Though there was a break in 1952-53 and 1953-54 during 1955-56 the production of sugarcane was about 18·7% higher than that during 1949-50.

A chart depicting the index number pictorially is also appended.

STATEMENT I

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India

(Agricultural year 1949-50 = 100)

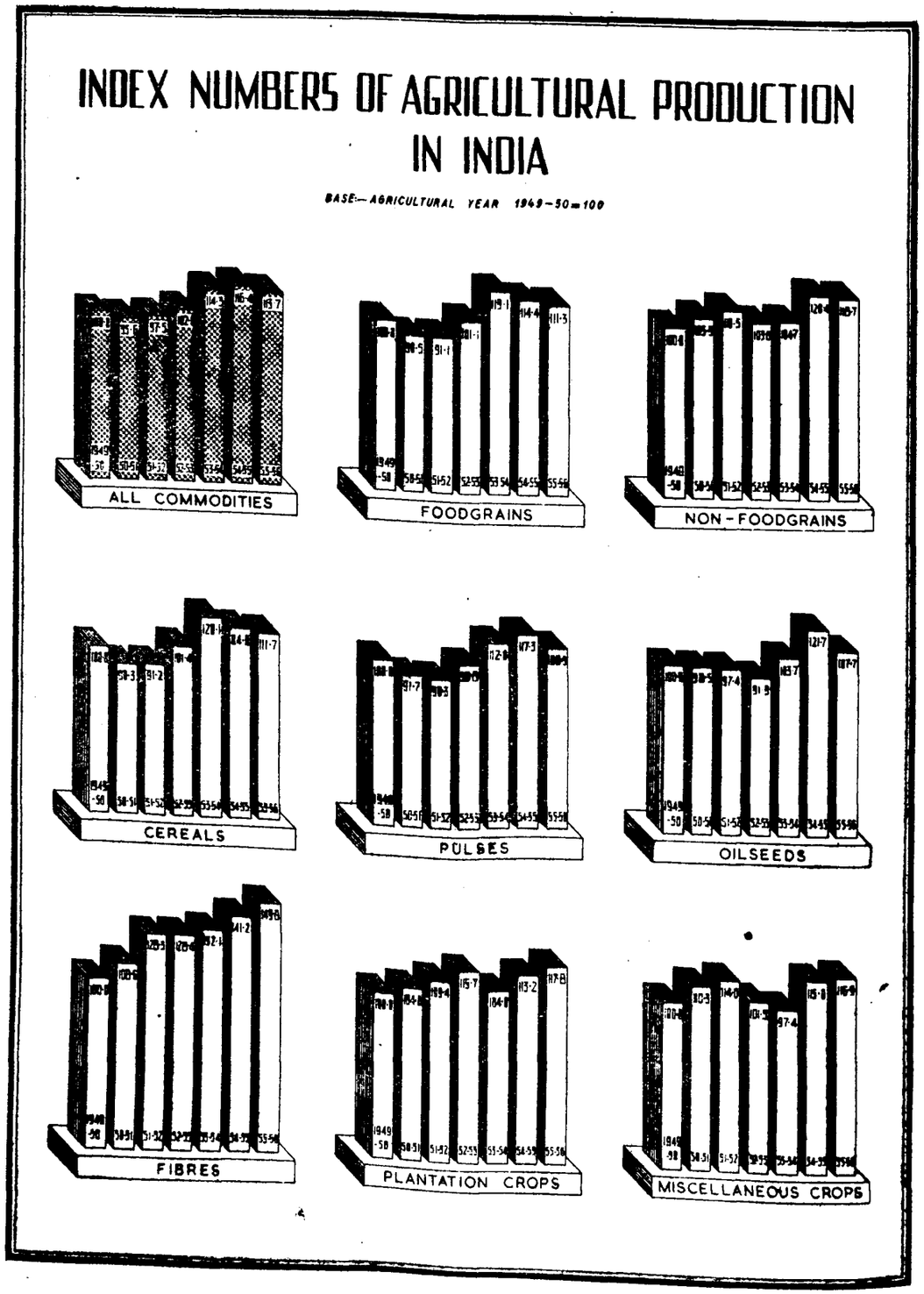
Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. *Foodgrains*—							
(a) *Cereals*—							
(i) *Kharif*—							
Rice	35·3	87·9	90·1	96·8	118·6	105·5	109·6
Jowar	5·0	89·8	96·4	106·6	117·0	133·4	101·8
Bajra	2·7	83·8	75·8	94·8	135·0	106·3	105·7
Maize	2·1	84·4	101·3	123·3	130·2	127·9	109·6
Ragi	1·2	87·6	80·4	82·0	115·0	108·8	121·9
Small Millets	1·5	88·9	97·4	97·9	125·9	127·0	108·8
Total Kharif Cereals	47·8	87·7	90·4	98·5	120·0	110·2	108·8
(ii) *Rabi*—							
Wheat	8·5	101·1	93·9	112·7	120·0	133·7	127·1
Barley	2·0	105·6	100·0	122·4	123·2	121·7	115·4
Total Rabi cereals	10·5	102·0	95·1	114·5	120·6	131·4	124·9
TOTAL CEREALS	58·3	90·3	91·2	101·4	120·1	114·0	111·7
(b) *Pulses*—							
Gram	3·7	98·0	88·2	109·2	125·4	142·2	128·3
Tur	1·1	91·8	97·7	90·9	99·5	91·6	98·4
Other Pulses	3·8	85·6	90·2	90·9	102·6	100·6	93·1
TOTAL PULSES	8·6	91·7	90·3	98·8	112·0	117·3	108·9
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	66·9	90·5	91·1	101·1	119·1	114·4	111·3
II. *Non-Foodgrains*—							
(a) *Oilseeds*—							
Groundnut	5·7	101·4	93·0	85·3	100·3	122·1	112·5
Sesamum	1·2	101·6	103·2	106·9	127·6	135·7	105·5
Rape and Mustard	2·0	94·6	116·0	105·5	107·3	127·4	104·0
Linseed	0·8	87·8	77·1	86·0	89·1	89·8	88·4
Castorseed	0·2	80·5	82·8	79·7	80·5	96·9	98·5
TOTAL OILSEEDS	9·9	98·5	97·4	91·9	103·7	121·7	107·7
(b) *Fibres*—							
Cotton	2·8	110·7	119·2	121·0	151·8	163·1	154·3
Jute	1·4	106·3	151·4	148·6	100·0	94·7	133·8
Mesta	0·3	100·0	104·8	103·3	98·5	154·3	182·0
TOTAL FIBRES	4·5	108·6	128·3	128·4	132·1	141·2	149·8
(c) *Plantation crops*—							
Tea	3·3	103·8	109·6	115·4	100·6	110·7	114·2*
Coffee	0·2	112·3	112·7	125·9	146 5	148·1	169 9*
Rubber	0·1	93·8	94·4	106·1	131·8	127·6*	133·5*
TOTAL PLANTATION CROPS	3·6	104·0	109·4	115·7	104·0	113·2	117·8

STATEMENT I—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) *Miscellaneous*—							
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	122·8	101·6	89·5	116·7	118·7
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	78·0	91·3	101·5	93·9	99·5
Potato	1·0	107·4	110·8	128·9	126·5	115·8	123·5*
Pepper	1·2	97·2	107·5	102·8	113·3	122·8	129·5
Chillies	2·0	119·4	118·4	98·0	104·9	125·7	117·7
Ginger	0·3	94·4	96·0	89·6	99·9	92·2	98·1
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	15·1	110·3	114·0	101·5	97·4	115·0	116·9
TOTAL NON-FOOD GRAINS	33·1	105·9	110·5	103·8	104·7	120·4	118·7
ALL COMMODITIES	100·0	95·6	97·5	102·0	114·3	116·4	113·7

* Provisional.

NOTE.—The indices for 1954-55 are based on the Partially Revised Estimate and those for 1955 56 are based on the Final Estimate and are therefore subject to revision.



VII. SPECIAL ARTICLE

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

By

SHRI AJIT PRASAD JAIN, MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, AT THE CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF CO-OPERATION, MUSSOORIE

I extend to you a most hearty welcome at this place—Mussoorie the queen of hills. When we met last in April 1955, at New Delhi we discussed the important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee and resolved to adopt them. The resolutions of the Conference, I am glad to say, have been accepted by the Government of India and the State Governments and action for implementing the decisions has been taken.

The programme for co-operative development in Second Five-Year Plan follows the lines suggested by the Rural Credit Survey Committee, and a sum of Rs. 47 crores has been allotted for co-operative schemes. This amounts to 13·8% of the total allotment for agriculture. These figures have to be compared with Rs. 7 crores and 2·9% in the First Plan. Additional funds will be available for promoting and assisting co-operatives from other sources. The Reserve Bank is expected to invest about Rs. 25 crores from the Long-Term Operations Fund for strengthening the credit structure. A good portion of Rs. 200 crores earmarked for developing small, village and cottage industries is likely to be available to co-operatives. Similarly, co-operative societies which take up construction of houses for industrial workers and low-income groups will be eligible for State aid. It will thus be seen that the State has adopted a bold policy of expanding the co-operative sector.

In the field of agriculture the integrated scheme of rural credit, marketing, processing and warehousing has been formulated. A target of providing agricultural finance to the extent of Rs. 225 crores or nearly 25% of the total requirements has been fixed. More than 10,000 large-sized credit societies will be organised for this purpose. Efforts will also be made to re-vitalize and strengthen the existing small societies. Some of them will, no doubt, be amalgamated with or reorganised into large-sized societies. The large-sized societies will have nearly 4,000 godowns. The remaining societies might make arrangements for taking the godowns on rent. The godowns of the large-sized societies will be used not only for supplying seeds, fertilizers and other articles required for agricultural production but, also for storing the produce of cultivators. The societies will advance loans on the basis of anticipated crops. The borrowers will, therefore, have to agree to sell the produce to the co-operative institution especially the marketing society. 1,800 marketing societies are proposed to be organised during the Second Five-Year Plan. The system of linking up credit with marketing is already in vogue; whenever the farmer takes a loan he undertakes to sell the produce through the moneylender-*cum*-trader. Others who have to secure finance through the *Arhtias* and *Dalals* are also required to follow the system. In fact, the strength of the trader or *Arhtias* lies in the finance provided by them. If the expansion of co-operative credit is properly integrated with marketing, there should be no difficulty in establishing marketing co-operatives. If the local conditions are carefully studied and the programme is properly explained to the cultivator, I have little doubt that he will gladly agree to take advantage of the facilities offered by the marketing societies. In fact many cultivators, whom I know, are anxiously awaiting their formation.

The programme of marketing will have in turn to be fully co-ordinated with that of warehousing. Marketing societies should try to take full advantage of the warehousing

facilities. The warehousing organisation may not find a friendly reception from the trade and the responsibility of popularising warehousing scheme will rest primarily on the marketing societies. It is proposed to make warehouse receipts negotiable and with the vast expansion of the State Bank of India, there should be no difficulty in raising marketing finance. This will save the primary grower from the distress sales at the harvest season.

You are aware that the Central and State Warehousing Corporations will operate warehouses at 350 important trade centres and will have storage capacity of the order of 2·5 to 3 million tons. The Parliament has passed the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Bill and the assent of the President has been received. I am taking steps to constitute the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board and the Central Warehousing Corporation very shortly. We have in this Conference to consider how the programme included in the Second Five-Year Plan can be executed effectively and in time. This important subject will, I am sure, receive adequate consideration at the Conference.

The large expansion of co-operatives in the Second Five-Year Plan is not a matter of mere accident. During the last 12 months, far-reaching events have occurred in our economic and industrial policy. The country has accepted the goal of socialist society. Increased production and equitable distribution are its two inseparable attributes. The basic criterion for determining the lines of advance is not private profit but social gain. The structure of socio-economic relation and the pattern of development has to be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increase in national income and employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth. Major decisions regarding production, distribution, consumption and investment have to be made by agencies informed by social purpose. The benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society and there should be progressive reduction in the concentration of incomes, wealth and economic power. The problem is to create a 'climate' in which the small man who has so far had little opportunity of participating in the immense possibilities of growth is enabled to put in his best in the interest of a higher standard of life for himself and increased prosperity for the country. The small man has to be helped to rise in economic and social status. For creating the appropriate conditions, the State has to take on heavy responsibilities as the principal agency speaking for and acting on behalf of the community as a whole.

In this context, the latest resolution on industrial policy has special significance to those who are devoting their time to co-operative movement. The new policy envisages a large and growing co-operative sector and lays down that special assistance be given to enterprises organised on co-operative lines for industrial and agricultural purposes. Principles of co-operation have to be applied wherever possible and a steadily increasing proportion of the private sector developed on co-operative lines.

Co-operation in its organisational form is eminently suited for economic activities in which a large number of small producers are engaged. For millions of small farmers and industrial workers in their homes and cottages, there is no substitute for co-operation as a means of drawing upon incentives which are social and incentives which are individual. But the strength of co-operation is also its weakness. The human factors involved in co-operation are complex and in some ways, it is more difficult for co-operatives to succeed than for a nationalised enterprise or an enterprise owned by individuals. In a totalitarian regime, people take to certain pattern of activities not merely because of incentive but also of fear. In a monolithic State, the political party can enforce necessary

drive but we, who have built ourselves on democratic principles and have thought of co-operation as a form of voluntary organisation of the people, have to think of other ways and means to make co-operation a success. Through proper incentives and propaganda, we have to create a faith in the small farmer and the small worker about the greater efficacy of co-operative as an economic unit and of its higher social value. This task is by no means easy, but it has to be done. I hope that the large-sized co-operative society, the marketing society and numerous other forms of co-operatives, to which I have referred earlier, will win the confidence of the people and act as a catalytic agent for the more rapid expansion of the movement.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, we have made provision for the training of personnel at all levels who will man the movement, but we should also devote thought to the question whether other measures are needed for carrying the message of co-operation to the people. This I find is one of the items which will be discussed at the Conference. In this connection, I should like to draw your attention to the creation of proper leadership in the village and at other levels. It is generally recognised that the co-operative movement will require a large number of non-official leaders who with their local knowledge can understand and appreciate the difficulties of the farmer and can help in bringing about quickly the necessary changes in the policy, procedure, etc. States like Bombay, Madras, and Andhra have a long tradition of non-official leadership. In other areas, particularly in the North and the East, however, it seems that there is scope for developing and utilising non-official talent more fully. The Chairman of the Apex Bank in these areas is frequently either the Registrar or some other official. The District Magistrate or the S.D.O. generally acts as Chairman of the Central Bank. The association of these officials with the co-operatives has not been without its value in the past. It has brought them stability and security but it has also imposed limitations and stereotyped the movement. With the growing demands on the time and energy of the officials in particular of the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Officer in the welfare work, I am not sure whether in spite of willingness to do their best, these officers are able to find the necessary time for the work. An important point for consideration would be whether the existing system should continue or other methods evolved.

The question of the membership of the co-operatives is of considerable importance. I take the liberty to emphasize that the State partnership in the co-operatives, besides lending strength and stability to the movement, is also intended to enable the small and medium farmer to become a member and benefit thereby. In organising the programme of co-operative marketing, processing and the like, it is essential that this basic objective is not lost sight of. The trader and the middle-man, whose interests are likely to be adversely affected by the growth of the co-operative movement, will have little sympathy and they may try to get into the co-operatives with a view to sabotage them from within. A few instances of this nature have already occurred and the co-operatives will do well to keep such people out. Even so, the trader and the middle-man may try to obstruct the progress of marketing societies by adopting other techniques from outside. These would include refusal to buy the produce offered by co-operative societies or quoting unduly low prices for them. This is the lesson we have to learn from the co-operative marketing societies in Canada, United States of America and other countries. The Co-operative Cotton Marketing Societies of Dharwar had the same experience. The Primary Marketing Societies can combat these difficulties by efficient management and by maintaining proper contacts with the Apex Marketing Society which will in their turn maintain close liaison with their counterparts in other States. The Apex Marketing Society should be in a position to assess probable marketable surplus in advance

and make arrangements for its proper disposal. The Government would render all possible assistance to the co-operatives and allot export quotas for them wherever necessary. The States would also utilise the services of marketing societies and the warehouses whenever it has to make purchases or sales on account of price support programme.

Efficiency of operations is one of the most important criteria for judging the success of a society. If the affairs are not properly managed the members who have lent their enthusiastic support will lose heart and may withdraw. This aspect needs special attention and constant review. There is a general feeling that the procedures adopted by co-operative societies tend to be dilatory. Credit is not given in time or is inadequate. The farmer prefers to go to the local moneylender in spite of his high rate of interest because he can get sufficient amount of loan promptly. Every co-operative institution and the department would, therefore, be well advised to re-examine the existing procedure and introduce changes which will make the co-operative more effective.

The existing co-operative legislation also needs to be simplified and rationalised. Our co-operative laws had their origin in the problems of rural indebtedness and were intended to extend credit facilities to the agriculturists. The first Co-operative Societies' Act was passed in 1904 but was soon replaced by a more comprehensive legislation in 1912. After the introduction of Provincial autonomy some States took action to have their own co-operative laws which have been amended from time to time in the light of experience gained. In some other States the Act of 1912 is still in vogue.

The Co-operative movement is entering a revolutionary phase. Co-operatives will get into new spheres and take new shape. The entire co-operative structure will change. The old and out-moded laws primarily meant for Rural Credit Co-operatives can no longer meet the new situation. Simple and expeditious procedure for registration and regulation of the different types of co-operatives has to be evolved. The introduction of State partnership and the need to include the medium and the small farmer in the membership are the new elements that have come in. Government of India have therefore recently appointed a Committee to go into this matter. The Committee will review the existing legislation in the light of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report and suggest modifications of the existing law. It will prepare standard bye-laws which would facilitate the proper and smooth establishment and working of new types of societies which are sought to be encouraged in the Second Five-Year Plan. The committee will frame a Model Act which the States might adopt with suitable modifications.

I now come to the Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives which occupy the highest place in my mind. More than three-fourth of our agriculturists are medium or small farmers. Their holdings are too small to provide adequate employment and to benefit from technological and scientific improvements. They will find it difficult to take full advantage of the integrated scheme of Rural Credit and marketing as they will have little marketable surplus to offer from their tiny plots. The only effective way to improve the lot of these farmers is to form some sort of Co-operative Farming Societies and thereby enable them to secure economies of efficient farming and benefit from technological and scientific improvement. Some farming societies were formed during the First Five-Year Plan but they had not been much of a success. In fact, enough work has not been done in our country to evolve suitable patterns and create necessary organisation and personnel for the development of co-operative farming in various places. The Chinese, on the other hand, are reported to have obtained remarkable results by the formation of co-operatives. 75 per cent of the Chinese peasant households are reported to be organised into Agricultural Producers' Co-operatives.

It is doubtful whether such a large number of co-operative societies depending for their establishment and growth on the voluntary efforts of millions of illiterate and uninformed peasants can be set up under a democratic constitution in such a short time. It cannot be over-looked that the political and administrative pattern of China is very different from that of India. At the same time there are certain important features like large agricultural population and small holdings common to both India and China. With a view, therefore, to study their methods and to learn from the experience of Chinese Co-operative Farming, a small delegation is being sent to that country very shortly.

But we will have to evolve a pattern or patterns suitable to our conditions and carry out intensive experimentation in selected areas. The co-operative method of farming can be tried on lands which are under cultivation, particularly in National Extension Service Blocks. Lands newly reclaimed or cultivated can also be brought under co-operative farming. Favourable conditions for initiating these experiments obtain in many of the villages gifted for Bhoodan. We should, however, be prepared for some waste and failure in the processes of experimentation. You have a good deal of practical knowledge of these problems and the difficulties are also well-known. These have to be removed and a realistic programme for the next 5 years has to be worked.

The pace of implementation of the integrated programme will depend upon the speed with which organisation necessary at various levels is established and training facilities arranged. The Central Committee for Co-operative Training has done a great deal of valuable work in this direction. For reaching the targets set in the Second Five-Year Plan, it will, however, be necessary to expand the training facilities very rapidly. We would require about 20 to 25 thousand trained persons by 1960-61. In other words, about 5,000 men will have to be trained every year. The output of trained men at present is in the neighbourhood of about 2,500. This number has to be doubled. I have no doubt that the State Governments and the Central Committee will plan their work in such a manner that trained staff required at various levels will be available in good time.

Gentlemen, the task before you during the next two or three days is heavy and it will tax your energy. But in our onward march towards higher production and egalitarian society we cannot afford to rest. I am confident, that with the joint efforts of the Ministers, Officers and others who have gathered here, we shall be able to work out a suitable pattern and programme of work. We shall also have removed our doubts and gathered some ideas which will help us to effectively implement the agreed policy and programme. I hope everyone of us will go back with renewed and unrelenting faith in Co-operation.

Once again I thank you for taking the trouble of coming here at my invitation. I hope you will forgive me for the short-comings in the arrangement.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimate of Potatoes, 1955-56

All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1956-57

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, June 1956

Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India, 1954-55 and 1955-56

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during July 1956

(Between 28th June 1956 and 25th July 1956 and from 1st June 1956 to 25th July 1956)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28-6-56 to 25-7-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-56 to 25-7-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	15·34	(—) ·47	36·17	(+) 14
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	20·59	(—) 3·04	40·99	(—) 5
Gangetic West Bengal	9·76	(—) 1·41	21·12	(+) 5
Orissa	12·21	(—) 0·06	24·63	(+) 27
Chota Nagpur	11·57	(—) 0·35	19·28	(+) 4
Bihar	6·64	(—) 4·60	18·58	(+) 2
U. P. East	7·31	(—) 3·54	12·98	(—) 13
U. P. West	12·34	(+) 1·22	15·83	(+) 9
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	7·99	(+) 1·16	9·81	(+) 16
Jammu and Kashmir	3·11	(+) 0·77	5·51	(+) 34
Rajasthan West	8·79	(+) 5·74	9·26	(+) 125
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	14·76	(+) 7·02	16·38	(+) 61
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	11·83	(+) 0·08	14·20	(—) 10
Vindhya Pradesh	11·18	(—) 1·12	16·26	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh East	17·97	(+) 3·75	28·02	(+) 28
Madhya Pradesh West	14·33	(+) 2·19	21·34	(+) 18
Gujarat	20·40	(+) 8·88	23·42	(+) 48
Saurashtra and Kutch	13·51	(+) 6·69	14·62	(+) 54
Konkan	28·89	(—) 1·66	56·96	(+) 1
Deccan (Desh)	5·62	(+) 2·02	7·88	(+) 10
Hyderabad North	10·63	(+) 3·62	13·91	(+) 16
Hyderabad South	9·82	(+) 4·31	13·47	(+) 41
Coastal Andhradesa	9·11	(+) 4·67	13·19	(+) 67
Rayalaseema	6·35	(+) 3·07	8·95	(+) 58
Tamilnad	2·08	(+) 0·18	4·66	(+) 41
Malabar and South Kanara	38·46	(+) 5·93	63·68	(—) 2
Mysore	3·79	(+) 1·05	5·62	(+) 7
Travancore-Cochin	11·46	(—) 3·21	28·73	(—) 15

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 in August

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Sesamum and Potato (Second Crop)	Jute and Tea.
Bihar	Paddy and Bajra	Jute and Tea.
Bombay	Cotton	Summer Vegetables.
Madhya Pradesh	Kutki, Til and Jowar	Summer Vegetables
Madras and Andhra	Rice, Jowar and Cotton	Sugarcane and Rice
Orissa	Ragi	Cotton, Paddy, Jute and Sesamum.
Punjab	Maize, Jowar, Pulses and Vegetables.	Potatoes; all Summer Vegetables.
Uttar Pradesh	Tobacco, Bajra, Castor and Til	Maize, Jowar, Fodder and Paddy.
West Bengal	Sesamum and Kalai	Jute and Maize.
Hyderabad	Abi Paddy and Castor	Moong (early).
Mysore	Jowar, Ragi, Paddy, Pulses (Kharif), Groundnuts, Coffee, Cotton and Tobacco.	Potatoes, Munger, Jowar and Coriander.
PEPSU	Maize, Jowar, Kharif Pulses and Vegetables	Potatoes and Summer Vegetables.
Saurashtra	Rabi Sesamum	Sesamum.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1954-55 Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,949	76,253	24,531	25,474
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,711	5,627	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	211,000	55,734	53,349
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,757	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses*	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	55,100	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	267,325	266,100	66,604	63,536
Potatoes	665**	N.A.	1,762**	N.A.
Sugarcane†	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	37	14	15
Pepper (Black)	208	214	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	860**	N.A.	248**	N.A.
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,548	12,585	4,128‡	3,804‡
Castorseed	1,394	1,462	124	126
Sesamum	6,501	5,738	589	458
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596
Fibres—				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227§	3,998§
Jute	1,243	1,581	2,928¶	4,137¶
Mesta	528	618	1,018¶	1,201¶

* Subject to revision.

†Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,859 and 5,760 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56 and 1954-55.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

N.A.—Not available.

**Relate to final Estimate.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(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 (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			(i) *1955-56*					
Potato	Second	26-7-56	658	633	(+) 3·9	1,643	1,543	(+) 6·5
Tobacco	Third	6-7-56	893	824	(+) 8·4	249	235	(+) 6·0
			(ii) *1956-57*					
Sugarcane	First	31-7-56	4,717	4,066	(+) 16·0	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Potatoes, 1955-56

(Released in July 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Adjusted Second Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Actual (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	658	633	(+) 25	(+) 3·0
Production (Thousand tons)	1,643	1,543	(+) 100	(+) 6·5

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

NOTE.—Area and production in this estimate are not comparable. Acreage relates to both winter and summer crops while production relates mostly to winter crop only.

The increase in area and production has been shared mainly by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions both at the sowing and growing periods. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases reported by Assam and Bombay. In parts of Nasik district of Bombay the crop was affected by ring disease.

The Estimate gives information up to the end of May 1956. In this Estimate data regarding acreage under winter and summer potatoes are given while production data relate to winter potato only. Production data for both winter and summer crops will be given in the Final Estimate.

Past experience has shown that the area at the Final Estimate stage is slightly higher than that at the Second Estimate.

II. DETAILS

(1)		Area (Thousand Acres) 1955-56 (Second Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (Thousand Tons) 1955-56 (Second Estimate) (5)	1954-55 (Corresponding Estimate) (6)	Increase(+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
Assam	Winter	49	56 (—) 7		97	107 (—) 10	
	Summer	19	20 (—) 1		..	..	..
	TOTAL	68	76 (—) 8		..	..	..
Bihar		102	86 (+) 16		245	188 (+) 57	
Bombay		15	16 (—) 1		69	75 (—) 6	
Madhya Pradesh		11	11(A) ..		31	31(A) ..	
Madras	Winter	1	1(A) ..		4	3(A)(+) 1	
	Summer	19	18 (+) 1		..	..	..
	TOTAL	20	19(A) (+) 1		..	..	..
Orissa		20	20 ..		19	19 ..	
Punjab		16	15 (+) 1		80	75 (+) 5	
Uttar Pradesh		245	240(A)(+) 5		682	641 (+) 41	
West Bengal	Winter	111	101 (+) 10		377	367 (+) 10	
	Summer	4	4 ..		..	..	..
	TOTAL	115	105 (+) 10		..	..	..
Hyderabad		1	1 ..		1	1 ..	
Madhya Bharat		5	5 ..		9	8 (+) 1	
Mysore		9	9(A) ..		10	9(A)(+) 1	
Pepsu		3	3 ..		5	6 (—) 1	
Rajasthan		2	2 ..		3	3 ..	
Bhopal		(a)	(a) ..		1	1 ..	
Coorg		(a)	(a) ..		(b)	(b) ..	
Delhi		(a)	(a) ..		(b)	(b) ..	
Himachal Pradesh	Winter	1	(a) (+) 1		1	1 ..	
	Summer	19	20 (—) 1		..	..	..
	TOTAL	20	20 ..		..	..	..
Kutch		(a)	(a) ..		1	1 ..	
Tripura		3	2 (+) 1		4	3 (+) 1	
Vindhya Pradesh		3	3 ..		4	4 ..	
GRAND TOTAL		658	633 (+) 25		1,643	1,543 (+) 100	

(A) Adjusted Estimate. (a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—Some of the States for which data are not included in this Estimate are Non-Reporting while others do not grow this crop to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1956-57

(Released in July 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	4,717	4,066	(+) 651	+ 16·0

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

Increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing States especially Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The increase has been attributed partly to high prices of gur at the sowing period and partly to better irrigational facilities and more favourable season during the current year as compared to last year. In Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad some minor decrease in acreage has been reported.

This Estimate includes for the first time information in respect of Travancore-Cochin State, which accounts for 18,000 acres of area during 1956-57.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of June 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 91 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
(1)			
Andhra	69	65	(+) 4
Assam	62*	62	..
Bihar	398	314	(+) 84
Bombay	188	187	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	29	30	(—) 1
Madras	66	63	(+) 3
Orissa	62	62(A)	..
Punjab	370	354	(+) 16
Uttar Pradesh	3,031	2,523	(+) 508
West Bengal	51	50	(+) 1
Hyderabad	89	97(A)	(—) 8
Madhya Bharat	49	37	(+) 12
Mysore	50	48(A)	(+) 2
P.E.P.S.U.	77	70	(+) 7
Rajasthan	59	47	(+) 12
Saurashtra	21	17	(+) 4
Travancore-Cochin	18	17	(+) 1
Ajmer	(a)	(a)	..
Bhopal	6	6	..
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	8	4(A)	(+) 4
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..
Tripura	6	6	..
Vindhya Pradesh	5	5	(+) 1
TOTAL	4,717	4,066	(+) 651

(A) Adjusted Estimate. (a) Less than 500 acres.

* Last Year's data repeated.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

Districts	Upto end of June	
	1956	1955
Assam Valley	66,050,344	62,895,405
Cachar	11,075,696	11,541,372
Darjeeling	6,877,905	5,552,349
Dooars	36,123,201	31,284,918
Terai	3,060,394	2,453,230
Bihar	487,292	326,697
All Others	1,393,298	1,284,912
TOTAL	125,068,130	115,338,883

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·3. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

District	June		January to June	
	1956	1955	1956*	1955
Anamallais	2,144,990	3,002,315	16,312,213	14,623,142
Central Travancore	2,402,939	2,457,549	13,043,972	12,935,073
Coorg	30,670	33,173	165,925	161,303
Kanan Devans	2,041,488	2,415,465	9,214,998	10,097,702
Madurai	83,070	101,396	393,824	606,807
Malabar	37,909	57,425	234,447	258,245
Mundakayam	188,769	265,962	872,245	1,319,951
Mysore	388,726	350,646	1,476,814	1,427,787
Nelliampathies	198,409	204,048	1,234,555	1,065,424
Nilgiris	1,506,249	2,613,573	7,789,491	10,386,291
Nilgiri Wynaad	1,401,058	1,326,060	5,759,819	6,046,716
South Travancore	642,700	635,804	3,081,872	3,751,319
Tirunelveli	35,592	44,190	311,561	300,107
Wynaad	1,071,588	993,154	5,340,203	5,068,853
TOTAL	12,124,157	14,500,760	65,231,939	68,048,720

*Includes revised figures for the month of May 1956.
Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the week ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-56 to 25-7-56
	4-7-56	11-7-56	18-7-56	25-7-56	
Wheat	33,700	11,497	31,308	15,454	329,515
Rice	..	..	..	7,122	7,122
Others	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	33,700	11,497	31,308	22,576	336,637

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured

1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
April 1956	40,510	10,485	30,151	81,146
May 1956	32,897	11,876	42,407	87,180
June 1956	18,970	7,377	23,016	49,363

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) *1954-55 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto May 31, 1956				Upto June 30, 1956			
	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantations	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)	10,361	5,582	8,719 (a)	24,662	10,361	5,582	8,719 (a)	24,662
Tenders against auctions and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,610	4,056	8,458 (a)	21,124	8,611	4,057	8,459	21,127
Tenders against Export sales	1,750	1,525	260	3,535	1,750	1,525	260	3,535
Balance as on May 31/June 30	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
To be tendered against Export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 461 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(B) *1955-56 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto May 31, 1956				Upto June 30, 1956			
	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantations Pd.	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)	16,762	5,030	11,380 (a)	33,172	16,799	5,102	11,523 (b)	33,424
Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	3,161	858	1,817	5,836	3,837	1,143	2,856	7,566
Tenders against Export sales	1,750	200	304	2,254	2,850	400	600	3,850
Balance as on May 31/June 30	11,851	3,972	9,259	25,082 (c)	10,112	3,559	8,337	22,008 (d)
To be tendered against export sales	1,100	200	296	1,596	..	..	..	..
To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	250	..	250	..	250	..	250

(a) Includes 871 tons of Robusta Plantations. (b) Includes 877 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(c) This includes a quantity of 76 tons sold for internal market but not yet tendered.
(d) This includes a quantity of 472 tons sold for internal market but not yet tendered.

8. 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
1-6-56	Mangalore	205 3 to 224 3	214 15	180 0 to 186 15	183 8	158 15 to 162 9	160 15
5-6-56	Mysore	212 9 to 214 14	213 0	..	..	155 2 to 155 4	155 3

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	Month-end prices		
			July 1956 (23-7-56)	June 1956 (30-6-56)	July 1955 (30-7-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	15 8 0	15 4 0	13 0 0
	Chandausi	Dara	15 0 0	13 4 0	11 4 0
	Saugor		15 4 0	14 8 0	10 12 0
Jowar	Akola	White	11 12 0	11 12 0	5 12 0
Bajra	Chandausi		N.R.	N.R.	9 4 0
Gram	Abohar		11 8 0	10 8 0	6 15 0
Maize	Bahraich		13 0 0	12 8 0	7 12 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		15 10 0	14 14 0	12 3 0
	Patna		17 0 0	16 0 0	11 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	16 0 0	14 0 0	11 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0
	Bombay		17 8 0	17 2 0	19 6 0
	Madras	Nagpur	20 14 0	20 14 0	16 1 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	13 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi-Nainital	21 0 0	18 0 0	15 12 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	33 14 0	33 12 0	32 0 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	32 4 0	33 2 0	30 12 0
Gur	Hapur		12 0 0	10 6 0	11 4 0
	Madras	II Sort	13 9 0	13 9 0	8 13 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	20 8 0	20 0 0	13 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		19 0 0	19 0 0	16 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	205 0 0	205 0 0	190 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	N.R.	176 0 0	166 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	205 0 0	210 0 0	N.Q.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	51 7 0	51 7 0	30 13 8
		Pomfret	123 7 0	102 14 0	123 7 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	105 0 0	100 0 0	90 0 0
		Hilsa	80 0 0	60 0 0	70 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	80 0 0	100 0 0	70 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	120 0 0	110 0 0	100 0 0
	Bombay		110 0 0	116 0 0	94 0 0
	Jullundur		N.R.	110 0 0	55 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	36 0 0	31 8 0	24 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	34 8 0	33 12 0	21 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	30 7 0	22 0 0	30 0 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23 7 0	26 6 0	17 10 0
	Madras	Superior	25 4 0	25 2 0	16 9 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	21 8 0	20 10 0	19 5 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22 8 0	21 12 0	18 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	18 9 0	19 4 0	13 0 0
	Madras	Salem	N.S.	N.S.	14 15 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		18 4 0	18 5 0	11 2 0
Sesamum Seed	Madras	White	39 2 0	42 12 0	N.Q.
		Black	37 2 0	41 0 0	21 0 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 8 0	11 6 0	7 10 0
	Abohar	Desi	14 12 0	14 6 0	8 12 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	33 14 0	32 10 0	35 2 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		80 8 0	74 8 0	50 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	80 8 0	80 0 0	46 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		52 8 0	53 10 0	38 4 0
	Madras		50 9 0	50 11 0	34 1 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		47 6 0	44 12 0	46 5 0
	Kanpur		55 0 0	54 0 0	42 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		42 2 0	42 8 0	28 10 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	46 8 0	47 0 0	26 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	74 1 0	77 6 0	44 7 0
	Bombay		66 12 0	67 8 0	47 10 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		49 1 0	48 9 0	54 2 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	8 12 0	8 12 0	6 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		N.Q.	5 4 0	5 0 0
	Bombay		7 14 0	8 4 0	5 11 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lb.)	Abohar	Desi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Tirupur	Karungani III	257 0 0	N.T.	209 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lb.)	Abohar	Desi	648 0 0	650 0 0	515 0 0
		320F	853 0 0	857 8 0	548 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	810 0 0	800 0 0	575 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	272 9 0	272 9 0	277 11 0
		Joria white medium	N.Q.	255 11 0	266 14 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lb.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	180 0 0	175 0 0	185 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	30 0 0	30 8 0	32 0 0
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	34 0 0	33 0 0	34 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooar Dust	1 6 0	1 6 0	2 6 0
		Export Clean black Pekoe	1 14 0	1 13 0	3 4 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	221 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	243 0 0	245 0 0	244 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	230 0 0	220 0 0	N.Q.
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	220 0 0	225 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	32 0 0	37 0 0	79 0 0
	Cochin	Good	N.Q.	33 10 0	20 3 6
Chillies	Patna		78 0 0	75 0 0	48 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	85 11 0	88 12 0	128 14 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	88 12 0	91 13 0	158 14 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	175 0 0	182 0 0	105 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	800 0 0	920 0 0	960 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips of 1954 crop* (Grade 4)	2 5 6	2 5 0	2 1 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	N.Q.
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	N.Q.	7 0 0	9 0 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	121 7 0	121 3 0	108 10 0
		Mangalore	161 5 0	161 5 0	154 11 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	7 4 0	6 8 0	6 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	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not Quoted.
N.R. Not reported.
N.S. No Stock.
N.A. Not available.

9·1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.)	Rates in Col. (4) area in force from
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. A. P.	
Foodgrains—				
Rice	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	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	29-6-56	11 4 0
		Open market	29-6-56	14 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	29-6-56	14 0 0
	Dacca		21-7-56	45 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		29-6-56	25 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab	21-7-56	76 6 0
		Rollerginned		728 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	21-7-56	80 2 0
				763 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	21-7-56	9 10 0
	Lyallpur		29-6-56	12 8 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	21-7-56	170 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	21-7-56	29 8 0
				143 6 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 price 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 lb.)	23-9-56	213¼ cents	13 15 0
			Winter (Sept.)	,,	23-7-56	215-5/8 cents.	14 1 0
		New York	No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City (Spot)	Bushel (57 lb.)	9-1-56	229¼ cents	15 12 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-7-56	239-3/8 cents.	15 10 0

TABLE No. 10·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat—contd.	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-7-56	173¼ cents	11 9 0†
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. cargoes (c.i.f.) Aug./Sept.	Ton	27-7-56	£28 0 0	13 11 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash.	Bushel (56 lb.)	23-7-56	158 cents	11 1 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	May	Unit 48 lb.	23-7-56	107¼ cents	8 15 0†
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan (shelled) (c.i.f.) July/August.	Ton	28-7-56	£77 0 0	37 11 0
Groundnut Oil	European ports		South African bulk 3% (c.i.f.) July/August.	Ton	28-7-56	£133 0 0	65 2 0
Linseed	European ports		Ethopian July/Aug. (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-7-56	£62 0 0	30 6 0
Linseed oil	European ports		Argentina Uruguay July/ August Shipt. Bulk (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-7-56	£113 0 0	55 5 0
Castor oil	European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	28-7-56	£121 0 0	59 4 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	27-7-56	34·10 cents	1,270 0 0*
			Oct.	Lb.	26-7-56	32·29 ,,	1,203 0 0
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts sellers (c.i.f.)	Ton	27-7-56	£91 0 0	217 0 0‡

†Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-7-1956. (Canada 2·73 5/8 to 2·73⅜ dollars=£1 sterling).

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

N.B.—The prices in the foreign currencies 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

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

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: July 1956 (28-7-56)	June 1956 (30-6-56)	July 1955 (30-7-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruit (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	N.Q.	1 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 14 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	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.	N.Q.
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9 0 0	9 0 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Without shell (Iran)	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

TABLE No. 11—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Vegetable—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 4 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices: July 1956 (28-7-56)	June 1956 (30-6-56)	July 1955 (30-7-55)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mutton	Calcutta	Cow	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
	Bombay		2 4 0	2 0 0	2 2 0
Goat Meat	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 3	2 13 3	2 5 0
Pork	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Beef	Madras		2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
	Bombay		0 14 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 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	Month-end prices: July 1956 (28-7-56)	June 1956 (30-6-56)	July 1955 (30-7-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Eggs	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	0 10 0	N.Q.	1 6 9
	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
Poultry—	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
Duck	Madras	Small	Each	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	N.Q.	1 4 0	1 4 0

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: July 1956 (28-7-56)	June 1956 (30-6-56)	July 1955 (30-7-55)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75 to 100	80 to 100	100
	Madras—					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	290	290
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200	200
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	250 to 275	275 to 300	200
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	450 to 800	450 to 550
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	175	175	120
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	400 to 750	350 to 400

N.R. Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY: 2-6-56	9-6-56	16-6-56	23-6-56	30-6-56	MONTHLY: June 1956	May 1956	June 1955
Food Articles	353·6	356·3	372·7	374·6	374·0	366·4	350·5	281·8
Industrial Raw Materials	477·7	476·0	480·6	480·6	482·6	479·5	478·0	390·4
Semi-manufactured Articles	385·4	386·0	396·8	395·6	395·5	391·8	384·1	329·7
Manufactured Articles	376·7	378·4	377·9	377·9	377·0	377·6	376·8	370·0
Miscellaneous	506·0	509·0	513·1	520·5	545·4	518·6	501·8	567·4
All Commodities	391·6	393·0	401·1	401·7	402·3	398·0	390·2	342·5

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*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	63
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	100	99	104	102
1955—March	90	100	99	102	101
1956—February	96	102	101	..	102
1956—March	98	102	..	..	..

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

** The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Sources: 1. For India Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.

2. For other countries, *United Nations. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers** of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India: Food group	India: Cost of living	U.S.A.: Food group	U.S.A.: Cost of living	Canada: Food group	Canada: Cost of living	U.K.: Food group	U.K.: Cost of living
1948	..	..	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1955—March	83	89	98	100	98	100	107	104
1956—February	..	91	97	100	98	101	100	109
1956—March	..	..	..	..	97	101	..	..

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for April 1956

(*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)	112	..	123	..	64	93	86	56	..	96	139	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	134	..	65	73	..	58	..	85	71	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	86	..	..	100	..	77	115	110	117	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	150	..	..	..	..	82	89	63	..	84	123	..	145	65
Mumiguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	79	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	74	69	81	..	..	98	90	74	..	99	90	..	94	112
Krishna (Hyderabad)	127	..	147	..	82	99	88	77	119	95	142	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	143	..	..	..	..	68	99	74	..	265	132	92	100	125
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	49	..	43	52	..	88	67	96	78	83	..	88	79
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	96	65	..	..	..	126	76	68	96	70	81	..	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)

State/District	Centres	March 1956	February 1956	March 1955
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	401	375	342
Srikakulam	Thettangi	430	398	360
West Godavari	Alamuru	421	385	334
Kurnool	Madavaram	400	396	403
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	395	383	353
	Agaram	392	391	342
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	389	401	444
Mathurai	Eriodu	369	360	364
	Gokilapuram	383	378	381
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	401	366	389
Malabar	Koduvalli	515	497	472
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	361	360	378
	Kunnathur	375	377	391

TABLE No. 20

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955—April	111	111	63	74	92	94	92	97
1956—March	116	114	76	83	103	103	102	105
1956—April	120	117	78	86	106	105	109	110

*New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.

Source: *Indian Labour Gazette*, published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
Andhra—									
West Godavari	Kovvali	May. 56	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Chittoor	Nagari	May 56	9	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	..
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Jan. 56	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
	Do.	Feb. 56	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	March 56	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	March 56	8	1 10 6	1 5 0	0 13 3	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 11 0
Ranchi	Itki	March 56	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	March 56	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	April 56	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	April 56	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	April 56	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	April 56	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	June 56	64	2 6 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Nerelekere	June 56	8	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nagesdri	May 56	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi	May 56	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Ajmer—									
Beawar	Balad	June 56	8	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	..	..	..
Bhopal—									
Sehore	Sehore	May 56	7	1 6 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	April 56		1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other agricultural operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	May' 56	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman		..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child		..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayna Kulam	May' 56	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	0 12 0	..
			Woman		..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
			Child		..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Manathana	May' 56	Man	..	1 12 0	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman		..	0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0
			Child		..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—									
Hissar	Mangali	April' 56	Man	8	1 15 0 *	..	..	1 15 0	..
			Woman	..	..	..	..	1 15 0	..
Ambala	Shahpur	April' 56	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
Jullundur	Jamsher	April' 56	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
Ferozepur	Sodhi Nagar	April' 56	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
P.E.P.S.U.—									
Patiala	Kakrala	May' 56	Man	..	2 8 0	..	..	..	2 8 0

* Work is done for ten hours a day.

TABLE No. 21·2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
P.E.P.S.U.—									
Patiala	Kakrala	May' 56	..	..	4 8 0	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	May' 56	8	..	..	..	0 4 0 to 1 0 0*	..	..
	Ugamedi	May' 56	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Ajmer—									
Beawar	Balad	June' 56	8	13 0 0@	.	..	..	..	..
Bhopal—									
Sehore	Sehore	May' 56	7	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	April' 56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

*Per animal per month.
@Per plough per harvest.

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State, District	Village	Month and year	Normal Daily working hours	Skilled Labour: Carpenters	Skilled Labour: Black Smith	Skilled Labour: Cobbler	Herdsman: Man	Herdsman: Woman	Herdsman: Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra—									
West Godavari	Kovvali	May' 56	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Chittoor	Nagari	May' 56	9	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	..
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	Jan.' 56	8	4 0 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
	Do.	Feb.' 56	8	4 0 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	March' 56	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	March' 56	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	0 15 0	..	0 15 0
Ranchi	Itki	March' 56	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	0 4 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	March' 56	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	April' 56	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	April' 56	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	April' 56	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	April' 56	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras—									
Tirunelveli	Malay Kalan	May' 56	..	1 12 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
Malabar	Manathana	May' 56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	0 12 0	..	..
Punjab—									
Hissar	Mangli	April' 56	8	3 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rohtak	Sunderpur	April' 56	8	2 0 6	2 0 6	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	April' 56	8	4 1 4	4 1 4	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	April' 56	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhi Nagar	April' 56	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	June' 56	6½	1 14 0	0 7 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Nerelekere	June' 56	8	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (−)	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (−)
Cereals—									
Rice	Third	1955-56	21-6-56	22,870	22,842	(+) 0·1	7,846	8,036	(−) 2·4
Jowar	Final	1955-56	9-6-56	1,297	1,119	(+) 15·9	252	217	(+) 16·1
Bajra	First	1955-56	1-5-56	2,103	2,393	(−) 12·1	..	..	..
Maize	Final	1955-56	28-6-56	1,059	1,068	(−) 0·8	449	440	(+) 2·0
Wheat	First	1955-56	21-6-56	11,577	10,583	(+) 9·4	..	..	..
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	576	602	(−) 4·3	155	141	(+) 9·9
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1955-56	14-6-56	3,094	2,707	(+) 14·3	695	632*	(+) 10·0
Sugarcane	First	1955-56	19-9-56	1,016	961	(+) 5·7	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	(+) 22·8	117	90	(+) 29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(−) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,909	1,604	(+) 19·0	346	324	(+) 6·8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	Fourth	1955-56	5-6-56	3,537	3,181	(+) 11·2	1,670§	1,594§	(+) 4·8
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74	(+) 3·4	53†	54†	(−) 2·8

† In Million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

*Relate to final Estimate, 1954-55. §In bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of June 1956 (from 26th May 1956 to 29th June 1956) and for the period from 1st September 1955 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 29th June 1956) 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 June 1956 (from 26-5-56 to 29-6-56)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1955	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	5,763	1,820	20,489(*a*)	19,888	
	Northerns	4,718	3,073	10,868 (*b*)	12,293	
	Westerns	10,957	4,762	52,652(*c*)	27,158	
	Mungari	190	..	1,475	1,000	
	Coconadas	3,520	1,988	10,095 (*d*)	4,768	
	TOTAL	25,148	11,643	95,579 (*e*)	65,107	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	368	260	
ASSAM	Comillas	233	479	4,338	11,108	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	242	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia).	..	6	..	6	
	5. Jarilla	..	165	..	876	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included in the totals of Bombay State and All-India total.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	171	..	882	
	Cotton Waste	5,482	4,845	55,335	59,149	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	16,918	12,188	439,278	481,314	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	22,088	2,654	180,390	151,771	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	67,902	107,593	179,372	217,410	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	709	5,062	5,840	16,241	
	TOTAL	107,617	127,497	804,880	866,736	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	3,709	2,366	158,823	207,060	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	110	..	2,961	10,844	
	3. Cambodia	201	50	1,763	63	
	TOTAL	4,020	2,416	163,547	217,967	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	1,976	2,179	33,277	37,309	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	23,042	11,899	68,283	53,784	
	4. Cambodia	462	83	5,404	1,797	
	TOTAL	25,480	14,161	106,964	92,890	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	27,930	12,649	70,954	58,372	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	27,073	14,359	67,488	79,971	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	272	102	9,121	3,124	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	2,860	266	
	TOTAL	55,275	27,110	150,423	141,733	
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	16,918	12,188	439,278	481,314	
	2. Surti Suyog	22,198	2,654	183,351	162,615	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	67,902	107,593	179,372	217,410	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY—*contd.*	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	709	5,062	5,840	16,241	
	5. Jarilla	5,685	4,545	194,909	244,635	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	50,115	26,258	135,771	188,753	
	8. Cambodia	935	235	16,288	4,984	
	9. Dharwar-Upland/Laxmi	27,930	12,649	70,954	58,372	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	122,392	171,184	1,225,814	1,319,926	
	Cotton Waste	7,553	5,260	53,123	55,046	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.				Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	..	..	4,369	10,856	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.				Nimar.
	TOTAL	..	125	45,174	56,897	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Americans. 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				Nagpur, Chanda Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	TOTAL	216	2,323	52,354	106,261	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	TOTAL	..	..	2,855	2,407	
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C. P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C. P. Oomras 5. Berar Oomras	N.A.				Akola, Amaravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	TOTAL	6,149	20,344	443,516	677,816	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras 2. C.P. & Berar Americans. 3. Jarilla 4. Verum & H. 420 5. C.P. Oomras 6. Berar Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	6,365	22,792	548,290	854,237	
	Cotton Waste	528	259	2,270	2,110	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	99	..	99	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	14,122	8,793	71,727(*f*)	57,430	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	778	308	24,556	20,727	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis	2,123	4,867	8,435	12,564	
	9. Karunganni	5,605	6,804	17,381	21,728	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	22,628	20,871	122,099(*f*)	112,548	
	Cotton Waste	5,666	6,014	52,008(*g*)	49,926	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	137	25	15,621	21,564	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	821	55,392	59,661	
	TOTAL	137	846	71,013	81,225	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	22	1,524	1,375	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	1,082	56,716	60,883	
	TOTAL	..	1,104	58,240	62,258	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	263	916	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	2,158	31,811	64,276	
	TOTAL	..	2,158	32,074	65,192	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	361	75	16,897	14,521	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	373	4,418	244,678	212,610	
	TOTAL	734	4,493	261,575	227,131	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	498	122	34,305	38,376	
	2. Punjab American	373	8,479	388,597	397,430	
	TOTAL	871	8,601	422,902	435,806	
	Cotton Waste	127	92	1,844	995	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper-Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	75	..	673	932	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut Bulandshahr Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	69	..	1,753	1,338	
	TOTAL	144	..	2,426	2,270	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	15	1,662	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Manpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,486	5,007	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,501	6,669	
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 and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
4. Rest of the State	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia Gorakhpur, Basti Gonda, Bahraich Kheri, Sitapur Unao, Lucknow Bara Banki, Rae Bareili, Sultanpur Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	75	..	688	2,594	
	2. Perso-American	69	..	3,239	6,345	
	TOTAL .	144	..	3,927	8,939	
	Cotton Waste .	643	557	2,499	3,285	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	3,539	4,494	12,092	20,132	The whole State
	2. Hyderabad American . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	3,539	4,494	12,092	20,132	
	Cotton Waste .	1,775	599	7,412	5,499	
HYDERABAD .	1. Hyderabad American . .	..	..	3,864	9,633†	The whole State
	2. Jarilla . .	347	2,035†	56,777	103,656†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras . .	179	..	430	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani . .	1,249	3,306†	54,013	108,744†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant . .	11,723	7,612†	47,291	37,857†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	..	..	..	102†	
	8. Warrangal & Coconadas .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	13,498	12,953†	162,375	259,992†	
	Cotton Waste .	513	..	3,945	..	
MADHYA BHARAT(P)	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	2,481	3,589	The whole State
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	1,136	192	96,693	69,042	
	3. Jarilla . .	581	1,387	115,043	79,678	
	4. Malvi . .	273	458	42,747	44,242	
	5. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	17,890	14,821	
	TOTAL .	1,990	2,037	274,857	211,372	
	Cotton Waste .	1,817	1,786	11,516	14,475	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American . .	201	362	3,076	4,601	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary . .	6,996	3,418	24,274	24,688	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam .	6,958	1,160	31,410	7,713	
	TOTAL .	14,155	4,940	58,760	37,002	
	Cotton Waste .	164	21	1,533	986	
P.E.P.S.U. . .	1. Punjab Deshi .	@	741†	92,580	105,685	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American . .	@	1,438†	151,688	170,277	
	TOTAL .	@	2,179†	244,268	275,962	
	Cotton Waste .	@	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	448	326	45,721	33,261	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	1,419	2,007	60,110	76,621	
	3. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi .	..	..	9,303	12,842	
	6. Jarilla . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	1,867	2,333	115,134	122,724	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	81,818	106,033	213,874	303,423	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia) .	584	1,285	46,699	52,973	
	TOTAL .	82,402	107,318	260,573	356,396	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	275	253	15,437(R)	18,820(R)	The whole State
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans .	11	62	2,944(R)	4,294(R)	
	TOTAL .	286	315	18,381(R)	23,114(R)	
	Cotton Waste .	140	671	325(R)	3,306(R)	
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	*	*	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras .	*	*	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	*	*	2,783	5,033	
	Cotton Waste .	*	*	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	4,144	7,536	12,502	19,066	The whole Sta
	2. Any other	243	..	965	106	
	TOTAL	4,387	7,536	13,467	19,172	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT.	369,905	379,675	3,585,739(*h*)	4,137,970	
	COTTON WASTE	18,956	15,259	136,843(*g*)	136,130	

* Factories closed.
† Taken from the last year's returns.
@ No information.
(*P*) Provisional and subject to revision.
(R) Revised.
(*a*) Includes 350 bales not reported before.
(*b*) Includes 651 bales not reported before.
(*c*) Includes 2,749 bales not reported before.
(*d*) Includes 572 bales not reported before.
(*e*) Includes 4,322 bales not reported before.
(*f*) Includes 1,825 bales not reported before.
(*g*) Includes 803 bales not reported before.
(*h*) Includes 6,147 bales not reported before.

23·1. Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India (1954-55 and 1955-56)

(Area—Thousand Acres)
(Production—Thousand Tons)

State	Groundnut		Castorseed		Sesamum		Rape & Mustard		Linseed		Total Oilseeds	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Andhra	2,083	2,014	813	824	166	168	14	14	(*b*)	(*b*)	2,510	2,463	861	884
Assam	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)	311	301	50	56
Bihar	..	..	..	..	30	29	5	5	63	44	573	495	68	64
Bombay	2,600	2,646	644*	650*	171	170	26	26	346	308	3,244	3,240	734	728
Madhya Pradesh	535	517	139	122	17	17	3	3	583	470	2,433	2,325	306	282
Madras	1,825	1,826	835	845	36	35	6	6	399	392	2,262	2,255	891	899
Orissa	61	61	17	17	53	53	4	4	257	253	523	519	65	64
Punjab	104	97	33	30	..	..	..	..	61	60	644	679	115	111
Uttar Pradesh	291	283	142	128	7	5	1	1	1,292	1,197	5,949	5,940	1,019	726
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	296	325	44	47
Hyderabad	2,677	2,583	768	666	764	747	60	50	616	557	4,395	4,253	880	770
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	620	467	152	115	7	7	1	1	364	341	1,274	1,102	231	200
Mysore	533	506	118	139	94	87	7	7	69	69	703	669	132	153
P.E.P.S.U.	32	37	6	7	..	..	..	..	5	5	317	317	41	38
Rajasthan	127	105	39	36	2	2	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,209	957	2,135	1,864	261	238
Saurashtra	2,014	1,399	412	200	36	122	2	7	273	240	2,323	1,761	427	216
Travancore-Cochin	28	29	15	11	..	..	..	..	45	42	73	71	21	17
Ajmer	†	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	26	29	28	1	1
Bhopal	†	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	53	44	102	98	9	9
Coorg	†	‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	(*b*)	(*b*)
Himachal Pradesh	1	‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
Kutch	13	10	4	3	7	16	1	1	25	26	14	13	1	1
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	47	54	6	5
Vindhya Pradesh	†	‡	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	426	290	20	20	3	3
TOTAL	13,548	12,585	4,128	3,804	1,394	1,462	124	126	6,501	5,738	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596

@ Nuts in Shell. (*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.* Based on Random Sample crop-cutting Surveys. † Included under Himachal Pradesh.
† Included under Ajmer. § Estimated.

NOTES:—(1) Major oilseeds are not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
(2) 1954-55 figures relate to Partially Revised Estimate while those for 1955-56 relate to Final Estimate. As such figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are subject to revision.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	State	Column	Page	As printed	As desired
1	Bihar . .	(11)	132	3191	3192
2	West Bengal .	(34)	135	90	190
3	Footnote (e) .		135	Includes 7,012 thousand acres in respect of N.E.F.A. part of which is under other heads of classification also.	Includes 7,012 thousa acres part of which is und other heads of classificati also.

M/N164DEStatistics—725—4-9-56—GIPS

I. GENERAL REVIEW

During the month under review the Government of India signed an important agreement with the Government of U.S.A. for the import of Surplus Agricultural Commodities under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act., U.S. Public Law 480. The Agreement stipulates the supply of agricultural commodities worth $360 million (Rs. 172 crores approximately), inclusive of the provision made for payment of half the shipping costs, during the next three years. It is proposed to buy under this Agreement wheat for $200m., rice for $26·4m., Cotton for $70m., Tobacco for $6 m. and dairy products for $3·5m. The Government of India also signed an agreement on August 28 with the Government of China providing for the import of 60,000 tons of rice from China. On August 6 the Government of India announced their decision to release 20,000 bales of Bengal Deshi for export and to revalidate for shipment half of the quantity remaining unshipped against export licences issued during the current season which expired at the end of May and June. It was also decided to issue licences for the import of cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above from countries of the sterling area. Another important event during the month was the announcement made by I.J.M.A. on August 14 of its decision to reseal 5 per cent of the looms of the member mills with effect from 17th September 1956.

The month of August was characterised by good monsoon activity with well distributed rainfall over most parts of the country, especially in the north-east India, U.P. and Punjab. The rainfall was in excess of the normal or normal all over the country except in the State of Travancore-Cochin where the rainfall was reported to be deficient. The condition of standing crops was reported to be generally fair. However, in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Mysore and Rajasthan, the excessive rains damaged the standing crops to some extent: again, in some parts of Andhra and Mysore, crops were, reported to be withering away on account of dearth of soil moisture; and attacks of insects and pests on crops in parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh were also reported. The All India Final Estimate of Pulses showed a decline of 200 thousand acres, *i.e.* 0·4% in area and 683 thousand tons, *i.e.* 6·3% in production in 1955-56 as compared to the Partially Revised Estimate for 1954-55; on the other hand, the All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco showed an increase of 75,000 acres or 8·9% in area and 15,000 tons or 6·1% in production in 1955-56 as compared to the Partially Revised Estimate for 1954-55. The All-India First Estimates of Jute, Mesta and Groundnut also became available. The area under jute and groundnut in the current season has showed an increase of 209 thousand acres or 14·7% and 1, 234 thousand acres or 16% respectively over the corresponding adjusted estimates for 1955-56; on the other hand, the area under mesta in 1956-57 season has registered a decline of 4 thousand acres or 3·2% over the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1955-56.

During the month, foodgrains' markets continued to rule firm except at certain centres where prices remained steady at previous month's level owing to various steps taken by the Government of India to check the rise in prices. Rice prices showed a firm tendency in the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pardesh, U.P. and West Bengal. In Madras, however, the prices ruled more or less steady at previous month's level. Wheat prices, continued to rise in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, eastern U.P. and Madhya Bharat. In western U.P., however, prices generally remained steady at previous month's level. As regards coarse grains, prices of Jowar showed an upward trend in Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat but in U.P. a mixed tendency was noticed; prices of Bajra

hardened in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P.,Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat; and prices of Maize exhibited a firm tendency in Bihar and Bombay but remained more or less stable in Punjab and Rajasthan.

Sugar markets remained generally steady and fluctuated within very narrow limits. The prices at Hapur, Jullundur, Madras and Patna remained more or less constant at previous month's level while at other markets prices showed a slight fall. Gur markets generally exhibited a hardening tendency except at Bombay and Patna. At Bombay, prices declined to some extent but in Patna they remained steady except for one week in which there was some decline.

During the first three weeks the prices of oilseeds, exhibited a firm tendency largely due to tense international situation following the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, paucity of stocks, good prospects for export of castor oil to U.K., speculative buying etc. During the last week, however, there was a sharp reaction in the oilseeds' market due, primarily, to favourable weather conditions and the rumours about the withdrawal of U.S.A. as a buyer from the castor oil market and offering of castor oil by Brazil at competitive rates to the U S.A.

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market remained active and cheerful during the whole of the month except for the last two days when there were rumours that an upward revision in excise duty on mill cloth was being contemplated by the Government. Spot prices ruled firm due, mainly, to the favourable export policy announced by the Government and the good demand by the mills which was, especially, encouraging for such varieties as Vijay, Jaydhar, Jarilla and Laxmi. Buoyant conditions prevailed in the export section of the market where exportable varieties, especially Bengal varieties were in brisk demand at daily advancing rates. However, this buying spree abated a little, later in the month, due to lack of encouraging calls from overseas purchasers. Prices of Kapas in selected markets in the country showed an erratic trend.

The Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady during the month. The strong demand by mills for ready delivery jute coupled with the reluctance of sellers to accept lower prices tended to raise prices while the announcement by I. J. M. A. of its decision to reseal 5 per cent of the loomage exerted a steadying influence and Pakistan's decision to increase the export duty on cuttings etc. led to a squeeze on low grade Indian jute. The baled jute market exhibited conditions similar to those in the loose jute market and the trend of prices in the upcountry markets was also the same as in the Calcutta loose jute market. The Calcutta jute goods sector showed a progressively upward trend on account of heavy overseas demand for jute goods and speculative activity coupled with the announcement of the I.J.M.A.'s decision to reseal 5 per cent of the looms of the member mills.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that

(*i*) Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 upto 29th August 1956 amounted to 5·5 lakh tons comprising 5·2 lakh tons of wheat and 0·3 lakh tons of rice as against the total imports of 6·9 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·2 lakh tons of wheat and 2·7 lakh tons of rice.

(*ii*) The opening stocks of sugar with factories on August 1, 1956 were 9·91 lakh tons as against 7·88 lakh tons on the same date last year while the closing stocks with the factories on August 22, 1956 were 8·74 lakh tons as compared to 6·92 lakh tons on the same date last year. Despatches of sugar from factories from November 1, 1955 to August 22, 1956 amounted to nearly 13·89 lakh tons as against 9·34 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market were very low due to heavy rains *i. e.* less than 30 maunds each day for 7 days for which arrivals were registered. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 17,000 maunds at the close of the month as against 19,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

(*iii*) There were no exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during May 1956 while in April 1956 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil amounted to 73 tons and 567 tons respectively and in May 1955 to 2,921 tons and 17,750 tons respectively; exports of linseed oil amounted to 14,280 tons during may 1956 as against 13,367 tons during May 1955, and exports of castor oil were 6,877 tons during May 1956 as against 3,628 tons during May 1955.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay during the period between September 1, 1955 and August 23, 1956 were lower than and consumption by mills almost at the same level as those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Imports of cotton into India during May 1956 were higher than those during the corresponding month last year and so also exports from India were higher.

(*v*) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations, consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during July 1956 were higher than those during the corresponding month of last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July 1956 were however, lower than those in the same month last year.

(*vi*) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during May 1956 were 6·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10·5 million as against 1·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2·1 millions exported during the corresponding month of 1955.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING AUGUST 1956

Good monsoon activity with well distributed rainfall over most parts of the country, especially in north-east India, U.P. and Punjab, was the chief feature of the weather during the month under review. Since the beginning of the south-west monsoon period from 1st June 1956, the rainfall has been in excess of the normal in Orissa, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, east Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch, Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, Coastal Andhra Desha and Rayalaseema; deficient in Travancore-Cochin; and normal elsewhere.

Preparation for ploughing of lands for Rabi sowings, transplantation of paddy, ragi, jowar and sugarcane, sowing of paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, pulses, small millets, turmeric, chillies, sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum and cotton, harvesting of paddy, ragi, sugarcane, jute, sesamum and groundnut were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country during the month under review. The condition of standing crops was generally fair all over the country except in parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Mysore and Rajasthan where the standing crops were damaged to some extent due to excessive rains. Standing crops were reported to be withering in parts of Andhra and Mysore for want of adequate soil moisture. Attack of insects and pests on crops was also reported from parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

The condition of the cattle in the country was generally satisfactory except for isolated cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal and Mysore States.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

An important feature during the month under review was the decision of the Government of India to open a large number of fair price shops for selling rice and wheat throughout the country to arrest the rising tendency of foodgrains' prices. Rice and wheat are being sold at these fair price shops to consumers at Rs. 16-8-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 per maund respectively.

For augmenting the internal supplies of rice an Agreement was signed on 28th August 1956 between the Government of India and the Government of China for the import of 60,000 tons of rice from China. An Agreement has also been entered into with the Government of U.S.A. under Public Law 480 for the purchase by India of American farm surpluses worth Rs. 172 crores. At the present export market prices, the amount provided for these transactions is expected to cover amongst other commodities the purchase approximately of 3·5 million metric tons of wheat and 2 lakh metric tons of rice.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 upto 29th August 1956 amounted to 5·5 lakh tons comprising 5·2 lakh tons of wheat and 0·3 lakh tons of rice as against the total import of 6·9 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·2 lakh tons of wheat and 2·7 lakh tons of rice.

Foodgrains market continued to rule firm during the month of August. At some places, however, prices remained steady at previous month's level, owing to various measures taken by the Government of India to arrest the upward trend.

Rice prices showed a firming up tendency in the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and West Bengal. In Madras, however, they ruled more or less steady at previous month's level. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 per maund in Andhra and Bihar, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 20 in Madras, Rs. 18-8-0 and Rs. 20-8-0 in U.P. and Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 per maund in West Bengal.

Market prices of wheat continued to rise in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, eastern U.P. and Madhya Bharat. In western U.P., however, prices generally remained steady at previous month's level. Wheat prices generally ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 per maund in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19-8-0 in Bombay, Rs. 14-4-0 and Rs. 15-8-0 in Punjab, Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 16 in U.P. and Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 per maund in Madhya Bharat.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed an upward trend in Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat. In U.P., however, a mixed tendency was noticed. Jowar prices generally ruled between Rs. 10-10-0 and Rs. 13 per maund in Andhra, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 in Bombay, Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 16-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 in Madras, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12-12-0 in U.P. and Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 per maund in Hyderabad. Bajra prices hardened in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U. P., Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat. They generally ranged between Rs. 9-4-0 and Rs. 13 per maund in Andhra, Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 17 in Bombay, Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 15 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 13 in U.P., Rs. 12-10-0 and Rs. 16-12-0 in Hyderabad and Rs. 12-4-0 and Rs. 14-9-0 per maund in Madhya Bharat. Prices of maize showed a firm tendency in Bihar and Bombay. In Punjab and Rajasthan they did not any show significant fluctuations. They generally ranged between Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8-0 per maund in Bihar, Punjab and Rajasthan and Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 in Bombay.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane.—Preparation of land, transplantation and sowing of sugarcane crop were still going on in certain parts of the country. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory.

Sugar.—The total production of sugar in India during 1955-56 season upto 22nd August 1956 amounted to 18·55 lakh tons as against 15·85 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production as on 22nd August 1956 were two as against three on the same date last year. Both the factories are in Madras and are crushing cane for the special 1955-56 season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on August 1956 were 9·91 lakh tons as against 7·88 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to August 22, 1956 was about 13·89 lakh tons as against 9·34 lakh tons despatched in the same period last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd August 1956 were 8·74 lakh tons as compared to 6·92 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released during August 1956, 1·68 lakh tons of Sugar bringing the total sugar released so far to 12·94 lakh tons.

Sugar markets remained steady and fluctuated within very narrow limits during the month. Prices at Hapur, Jullundur, Madras and Patna remained more or less constant at previous month's level while at other markets, prices registered a slight fall. The following table gives the week-end wholesale prices of Sugar at certain important centres of India:—

(Rs. per Maund)

Market	Week Ending				
	28-7-56	4-8-56	11-8-56	18-8-56	25-8-56
Hapur	30 14 0	30 10 0	30 14 0	30 15 0	30 13 0
Kanpur	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
Calcutta	32 4 0	31 14 0	31 14 0	31 14 0	31 14 0
Nagpur	32 8 0	32 8 0	N.R.	32 8 0	32 4 0
Madras	32 1 0	31 10 0	32 1 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Bombay	33 14 0	32 11 6	32 4 0	32 9 0	32 6 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	31 0 0

N.R.—Not Reported.

Gur.—Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during August 1956 were very low due to heavy rains. Arrivals were registered for 7 days only during the month and the quantity brought each day was less than 30 mds. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 17,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 19,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

Gur markets generally showed a hardening tendency except at Bombay and Patna. At Bombay, prices declined to some extent while at Patna they remained steady except for

one week in which there was some drop. The table below gives the week-end whole-sale prices of gur at certain important centres of India:—

(Rs. per Maund)

Market	Week Ending				
	28-7-56	4-8-56	11-8-56	18-8-56	25-8-56
Hapur . . .	12 0 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	13 4 0	13 4 0
Kanpur . .	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 6 0	15 12 0
Calcutta . .	15 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	16 8 0	17 4 0
Madras . .	13 9 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0
Bombay . .	20 8 0	20 4 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Patna . . .	14 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During the first three weeks of August 1956, the oilseeds markets in India presented a firm note. The firmness was attributed to the tense international situation following the nationalization of the Suez Canal, paucity of stocks, good prospects for exports of castor oil to U.K. and speculative buying. Moreover, the fears entertained previously about the activities of State Trading Corporation were largely set at rest, and it was rumoured that its activities would be restricted to the supply of edible oils to the Communist countries. During the last week, however, a sharp reaction in the oilseeds markets set in. The chief reasons for the downward trend were favourable weather conditions and the rumours that the U.S.A. had withdrawn as a buyer from the castor oil market and that Brazil was offering castor oil at competitive rates to the U.S.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

During August 1956 sowings of groundnut were in progress in almost all the important producing States. In some of the States, harvesting of groundnuts was also progressing well. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally fair except in parts of Bombay, Madras and Madhya Pradesh where excessive rains resulted in a slight damage to the crop.

As a result of nervous bear-covering, buying by shippers, crushers and speculative orders and reports of unfavourable weather conditions in Saurashtra there was a spurt in the prices of groundnut and its oil during the first three weeks of the month under review. On 18-8-56 groundnut kernel and groundnut oil at Bombay were quoted at Rs.27-12-0 and Rs. 57-4-0 per maund as compared to Rs. 23-7-0 and Rs. 52-8-0 per maund respectively towards the end of the preceding month. At Madras also there was a similar rise in prices; the quotations for the w.e. 18-8-56 were Rs. 26-6-0 and Rs. 53 per maund as against Rs. 25-4-0 and Rs. 50-9-0 per maund at the close of July 1956. During the fourth week, however, the groundnut and groundnut oil prices at Bombay registered a sharp decline. At Madras while the groundnut prices continued to rise, those of groundnut oil witnessed a slight fall. The main reasons for a downward trend in the prices at Bombay were weak advices in the up-country markets following favourable weather conditions and the apprehensions regarding further Governmental action to check buoyancy of the primary produce markets. Consequently, the groundnut and its oil prices at Bombay fell to Rs. 23-11-0 and Rs. 53-10-0 per maund for the week ending 25-8-56.

At European ports, the prices of South African groundnut oil fell from Rs. 65-2-0 per maund in July 1956 to Rs. 64-3-0 per maund at the close of August 1956. Indian groundnut oil was quoted 'nominal' throughout the month, as its exports remained banned. The following table gives week to week prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European Ports:—

(Rs. per Maund)

	Week Ending				
	28-7-56	4-8-56	11-8-56	18-8-56	25 8-56
Groundnut Kernel—					
Bombay (Bold) .	23 7 0	23 11 0	25 0 0	27 12 0	23 11 0
Madras . .	25 4 0	25 4 0	25 9 0	26 6 0	27 9 0
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay . .	52 8 0	53 10 0	55 12 0	57 4 0	53 10 0
Madras . .	50 9 0	51 0 0	52 11 0	55 0 0	54 5 0
European Ports—					
Indian Crude 3%	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
South African 2%	65 2 0	65 2 0	Nominal	65 10 0	64 3 0

During May 1956, there were no exports of groundnut and groundnut oil, while in May 1955 these exports amounted to 2,921 tons and 17,750 tons respectively. During the two months April and May 1956 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil aggregated 73 tons and 567 tons respectively as compared to 7,751 tons and 29,835 tons during the corresponding months of the previous year.

(*b*) LINSEED

Linseed market presented an upward trend during the month under review partly in sympathy with castorseed section and partly due to good demand from crushers. At Bombay, linseed prices registered an increase of Rs. 1-6-0 per md. in the first three weeks but in the last week of the month, there was a decline and the month closed at Rs. 22-1-0 per md. At Calcutta and Kanpur, the prices of linseed increased to Rs. 24-4-0 and Rs. 25-4-0 per maund as against the closing quotations of Rs. 22-8-0 per maund at both the centres towards the end of the previous month. Similarly linseed oil prices, at Bombay increased by Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 51-12-0 per maund up to the third week but in the last week of the month there was a fall by As. 0-6-0 and the month closed at Rs. 51-6-0 per maund. At Kanpur linseed oil prices registered a rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 per maund during the month. Indian linseed oil at European ports was quoted nominal throughout the month under review. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during the month:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week Ending				
	28-7-56	4-8-56	11-8-56	18-8-56	25-8-56
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold) .	21 8 0	22 5 0	22 12 0	22 14 0	22 1 0
Calcutta (Small) .	22 8 0	23 4 0	23 4 0	24 4 0	24 4 0
Kanpur (Bold) .	22 8 0	23 0 0	23 8 0	N.Q.	25 4 0
Linseed oil—					
Bombay . .	47 6 0	49 8 0	51 6 0	51 12 0	51 6 0
Kanpur . .	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	N.Q.	60 0 0
European Ports .	60 15 0	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

Exports of linseed oil during May 1956 amounted to 14,280 tons bringing the total for two months April & May 1956 to 18,817 tons as against 13,367 tons and 17,766 tons for the corresponding periods of the last year.

(c) CASTORSEED

During the month under review, sowing of castorseed crop was in progress in important castorseed producing States. The condition of the standing crop was also reported to be satisfactory.

Castorseed market exhibited an upward trend during the month under review due to brisk enquiries from overseas and demand from shippers. Castorseed prices at Bombay and Badepally (Hyderabad) registered a rise of Rs. 1-15-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 and Rs. 19-12-0 per maund respectively upto the third week of the month; in the last week of the month however, slightly downward movement took place and the month closed at Rs. 20-4-0 and Rs. 19-7-0 per maund respectively. Similarly castoroil price at Bombay, increased from Rs. 42-2-0 to Rs. 46-10-0 per maund upto the third week, but in the last week of the month, it fell to Rs. 46-4-0 per maund. Castoroil prices at Kanpur and Madras, however, continued to move upward throughout the month; the closing quotations were Rs. 49 and Rs. 48-9-0 per maund respectively as against Rs. 46-8-0 and Rs. 44-7-0 per maund a month earlier. The commercial variety of Indian castoroil at European ports advanced by Rs. 4-7-0 to Rs. 63-11-0 per maund during the month under review. The following table shows the trend of castorseed and castoroil prices:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending											
	28-7-56			4-8-56			11-8-56			18-8-56			25-8-56		
Castorseed—															
Bombay (Bold) .	18	9	0	19	5	0	20	7	0	20	8	0	20	4	0
Kanpur .	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0		N.Q.		19	0	0
Badepally (Hyderabad)	18	4	0	18	5	0	18	15	0	19	12	0	19	7	0
Castoroil—															
Bombay . .	42	2	0	43	10	0	45	14	0	46	10	0	46	4	0
Kanpur . .	46	8	0	44	0	0	47	0	0		N.Q.		49	0	0
Madras . .	44	7	0	44	7	0	45	7	0	48	6	0	48	9	0
European ports (Indian Commercial C & F bulk)	59	4	0	61	11	0	61	11	0	63	11	0	63	11	0

N.Q. Not Quoted.

Exports of castoroil during May 1956 amounted to 6,877 tons bringing the total for the two months April & May 1956 to 9,075 tons as against 3,628 tons and 8,288 tons for the corresponding periods of the previous year.

(*d*) COTTON

During the first week of August 1956 heavy rains took place in most of the cotton growing areas, particularly in Hyderabad, Gujarat and Saurashtra where they are reported to have caused serious damage to the crop. During the second week weather conditions were generally more favourable, but Punjab, Pepsu and Broach district continued to receive rains. Later in the month, ideal weather conditions prevailed in almost all the cotton growing areas, and due to the sunny weather, cotton crops even in the monsoon affected areas were reported to be making normal progress.

According to a latest trade estimate framed at the end of July 1956, the current year's cotton crop is put at 45·93 lakh bales as compared to the early estimate of 46·04 lakh bales framed at the end of June 1956. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1954-55 season were 53·92 lakh bales and 54·60 lakh bales respectively.

On the 6th August 1956, Government of India announced their decision to release for export 20,000 bales of Bengal Deshi and to revalidate for shipment half of the quantity remaining unshipped against export licences issued during the current season which expired at the end of May and June this year. The new licences issued and the revalidated licences would both be valid upto the 31st December, 1956.

Another important Government announcement made on the same date related to the decision to issue licences for the import of cotton stapling 1-3/16 inches and above from countries of the sterling area. Under this stipulation Egyptians, Sudanese and Peruvian Pima are some of the varieties which would qualify for import. Hitherto the staple stipulation for imports was 1-1/16 inches and above.

An important event of the month under review was the signing of an Indo-U.S. aid agreement under U.S. Public Law 480 on the 29th August 1956 for supply to India during the next three years of surplus American agricultural commodities, under which, a sum of 70 million dollars is earmarked for cotton, which might cover the purchase of about 5 lakh bales (480 lbs. each) at the current export market prices.

On the 22nd August 1956, the Government of Pakistan revised the export duty on Deshi and Comilla cottons from Rs. 80 to Rs. 60 per bale and that on other staple varieties from Rs. 135 to Rs. 115 per bale. It may be recalled that immediately after devaluation of Pakistani Rupee, the export duty on staple cotton was raised by 50 per cent, from Rs. 90 to 135 per bale.

Imports of raw cotton during May 1956 amounted to 66 000 bales as against 44,000 bales imported in April 1956 and 56,000 bales imported in May 1955. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since 1st September 1955 to 31st May 1956 aggregated 469 000 bales as against 413,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during May 1956 were 21,000 bales as against 18,000 bales exported in the preceding month and 24,000 bales in the corresponding month of the 1954-55 season. Total exports, during the period September 1955 to May 1956 amounted to 543,000 bales as against 183,300 bales exported during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

The table below gives details of consumption of raw cotton by mills in India and stocks of cotton held by them:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	May 1956	May 1955	1-9-55 to 31-5-56	1-9-54 to 31-5-55	31-5-56	31-5-55
Indian Cottons . . .	3·49	3·36	32·60	30·55	16·87	15·87
Pakistan Cottons . . .	..	..	..	0·06	..	(*a*)
Egyptian Cottons . . .	0·18	0·15	1·43	1·53	0·80	0·34
Other foreign cottons . .	0·38	0·33	3·03	3·33	1·39	1·12
TOTAL OF ALL COTTONS .	4·05	3·84	37·06	35·47	19·06	17·33

(*a*) Below 500 bales.

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season is indicated below:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-1955 to 23-8-1956	1-9-1954 to 23-8-1955
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	18·41	20·96
Consumption of cotton by mills	12·31	12·26
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 23rd August	5·46	7·45

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market remained active and cheerful during the whole of the month except for the last two days when rumours were rife that an upward revision in excise duty on mill cloth was being contemplated by the Government. Spot prices ruled firm due mainly to the favourable export policy announced by the Government and the good demand by the mills. Mill enquiries were especially encouraging for crop styles such as Vijay, Jayadhar, Jarilla and Laxmi. Buoyant conditions prevailed in the export section where exportable styles, especially Bengal varieties were in brisk demand at daily advancing rates. However, this buying spree abated a little, later in the month, due to lack of encouraging calls from overseas purchasers. Foreign section too ruled quite active where Sudans and Africans elicited good buying enquiries. The table below gives week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab):—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Punjab Abohar	
			Deshi	American
28-7-56	820	N.T.	648	853
4-8-56	775	N.T.	648	848
11-8-56	775	N.T.	648	838
18-8-56	785	N.T.	N.R.	N.R.
25-8-56	800	N.T.	N.R.	N.R.

N.T.—No Transaction. N.R.—Not Reported.

Prices of Kapas in selected markets in the country exhibited an erratic trend as is evident from the following table giving week-end quotations:—

(Rs. per candy).of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Madras Tirupur Cambodia	Mysore Devanagare Laxmi
28-7-56	308	..
4-8-56	302	329
11-8-56	243	314
18-8-56	N.T.	N.A.
25-8-56	271	N.A.

N.T.—No Transaction. N.A.—Not available.

Easy conditions which prevailed in the Karachi cotton market during July 1956, gave way and the market toned up during the month under review. The chief factor that imported strength was good and sustained overseas demand for Pakistani cotton. The demand was induced mainly by fears that purchase of Egyptian cotton would be adversely affected due to payment difficulties following the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company. On sustained buying interest, cotton prices moved up. The revision of export duty announced on the 22nd instant had however a depressing influence on cotton values. The following table gives week-end quotations from the Karachi cotton market:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4-F Punjab R.G.
28-7-56	725
4-8-56	725
11-8-56	746
18-8-56	753
25-8-56	742

The New York cotton market put on a cheerful appearance during August 1956 in contrast to the reactionary trend that was in evidence in the preceding month. Brisk buying was reported by trade and commission houses, which was prompted by the Agricultural Department's announcement raising the average loan rate for middling 1" 1956 crop from the preliminary level of 32·25 cents to 32·74 cents per lb. Some buying was also attributed to reports of larger demand for spot cotton for prompt shipment. Two other factors that imported strength to the market were the Administration's Soil Bank Programme and expectation of larger entries into the Government loan this month. The table below gives week-end quotations for the New York Market:—

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
27-7-56	34·10	1,270
3-8-56	34·15	1,272
10-8-56	34·25	1,275
17-8-56	34·20	1,274
24-8-56	34·40	1,281
31-8-56	34·40	1,281

(v) JUTE

The All-India First Estimate of Jute 1956-57 places the acreage under jute at 1,634 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 1,425 thousand acres for 1955-56. This shows an increase of 209 thousand acres or 14·7 per cent in area during the current year over 1955-56. This Estimate gives information upto the middle of July 1956 and covers slightly less area than what will be covered by the Final Estimate. The major portion of the increase in the current year's acreage has been in Bihar though small increases have been reported from U.P. and Tripura also due to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. West Bengal, Orissa and Assam, have, however, reported small decreases in the current year's acreage as compared to that of last year.

The All-India First Estimate of Mesta for 1956-57 puts the area under Mesta at 121 thousand acres as against 125 thousand acres estimated in the corresponding estimate for 1955-56. This shows a decline of 4 thousand acres or 3·2 per cent in area during the current year.

An important development during August 1956, was the decision by the I.J.M.A. (announced on 14th August) to reseal 5 per cent of the looms of the member mills with effect from 17th September, 1956 thus increasing the proportion of sealed looms to 12½ per cent of the total loomage. This was prompted by the need to adjust the industry's output, to the current world demand for jute goods and to prevent a threatened glut of jute manufactures. This resealing is expected to reduce the industry's production of jute goods by about 5,500 tons per month.

Another important event of the month was the announcement of the decision of the Pakistan Government to raise the export duty on jute cuttings and cut ropes from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per bale (of 400 pounds each). There will be no change, however, either in minimum export prices or export duty on jute during 1956-57.

During August 1956 weather conditions in jute producing States were reported to be satisfactory except in certain parts of Orissa and Bihar where exeecssive rains affected the jute crop adversely.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during July, 1956 amounted to 3·12 lakh bales as against 3·00 lakh bales in June 1956 and 2·38 in July 1955.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July 1956 amounted to 0·28 lakh bales as against 0·46 lakh bales in July 1955.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during July 1956 was 5·25 lakh bales as against 5·54 lakh bales in June 1956 and 4·65 lakh bales in July 1955.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 6·38 lakh bales at the end of July 1956 as against 8·39 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 6·56 lakh bales at the end of July 1955.

The Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady during the month under review. The market was influenced by two factors. One was the strong demand by mills for ready delivery Jute and the other was the reluctance of sellers to accept lower bids. The announcement of Indian Jute Mills Association decision to reseal 5 per cent more of the loomage as already stated, had a steadying effect on the raw jute prices. Pakistan's decision to increase the export duty on cuttings etc. led to a squeeze on low grade Indian jute. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta:—

August/September Delivery

(Rs. per md.)

Variety	Week-ending					
	28-7-56	4-8-56	11-8-56	18-8-56	25-8-56
Northern	27 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0
Assam	27 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0
Orissa	27 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0
Murshidabad	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	28 8 0	29 8 0
Western	27 0 0	27 8 0	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0
Jungli	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	28 0 0
Daisee	27 8 0	28 0 0	28 8 0	28 8 0	29 8 0
U. P.	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	28 0 0

In the baled jute sector of Calcutta market, prices generally reflected the same trend as in the loose jute sector. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	28-7-56	4-8-56	11-8-56	18-8-56	25-8-56
Mill Firsts	185 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	185 0 0	195 0 0
Mill Lightenings	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	180 0 0
Daisee L.G.	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	170 0 0
Pakistan N.C.	122 0 0	122 0 0	124 0 0	124 0 0	133 0 0

The trend of prices in the upcountry markets was the same as in the Calcutta loose jute market. Arrivals greatly improved in the beginning of the month but were poor thereafter. However as the demand continued to be good prices tended to be steady. The following table gives the prices of bottom variety of raw jute in some of the important upcountry markets :—

(Rs. per md.)

Centre	Week ending				
	26-7-56	2-8-56	9-8-56	16-8-56	23-8-56
Purnea (Bihar)	25 8 0	26 0 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	25 8 0
Nowgong (Assam)	23 3 0	23 3 0	23 11 0	23 3 0	22 12 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	21 12 0	21 12 0	22 0 0	23 3 0	23 15 0
Danpur (Orissa)	N.T.	23 4 0	23 11 0	23 12 0*	24 0 0

N.T.—No transaction. * Nominal.

The Calcutta jute goods sector witnessed a progressively upward trend on account of heavy overseas demand for jute goods and speculative activity. This upward tendency was further strengthened by the decision of the I.J.M.A. to release 5 per cent of the looms of the member mills. The following table gives the week-end quotations of Hessian and sacking :—

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		28-7-56	4-8-56	11-8-56	18-8-56	25-8-56
Hessian 40" × 10oz	Rs. per 100 yds	38 3 0	38 10 0	39 0 0	39 12 0	41 11 0
Sacking 'B' Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	103 2 0	104 12 0	104 12 0	106 14 0	109 6 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

The All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco 1955-1956 places the area and production at 921,000 acres and 259,000 tons as against the Partially Revised Estimate of 846,000 acres and 244,000 tons for 1954-55. This shows an increase of 75,000 acres or 8·9 per cent in area and 15,000 tons or 6·1 per cent in production over last year.

The increase in area and production of Tobacco during 1955-56 has been shared by most of the tobacco growing States. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Bombay. This increase in area and production during 1955-56 is attributed to better climatic conditions during the year as compared to 1954-55.

Prices of Nipani (chewing) variety at Bombay suffered wide fluctuations during the month under review. From Rs. 115 per maund in the first week of the month, the price declined to Rs. 90 in the 3rd week though the subsequent week witnessed some recovery and the month closed at Rs. 95 per md. Prices of Jutty (medium) variety at Calcutta, however, continued to rule steady at Rs. 80-14-0 per maund as in the previous month. Prices of Flue-cured Virginia Redried Strip at Guntur were also available. While the price of Grade I remained steady at Rs. 3-1-0 per lb. throughout the month, Grade 2 recorded a slight decrease from Rs. 2-13-0 per lb. in the 2nd week of the month to Rs. 2-12-6 per lb. in the last week. Prices of Grade 3 fluctuated slightly during the month; the closing quotation being Rs. 2-9-6 per lb.

About 16·9 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during July 1956 as against 17·4 million lbs. during June 1956. Of the 16·9 million lbs. graded during July 1956, 15·9 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, 4 lakh lbs. suncured 'natu' (country), 5 lakh lbs. white burley, 58 thousand lbs. suncured virginia and 63 thousand lbs. jutty variety.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during the month of May 1956 were 6·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10·5 millions as against 1·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2·1 millions exported during the corresponding month of 1955. Of the 6·7 million lbs. exported during May, 1956, the Flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 5·6 million lbs. worth Rs. 10·0 millions. The chief importers of Indian Tobacco during the month were United Kingdom, Indonesia and Aden each accounting for 3·6, 1·9 and 0·8 million lbs. respectively.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G. M. F. schemes during July 1956 as reported by various State Governments was as follows:—

In West Bengal 1 small irrigation scheme was completed which benefited an area of 3,300 acres. Besides, 1 pumping set was also distributed. The Agriculture Department of the State Government also renovated 26 tanks whereby an area of 1,019 acres was benefited. Work in respect of 164 tanks was in progress. In Andhra, the Industries Department had put down 14 artisan wells and an area of about 117 acres was benefited. In Vindhya Pradesh, construction of 51 wells was completed, 2 sets were installed at the site of the cultivators' fields and 3 wells were blasted.

In Andhra, 869 acres were brought under cultivation with the aid of tractors and bulldozers. In Madhya Pradesh, taccavi loan to the extent of Rs. 32,450 was sanctioned to cultivators for the purchase of 5 tractors. In Vindhya Pradesh, an area of 675 acres was reclaimed. In Saurashtra, distribution of manure mixture and fertilizers was done through co-operative societies. In Andhra, the quantity of fertilizers distributed was 3,647 tons of ammonium sulphate, 35 tons of super-phosphate and 22 tons of other manures. The quantity of compost manufactured was 17,477 tons and out of this a quantity of 7,924 tons was utilised. In Vindhya Pradesh, about 648 towns of ton compost were produced and 302 tons were distributed to the cultivators. About 11 tons of ammonium sulphate, 2 tons of super-phosphate, and 6 tons of fertilizers mixture were also distributed.

In Andhra, 28 tons of paddy seeds and 7 tons of millet seeds were procured. The quantity distributed was 521 tons of paddy seeds and 19 tons of millet seeds.

(*ii*) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The President has given his assent to the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill, 1956. The Bill, which now becomes an Act, provides for compulsory scaling down of debts, firstly, through the calculation of interest on past debts according to rates not exceeding the maximum rates prescribed, secondly through compulsory reductions in the outstanding amounts of principal and interest of loans contracted till the end of 1942, at ratios prescribed in the Act and thirdly, wherever necessary, through further reductions in the debts calculated on the above basis, according to the paying capacity of the debtors. This Act will replace the earlier Hyderabad Debt Conciliation Act, 1939, which had proved ineffective because the conciliation and compromise required the consent of both creditors and debtors.

The President has also given his assent to the Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Societies Bill, 1956. This Bill, which now becomes an Act, seeks to consolidate and amend the existing cooperative law and bring it in line with similar legislations elsewhere. It provides, *inter alia*, for the amalgamation and division of societies, registration of farming societies and the creation of an educational fund in certain circumstances. This legislation will now replace the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, in force in the State.

(*iii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Madras Government have published a Bill to amend the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955, with a view to extending its tenure for a further period of two years and enforcing it in some other areas in the State not covered by the original Act. The Act, as passed in 1955, provided for protection against eviction to cultivating tenants in the whole of Madras State except the districts of Malabar and South Kanara, the Gudul r taluk of Nilgiri district and the areas in which the provisions of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952, were in force. Moreover, the Principal Act which was to be in force for one year only, is due to expire on 26th September 1956. The present Bill seeks to extend the life of the Act for a further period of two years and to extend it to the whole of the Madras State excepting the areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 applies. The definition of the term 'cultivating tenant' is also proposed to be modified so as to avoid any intermediary being treated as a cultivating tenant under the Act.

Another legislative measure on land reforms proposed to be enacted by the Madras Government is the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956. This Bill proposes to fix the maximum rents at not more than 40 per cent of the produce.

The Government of Madras has also published a Bill to amend the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952, so as to delete the provisions relating to protection of tenants. This is being done in view of the fact that the Madras Government are now legislating to extend the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955, to the areas now covered by the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act, 1952. They also propose to extend the provisions of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956, to these areas when it becomes an Act.

The President has given his assent to the Ranchi District Tana Bhagat Raiyats' Agricultural Lands Restoration (Amendment) Bill, 1955. This Bill which now becomes an Act, seeks to amend the Ranchi District Aboriginal Raiyats' Agricultural Lands Restoration Act, 1947 so as to extend the provisions of the Act to lands lost by Tana Bhagat raiyats as a result of participation in the freedom movement between 1913 to 1942.

The Punjab Government have published the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) (Amendment) Bill, 1956. This Bill seeks to provide that in case the repartition of a village is revised or cancelled the right-holders should not revert to their previous holdings but should stick to the land allotted to them until the second repartition is carried out by the Consolidation Officer. This would avoid confusion that used to be created when the repartition of an agricultural holding was revised or cancelled.

(*iv*) LAND TAXATION

The Government of Andhra have published the Andhra Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Bill, 1956 to provide for the levy of an additional assessment on wet lands in the State in certain cases.

In recent years, owing to the general rise in prices Government have been incurring expenditure on the repairs and maintenance of various irrigation projects on a greatly increased scale. As a result, the working expenses and interest charges in respect of irrigation works in this State have considerably exceeded the total revenue derived from such works. In order to reduce this deficit in State Revenues from irrigation works, the Government consider it imperative that the existing water-rates in the case of dry lands and the water-rate portion of assessment in the case of wet lands served by Government sources of irrigation should be enhanced. The Government accordingly propose to enhance water-rates by 25 per cent in the case of dry lands by the issue of necessary notifications under the Irrigation Cess Act, 1865. As regards wet lands, it has been estimated that water-rate element in the consolidated assessment on wet lands accounts for 75 per cent thereof, and it follows that proportionate to the increase of water-rate by 25 per cent, in the case of dry lands, the assessment on wet lands would require to be enhanced by 18¾ per cent.

The Bill accordingly provides for the levy, with effect from fasli 1366, of an additional assessment of 18¾ per cent of the assessment on wet lands irrigated under Govt. sources of irrigation. However, present legislation exempts wet lands irrigated under precarious sources of irrigation such as wells, spring channels and tanks other than those fed by rivers, from the payment of such additional assessment.

(*v*) PANCHAYATS

The Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Bill, 1956 has received the President's assent and become an Act. For some time past, the working of village panchayats in the State has been engaging the attention of the State Government. It was felt that the Hyderabad Village Panchayat Act, 1951, although a comparatively recent enactment, did not confer adequate powers on panchayats. The present legislation aims at increasing the powers and duties of panchayats with a view to enabling them to function efficiently and to play an effective role as basic units of local Government.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(*a*) DIARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1956

6th August	Decision to export 20,000 bales of Bengal Deshi and to revalidate for shipment half of the quantity remaining unshipped against export licences issued during the current season which expired at the end of May and June this year announced by the Government of India.
	Decision to issue licences for the import of raw cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above from the countries of the sterling area announced by the Government of India.

14th August	Announcement by I.J.M.A. to reseal 5 per cent of the looms of member mills with effect from 17th September 1956.
22nd August	The all-India First Estimate of Mesta, 1956-57 released.
28th August	Sino-Indian Agreement for the import of 60,000 tons of rice from China signed.
29th August	Indo-U.S. Agreement on Import of Surplus Agricultural commodities signed.

(*b*) INDO-U.S. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The Agreement between the Government of the U.S.A. and the Government of India for the import of Surplus Agricultural Commodities under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, U.S. Public Law 480, was signed on August 29. Inclusive of the provision made for payment of half the shipping costs, the Agreement provides for a sum of $360 million, equal to approximately Rs. 172 crores, for the supply by the United States of agricultural commodities to India during the next three years.

It is proposed to buy under this Agreement wheat for $200 million, rice for $26·4 million cotton for $70 million, tobacco for $6 million and dairy products for $3·5 million. At the present export market prices, the amounts provided are expected to cover the purchase of approximately 3·5 million metric tons of wheat, 200,000 metric tons of rice, 500,000 bales (480 lbs. each) of cotton and 6 million lbs .of tobacco. The bulk of the dairy products is expected to be in the shape of skim milk powder. While these commodities are being purchased by India at export prices, the book value of the quantities indicated, as on the books of the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation, would be about $550 million. India will, however, not be restricted to buying from stored surplus stocks, and may, if she finds it to her advantage, buy her requirements in the open market.

All the rice will be shipped before 30th June 1957, while other commodities like wheat and cotton will be imported by India according to a phased programme, taking into account the availability of shipping from the U.S.A., storage facilities in India, etc.

The Government of India will credit a U.S. Government account in India the equivalent of the dollars paid for the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities in the U.S.A. from time to time. The rupees so credited will be utilised in three ways.

A total sum of Rs. 111·4 crores will be lent to the Government of India for economic development. The loan will be on a long-term basis and the detailed terms of payment will be settled in due course. Out of this, some Rs. 26 crores will be used for loans to private enterprise. A sum of Rs. 25·7 crores will be granted to the Government of India for expenditure on economic development projects.

Thus a total of 80 per cent of the sale proceeds will be available to the Government of India for meeting the rupee cost of projects included in the Second Five Year Plan. The U.S. will be free to use the balance of Rs. 34·3 crores approximately for various uses in India such as (a) to help develop new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis, (*b*) for the financing of international educational exchange activities, (*c*) for paying U.S. obligations in India such as U.S. Embassy expenditure, etc.

The agreement is the biggest single transaction entered into by the U.S. with any country under the Public Law 480 Programme. It is also the biggest single agreement up to date between India and the United States, the largest transaction previously being the Wheat Loan of 1951 which provided $190 million.

The agreement also provides that the shipments under this agreement will be over and above the normal imports of India from all countries in respect of rice, wheat and cotton. To the extent that imports over and above the normal imports would have been necessary, the agreement will result in considerable saving in foreign exchange, on which recently there has been a heavy drain.

The import of agricultural commodities under this agreement will enable India not only to make available increased quantities of foodgrains for domestic consumption, but also to build up reserve stocks against temporary shortages on account of famine or floods. With the availability of such large stocks at its disposal, which could be released at strategic points, Government's ability to control foodgrains prices over the entire range and generally to counter all anti-social activities, will be greatly increased.

(*c*) Atoms for Agriculture

Use of atomic energy in agricultural research is at present being investigated mainly at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. This work has been in progress for little over a year. A fully equipped radiotracer laboratory has been established at the Institute and work is underway on a number of soil fertiliser problems of immediate practical, importance to our agricultural development. A number of useful results have been achieved already through this study.

Utilizing radioactive isotopes of phosphorus an assessment of phosphorus fertility status of our soils had been made and it had been shown that at least 50-60 per cent of our soils were deficient in phosphorus and that phosphorus fertilization on those soils was likely to increase yields. It had also been shown that only as little as 2-20 per cent of the phosphatic fertilizer applied to a crop of wheat or paddy was utilized and that movement of phosphorus in our soils was very restricted and placement of fertilizers would greatly benefit certain crops.

A quick method of soil analysis for phosphorus had been evolved which would help in recommending to cultivators doses of phosphatic fertilizers to be applied to crops.

(*d*) The State Farm at Suratgarh

The State mechanised farm at Suratgarh in Ganganagar district of Rajasthan commenced operations on Independence Day with the planting of 12 seedlings at the first nursery of the farm. The farm has been established by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture with the gift machinery received from the U.S.S.R. which includes 26 Russian tractors and other mechanical equipment. The farm will be managed by Indians and Russian experts will provide expert advice in handling gift equipment and train Indian personnel. The Rajasthan Government has given the requisite land for the farm which will be a joint Rajasthan and Central Government undertaking.

At present, the farm is confined to only 5,000 acres for production of rabi crops. Ultimately, however, when it is completed, it will cover an area of nearly 30,000 acres. The farm is expected to be organised according to a programme phased over a period of two years. The General Manager of the Farm, Major-General Thakur Mahadeo Singh explained that the object of the farm was to grow pedigree crops and fruits, rear pedigree cattle such as cows, buffaloes and poultry and to develop various nurseries.

(*e*) Inter-State Plant Protection Conference

Plant protection work during the Second Plan period *vis-a-vis* the stepping up of agricultural targets was one of the important items that came up for discussion at the Inter-State Plant Protection Conference held in New Delhi during the last week of the month. The Conference agreed that such targets could be and should be fixed within reasonable limits in all the States so that Statewise break-up of an annual additional production of one million tons of foodgrains as the result of plant protection measures may be available. (The

Mussoorie Conference of State and Central Ministers of Agriculture, it may be recalled, had concluded that as a result of plant protection measures, the production of foodgrains could be stepped up by at least one million tons.) The Conference also considered that while targets in respect of specific crops and specific pests and diseases could not be laid down, it should be possible to assess the additional production during the Second Five Year Plan in respect of three groups, namely, cereal crops, cash crops and fruits and vegetables. The basis on which such estimates should be made was also discussed. The Conference appointed a working group to go into the question of the proper and adequate use of pesticides and their availability in genuine form and at reasonable price to the farmers. On the question of storage of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities, the Conference was of the view that the practice of mixing chemicals with food and other grains should be discouraged as being fraught with danger to public health. It recommended that improved storage structures, as adopted by the Indian Standards Institution should be set up in as many places as possible, for purposes of demonstration. The need to intensify propaganda also amongst the farmers and others regarding the facilities and assistance that the Government can provide to keep grain and other agricultural commodities free from pest infestations was stressed.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(*a*) World Wheat Stocks Mounting

World wheat stocks continue to mount despite a decline in the production of some countries and despite some pick-up in trade early this year. In the July issue of its Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, FAO estimated that world wheat stocks, which increased by about one million metric tons during the 1954-55 crop year, will further increase by about 2·2 million tons by the end of the 1955-56 season. Higher production in Canada and Australia in 1955 more than compensated for production declines in the United States and France and a sharp drop in the Argentine. Total world production (excluding the USSR) increased by about five million tons, or three per cent over the previous year. North American production this year was expected to be slightly down from that of last year, largely because of adverse weather conditions. A similar situation was expected in Europe as a consequence of the severe winter.

In the early part of the 1955-56 marketing year, wheat and wheat-flour exports were rather sluggish. But in May, North American exports picked up to a marked degree and export sales from the four major wheat-exporting countries in 1955-56 were estimated at about 21·4 million tons as against 20·4 million tons in 1954-55. The largest part of the increased exports was made by the United States, which sold internationally approximately 8·5 million tons, or 1·1 million tons more than in the previous year. Canadian exports increased by about 300,000 tons and Australian exports only slightly exceeded the previous year's figures. Argentinian export sales will be short by about 400,000 tons on the previous year's 3·6 million tons. Despite these increased exports by Canada and the United States, decreased sales by other exporters are expected to bring final export totals for 1955-56 to about the same level as 1954-55 when world trade in wheat and wheat flour totalled approximately 26 million tons.

Source : —F.A.O. Press Release, dated 6th August 1956 (Not an Official Record).

(*b*) Aircraft on the Fields of the Ukraine

Aircrafts are being made use of in Ukraine for agricultural operations on an increasing scale. These are now utilised in more than 23 kinds of work in the field of agriculture as against six types of work in 1945-46. Important operations covered are combating agricultural pests and diseases, top dressing winter wheat in the early spring, foliage dressing of

sugar beet and cotton by spraying the leaves with a nourshing solution, combating weeds with chemicals and removing leaves from cotton plants prior to their being harvested.

Source : —Aircraft on the Fields of the Ukraine an article by Fyodor Kasyam, Assistant Chief of the Ukrainian Office of Civil Air Fleet—'The Agricultural Economist' June 1956 issue, p. 16.

(*c*) Farm Size Trends in Japan

An interesting trend towards slighlty larger farm units is revealed in a report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan. The agricultural reform measures instituted by the occupation authorities in 1946 reduced the ratio of tenant farm land from 46 per cent of total cultivated land in 1945 to 13 per cent in 1949. At the same time, large areas of uncultivated land were released to 152 thousand new farmers, and 772 thousand existing farms were enlarged. As a result of these measures the number of small-scale farms was greatly increased. During the fiscal year 1953, eight per cent of all farm householders purchased additions to their property mainly from other farmers. The report shows that households owning an area of less than 12 acres were the principal sellers. The report further shows that many very small farms of less than one acre have been absorbed and their owners have either gone into other industry or are working as labourers on larger farms. The decline in farm households since 1950 numbers some ten thousand while cultivated land area has shown no marked increase.

Source : —'Agriculture Abroad', June 1956 issue, p. 29.

(*d*) Mechanisation and Collectivisation of Agriculture in Czechoslovakia

At present mechanisation of agriculture in Czechoslovakia has not gone so far as in Eastern Germany, which country is similar to her in respect of natural conditions, has nearly the same size of agricultural population and is characterised by even more acute labour shortage. In the middle of 1955, Eastern Germany possessed 90 thousand tractors (in terms of units of 15 hp.) while Czecholovakia had only 30,700 tractors large portion of which were also immobilised by breakdown. In Czechosolvakia, it seems, private ownership and operation of agricultural machinery cannot be tolerated. The mechanisation of agriculture is, therefore, to be carried out by the machine and tractor stations set up by the State on the Soviet model to own and operate tractors and other kinds of heavy machinery. By the middle of 1955, 262 machine tractor stations with 17 thousand tractors (15 hp. units) had been set up by the States. Thus out of the total number of 30,700 tractors used in agriculture 13,700 tractors were still privately owned and managed. Potential requiements of tractors in Czechoslovakia are estimated to be 110,000 tractors. Domestic production of tractors in Czechoslovakia had not been sufficient to meet the requirements of the machine and tractor stations. A great number of tractors has, therefore, been imported in recent years and since 1950 the Soviet Union has been Czechoslovakia's biggest supplier.

The policy of favouring privately owned farms perceptible in 1953 and 1954 was reversed and efforts at "Socialization" of agriculture were intensified in the second half of 1955. Although the present Five-Year Plan lays down no targets for collectivisation of agriculture the aim to be achieved by 1960 is for the "socialist" sector comprising collective and State farms to predominate in the sphere of agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture stated in February 1956 that there were 7,016 cooperatives comprising 335,027 members and 1,851,000 hectares (4,573,000 acres) of agricultural land (25·4 per cent of the total farm land) on January 1, 1956. This means an addition of 349 new cooperative farms, 122,900 hectares (303,600 acres) of collectivised agricultural land area and the collective membership of 32,641 during 1955.

Source : —'Agriculture Abroad', June 1956 issue, pp. 9—11.

VI. SPECIAL NOTE

EIGHTH ALL-INDIA LIVESTOCK CENSUS, 1956

The Eighth All-India Livestock Census, 1956 was conducted in all the States of India except Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur in March-April 1956, the reference date being 15th April 1956. Due to administrative and other difficulties, no census was conducted in the States of Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur.

This Census has been held on an improved basis as compared to the censuses held in the past. The ultimate responsibility for conducting this Census rests upon the State Governments though it is the Central Government that coordinates the work of the State Governments and gives necessary guidance in order to secure as large a measure of uniformity as possible in the scope of the Census and methods adopted in its conduct in the various States. The categories of livestock included are cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses and ponies, etc., and poultry.

At the Centre, the district-wise provisional totals of livestock population have been received in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture directly from all the districts except those of Assam. According to these figures the population of all categories of livestock in India except Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur States is placed at 271·1 millions provisionally and the provisional total for poultry population in these States is 71·1 millions. The totals for Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur have been tentatively estimated in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics on the basis of latest available Census figures for each category of animals.

Thus estimated, the total number of livestock in the entire country is tentatively placed at 307·1 millions as against 292·2 millions during the 1951 census. During the quinquennium ending 1956 the population of livestock has therefore increased by about 5·1 per cent or by about 1 per cent annually. Out of the total livestock strength of 307·1 millions, cattle forms the largest proportion being of the order of 158·9 millions, followed by goats numbering 56·6 millions, buffaloes numbering 44·8 millions and sheep numbering 38·7 millions. The rest of the figure of 8·1 millions includes 1·5 millions of horses and ponies. The total poultry (fowls and ducks) numbers about 97·4 millions as compared to 43·4 millions during 1951 Census.

During the quinquennium 1951—56, the population of goats has increased by about 20·2 per cent, of buffaloes by about 3·2 per cent and of cattle by about 2·5 per cent.

The statement gives the population of various categories of livestock in 1955 as compared to 1951.

STATEMENT

Number of Livestock and Poultry

(In millions)

Serial No.	Item	1956 Census*	1951 Census
1	CATTLE—		
	(a) *Males over 3 years*—		
	(i) Breeding	0·5	0·7
	(ii) Working	61·7	58·4
	(iii) Others	2·0	2·7
	Total	64·2	61·8
	(b) *Females over 3 years*—		
	(i) Breeding—		
	(a) In milk	20·4	18·9
	(b) Dry and not calved	26·5	27·4
	(ii) Working	1·8	2·3
	(iii) Others	1·0	1·2
	Total	49·7	49·8
	(c) *Youngstock*	45·0	43·5
	TOTAL CATTLE	158·9	155·1
2	BUFFALOES—		
	(a) *Males over 3 years*—		
	(i) Breeding	0·3	0·3
	(ii) Working	5·8	6·0
	(iii) Others	0·2	0·5
	Total	6·3	6·8
	(b) *Females over 3 years*—		
	(i) Breeding—		
	(a) In Milk	11·9	10·2
	(b) Dry and not calved	9·7	10·8
	(ii) Working	0·4	0·6
	(iii) Others	0·3	0·3
	Total	22·3	21·9
	(c) *Youngstock*	16·2	14·7
	TOTAL BUFFALOES	44·8	43·4
3	SHEEP	38·7	38·8
4	GOATS	56·6	47·1
5	HORSES AND PONIES	1·5	1·5
6	OTHER LIVESTOCK	6·6	6·3
7	TOTAL LIVESTOCK	307·1	292·2
8	POULTRY	97·4	43·4

*Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Pulses and Tobacco, 1955-56.

All-India First Estimate of Jute, Groundnut and Mesta, 1956-57.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, July 1956.

District-wise Area and Production of Jute, 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Area, Production and Number of Persons Employed in Tea Industry in India during 1954.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during August 1956

(From 26th July 1956 to 29th August 1956)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 26-7-56 to 29-8-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-56 to 29-8-56 actual (inches)	Excess or defect compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	13·29	(—)4·11	49·46	(+)1
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	18·29	(—)4·00	59·28	(—)10
Gangetic West Bengal	12·63	(—)1·23	33·75	(—)1
Orissa	16·93	(+)2·65	41·58	(+)24
Chota Nagpur	16·18	(+)0·35	35·46	(+) 3
Bihar	14·19	(—)0·60	32·77	(—)1
U.P. East	11·85	(—)1·84	24·83	(—)13
U.P. West	19·23	(+)4·72	35·06	(+)21
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	12·11	(+)3·82	21·92	(+)31
Jammu & Kashmir	6·22	(+)3·13	11·73	(+)63
Rajasthan West	3·23	(—)1·64	12·49	(+)39
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	10·55	(+)0·82	26·93	(+)35
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	12·01	(—)0·37	26·21	(—)7
Vindhya Pradesh	18·61	(+)3·28	34·87	(+)9
Madhya Pradesh East	16·74	(+)1·11	44·76	(+)19
Madhya Pradesh West	10·19	(—)2·44	31·53	(+)3
Gujarat	12·18	(+)2·32	35·60	(+)39
Saurashtra and Kutch	6·13	(+)0·99	20·75	(+)42
Konkan	26·14	(+)4·83	83·10	(+)7
Deccan (Desh)	6·28	(+)2·29	14·16	(+)27
Hyderabad North	10·69	(+)2·89	24·60	(+)24
Hyderabad South	10·74	(+)4·24	24·21	(+)51
Coastal Andhradesa	8·42	(+)2·32	21·61	(+)54
Rayalaseema	3·55	(—)1·24	12·50	(+)20
Tamilnad	3·36	(—)0·36	8·02	(+)14
Malabar and South Kanara	17·17	(—)8·38	80·85	(—)10
Mysore	2·45	(—)1·65	8·07	(—)14
Travancore-Cochin	6·36	(—)5·08	35·09	(—)22

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	Horsegram	Paddy, Aus, Asra Crop, Jute and Tea.
Bihar		Jute and Sesamum.
Bombay		Bajra and Kharif Crops.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi, Til	Kharif Pulses, Kutki, Groundnuts, Urad, Moong, Maize, Minor Pulses and Paddy.
Madras and Andhra	Rice, Groundnut, Rabi Jowar, Cotton.	Kharif Rice.

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Orissa	Til	Paddy, Jute, Ragi, Maize and Til.
Punjab	Gram, Oil Seeds, Barley and Oats; Potatoes.	Maize, Rice, Jowar, Til and Kharif Pulses, Summer Vegetables, Potatoes, Desi Cotton.
Uttar Pradesh	Gram, Potato, Peas, Oats, Rape & Mustard, Rai.	Maize, Jowar Fodder Guar, Ragi Minor Millets, Paddy, Jute; Cotton, Kharif Vegetables.
West Bengal	Sesamum and Kalai	Rice, Jute, Maize.
Hyderabad	Paddy, Gram Lentil Rabi Cotton, Onions and Wheat	Minor Millets, Moong, Mash and other Kharif Pulses.
Mysore	Bengal Gram and Horse Gram.	Potatoes, Mungar-Jowar and Coriander.
PEPSU	Gram, Oilseeds, Barley and Oats, Potatoes.	Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Til, Kharif Pulses, Summer Vegetables, Potatoes; Desi Cotton.
Saurashtra	Winter Vegetables	Sesamum.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

(In Thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	75,949	76,253	24,531	25,474
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,711	5,627	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	211,000	55,734	53,349
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,757	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	55,100	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES).	267,325	266,100	66,604	63,536

TABLE No. 2—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potato	665*	N.A.	1,762*	N.A.
Sugarcane **	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	37	14	15
Pepper (Black)	208	214	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	846	921	244	259
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,548	12,585	4,128†	3,804†
Castorseed	1,394	1,462	124	126
Sesamum	6,501	5,738	589	458
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596
Fibres—				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227§	3,998§
Jute	1,243	1,581	2,928‡	4,137‡
Mesta	528	618	1,018‡	1,201‡

N.A.—Not Available.

*Relate to Final Estimate.

** Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw Sugar (gur) are 5,859 and 5,760 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56 and 1954-55.

† In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(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 (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				(i) *1955-56*				
Potato	Second	26-7-56	658	633	(+)3·9	1,643	1,543	(+)6·5
				(ii) *1956-57*				
Sugarcane	First	31-7-56	4,717	4,066	(+)16·0	..	..	..
Groundnut	First	9-56	8,955	7,721	(+)16·0	..	..	..
Jute	First	9-56	1,634	1,425	(+)14·7	..	..	..
Mesta	First	22-8-46	121	125	(—) 3·2	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Pulses (Gram, Tur and Other Pulses), 1955-56

(Released in September 1956)

I. Summary

Pulses	Area (Thousand acres)				Production (Thousand tons)			
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)		1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)	
			Absolute	Per cent			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Gram	22,902	22,047	(+)855	(+)3·9	4,865	5,393	(—)528	(—)9·8
Tur	5,757	5,944	(—)187	(—)3·1	1,814	1,688	(+)126	(+)7·5
Other Pulses	26,441	27,309	(—)868	(—)3·1	3,508	3,789	(—)281	(—)7·4
TOTAL PULSES	55,100	55,300	(—)200	(—)0·4	10,187	10,870	(—)683	(—)6·3

Please see Foot Notes to statement II.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Gram	70	70	..	13	14	(—)1
Tur	196	184	(+)12	22	21	(+)1
Urad or Mash	161	168	(—)7	16	17	(—)1
Mung	342	362	(—)20	30	31	(—)1
Kulthi	630	680	(—)50	50	54	(—)4
Others	56	61	(—)5	4	5	(—)1
TOTAL	1,455	1,525	(—)70	135	142	(—)7
Assam—						
Gram	7@	7	..	1	1	..
Tur	7	6	(+)1	2	2	..
Urad	97	97	..	15	15	..
Mung	32	32	..	5	5	..
Masur	9	9	..	1	1	..
Peas	17	17	..	3	3	..
Lakh or Khesari	19	18	(+)1	3	3	..
TOTAL	188	186	(+)2	30	30	..

II.—Details—*contd.*

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bihar—						
Gram	1,359	1,384	(—)25	284*	263*	(+)21
Tur	382	469	(—)87	88	98	(—)10
Others	4,013	4,433	(—)420	637	709	(—)72
TOTAL	5,754	6,286	(—)532	1,009	1,070	(—)61
Bombay—						
Gram	792	747	(+)45	114*	100*	(+)14
Tur	650	680	(—)30	154	166	(—)12
Urad or Mash	392	111	(+)281	54	19	(+)35
Mung	326	121	(+)205	40	16	(+)24
Moth	199	65	(+)134	26	11	(+)15
Kulthi	1	2	(—)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur	3	5	(—)2	1	1	..
Others	945	1,830	(—)885	122	266	(—)144
TOTAL	3,308	3,561	(—)253	511	579	(—)68
M. Pradesh‡—						
Gram	1,440	1,423	(+)17	274	339*	(—)65
Tur	992	990	(+)2	529*	422*	(+)107
Urad or Mash	1,177	1,143	(+)34	99	98	(+)1
Mung & Moth	521	492	(+)29	41	40	(+)1
Kulthi	395	406	(—)11	46	48	(—)2
Masur	268	273	(—)5	52	51	(+)1
Peas	167	163	(+)4	18	19	(—)1
Lakh or Khesari	1,512	1,484	(+)28	178	186	(—)8
TOTAL	6,472	6,374	(+)98	1,237	1,203	(+)34
Madras—						
Gram	4	44	..	1	1	..
Tur	160	156	(+)4	23	23	..
Urad or Mash	122	128	(—)6	13	14	(—)1
Mung	127	128	(—)1	10	10	..
Kulthi	584	565	(+)19	50	49	(+)1
Others	151	147	(+)4	12	12	..
TOTAL	1,148	1,128	(+)20	109	109	..
Orissa—						
Gram	58	58	..	6	6	..
Tur	35	33	(+)2	9	9	..
Others	1,188	1,049	(+)139	259	236	(+)23
TOTAL	1,281	1,140	(+)141	274	251	(+)23
Punjab—						
Gram	3,777	4,201	(—)424	1,093*	1,311*	(—)218
Urad or Mash	142	148	(—)6	9	19	(—)10
Mung	84	74	(+)10	7	6	(+)1
Masur	92	88	(+)4	20	17	(+)3
Peas	13	13	..	2	2	..
Moth	65	78	(—)13	6	7	(—)1
Others	63	57	(+)6	4	5	(—)1
TOTAL	4,236	4,659	(—)423	1,141	1,367	(—)226

II.—Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh—						
Gram	6,593	6,567	(+)26	1,426*	1,775*	(—)349
Tur	1,471	1,605	(—)134	759*	694*	(+)65
Urad or Mash	421	522	(—)101	47	87	(—)40
Mung	40	48	(—)8	5	7	(—)2
Moth	57	74	(—)17	5	10	(—)5
Masur	323	322	(+)1	50	53	(—)3
Peas	1,970	1,859	(+)111	535	531	(+)4
Total	10,875	10,997	(—)122	2,827	3,157	(—)330
West Bengal—						
Gram	468	438	(+)30	137*	152*	(—)15
Tur	57@	57	..	15@	15*	..
Urad or Mash	416	447	(—)31	96	115	(—)19
Mung	56	61	(—)5	7	8	(—)1
Masur	250	269	(—)19	42	51	(—)9
Peas	40	43	(—)3	9	11	(—)2
Kulthi	6	6	..	1	1	..
Lakh or Khesari	393	423	(—)30	68	82	(—)14
Others	12	10	(+)2	3	3	..
Total	1,698	1,754	(—)56	378	438	(—)60
Hyderabad—						
Gram	1,028	926	(+)102	140	141	(—)1
Tur	1,067	1,011	(+)56	113	142	(—)29
Urad or Mash	488	508	(—)20	36	54	(—)18
Mung	1,213	1,341	(—)128	82	115	(—)33
Masur	35	31	(+)4	2	4	(—)2
Kulthi	952	988	(—)36	67	73	(—)6
Lakh or Khesari	155	152	(+)3	15	20	(—)5
Others	246	237	(+)9	19	22	(—)3
Total	5,184	5,194	(—)10	474	571	(—)97
Jammu and Kashmir—						
Gram	9@	9	..	2@	2	..
Madhya Bharat—						
Gram	1,427	1,398	(+)29	271	245	(+)26
Tur	341	360	(—)19	52	56	(—)4
Mung	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Masur	39	36	(+)3	6	6	..
Moth	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Peas	30	28	(+)2	5	4	(+)1
Others	421	433	(—)12	47	65	(—)18
Total	2,258	2,255	(+)3	381	376	(+)5
Mysore—						
Gram	33	30	(+)3	4	4	..
Tur	165	154	(+)11	16	14	(+)2
Others	1,074	1,064	(+)10	187	179	(+)8
Total	1,272	1,248	(+)24	207	197	(+)10

II.—Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pepsu—						
Gram	1,901	1,685	(+)216	409*	358*	(+)51
Urad or Mash	28	33	(—)5	3	5	(—)2
Mung	60	48	(+)12	6	6	..
Moth	84	90	(—)6	5	12	(—)7
Masur	17	13	(+)4	3	2	(+)1
Total	2,090	1,869	(+)221	426	383	(+)43
Rajasthan—						
Gram	2,759	2,158	(+)601	475*	472	(+)3
Tur	30	34	(—)4	4	4	..
Urad or Mash	64	72	(—)8	8	10	(—)2
Mung	222	184	(+)38	34	17	(+)17
Moth	2,684	2,655	(—)71	201	169	(+)32
Masur	16	17	(—)1	3	3	..
Peas	6	6	..	1	1	..
Others	77	55	(+)22	7	4	(+)3
Total	5,758	5,181	(+)577	733	680	(+)53
Saurashtra—						
Gram	183	76	(+)107	12	8	(+)4
Travancore-Cochin—						
Urad Mash	4	4	..	1	1	..
Mung	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kulthi	29	29	..	3	3	..
Others	8	8	..	1	1	..
Total	42	42	..	5	5	..
Ajmer—						
Gram	68	28	(+)40	9	3	(+) 6
Urad or Mash	(a)	2	(—) 2	(b)	1	(—) 1
Mung	5	7	(—)2	(b)	1	(—)1
Moth	11	7	(+)4	1	(b)	(+)1
Kulthi	6	5	(+)1	(b)	(b)	..
Others	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Total	91	50	(+)41	10	5	(+)5
Bhopal—						
Gram	283	270	(+)13	54*	68*	(—)14
Tur	38	39	(—) 1	8	10	(—)2
Urad or Mash	7	9	(—)2	1	1	..
Mung	15	13	(+)2	2	2	..
Masur	54	55	(—)1	12	15	(—)3
Others	58	55	(+)3	8	9	(—)1
Total	455	441	(+)14	85	105	(—)20
Coorg—						
Tur	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Urad or Mash	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Mung	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kulthi	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Others	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Total	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..

II.—Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Delhi—						
Gram	83	81	(+)2	2	4	(—)2
Masur	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Peas	7	7	..	1	1	..
Others	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	91	89	(+)2	3	5	(—)2
Himachal Pradesh—						
Gram	18	20	(—)2	3	5	(—)2
Tur	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Urad or Mash	30	27	(+)3	4	3	(+)1
Mung	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Moth	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur	3	2	(+)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kulthi	19	19	..	2	2	..
Peas	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others	4	6	(—)2	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	76	76	. . .	9	10	(—)1
Kutch—						
Mung	93	139	(—)46	2	6	(—)4
Moth	118	142	(—)24	2	9	(—)7
TOTAL	211	281	(—)70	4	15	(—)11
Tripura—						
Urad Mash	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Others	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Gram	542	467	(+)75	135*	121*	(+)14
Tur	166	166	..	20	12	(+)8
Urad or Mash	114	100	(+)14	11	9	(+)2
Mung	23	30	(—)7	1	3	(—)2
Moth	1	2	(—)1	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Masur	77	74	(+)3	12	12	..
Peas	37	35	(+)2	6	5	(+)1
Others	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	962	876	(+)86	185	162	(+)23
ALL-INDIA—						
Gram	22,902	22,047	(+)855	4,665	5,393	(—)528
Tur	5,757	5,944	(—)187	1,814	1,682	(+)126

II.—Details—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Other Pulses—						
Urad or Mash	3,664	3,520	(+)144	413	468	(—)55
Mung†	3,160	3,081	(+)79	272	273	(—) 1
Moth H	3,120	3,114	(+)6	246	218	(+)28
Masur H	1,186	1,194	(—)8	198	213	(—)15
Kulthi H	2,623	2,701	(—)78	225	233	(—)8
Peas H	2,288	2,172	(+)116	580	577	(+)3
Lakh or Khesari H	2,079	2,077	(+)2	264	291	(—)27
Others**	8,321	9,450	(—)1,129	1,310	1,516	(—)206
TOTAL	26,441	27,309	(—)868	3,508	3,789	(—)281
GRAND TOTAL	55,100	55,300	(—)200	10,187	10,870	(—)683

(*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 are based on traditional method of estimation.
†Includes Moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.
‡Includes an area of 6,846 acres and a production of 499 tons as estimates for the non-reporting (forecast) areas.
**Includes also data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, and Mysore for which separate figures are not available.
@Previous years data repeated for want of data for current year.
H Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, and Mysore which have been included in 'Others'.

NOTES

1. Gram is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
2. Punjab, Saurashtra, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for Tur.
3. Tur is not grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Pepsu, Travancore-Cochin, Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
4. Jammu and Kashmir and Saurashtra are non-reporting for other pulses.
5. 'Other pulses' are not grown in Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
6. Estimates in respect of other pulses have been received for the first time from Travancore-Cochin State.

4·1. All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1955-56

(Released in September 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	921	846	(+)75	(+)8·9
Production (Thousand tons)	259	244	(+)15	(+)6·1

The increase in area and production of tobacco during the current year has been shared by most of the important tobacco growing States. The increase is marked in the case of

Bombay. The increase in area and production is due to better climatic conditions during the current year as compared to last year.

Crop-cutting surveys on tobacco are in progress in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts of Bombay State. Production estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 in respect of these districts included in the Bombay State Estimate are based on the results of these surveys.

II.—Details

State/Variety	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1955-56 Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1955-56 (Final Estimate)	1954-55 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	..	1	1	..
(i) Varginia	179	178	(+)1	56	55	(+)1
(ii) Others	106	104	(+)2	42	41	(+)1
Total	287	284	(+)3	99	97	(+)2
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	90	90	..
*Assam***—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	23	24	(—)1	7	7	..
Bihar—						
Nicotiana Rustica	19	15	(+)4	6	5	(+)1
Nicotiana Tabacum	18	14	(+)4	5	4	(+)1
Total	37	29	(+)8	11	9	(+)2
Bombay—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	307	258	(+)49	67*	58*	(+)9
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virgina	1	..	(+)1	(b)	..	(+)(b)
(ii) Others	13	13	..	3	3	..
Total	14	13	(+)1	3	3	..
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica	3	4	(—)1	1	2	(—)1
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	3	5	(—)2	1	2	(—)1
(ii) Others	39	34	(+)5	22	19	(+)3
Total	45	43	(+)2	24	23	(+)1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	2	..
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	..	3	3	..

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab†—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
(ii) Others	3	3	..	1	1	..
Total	6	6	..	1	1	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	37	32	(+)5	11	11	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	12	..	4	4	..
Total	49	44	(+)5	15	15	..
West Bengal—						
Nicotiana Rustica	24	24	..	7	7	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
(ii) Others	15	16	(—)1	4	5	(—)1
Total	39	40	(—)1	11	12	(—)1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	2	..
Hyderabad—						
Nicotiana Rustica	14	9	(+)5	3	5	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	26	26	..	4	4	..
Total	40	35	(+)5	7	7	..
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	4	3	(+)1
Madhya Bharat—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	6	5	(+)1	1	1	..
Mysore—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
(ii) Others	33	33	..	5	4	(+)1
Total	34	34	..	5	4	(+)1
Pepsu—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	(a)	(+)1	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	(a)	1	(—)1	(b)	(b)	..
Total	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Rajasthan—						
Nicotiana Tabacum‡	16	13	(+)3	4	3	(+)1
Saurashtra—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Ajmer—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Coorg—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	1	1	..

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Himachal Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Kuch—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Tripura—						
Nicotiana Rustica	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
All-India—						
Nicotiana Rustica	102	89	(+)13	29	29	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	819	757	(+)62	230	215	(+)15
GRAND TOTAL	921	846	(+)75	259	244	(+)15
Stalks and Stems@	..	..	..	99	98	(+)1

(*a*) Below 500 acres. (*b*) Below 500 tons.

†In the absence of Final forecast figures second forecast figures have been adopted.

‡Classified provisionally.

@ Incomplete due to want of information from some states.

*Production estimates in respect of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar districts included in this Estimate are based on the results of crop cutting surveys.

**Excluding NEFA area.

1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tobacco is not grown in Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·2. All-India First Estimate of Jute 1956-57.

(Released in September 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,634	1,425	(+)209	(+)14·7

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

The major portion of the increase in the current year's acreage has been in Bihar though small increases have been reported from U.P. and Tripura also. These increases have generally been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in West Bengale Orissa and Assam.

2. The information given in this Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle of July 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

3. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop. The area reported in the Final Estimate is generally slightly higher than in this Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State (1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Assam	362	371	(—) 9
Bihar	518	279	(+) 239
Orissa	91	105	(—) 14
Uttar Pradesh	42	(A) 34	(+) 8
West Bengal	600	616	(—) 16
Tripura	21	20	(+) 1
TOTAL	1,634	1,425	(+) 209

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTE.—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1956-57

(Released in September 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,955	7,721	(+) 1,233	(+) 16·0

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to statement II.

Increase in area during the current year has been shared by almost all the Groundnut growing States, especially, Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Andhra and Bombay and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase in acreage has, however, been off-set to a small extent by decreases reported by Mysore, Bhopal and Madhya Pradesh.

2. The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally up to the end of July 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

3. The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to groundnut crops during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 60 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported.

II. Details

State (1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)		1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	
Andhra	476	(A)	420	(+)	56
Bombay	2,462		2,416	(+)	46
Madhya Pradesh	503		505	(—)	2
Madras	217		206	(+)	11
Orissa	57		57		..
Punjab	99		100	(—)	1
Uttar Pradesh	301		294	(+)	7
Hyderabad	2,496		2,156	(+)	340
Madhya Bharat	460		329	(+)	131
Mysore	300	(A)	319	(—)	19
P.E.P.S.U.	40		33	(+)	7
Rajasthan	103	(A)	102	(+)	1
Saurashtra	1,399		741	(+)	658
Travancoe-Cochin	29	(A)	29		..
Bhopal	2	(A)	3	(—)	1
Kutch	10		10		..
Coorg, Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh & Vindhya Pradesh	1		1		..
TOTAL	8,955		7,721	(+)	1,234

(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 Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·4. All-India First Estimate of Mesta, 1956-57

(Released in August 1956)

I. Summary

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	121	125	(—) 4	(—) 3·2

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to statement II

The decline in acreage during the current year has been reported by Bihar only and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The decline in acreage in Bihar has, however, been offset to some extent by increases reported by Andhra, Orissa and Bombay.

2. This Estimate covers the period generally up to the end of June or beginning of July 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

3. The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta crop during 1956-57. Some late varieties of this crop are also grown in other States, such as Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat. Data in respect of these States will be included in the Final Estimate.

II. Details

State (1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	
Andhra	60	57	(+)	3
Assam	4*	4		..
Bihar	25	35	(—)	10
Bombay	14	13	(+)	1
Madras	1	1		..
Orissa	12	10	(+)	2
Mysore	1	1		..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	4		..
TOTAL	121	125	(—)	4

* First Forecast figure of 1955-56 has been repeated for want of information for the current year.

NOTES.—(1) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.
(2) The Estimate does not include data relating to 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.

4·5. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

Districts	Up to end of July 1956*	1955*
Assam Valley	116,636,324	115,182,150
Cachar	16,814,037	17,281,174
Darjeeling	9,514,838	7,982,335
Dooars	54,617,815	47,712,953
Terai	5,031,984	4,022,766
Bihar	734,880	580,227
All Others	2,290,903	2,171,618
TOTAL	205,640,781	194,933,223

*Estimated. *Source* : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·6. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

District	July 1956	July 1955	January to July 1956*	January to July 1955
Anamallais	986,318	938,514	17,298,531	15,561,656
Central Travancore	2,028,748	1,528,848	15,072,720	14,463,921
Coorg	23,724	23,396	189,649	184,699
Kanan Devans	910,257	1,050,651	10,122,544	11,148,353
Madurai	43,381	36,082	437,205	642,889
Malabar	28,399	35,267	262,846	295,512
Mundakayam	188,501	223,800	1,060,746	1,543,751
Mysore	195,418	210,133	1,582,232	1,637,920
Nelliampathies	111,047	85,076	1,345,602	1,150,500
Nilgiris	849,019	1,174,668	8,638,510	11,560,959
Nilgiri-Wynaad	927,688	1,000,204	6,687,507	7,046,920
South Travancore	526,025	493,815	3,607,897	4,245,134
Tirunelveli	37,000	42,598	348,561	342,705
Wynaad	683,088	880,945	6,017,983	5,949,798
TOTAL	7,448,613	7,723,997	72,672,533	75,772,717

*Includes revised figures for the month of June 1956.
Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5
Import of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the week ending					Progressive Total from 1-1-56 to 29-8-56
	1-8-56	8-8-56	15-8-56	22-8-56	29-8-56	
Wheat	27,742	42,527	37,277	37,350	40,473	5,14,228
Rice	..	7,014	11,157	6,924	..	32,217
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	27,742	49,541	48,434	44,274	40,473	5,46,445

TABLE No. 6
Coffee Cured
1955-56 Crop

(Cwts)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
May 1956	32,897	11,876	42,407	87,180
June 1956	18,970	7,377	23,016	49,363
July 1956	12,561	8,563	8,390	29,514

TABLE No. 7
Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
1955-56

Particulars	Up to June 30, 1956				Up to July 31, 1956			
	Arabica plantations	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantations	Aarbica Cherry and Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Receipts (Inclusive of gain in weight)	16,799	5,102	11,523 (*a*)	33,424	16,864	5,202	11,588 (*b*)	33,654
2. Tenders against auction and allotments (inclusive of driage)	3,837	1,143	2,586	7,566	4,921	1,643	3,693	10,257
3. Tenders against export sales	2,850	400	600	3,850	2,850	400	600	3,850
4. Balance as on June 30/July 31	10,112	3,559	8,337	22,008 (*c*)	9,093	3,159	7,295	19,547 (*d*)
5. To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. To be sold for Export against balance allocation	..	250	..	250	3,000	350	600	3,950

(*a*) Includes 877 tons of Robusta Plantations. (*b*) Includes 883 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(*c*) This includes a quantity of 472 tons sold for internal markets but not yet tendered.
(*d*) This includes a quantity of 254 tons sold for internal markets but not yet tendered.

7·1. Pool Auction Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt)

Date of sale	Place of sale	Plantation A Range	Plantation A Average	Arbica Cherry Flats Range	Arbica Cherry Flats Average	Robusta Cherry Flats Range	Robusta Cherry Flats Average
10-7-56	Coimbatore	213 0 0 to 226 15 0	219 5 0	186 0 0 to 198 15 0	189 0 0	158 0 0 to 164 12 0	161 15 0
24-7-56	Mysore	218 12 0 to 225 6 0	222 7 0	192 5 0 to 197 12 0	195 9 0	162 11 0 to 165 7 0	163 15 0

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

Country	May 1955	May 1956	Two months April & May 1955	Two months April & May 1956
Ceylon	..	389,088	188,357	425,796
U. S. A.	115,499	251,871	549,510	286,551
Other countries	482	..	23,910	27,689
TOTAL	115,981	640,959	761,777	740,036

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

(lbs.)

Country	May 1955	May 1956	Two months for April & May 1955	Two months for April & May 1956
United Kingdom	540,526	3,624,091	1,112,804	7,802,490
Nigeria	..	..	..	..
Kenya	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	59,654	12
Sweden	12	..	12	..
Irish Republic	13	50,050	13	50,050
Denmark	..	48,483	..	48,483
Netherlands	202,269	99,737	232,916	100,039
Belgium	110	900	131	42,917
France	..	..	40	6
Aden	731,328	817,063	740,901	1,273,612
Pakistan W.	..	..	..	..
Pakistan E.	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	15,280	2,586	15,280	16,113
Indonesia	32	1,910,905	32	2,674,990
Hongkong	22,986	46,047	40,354	98,759
Burma	9,679	..	46,040	..
Japan	201	..	242	..
China	..	..	..	40
Egypt	48,070	..	48,070	..
Other countries	89,867	109,456	100,543	273,812
TOTAL	1,660,373	6,709,318	2,397,092	12,381,323

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

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	Month-end prices: August 1956 (25-8-56)	July 1956 (28-7-56)	August 1955 (27-8-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	16 0 0	15 8 0	12 8 0
	Chandausi	F.A.Q.	15 3 0	15 0 0	11 12 0
	Saugor	Sharhati	15 6 0	15 4 0	10 4 0
Jowar	Akola	White	14 0 0	11 12 0	5 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi	F.A.Q.	N.A.	N.A.	8 8 0
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	11 10 0	11 8 0	7 6 6
			(b)		
Maize	Bahraich	Deshi	12 8 0	13 0 0	8 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16 8 0	15 10 0	10 9 0
	Patna		17 0 0	17 0 0	11 8 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	17 0 0	16 0 0	11 0 0
	Patna		18 8 0	18 0 0	13 4 0
	Bombay		19 6 0	17 8 0	14 7 0
	Madras	Nagpur	22 1 0	20 14 0	16 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	14 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	20 0 0	21 0 0	16 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	16 0 0	14 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 6 0	33 14 0	32 8 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 14 0	32 4 0	31 12 0
Gur	Hapur		13 4 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
	Madras	II Sort	15 4 0	13 9 0	9 10 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	15 12 0	14 0 0	13 4 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	19 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	205 0 0	205 0 0	195 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	182 0 0	190 0 0	174 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	208 0 0	205 0 0	176 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	30 14 0	51 7 0	30 14 0
		Pomfret	102 14 0	123 7 0	102 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	95 0 0	105 0 0	90 0 0
		Hilsa	60 0 0	80 0 0	60 0 0
Eggs (per '000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0	80 0 0	95 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	112 8 0	120 0 0	110 0 0
	Bombay		110 0 0	110 0 0	94 0 0
	Jullundur		110 0 0	110 0 0	90 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	39 0 0	36 0 0	21 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	40 0 0	34 8 0	21 10 0
Rape seed	Bombay	Yellow	35 8 0	30 7 0	17 8 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23 11 0	23 7 0	16 9 0
	Madras*	Superior	27 9 0	25 4 0	16 12 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22 1 0	21 8 0	16 9 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	25 4 0	22 8 0	16 12 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	20 4 0	18 9 0	11 9 0
	Kanpur		19 0 0	18 0 0	9 8 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		19 7 0	18 4 0	10 14 0
Sesamum Seed	Madras	White	40 2 0	39 2 0	20 0 0
		Black	36 2 0	37 2 0	20 0 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	9 10 0	11 8 0	7 10 0
	Abohar	Desi	9 13 0	14 12 0	N.Q.
			(a)		
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	37 0 0	33 14 0	34 8 0
			(a)		
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		94 0 0	80 8 0	49 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	94 0 0	80 0 0	46 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		53 10 0	52 8 0	34 8 0
	Madras		54 5 0	50 9 0	34 1 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		51 6 0	47 6 0	39 10 0
	Kanpur		60 0 0	55 0 0	38 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		46 4 0	42 2 0	27 9 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	49 4 0	46 8 0	23 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	72 6 0	74 1 0	37 14 0
	Bombay		70 8 0	66 12 0	39 10 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		52 11 0	49 1 0	51 12 0
			(a)		
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10 0 0	8 12 0	6 2 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		N.Q.	N.Q.	4 12 0
	Bombay		7 13 0	7 14 0	4 9 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Tirupur	Karungani III	N.R.	257 0 0	N.Q.
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	648 0 0	N.Q.
		320 F	N.R.	853 0 0	N.Q.
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	835 0 0	810 0 0	630 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	272 9 0	272 9 0	277 11 0
		Joria white medium	N.Q.	N.Q.	266 14 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	200 0 0	180 0 0	165 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	180 0 0	170 0 0	155 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	31 8 0	34 0 0	29 0 0
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	34 8 0	34 0 0	30 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooar Dust	1 11 0	1 6 0	2 3 0
		Export			
		Clean black Pekoe	1 15 0	1 14 0	2 14 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	222 0 0	221 0 0	229 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	239 0 0	243 0 0	249 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	230 0 0	230 0 0	236 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	225 0 0	24 0 0	225 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	36 0 0	32 0 0	74 0 0
	Cochin	Good	24 8 0	34 4 0	20 4 0
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	57 2 0 (a)	57 2 0	17 8 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	97 15 0	85 11 0	110 2 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	85 11 0 (a)	88 12 0	147 0 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	N.Q. (a)	175 0 0	100 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	800 0 0	800 0 0	920 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia non-Pedried strips of 1954 crop (Grade 4)*	2 5 0	2 5 6	2 4 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	N.R.	125 1 0	N.Q.
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	8 0 0	7 0 0	9 4 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	13 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	121 7 0	121 7 0	108 10 0
		Mangalore	161 5 0	161 5 0	154 11 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	7 0 0	7 4 0	6 4 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	335 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. (a) Relates to previous week. *Per 100 lbs.
N.S.—No stock. N.A.—Not available. (b) Relates to week ending 11-8-56.

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	Calcutta†	Common	6 12 0	28 8 54

†Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

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Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Controlled	29-6-56	11 4 0
		Open market	29-6-56	14 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	29-6-56	8 8 0
			18-8-56	38 0 0
	Dacca		29-6-56	25 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	4F Punjab	18-8-56	79 2 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	Rollerginned	18-8-56	753 14 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	18-8-56	81 14 0 / 780 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	18-8-56	9 4 0
			29-6-56	12 8 0
	Lyallpur	Sind Yellow 70%	18-8-56	190 0 0
Wool	Karachi	(Mid's)	18-8-56	31 0 0
Jute	Dacca			152 0 0†

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

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e. in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-8-56	218 Cents	14 4 0
			Winter (September)	,,	22-8-56	218⅞ Cents	14 5 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-8-56	228⅝ Cents	14 15 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William	Bushel (60 lbs.)	22-8-56	173⅜ Cents	11 10 0@
			No. 1 Northern Manitoba				
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. cargoes Sept./Oct.	Ton	25-8-56	£28-5-0	13 13 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	22-8-56	159 Cents	11 2 0

TABLE No. 10·1—*contd*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Barley .	Canada .	Winnipeg	July	Unit 48 lbs.	22-8-56	107⅛ Cents	8 15 0@
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Sept./Oct.	Ton	25-8-56	£70 0 0	34 5 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African (c.i.f.) bulk 2%	Ton	25-8-56	£131 0 0	64 3 0
Linseed	European ports		Ethiopian 3%(C.i.f.) U.K./Aug/Sept.	Ton	25-8-56	£60 0 0	29 6 0
Linseed oil	European ports		Argentina Uruguay Sept. Shipt.(c.i.f.)	Ton	25-8-56	£108 0 0	52 14 0
Castor oil .	European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.) bulk	Ton	25-8-56	£130 0 0	63 11 0
Cotton .	U.S.A. .	New York	Spot	Lb.	24-8-56	34·40 Cents	1281 0 0*
			July	Lb.	23-8-56	33·60 Cents	1251 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) Sept./Oct. shipt.	Ton	25-8-56	£97-0-0	230 0 0†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-8-56.
(Canada 2·72 15/16 to 2·73 1/16 dollars=£1 Sterling).
*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs. †Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
N.B.—The prices in the foreign currencies 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	Month-end prices		
				August 1956 (25-8-56)	July 1956 (28-7-56)	August 1956 (27-8-56)
Fruit (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges . .	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	1 14 0	1 8 0
Bananas . .	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew . .	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
Almonds . .	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9 0 0	9 0 0	N.Q.
Walnuts . .	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
Raisins . .	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas . .	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes . .	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 2 0
Lady's Fingers .	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	0 8 0
Cauliflowers .	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions . .	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

N. Q. Not Quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices: Aug. 56 25-8-56	July 56 28-7-56	Aug. 55 27-8-55
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 9 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 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	Month-end prices: Aug. 56 25-8-56	July 56 28-7-56	Aug. 55 27-8-55
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	0 10 0	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0

N.Q. Not quoted.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: August 1956 25-8-56	July 1956 28-7-56	August 1955 27-8-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	N.R.	75	85
	Madras— Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	N.R.	300

TABLE No. 14—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow —*contd.*						
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200 to 300	200 to 300
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	N.R.	250	200
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	450 to 800	400 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	N.R.	200	130
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	550 to 750	450 to 550

N.R.—Not Reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	7-7-56	14-7-56	21-7-56	28-7-56	July 56	June 56	July 55
Food Articles	374·9	377·3	382·3	386·5	380·3	366·2	300·7
Industrial Raw Materials	490·9	487·8	493·2	496·4	492·1	479·4	408·1
Semi-manufactured Articles	395·1	393·4	394·9	397·7	395·3	391·8	329·6
Manufactured Articles	385·1	385·5	386·0	386·0	385·7	377·6	370·9
Miscellaneous	560·8	557·7	560·8	562·0	560·4	518·6	562·6
All Commodities	406·8	406·8	409·0	412·3	409·0	397·9	355·6

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*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	101	99	104	102
1955 April	88	102	99	102	100
1956 March	98	102	101	..	105
1956 April	99	103	102	..	107

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

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

Sources: 1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.

2. For other countries, *United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers* of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	87	92	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	100
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1955 April	82	87	99	100	99	101	108	105
1956 March	91	94	97	100	97	101	103	111
1956 April	..	..	97	100	97	101	106	112

*The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100, as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for May 1956

(*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)	112	..	123	..	64	91	86	56	..	95	139	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	134	..	62	73	..	58	..	85	78	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	86	..	..	99	..	77	115	107	114	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	134	..	..	..	..	76	90	63	..	100	157	..	157	65
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	79	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	80	62	88	..	..	98	90	76	..	104	94	..	94	90
Krishna (Hyderabad)	125	..	141	..	77	94	89	81	145	97	157	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	143	..	..	..	..	68	104	82	..	265	133	94	100	125
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	47	..	48	58	..	89	67	105	82	121	..	95	75
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	96	62	..	..	..	126	75	74	98	73	83	..	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)

State/District	Centres	April 1956	March 1956	April 1955
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	439	401	338
Srikakulam	Thettangi	450	430	353
West Godavari	Alamura	428	421	332
Kurnool	Madavaram	445	400	395
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	420	395	348
	Agaram	392	392	337
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	392	389	444
Mathurai	Eriodu	391	369	365
	Gokilapuram	387	383	379
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	423	401	390
Malabar	Koduvalli	536	515	472
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	369	361	377
	Kunnathur	401	375	362

TABLE No. 20

*Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955, May	109	109	57	70	91	93	89	95
1956, April	120	117	78	86	106	105	109	110
1956, May	119	116	77	85	106	105	109	110

* New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.

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

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal Daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agrl. Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	March '56	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
	..	April' 56	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsingpur	..	7	1 0 0	..	..	0 1 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	..	8	1 7 9	1 5 0	0 13 3	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 11 0
Ranchi	Itki	..	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Singbhum	Jagannathpur	..	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	May '56	8	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Kaira	Ode	..	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	..	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	..	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 6 0	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Hari Sanda	July '56	8	2 6 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Nerelekur	..	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	June '56	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi	..	8	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Bhopal—									
Sehore	Sehore	..	7	1 6 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	May '56	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of Labour	Normal Daily Working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangudi	June '56	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayan-Kulam	..	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	0 12 0	..
			Woman	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
Malabar	Manathana	..	Man	..	1 12 0	1 5 0	..	..	1 5 0
			Woman	..	..	1 1 0	1 1 0	..	1 1 0
Punjab—									
Hissar	Mangali	May '56	Man	8	1 15 0*	..	1 8 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 4 0	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	May '56	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
Kangra	Birta	May '56	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	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	May '56	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	Sodhi Nagar	May '56	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
P. E. P. S. U.—									
Patiala	Kakrala	June '56	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	2 8 0

* Work is done for ten hours a day.

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	March '56	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		April '56	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	April '56	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	..
Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Singhum	Jagannathpur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	May '56	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	,,	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
Poona	Junnar	,,	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	,,	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
Madras—									
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam.	June '56	..	1 12 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
Malabar	Manathana	,,	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	0 12 0
Punjab—									
Rohtak	Sunderpur	May '56	8	..	1 14 6	..	..	..	..
Ambala	Shahpur	,,	8	4 1 6	4 1 6	..	..	..	..
Kangra	Birta	,,	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Jullundur	Jamsher	,,	8	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
Ferozepur	Sodhi Nagar.	,,	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	July '56	8	2 8 0	0 6 6	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur	Nerelekur	,,	8	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
P.E.P.S.U.—									
Patiala	Kakrala	June '56	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	June '56	8	..	..	..	0 4 0 to 1 0 0*	..	..
	Ugamedi	,,	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Bhopal—									
Sehore	Sehore	,,	7	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	May '56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

* Per animal per month.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Third	1955-56	21-6-56	22,870	22,842 (+)	0·1	7,846	8,036 (—)	2·4
Jowar	Final	1955-56	9-6-56	1,297	1,119 (+)	15·9	252	217 (+)	16·1
Bajra	Final	1955-56	15-6-56	2,199	2,200 (—)	0·1	348	346 (+)	0·6
Maize	Final	1955-56	28-6-56	1,059	1,068 (—)	0·8	449	440 (+)	2·0
Wheat	First	1955-56	21-6-56	11,577	10,583 (+)	9·4	..	141 (+)	0·9
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	676	602 (—)	4·3	155		
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1955-56	14-6-56	3,094	2,707 (+)	14·3	695	632* (+)	10·0
Sugarcane	Second	1955-56	25-5-56	1,014	962 (+)	5·4	..	90 (+)	29·7
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193 (+)	22·8	117		
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216 (—)	1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,604	1,604 (+)	19·0	346	324* (+)	6·8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	74	74 (+)	2·7	14	12 (+)	16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	Fourth	1955-56	5-6-56	3,537	3,181 (+)	11·2	1,670	1,594 (+)	4·8
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243 (+)	31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡ (+)	19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74 (+)	3·4	53†	54† (—)	2·8

† In million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
@ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
* Relate to Final Estimate.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of July 1956 (from 30-6-1956 to 27-7-1956 and for the period from 1st September 1955 up to the last Friday (i.e. 27-7-1956) 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 July 1956 (from 30-6-56 to 27-7-56)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1955	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 .	3,263	2,391	23,852(*b*)	22,279	
	Northerns .	1,326	2,579	12,194	14,872	
	Westerns .	5,014	4,260	57,766(*b*)	31,418	
	Mungari .	..	..	1,475	1,000	
	Coconadas .	2,832	1,393	13,371(*c*)	6,161	
	TOTAL .	12,435	10,623	108,658(*d*)	75,730	
	Cotton Waste .	..	123	368	383	
ASSAM .	Comillas .	@	844	4,338	11,052	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	@	..	..	242	
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).	..	..	..	6	
	5. Jarilla .	..	271	..	1,147	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	271	..	1,153	
	Cotton Waste .	5,529	3,140	60,864	62,289	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
2. Gujerat .	1. Broach Vijaya .	2,588	22,181	441,866	503,495	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog .	489	27,522	180,879	179,293	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras .	2,919	63,260	182,291	280,670	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia) .	..	5,115	5,840	21,356	
	TOTAL .	5,996	118,078	810,876	984,814	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla .	735	1,053	159,558	208,113	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	462	2,961	11,306	
	3. Cambodia .	..	..	1,763	63	
	TOTAL .	735	1,515	164,282	219,482	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla .	..	226	33,277	37,535	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	3,553	3,954	71,846	57,738	
	4. Cambodia .	..	305	5,404	2,102	
	TOTAL .	3,553	4,485	110,517	97,375	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	9,225	5,355	80,179	63,727	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar .	12,420	2,295	79,908	82,266	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary .	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	254	208	9,375	3,332	
	6. Jarilla .	..	..	2,860	266	
	TOTAL .	21,899	7,858	172,322	149,591	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Proach Vijaya	2,588	22,181	441,866	503,495	
	2. Surti Suyog	489	27,984	183,840	190,590	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	2,919	63,260	182,291	280,670	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	5,115	5,840	21,356	
	5. Jarilla	735	1,279	195,695	245,914	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	15,973	6,249	151,744	140,004	
	8. Cambodia	254	513	16,542	5,497	
	9. Dharwar Upland, Laxmi	9,225	5,355	80,179	63,727	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	32,183	131,936	1,257,997	1,451,262	
	Cotton Waste	3,017	7,565	56,140	62,611	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	..	..	4,389	10,856	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nimar
	TOTAL	..	..	45,174	56,897	
3. Jabalpur	C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C.P. & Berar Americans. 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	TOTAL	..	..	52,354	106,261	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla
	TOTAL	..	..	2,855	2,407	
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C.P. Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C. P. Oomras 5. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	TOTAL	..	270	443,518	678,086	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras 2. C.P. and Berar Americans. 3. Jarilla 4. Verum & H. 420 5. C.P. Oomras 6. Berar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	270	548,290	854,507	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	2,270	2,110	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	99	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	5,908	6,364	80,971 (e)	63,794	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	1,677	2,380	26,552 (f)	23,107	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppams.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis	724	4,612	9,159	17,176	
	9. Karunganni	2,981	2,094	21,790 (g)	23,822	
	10. Chinnapatti	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	11,290	15,450	138,472 (h)	127,998	
	Cotton Waste	4,462	4,067	60,407 (i)	53,993	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	15,621	21,564	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	55,392	59,661	
	TOTAL	..	..	71,013	81,225	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	1,524	1,375	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	56,716	60,883	
	TOTAL	..	..	58,240	62,258	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	263	916	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	212	31,811	64,488	
	TOTAL .	..	212	32,074	65,404	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	48	16,897	14,569	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	..	653	244,678	213,263	
	TOTAL .	..	701	261,575	227,832	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi .	..	48	34,305	38,424	
	2. Punjab American	..	865	388,597	398,295	
	TOTAL .	..	913	422,902	436,719	
	Cotton Waste .	..	11	1,844	1,006	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper-Doab	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	673	932	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	1,753	1,338	
	TOTAL .	..	..	2,426	2,270	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	15	1,662	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawab.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,486	5,007	
	TOTAL .	..	..	1,501	6,669	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	47	..	47	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American .	..	133	..	133	
	TOTAL .	..	180	..	180	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
4. 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 and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	47	688	2,641	
	2. Perso-American	..	133	3,239	6,478	
	TOTAL .	..	180	3,927	9,119	
	Cotton Waste .	103	599	2,602	3,884	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas . .	1,986	2,559	14,078	22,691	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	1,986	2,559	14,078	22,691	
	Cotton Waste .	1,552	360	8,964	5,859	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	3,864	9,633†	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla . .	..	969†	56,777	104,625†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	60	..	490	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	364	1,686†	54,377	110,430†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	2,582	4,924†	49,873	42,781†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari . .	..	..	..	102†	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	3,006	7,579†	165,381	267,571†	
	Cotton Waste .	176	897†	4,121	897†	
MADHYA BHARAT, (P)	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	2,484	3,589	The whole State.
	2. M.B. and Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	96,693	69,042	
	3. Jarilla . .	..	..	115,043	79,678	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	42,747	44,242	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	17,890	14,821	
	TOTAL .	..	..	274,857	211,372	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	11,516	14,475	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	50	..	3,126	4,601	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	3,906	2,815	28,180	27,503	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	3,747	700	35,157	8,413	
	TOTAL	7,703	3,515	66,463	40,517	
	Cotton Waste	303	245	1,836	1,231	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi	*	348†	92,580	106,033	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	*	383†	151,688	170,660	
	TOTAL	*	731†	244,268	276,693	
	Cotton Waste	*	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	45,721	33,261	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Deshi	..	190†	60,110	76,811	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	..	..	9,303	12,842	
	TOTAL	..	190†	115,134	122,914	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	15,159	213,874	318,582	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	5	21	46,704	52,994	
	TOTAL	5	15,180	260,578	371,576	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Deshi	102	89	15,539	18,909	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	..	1	2,944	4,295	
	TOTAL	102	90	18,483	23,204	
	Cotton Waste	..	317	325	3,623	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	@	@	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras	@	@	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	@	@	2,883	5,033	
	Cotton Waste	@	@	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	130	7,631	12,632	26,697	The whole State.
	2. Any other	..	11	965	117	
	TOTAL	130	7,642	13,597	26,814	
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT	68,840	197,702	3,660,306	4,335,772 (j)	
	COTTON WASTE	9,613	14,184	150,393	150,314 (i)	

@ Factories closed.
†Taken from the last years' Returns.
* No information.
N.A.—Not available.

(P) Provisional and subject to revision.
(*b*) Includes 100 bales not reported before.
(*c*) Includes 444 bales not reported before.
(*d*) Includes 644 bales not reported before.
(*e*) Includes 3,336 bales not reported before.
(*f*) Includes 319 bales not reported before.
(*g*) Includes 1,428 bales not reported before.
(*h*) Includes 5,083 bales not reported before.
(*i*) Includes 3,937 bales not reported before.
(*j*) Includes 5,727 bales not reported before.

Note :—All India totals exclude the data in respect of Madhya Bharat for July due to non-receipt of the same from the State Govt.

23·1. District-wise Area and Production of Jute (1954-55 and 1955-56).

State/District	1954-55 (Partially Revised) Area (acres)	1954-55 (Partially Revised) Production (Bales of 400 lbs. each)	1955-56 (Final) Area (acres)	1955-56 (Final) Production (Bales of 400 lbs. each)
1	2	3	4	5
Assam—				
Cachar	610	1,642	800	2,652
Darrang	40,855	73,743	32,500	106,275
Garo Hills	10,000	26,925	14,500	48,067
Goalpara	67,500	190,350	85,000	217,388
Kamrup	57,939	117,182	90,000	233,325
Lakhimpur	3,457	9,308	5,000	16,575
Mikir and North Hills	715	1,925	500	1,658
Nowgong	99,400	324,292	136,000	578,340
Sibsagar	1,542	4,152	2,300	7,624
TOTAL	282,018	749,519	366,600	1,211,904
Bihar—				
Bhagalpur	41	56	..	..
Champaran	11,043	18,991	..	..
Darbhanga	890	1,419	..	..
Muzaffarpur	6,979	11,471	..	..
Purnea	200,710	285,306	..	..
Saharsa	46,981	54,122	..	..
Santhal Parganas	744	788	..	..
Saran	2,435	2,094	..	..
TOTAL	269,823	374,247	269,829*	588,313*

TABLE No. 23·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Orissa—				
Balasore	13,707	30,155	16,420	36,124
Balangir Patna	43	95	35	77
Boudh-Phulbani	77	169	*Nil*	*Nil*
Cuttack	64,887	142,751	81,774	179,903
Dhen Kanal	99	218	50	110
Ganjam	248	546	384	845
Kalahandi	10	22	88	193
Keonjhar	4,850	10,670	5,900	12,980
Koraput	1,150	2,530	150	330
Mayurbhanj	1,324	2,913	3,654	8,039
Puri	501	1,102	2,675	5,885
Sambalpur	500	1,100	116	255
Sundargarh	4	9	4	9
TOTAL	87,400	192,280	111,250	244,750
Uttar Pradesh—				
Azamgarh	585	1,203	390	1,033
Allahabad	..	..	8	21
Badaun	240	494	150	397
Bahraich	2,895	5,955	3,082	8,161
Ballia	1,090	2,242	800	2,118
Banaras	48	99	44	117
Bara Banki	1,246	2,563	651	1,724
Bareilly	94	193	101	268
Basti	726	1,493	56	148
Bijnor	151	311	113	299
Deoria	2,438	5,015	1,216	3,220
Faizabad	770	1,584	600	1,589
Ghazipur	250	514	*Nil*	*Nil*
Gonda	717	1,475	938	2,484
Gorakhpur	323	665	167	442
Kheri	13,600	27,977	16,382	43,380
Meerut	54	111	45	119
Moradabad	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Muzaffarnagar	420	864	148	392
Nainital	844	1,736	845	2,238
Partapgarh	64	132	8	21
Pilibhit	1,200	2,469	150	397
Rampur	130	268	50	132
Saharanpur	288	593	90	238
Sitapur	5,980	12,302	6,530	17,292
TOTAL	34,153	70,258	32,564	86,230
West Bengal—				
Bankura	1,800	6,100	1,700	5,300
Birbhum	300	1,000	1,100	3,500
Burdwan	14,000	42,600	21,900	71,800
Cooch Behar	74,200	201,100	105,800	268,700
Darjeeling	6,100	17,300	6,300	13,000
Hooghly	64,900	257,700	82,800	309,700

TABLE No. 23·1—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
West Bengal—contd.				
Howrah	18,000	47,300	14,900	37,100
Jalpaiguri	43,200	134,800	61,600	137,400
Midnapore	27,900	111,000	32,600	99,800
Malda	36,900	64,200	83,600	179,700
Murshidabad	97,500	190,100	127,500	214,200
Nadia	50,900	120,100	78,900	171,200
24-Parganas	80,200	240,600	102,500	294,200
West Dinajpur	34,700	62,500	58,300	152,200
TOTAL	550,600	1,496,400	779,500	1,957,800
Tripura	19,250	46,210	20,170	48,426
GRAND TOTAL	1,243,244	2,928,914	1,579,913	4,137,423

*Figures relate to Final Estimate of Jute, 1955-56 for which district-wise details are not available.

†Area and production of Jute released in the All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1955-56 were 1,581,000 acres and 4,137,000 bales for 1955-56 against 1,247,000 acres and 2,928,000 bales for 1954-55. The slight difference is due to the rounding off of the figures.

23·2. Area, Production and Number of Persons Employed in Tea Industry in India during 1954

State	No. of plantations on 31st December	Total area under tea during the year ('000 acres)	Quantity of Tea manufactured ('000 lbs.)	Persons Employed (Daily Average)		
				Garden Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Temporary) No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	970	385	352,992	438,717	32,835	37,605
Bihar	8	4	2,354	1,975	366	524
Madras	2,153	82	56,479	76,699	6,255	7,789
Punjab	2,623	9	2,003	550	1,327	4,620
Uttar Pradesh	41	6	2,250	1,666	429	1,062
West Bengal	313	192	168,514	273,136	2,459	7,998
Mysore	9	5	2,080	1,569	1,612	1,437
Travancore-Cochin (*p*)	236	81	56,340	80,073	1,107	1,784
Coorg	1	(*a*)	300	529	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	328	2	57	9	..	95
Tripura	52	11	4,601	5,879	620	1,169
TOTAL ALL-INDIA(P)	6,734	777	647,970	880,802	47,010	64,083

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

(*p*) 1953 figures repeated, therefore subject to revision.

(P) Provisional.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No. (1)	Vol. No. (2)	Month & year (3)	Page (4)	Table (5)	Col. (6)	Line (7)	As printed (8)	As desired (9)
1	XI	July 1956	217	..	..	..	L.F.	4F.
2	XI	August 1956	322	..	7	..	4,845	4,865
3	XI	August 1956	328	..	7	..	108·8	108·9
4	XI	August 1956	364	23	3	..	513	543

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I—GENERAL REVIEW

An important event during the month of September was the creation of a separate Ministry for community development on the 18th day of the month. It is common knowledge that the activities of the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service are expanding rapidly and that there will be further expansion during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. Having regard to the growing magnitude and importance of this work, the Government of India found it necessary to place the Community Projects Administration under a separate ministry to be called the Ministry of Community Development which would work in full co-operation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and will, when necessary, take advantage of the resources of the latter. The internal organisation of the Community Projects Administration will not undergo any material change.

A number of agreements with other countries have been signed by the Government of India during the month. Ad hoc Agreement on Canal Waters signed between India and Pakistan provides for continuance of arrangements establishing ad hoc amounts for additional canal withdrawals by India from the three eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlaj) on lines similar to those of the previous transitional agreements which ran from 1st April 1955 to 31st March 1956. Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement signed on 5th September will remain in force for five years. The agreement provides that imports and exports of commodities from and into either country will be subject to import, export and foreign exchange regulations in force from time to time in the two countries. Important agricultural or allied products listed in the schedule for export from India are cotton and woollen textiles, jute manufactures, oils and oilseeds, tobacco-raw and unmanufactured, rice, flour and agricultural implements. Similarly important agricultural and allied products listed as imports into India from Burma are rice, pulses and beans, maize, raw cotton, lac, teak, hard wood, tung oil and rubber.

During the month under review, the Government of India also announced the revised import policy. New Open General Licences in place of O.G.Ls. Nos. 39, 40 and 41 which were due to end on 30th September were announced on 29th September. In reviewing these Open General Licences, the Government have prominently kept in view the requirements of the Second Five Year Plan and the desirability of saving foreign exchange on the import of items which are being produced in the country. At the same time advantage has been taken of this opportunity to add to the O.G.Ls. items which are not produced in the country and which are required for sustaining the programme of industrialisation. Among others raw hemp has been transferred from the General O.G.L. to the licensing list. In the case of the Soft Currency Area also, among others, raw sisal fibre, dates, pulses and dairy and poultry farming appliances have been transferred from the O.G.L. to the licensing list. Certain items have also been transferred to quota control; in case of such items adequate quotas have been allotted and the basic period has been extended to include 1955-56. Moreover, certain items have been included in the Export Promotion Scheme and provision has also been made for A.U. licences to be granted to the extent necessary.

The Government of India issued a notification fixing the price of tea for the purpose of determining the export duty at Rs. 3-3-9 per lb. as against Rs. 2-11-5 per lb. in force from 1st September 1956. There is no change in the existing rate of duty of annas six per lb. The Government also announced abolition of export duty of Rs. 250 per ton leviable on linseed oil with effect from 22-9-56. Besides, the Government decided to

license freely for exports from 7th September 1956 Assam, Comillas, Yellow Pickings, Zoda cotton, cotton linters, cotton pickings and sweepings during 1956-57 to all permissible destinations and on 14th September, 1956, the Government, on the advice of the Forward Markets Commission, granted recognition to the Central India Cotton Association Ltd., Indore for forward trading in cotton and cotton seed for a period of three years.

Heavy rainfall during the month caused floods in parts of Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and Gangetic West Bengal. Since the beginning of the South-West Monsoon period from the 1st June, the rainfall has been either in excess of the normal or normal in all regions except in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal where it has been deficient. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the flood affected areas. Attacks of insects and pests on the standing crops were reported from certain parts of Bombay Madras, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

The All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1956-57 puts the area under the crop at 14·60 million acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 13·17 million acres for the 1955-56 season. This estimate, it may be remembered, covers the area sown to cotton generally upto the end of July 1956 which generally forms about 65% of the area that is reported at the Final stage. The increase in acreage under cotton is shared by almost all the cotton growing states except Bhopal, Bihar, Andhra and Tripura where the area under cotton has declined; among varieties the increase has occurred mostly in case of Americans, Dholleras, Jarilla (including Virnar), Bengals and Southerns while in case of Oomras the acreage is reported to have considerably decreased. As regards the staple lengths, the increase is largely shared by medium and long staple cottons. The All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1956-57 was also released during the last week of September. It puts the area under sesamum for the current season at 3,511 thousand acres as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate of 3,617 thousand acres for the previous season.

The prices of foodgrains eased in various parts of the country during the month under review largely due to various steps taken by the Government of India to arrest the upward trend in prices. Market prices of rice registered a decline in Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal, showed a mixed tendency in Bihar and Madras and remained more or less steady at previous month's levels elsewhere. Wheat prices showed an easy tendency in the States of U.P., Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Bharat but ruled more or less steady in other parts of the country. As regards coarse grains, the prices of jowar declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, U.P., Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Delhi, rose in Hyderabad and remained steady elsewhere; prices of bajra showed a downward trend in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Mysore and Rajasthan but exhibited a mixed tendency in Punjab and Madhya Pradesh; maize prices declined in Bihar, Punjab, U.P. and Madhya Bharat but continued to rise in Rajasthan.

Sugar markets showed a mixed tendency and the prices moved within narrow limits. Prices at Hapur, Kanpur, Madras and Patna remained more or less constant at previous month's level. A slight fall in prices was registered in the last week of the month at Nagpur and Bombay, while at Jullundur and Calcutta they moved up slightly. Gur markets also showed a mixed tendency. Prices at Hapur, Kanpur and Calcutta declined slightly but hardened at Madras and Bombay.

Oilseeds and vegetable oils' markets ruled generally easy on account of governmental measures to check the rising prices of foodgrains and expectations of a bumper yield of groundnut from the current crop. Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay rose in the first half of the month but declined in the second half. Prices of linseed oil at Bombay declined in the first week but partly recovered later but prices of linseed moved within narrow limits during the month, while prices of linseed and its oil at Kanpur showed an easy trend throughout the month. The prices of castorseed and castor oil declined at Bombay over the closing quotations for the last month but prices of castor oil rose at Madras.

Spot section of the Bombay cotton market exhibited slightly erratic trend with a firm undertone. There was good spinner demand for local stocks and mills were buying the new cotton crop on a fairly large scale. Varieties like Khandesh, Vijay and Punjab 320 F came in for special enquiries by mills. Exportable styles also met with enlarged demand. Shippers' interest was mainly for Bengal and Central India deshies. In the foreign section, East African and Sudanese cotton elicited good buying support. The demand for Egyptian cotton was, however, limited in view of the possibility of more American cotton flowing into the country. But towards the end of the month, trading in spots became restricted following government's announcement prohibiting textile mills from stocking more than one month's average production.

Calcutta loose jute market which was influenced by conditions in the jute goods market showed an erratic trend. In the first week prices ruled easy due to increased arrivals although mills showed interest for quick delivery jute. In the second week, however, prices rose in sympathy with the jute goods' market and due to increased buying by mills. Thereafter the prices eased due to lack of mills' interest in ready and near delivery jute and the easier tendency in the goods section.

The baled jute sector of the Calcutta jute market showed generally the same trend as the loose jute sector.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various commodities show that

(*i*) Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January, 1956 upto the 26th September amounted to 6·82 lakh tons comprising 6·0 lakh tons of wheat and 0·82 lakh tons of rice as against the total imports of 6·92 lakh tons comprising 4·27 lakh tons of wheat and 2·65 lakh tons of rice during the corresponding period of the last year.

(*ii*) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st September 1956 were 8·21 lakh tons as compared to 6·56 lakh tons on the same date last year while the closing stocks with factories on 22nd September 1956 were 7·13 lakh tons as against 5·66 lakh tons on the same date last year. Despatches of sugar from factories from 1st November 1955 to 22nd September, 1956 were 15·61 lakh tons as against 10·69 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. Daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market continued to be low during the first fortnight of the month but recovered slightly during the second and averaged about 30 maunds a day. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 16,000 maunds at the close of the month as against 17,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during June 1956 were only 87 tons and 2 tons respectively as against 3,862 tons and 21,030 tons respectively during June

1955; exports of linseed oil during June 1956 were 4,575 tons as compared to 10,145 during June, 1955; and exports of castor oil during June 1956 amounted to 4,540 tons as against 2,572 tons during the same month last year.

(*iv*) Imports of raw cotton into India during June 1956 were higher than those during the previous month but were lower than during the corresponding month of the last year; exports of raw cotton from India during June 1956 were almost double the figures reached in the preceding month as well as in the corresponding month last year. During the period between 1st September, 1956 to 20th September 1956 both arrivals of cotton at Bombay and consumption of cotton by mills were lower than those during the same period of the last season ; and stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 20th September 1956 were also lower than on the same date last year.

(*v*) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during August 1956 were considerably higher than those during July 1956 and still higher than those during August 1955; consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during August, 1956 was lower than that during the preceding month but higher than that during the corresponding month of the last year; and stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of August 1956 were lower than those at the end of the previous month but higher than those at the end of the corresponding month of the last year.

(*vi*) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from India during June 1956 were 5·96 million lbs. valued at Rs. 7·5 millions as against 15·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 29·2 millions during the corresponding month of the last year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING SEPTEMBER 1956

Heavy rainfall causing floods in parts of Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and Gangetic West Bengal, was the main feature of the weather during the month under review.

Since the beginning of the South-west Monsoon period from 1st June 1956, the rainfall has been either in excess of the normal or normal over major parts of the country except in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal where it was deficient.

Preparation of lands for rabi sowings, sowing of toria, winter vegetables, cotton, sugarcane, chillies, pulses, jowar, bajra, ragi, groundnut and sesamum, transplanting of paddy and tobacco and harvesting of early kharif 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 all over the country except in the flood-affected areas of Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal States. Attack of insects and pests on standing crops was also reported from certain parts of Bombay, Madras, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory in the country except in parts of Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Pepsu and West Bengal from where sporadic cases of cattle diseases were reported during the month under review.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS.

(i) FOODGRAINS

A welcome feature during the month under review was the easing of the prices of foodgrains in various parts of the country largely as a result of the various measures taken by the Government of India to arrest the upward trend in prices. The Government, in their efforts to bring down prices, have already opened a large number of fair price shops while more of these are proposed to be opened in various parts of the country.

As a further measure for checking rise in prices the Government of India imposed on the 5th September 1956 restriction on the movement of wheat into and outside Delhi and Calcutta. Similar restrictions were imposed in Greater Bombay on 17th September 1956.

The Government of India have decided to supply wheat to the Roller Flour Mills at Rs. 14 per maund F.O.R. destination stations on the condition that these mills would sell their products at reasonable prices fixed by the Government.

It will be recalled that the Reserve Bank of India issued on the 17th May 1956 a directive to all scheduled banks and to two State-associated banks to restrict advances against the hoarding of paddy and rice. To safeguard against any hoarding of wheat and other foodgrains and pulses, the Reserve Bank further issued on the 14th September 1956 a similar directive to the scheduled banks asking them to (*i*) restrict fresh advances against wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, ragi, gram and all other grains and pulses and to (*ii*) increase the margin in respect of all advances, already outstanding as well as fresh advances against these commodities by an amount not less than 10% of the value of the said commodities.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January, 1956 upto the 26th September 1956 amounted to 6·82 lakh tons comprising 6·00 lakh tons of wheat and 0·82 lakh tons of rice as against the total imports of 6·92 lakh tons, during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·27 lakh tons of wheat and 2·65 lakh tons of rice.

Market prices of rice declined in the States of Andhra, Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal. In Bihar and Madras, however, a mixed tendency was noticed. Elsewhere they remained, more or less, steady at previous month's levels. The prices generally ranged between Rs. 18 and Rs. 21/8/- per maund in Andhra and Bombay, Rs. 20/- and Rs. 22/- in Assam, Rs. 15/- and Rs. 17/8/- in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 16/- and Rs. 17/- in Punjab and Rs. 18/- and Rs. 22/- in West Bengal.

Wheat prices showed an easy tendency in the States of U.P., Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. In other parts of the country, wheat prices ruled, more or less, steady. Prices of wheat generally ranged between Rs. 16/- and Rs. 17/- per md. in Bihar; Rs. 15/- and Rs. 17/- in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 14/8/- and Rs. 17/- in U.P.; Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 15/4 in Madhya Bharat and Rs. 14/- and Rs. 15/- per maund in Punjab.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, U.P., Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Delhi. In Hyderabad, however prices showed an upward trend. Elsewhere they remained steady at previous month's levels. Jowar prices generally ruled between Rs. 13/8/- and Rs. 15/- per maund in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 12/- and Rs. 15/- in Madras, Rs. 10/- and Rs. 12/- in Punjab, Rs. 12/- and Rs. 13/- in U.P. and Rs. 13/- and Rs. 14/- per md. in Madhya Bharat. Prices of bajra showed a downward trend in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Mysore and Rajasthan. In Punjab and Madhya Pradesh, however, a mixed tendency was observed. They generally ranged between Rs. 13/- and Rs. 17/- per maund in Bombay, Rs. 12/8/- and Rs. 14/8/- in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 11/- and Rs. 13/8/- in U.P. and Rs. 12/8/- and Rs. 13/8/- in Punjab and Rs. 10/4/- and Rs. 12/4- per maund in Mysore. Maize prices declined in Bihar, Punjab, U.P. and Madhya Bharat. In Rajasthan, however, maize prices continued to rise. They generally ranged between Rs. 10/8/- and Rs. 13/- per maund in Bihar, Rs. 10/8/- and Rs. 11/- in Punjab and U.P., Rs. 11/- and Rs. 12/8/- in Madhya Bharat and Rs. 13/- and Rs. 14/8/- per maund in Rajasthan.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—With the exception of certain flood affected areas of U.P. and Bihar the condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory throughout the country. Fair to heavy rains in the latter part of the month are expected to prove beneficial to the standing crop.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India during 1955-56 season upto 22nd September 1956 amounted to 18·58 lakh tons as against 15·88 lakh tons produced upto the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production as on 22nd September 1956 was four. The same number of factories was also functioning on the same date of the previous year. Out of these four factories two factories in Madras were crushing cane for the special sugar season for 1955-56 and the remaining two factories, one in Mysore and the other in Travancore-Cochin, had started crushing for the 1956-57 season. Similar was the position last year.

Opening stocks of sugar with factories on September 1, 1956 were 8·21 lakh tons as against 6·56 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to September 22 1956 was 15·61 lakh tons as against 10·69 lakh tons despatched in the same period last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd September 1956 were 7·13 lakh tons as compared with 5·66 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released during September 1956, 0·06 lakh tons of sugar bringing the total sugar released so far to 13·00 lakh tons.

Sugar markets showed mixed tendency and moved within narrow limits. Prices at Hapur, Kanpur, Madras and Patna remained more or less constant at previous month's levels. A slight fall in prices was registered in the last week of the month at Nagpur and Bombay while at Jullundur and Calcutta they moved up slightly. The following table gives the week-end whole-sale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week Ending					
	25-8-56	1-9-56	8-9-56	15-9-56	22-9-56	29-9-56
Hapur	30 13 0	30 13 0	30 13 0	30 13 0	30 11 0	30 11 0
Kanpur	31 0 0	N.Q.	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 4 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	29 8 0	29 8 0	N.R.	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Calcutta	31 14 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 4 0	32 10 0	32 12 0
Nagpur	32 4 0	32 0 0	32 4 0	32 4 0	N.R.	31 12 0
Madras	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 10 0	N.R.	30 15 0
Bombay	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 4 0	32 2 0
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	N.Q.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur in the Hapur market continued to be low during the first fortnight of the month, but recovered slightly during the latter half of the month and averaged about 30 mds. a day. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 16,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 17,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

Gur markets too showed a mixed tendency. Prices at Hapur, Kanpur and Calcutta declined slightly while at Madras and Bombay a hardening tendency was registered. The table below gives the week-end whole-sale prices of gur at certain important centres in India:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Week Ending					
	25-8-56	1-9-56	8-9-56	15-9-56	22-9-56	29-9-56
Hapur	13 4 0	12 8 0	12 4 0	11 12 0	12 8 0	13 0 0
Kanpur	15 12 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 10 0	15 8 0	15 8 0
Calcutta	17 4 0	16 8 0	16 0 0	16 8 0	15 8 0	16 0 0
Madras	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	16 14 0
Bombay	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	21 8 0	19 0 0	20 8 0
Patna	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	N.R.	14 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

An important feature of the month under review was the abolition of export duty of Rs. 250 per ton leviable on lin-seed oil with effect from 22nd September 1956.

As a result of the Governmental measures to check the rising trend of foodgrains prices and the expectations of a bumper yield of groundnut from the current crop, the oilseeds and vegetable oils markets in India generally ruled easy.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

According to the All-India First Estimate of Groundnut for 1956-57, the area is put at 8,955 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 7,721 thousand acres for 1955-56, thereby showing an increase of 1,234 thousand acres or 16%. Increase in area during the current year has been shared by almost all the groundnut sowing States especially Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Andhra and Bombay and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase in acreage has, however, been offset to a small extent by decreases reported by the States of Mysore, Bhopal and Madhya Pradesh.

During September 1956 sowings of groundnut were in full swing in Bombay, Andhra, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Saurashtra; harvesting of the early variety of groundnut was also progressing well in these States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh where the crop was affected adversely by excessive rains or floods.

The international tense situation on account of the Suez dispute, coupled with heavy speculative purchases, lent a spurt in the groundnut and groundnut oil prices at Bombay during the first half of the month under review. On 15th September 1956 groundnut and its oil were quoted at Rs. 25/5/- and Rs. 56 per maund as compared to Rs. 23/11/- and Rs. 53/10/- per maund respectively towards the end of the preceding month. During the second half, however, the prices received a set-back as a result of the various measures taken by the Government to check the rising prices of foodgrains together with reports of beneficial weather conditions in the producing areas. Consequently, the price quotations registered a slight decline. Towards the end of the month, groundnut and groundnut oil were quoted at Rs. 24/12/- and Rs. 54 per maund. At Madras, however, the groundnut and groundnut oil prices exhibited a continuous downward trend. The month-end quotations for September 1956 fell from Rs. 27/9/- and Rs. 54/5/- per maund in August, 1956 to Rs. 25/9/- and Rs. 48/11/- per maund respectively.

At European ports, the prices of South African groundnut oil declined from Rs. 64/3/- per maund in August, 1956 to Rs. 61/4 per maund at the close of September, 1956. Indian groundnut oil was quoted 'nominal' throughout the month, as its exports remained banned. The following table gives week to week prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week Ending					
	25-8-56	1-9-56	8-9-56	15-9-56	22-9-56	29-9-56
Groundnut (Kernel)						
Bombay . .	23 11 0	23 14 0	23 14 0	25 5 0	24 4 0	24 12 0
Madras . .	27 9 0	27 9 0	26 13 0	26 6 0	25 14 0	25 9 0
Groundnut oil						
Bombay . .	53 10 0	54 0 0	54 10 0	56 0 0	55 0 0	54 0 0
Madras . .	54 5 0	53 10 0	53 0 0	53 0 0	51 11 0	48 11 0
European Ports						
Indian 3% Crude	Nominal	Nominal	Nonimal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
South African .	64 3 0	63 11 0	62 3 0	62 3 0	62 3 0	61 4 0

During June, 1956 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were 87 tons and 12 tons, while in June, 1955 these exports amounted to 3,862 tons and 21,030 tons respectively. During the three months April to June 1956 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil aggregated *160* tons and *569* tons respectively as compared to 11,613 tons and 50,865 tons during the corresponding months of the previous year.

(*b*) LINSEED

An important event in the linseed section was the abolition of export duty of Rs. 250 per ton leviable on linseed oil with effect from 22nd September 1956. As a result, the prices of linseed and linseed oil ruled firm during the latter part of the month. At Bombay linseed prices registered a rise of Re. -/8/- to Rs. 22/9/- per maund over the closing quotation for the last month. Linseed oil prices at Bombay declined from Rs. 52/2/- to Rs. 47/12/- per maund in the first week of the month but in the next week they rose to Rs. 48/6/- due to strong rumours that the Government was about to reduce export duty on linseed oil and remained nearly at this level during the remaining period of the month. At Kanpur, the prices of linseed and linseed oil, however, exhibited an easy trend throughout the month. At European ports, the prices of linseed oil (Indian variety) were not quoted. The following table shows the price trends of linseed and linseed oil during September 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-8-56	1-9-56	8-9-56	15-9-56	22-9-56	29-9-56
Linseed						
Bombay (Bold) .	22 1 0	22 7 0	22 2 0	22 6 0	22 4 0	22 9 0
Calcutta (Small)	24 4 0	23 8 0	23 0 0	23 6 0	23 8 0	23 10 0
Kanpur (Bold) .	25 4 0	25 4 0	24 12 0	24 6 0	24 4 0	23 12 0
Linseed Oil						
Bombay . .	51 6 0	52 2 0	47 12 0	48 6 0	48 2 0	48 9 0
Kanpur . .	60 0 0	58 0 0	55 0 0	55 4 0	53 8 0	54 4 0
European ports						
(Indian Variety)	Nominal	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Exports of linseed oil during June, 1956 amounted to 4,575 tons bringing the tota since April, 1956 to 23,392 tons. The figures for the corresponding period of the previous year were 10,145 tons and 27,911 tons respectively.

(*c*) CASTORSEED

During the month under review, sowing of castorseed crop was in progress in Andhra State. The condition of the standing crop in other States was reported to be satisfactory.

Castorseed market presented an easy trend during the month under review except during the second week when prices at Bombay registered a rise of Rs. 2/10/- over the previous week which was largely due to the tense international situation and speculative buying. At Bombay, the prices of castorseed and castor oil declined by Re. -/11/- and Rs. 2/2/- per maund respectively over their closing quotations for the last month. The prices of castor oil at Madras, however, registered an increase of Rs. 1/10/- to Rs. 50/3/- per maund during the course of the month. At European ports castor oil (Indian commercial

variety) also declined to Rs. 62/3/- per maund as against Rs. 63/11/- at the end of the last month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castor seed and castor oil during September, 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending																	
	25-8-56			1-9-56			8-9-56			15-9-56			22-9-56			29-9-56		
Castor seed																		
Bombay (Bold)	20	4	0	20	0	0	19	12	0	22	6	0	19	14	0	19	9	0
Kanpur (FAQ) .	19	0	0	19	8	0	18	8	0	18	8	0	18	0	0	17	12	0
Badepalle (Hyderabad) . .	19	7	0	19	0	0	N.R.			18	15	0	19	9	0	N.R.		
Castor Oil																		
Bombay . .	46	4	0	44	6	0	43	4	0	44	2	0	45	0	0	44	2	0
Kanpur . .	49	0	0	49	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	45	9	0
Madras . .	48	9	0	48	9	0	48	0	0	48	9	0	49	6	0	50	3	0
European Ports (Indian Commercial C.I.F.)	63	11	0	65	2	0	60	4	0	62	3	0	62	11	0	62	3	0

N.R.—Not reported.

Exports of castor oil during June, 1956 amounted to 4,540 tons as against 2,572 tons in the corresponding month of the last year. Total exports of castor oil during the period April 1956 to June 1956 were 13,615 tons while 10,861 tons of this oil were exported during the corresponding period of 1955.

(*iv*) COTTON

The All India First Estimate of cotton puts the area under the crop at 14·60 million acres during the 1956-57 season as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate of 13·17 million acres for the 1955-56 season. This shows an over-all increase of 1·43 million acres over the last season. This estimate covers the area sown to cotton generally upto the end of July 1956 which forms about 65% of the area that will be reported at the final stage. The increase in acreage has been shared by almost all the cotton growing States and is marked in Saurashtra, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to development schemes undertaken under the Cotton Extension Schemes. The increase has, however, been offset to a small extent by decreases reported by Bhopal, Bihar, Andhra and Tripura. As between different varieties of cotton, the increase in area has occurred mostly in Americans, Dholleras, Jarilla (including Virnar) Bengals, and Southerns. A considerable decrease in acreage has, however, been reported in Oomras. Staple-wise, major increases have been shared by medium and long staple cottons.

According to the latest estimate (final) framed by the trade at the end of August 1956, the 1955-56 season's crop was put at 46·36 lakh bales as compared to the previous estimate of 45·93 lakh bales framed at the end of July 1956. The corresponding final estimate for the 1954-55 season was 54·60 lakh bales.

During the month of September 1956 weather conditions were generally favourable in all the cotton growing areas. The cotton crop condition in Punjab, Pepsu, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Hyderabad and Saurashtra States has been reported to be satisfactory. In Punjab and Pepsu, small pickings have already been started.

In the United States, a cotton crop of 13·12 million bales is forecast for the season 1956-57 by the Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This is 0·44 million bales or about 3 per cent below the forecast a month ago and compares with the 1955-56 crop of 14·72 million bales, and the 10 year average of 13·10 million bales. This indicates an yield per acre of 402 pounds which will be 15 pounds less than last year's record, but would be 119 pounds above the average.

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced on the 30th August 1956, the Procurement Authorisation favouring India for $3·85 million to cover the purchase of U.S. Cotton by India. The Authorisation was issued under the Indo-Burma-U.S. Tripartite Agreement, under which India would export textiles to Burma of the value of the Authorisation and would get instead U.S. Cotton of equivalent value. The contracting period runs from 6th September 1956 to 30th March 1957 for shipments to be completed by 30th April 1957.

With effect from the 1st instant the Government of India raised the excise duty on cotton cloth. On super fines the increase per square yard is from 2½ annas to 4 annas, on fine from 1¾ annas to 3 annas, on medium from 1 anna to 2 annas and on coarse cloth from 1 anna to 1½ annas. The excise duty on coarse varieties of dhoties and saries will, however, continue to be unchanged at six pies per square yard.

The Government of India have decided to license freely from 7th September 1956 for exports Assam, Comillas, Yellow Pickings, Zoda cotton, Cotton linters, cotton pickings, and sweepings during the 1956-57 season to all permissible destinations. In the case of cotton linters, cotton pickings and sweepings, and yellow pickings a certificate from the *ad hoc* committee that the variety sought to be exported represents the particular types of cotton, should be produced. In the case of Zoda, the certificate from the *ad hoc* Committee should state that it is Zoda Cotton. Export of coconadas is not allowed for the present.

On the 14th September 1956 the Govt. have, on the advice of the Forward Markets Commission, granted recognition to the Central India Cotton Association Ltd., Indore for forward trading in cotton and cotton seed for a period of three years. The Association would initially function through two rings, one at Indore for cotton, and another at Ujjain for both cotton and cotton seed. Trading will commence as soon as necessary arrangements are completed.

Imports of raw cotton during June 1956 amounted to 69,000 bales as against 66,000 bales imported in May 1956 and 78,000 bales imported in June 1955. Total imports of raw cotton into the country since 1st September 1955 to 30th June 1956 aggregated 5,38,000 bales as against 4,91,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during June 1956 were 42,000 bales as against 21,000 bales in the preceding month and 22,000 bales during the corresponding month last year. Total exports during the period September 1955 to June 1956 amounted to 5,85,000 bales as compared to 2,05,300 bales exported during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

The table below gives details of consumption of raw cotton by mills in India and stocks of cotton held by them—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	June 56	June 55	1-9-55 to 30-6-56	1-9-54 to 30-6-55	30-6-56	30-6-55
Indian Cotton .	3·51	3·45	36·11	34·00	17·06	16·37
Pakistan Cotton .	..	..	..	0·06	..	(a)
Egyptian Cotton .	0·15	0·15	1·58	1·68	0·73	0·36
Other Foreign	0·37	0·33	3·40	3·66	1·51	1·25
Total Foreign Cotton	4·03	3·93	41·09	39·40	19·30	17·98

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1955-6 season is indicated below.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-56 to 20-9-56	1-9-55 to 20-9-55
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	0·31	0·75
Consumption of cotton by mills	0·67	0·77
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 20th September	4·55	8·46

In the Spot section of the Bombay market cotton prices exhibited a slightly erratic trend with firm undertone. There was good spinner demand for local stocks and mills were buying the new cotton crop on a fairly large scale, encouraged by reports that Government may ask mills to work three shifts to increase cloth production. Varieties like Khandesh, Vijay, and Punjab 320 F came in for special enquiries by mills. Exportable styles met with enlarged demand. Shippers interest was mainly for Bengal and Central India deshies. In the foreign section, East Africans and Sudanese cotton elicited good buying support. The demand for Egyptian cotton was, however, limited in view of the possibility of more American cotton flowing into the country. But towards the end of the month, trading in spots became restricted following Government's announcement prohibiting

textile mills from stocking more than one month's average production. The table below gives week-end quotations of cotton lint at Bombay, Tirupur (Madras) and Abohar (Punjab)—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab	
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Abohar	
Variety	Jarilla MGF	Cambodia	Deshi	American
28-8-56 . . .	800	N.T.	N.R.	N.R.
1-9-56 . . .	790	N.R.	681	838
8-9-56 . . .	810	N.R.	667	819
15-9-56 . . .	810	830	N.R.	N.R.
22-9-56 . . .	795	N.T.	703	848
29-9-56 . . .	..	N.T.	695	848

N.T.—No transaction.

N.R.—Not reported.

No transaction in kapas has been reported from the important kapas markets as the marketing season for kapas is already over. It may take another few months for the new crop to come to the market.

The Karachi cotton market toned up during the month under review, in contrast to the dullness that prevailed at the close of August 1956 mainly as a result of the abatement of selling pressure following encouraging enquiries from abroad for new deshi crop and fear of damage caused to the standing crop by recent floods in Sind and other low lying areas. However, later in the month bearish trends developed, following poor off-take and fears of Indian and American competition. The following table gives week-end quotations from the Karachi Cotton Market.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4 F. Punjab R.G.
25-8-56	742
1-9-56	741
8-9-56	743
15-9-56	756
22-9-56	742
29-9-56	..

The New York cotton market opened firm in September. Effective demand by the trade and commission houses had a steadying influence on cotton prices. However, the release of the official crop forecast on the 10th instant, which was not so low as was generally expected, had a depressing influence on values. But the selling pressure soon subsided and market rallied on trade buying and short covering with the result that the lost ground was recovered. Thereafter market ruled firm and steady. The table below gives week-end quotations for the New York market.

Week ending	Cent per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
31-8-56	34·40	1,281
7-9-56	34·35	1,279
14-9-56	34·30	1,277
21-9-56	34·55	1,287
28-9-56	34·50	1,285

(*v*) JUTE

During the month of September 1956 weather conditions were reported to be generally favourable, although more rainfall was required in some parts of West Bengal and Assam to provide adequate steeping water. Harvesting continued in almost all the jute growing States.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during August 1956 amounted to 4·10 lakh bales as against 3·12 lakh bales during July 1956 and 2·68 lakh bales during August 1955. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July 1956 to August 1956) amounted to 7·22 lakh bales as compared to 5·06 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during August 1956 amounted to 0·45 lakh bales as against 0·28 lakh bales during July 1956 and 0·88 lakh bales during August 1955.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during August 1956 was 5·00 lakh bales as against 5·25 lakh bales in July 1956 and 4·62 lakh bales in August 1955.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 5·42 lakh bales at the end of August 1956 as against 6·39 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 4·33 lakh bales at the end of August 1955.

During the month under review the loose jute market at Calcutta was mainly influenced by conditions in the jute goods market and showed an erratic trend. In the first week, the jute market ruled easy due to increased arrivals although mills showed interest for quick delivery jute. In the second week, however, there was an increase in prices in sympathy with the jute goods sector and also due to increased buying by mills. But thereafter the undertone of the market became easier and quiet partly due to lack of mills' interest in ready and near delivery jute and partly due to the easier tendency with goods section.

The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta market—

(September/October delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending 1-9-56	8-9-56	15-9-56	22-9-56	29-9-56
Northern	30 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	29 0 0	28 8 0
Assam (Upper)	30 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	29 0 0	28 8 0
Orissa	30 8 0	29 0 0	30 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
Murshidabad	29 8 0	27 0 0	29 8 0	28 8 0	28 0 0
Western	29 8 0	27 8 0	29 8 0	28 8 0	28 0 0
Jungli	29 0 0	27 0 0	28 8 0	27 8 0	27 8 0
Daisee	30 8 0	29 0 0	30 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0
U.P.	29 0 0	27 0 0	28 8 0	27 8 0	27 8 0

The baled jute sector of the Calcutta jute market showed generally the same trend as the loose jute sector.

The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

(September/October delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending 1-9-56	8-9-56	15-9-56	22-9-56	29-9-56
Mill Firsts	195 0 0	190 0 0	195 0 0	195 0 0	190 0 0
Mill Lightnings	180 0 0	175 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	175 0 0
Daisee L.G.	170 0 0	170 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	170 0 0
Pak. N.C.	135 0 0	128 0 0	132 0 0	130 0 0	127 0 0

The upcountry markets generally ruled steady. In the first week prices declined due to increased imports. In the second week, however, prices rose on account of heavy covering business and small arrivals. Subsequently there was a decline in sympathy with the Calcutta loose jute market.

The following table gives the prices of bottom variety of raw jute in some of the important upcountry markets—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending														
	1-9-56			8-9-56			15-9-56			22-9-56			29-9-56		
Purnea (Bihar) . . .	26	8	0	25	0	0	25	4	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
Nowgong (Assam) . .	23	11	0	22	8	0	23	3	0	23	3	0	23	3	0
Belakoba (West Bengal) .	24	3	0	25	11	0	26	7	0	25	4	0	24	14	0
Danpur (Orissa) . . .	24	12	0	24	2	0	25	0	0	24	13	0	24	8	0

During the first half of the month buoyant conditions prevailed in the jute goods market particularly in the sacking section. This was partly due to bull buying induced by rumours that the jute goods stocks with the mills for August 1956 would register a substantial decline and partly due to stockpiling hopes based on the deteriorating Suez situation. The actual release of jute goods stock and production figures for August 1956, both of which showed a considerable decrease over the previous month, coupled with the news of a large scale increase in U. S. A. burlap consumption, gave fillip to the prices. This trend was reinforced by moderate purchases by Argentina and Australia. The prices, however, exhibited a gradual declining tendency during the second half of the month due mainly to the absence of any overseas demand. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessians and sacking.

Variety	Unit	Week ending											
		8-9-56			15-9-56			22-9-56			29-9-56		
1	2	3			4			5			6		
Hessian 40″×10 oz. . .	Rs. per 100 yds.	42	8	0	43	15	0	43	3	0	42	15	0
Sacking B Twills . .	Rs. per 100 bags	111	12	0	115	0	0	113	14	0	112	8	0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

Transplanting of tobacco was in progress in various parts of the country during the month of September, in Andhra, however, tobacco was still being sown.

Prices of Nipani (chewing) variety at Bombay ruled steady at Rs. 90/- per maund throughout the month under review. Prices of Jutty (medium) variety at Calcutta fluctuated both ways. From Rs. 80-14-0 per maund in the first week of the month, the price declined by Rs. 5/- per maund during the 2nd and the 3rd weeks but the last week witnessed a sudden rise to Rs. 85-14-0 per maund. Pusa (mela) variety at Bihar was quoted at Rs.30/- per maund after a lapse of about 2 months. At Guntur prices of Flue-cured Virginia

redried strips grades I and III remained steady at Rs. 3-1-0 and Rs. 2-9-6 per lb. respectively, while those of grade II increased slightly by anna 1 per lb. at the close of the month from Rs. 2-12-0 per lb. in the first week.

About 8·1 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during August 1956 as against 16·9 million lbs. during July 1956. Of the 8·1 million lbs. graded during August 1956, 7·2 million lbs. consisted of Flue-cured Virginia, 5·8 lakh lbs. Sun-cured 'natu' (country), 50 thousand lbs. white burley and 2·4 lakh lbs. Sun-cured Virginia variety.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during the month of June 1956 were 5·96 million lbs. worth Rs. 7·5 millions as against 15·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 29·2 millions exported during the corresponding month of 1955. Of the 5·96 million lbs. exported during June 1956, the flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 5·0 million lbs. worth Rs. 7·0 millions. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were United Kingdom, China and Indonesia each accounting for 2·1, 0·98 and 0·4 million lbs. respectively.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G. M.F. schemes during August 1956 as reported by various state governments was as follows:

In Madhya Pradesh, the work of collection and forwarding of loan applications for the scheme "Installation of pumping sets" continued during the month under report. It has been reported that Rs. 90,680 for 30 pumping sets were sanctioned so far. In West Bengal one small irrigation scheme was completed. The area benefited by the completed scheme was about 50 acres. 9 pumping plants have also been distributed during the month. The Agricultural Department of West Bengal have renovated 21 tanks during the period. The area benefited by the re-excavation of these tanks was 148 acres. Work in respect of 177 tanks was in progress. In Madhya Bharat, preliminary work such as granting of loan for sinking of new wells, repairs to old wells, construction of new tanks, repairs to old tanks and installation of pumping sets on rivers, channels etc. had been completed and it was reported that due to rainy season, actual construction work was held up. In Vindhya Pradesh construction of seven wells was completed. In Andhra, Industries Department had put down noteworthy and 3 artesian borings. This would benefit an area of 74 acres. 14 oil engines and 2 electric motors were also installed.

In Andhra, an area of 1254 acres was brought under cultivation with the aid of tractors and bulldozers In Madhya Pradesh, an area of 47 thousand acres was reported to have been ploughed under the State Machine Tractors Organisation. An amount of Rs. 92,230 was sanctioned for the purchase of 13 tractors so far. In West Bengal, 730 acres of waste land was reclaimed by Government tractors. It was reported that the reclamation work was hampered due to monsoon. In Madhya Bharat, under contour bunding scheme, the work regarding survey, site selection etc. was in progress. The construction work could not be undertaken due to rains. In Vindhya Pradesh, an area of 702 acres was embanked from the previous taccavi loans distributed to cultivators. An area of 452 acres had been reported to have been reclaimed by private parties.

In Andhra, the quantity of fertilizers distributed was 6,331 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 33 tons of Superphosphate and 330 tons of other manures. The quantity of compost prepared and utilized was 9717 tons. In Madhya Bharat 25 tons of Ammonium Sulphate was given to M/s Joara Sugar Mills for supply to cultivators in that area. In Vindhya Pradesh, the quantity of fertilizers distributed was 2047 mds. of Ammonium Sulphate and 61 tons of fertilizer mixture. It had been reported that 34 tons of town compost was prepared but no distribution could be done due to rains.

In Andhra, 8 tons of paddy, 4 tons of millets and 39 tons of green manure seeds were procured. The quantity distributed was 483 tons of paddy, 65 tons of millets and 16 tons of green manure seeds. In Vindhya Pradesh 1739 mds. of paddy seeds were distributed.

(*ii*) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

The Madhya Pradesh Government have published the Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Bill, 1956, which provides for the reconstitution of existing Apex co-operative institutions in the state of Madhya Pradesh in view of the impending re-organisation of States. Since after the reorganisation of the State it will not be feasible for these co-operative societies to exercise jurisdiction over the two units which would form parts of two different States, the Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Madhya Pradesh Weavers' Central Co-operative Society Ltd. and the Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. would be reconstituted by excluding from their area of operations a part of the territory of the State for which new societies would be formed.

As soon as this Bill becomes an Act, it will replace the Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Odinance 1956, which was promulgated some time back in view of the urgency of the matter.

(*iii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President has given his assent to the Andhra Tenancy Bill, 1956. The Bill, which now becomes an Act, provides for the regulation of rent payable by the cultivating tenant to the landlord, the prescription of a minimum period for agricultural leases and other incidental matters. Section 3 of the Act prescribes the maximum rent payable by cultivating tenants to the landlords, in terms of proportion of gross produce as under—

(*i*) in the case of crops other than commercial crops—

(*a*) grown on lands under Government irrigation sources other than lands falling under sub-clause (*b*) 50% of gross produce ;

(*b*) grown on lands irrigated by baling from Government irrigation sources—28⅓% of the gross produce;

(*c*) grown on other lands, including unirrigable lands—45% of the gross produce: and

(*ii*) in the case of commercial crops—45% of the gross produce. The Act also provides that the cultivating tenant shall bear all the cultivation expenses inclusive of the cost of ploughing, manuring, harvesting and threshing and the landlord shall be liable to pay all the dues payable to the Government and local authorities in respect of the land including the water rate,if any. The straw in its entirety will belong to the cultivating tenants. Section 10 of the Act provides that the minimum period of every lease entered into between a landlord and a cultivating tenant on or after the commencement of this Act shall be six years. All tenancies subsisting on the date of promulgation of the Andhra Cultivating Tenants' Protection Ordinance, 1956, and protected by that ordinance and all subsequent agreements entered into upto the commencement of this Act, shall continue for three years from the 1st June 1956 or until the expiry of the lease in the normal course, whichever is later. Further, under this Act, the term "cultivating tenant" means a person who cultivates by his own labour or by that of any other member of his family or by hired labour under his supervision and control, and any land belonging to another person under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, but does not include a mere intermediary.

(*iv*) LAND—TAXATION

The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge and Additional Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1956—The Madras Government have published the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge and Additional Surcharge) Amendment Bill, 1956. The purpose of the Bill is to amend the relevant provisions of the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 and the Madras Land Revenue (Additional Surcharge) Act, 1955 so as to bring them into conformity with the provisions of the Indian coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955. The latter legislation provides for the replacement of the existing system of coinage by a decimal system. Since the mere introduction of the decimal system of coinage by a Central Act would not automatically have the effect of making consequential changes in the State enactments, specific amendments to the respective statutes are necessary and the present Act is meant to meet this purpose.

2. *The Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Amendment) Bill, 1956*—The Government of Punjab have published the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Amendment) Bill, 1956. The object of the amending legislation is to enforce the provisions of the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 in the three assessment circles of Tarn Taran (Urban), Amritsar (Urban) and Amritsar (Sub-urban). Under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, the Amritsar District was exempted from the levy of surcharge on land revenue on the ground that assessment had been made in that district only a few years back. The fact, however, is that these three circles were not assessed in 1939 and as such the assessment of 1911-12 still applies to these circles. The re-assessment of these circles is in progress and in the meanwhile it is felt that the provisions of the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, should be enforced in these circles through an amending legislation.

(*v*) PANCHAYATS

The Madhya Pradesh Panchayats (Amending and Validating) Bill, 1956 proposes to amend the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Act, 1956 so as to validate the proceedings taken and orders passed by certain Nyaya Panchayats. The New Amendment provides that "if a Panch of a Nyaya Panchayat ceases to be a member of the Gram Panchayat from which he was selected, the State Government may select a new Panch in his place.....and the Panch first referred to shall cease to hold office with effect from the day on which the new Panch enters upon his office". Any proceedings taken or orders passed by such Nyaya Panchayat, before the commencement of this new Bill, shall be deemed to have been valid and shall not be called into question in any court of law merely on the ground that such Panchas have continued even on their ceasing to be members of the Gram Panchayats from which they were selected. This amendment has been proposed with a view to clearing doubts which have arisen about the validity of the proceedings taken and orders passed by such Nyaya Panchayats.

The Central Council of Local Self Government held its second meeting at Ootacamund from the 14th to 16th September 1956. The recommendations made by the Council on Village Panchayats are:—

(*a*) Village Panchayats should have certain obligatory or compulsory functions, in addition to certain discretionary ones. In the case of socio-economic activities in the rural areas, the Council felt that the Panchayats should get the first preference, cooperative societies coming next.

(*b*) Local bodies should be allocated definite sources of taxation, care being taken to avoid duplicate taxation by local bodies and State or Central Governments, in respect of the same sources of taxation. Wherever new Panchayats were formed, grants-in-aid should be given by State Governments to finance these panchayats until they were in a position to resort to taxation themselves.

(*c*) A proper cadre for employees of Panchayats and local bodies should be formed.

(*d*) The lack of adequate emphasis on the development of local self-government bodies by the Planning Commission in the Second Five Year Plan was regretted by the Council. It was felt that the development of local-self government bodies is fundamental for the progress of the country.

(*e*) Lastly the Council called upon the State governments to furnish information to the Ministry of Health, for enabling them to review as to how far coordination exists between the panchayat administration and the State and local development organizations.

(*vi*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Central Minimum Wages Advisory Board set up in 1950 under Section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to advise the Union and State Governments regarding the fixation and revision of minimum wages, held its third meeting at Delhi on 20th September 1956. The recommendations on agricultural labour made by the Board were—

(*a*) That hours of work and rest intervals should be fixed for agricultural labourers as is the case of Industrial labour covered by the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and

(*b*) That registers of employment of agricultural labour should be maintained only by those persons with holdings of ten acres or more.

The Board also recommended that the State Governments which had not so far provided for weekly rest with pay, in their State rules, should do so now.

The Govt. of India have decided to construct and maintain consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers, as required under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The working class consumer price index numbers which are at present being collected relate only to industrial workers. The Directorate of National Sample Survey has been entrusted with the collection of weekly retail prices of approximately 76 selected commodities from about 3,600 villages. The National Sample Survey will be collecting this information during the 11th and 12th rounds of its survey in connection with the Agricultural Labour Enquiry and will complete the work in a period spread over a year.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(*a*) Diary of Important Events in the Month of September, 1956.

7th September	(*i*) All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1956-57 released. (*ii*) The Government of India decided to allow freely for export of Assam and Comillas, Zoda cotton, cotton pickings and sweepings, yellow pickings and cotton linters during 1956-57 to all permissible destinations.
12th September	All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1956-57 released.
13th September	All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1955-56 released.
14th September	Recognition granted to the Central India Cotton Association Ltd., Indore for forward trading in cotton and cotton seed for a period of three years.
18th September	All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1956-57 released.
22nd September	Export duty on linseed oil abolished.
27th September	All-India First Estimate of Cotton 1956-57 released.

(*b*) Ministry of Community Development

The activities of the Community Projects Administration and the National Extention Service are expanding rapidly and there will be further expansion during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. The highest priority has been given to increased production of food and a special drive has to be launched for this purpose in the Community Project Areas and in the National Development Blocks. The urgency and speed with which measures for increased food production have to be undertaken require concentrated and cooperative effort.

Having regard to the growing magnitude and importance of this work, the Community Projects Administration has been placed under a separate Ministry to be called the Ministry of Community Development. This will involve no major change in the internal organisation of the Community Projects Administration, as it is today. The new Ministry will work in full cooperation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and will, when necessary, take advantage of the resources of that Ministry. The Minister for Food and Agriculture will be responsible for coordinating the work of the new Ministry with that of his Ministry. The Central Committee for the Community Projects Administration will continue to function as heretofore.

(*c*) Ad Hoc Agreement on Canal Waters

The Governments of India and Pakistan have reached an agreement for ad hoc transitional arrangements for the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers till March 31, 1957. The agreement provides for continuance of arrangements establishing ad hoc amounts for additional canal withdrawals by India from the three eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and

Sutlej) on lines similar to those of the previous transitional agreements which ran from April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956.

The discussions regarding the use of the Indus waters which have been taking place in Washington between representatives of India and Pakistan with the participation of the World Bank are now expected to continue till March 31, 1957. In the context of the discussions, the leaders of delegations representing the Governments of India and Pakistan signed on September 24, 1956 the agreement covering ad hoc transitional arrangements for the year ending March 31, 1957.

(*d*) Popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements

Recommendations of the Engineers' Conference.

Several imporant recommendations pertaining to the survey of agricultural field implements, setting up of Advisory Committees at State level for this purpose and the trial of important implements by the State emerged from the 3-day Second Conference of Agricultural Engineers and Fabricators which was held in New Delhi. The other recommendations related to a provision at the district level of qualified and experienced personnel to carry out demonstrations in the cultivators' fields in respect of the correct use of improved implements and the appointment of a Sub-Committee to scrutinise data on mechanisation of rice cultivation in India.

The Conference recommended the extension of the existing survey work in respect of agricultural implements to other implements and agricultural processing machines.

The Conference also reiterated that advisory committees on agricultural implements should be set up in those States where they have not been set up so far. This was considered a very important step in popularising improved implements.

In another resolution, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was asked to circulate lists of important agricultural implements to the States so as to enable them to undertake selective trials of implements suitable for their region and to ultimately popularise their use through the National Extension Service.

The Conference also recommended that an officer trained in agricultural implements and specially qualified to carry out demonstrations for the proper use of improved agricultural implements should be provided at the district level.

The Conference appointed a committee consisting of Shri B.M. Lakshmipathi, Convenor, Shri B.N. Banerjee, Shri N.C. Shah, Shri C.P. Raju, Shri A.C. Pandya, and the Head of Agricultural Engineering Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute to scrutinise information to be collected on the mechanisation of rice cultivation in India.

(*e*) Rise in Production of Coffee and Increased Demand for Home Consumption and Exports

Production of coffee in India has recorded a significant increase in 1953-54 over that in 1952-53, according to the 29th issue of 'Coffee in India' (formerly known as 'Indian Coffee Statistics') brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

During the year 1953-54, the output of coffee rose to 55·6 million lbs. as against 47·8 million lbs. in 1952-53 and 54·5 million lbs. in 1951-52. The increase was due to progressive extension of the area under coffee cultivation.

In India, Mysore is by far the largest producer of coffee accounting for about 47 per cent of the total area under coffee. The State of Madras comes next with 28 per cent of the area while Coorg contributes nearly 22 per cent. India, however, accounts for only 1·1 per cent of the total world production of this commodity.

The quantity of coffee available for home consumption during the year 1953-54 was 43·8 million lbs. About 6·2 million lbs. of coffee were exported mainly to the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium. The annual per capita consumption of coffee in India works out to 0·12 lbs. as against 16·69 lbs. in U.S.A., 10·23 lbs. in Denmark, 1·89 lbs. in U.K. and 0·43 lbs. in Australia.

Coffee consumption in India has shown a significant change since World War II. Before the war home production of coffee was far in excess of internal requirements and the country had to depend on foreign markets for the absorption of her large exportable surplus. In recent years, production has shown a significant increase but internal demand for consumption has gone up even at a faster rate, with the result that there has been a diminution in the exportable surplus. On the other hand, shift in the world import demand from dollar to non-dollar countries and the high level of prices ruling in the foreign countries have opened out possibilities for the expansion of export markets for Indian coffee. There is thus still ample scope for the expansion of coffee production in India both for meeting the increasing demand for home consumption and for exports abroad. The Research Department of the Indian Coffee Board has been already doing useful work in the direction of expansion of coffee production in India.

(*f*) Gas out of Cow-dung

A new cow-dung gas plant was set up by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Nangloi village—10 miles from Delhi. The plant would be a useful device to save the village cow-dung for manure and yet use it as fuel in the shape of gas.

The Nangloi plant is one of the seven such gas plants evolved, and set up in Delhi villages, by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. It is an answer to a major village need.

The vital point about cow-dung is that this important source of fertilising soil and increasing agricultural production is being put to a very wasteful use as fuel by the villagers of India.

Without adequate and periodic application of manure the yield of crop obtained is low and soil fertility progressively goes down. Yet the villager must have fuel for cooking food and with the forests denuded there is very little timber available to him for this purpose.

Research workers at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and a few other places, particularly at the Ramakrishna Mission at Bolur, have been devoting serious attention for some years to the problem of evolving a device which would ensure continued use of cow-dung as fuel and at the same time conserve its full utility as manure.

Their researches showed that when moist dung is fermented in an enclosed vessel, a combustible gas, called methane, is obtained which burns with a hot blue flame. One pound of dung yields as much as one cubic foot of this gas, so that a farmer having four to six animals could get about 100 cubic feet of gas from the dung voided in a day. This would suffice for cooking for an average family of four to five members.

On the other hand, and this is the most important part of these investigations, the process involved no loss of the useful manurial constituents in the dung, which is still available for being utilised as manure.

The model cow-dung gas plant set up by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi villages is really quite simple in design. It consists of a metallic drum, about five feet in diameter and four feet in height. Placed over a 15 feet deep well, where cow-dung is collected for fermentation. The gas arising from this fermentation is collected in the drum which is kept in balance and under a regulated pressure by means of weights. The gas so collected is carried in a tube to a burner, on which cooking is done.

The rate of gas production varies with atmospheric temperature and is higher in summer than in winter. On an average, however, it works out at about one cubic foot of gas for a pound of cow-dung added. One hundred pounds of cow-dung daily mixed with an equal quantity of water, produce about 100 cubic feet of gas per day.

The operation of the plant is quite simple, and beyond daily feeding of dung no other attention is needed. The spent dung slurry automatically overflows from the tank and gets collected in shallow trenches built around it, ready for use in the fields.

It is significant that this material does not attract flies and could be allowed to dry without causing any nuisance of foul smell and fly breeding.

For such ideas intended for universal adoption the severest tests are necessary. It will, naturally, take some time before all the implications of this important new invention can be fully realised.

Initial capital outlay in the shape of pits, drums, pipes and gas burners is another major factor. Initial high costs—the present field models with a life span of 15 to 20 years cost about Rs. 250—may stand in the way of the acceptance of this excellent device. Research on methods to reduce the cost continues.

Perhaps a larger model, co-operatively run, serving the needs of an entire village could cut down the cost to make the idea sufficiently attractive to the village people. And larger models, the research scientists say, could be constructed on the same pattern as the pilot plants.

In the case of bigger installations, in addition to heating, the gas could be used for household lighting (in gas lamps) or for operating gas engines to run small-scale machinery or even motors to produce electricity.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(*a*) World Food and Agriculture—1955-56

According to the latest issue of the F.A.O's annual report on "The State of Food and Agriculture" world food and agricultural production rose by three per cent in 1955-56. With demand at high levels, the volume of agricultural trade rose more sharply than in recent years. Prices of agricultural products, however, generally continued to decline and farm income fell further in most countries.

Total additions to stocks by the end of 1955-56 seemed likely to be fairly small. There were large increases in stocks of grains and cotton, mainly in North America, but stocks of certain other commodities were somewhat reduced. With a further small increase in world agricultural production expected in 1956-57, the Report adds that there is no immediate

prospect of substantial reductions in stocks of the main surplus commodities although, new measures to curtail output in the United States are expected to take effect in the following season.

The largest production increases in 1955-56 were in North America and Oceania, the areas already most troubled by surpluses. There was also a substantial gain in the Far East. In other regions, production showed little change; in some areas, it even declined. World production of cotton and grains recovered from the lower levels of 1954-55, and there was a continuation of the tendency for livestock production to increase more rapidly than crop production in the more developed countries. Output of most forest products reached record levels. There was little change in 1955-56 in the world fisheries situation, recent trends in which are analyzed in a special chapter of this year's Report.

In 1955-56, per capita food production in Latin America, Oceania and the Far East was still some 5 to 10 per cent lower than before the Second World War, though in all other regions and for the world as a whole, it was well above pre-war levels. It appeared, however, that because of changes in the pattern of trade, actual per capita supplies of food, allowing for imports and exports, were approximately at the pre-war level in Western Europe, Latin America and the Far East, and appreciably above it in the other regions.

Levels and patterns of food consumption became much more stable after the rapid changes of the earlier postwar period. In the more advanced countries progress was made mainly in the quality and variety of diets, while in the less-developed regions, improvements were mainly in calorie intakes. Small increases in the consumption of livestock products and fish—the "protein foods" were also noticed in some countries.

In 1955-56, there was good demand for agricultural products throughout the world. Consumer demand for foodstuffs and beverages was strong but demand for fibres and rubber was affected by reduced textile and automobile production. There was an increase of about five per cent in the volume of world trade in agricultural products in 1955, raising it to the highest level since the war. Because of the continuing fall in prices, the value of agricultural trade increased by only about one per cent, but a new index of average import unit values suggested that the decline in agricultural prices was coming to a halt in the last quarter of 1955.

A feature of 1955 was large imports of grains and sugar by the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries, although their imports of livestock products were reduced from the high levels of the previous two years. "East-West" trade now appeared to account for three to four per cent of total world trade in agricultural products.

In spite of the substantial increase in 1955, the volume of world trade in agricultural products was still only five per cent above the 1934—38 level, in contrast to a rise of 70 per cent in the volume of world trade as a whole. A special chapter in the FAO Report examines the reasons for this and other developments in agricultural trade. Using new figures for the value of international trade, it shows that while trade in some commodities including coffee, cocoa, bananas, newsprint, etc. increased rapidly in recent years in line with the expansion of world trade as a whole, trade in many other products—e.g. cereals, meat and other livestock products, apples, certain fisheries products and cotton—was no greater and often less than before the war. These different rates of growth first became apparent after the depression of the 1930, but were greatly intensified after the war.

The main reasons for these trends in world trade in agricultural products seemed to lie in the tendency towards greater self-sufficiency in the industrialized countries, the main

importers of agricultural products. According to the Report, commodities for which trade had stagnated were generally those which could be readily grown in these countries or replaced by synthetic substitutes. On the other hand world trade in the tropical and other products which were not readily produced in the main industrialised countries, grew rapidly and was found to be closely related to the expansion of the world economy as a whole. The findings of the Report offer some prospects of forecasting the future growth of the world market in these commodities. Other sections of this special chapter deal with the movement of prices of agricultural products in relation to those of manufactured goods, and their influence on the purchasing power of primay exporters.

During the period under review, prices continued to move against the farmer in most countries, though in Europe, prices of livestock products showed little fluctuations. Prices of important input items rose in nearly all countries. Farm incomes appeared generally to have declined between 1954 and 1955 or, at best, to have made only very limited gains, in sharp contrast to the rising trend of incomes in other occupations.

The fall in farm prices was not, however, accompanied by any general or appreciable fall in retail food prices. In part, this appeared to be partly due to the continued increase in marketing margins. In the United States, for instance, the marketing margin for the average family's "market basket" of food increased by three per cent between the first quarter of 1955 and the first quarter of 1956, so that, despite a fall of 10 per cent in farm prices, retail prices fell by only two per cent.

The continuing accumulation of surplus stocks of some commodities, together with the declines in farm incomes, led to changes in agricultural policies in a number of countries. The most important new measure was the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1956 in U.S.A. to curtail production by means of the "Soil Bank". Elsewhere changes were less radical. In some countries, mainly in Western Europe, there were changes in emphasis in farm-price policies, designed to adjust production more closely to present needs. There was also an increasing trend towards helping farmers to reduce costs by improving the farm structure or by subsidizing means of production. In the less-developed parts of the world, however, a continued rapid expansion of agricultural production was still the chief need and remained the primary aim of national policies. In 1955-56, several of the more important postwar development plans were completed and new plans prepared or implemented to follow up the earlier progress.

The Report envisages the continuance of the present economic situation during the early part of 1956-57. There might be some temporary decline in economic activity under the influence of anti-inflationary measures, but increasing public expenditure and private industrial investment might lead to some further expansion in the latter part of the year. The demand for agricultural products was likely to stay high but not to increase appreciably, though prices of agricultural raw materials, except possibly wool, might continue to ease.

Summing up the general situation and outlook, the Report observes: "The main problems facing the world's agriculture remain broadly the same. The basic dilemma of most governments is how to reconcile their dual responsibilities to maintain the economic position of farmers and at the same time to provide consumers with adequate food supplies at low prices. The deteriorating position of the farm population continues to cause anxiety. In spite of the added urgency caused by surplus stocks, only a beginning has so far been made toward reducing production and marketing costs in order to bring more and better food within the reach of the poorer consumer."

"Although some progress has been made in adjusting the production pattern more closely to demand, there is little likelihood of any significant reductions in surplus stocks during 1956-57. Looking further ahead, much depends on the success of the new United States measures in curtailing output of surplus commodities. The relative stability of the present situation provides a further breathing space for these and other measures to adjust world agricultural production."

Source—F.A.O. Press Release, dated 3rd September 1956.

(*b*) Some Facts about World Agriculture

The following information is contained in the "Agriculture in the World Economy", a study published by F.A.O.

1. Agriculture is the world's largest primary industry. Approximately three-fifths of the world's population, or more than 1,400 million people, live on farms.

2. Of the total farm population of 1,400 million, 913 million (65 per cent) live in the Far East and 153 million (about 10 per cent) in Africa.

3. During the last 150 years in most countries there has been a sharp decline in the percentage of farmers.

4. Today, only 9 to 10 per cent of the world's land resources (29,345 million acres) consists of cultivated land, 17 per cent are meadows and pasture and 29 per cent forests. Almost half (43·5 per cent), is land not used for production, e.g. built-on waste land.

5. If 20 per cent of the unused tropical soil were utilised for cultivation, the present total arable land area in the world will increase by approximately 40 per cent.

6. In Europe, since the period 1909—19, the yield of grains, with the help of scientific development, has increased by more than 5 per cent in 1948—50 and in the United States by 26·5 per cent in 1946—48.

7. The largest number of cattle are in the Far East, where they serve mainly as draught animals and as suppliers of milk. The highest number of horses are in Latin America and Europe.

8. It seems sure that 50 to 60 million tons of fish could be caught each year instead of the 25 or 30 that are taken now, without any danger of exhausting the stocks or even endangering future yields.

9. The world's forest reasources seem abundant enough to meet foreseeable needs taking into account both population growth and accelerated demand caused by increasing literacy, new uses and rising living standards.

10. In 1952, excluding the USSR, the world produced 640 million tons of grains (wheat, rice and maize being the most important components), 37 million tons of sugar, nearly 155 million tons of potatoes, 40 million tons of meat, 240 million cubic metres of roundwood for all uses, about 30 million bales of cotton and one million tons of wool.

11. Among the farm products, milk ranks first in value followed by meat and high caloric foods such as cereals and sugar. At the lower end of the scale are tobacco (1·4 per cent), wine and hops (1·2 per cent), coffee, tea and cocoa (1·2 per cent).

12. The average European consumes more than seven times as much roundwood as is counterpart in Asia, and the average North American 40 times as much.

13. Seven countries—China, Japan, USSR, Canada, United States, United Kingdom and Norway—account for about 60 per cent of the world's total fish catch, and 20 countries for 80 per cent of the total. The total commercial catch is estimated at about 3,000 million dollars annually and approximately 3 per cent of the total farm production.

14. For every five plates of food that agricultural production now provides, an additional sixth plate will have to be provided by 1957. In order to improve substantially the sub-normal nutritional standards of vast areas of the world, a seventh plate will be necessary.

15. The number of tractors used by the world's agriculture has approximately doubled since the end of the war and stood at 6·3 million in 1952 (excluding USSR).

Source—F.A.O. Press Release, dated 5th September 1956.

(c) Crop Insurance

Crop insurance is a feasible proposition in the countries of Asia and the Far East region; this was one of the conclusions reached by the FAO sponsored Working Party on Crop and Livestock insurance which met in Bangkok in August 1956.

After an exhaustive study of schemes of insurance either currently under way, or envisaged, or previously attempted in some countries of the region, the delegates recommended that pilot schemes should be initiated in as many countries of the region as possible. These projects would be limited to special crops in special areas. In the light of experience gained insurance coverage might then be expanded.

The report of the Working Party took cognizance of the difficult problems involved in setting up such schemes in this area. Chief among these are the lack of reliable long period data on crop yields and losses, the wide variety of agricultural practices, general ignorance and poverty of farmers, limited financial resources of the countries involved and lack of trained personnel.

It was suggested that the Food and Agriculture Organisation might organize a regional training course for senior crop insurance officers required for the initiation of crop insurance.

Mr. W. H. Cummings, Regional Representative of FAO in the Far East, in his closing address pointed out that better care of and feeding of animals, together with better disease control measures, could go a long way towards making any livestock insurance scheme less expensive to farmers and Government alike.

Source—F. A. O. Press Release, dated 17th September 1956.

(d) Man-made Cottons

Some entirely new types of cotton textiles and cotton—based products may becomet available in a few years' time as a result of a research programme which is to be carried out in a leading U.S. laboratory. The scientists who are to undertake the work hope that it will prove possible to make new grades of cotton raw material which will possess both physical and chemical properties hitherto unknown in cotton materials. The man-made cotton which it is believed may possess markedly better resistance to temperature and chemical attack, will be manufactured by exposing different types of cotton fibres to radioactive radiation. Preliminary investigations indicate that it can be expected that irradiation

will lead not only to an important increase in the value of cotton in its present uses, but also to the production of a variety of novel cotton by-products of potential industrial importance.

Source—The Financial Times, London, dated 5th September 1956.

(e) Potato Culture In the Netherlands

In the Netherlands, potatoes fall, according to their various uses, into four distinct groups, viz., seed potatoes, ware potatoes, potatoes for stock feeding and potatoes for manufacturing purposes. Right from the start this is taken into account in the planning and practising of the culture. Seed potatoes for instance, must be internally and externally healthy to give the highest possible yield per plant; ware potatoes have to comply with a number of strict conditions governing appearance and palatability and be virtually free from disease and defect; and with stock potatoes and potatoes for manufacturing purposes production is of prime importance especially the yield per ha and starch content.

Quality is a prime consideration in growing potatoes in the Netherlands. The way in which this high-grade potato culture has been made to succeed is as follows:—

First, attention is drawn to the varietal assortment. Seed potatoes may only be sold in the Netherlands when the variety concerned is on the Official List of Varieties. Potato varieties must meet not only requirement of resistance to various diseases, but also certain requirements of productivity. Further, they must be tasty and possess reasonable nutritional value. The new varieties sent in for entry on the List are thoroughly tested on their quality. Taste and starch content are dealt with by the Section for Nutrition of the Central Institute of Agricultural Research (C.I.L.O.) Wageningen. The productivity of varieties is tested by the I.V.R.O. Institute for Research on Varieties of Field Crops, also at Wageningen. New varieties can only be recognised if they comply with certain high standards; otherwise, they are rejected at once.

Second, there is a close cooperation between the research workers and those who apply this work in practice. Science does not work in isolation or only on its own initiative. It often happens, in the Netherlands, that specified problems are put into the hands of the research workers at Wageningen. This has resulted in improvements which ultimately are all concerned with the cost price and the quality of the product.

Third, storage problems are solved by the Foundation for Potatoes Storage, Wageningen. From of old it has been customary in the Netherlands to store potatoes in clamps during the winter months. Though in building clamps all possible precautions were taken to keep out the rain and frost, losses ranging from 10 to 20 per cent of the stored quantity were very common at the end of the storage period. Agriculturists in collaboration with architects, farmers and dealers have now designed the prototype of an air-cooled store. Losses seldom occur with this method of storage and quality is maintained throughout the time of storage.

Fourth, considerable progress has been made in the field of sea-carriage towards minimising deterioration of quality of the product in transit.

The above are, in brief, some factors that decrease the cost price and promote the quality of potatoes in the Netherlands.

Source—Agricultural News letter from the Netherlands, June 1956 issue pp. 1—3.

VI.—SPECIAL NOTES

(a) SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLANTATION INQUIRY COMMISSION IN RESPECT OF TEA INDUSTRY

The Plantation Inquiry Commission which was appointed by the Government of India in 1954 to make a comprehensive enquiry into the economic conditions and problems of tea, coffee and rubber industries, has submitted its report on the tea industry. The Commission's report on the other two industries viz., coffee and rubber, is expected shortly. Salient features of the Commission's recommendations in respect of tea industry are summarised below:—

It has been suggested that a Tea Replanting Fund may be created for the purpose of replanting of tea bushes. The Fund should be raised by a contribution of Rs. 50 per acre every year from each grower and should be operated by the Tea Board who would draw up a phased programme of replanting of tea bushes as well as replacement and renewal of machinery and equipment. The Commission has suggested that this scheme may be applied to gardens of 100 acres and above.

With a view to raising the level of production of tea in the country to 710 million lbs. per year at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, the Commission has recommended that the emphasis should be more on "continued maintenance of results already achieved and improvement of existing assets", rather than on a large scale expansion of the area under tea.

In order to enhance the competitive strength of the industry in the international market in so far as it relates to producing quality tea at reasonable prices, the Commission recommends reduction in the present cost structure of the industry. This may be achieved by (*i*) decreasing the remunerations paid to the Managing Agents and the Secretaries, (*ii*) abolition of the commission paid to Managers and others; instead a consolidated salary may be paid, (*iii*) increasing indianisation of the managerial personnel and reduction in the number of non-Indian managerial personnel to the minimum and (*iv*) rationalisation of the salary structure of the managerial cadre.

The retail prices of tea need to be reduced if internal consumption is to be pushed up and for this the Commission recommends that the Tea Board should initiate measures to remove the difficulties of the smaller packaging firms. This may be done by imposing ceilings on the production of existing blenders as well as of new units and by ensuring that tea is vended only in package form while the differential rate of excise duty on packed and loose tea is abolished. Further, the Board should arrange for the distribution, under its own distinguishing label, 50 per cent of the quantity of dust-tea that is now packed and sold in India.

Since the brokers have assumed unusual importance in their dual capacity as buyers and sellers in the marketing of tea in Calcutta, the Commission recommends that the selling and buying brokers should be separate. Further, these brokers should not be connected in any way with the management or be major shareholders in any tea-estate, or have any connection with the trade or exports of tea. On the other hand, the Tea Board should take over the functions of regulating the sale of tea in the Cochin and Calcutta auctions. The Commission has also recommended the abolition of the export quota system.

The Commission observes that generally speaking the ratio of gross profit to total capital in the tea industry has been high. In its opinion withdrawal from reserves, other than dividend equalisation reserve, for the purpose of declaring dividends, is unsound and should cease.

In order to meet the financial requirements of the tea industry the commission suggest that (*i*) the programme of extension of branches of the State Bank should be given priority in the case of tea industry, (*ii*) the recommendations of the all India Rural Credit Survey should have full application to the tea industry, (*iii*) the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Finance Corporations of the States in which the tea gardens are situated, should extend long term financial aids.

Regarding the working of the International Tea Agreement the Commission thinks it would be desirable to continue the machinery provided by the Agreement so that all problems of the industry concerning production and absorption may be kept under constant and close study by the International Committee. The Commission, however, says that while entering into an international agreement the power should be reserved to enable the Government to allow the necessary expansion of cultivation in new areas to take place without restriction.

The Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the improvement of transport facilities in the tea producing areas, for labour welfare and for improving the supply of stores. With regard to labour welfare it has suggested that a Plantation Labour Welfare Organisation, controlled by the Central Government, may be set up. The Commission has also laid down certain principles which, it feels, must be taken into account in evolving a system of payment of bonus to the workers. For improving the transport facilities the Commission have suggested that the Central Water and Power Commission should investigate the existence of shifting sands in the Brahmaputra which sometimes causes unexpected and abnormal delays in the navigable channels. Similarly the Railway authorities should pay attention to the need of keeping the line connecting Dhubri, with the Central Dooars free from breaching to provide an alternative river-route to Calcutta even when the rail-route is disrupted.

(b) PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES) IN INDIA DURING 1955-56 EXCEEDS THE PLAN TARGET FOR 1955-56

In the final year of the First Five Year Plan, viz., 1955-56, both area and production of foodgrains exceeded the respective targets envisaged under the Plan. Both area and production, however, fell short of the levels reached in 1953-54 and 1954-55.

In the base year of the First Five Year Plan, the total area under foodgrains was 240·5 million acres. The Plan provided for an increase of 5·5 million acres. This target was more than achieved in 1952-53 itself and the area reached a record level of 269·5 million acres in 1953-54, thereby showing a spectacular increase of 29·0 million acres or 9·5% over the base year. During 1954-55, area came down to 267·3 million acres and further to 266·1 million acres in 1955-56. Nevertheless, the area under foodgrains during 1955-56 exceeded the plan target by 20·1 million acres and that of the base year by 25·6 million acres.

Although the 1955-56 target of acreage under foodgrains exceeded in 1952-53, the production in that year fell short of the target for 1955-56 by about 3·3 million tons. In the base year, the production of foodgrains was 54 million tons over which the plan laid down an additional production of 7·6 million tons by 1955-56. This target of 7·6 million tons was not only achieved but also exceeded by a large margin in the year 1953-54 when

a record production of 68·72 million tons was attained. However, the production declined to 66·60 million tons in 1954-55 and further to 63·54 million tons in 1955-56. Despite this decline, production of foodgrains during 1955-56, the final year of the First Five Year Plan, was higher than the Plan target for that year by about 2 million tons.

Yearwise production of foodgrains during the First Five Year Plan period is given below:—

Production of Foodgrains 1951-52 to 1955-56

(Million tons)

Foodgrains	Five Year Plan Base year (1949-50)	Target 1955-56	Actual Production in 1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cereals—							
Rice	23·20	27·20	20·96	22·54	27·77	24·53	25·47
Wheat	6·30	8·30	6·09	7·38	7·89	8·78	8·35
Others	16·50	17·00	15·84	19·30	22·61	22·42	19·53
Total Cereals	46·00	52·50	12·89	49·22	58·27	55·73	53·35
Pulses	8·00	9·10	8·29	9·04	10·45	10·87	10·19
Total Foodgrains (Cereals & Pulses).	54·00	61·60	51·18	58·26	68·72	66·60	63·54

Production of rice established an all time record of 27·77 million tons during 1953-54, which was 0·57 million tons higher than the plan target for 1955-56. During 1954-55, however, this came down sharply to 24·53 million tons showing a decline of 3·24 million tons as compared to the peak production in 1953-54. This fall in rice production during 1954-55 as compared to 1953-54 was shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and was due to heavy rainfall and floods in the northern districts and continuous drought in the southern districts of these States, as a result of which the sowing and transplanting of both autumn and winter paddy crops were affected considerably. During 1955-56, an increase of 0·94 million tons over 1954-55 was registered in the production of rice as a result of comparatively better climatic conditions during the year, particularly, during the growing period of the crop. But the production of rice during 1955-56 fell short of the planned production for the year by 1·73 million tons.

The production of wheat attained its peak during 1954-55 when it was 8·78 million tons. This exceeded the Plan target for 1955-56 by 0·48 million tons. During 1955-56, however, production of wheat was lower at 8·35 million tons but this is still 0·05 million tons higher than the Plan target. The decline in production during 1955-56 has been mainly due to hail-storm and strong westerly winds during the growing period, particularly, in the important wheat growing States of U.P. and Punjab. In Punjab, wheat crop was also affected earlier by drought.

The target of production for 1955-56 fixed under the First Five Year Plan for 'other cereals' was exceeded by 5·61 million tons during 1953-54, when the production of these crops was highest at 22·61 million tons. However, this peak year of production was followed by a slight decrease in production during 1954-55 and a sharp decline of about 3·0 million tons during 1955-56.

Jowar was mainly responsible for the fall in the total production of 'other cereals' during 1955-56 as compared to 1954-55, though there was substantial decline in the production of maize, small millets and barley also. This decline in the production of 'other cereals' was due largely to unfavourable climatic conditions, such as, heavy and incessant rains causing floods in some areas and inadequate and untimely rainfall causing droughty conditions in some other parts. The crops, specially jowar, suffered extensive damage from heavy and continuous rains in many districts of Uttar Pradesh, (particularly in West U.P.), in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and the Karnatak Division of Bombay. However, the actual estimated production of 'other cereals' for 1955-56 at 19·53 million tons was appreciably higher than the plan target of 17·0 million tons.

The production of pulses in the base year was 8·00 million tons with the Plan aiming at an additional production of 1·10 million tons at the end of 1955-56. This target of additional production was not only achieved but also exceeded to an appreciable extent in the penultimate year of the plan period viz., 1954-55, when the production of pulses was estimated at 10·87 million tons. There was, however, a fall in production during 1955-56 as compared to 1954-55, the production for 1955-56 being 10·19 million tons but this was still higher than the Plan target by 1·09 million tons.

In Andhra, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg put together, the area under rice increased from 12·9 million acres in 1949-50 to 14·4 million acres or 11·7%. The corresponding production increased considerably by as much as 42·9% from 4·7 million tons in 1949-50 to 6·7 million tons in 1955-56. In Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal States, however, the area and production of rice fell from 37·3 million acres and 11·1 million tons in 1949-50 to 36·0 million acres and 10·5 million tons respectively during 1955-56. The decline is due largely to adverse climatic conditions which affected the area and production of the crop, especially in Bihar.

Unlike rice, wheat showed increase in both area and production during 1955-56 as compared to the base year in the important wheat growing zones. Thus, in Punjab, U.P. and Pepsu, the area under wheat increased by 20·6% from 12·0 million acres in 1949-50 to 14·5 million acres in 1955-56, while the corresponding increase in production was 14·5%, the respective figures being 4·1 million tons for 1949-50 and 4·7 million tons for 1955-56. In Bombay, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch States, production of wheat during 1955-56 estimated at 1·3 million tons, registered a spectacular increase of about 116·0% over the 1949-50 production of 0·6 million tons, while the corresponding increase in area was only 37·1%. In Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh States, where

the area under wheat increased by only 13·5% (from 5·9 million acres in 1949-50 to 6·8 million acres in 1955-56), production increased by asmuch as 50·0%, the corresponding figures being 1·0 million tons for 1949-50 and 1·5 million tons for 1955-56.

In the case of 'other cereals' there has been considerable increase in both area and production during 1955-56 as compared to 1949-50. The area and production of these cereals increased from 23·8 million acres and 4·5 million tons in 1949-50 to 29·4 million acres and 6·3 million tons in 1955-56 in the States of Andhra, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg; from 32·6 million acres and 4·1 million tons in 1949-50 to 37·2 million acres and 5·5 million tons in 1955-56 in Bombay, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch States and from 13·2 million acres and 2·0 million tons in 1949-50 to 20·5 million acres and 2·3 million tons in 1955-56 in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal States. The Southern States were thus responsible for a very large portion of increase in production of 'other cereals' while western States with a cumulative higher area than that of the southern States showed a smaller increase.

Coming to pulses, in Punjab, U.P. and Pepsu States taken together, the area and production increased by 5·0% and 27·2% respectively, from 16·4 million acres and 3·5 million tons during 1949-50 to 17·2 million acres and 4·4 million tons during 1955-56. There is a proportionate increase of 8·8% and 6·8% in area and production respectively of pulses in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal States, the figures being 8·2 million acres and 1·6 million tons for 1949-50 and 8·9 million acres and 1·7 million tons for 1955-56. In Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh States put together, the area under pulses increased nominally by 4·8% from 9·7 million acres in 1949-50 to 10·1 million acres in 1955-56, while the corresponding production increased by as much as 46·9% from 1·3 million tons in 1949-50 to 1·9 million tons in 1955-56).

The per adult availability of cereals and pulses per day in India at the end of the Plan period, i.e., 1955-56 was envisaged at 13·71 ozs. and 2·1 ozs. respectively. The population of India on 31st March 1956 may be estimated at 384·6 million persons (or 330·8 million adults). The production of cereals and pulses during 1955-56 was 53·4 million tons and 10·2 million tons respectively. Thus, in 1955-56, the final year of the First Five Year Plan, the per adult availability of cereals and pulses (excluding seed, feed, wastage etc.) works out to 13·86 ozs. and 2·64 ozs. per day out of internal production only. This is higher than the per adult availability envisaged in the plan by 0·15 ozs. and 0·54 ozs. respectively.

The increase in the production of foodgrains during 1955 56 over 1949-50 by 9·5 million tons or 17·8% is remarkable though not as spectacular as it was during the peak year of 1953-54. This increase in production is not due to increase in area alone for while the area under foodgrains increased by 10·6%, the increase in production in 1955-56 over 1949-50 was higher at 17·8%. Evidently, the per acre out-put of foodgrains during 1955-56 was higher than during 1949-50. This increase in average yield could not also be attributed entirely to fine weather, although success of agricultural operations in India is still governed largely by weather conditions. Looking back, the agricultural seasons 1950-51 and 1951-52 were over-taken by climatic misfortunes which were also repeated, although not to such extent, during 1954-55 and 1955-56. In recent years, weather was extremely favourable during 1953-54, which was also a peak year for foodgrains production with the All-India Index of Foodgrains standing at the highest figure of 119·1 with 1949-50 production as the base. The relatively adverse climatic conditions during 1954-55 and 1955-56, largely so in the latter year, explain the decline in foodgrains production in these years as compared to 1953-54. But, the fact that, inspite of this set-back, the production in 1955-56 had exceeded the Plan target, bringsto the fore the not insignificant part played by factors other than

weather in making this increase in average yield possible. These factors relate to determined and concerted efforts, viz.. provision of increased irrigation facilities, distribution and use of good and improved seeds, greater use of fertilizers and improved cultural practices under the Grow More Food Campaign, as a part of the First Five Year Plan. The task of obtaining encouraging response to these measures from millions of scattered farmers is now in the hands of Community Development Projects and Extension Blocks with the setting-up of which the adoption of these measures seem to have gained momentum and the pace will no doubt be quickened under the Second Five Year Plan, when there will be further intensification of the drive for greater production.

The large production of foodgrains during recent years has resulted in considerable reduction in the imports of foodgrains. In 1951, India imported 4·7 million tons of cereals at a cost of Rs. 217 crores. In 1954, total imports were of the order of 808 thousand tons only, valued at Rs. 47 crores; on the other hand, exports of rice were allowed in 1954 for the first time after world war II. About 7,000 tons of rice valued at Rs. 51 lakhs were exported during that year. During 1955, the policy of export was further liberalised so as to include wheat products and pulses. Also during 1955, the import of cereals further dropped down to 7 lakh tons valued at Rs. 33 crores while the export of cereals and pulses stood at 113 thousand tons valued at Rs. 6·1 crores and 82 thousand tons valued at Rs. 3·1 crores respectively. In 1956, the total quantity of cereals imported during the period January—August stands at 566 thousand tons only. The export of foodgrains has, however, been stopped during the year though in the beginning some small quantities were exported.

VII. SPECIAL ARTICLES

1. DEMAND FOR FOOD IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN*

BY

R. DAYAL

The forecasting of the demand for food of the community over some years ahead is an essential requisite of planning in the agricultural sector as well as of overall planning. The targets of production in the agricultural sector have to be fixed in the light of estimates of future demand, in order to avoid shortages or surpluses. Although a strict year to year balance between demand and supply may not be possible due to the in accuracies of demand projection and erratic nature of crop production, there ought not to be a wide gap between the rising demand and the rising base of food production. Demand projection is the first essential step in planning to maintain a reasonable degree of balance between output and requirements.

In so far as the object of planning is to secure the allocation of productive resources in such a way that no surpluses appear in one line of production in the face of shortages in other lines, a reasonably accurate forecasting of the demand for food is vital in the interest of what is called optimum allocation of resources in the agricultural sector. The estimates of demand for food determine the targets of grow more programme of not only food but also of other crops which compete with food in their claims on given land and other resources. Also, as food accounts for 77 per cent of the total cropped area in the country the needs of the community for food largely determine the share of agriculture in the total investment outlay.

Food prices being a major determinant of the cost of living and the general price level in the country, it is the estimate of the demand for food which can tell us what maximum size of investment programme can be undertaken upon the base of a given output of food, without creating a dangerous degree of inflationary pressures. We are interested in the maximum possible scale of investment programme. But there are limitations imposed by the rise in prices which such a programme leads to. Rise in prices is largely dependent upon the demand and supply situation of food articles. Estimates of demand for food are, therefore, very important in determining a maximum yet safe size of the investment programme.

Estimating the demand is necessary in respect of all important commodities but it is particularly so in the case of food. The reason is not only that food constitutes about 60 per cent of the consumer expenditure in our country and is a controlling factor in the economy, but also that the elasticity of demand for food is the lowest of the demand elasticities of almost all other commodities. In the case of other commodities, there is a system of automatic adjustment of demand and supply through the price mechanism; but in the case of food, the price elasticity of demand (i.e. changes in demand in response to changes inprice) is very low and sometimes even negative. So, the system of built-in flexibility works either slowly or sometimes not at all. This means that small maladjustments in demand and supply cause big differences in the price situation. It is, therefore, necessary to estimate the demand as accurately as possible and adjust the production programme accordingly, instead of leaving the process of adjustment to market forces which do not help much in the case of food.

The demand for food during the Second Five Year Plan has to be estimated in the light of expected increase in population, increase in the per capita income, changes in prices of

*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.

food, changes in the distribution of income and relative changes in the prices of food and other articles of consumption, agricultural and non-agricultural. Since our object of estimating the demand for food is to plan production accordingly, so as to avoid any serious slump or inflation in food prices, it is not necessary to take into consideration the influence of the price factor. The problem is to find out how the demand would change at a constant level of prices during the Second Plan period. Then, we can plan output so as to match the demand without causing any serious disturbance in the level of prices of food.

The most important factor influencing demand is the rise in national income. During the Second Five Year Plan, the growth of national income is expected to be of the following order —

	Final year of the 1st Plan	Final year of the 2nd Plan
National Income	Rs. 10,800 crores	Rs. 13,480 crores.
Investment as percentage of National Income	7·3 per cent	10·7 per cent.
Amount of investment	Rs. 788 crores	Rs. 1,442 crores.
Amount of Consumption expenditure	Rs. 10,012 crores.	Rs. 12,038 crores.
Rise in consumption expenditure		20 per cent.

If we assume that the community as a whole spends the same percentage of its income on food at the end of the Second Plan as it did on the eve of it, then the demand for food in money terms may be expected to rise by 20 per cent during the Second Plan. This assumption, however, need not be valid, except for that part of the population which grows during the Second Plan period. In general, as the income rises, the percentage spent on food decreases. This generalization was first made by Engels and is embodied in what is called Engel's Law, according to which "The poorer is a family, the greater is the proportion of the total outgo which must be used for food". Under conditions of increasing income, food expenditure increases slowly, so that the proportion spent on food diminishes as percentage of the total outgo.

In actual fact, the spending behaviour of all families in a community does not conform to Engel's Law. The relationship between total expenditure and the expenditure on food can be broken down into several distinct stages.

(*i*) *Semi-starvation level*—When the income of a family is so low that after spending the whole of it, it has to face semi-starvation, then all increases in income are spent entirely on food till the level of food consumption is enough to keep body and soul together.

(*ii*) *Precariously above the starvation level*—After the semi-starvation level is passed, the family begins to pay attention to its needs of cloth and shelter. Additional income and expenditure is associated with a diminishing proportion of it being spent on food.

(*iii*) *Level of under-nutrition*—As the indispensible requirements of cloth and shelter are met, the family tackles the problem of under-nutrition. The marginal utility of

expenditure on cloth and shelter decreases and becomes lower than that on food. The family takes more appetising foods and its expenditure on food rises absolutely as well as in proportion to the total spendable income (*i.e.* consumption expenditure).

(*iv*) *Level of mal-nutrition*—Thereafter, the true Engelian situation is reached. The problem of serious under-nutrition is solved to a large extent. The family secures sufficient food for existence and comfort. The more important problem left is that of mal-nutrition—that is to say, deficiency of protective and protein foods. The urgency of the problem of malnutrition is not as great as that of the problem of under-nutrition. As the income of the family and its total expenditure rises further, its expenditure on food also rises but not in the same proportion as total expenditure. The proportion of expenditure spent on food to total expenditure falls.

(*v*) *Post-Engelian situation*—In the final stage, further rise in income and expenditure is associated with not only a decline in the proportion of income spent on food but also a decline in the absolute amount of expenditure devoted to it. The rich classes are in this category. As a family grows rich, its members have to make lesser mental and physical exertions. Their requirements of food decrease and their expenses on this item decline in the absolute sense.

In every community, there exist families at one or the other of these different stages of relationship between food expenditure and total expenditure (or spendable income). In most of the communities, however, the number of families representing the Engelian situation is the largest, so that for the community as a whole the rising income is associated with a decreasing proportion of it being spent on food. As a community grows rich, the number of families conforming, in their consumption behavour, to the Engel's Law increases, so that the Engel's Law operates slowly in poor communities and does so rapidly in communities with higher per capita incomes.

In India, the latest family budget survey for which results are available is the one conducted by the National Sample Survey in Faridabad township in 1954. Since then surveys of family expenditures on an all-India basis have been made by the N.S.S. in their 9th and 10th rounds. But the results of these surveys, if they have been tabulated, are still confined to the precincts of the N.S.S. office. The Faridabad data give the following picture.

Range of monthly expenditure per capita (Rs.)	Average monthly expenditure per capita (Rs.)	Monthly expenditure on food (Rs.)	Food Expenditure as %age of total expenditure
5—10	8·70	7·10	80·6
11—15	13·74	10·55	76·8
16—20	17·85	13·14	73·6
21—25	23·02	15·26	66·3
26—30	27·77	17·53	63·1
31—40	33·86	19·86	58·7
41—60	46·78	25·57	54·6
61 and above	105·61	41·16	49·0

It is clear from the above table that Engel's Law operates here quite distinctly. The Faridabad family budget figures, probably, relate only to cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, fats and any other items used in the domestic kitchen. Had the data included such items of expenditure as restaurant meals, drinks etc., in the same way as do most of the family budget data in advanced countries, the pace of operation of Engel's Law would have been less marked than indicated in the above table.

The Faridabad data plotted on a logarithmic chart shows that the total expenditure and expenditure on food do not diverge materially from a linear relationship for all the classes of consumption expenditure given in the table, except the last. (Actually the logarithms of the two variables have been plotted on an ordinary chart—No. 1.1.) Allen and Bowley who examined the United Kingdom Board of Trade budget study of 1904 (Reference their book "Family Expenditure", 1935) also found a close approximation to a linear relationship between total average family expenditure and expenditure on any main constituent. Allen and Bowley's linear relationship was claimed to hold good only for a particular range of incomes studied. As the budget studies examined by them referred principally to working class families, the range of incomes concerned in their studies was narrow.

One of the methods of estimating the demand from family-budget data is first to find out the elasticity of demand for food with respect to total expenditure. For budget results which approximate to a linear relationship, Allen and Bowley calculated the income-elasticity by the formula k/w, where

k=the slope of the straight line relating food expenditure to total expenditure; and

w=the average proportion of expenditure devoted to food for the whole range of income studied.

For the Faridabad family budget data, the straight line equation representing the relationship between food expenditure and total expenditure is, as worked out by the methods of least squares,

$$y = 3 \cdot 98 + 47x$$

$$k/w = \cdot 47 \times 172/209 = \cdot 75$$

The formula k/w can also be put as $\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$, where $\frac{x}{y}$ is equal to 1/w and $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (*i.e.* the slope of the straight line) is k. Since $\frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(\log y)}{d(\log x)}$ the elasticity can also be found by calculating the first derivative (*i.e.* slope) of the regression line relating the logarithms of the food expenditure to logarithms of total expenditure. This regression equation for the Faridabad data works out to

$$y' = \cdot 17 + \cdot 75x.$$

Elasticity as given by the slope of this line=·75, which is the same as calculated by the first method.

Assuming for the sake of illustration that the Faridabad family budget survey represents the food consumption trends for the whole of India, then a 20 per cent increase in spendable income during the Second Plan period may be expected to lead to an increase in the money demand for food to the extent of 20×·75=15 per cent.

CHART 1·2 RAJPURA

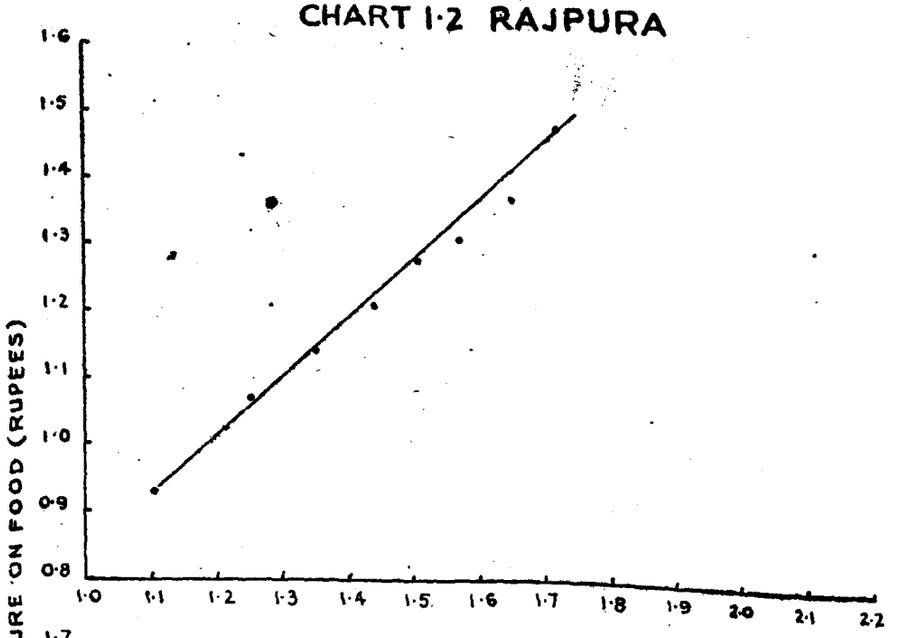


CHART 1·1 FARIDABAD

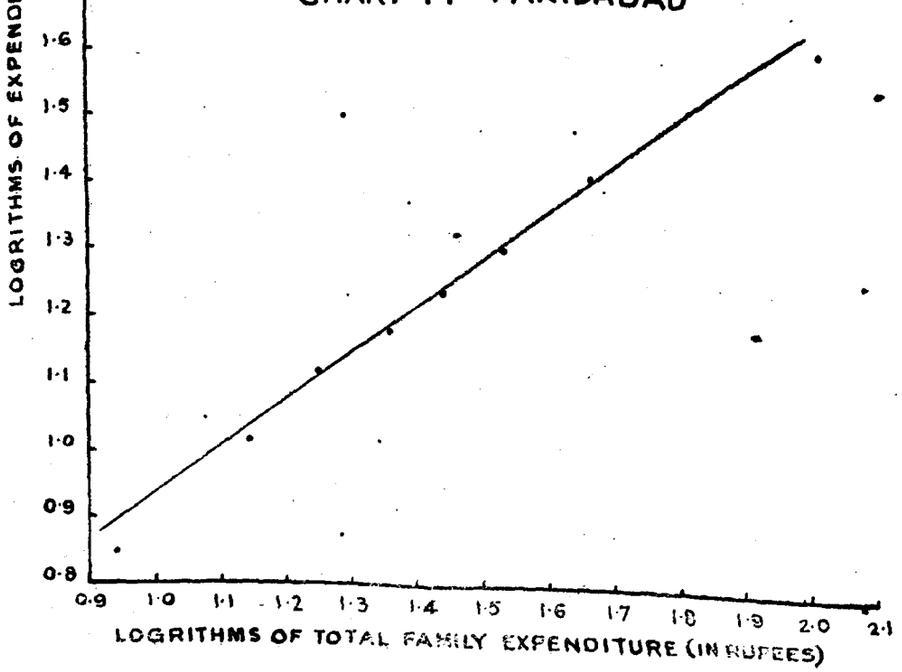


CHART 1·4 TRIPURA

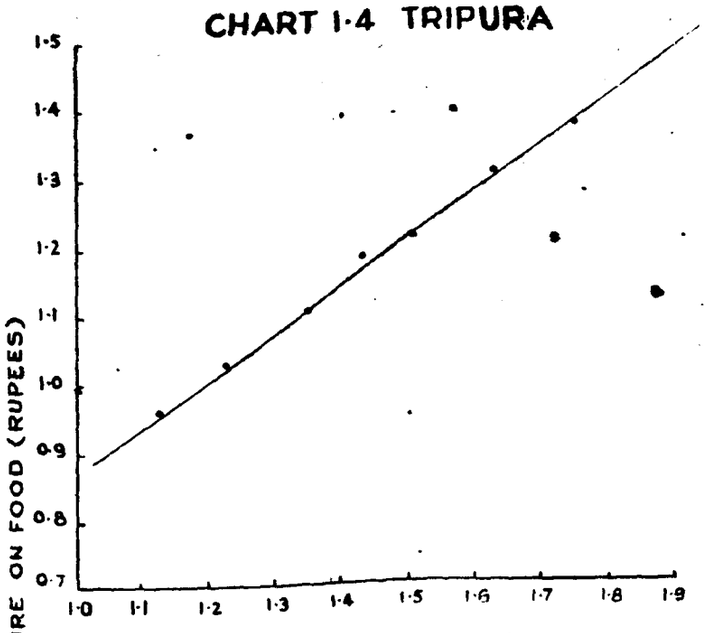
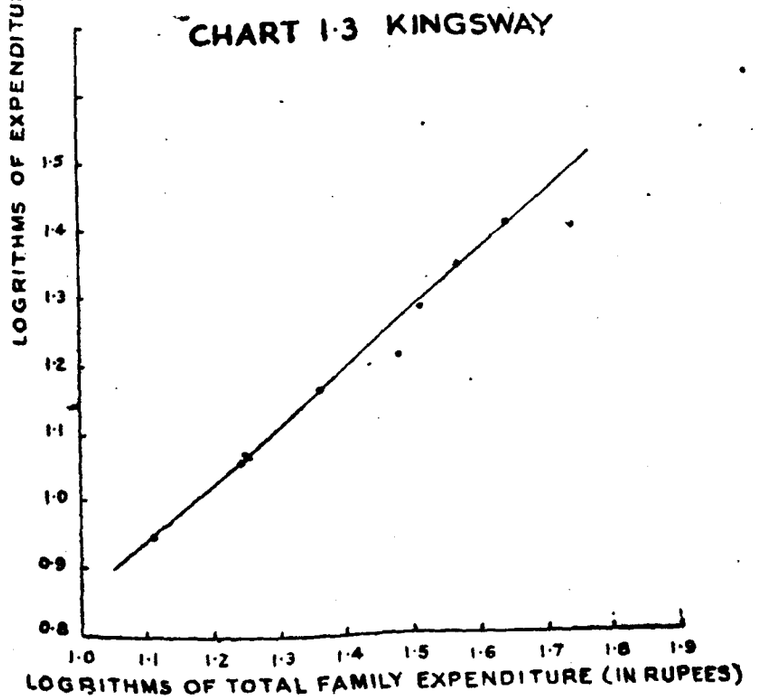


CHART 1·3 KINGSWAY



The Delhi School of Economics, in the course of rehabilitation surveys conducted in 1952-53, collected family consumption data in several towns. The data relating to three townships, namely, Rajpura, Kingway Camp and Tripura are presented below, and elasticities of food expenditure with respect to total expenditure are also calculated separately for each township. The expenditure data in these tables relate to consumption unit and are not on a per capita basis. Consumption unit is in terms of Lusk's coefficient broadly equal to an adult above the age of 14 years.

RAJPURA TOWNSHIP

Monthly Exp. per consumption Unit

Class according to expenditure	Average Expenditure	Expenditure on food	Food expenditure as %age of total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	
Up to Rs. 14	12·64	8·57	67·8
15—19	17·82	11·71	65·7
20—24	22·36	13·68	61·2
25—29	27·32	16·41	60·0
30—34	32·25	19·15	59·37
35—39	37·49	20·25	54·01
40—49	44·48	23·21	51·71
50—59	52·60	30·41	57·81

Source—"Uses of Food Surpluses for Economic Development" by V.M. Dandekar—Gokhale Institute Publication No. 33.

The above data have been plotted in Chart 1·2. The relationship approximates to a linear one. The straight line equation for the entire expenditure range works out to $y = 2·1 + ·51x$. The elasticity of food expenditure with respect to total expenditure as given by the formula $k/w = ·51 \times 243/143 = ·88$.

KINGSWAY CAMP COLONY

Monthly expenditure per consumption unit

Expenditure Class	Average expenditure	Expenditure on Food	Food expenditure as % of total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	
Upt to Rs. 14	12·84	8·88	69·15
15—19	17·37	11·40	65·63
20—24	22·79	14·40	63·18
25—29	27·30	16·22	59·41
30—34	32·24	18·76	58·18
35—39	37·41	22·08	59·02
40—49	44·09	24·71	56·04
50—59	54·65	25·40	46·47

Chart No. 1·3 shows that excluding the last expenditure class, the linear relationship is more or less perfect. The linear equation for the entire range except the last class of expenditure works out to $y = 3·1 + ·49x$. The elasticity of food expenditure with respect to total expenditure is $·49 \times 249/142 = ·86$. Since the plotted points closely approximate to a straight line, the margin of error, like in other cases, is small.

TRIPURA TOWNSHIP

Monthly expenditure per consumption unit

Expenditure class	Average expenditure	Expenditure on food	Food expenditure as % age of total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	
Up to Rs. 14	13·38	9·04	67·5
15—19	17·08	10·66	62·4
20—24	22·30	12·95	58·0
25—29	26·62	15·51	58·3
0—34	32·46	16·37	50·4
35—39	37·04	25·15	67·9
40—49	42·56	20·48	48·1
50—59	56·28	24·04	42·7

There is linear relationship for all classes except the 6th. (See Chart 1·4 page 473). Elasticity for the entire expenditure range except the sixth class is ·81.

These data are by no means sufficient to provide a final conclusion about the elasticity of demand for food in terms of money. For this purpose, a special country-wide survey of family budgets is necessary, and separate elastcities of food expenditure have to be found out for homogeneous groups of families differing only in the level of income and expenditure. However, the fairly close similarity of results of the four surveys discussed above give reason to believe that the result of an all-India survey will not be materially different from that indicated in these isolated surveys. The above data which relate to suburban areas are, in the absence of satisfactory rural data, assumed to hold good for rural areas also. Separate treatment of rural areas is necessary when the elasticity of individual items of food expenditure is to be found at. But so far as elasticity of over-all food expenditure is concerned, rural and urban areas, perhaps, do not differ very significantly.

On these assumptions, the elasticity of food expenditure ranges between ·75 and ·85, and the demand for food, in terms of money, may be expected to increase by about 15 to 17 per cent. Actually, there is an element of error in this calculation. The elasticity can justifiably be employed only in determining the additional demand of the existing population. The additional demand of that part of the population which will have grown during the Second Plan period itself has to be much larger than obtained by applying this elasticity. The increase in population during the Second Plan period has, therefore, to be treated separately.

Population at the end of 1955-56 is assumed to be 384 million and it is expected to rise to 408 million in 1960-61. On the basis of this increase in population, the total consumption expenditure of Rs. 12,038 crores in the final year of the Second Plan can be broken down into Rs. 11,330 crores on account of old population and the rest on account of new population. The increase in total expenditure during the Second Plan on account of old population will be 13%. The increase in food expenditure of the old population will be $13 \times \cdot 75$ or roughly 10 per cent. Total food expenditure of the old population at the end of the Second Plan will thus be 110 per cent of the food expenditure at the end of the first Plan. The demand of the entire population (old plus new) at the end of the Second Plan will be $110 \times 1 \cdot 06$, or, 116·6 per cent of the present expenditure, 1·06 being the ratio of total population at the end of the Second Plan to old population. Thus the combined formula for estimating the demand for food during the Second Plan on account of income and population factors is

$$(100+13E)1 \cdot 06, \text{ where E stands for elasticity.}$$

II

As explained at the very beginning, our primary object of estimating the demand for food is to have an idea as to what maximum possible rate of economic development can be undertaken without sacrificing a reasonable degree of stability. Prices of food articles have a controlling influence on the general price level. An estimate of the demand for food, and the comparison of that estimate with the production possibilities can give us a clear idea whether the rate of investment aimed at 25 per cent increase in the Second Five Year Plan is likely to give rise to inflationary tendencies in agricultural prices (and hence the general price level) or the opposite of it. In the light of that it would become possible to say whether in fixing the rate of development in the Second Plan we have incurred the risk of inflation or the unnecessary risk of leaving a large part of the unemployment problem untackled.

For this purpose, it is necessary not merely to know the money demand for food but more vital is the estimate of demand for physical quantities of food articles in terms of million tons of rice, wheat, millets, milk, vegetables, fruit etc. It will be far from the truth to say that since the community's expenditure on food (*i.e.* money demand) in the Second Plan is likely to rise by 16—18 per cent, the demand for physical quantity of food articles as a whole will also rise by the same percentage. It is important to recognise the fact that the expenditure on food represents, besides the demand for agricultural commodities and products, the demand for a group of associated services like processing, transportation and storage. With a rise in its income, a family shifts from coarse cereals to fine cereals, from cereals to more expensive protein and other protective foods and from less processed foods to more processed foods. To the extent that part of the additional expenditure is devoted merely to 'shifts and substitutions', the increase in the agricultural content of food is less than the increase in the expenditure on food. Thus as the income and total expenditure of community rises, the increase in food expenditure takes place in smaller proportion, and the increase in the agricultural content of food takes place to a still smaller extent. If we expect the money demand for food in the Second Five Year Plan to rise by 16—18 per cent, it inevitably follows that the demand for physical quantity of the agricultural produce will rise by less than that proportion. The elasticity of demand for the physical content of food is less than the elasticity of money demand for food with respect to income and total expenditure.

In advanced countries, where per capita income is very high the difference between the elasticity of food expenditure and the elasticity of quantity purchased is, in the case of certain commodities, remarkably large. Karl A. Fox in his article on "Factors affecting Farm Income, Farm Prices and Food Consumption" published in "Agricultural Economic Research" (July 1951), has worked out the two regression coefficients based on the data obtained in Food Consumption Surveys of urban families in the United States in 1948. They are given in the following table:—

	Effect of 1% change in income upon		
	Expenditure (1)	Quantity bought (2)	Column (1) minus Col. (2)
All food	·28	·14	·14
Meat, Poultry, fish	·36	·23	·13
Dairy products	·32	·23	·09
Eggs	·22	·20	·02
Fruits and vegetables	·42	·33	·09
Grain products	·02	—·21	·23
Fats and oils	·13	—·04	·17
Sugars and Sweets	·20	—·07	·27
Dry beans, peas, nuts	·07	—·33	·26
Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	·05	—·05	·01

For all foods, while the income-elasticity of food expenditure is ·28, the income-elasticity of quantity purchased is only ·14, that is to say, only one-half of the elasticity of expenditure. The difference between the two elasticities is very small in the case of fruits and vegetables, dairy products and meats. But in the case of grain products, whereas the expenditure rises by 2 per cent with a 100% increase in income, the physical quantity consumed on the other hand falls by 21 per cent. This table brings out two facts: one, as the income rises, additional expenditure is spent to a larger extent on non-cereal food and to a smaller extent on cereal foods; two, of the expenditure on cereals, the share of ancillary services increases and decreasing amount is spent on the quantity of cereals purchased.

The phenomenon of a decline in the use of grains in the United States, as higher income levels are reached, is not observed only at the present stage of high prosperity. In fact, per capita consumption of wheat in the United States has experienced a steady decline since as early as 1909, the first year for which data are available. Per capita consumption of wheat during 1909—13 averaged 5·0 bushels; during 1948—52, it averaged 3·1 bushels, a decline of 38 per cent.

There is, however, no question of such a wide divergence between the elasticity of 'food expenditure' and the elasticity of 'food consumption' existing in India. Nor is such shift to non-cereal food conceivable in our country as to cause an actual decline in the intake of cereals. But there can hardly be any dispute on the point that a considerable part of the additional expenditure on food during the Second Five Year Plan will represent substitution between the different forms of food and not the purchase of additional quantity of food. As against an increase of 16—18 per cent in food expenditure, the increase in food consumption is likely to be considerably less than that; and the increase in the consumption of cereals is likely to be still less.

The family budget survey of the four townships described above also gives a breakup of the food expenditure into expenditure on cereals, pulses and other foods. From these

we can derive some evidence on the question of changes in the demand for different components of food. The data for the four townships are given below:—

Expenditure on Different Foods as Percentage of Total Family Expenditure

Total Expenditure	Expenditure on cereals		Expenditure on pulses		Expenditure on other food articles	
	Rs.	%age	Rs.	%age	Rs.	%age
			FARIDABAD			
8·7	4·3	50	·32		2·4	28
13·7	5·4	40	·48		4·7	35
17·8	5·9	33	·59		6·7	38
23·0	6·1	27	·70		8·5	37
27·8	6·8	25	·73		10·0	36
33·9	7·1	21	·82		11·9	35
46·8	7·5	16	1·10		17·0	36
			TRIPURA			
13·4	5·4	40	·51		3·1	22
17·1	5·7	33	·67		4·2	24
22·3	6·2	27	·87		5·8	26
26·6	7·2	27	·72		7·6	28
32·5	6·6	20	1·30		8·5	26
37·0	7·4	20	·78		17·0	46
42·6	5·0	11	1·00		14·4	34
56·3	5·5	9	1·10		17·5	31
			KINGSWAY			
12·84	4·69	36	·68		3·51	27
17·37	4·83	28	·78		5·79	33
22·79	5·37	23	·98		8·05	35
27·30	5·82	21	·92		9·48	35
32·34	5·69	18	1·20		11·87	37
37·41	5·38	14	1·06		15·64	42
44·09	5·61	13	1·23		17·87	40
53·65	5·76	10	1·45		18·19	33
			RAJPURA			
12·64	5·17	40	·61		2·79	22
17·82	6·03	33	·82		4·86	27
22·36	6·38	28	·86		6·44	29
27·32	7·10	26	1·05		8·26	30
32·25	7·24	22	1·29		10·62	33
37·49	5·52	14	1·14		13·59	36
44·88	6·72	14	1·48		15·01	34
52·60	9·02	17	1·06		20·33	39

An inspection of the above data clearly shows that as higher income levels are reached a considerable shift takes place from cereals to other foods. The percentage of cereal expenditure to total family expenditure goes on declining rapidly, while the percentage of 'other food expenditure' steadily goes up. Other food expenditure includes food other than cereals and pulses, and also expenditure on associated services. The family budgetary data of these four townships brings out a fairly strong propensity of the families to spend additional income in an increasing measure on non-cereal food and on services ancillary to food. The share of cereals declines rapidly.

The data regarding expenditure on cereals does not show as consistant relationship with total expenditure as the data regarding expenditure on all foods. Faridabad township is the only one whose data on cereal expenditure, plotted on a logarithmic graph, depicts a reasonable trend for all expenditure classes. The elasticity of cereal expenditure with respect to total family expenditure has, therefore, been calculated for the whole range. In the Rajpura data, the cereal expenditure against the 6th and 7th classes is so low that it does not stand to reason. These two classes have been excluded in calculating the elasticity. For Kingsway Camp, cereal expenditure for the first four classes shows a linear relationship; for the rest, the data seem to be of doubtful value. The elasticity has, therefore, been calculated for the first four classes of expenditure only. Similarly, for the Tripura township, the data relating to the first six classes only seems acceptable; for the remaining two classes, the expenditure on cereals given in the data seems to be incredibly low. The elasticity has been calculated for the first six classes only.

In such cases, where the relationship is not adequately linear, the right procedure is to draw a free hand curve and to read off from that curve the increase in expenditure on cereals against the increase in total expenditure of the most common class of families in the community. The most common class is assumed to be the average class. The average per capita expenditure during the Second Plan is to rise from about Rs. 22 to about Rs. 25 (1952-53 prices) per month. The increase in expenditure per consumption unit will be from about Rs. 25½ to about Rs. 29 per month. The elasticity of cereal expenditure against this increase in per capita (or per consumption unit) expenditure in the case of different townships, as derived from the free hand curve, is given in the table below. The free hand curve for the Faridabad data is shown in Chapter No. 2 (page 480). The average elasticity for the various expenditure classes for the four townships is also given in the table, since there is always the possibility of considerable discrepancy in the elasticity derived from the free hand curve, especially when the number of plotted points is small.

Township	Average elasticity as calculated by the formula	Elasticity as derived from the free hand curve
Faridabad	·31	·35
Rajpura	·20	·34
Kingsway	·24	·52
Tripura	·30	·44

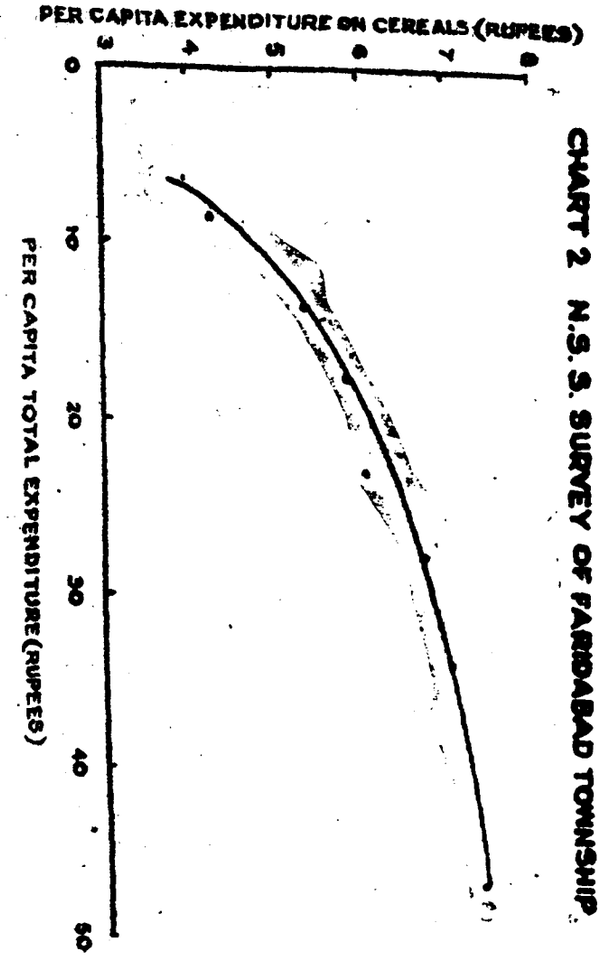


CHART 2 N.S.S. SURVEY OF FARIDABAD TOWNSHIP

The divergence between the elasticity of food expenditure and the elasticity of expenditure to cereals, with respect to total spendable income, is in the case of urban population substantial, as is evident from the following comparison: —

Township	Elasticity of Total food exp.	Elasticity of exp. on cereals
Faridabad	·75	·35
Rajpura	·88	·20
Kingsway	·86	·24
Tripura	·81	·30

In the case of rural population, an estimate of elasticity of expenditure on cereals can be made from the data obtained in the fourth round of the National Sample Survey in April—September 1952. These data give expenditure on various articles of consumption by different income-groups of families. The original data contain averages for different States, and in using these data here, an all-India average has been struck by taking the simple arithmetic mean of the data for Part A and B states. The all-India average is given below. The data is Plotted in Chart No. 3.

Family Expenditure for a period of 30 days

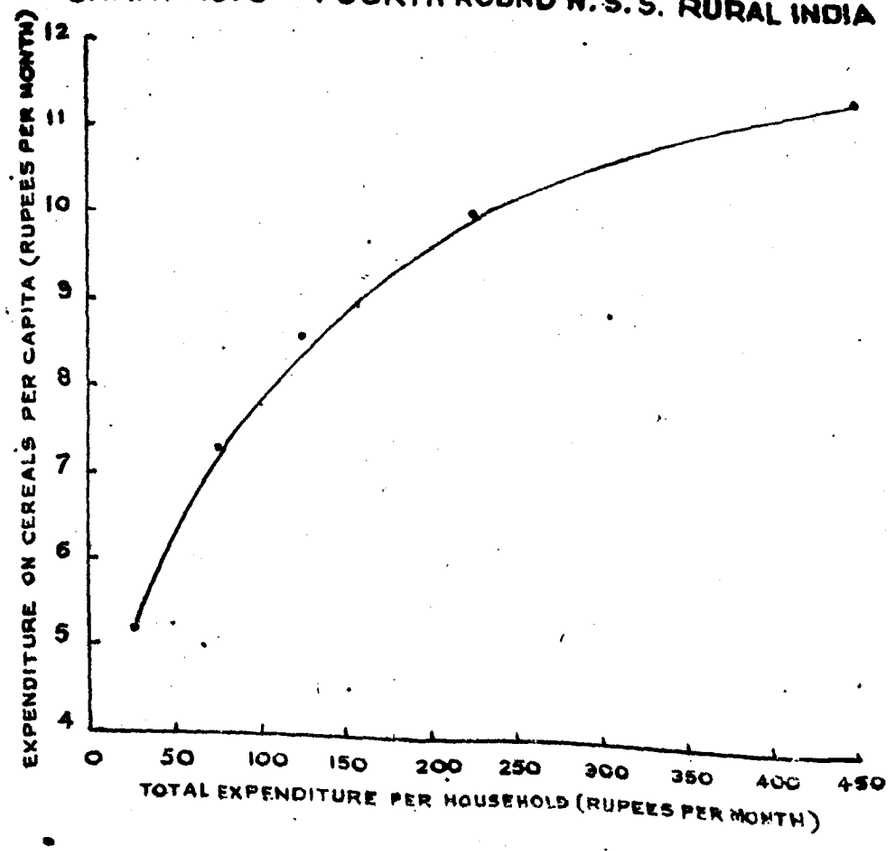
(In Rs.)

Expenditure Class (per household)	Expenditure on major cereals (per capita)
1—50	5·20
51—100	7·32
101—150	8·58
151—300	9·98
301—500	11·46

In these data, the expenditure classes are very wide, and also the average expenditure corresponding to the different classes has not been given. These two factors mar the value of the data for working out elasticity. For the present purpose, however, the middle point of each class has been assumed as the average expenditure for that class. The elasticity of cereals expenditure works out to ·31. It ranges in the case of different expenditure classes roughly between ·20 and ·40. A free hand curve representing these data has also been drawn up (see Chart No. 3 on page 482) and the elasticity derived therefrom comes to about ·40.

As stated above, the data of the fourth round does not seem to be of much value. Generally, it is believed that the elasticity of cereal expenditure in rural areas is considerably higher than the corresponding elasticity for urban areas. It is not known what improvements have been made in the 9th and 10th rounds of the National Sample Survey carried out during the past 1½ years, and how far the results obtained from these surveys would agree or differ from those indicated above.

CHART No. 3 FOURTH ROUND N.S.S. RURAL INDIA



The Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee also collected data regarding the expenditure of agricultural labour families. These data for some of the States is shown below:—

Expenditure of Cereals and Pulses per consumption unit per day (in oz.)

Exp. Class	Punjab	Delhi	U.P.	Bombay	Orissa	North Andhra
Up to Rs. 100	15·1	11·4	18·0	12·9	15·8	12·2
100—150	22·4	22·7	23·1	18·4	25·9	19·5
151—200	22·4	28·9	27·5	21·3	30·6	24·9
201—250	27·1	32·5	35·0	20·2	46·6	28·5
251—300	26·3	33·5	40·5	24·9	51·9	36·1
301 & above	28·4	45·8	41·3	23·1	82·0	70·9

Source: "Uses of Food Surpluses for Economic Development" by V. M. Dandekar.

These data, although useful in the context of a general survey of agricultural labour families cannot, however, be accepted for the specific purpose of forecasting the demand for cereals and pulses. For instance, the high figures of consumption shown against the last class of expenditure for Delhi, U.P., Orissa and Andhra are simply incredible. These figures, perhaps, do not relate merely to human consumption but include consumption for other purposes as well.

Thus an important determinant of the demand for food in the Second Plan, namely, the elasticity of cereal expenditure of rural population which constitutes about 85 per cent of the total population in the country, is still unknown. Apart from the data collected in the 9th and 10th rounds of the N. S. S., about which nothing can be said at present, no available data can be regarded as at once comprehensive, qualitatively satisfactory, recent and pertaining to the decontrol period. Bulk of the rural population is constituted of the cultivating classes. The entire population of the cultivating classes, except for such of the agricultural labour families as do not own cultivating plots and are not paid in kind, may be deemed to live on food produced by themselves. On the theoretical plane, there is a wide divergence of opinion about the consumption behaviour of the producer of food himself.

It is believed by many that when the income of a producer rises, his retention on farm increases and the marketable surplus decreases in proportion to the output, whether the increase in income is due to a rise in output or a rise in price. This belief is based on the argument of what may be called 'limited horizons' of the farmer. For various factors like his ignorance of new goods, traditionally poor standard of living, limitations of physical and cultural background, the expansibility of the farmer's wants is extremely limited, and the whenever there is opportunity of extra income beyond the conventional level, he reduces the proportion of his marketable surplus to output. In other words, he tends to spend very little of his extra income on goods and services other than what are produced on his farm. Increase in his income is accompanied by a more than proportionate increase in his use of his farm products. On these considerations the view is held by many that the producer's income-elasticity of food expenditure is higher than of other sections of the community.

The other view is that if many of the subsidiary foods produced on farm and consumed by the farmer's family but not included in the recorded statistics of average consumption in

rural areas, are taken into account, the farming population is at a less distance from the satiety level than the rest of the population. As such the ratio of additional income being spent on food may be expected to be lower in the case of the farmers.

There is unfortunately no comprehensive statistical enquiry to test the validity of these opposite views. If the farmer has a limited horizon of wants, that cannot necessarily be the reason for his higher elasticity of food consumption. His income is on an average between one-third and 45 per cent of the average *per capita* income of non-agricultural population. Normally he is unable to meet his essential requirements of cloth and shelter. The vast amount of peasant indebtedness shows that although his horizons are limited, his income at present is too meagre to enable him to satisfy his even limited wants. For this reason the income-elasticity of food expenditure can be assumed to hold good for the farming population as well.

Larger retention by farmers, at higher income levels, of foodgrains on the farm represents partly increase in the rations of his milch animals. In this way, the increase in income of the farmer is followed by substitution between forms of food—increased use of milk. It is also observed that when his yields increase, he allocates more land to vegetables and the plant or root type of fruit. He also shifts some land from foodgrains to fodder. Thus the farmer also tends to shift to superior foods at higher incomes in the same way as other sections of the community. And there is *prima facie* no reason to assume any discrepancy between the rate of change in the food use of cereals by the farmer and the non-farmer.

These opposite views, which are purely theoretical, need to be put to a statistical test by means of a sample survey. Amidst these uncertainties, however, we proceed on the assumption that the combined elasticity of cereal expenditure in respect of both rural and urban population is not likely to be less than 40 and more than 65. Applying the formula given earlier in the article, the additional demand for cereals as a result of income factor alone will be as follows:—

Elasticity assumed to be	increase in demand
·40	$(100 + 13 \times \cdot 40)\ 1 \cdot 06 - 100 = 11 \cdot 5\%$
·65	$(100 + 13 \times \cdot 65)\ 1 \cdot 06 - 100 = 15\ \%$

Expenditure on cereals again is not the same thing as consumption of cereals. Additional expenditure on cereals represents partly the expenditure due to shift from cheaper to expensive cereals and expenditure ancillary to cereals, such as the cost of milling which at lower income levels may be done by the family itself. Thus the quantitative demand for cereals shall increase by a smaller extent than the magnitude of increase in the money demand for cereals. It may be assumed that the rise in the quantitative demand for cereals will range from about 10 per cent to about 13 per cent corresponding to the elasticity of cereal expenditure of ·40 and ·65.

III

The discussion so far has proceeded to examine the possible increase in food consumption and food expenditure that is likely to result from the single, but most important factor of rise in national income. The estimate has been based upon family budget date. Attempts have been made in some foreign countries to project the demand for food on the basis of

what is called 'time series data', *i.e.* from an annual record of the expenditure of the community on total food and its various constituents. Estimates of such expenditure are made annually as part of the national income accounts. Our national income accounts do not contain these estimates. Fairly reliable annual estimates are, however, available of the consumption or availability of foodgrains for several years past. But these data relate mostly to years of food control and rationing, and it will serve little purpose to correlate them with the national income or national expenditure figures. Moreover, in time series data, the changes in consumption are the combined result of income and price changes. The income effect can be separated by deflating the spendable income by the cost of living index. This is sometimes done in countries where studies in demand projection are made. Such a method may give some rough estimate of the relationship between spendable income and food expenditure in advanced countries, where the income elasticity and price elasticity of food expenditure do not seem to be wide apart. But in our country, the change in consumption of food that would take place from 1 per cent change in income, and the effect on consumption of 1 per cent change in price, are materially different. Therefore, it does not serve much purpose to try to find out the income-food expenditure relationship by deflating the time series data. Our task is to find out the demand for food in the Second Plan, given constant prices, the object being to match the demand with production in order to avoid any serious inflation or depression in the market for food articles. To that end, the time series data which cannot be thoroughly purged of the price effect on consumption, are not useful.

But can the income-food expenditure relationship derived from family-budget data be used for measuring changes in the national average demand for food over time? In other words, does the elasticity of food expenditure with respect to spendable income as revealed from family budget surveys hold good for the entire community? In point of fact, the national average elasticity of food expenditure is a weighted average of the elasticity of all consumption units in the community. If the family budget data are based on a country-wide survey, the samples selected are sufficiently large and widespread and the elasticities calculated for the different homogenous groups are properly weighted to find the food expenditure elasticity for the whole community, the income-food expenditure relationship found from family budget data will be consistent with the true national average.

In an article on "A study of recent relationship between income and food expenditures" (Agricultural Economic Research, July 1951), Marguerite C. Burk says that the family budget surveys relate to a static situation while the movement of national food demand over several years is affected by a number of dynamic factors. "Numerous factors are present in the dynamic situation which do not enter into the problem at a given time". These dynamic factors include, among other things, changes in the distribution of income, the geographical location and the composition of the population, relative supplies of food and non-food commodities and changes in relative prices and also changes in the manner of living that are independent of income.

So far as the effect of income distribution on food demand is concerned, it has to be estimated and added to the effect of income changes as obtained from the family-survey data. But other factors listed above may be expected to lose much of their importance if the income-elasticity of food expenditure is based not on old family budget surveys but most recent ones; for instance, to find out the demand for food in the Second Plan, the family budget surveys should not be older than 1954; they should preferably relate to the year 1955.

Statistical methods have been devised for estimating the effect of reduction in concentration of wealth on the food demand of the population. An article by H. Lubell in the Agricultural Economic Review (March 1947) and another by Karl Borch in Econometrica (April 1953) throw considerable light on this aspect of the problem. The author of the former article came to the conclusion that extra demand on account of the income redistribution factor is inconsiderable; but in the latter article considerable significance is attached to this factor.

The significance of the income redistribution factor also depends on the way in which the income-elasticity of demand is estimated. In the data given in this article, the family budget data relates to poor, lower-middle and middle-class families. The income-elasticity of the demand for food has been calculated with reference to the range of income of these three groups of families. Rich classes have been excluded. In applying this elasticity to find out the additional demand for food, it has been presumed that the entire additional income during the Second Plan period will go to these classes only and not the rich classes. In other words, the effect of a considerable redistribution of income is already included in the figure of income elasticity of food and the estimate of additional demand based on that elasticity. If the actual income redistribution in the Second Plan period is at all likely to be larger than what has already been taken account of, the difference cannot be expected to be worthy of note. No extra calculation of the income redistribution effect, therefore, seems necessary.

It is at present roughly estimated that about 87½ per cent of the output of cereals is available for human consumption. Of the remaining 12½ per cent, about 2½ to 3 per cent is used for animal feeding and 9½ to 10 per cent represents seed requirements and waste etc. It has already been explained that when the income of the farmer rises, he tends to feed his animals liberally. Again, the increased demand for milk by families at higher income levels implies increased demand for cereals for cattle. The income-elasticity of demand for milk is generally believed to be greater than unity. The same elasticity may be applied to the cattle demand for cereals. For other types of livestock, the elasticity probably is less than unity. For the livestock as a whole, a unit elasticity may be assumed. On this basis, the outside limit for additional feed demand for cereals during the Second plan period is ½ million tons.

About seed requirements and waste, it may be assumed that the quantity going into these channels will continue to bear the same proportion to total output as now (*i.e.* roughly 10 per cent). This means that after the additional demand for cereals for food, feed and other purposes has been calculated, roughly 11 per cent of the aggregate should be added to it to arrive at the total additional requirements during the Second Plan.

The trade demand for food has to be considered separately from the consumer demand. The trade demand does not admit of any scientific estimate but is influenced by erratic and unpredictable waves of optimism and pessimism. The stocking activity of the traders is governed by their expectations of future trends of prices. When prices are rising and are expected to continue to do so, it is not extraordinary for the trading community as a whole, including ordinary merchants and big dealers indulging in such practices as cornering, to hold even 2 million tons more than their normal stocks. Since the Second Plan period is expected to be characterised by inflationary expectations, it is prudent in formulating the food production targets to provide for a considerable increase in trade demand. It is a characteristic of agricultural economies of underdeveloped countries that the changes in trade demand often assume equal importance with changes in the consumer demand.

Our production programme during the Second Plan has, therefore, to be a surplus production programme, rather than one aimed at strict balancing of the expected increase in consumer demand with the additional output. The tendency to stock larger quantities, under inflationary situations, is not confined to wholesalers but permeates the retailers and consumers. We ought, therefore, to plan for a surplus production of between 1½ and 2 million tons of cereals. If inflationary pressures turn out to be not too strong and the tendency towards overstocking is not generated, part of the surplus production will have to be held by Government as buffer stock against emergencies.

CONCLUSION

(1) The question of estimating the additional demand for food during the Second Plan period has been discussed in its various aspects. The various factors influencing the demand and the procedure for forecasting it have been considered in practical detail. From the above discussion it becomes clear that with the data available at present, it is next to impossible to put the additional demand for cereals at any specific figure. We can at best specify a reasonably narrow range of upper and lower limits within which the additional demand for cereals is likely to fall. The most important missing link is the income-elasticity of demand for cereals. It has been explained above that the elasticity is likely to be within the lower and upper limits of ·40 and ·65. Assuming the elasticity to be ·40, the demand for cereals works out as follows—

(*i*) Increase in demand on account of the income factor—This is equal to cereals available for human consumption during 1955-56 multiplied by 10/100. (It has already been explained that when the elasticity is ·40, the increase in cereal consumption on income account will be about 10 per cent). Availability of cereals for human consumption during 1955-56 has roughly been assumed to be the output in 1955-56 minus 12½ per cent for feed, seed and waste. Thus the increase in cereals consumption on income account is $\frac{46 \cdot 7 \times 10}{100} = 4 \cdot 8$ million tons

(*ii*) Additional demand on account of income redistribution—negligible

(*iii*) Additional demand for feed = ·5 million tons

(*iv*) Additional trade demand = 2·0 million tons

(*v*) Total demand = 7·3 million tons

(*vi*) Total production target = 7·3 multiplied by 111/100 = 8 million tons.

If the elasticity is ·65, the total production target for cereals will be about 9·5 million tons.

This estimate of demand for cereals is based on the assumption that the target of 25 per cent increase in national income and a rate of savings of 10·7 per cent during the Second Plan period will be realized. It is also assumed that the accrual of additional income, incidence of savings and population growth will take place in such a way that the different income groups get a proportionate increase in their average spendable incomes. Another important assumption is that the curve representing the relationship between the community's total expenditure and expenditure on cereals, as derived from the family budget data of a particular period, will hold good during the period of the Second Plan. This would be so, if among other less important factors, the relationship between cereal prices and prices of other foods and other non-food articles does not get disturbed materially, and if

the consumption habits of the people do not undergo any radical change. Still another assumption is that there will be no significant time lag between the attainment of a higher income level and adjustment of consumption behaviour to that income level. It is quite likely that this last assumption may not be wholly valid. To the extent that there is a considerable time lag between the rise in income and rise in cereal consumption, the demand for cereals may be lower than calculated here. But this factor has been left out of the present analysis, because it is presumed that it will be neutralized by the additional demand arising out of the plan to export cereals during the Second Plan.

(2) The demand for services ancillary to food consumption is going to rise very high during the Second Plan period. The large difference between the elasticity of total food expenditure and the elasticity of expenditure on cereals, at least in urban areas clearly shows that there is a vast scope and necessity of expanding the various food industries during the period of the Second Plan. These industries extend from simple processing of food to modern industries engaged in producing such foods as tinned butter and cheeze, baby foods, confectionery, syrups and squashes etc.

(3) In the initial years of the Second Plan, the additional trade demand is likely to be more important than the consumer demand. The increase in trade demand is expected to be concentrated in the first two years of the Plan. To meet this, there ought to be concentrated effort at cereal production during the early part of the Second Plan.

(4) If the production possibilities now being talked about for the agricultural sector materialize, there would be scope in the later years of the Plan to undertake an even more ambitious programme for eliminating unemployment and expanding the national income. Instead of talking of the possibility of having to curtail the development programmes at a later stage, the Planning Commission and Government ought to keep ready for the possibility and scope of enlarging the developmental effort. In India, the problem of prices is wholly and entirely the problem of agricultural prices. We have to reorientate our theories of inflation and deflation in the light of this fact. If production of cereals during the Second Plan can increase by more than 9·5 million tons, the country can easily undertake a larger investment programme to eradicate unemployment.

(5) In this article, only the demand for cereals has been forecast, and this estimate, too, being the result of individual effort has to be put to further scrutiny. Besides, the demand for pulses and other food articles need to be projected, since many useful results are likely to come out of such a study. Even for the cereals group, it would be useful to study the demand for major components of this group. It seems important to set up a separate unit consisting of an official each of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Central Statistical Organisation and the National Sample Survey, which, in association with the staff of the Indian Statistical Institute, should collect data, devise a detailed method and estimate the demand for the various components of food in the Second Plan. Without a thorough study of the food demand, the whole plan is built on uncertain foundations.

2. FARM ORGANIZATION AND ENTERPRISE SELECTION*

By Eddie F. Daniel

Extension workers often have the opportunity of working closely with individual cultivators. This opportunity carries with it responsibilities which cannot be taken lightly—responsibilities to help cultivators make their own decisions, and to tailor suggestions to fit individual holdings. This means that we must avoid the so called "pat answers". We know that cultivators with 15 crop acres instead of five or with 700 maunds of sugarcane per acre instead of 300 maunds or with wheat yields of 20 maunds instead of 10 maunds per acre usually make more money. However, this is not sufficient to suggest to a cultivator that he increase his sugarcane yield to 700 maunds per acre or that he market his wheat instead of storing it or he buy a small garden tractor instead of buying a pair of bullocks. These are all pat answers and are only a superficial attempt at helping a farmer to develop the size and kind of business he may desire.

Any substantial increase in the size of farm business usually involves a larger investment in the farm. This investment may be in the form of more machinery, more land, more livestock, use of fertilizers, etc. Most farmers do not have enough capital available to do all these things at once. The core of farm management, therefore, is the establishing of priorities. What steps should be taken first? Which should be left until later? In other words, it is a question of how to develop. In this statement we are not so much concerned with questions of "how to produce" but rather the questions of what and how much to produce. An investigation of these problems should provide us with some guiding ideas in farm organization and enterprise selection.

The decision as to what and how much to produce will depend upon many physical as well as economic and personal factors. In many cases observation of the experiences on other farms within the local community may help in arriving at this decision. However, each farm has its own unique characteristics and certain physical and economic factors should be considered. Such physical factors as (1) soil type and slope, (2) fertility level, (3) topography, (4) rainfall, (5) length of growing season, and (6) temperature will all play a part in reaching a decision. Each of these factors places certain limits upon the range of crops that are produced. For example, even if the rainfall, length of growing season, temperature and fertility conditions are ideal for the production of maize, this crop probably should not be produced on a steep slope because of the excessive erosion that would result.

In addition we will find that such economic factors as (1) relative prices and costs, (2) size of farm, (3) capital available, (4) buildings, (5) labour available, (6) debt situation, (7) farm tenure or type of lease, (8) distance to the market and personal factors such as likes and dislikes of the cultivator are important items in determining what to produce. These factors may be classified into these groups—(1) physical, (2) economic, and (3) personal or social, and they may determine to a large extent whether crops produced are sold as cash crops or fed to livestock produced. Many of us have seen farms on which the kind and amount of crop production was restricted by the location of the farm and the kind of soil.

*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.

A lack of capital available may be the result of loses incurred by inefficient cropping practices. There are many other economic, physical and personal factors that may influence the amount of capital available for operating and maintaining the farm business. The use of high producing livestock and poultry under good management, labour available when needed, the availability of operating capital through credit, when needed, orderly variable repayment scheme of debts, a good food production and conservation program, healt' prob-lems of the family and others may affect the financial position of the cultivator. The problem is complicated by the fact that each holding has its own set of limitations. Thus, plans for farm management must be tailor-made to fit the individual farm.

Various kinds of restrictions may not only limit the kinds of crops that are raised' but also the amount or intensity of crop or livestock production. For example, the topography or a slope of the soil might be such that it may place serious restrictions on the use of the land for sugarcane or vegetable crops. In other situations, the soil may be such that it could be used for wide variety of crops, but the labor available might restrict the acreage devoted to vegetable crops or the capital available for fertilization might restrict the total produc-tion of these crops. In other cases, lack of experience with certain crops may present a serious limitation. The first step in analyzing the farm business to determine the adequacy or inadequacy of the present or to determine a more adequate farm organization for the future is to locate and identify the limitations that exist. After this is accomplished we can proceed to work out a plan that fits best into this set of limitations. Finally, the job is to determine which restrictions can be more readily and more profitably removed. This last step requires a great deal of information on the probable effect of alternative changes that might be made in organization.

There are two methods of budgeting, complete budgeting and partial budgeting. Com-plete budgeting means making out a plan for the whole farm or it includes all decisions for one enterprise. Partial budgeting means estimating the income and expenses for a small part of the farm such as the sugarcane, wheat or some other small part of the total business. If some partial budgeting is done much work and time are eliminated and often the results obtained are satisfactory. Complete budgeting consists of estimating all crops, livestock, producing methods, costs and returns for the farm as a whole. A complete budget may involve growing only sugarcane and one-half cotton. In either instance fertilizer may be used at four different levels and we would have four different complete budgets.

Partial budgeting may be used and reduce the four complete farm budgets to two. The increased yields from each level of fertilization may be estimated. The added costs and added returns may be computed and the most profitable level of fertilization selected. In this way the number of complete budgets completed are reduced and much time and work are saved.

Farm budgeting should be approached in an orderly way. First an inventory of farm resources should be made. The amount of capital owned and the amount which can be profitably borrowed if needed should be listed. Decide how much family labor is available by months throughout the year. This will include labor of the cultivator and all family members. What are the labor requirements by months for the crop and livestock program planned? Compare the labor available and distributions with the labor required for crops, livestock and other needs. Next, consider the possibility of hiring labor when it is needed. Now the cultivator needs to consider his likes and dislikes. If making more profit involves making changes and working harder, is he willing to make these changes and do the extra work?

Farm budgeting is carried on to assist in arriving at the most efficient use of farm resources, labor, capital, land and management. Budgeting or planning is an attempt to coordinate or balance soil and crop management, livestock production and practices, farm implements and buildings, irrigation etc. into the most profitable farming system. However, the best budget or plan cannot be followed rigidly because of uncontrollable factors. Insect pests may destory a growing crop. Changes in weather, prices or costs may change the picture. So a cultivator needs to be informed to keep up with a changing situation or he will not likely maximize profit in his farm business.

Now suppose that the conditions, limitations, restrictions have been reasonably well defined on a particular farm. Is there any way in which we can reduce our consideration of enterprises to a few relevant alternatives, or must we budget out all possible enterprise combinations? Suppose we find a farm with the following circumstances and restrictions:

1. Small farm of five acres
2. Land of low fertility
3. Land responds well to fertilizers
4. Lots of labor available
5. Very little capital

Under these circumstances we would undoubtedly have to intensify the cropping plan. We would use fertilizers, improved seeds and improved practices to a point where we could reasonably expect a profit. We would select as much cash crop acreage as possible and for which a ready market was available with the limitations of producing sufficient food crops. We would always try to maximize returns for the most limited factors. This would mean selecting cash crops according to the physical and economic factors mentioned earlier

When the approach is made in this way many possibilities are eliminated without the detail budgeting of alternative plans. Some alternatives will, of course, have to be made and they should be reconciled with the farmers' likes and dislikes, market situation, types of enterprises on the farm, etc. Caution and good judgement must always be used in discussing alternatives with cultivators. An enterprise might look favourable with respect to all factors considered except one, which might be the most strategic and sufficient to disqualify the enterprise for consideration.

The following principles should be considered in developing a farm program.

1. Land too rough for permanent pasture should be kept in timber.
2. Crop land on which erosion cannot be reasonably well—controlled, should be kept in grass.
3. Keep as large a percentage of tillable land in high profit crops as possible.
4. Plan crop and livestock programs to have reasonably uniform annual income.
5. Plan for most profitable labor distribution.
6. Plan for flexibility in the farm business.
7. Get the *most profitable* crop yields for the soil types involved.
8. Provide high producing livestock to consume roughage and by-product feeds, in so far as profitable.
9. Provide sufficient production and profitable employment to have adequate volume of business.

The importance of either principle discussed above will vary with the individual cultivator and the area in which he is located. Numbers one and two are especially important in areas where erosion is a problem and livestock production is profitable or could be made profitable. Numbers three and four need careful consideration in planning a farm business where crop acres and crop area are small and cash crops are profitably produced. Some recent studies have shown instances where cash crop areas were increased slightly and associated with good management practices, resulted in net cash incomes being increased 50 per cent or more. By intensifying the cropping system, the use of farm labor was increased 20—25 per cent with more uniform distribution and returns to labor were stepped up 50 per cent or more.

Principle number seven, "Get the most profitable crop yields for the soil types involved" points up a problem in areas where there is no soil survey and little if any work has been done in determining the soil fertility level. Probably in these areas there is need for research to be developed through cooperation and planning of agronomist, economist, and others. Such a research program should provide useful input-output data to guide the cultivator in making decisions in planning his farm business.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Sesamum and Cotton, 1956-57.

All-India Preliminary Estimate of Coffee Production, 1956-57.

Principal Agricultural Statistics of Reorganised States:—

(*i*) Area, Population, Net Area Sown and Per Capita Area.

(*ii*) Classification of Area.

(*iii*) Area Irrigated.

(*iv*) (*a*) Area under Principal Crops.

(*b*) Production of Principal Crops.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during September, 1956

Between 30th Aug. 1956 and 26th Sept. 1956 and from 1st June 1956 to 26th Sept. 1956.

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 30-8-56 to 26-9-56 actual (inches)	Excess (+)or defect(—) compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-6-56 to 26-9-56 actual (inches)	Excess (+)or defect (—)compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	6·50	(—) 4·72	55·96	(—) 7
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	9·53	(—) 9·02	68·81	(—) 18
Gangetic West Bengal	14·80	(+) 6·52	48·55	(+) 15
Orissa	11·97	(+) 3·15	53·53	(+) 26
Chota Nagpur	12·28	(+) 4·24	47·74	(+) 13
Bihar	14·60	(+) 5·46	47·37	(+) 12
U.P. East	12·06	(+) 4·37	36·89	(+) 2
U.P. West	2·78	(—) 3·96	37·84	(+) 6
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	0·26	(—) 4·75	22·18	(+) 2
Jammu & Kashmir	0·57	(—) 1·39	12·30	(+) 34
Rajasthan West	0·87	(—) 0·85	13·36	(+) 25
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	1·94	(—) 2·63	28·87	(+) 18
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	5·42	(—) 2·50	31·63	(—) 12
Vindhya Pradesh	5·10	(—) 1·30	39·97	(+) 4
Madhya Pradesh East	8·40	(—) 0·70	53·16	(+) 14
Madhya Pradesh West	7·92	(+) 0·67	39·45	(+) 4
Gujarat	4·76	(—) 0·38	40·36	(+) 31
Saurashtra and Kutch	4·39	(+) 1·72	25·14	(+) 45
Konkan	15·65	(+) 4·19	98·75	(+) 11
Deccan (Desh)	6·33	(+) 1·25	20·49	(+) 26
Hyderabad North	9·64	(+) 1·80	34·44	(+) 24
Hyderabad South	5·30	(—) 1·35	29·51	(+) 30
Coastal Andhradesa	5·99	(+) 0·41	27·60	(+) 41
Rayalaseema	5·62	(+) 0·03	18·12	(+) 13
Tamilnad	4·59	(+) 1·08	12·61	(+) 20
Malabar and South Kanara	7·58	(—) 1·47	88·43	(—) 11
Mysore	3·26	(—) 1·01	11·33	(—) 17
Travancore-Cochin	6·81	(+) 1·09	41·90	(—) 18

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 in October

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Matikalai, Vegetables, Rabi crops and Lorsegram.	Paddy, Jute, Tea.
Bihar	Rabi crops.	Rice, Bhadoi crops and Gora paddy, Jute and Ragi.
Bombay	Wheat, Bengal-gram and other Grams	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut and Sann-hemp.
Madhya Pradesh	Linseed, Gram, Masur, Lac, Peas and Wheat.	Kharif Paddy, Groundnut, Urd, Moong, Maize and Minor Pulses.
Madras & Andhra	Rabi Paddy, Rabi Jowar, Rabi Cotton and Potato.	Kharif Paddy, Gingelly and Groundnut.

TABLE No. 1·1—*contd.*

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Orissa	Wheat, Jowar etc.	Kharif Crops.
Punjab	Wheat, and other Rabi Crops, Potatoes	Kharif Paddy, Cotton, Sugarcane, Vegetables.
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Peas, Linseed, Garlic, Oats, Masur, Potato, Rape and Mustard and Rabi Vegetables.	Kharif Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Sesamum, Groundnut, Minor Millets, Cotton.
West Bengal	Pulses, Bora, Linseed, Rape & Mustard, Sesamum, Tobacco, Wheat & Barley.	Ragi, Jowar, Autumn Rice, Jute.
Hyderabad	Wheat, Rabi Jowar, Barley, Gram and other Pulses and Rabi Oilseeds.	Sugarcane, Bajra, Maize, Kharif Jowar, Groundnut & Sesamum.
Mysore	Wheat, Horsegram, Bengal Gram and Potatoes.	Potatoes, Mungar Jowar, Coriander and Kar Rice.
PEPSU	Wheat, Potatoes, other Rabi Crops	Kharif Paddy Sugarcane, Winter Vegetables and Cotton.
Rajasthan	Oil seeds.	Paddy, Bajra, Til and Jowar.
Saurashtra	Wheat, Mustard and Lucerne	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Vegetables, Groundnut & Cotton.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,949	76,253	24,531	25,474
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,711	5,627	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	211,000	55,734	53,349
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,757	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses*	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	55,100	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	267,325	266,100	66,604	63,536
Potatoes	633**	658@	1,543**	1,643@
Sugarcane†	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	37	14	15
Pepper (Black)	208	214	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	846	921	244	259

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(In thousands)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,543	12,585	4,128‡	3,804‡
Castorseed	1,394	1,462	124	126
Sesamum	6,501	5,738	589	458
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596
Fibres—				
Cotton	18,884	20,230	4,227§	3,998§
Jute	1,243	1,581	2,928¶	4,137¶
Mesta	528	618	1,018¶	1,201¶

* Subject to revision.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,760 and 5,859 thousand tons respectively for 1954-55 and 1955-56.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

N.A.—Not available.

**Relate to final Estimate.

@Relate to Second Estimate.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(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 (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				(i) *1955-56*				
Potato	Second	26-7-56	658	633	(+)3·9	1,643	1,543	(+)6·5
				(ii) *1956-57*				
Sugarcane	First	31-7-56	4,717	4,066	(+)16·0	..	..	..
Groundnut	First	12-9-56	8,955	7,721	(+)16·0	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	18-9-56	3,511	3,617	(—) 2·9	..	..	..
Cotton	First	27-9-56	14,602	13,175	(+)10·8	..	..	..
Jute	First	7-9-56	1,634	1,425	(+)14·7	..	..	..
Mesta	First	22-8-56	121	125	(—) 3·2	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1956-57

(Released in September 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(In thousands)

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,511	3,617	(—)106	(—)2·9

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Bombay, Madras, Bhopal, Bihar, Mysore, Vindhya Pradesh and Tripura. The decrease in area, has been attributed to adverse climatic conditions at the sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to a small extent by increases reported mainly by Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Andhra.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July, 1956. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 55 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State (1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+)or decrease (—)of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra	174	159	(+) 15
Bihar	36	40	(—) 4
Bombay	268	289	(—) 21
Madhya Pradesh	298	338	(—) 40
Madras	143	153	(—) 10
Orissa	260	(A) 260	..
Punjab	64	61	(+) 3
West Bengal	6	5	(+) 1
Hyderabad	524	441	(+) 83
Madhya Bharat	262	359	(—) 97
Mysore	61	(A) 64	(—) 3
PEPSU	5	5	..
Rajasthan	810	(A) 890	(—) 80
Saurashtra	169	106	(+) 63
Ajmer	16	12	(+) 4
Bhopal	10	28	(—) 18
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Kutch	7	..	(+) 7
Tripura	9	10	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	387	395	(—) 8
TOTAL	3,511	3,617	(—) 106

(A) Adjusted Estimate. (a) Below 500 acres.

NOTE.—(1) U.P. is reporting at the Second Estimate stage.
(2) Travancore-Cochin and Assam are reporting data at the Final Estimate stage only.
(3) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.
(4) Seasamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All Irdia First Estimate of Cotton, 1956-57

(Released in September 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted FirstEsti-mate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	14,602	13,175	(+)1,427	(+) 10·8

I. SUMMARY—BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Variety (1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Increase(+)or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Bengals	865	745	(+) 120
Americans	2,473	1,953	(+) 520
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	2,925	2,610	(+) 315
Verum	323	294	(+) 29
H. 420 (including Malini M5-A)	432	466	(—) 34
Oomras	2,089	2,326	(—) 237
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,140	1,044	(+) 96
Malvi	1,316	1,234	(+) 82
Broach-Vijay	1,046	1,013	(+) 33
Surti-Suyog	482	482	..
Dholleras	958	566	(+) 392
Southerns	499	388	(+) 111
Comillas	54	54	..
TOTAL	14,602	13,175	(+) 1,427

I. SUMMARY—BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple (1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Long Staple	4,529	3,954	(+) 566
Medium Staple	6,355	5,919	(+) 936
Short Staple	3,227	3,302	(—) 75
TOTAL	14,602	13,175	(+) 1,427

The overall increase in area during the current year has been shared by almost all the cotton growing States and is marked in Saurashtra, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The increase in area has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to developmental schemes undertaken under the Cotton Extension Schemes. The increase has, however, been offset to a small extent by decreases reported by Bhopal, Bihar, Andhra and Tripura.

Among the different varieties of cotton, the increase in area has occurred mostly in Americans, Dholleras, Jarilla (including Virnar), Bengals and Southerns. A considerable decrease in acreage has, however, been reported in Oomras. As regards staple lengths major increases have been shared by medium and long staple varieties.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of July 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory. In parts of Bombay, however, the crop was reported to have been adversely affected by heavy and continuous rains and attack of insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 65 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. Details—Statewise

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)		1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
Andhra	27		29	(—) 2
Assam	34	(A)	33	(+) 1
Bihar	8		13	(—) 5
Bombay	3,469		3,206	(+) 263
Madhya Pradesh	3,984		3,923	(+) 61
Madras	75		75	..
Orissa	24	(A)	24	..
Punjab	842		740	(+) 102
Uttar Pradesh	152		117	(+) 35
West Bengal	(a)		(a)	..
Hyderabad	2,437		2,227	(+) 210
Madhya Bharat	1,736		1,497	(+) 239
Mysore	122		111	(+) 11
Pepsu	404		359	(+) 45
Rajasthan	496		419	(+) 77
Saurashtra	669		299	(+) 370
Ajmer	29		10	(+) 19
Bhopal	46		69	(—) 23
Delhi	(a)		(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1		1	..
Kutch	25		(a)	(+) 25
Tripura	20		21	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	2		2	..
TOTAL	14,602		13,175	(+) 1,427

(a) Below 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) The crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin and data will be included in the subsequent Estimates only.

(3) Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

II. Details—Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	(Area Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (3) over Col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. *Andhra*—				
Westerns	Medium	11	11	..
White and Red Northerns	Medium	..	2	..
Warrangal & Kakinadas	Medium	5	7	(—) 2
Mungari	Short	7	7	..
Chinnapathi	Short	2	2	..
TOTAL		27	29	(—) 2
2. *Assam*—				
Comillas	Short	34	33	(+) 1
3. *Bihar*—				
U. P. Deshi	Short	8	13	(—) 5
4. *Bombay*—				
Surti-Suyog	Long	482	482	..
Jaydhar (Including Jayawant)	Long	416	285	(+) 131
Bombay American †	Long	344	256	(+) 88
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	Medium	759	756	(+) 3
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,046	1,013	(+) 33
Gujerat Dholleras	Medium	6	5	(+) 1
Kalyan	Medium	247	247	..
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	152	147	(+) 5
Mathio	Short	17	15	(+) 2
TOTAL		3,460	3,206	(+) 263
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—				
M.P. American (Buri & Cambodia)†§	Long	523	380	(+) 143
H. 420 (Incl. Malini M5 A)	Long	432	466	(—) 34
Jarilla (Incl. 1973)	Medium	1,448	1,265	(+) 183
Verum (Incl. other medium Staple)	Medium	323@	294	(+) 29
M.P. Oomras	Short	1,258	1,518	(—) 260
TOTAL		3,984	3,923	(+) 61
6. *Madras*—				
Karungannies	Long	26	25	(—) 1
Madras American (Cambodia and Uganda)	Long	37	35	(+) 2
Tirunelvelies§	Medium	6	8	(—) 2
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	6	7	(—) 1
TOTAL		75	75	..
7. *Orissa*—				
U.P. Deshi (Incl. Oomras)	Short	22	22	..
Chinnapathi-Southern	Short	2	2	..
TOTAL		24	24	..
8. *Punjab*—				
Punjab American†	Long	646	547	(+ 99
Punjab Deshi	Short	196	193	(+) 3
TOTAL		842	740	(+) 102
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—				
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	45	30	(+) 15
U.P. Deshi	Short	107	87	(+) 20
TOTAL		152	117	(+) 35

II. Details—Variety-wise—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10. *West Bengal*—				
W. B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)	..
11. *Hyderabad*—				
Hyd. Kumpta Jaydhar	Long	..	..	..
Hyd. Gaorani	Long	1,140	1,044	(+) 96
Hyd. American (Parbhani American and Luxmi)	Long	143	131	(+) 12
Jarilla	Medium	579	494	(+) 85
Warangal & Kakinadas	Medium	1	1	..
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	..	..	..
Hyd. Oomras	Short	559	520	(+) 33
Mungari	Short	15	31	(—) 16
TOTAL		2,437	2,227	(+) 210
12. *Madhya Bharat*—				
Malvi	Medium	1,156	1,056	(+) 100
Jarilla	Medium	139	95	(+) 44
M.B. American	Medium	321	211	(+) 110
M.B. Oomras	Short	120	135	(—) 15
TOTAL		1,736	1,497	(+) 239
13. *Mysore*—				
Mysore American & Others†	Long	122	111	(+) 11
14. *PEPSU*—				
Punjab American*†	Long	209	192	(+) 17
Punjab Deshi	Short	195	167	(+) 28
TOTAL		404	359	(+) 45
15. *Rajasthan*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	74	59	(+) 15
Malvi	Medium	114	109	(+) 5
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	308	251	(+) 57
TOTAL		496	419	(+) 77
16. *Saurashtra*—				
Broach-Vijay (Kadayo)	Medium	..	..	..
Saurashtra American (CO2-170)	Medium	6	..	(+) 9
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	480	171	(+) 301
Kalyan	Medium	7	8	(—) 6
Mathio	Short	176	120	(+) 50
TOTAL		669	299	(+) 37
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—				
Travancore-Cochin American‡	Long	..	..	..
18. *Ajmer*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	3	1	(+) 2
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	26	9	(+) 17
TOTAL		29	10	(+) 19
19. *Bhopal*—				
Malvi	Medium	46	69	(—) 23
20. *Delhi*—				
U.P.	Medium	(a)	(a)	..
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—				
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	..
22. *Kutch*—				
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	25	(a)	(+) 25

II. Details—Variety-wise—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23. *Tripura*—				
Comillas	Short	20	21	(—) 1
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—				
U.P. Deshi	Short	2	2	...
ALL INDIA	Long	4,520	3,954	(+) 566
	Medium	6,855	5,919	(+) 936
	Short	3,227	3,302	(—) 75
GRAND TOTAL		14,602	13,175	(+) 1,427

(a) Below 500 acres. @=Estimated.
† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.
‡ No estimates are reported at the First Estimate Stage as crops is grown late in Travancore-Cochin.
§ Includes certain varieties of Uppam and Mixed country cotton grown in Madras.
§ Combodia grown in Madhya Pradesh is reported to be of medium staple and accounts for 184·5 thousand acres in 1956-57 as against 160·1 thousand acres in 1955-56.
* Variety-wise break up of Punjab American grown in Pepsu:—

Variety	Staple	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57	1955-56
216·F	Long	108	102
320 F	Long	83	69
L.S.S.	Medium	18	21

N.B. Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

II. Details—By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First-Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Bengals*—		
U. P. Deshi	139	124
Punjab Deshi	392	361
Rajasthan Deshi	334	260
TOTAL	865	745
II. *Americans*—		
Punjab American	855	739
Madhya Pradesh American	523	380
Madras American	37	35
Bombay American	344	256
Madhya Bharat American	321	211
Rajasthan American	77	60
Hyderabad American	143	131
U. P. American	45	30
Mysore American and Others*	122	111
Saurashtra American	6	..
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Travancore-Cochin American†	..	..
TOTAL	2,473	1,953

DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
III. *Jarila (including Virnar)*	2,925	2,610
IV. *Verum* @	323	294
V. *H. 420 (Including Malini-M5-A)*	432	466
VI. *Oomras*—		
M. P. Oomras	1,258	1,518
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	152	147
Hyd. Oomras	559	526
M. B. Oomras	120	135
TOTAL	2,089	2,326
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,140	1,044
VIII. *Malvi*	1,316	1,234
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	1,046	1,013
X. *Surti-Suyog*	482	482
XI. *Dholleras*—		
Gujrat Dholleras	6	5
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	505	171
Kalyan	254	255
Mathio	193	135
TOTAL	958	566
XII. *Southern*—		
Bombay Jayadhar	416	285
Hyderabad Jaydhar	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	..	..
Westerns	11	11
Mungari	22	38
White and Red Northerns	2	2
Warrangal and Kakinadas	6	8
Chinnapathi	4	4
Karungannies	26	25
Tirunelvelies‡	6	8
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	6	7
TOTAL	499	388
XIII. *Comillas*	54	54
GRAND TOTAL	14,602	13,175

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Includes varieties other than Americans grown in Mysore State.

† No estimates are reported at the First Estimate stage as the crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin State.

‡ Includes certain varieties of uppam and mixed country cotton grown in Madras.

@ Includes figures for other medium staple varieties in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

II. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGHTS

Staple/Variety (1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)
I. *Long staple*—		
Bombay Americans*	344	256
Madhya Pradesh American*	523	380
Punjab American*	855	739
Madras American*	37	35
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)
Hyderabad American	143	131
Mysore American and others*	122	111
Travancore-Cochin American†	..	..
H. 420 (including Malini M5-A)	432	466
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,140	1,044
Surti-Suyog	482	482
Southerns-Jayadhar	416	285
Southerns-Karungannies	26	25
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	4,520	3,954
II. *Medium Staple*—		
U. P. American	45	30
Madhya Bharat American	321	211
Rajasthan American	77	60
Saurashtra American	6	..
Jarilla (Including Virnar and Verum)	3,248	2,904
Broach-Vijay	1,046	1,013
Malvi	1,316	1,234
Gujrat Dholleras	6	5
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	505	171
Dholleras-Kalyan	254	255
Southerns-Westerns	11	11
Southerns-Warrangal and Kakinadas	6	8
Southerns-White and Red Northerns	2	2
Southerns-Tirunelvelies	6	8
Southerns-Kumpta ordinary	..	..
Southerns-Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	6*	7
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	6,855	5,919
III. *Short Staple*—		
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	392	361
Bengals-U. P. Deshi	139	124
Bengals-Rajasthan Deshi	334	260
M. B. Oomras	120	135
M. P. Oomras	1,258	1,518
Hyderabad Oomras	559	526
Barsi Nagar Oomras	152	147
Dholleras-Mathio	193	135
Southerns-Mungari	22	38
Southerns-Chinnapathi	4	4
Comillas	54	54
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,227	3,302
GRAND TOTAL	14,602	13,175

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

† No estimates are reported at the First Estimate stage as the crop is grown late in Travancore-Cochin State.

4·2. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

Districts	Upto end of August	
	1956	1955
Assam Valley	179,296,782	171,879,348
Cachar	23,815,453	23,893,746
Darjeeling	12,274,731	10,033,242
Dooars	77,772,249	66,418,604
Terai	7,657,713	6,174,460
Bihar	1,124,930	926,733
All Others	3,401,623	3,146,839
TOTAL	305,343,481	282,472,972

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·3. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

District	August		January to August	
	1956	1955	1956*	1955
Anamallais	1,841,039	2,865,519	19,093,251	18,427,175
Central Travancore	1,759,288	2,351,004	16,824,760	16,814,925
Coorg	23,933	27,200	213,582	211,899
Kanan Devans	1,477,880	1,764,273	11,645,999	12,912,626
Madurai	51,612	64,607	489,415	707,496
Malabar	32,477	38,529	301,153	332,041
Mundakayam	186,917	194,043	1,268,328	1,737,794
Mysore	101,442	147,058	1,683,674	1,784,978
Nelliampathies	166,878	203,739	1,512,480	1,354,239
Nilgiris	909,282	832,090	9,545,524	12,393,049
Nilgiri-Wynaad	941,201	1,165,955	7,630,908	8,212,875
South Travancore	542,467	681,007	4,155,642	4,926,141
Tirunelveli	62,745	45,742	426,487	388,447
Wynaad	763,835	915,522	6,787,968	6,865,320
TOTAL	8,860,996	11,296,288	81,579,171	87,069,005

* Includes revised figures for the month of July 1956.

Source : United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the week ending				Progressive Total from 1-1-1956 to 26-9-1956
	5-9-56	12-9-56	19-9-56	26-9-56	
Wheat	27,651	23,646	11,500	24,071	600,180
Rice	..	16,712	18,286	15,031	82,189
Others	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	27,651	40,358	29,786	39,102	682,369

TABLE No. 6
Coffee Cured
1955-56 CROP

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
June 1956	18,970	7,377	23,016	49,363
July 1956	12,561	8,563	8,390	29,514
August 1956	4,406	3,224	13,369	20,999

TABLE No. 7
Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
1955-56

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto July 31, 1956				Upto August 31, 1956			
	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Receipts (Inclusive of gain in weight)	16,864	5,202	11,588 (a)	33,654	16,885	5,213	11,613 (b)	33,711
2. Tenders against Sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	4,921	1,643	3,693	10,257	5,949	2,000	4,611	12,560
3. Tenders against Export sales	2,850	400	600	3,850	4,100	400	600	5,100
4. Balance as on July 31/August 31	9,093	3,159	7,295	19,547 (c)	6,836	2,813	6,402	16,051 (d)
5. To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. To be sold for Export against balance allocation	3,000	350	600	3,950	1,750	350	600	2,700

(a) Includes 883 tons of Robusta Plantati n.

(b) Includes 886 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(c) This includes a quantity of 254 tons for internal markets but not yet tendered.

(d) This includes a quantity of 72 tons sold for 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
10-8-56	Coimbatore	210 15 to 223 11	216 12	190 15 to 195 1	192 1	160 15 to 165 9	162 14
24-8-56	Mysore	214 12 to 226 5	220 11	190 15 to 193 15	191 10	164 2 to 167 2	165 9

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

(Lbs.)

Country	June 1955	June 1956	Three months April to June 1955	Three months April to June 1956
Ceylon	46,910	66,995	188,357	492,791
United States of America	4,480	100,338	596,420	386,989
Other countries		68,800	28,061	96,489
Total	51,390	236,133	812,838	976,169

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India, June 1956.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

(Lbs.)

Country	June 1955	June 1956	Three months April to June 1955	Three months April to June 1956
United Kingdom	9,502,001	2,055,542	10,611,805	9,858,032
Nigeria	..	..	..	..
Kenya	193,700	..	193,700	..
Australia	76,124	..	135,778	12
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Irish Republic	140,667	..	140,680	50,050
Denmark	6,614	126,100	16,614	174,583
Netherlands	525,152	372,956	758,068	472,995
Belgium	562,977	412,147	563,108	455,084
France	10	..	50	6
Aden	897,803	87,172	1,638,704	2,160,784
Pakistan, Western	..	..	..	..
Eastern	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	6,227	2,440	21,507	18,553
Indonesia	266,269	410,485	266,301	3,085,475
Hongkong	369,235	50,326	409,589	149,085
Burma	..	..	46,040	..
Japan	37	..	279	..
China	2,104,183	982,464	2,104,183	982,504
Egypt	39,900	..	87,970	..
Other countries	557,387	659,598	657,930	933,410
TOTAL	15,248,286	5,959,230	17,645,318	18,340,553

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India, June 1956.

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	Month-end prices: September 1956 (29-9-56)	August 56 (25-8-56)	September 1955 (24-9-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	15 4 0	16 0 0	12 8 0
	Chandausi	Dara	14 14 0	15 3 0	11 5 0
	Saugor		14 8 0	15 6 0	10 8 0
Jowar	Akola	White	13 8 0	14 0 0	5 8 0
Gram	Abohar		11 7 0	11 6 0	6 4 6
Maize	Bahraich		10 12 0	12 8 0	8 0 0
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		15 12 0	14 0 0	11 2 0
	Patna		16 0 0	17 0 0	11 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	16 8 0	17 0 0	11 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 8 0	14 0 0
	Bombay		19 6 0	19 6 0	14 8 0
	Madras	Nagpur	22 8 0	22 1 0	16 10 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	15 0 0	14 0 0	12 8 0
	Calcutta	Madras	16 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12 0 0	N.R.	33 8 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 2 0	32 6 0	32 11 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	32 12 0	32 14 0	31 12 0
Gur	Hapur		13 0 0	13 4 0	10 15 0
	Madras	II Sort	16 14 0	15 4 0	9 10 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	20 8 0	20 0 0	12 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	205 0 0	205 0 0	195 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	N.R.	182 0 0	174 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	205 0 0	208 0 0	174 0 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	41 2 0	30 14 0	30 14 0
		Pomfret	102 13 9	102 14 0	123 7 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	110 0 0	95 0 0	100 0 0
			(a)		
		Hilsa	65 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0
			(a)		
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	110 0 0	90 0 0	85 0 0
			(a)		
	Madras	Ungraded	106 4 0	112 8 0	102 8 0
	Bombay		110 0 0	110 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	110 0 0	105 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	38 8 0	39 0 0	21 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	37 12 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	32 3 0	35 8 0	17 8 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24 12 0	23 11 0	15 14 0
	Madras	Superior	25 9 0	27 9 0	18 6 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22 9 0	22 1 0	17 6 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	23 12 0	25 4 0	16 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	19 9 0	20 4 0	12 1 0
	Jadcherla (Hyd. Dn.)		19 9 0	19 7 0	11 2 0
			(*a*)		
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37 2 0	40 2 0	21 8 0
		Black	35 10 0	36 2 0	20 8 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	9 8 0	9 10 0	8 0 0
	Abohar	Desi	14 8 0	14 10 0	8 12 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	37 0 0	37 0 0	35 12 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		84 0 0	94 0 0	47 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	86 9 0	94 0 0	45 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		54 0 0	53 10 0	33 9 0
	Madras		48 11 0	54 5 0	33 7 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		48 9 0	51 6 0	39 11 0
	Kanpur		54 4 0	60 0 0	37 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		44 2 0	46 4 0	29 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	45 9 0	49 0 0	22 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	65 13 0	72 6 0	37 1 0
	Bombay		64 10 0	70 8 0	37 0 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		51 11 0	52 11 0	52 2 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8 2 0	N.Q.	5 0 0
	Bombay		7 6 0	7 13 0	5 8 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lb.)	Abohar	Desi	330 0 0	N.A.	222 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	N.Q.	N.Q.	190 12 0
Cotton Lint (784 lb.)	Abohar	Desi	695 0 0	648 0 0	515 0 0
		320F	848 0 0	838 0 0	648 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	820 0 0	800 0 0	600 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 7 0	272 9 0	277 11 0
		Joria white medium	N.Q.	N.Q.	246 14 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lb.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	190 0 0	200 0 0	165 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	175 0 0	180 0 0	150 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	31 0 0	31 8 0	26 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles	35 0 0	34 8 0	30 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooar Dust	1 14 0	1 11 0	1 12 0
		Export Clean black Pekoe	1 13 0	1 15 0	2 6 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantaton 'A'	223 0 0	222 0 0	230 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	231 0 0	239 0 0	257 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	N.R.	230 0 0	238 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	225 0 0	227 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	27 3 0	36 0 0	74 0 0
	Cochin	Good	24 8 0	24 8 0	63 1 0
Chillies	Patna		75 0 0	78 0 0	48 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	88 12 0	97 15 0	122 6 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	61 3 0	87 3 0	153 1 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	138 0 0	N.Q.	75 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	920 0 0	800 0 0	920 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips* (Grade 4)	1 12 0	2 5 0	2 4 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	123 7 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	7 4 0	8 0 0	6 4 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	10 0 0	13 0 0	6 8 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	128 6 0	121 7 0	108 10 0
		Mangalore	164 9 0	161 5 0	154 11 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 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	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		380 0 0	380 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not quoted.
N.R. Not reported.
N.S. No stock.
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—				
Rice	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 (1)	Market (2)	Quality (3)	Date (4)	Rs. per Md. except where otherwise st (5)
Wheat	Lyallpur		22- 9-56	14- 7- 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	22- 9-56	26- 0- 0
	Dacca		22- 9-56	46- 0- 0
Gur	Lyallpur		22- 9-56	3[illegible]- 0- 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Roller Ginned	22- 9-56	77-14- 0
				742- 0- 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	22- 9-56	78-14- 0
				752- 0- 0*
Cotton Seed	Karachi	N.T.Popta		8- 8- 0
	Lyallpur		8- 9-56	9- 8- 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	22- 9-56	200- 0- 0
Jute	Dacca	Middles	22- 9-56	33- 0- 0
				160- 0- 0†

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

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity (1)	Country (2)	Market (3)	Quality (4)	Unit (5)	Date (6)	Prices in foreign currency (7)	Equivalen price in Indian currency *i.e.* in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated (8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lb.)	27-9-56	226¼ cents	14 12 0
			Winter (December)	,,	27-9-56	229-3/4 cents.	15 0 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat	Bushel (60 lb.)	27-9-56	229-3/8 cents.	15 0 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lb.)	27-9-56	172½ cents.	11 10 0 @
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. cargoes (c.i.f.) November	Ton	29-9-56	£28 12 6	14 0 0

TABLE No. 10.1—*contd*

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash.	Bushel (56 lb.)	27-9-56	158¼ cents.	11 1 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	October	Unit 48 lbs.	27-9-56	108¾ cents.	9 2 0 @
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan (shelled) (c.i.f.)	Metric Ton	28-9-56	£70 0 0	34 15
Groundnut Oil	European ports		Sept./Oct. South African bulk 2% (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-9-56	£125 0 0	61 4 0
Linseed	European ports		September Ethiopian	Metric Ton	28-9-56	£64 0 0	31 5 0
Linseed Oil	European ports		Oct./Nov. (c.i.f.) Argentina Uruguay Oct./Nov. Shipt. (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-9-56	£113 10 0	55 9 0
Castor Oil	European ports		Indian Commercial (c. and f.)	Ton	28-9-56	£127 0 0	62 3 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	28-9-56	£34 5 0	1285 0 0*
			Oct.	Lb.	28-9-56	£34 0 0	1266 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts sellers (c.i.f.)	Ton	21-9-56	£99 0 0	236 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-9-56. † Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
(Canada 2·71 11/16 to 2·71 13/16. dollars=£1 sterling.
* Rupees per candy of 784 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 Fruit (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity (1)	Market (2)	Quality (3)	Unit (4)	Month-end prices: September 1956 (29-9-56) (5)	August 56 25-8-56 (6)	September 1955 (24-9-55) (7)
Fruit (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.Q.	1 8 0	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	6 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	11 0 0	9 0 0	6 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	1 0 0	N.Q.	1 0 0
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer			

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	Month-end prices: September 1956 (29-9-56)	August 1956 (25-8-56)	September 1955 (24-9-55)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta		0 9 0	0 11 0	0 8 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		(a) 2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		(a) 2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		(a) 1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0

(a) Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 13
Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: September 1956 (29-9-56)	August 1956 (25-8-56)	September 1955 (24-9-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	(a) 3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Eggs	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 9	N.Q.	1 4 7
	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	(a) 1 12 0	1 6 0	1 12 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(a) Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 14
Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal (1)	Market (2)	Quality (3)	Unit (4)	Month-end prices: Sept 1956 (29-9-56) (5)	August 1956 (28-8-56) (6)	Sept 1955 (24-9-55) (7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	70 to 90	N.R.	125
	Madras—					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	N.R.	287/8
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	175 to 300	200 to 300
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	200 to 250 (b)	N.R.	200
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	400 to 800	350 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	125 to 150 (b)	N.R.	130
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	500 to 700	450 to 550

N.R. Not reported.

(b) Relates to fortnight ending 15th September 1956.

TABLE No. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base* : Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY 4-8-56	11-8-56	18-8-56	25-8-56	MONTHLY August 1956	July 1956	August 1955
Food Articles	391·5	397·7	401·1	399·1	397·4	380·6	317·5
Industrial Raw Materials	493·2	497·7	505·1	505·6	500·5	492·3	404·4
Semi-manufactured Articles	400·4	405·0	409·5	411·1	406·4	395·2	326·1
Manufactured Articles	385·7	387·2	388·0	389·7	387·7	385·7	371·2
Miscellaneous	563·7	567·0	564·6	565·0	565·0	560·4	563·1
All Commodities	413·8	417·9	421·1	421·4	418·6	409·2	357·1

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* : 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	100	99	104	102
1955—May	87	100	99	101	101
1956—April	90	103	102	..	107
1956—May	99	..	..	..	..

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

** The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Sources : 1. For India Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.
2. For other countries, United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers** of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	..	..	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1955—May	81	87	98	100	100	101	108	105
1956—April	..	...	97	100	97	101	106	112
1956—May	..	..	98	101	97	101	..	..

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for June, 1956

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	129	..	..	..	..	84	77	80	..	82	47	97	..	56
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	112	..	127	..	64	87	92	56	..	91	139	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	152	..	58	73	..	58	..	85	187	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	86	..	..	80	..	77	115	106	117	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	137	..	..	..	..	77	90	65	..	95	147	..	145	58
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	79	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	76	65	119	..	..	86	90	76	..	104	107	..	94	90
Krishna (Hyderabad)	129	..	155	..	73	90	93	81	152	98	171	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	51	..	53	58	..	89	67	104	94	123	..	100	75
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	96	62	..	..	..	126	75	79	98	73	86	..	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)

State/District	Centres	May	April	May
Andhra—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	455	439	336
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	450	349
West Godavari	Alamuru	426	428	329
Kurnool	Madavaram	442	445	382
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	421	420	339
	Agaram	389	392	335
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	397	392	439
Mathurai	Eriodu	398	391	366
	Gokilapuram	393	387	372
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	423	423	387
Malabar	Koduvalli	538	536	472
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	381	369	378
	Kunnathur	402	401	341

TABLE No. 20

*Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955—June	107	108	61	73	94	95	91	96
1956—May	119	116	77	85	106	105	109	110
1956—June	119	117	79	88	107	106	113	113

*New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.

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

TABLE No. 21

Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month & 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)
Andhra—									
West Bengal	Kovvali	June 1956	8	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Visakhapatnam	..	,,	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Krishna	..	,,	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Chittoor	..	,,	6	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	June 1956	7	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	,,	8	1 10 6	1 5 0	0 13 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	0 11 0
Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	,,	8	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	June 1956	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1* 4 0
Kaira	Ode	,,	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Poona	Junnar	,,	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	,,	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	*	0 12 0	0 6 0	*
West Bengal—									
24-Parganas	..	Nov. 1955	7	1 10 0	1 4 0	0 13 0	1 7 0	0 14 0	0 13 0
		Dec. 1955	7	1 10 0	1 3 0	0 13 0	1 9 0	1 4 0	0 15 0
Burdwan	..	Nov. 1955	8	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 0	1 13 0	1 8 0	1 1 0
		Dec. 1955	8	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 1	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 2 0
Midnapore	..	Nov. 1955	7	1 9 0	1 4 0	..	1 13 0	1 1 0	..
		Dec. 1955	7	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
West Dinajpur	..	Nov. 1955	8	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	0 10 0
		Dec. 1955	8	1 13 0	1 5 0	0 11 0	1 11 0	1 5 0	0 9 0
Mysore—									
Bangalore	Harisandra	Aug. 1956	7	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
Tumkur	Nevelekere	,,	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad	Nageshri	July 1956	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
	Ugamedi	,,	8	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Travancore-Cochin—									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	May 1956	8	1 4 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
Trichur	Viloottom	,,	9	1 3 0	0 15 0	0 ..	1 4 0	0 10 0	..
Quilon	Quilon	,,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer—									
Beawar	Balad	July 1956	8	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 ..	..	..
Kutch—									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Apl. 1956	8	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		May 1956	8	3 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		June 1956	8	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 8 0
Vindhya Pradesh—									
Rewa	..	Apl. 1956	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
		May 1956	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
		June 1956	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and PEPSU

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of Labour	Normal Daily working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
Tanjore	Alangveli	July 1956	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	,,	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
			Woman	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar	Manathana	,,	Man	..	1 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 12 0
			Woman	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	1 0 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
P.E.P.S.U.—									
Patiala	Kakrala	July 1956	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..
			Woman	..	..	2 8 0	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Aug. 1956	Man	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	..	..
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Normal Daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra—									
West Godavari		June 1956	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Visakhapatnam		,,	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	0 8 0
Krishna		,,	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	12 0 0
Chittoor		,,	6	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Bihar—									
Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	June 1956	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	*	*	..	..
Patna	Mahadeopur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	*	1 0 6	1 0 9	
Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..
Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
Thana	Kalyan	June 1956	8	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Kaira	Ode	,,	8	3 8 0	†	†	1 0 0‡	† 0	8 0‡
Poona	Junnar	,,	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	†	†	†
Bijapur	Tulsigiri	,,	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	†	1 0 0§	†	†

TABLE No. 21·2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
Tirunalveli .	Malayakolan	July 1956 .	.. 2 8	0 2 8	0 1	0 0	..	..	..
Malabar .	Manathana .	„ .	.. 3 0	0 2 8	0	..	..	..	0 12 0
West Bengal—									
24 Parganas		Nov. 1955 .	7	..	..	..	0 14 0	..	0 7 0
		Dec. 1955 .	7	..	..	..	1 8 0	1 5	0 0 13 0
Burdwan .		Nov. 1955 .	8	..	..	..	1 6 0	1 2	0 0 14 0
		Dec. 1955 .	8	..	..	..	1 5 0	1 2	0 0 15 0
Midnapore .		Nov. 1955 .	7	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	...
		Dec. 1955 .	7	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	...
West Dinajpur		Nov. 1955 .	8	..	..	..	1 2 0	0 14	0 1 10 0
		Dec. 1955 .	8	..	..	..	1 2 0	0 14	0 0 10 0
Mysore—									
Bangalore .	Harisandra .	Aug. 1956 .	7 2 2	0 0 7	0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
Tumkur .	Nerelekere .	„ .	8 2 4	0 0 10	0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	4	0 0 4 0
PEPSU—									
Patiala	Kakrala .	July 1956 .	..	.. 4	0 0	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra—									
Gohilwad .	Nageshri .	July 1956 .	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 4 0 to 1 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
	Ugamedi .	„ .	8 4 0	0 3 8	0 3	0 0 1	1 0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0
Travancore-Cochin—									
Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala .	May 1956 .	8 1 12	0 1 4	0	..	0 12 0	0 9	0 0 6 0
Trichur .	Viloattam .	„ .	9 2 8	0 2 0	0 2	4 0	..	..	..
Quilon .	Quilon .	„ .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer—									
Beawar .	Balad . .	July 1956 .	8 0 13	0 0 13	0 0 13	0	..	..	..
Kutch—									
Bhuj . .	Bhuj . .	Apl. 1956 .	8 4 0	0 4 8	0 4 0	0 1	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 0
		May 1956 .	8 4 0	0 4 8	0 4 0	0 1	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 0
		June 1956 .	8 5 0	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 1	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 0
Vindhya Pradesh—									
Rewa . .		Apl. 1956 .	8 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0	†	†	†
		May 1956 .	8 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0	†	†	†
		June 1956 .	8 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0	†	†	†

* Do not work on Daily Wages.
‡ Per animal per month.
N.R.—Not reported.

† Not engaged.
§ Daily wages calculated from mo nthly income

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	For the year	Released on	Area (acres) Current estimate	Area (acres) Corr. estimate of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current estimate	Production (tons) Corr. estimate of the previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Third	1955-56	21-6-56	22,870	22,342	(+) 0·1	7,846	8,036	(—) 2·4
Jowar	Final	1955-56	9-6-56	1,297	1,119	(+) 15·9	252	217	(+) 16·1
Bajra	Final	1955-56	15-6-56	2,199	2,200	(—) 0·1	348	346	(+) 0·6
Maize	Final	1955-56	28-6-56	1,059	1,068	(—) 0·8	449	440	(+) 2·0
Wheat	First	1955-56	21-6-56	11,577	10,583	(+) 9·4	..	..	..
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	576	602	(—) 4·3	155	141	(+) 9·9
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1955-56	14-6-56	3,094	2,707	(+) 14·3	695	632*	(+) 10·0
Sugarcane	Second	1955-56	25-5-56	1,014	962	(+) 5·4	..	..	..
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	(+) 22·8	117	90	(+) 29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,909	1,604	(+) 19·0	346	324*	(+) 6·8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	Fourth	1955-56	5-6-56	3,537	3,181	(+) 11·2	1,670§	1,594§	(+) 4·8
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74	(+) 3·4	53†	54†	(—) 2·8

† In Million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

*Relate to final Estimate, 1954-55. §In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of Cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of August 1956 (from 28-7-1956 to 31-8-1956) and for the period from 1st September, 1955 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 31-8-1956) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lb. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed: During the month of August 1956 (from 28-7-56 to 31-8-56)	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1955	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 .	..	..	23,852	22,279	
	Northerns . .	..	..	12,194	14,872	
	Westerns . .	..	..	57,766	31,418	
	Mungari . .	..	..	1,475	1,000	
	Coconadas .	..	..	13,371	6,161	
	TOTAL .	..	..	108,658	75,730	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	368	383	
ASSAM . .	Comillas . .	@	186†	4,338	12,138	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	@	..	..	242	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	6	
	5. Jarilla . .	4,336	54	4,336	1,201	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	4,336	54	4,336	1,207	
	Cotton Waste .	4,052	4,277	64,916	66,566	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
2. Gujerat . .	1. Broach Vijaya	13,460	123,268	455,326	626,763	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	2,457	7,430	183,336	186,723	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	4,679	128,613	186,970	409,283	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	803	521	6,643	21,877	
	Others .	47,138	..	47,138	..	
	TOTAL .	68,537	259,832	879,413	1,244,646	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	721	920	160,279	209,033	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	10,679	..	13,640	11,306	
	3. Cambodia .	136	..	1,899	63	
	TOTAL .	11,536	920	175,818	220,402	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla .	98	208	33,375	37,743	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	4,572	7,841	76,408	65,579	
	4. Cambodia .	994	..	6,398	2,102	
	TOTAL .	5,664	8,049	116,181	105,424	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	8,483	5,853	88,662	69,580	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and, Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	9,484	5,102	89,392	87,368	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	..	..	9,375	3,332	
	6. Jarilla .	240	1,452	3,100	1,718	
	Others .	438	..	438	..	
	TOTAL .	18,645	12,407	190,967	161,998	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	13,460	123,268	455,326	626,763	
	2. Surti Suyog .	13,136	7,430	196,976	198,029	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	4,679	128,613	186,970	409,283	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	803	521	6,643	21,877	
	5. Jarilla . .	1,059	2,580	196,754	248,494	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	14,056	12,943	165,800	152,947	
	8. Cambodia .	1,130	..	17,672	5,497	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	8,483	5,853	88,662	69,580	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	Others .	47,576	..	47,576	..	
	TOTAL .	104,382	281,208	1,362,379	1,732,470	
	Cotton Waste .	3,883	6,082	60,023	68,693	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	@	@	4,389	10,856	
2. Nimar . .	1 C.P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla . . 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		Nimar.
	TOTAL .	@	@	45,174	56,897	
3. Jabalpur . .	C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur . .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans. 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	TOTAL .	@	@	52,354	106,261	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	TOTAL .	@	@	2,855	2,407	
6. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	TOTAL .	@	@	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla . . 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C. P. Oomras . 5. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	TOTAL .	@	@	443,518	678,086	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras 2. C.P. and Berar Americans. 3. Jarilla . . 4. Verum & H. 420 5. C.P. Oomras . 6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	@	@	548,290	854,507	
	Cotton Waste .	@	@	2,270	2,110	
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	99	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	11,844	7,697	92,815	71,491	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	4,652	5,407	31,204	28,514	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	94	1,409	9,253	18,585	
	9. Karunganni .	1,996	1,459	23,786	25,281	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	18,586	15,972	157,058	143,970	
	Cotton Waste .	5,968	6,282	66,375	60,275	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	15,621	21,564	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	55,392	59,661	
	TOTAL .	..	..	71,013	81,225	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	1,524	1,375	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	56,716	60,883	
	TOTAL .	..	..	58,240	62,258	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	263	916	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	31,811	64,488	
	TOTAL .	..	..	32,074	65,404	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	16,897	14,569	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	244,678	213,263	
	TOTAL .	..	..	261,575	227,832	
TOTAL—PUNJAB .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	34,305	38,424	
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	388,597	398,295	
	TOTAL .	..	..	422,902	436,719	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	1,844	1,006	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	673	932	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,753	1,338	
	TOTAL .	..	..	2,426	2,270	
2. Middle Doab .	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	15	1,662	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,486	5,007	
	TOTAL .	..	..	1,501	6,669	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	42	..	89	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	133	
	TOTAL .	..	42	..	222	
4. Rohilkhand .	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*con'd.*						
4. 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 and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	42	688	2,683	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	3,239	6,478	
	TOTAL .	..	42	3,927	9,161	
	Cotton Waste .	294	131	2,896	4,015	
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	1,464	2,140	15,542	24,831	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	91	..	91	..	
	TOTAL .	1,555	2,140	15,633	24,831	
	Cotton Waste .	980	536	9,944	6,395	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	3,864	9,633†	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla .	..	46†	56,777	104,671†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	102	..	592	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	374	309†	54,751	110,739†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	2,145	2,403†	52,018	45,184†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari .	..	..	..	102†	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	2,621	2,758†	168,002	270,329†	
	Cotton Waste .	312	677†	4,433	1,574†	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	2,484**	3,589**	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	97,421**	69,042**	
	3. Jarilla .	..	..	115,048**	79,755**	
	4. Malvi .	485	108	46,255**	45,557**	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	17,890**	14,821**	
	TOTAL .	485	108	279,098**	212,764**	
	Cotton Waste .	535	499	12,536**	16,040**	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	75	..	3,201	4,601	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	3,385	3,093	31,565	30,596	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	1,757	3,325	36,914	11,738	
	TOTAL .	5,217	6,418	71,680	46,935	
	Cotton Waste .	..	295	1,836	1,526	
P.E.P.S.U. . .	1. Punjab Deshi.	*	..	92,580	106,033	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	*	522†	151,688	171,182	
	TOTAL .	*	522†	244,268	277,215	
	Cotton Waste .	*	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	45,721	33,261	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	..	260†	60,110	77,071	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	..	..	9,303	12,842	
	7. Others . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	260†	115,134	123,174	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	4,832	213,874	323,414	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	46,704	52,994	
	TOTAL .	..	4,832	269,578	376,408	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	27	..	15,566	18,909	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	..	16	2,944	4,311	
	TOTAL .	27	16	18,510	23,220	
	Cotton Waste .	33	128	358	3,751	
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	@	@	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras.	@	@	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	@	@	2,883	5,033	
	Cotton Waste .	@	@	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUTCH . . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	824	12,632	27,521	The whole State.
	2. Any other .	..	..	965	117	
	TOTAL .	..	824	13,597	27,638	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL††	COTTON LINT .	132,873	315,286	3,796,935	4,652,242	
	COTTON WASTE .	12,005	14,630	162,883	166,010	

@ Factories closed.
† Taken from the last year's Returns.
†† Excludes figure in respect of Andhra for August 1956.
.. No information.
** Provisional and Subject to revision.
N.A. Not available.

23·1. All-India Preliminary Estimate of Coffee Production 1956-57

(Tons)

Variety	1956-57 (Estimate as on 30-4-56)	1955-56 (Revised estimate as on 30-4-56)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2)over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	21,565	21,970	(—)1·8
Robusta	11,885	11,440	(+)3·8
TOTAL .	33,450	33,410	(+)0·12

Note.— The estimates for 1956-57 are preliminary and are subject to revision.
Source: Coffee Board.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF REORGANISED STATES

(i) Area, Population Net Area Sown and per Capita area (1951-52)

State	Geographical area (Square miles)	Total Population 1951 (Thousand Persons)	Agricultural Population 1951 (Thousand Persons)	Net Area Sown 1951-52 (Thousand Acres)	Density of Population (Person) per sq. mile	Total Land area Per capita (Acres)	Net Area Sown per harvest of Agricultural Population (Acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Andhra Pradesh .	105,677	31,253	21,050	25,332	296	2·16	1·20
2. Assam (a) . .	85,012	9,044	6,633	5,081	106	6·02	0·77
3. Bihar . . .	66,161	38,355	32,920	20,519	580	1·10	0·62
4. Bombay . . .	191,367	48,272	29,867	58,294	252	2·54	1·95
5. Kerala . . .	14,601	13,544	7,266	4,274	928	0·69	0·59
6. Madhya Pradesh .	170,909	26,102	20,350	35,339	153	4·19	1·74
7. Madras . . .	50,171	29,980	18,814	13,273	598	1·07	0·71
8. Mysore . . .	74,093	19,401	13,820	23,753	262	2·44	1·72
9. Orissa . . .	60,136	14,646	11,612	13,996	244	2·63	1·21
10. Punjab . . .	47,427.	16,135	10,604	15,868	340	1·88	1·50
11. Rajasthan . .	132,439	15,940	11,108	23,010	120	5·32	2·07
12. Uttar Peadesh .	113,433	63,216	46,897	40,609	557	1·15	0·87
13. West Bengal .	34,944	26,681	15,886	12,637	764	0·84	0·80
14. Jammu & Kashmir .	92,780	4,410 (b)	N.A.	1,532	48	13·46	N.A.
15. Delhi . . .	578	1,744	172	224	3,017	0·21	1·30
16. Himachal Pradesh .	10,909	1,109	1,028	661	102	6·30	0·64
17. Manipur . . .	8,622	578	482	203	67	9·55	0·42
18. Tripura . . .	4,032	639	481	429	158	4·04	0·89
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	3,215	31	4	10	10	66·37	2·50
20. Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands.	384	21	2	..	55	11·70	..
ALL-INDIA .	1,266,890	361,101	248,996	295,044	285	2·25	1·18

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Excludes Part 'B' Tribal areas of Assam for which estimate of population is placed at 0·56 million persons.

(b) The population of Jammu and Kashmir was estimated at 4·37 million persons as on 1-3-1950 under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950. On the basis of this figure, it is estimated that the population of this State, as on 1-3-1951 was 4·41 million persons.

(ii) Classification of Area (1953-54)

(Thousand acres)

State	Total area according to Village Papers	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands	Fallow lands	Net area sown	Total cropped area	Area sown more than once
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	66,138	12,302	11,916	7,695	6,953	27,272	29,801	2,529
2. Assam	35,764	15,797	10,092	3,658	1,136	5,081	5,922	841
3. Bihar	42,441	8,841	5,515	2,881	5,972	19,232	25,336	6,104
4. Bombay	120,619	15,629	20,368	10,678	7,912	66,032	68,686	2,654
5. Kerala	9,372	2,460	1,042	1,027	512	4,331	5,218	887
6. Madhya Pradesh . . .	107,130	33,617	11,441	18,068	6,464	37,540	41,547	4,007
7. Madras	31,967	4,757	5,488	3,812	3,876	14,034	16,777	2,743
8. Mysore	45,925	6,413	4,395	6,779	3,960	24,378	25,265	887
9. Orissa	38,401	10,125	5,329	6,164	2,667	14,116	15,079	963
10. Punjab	30,290	831	7,736	2,615	2,214	16,894	20,176	3,282
11. Rajasthan	84,591	3,260	18,392	22,217	14,032	26,690	28,069	1,379
12. Uttar Pradesh . .	72,511	8,479	11,116	8,208	3,749	40,959	50,632	9,673
13. West Bengal . . .	22,195	2,088	3,769	1,914	1,177	13,247	15,378	2,131
14. Jammu and Kashmir . .	5,902	1,380	1,695	721	425	1,681	1,818	137
15. Delhi	366	(a)	79	46	14	227	228	1
16. Himachal Pradesh . .	2,303	400	160	1,018	58	667	1,019	352
17. Manipur	346	37	(b)	96	10	203	203	..
18. Tripura	2,634	1,574	65	472	61	462	539	77
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	78	34	16	15	1	12	12	(a)
20. Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL-INDIA .	718,973	128,024	118,614	98,084	61,193	313,058	351,705	38,647

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Included under 'Forests'.

(iii) Area Irrigated (1953-54)

(Thousand acres)

State	Net Area Irrigated From							Total Gross irrigated area
	Canals			Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total Net irrigated area	
	Government	Private	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,964	72	3,036	2,619	690	240	6,585	7,404
2. Assam	155	661	816	..	..	558	1,374	1,374
3. Bihar	788	628	1,416	780	544	1,457	4,197	4,197
4. Bombay	566	61	627	539	2,177	90	3,433	3,815
5. Kerala	300	68	368	88	28	326	810	1,054
6. Madhya Pradesh	887	4	891	398	667	101	2,057	2,091
7. Madras	1,914	6	1,920	1,992	1,194	133	5,239	6,771
8. Mysore	354	19	373	769	344	147	1,633	1,740
9. Orissa	471	70	541	659	70	469	1,739	2,151
10. Punjab	4,722	141	4,863	7	2,561	48	7,479	8,302
11. Rajasthan	720	8	728	114	1,998	36	2,876	3,353
12. Uttar Pradesh	4,477	62	4,539	1,165	6,077	806	12,587	13,681
13. West Bengal	316	891	1,207	1,053	42	553	2,855	2,970
14. Jammu and Kashmir	109	505	614	..	9	26	649	684
15. Delhi	40	..	40	5	43	..	88	88
16. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	(a)	93	93	160
17. Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)
18. Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Laccadive, Minicoy & Aminidivi Islands.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL-INDIA	18,783	3,196	21,979	10,188	16,444	5,083	53,694	59,885

(a) Below 500 acres.

(IV) (a & b) AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN REORGANISED STATES

(iv) (a) Area under

(Thousand acres)

State/Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Total Kharif Cereals	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*—								
1951-52 .	5,612	5,885	1,450	372	732	2,396	16,447	63
1952-53 .	5,143	6,769	1,624	434	754	2,508	17,232	39
1953-54 .	6,372	6,380	1,834	464	827	3,124	19,001	49
1954-55 .	6,361	6,145	1,640	475	808	2,951	18,380	60
1955-56 .	6,376	6,294	1,579	476	785	2,721	18,231	77
2. *Assam*—								
1951-52 .	4,182	..	..	36	..	5	4,223	5
1952-53 .	4,238	..	..	37	..	13	4,288	6
1953-54 .	4,237	..	..	36	..	8	4,281	6
1954-55 .	4,195	..	..	38	..	5	4,238	7
1955-56 .	4,217	..	..	38	..	7	4,262	7
3. *Bihar*—								
1951-52 .	12,573	8	9	1,605	487	451	15,133	1,361
1952-53 .	12,262	9	23	1,732	521	845	15,392	1,486
1953-54 .	12,200	9	6	1,693	400	747	15,055	1,544
1954-55 .	12,024	7	9	1,612	374	773	14,799	1,597
1955-56 .	12,209	5	10	1,347	348	762	14,681	1,444
4. *Bombay*—								
1951-52 .	3,752	16,738	8,323	431	614	1,117	30,975	2,138
1952-53 .	3,880	17,563	9,267	520	634	1,176	33,040	2,374
1953-54 .	3,996	17,826	10,134	553	626	1,153	34,288	2,780
1954-55 .	4,062	17,736	9,578	504	638	1,123	33,641	2,850
1955-56 .	4,005	17,258	8,807	548	669	1,100	32,387	3,217
5. *Kerala*—								
1951-52 .	1,668	9	1	1	1	10	32	1,721	..
1952-53 .	1,661	9	2	1	1	10	27	1,710	(a)
1953-54 .	1,906	12	1	1	1	10	31	1,961	(a)
1954-55 .	1,941	12	1	1	1	11	35	2,001	(a)
1955-56 .	1,944	12	1	1	1	10	34	2,002	..
6. *Madhya Pradesh*—								
1951-52 .	9,366	4,477	410	929	35	3,101	18,318	4,865
1952-53 .	9,335	5,384	1,075	1,105	37	3,265	20,201	5,039
1953-54 .	9,473	5,658	522	1,051	36	3,554	20,294	5,248
1954-55 .	9,363	5,350	517	1,013	36	3,628	19,907	5,716
1955-56 .	9,417	5,183	529	1,034	35	3,654	19,852	5,976
7. *Madras*—								
1951-52 .	4,449	1,703	1,288	11	850	1,410	9,711	4
1952-53 .	4,239	1,741	1,413	15	894	1,443	9,745	4
1953-54 .	5,097	1,913	1,703	31	1,001	1,765	11,510	4
1954-55 .	5,266	1,771	1,388	16	948	1,632	11,021	4
1955-56 .	5,251	1,777	1,399	16	946	1,612	11,001	4
8. *Mysore*—								
1951-52 .	1,938	5,858	1,037	26	1,835	1,161	11,855	691
1952-53 .	1,933	6,424	1,043	26	1,841	1,056	12,323	715
1953-54 .	2,058	6,214	1,314	27	2,006	1,455	13,074	710
1954-55 .	2,293	6,399	1,389	27	2,021	1,454	13,583	666
1955-56 .	2,298	6,501	1,315	32	1,976	1,277	13,399	870

Principal Crops

(Thousand acres)

Barley	Total Rabi-Cereals	Total cereals	Gram	Tur or Arhar	Pulses other than gram and tur	Total Pulses	Total Cereals & Pulses	State/Year
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								1. *Andhra Pradesh*—
10	73	16,520	320	497	2,902	3,719	20,239	1951-52
5	44	17,276	258	421	2,702	3,381	20,657	1952-53
8	57	19,058	281	461	3,000	3,742	22,800	1953-54
9	69	18,449	299	422	2,955	3,676	22,125	1954-55
8	85	18,316	311	441	2,786	3,538	21,834	1955-56
								2. *Assam*—
..	5	4,228	10	9	108	127	4,355	1951-52
..	6	4,294	8	8	149	165	4,459	1952-53
..	6	4,287	7	9	151	167	4,454	1953-54
..	7	4,245	7	6	173	186	4,431	1954-55
..	7	4,269	7	7	174	188	4,457	1955-56
								3. *Bihar*—
881	2,242	17,375	1,333	694	3,473	5,500	22,875	1951-52
990	2,476	17,868	1,470	589	3,449	5,508	23,376	1952-53
1,126	2,670	17,725	1,357	446	4,722	6,525	24,250	1953-54
899	2,496	17,295	1,384	469	4,156	6,009	23,304	1954-55
778	2,222	16,903	1,359	382	3,762	5,503	22,406	1955-56
								4. *Bombay*—
30	2,168	33,143	1,13(	1,436	3,324	5,898	39,041	1951-52
34	2,408	35,448	1,142	1,446	3,632	6,220	41,668	1952-53
38	2,878	37,106	1,215	1,589	3,883	6,687	43,793	1953-54
36	2,886	36,527	1,361	1,523	3,860	6,744	43,271	1954-55
36	3,253	35,64(	1,620	1,517	3,531	6,688	42,308	1955-56
								5. *Kerala*—
..	..	1,721	..	6	24	30	1,751	1951-52
..	(a)	1,710	..	8	21	29	1,739	1952-53
..	(a)	1,961	..	8	22	30	1,991	1953-54
..	(a)	2,001	(a)	10	55	65	2,066	1954-55
..	..	2,002	(a)	9	55	64	2,066	1955-56
								6. *Madhya Pradesh*—
402	5,267	23,585	3,515	807	3,676	7,998	31,583	1951-52
478	5,517	25,718	3,447	918	4,166	8,531	34,249	1952-53
375	5,623	25,917	3,430	1,048	4,103	8,581	34,498	1953-54
410	6,126	26,033	3,388	1,013	4,021	8,422	34,455	1954-55
415	6,391	26,243	3,500	997	4,093	8,590	34,833	1955-56
								7. *Madras*—
(a)	4	9,715	4	172	1,005	1,181	10,896	1951-52
1	5	9,750	5	125	887	1,017	10,767	1952-53
1	5	11,515	4	163	915	1,082	12,597	1953-54
1	5	11,026	4	143	920	1,067	12,093	1954-55
1	5	11,006	4	149	917	1,070	12,076	1955-56
								8. *Mysore*—
6	697	12,552	407	617	1,786	2,810	15,362	1951-52
7	722	13,045	384	600	1,797	2,781	15,826	1952-53
13	723	13,797	400	683	1,885	2,968	16,765	1953-54
11	677	14,260	377	629	2,095	3,101	17,361	1954-55
9	879	14,278	385	662	2,022	3,069	17,347	1955-56

nd acres)

(iv) (a) Area under

Year	Potato	Sugarcane	Pepper (Black)	Ginger (Dry)	Chillies (Dry)	Tobacco	Ground-nut	Castor-seed
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
ıra Pradesh—								
51-52 .	1	199	..	1	412	260	3,102	1,024
52-53 .	1	138	..	1	311	373	2,945	880
53-54 .	1	139	..	1	343	350	2,417	860
54-55 .	1	176	..	1	414	308	3,067	902
55-56 .	N.A.	178	..	1	400	318	3,041	886
m—								
51-52 .	64	59	..	..	4	20	..	3
52-53 .	67	68	..	..	6	21	..	3
53-54 .	69	64	..	..	7	22	..	4
54-55 .	73	60	..	..	8	24	..	4
55-56 .	N.A.	64	..	..	8	23	..	4
r—								
51-52 .	86	336	..	..	80	43	..	25
52-53 .	91	359	..	..	67	39	..	22
53-54 .	97	299	..	..	61	30	..	21
54-55 .	106	327	..	..	51	28	..	30
55-56 .	N.A.	379	..	..	51	36	..	29
bay—								
51-52 .	25	240	..	1	255	129	3,932	145
52-53 .	27	202	..	1	280	177	3,992	184
53-54 .	19	198	..	1	295	220	3,878	220
54-55 .	22	213	..	1	332	211	5,139	220
55-56 .	N.A.	220	..	1	341	254	4,447	314
ıla—								
51-52 .	..	1	177	34	9	(a)	28	(a)
52-53 .	..	1	180	33	10	(a)	28	(a)
53-54 .	..	6	180	32	11	(a)	31	(a)
54-55 .	..	17	179	23	11	(a)	36	(a)
55-56 .	N.A.	17	183	25	10	(a)	37	(a)
lhya Pradesh—								
51-52 .	19	105	..	1	82	9	584	20
52-53 .	17	80	..	1	73	17	608	20
53-54 .	19	67	..	1	88	20	496	22
54-55 .	20	71	..	1	100	14	810	21
55-56 .	N.A.	76	..	1	96	16	654	20
tras—								
51-52 .	18	124	8	3	118	48	1,886	32
52-53 .	20	73	9	3	113	39	1,803	30
53-54 .	20	78	10	3	113	33	1,306	31
54-55 .	19	126	10	1	122	38	1,772	35
55-56	N A.	122	10	1	140	39	1,772	34
sore—								
51-52 .	13	115	16	1	277	82	2,105	133
52-53 .	12	103	16	2	245	95	1,952	124
53-54 .	11	112	18	2	263	115	1,878	126
54-55 .	10	112	17	2	282	103	2,108	119
55-56 .	N.A.	115	19	2	282	108	2,050	114

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oil seeds	Cotton	Jute	Mesta	Tea	Coffee	Rubber	State/year
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
										1. *Andhra Pradesh—*
831	7	99	5,063	1,538	..	..	..	(a)	..	1951-52
887	3	67	4,782	1,084	..	237	..	(a)	..	1952-53
827	3	66	4,173	1,198	..	138	..	(a)	..	1953-54
708	2	74	4,753	1,218	..	179	..	N.A.	..	1954-55
674	2	89	4,692	1,195	..	189	..	N.A.	..	1955-56
										2. *Assam—*
N.R.	299	4	306	34	334	..	389	..	..	1951-52
14	293	2	312	38	313	3	385	..	..	1922-53
14	287	3	308	38	284	3	384	..	..	1953-54
14	290	3	311	35	282	3	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
14	280	3	301	35	367	5	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										3. *Bihar—*
55	286	293	659	14	458	..	3	..	..	1951-52
57	292	327	698	13	431	26	4	..	..	1952-53
48	226	313	608	12	283	17	4	..	..	1953-54
63	234	246	573	12	270	31	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
44	190	232	495	11	270	45	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										4. *Bombay—*
826	69	483	5,455	8,174	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
867	61	482	5,586	8,415	..	85	..	..	..	1952-53
930	72	501	5,601	9,284	..	159	..	..	..	1953-54
892	73	525	6,849	9,908	..	90	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
739	71	549	6,120	10,869	..	96	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										5. *Kerala—*
9	(a)	..	37	16	..	..	93	27	136	1951-52
8	(a)	..	36	15	..	..	87	25	149	1952-53
9	(a)	..	40	17	..	..	87	27	149	1953-54
50	(a)	..	86	19	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
47	(a)	..	84	22	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56
										6. *Madhya Pradesh—*
1,110	344	1,345	3,403	1,837	..	N.A.	..	..	..	1951-52
1,039	311	1,229	3,207	2,073	..	46	..	..	..	1952-53
1,216	315	1,235	3,284	2,107	..	25	..	..	..	1953-54
1,223	322	1,232	3,608	2,356	..	22	..	..	..	1954-55
1,106	334	1,293	3,407	2,324	..	21	..	..	..	1955-56
										7. *Madras—*
421	1	—	2,340	840	..	N.A.	66	43	8	1951-52
287	3	3	2,126	692	..	2	73	45	16	1952-53
431	2	..	1,770	813	..	4	73	44	16	1953-54
380	2	..	2,189	823	..	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
374	2	..	2,182	921	..	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56
										8. *Mysore*
224	13	161	2,636	2,299	..	N.A.	9	160	4	1951-52
219	13	125	2,433	1,958	..	41	9	160	4	1952-53
254	11	106	2,375	2,283	..	87	9	161	4	1953-54
213	13	118	2,571	2,449	..	39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
220	12	116	2,512	2,798	..	38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56

(iv) (a) Area under

(Thousand acres)

State/Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Total Kharif Cereals	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9. *Orissa*—								
1951-52 .	9,441	17	11	62	305	106	9,942	12
1952-53 .	9,546	17	11	61	306	106	10,047	12
1953-54 .	9,619	17	11	61	305	115	10,128	12
1954-55 .	9,518	17	11	62	305	117	10,030	13
1955-56 .	9,403	17	11	61	304	111	9,907	13
10. *Punjab*—								
1951-52 .	572	669	2,594	898	9	29	4,771	4,129
1952-53 .	610	760	3,076	980	9	28	5,463	3,880
1953-54 .	648	822	3,056	977	9	22	5,534	3,097
1954-55 .	654	722	2,446	948	20	24	4,814	4,434
1955-56 .	674	700	2,581	985	20	42	5,002	4,609
11. *Rajasthan*—								
1951-52 .	132	1,605	5,564	972	(a)	135	8,408	1,138
1952-53 .	161	2,151	6,272	1,064	(a)	207	9,855	1,691
1953-54 .	169	2,700	8,647	1,307	(a)	266	13,089	1,957
1954-55 .	157	2,748	8,042	1,341	(a)	221	12,509	2,069
1955-56 .	169	2,690	7,940	1,292	(a)	209	12,300	2,310
12. *Uttar Pradesh*—								
1951-52 .	8,627	2,388	2,764	2,036	463	1,711	17,989	8,302
1952-53 .	8,848	2,473	2,729	2,126	464	1,670	18,310	8,341
1953-54 .	9,053	2,274	2,813	2,535	474	1,641	18,790	9,230
1954-55 .	9,090	2,506	2,884	2,594	483	1,748	19,305	9,295
1955-56 .	8,928	2,224	2,768	2,379	468	1,474	18,241	9,875
13. *West Bengal*—								
1951-52 .	10,306	8	1	149	30	19	10,513	137
1952-53 .	11,007	7	1	158	31	30	11,234	114
1953-54 .	11,327	4	(a)	155	30	34	11,550	141
1954-55 .	9,833	4	(a)	117	24	6	9,984	141
1955-56 .	10,158	4	(a)	126	24	10	10,322	155
14. *Jammu & Kashmir*—								
1951-52 .	394	1	28	370	(a)	33	826	177
1952-53 .	497	1	31	370	(a)	31	930	248
1953-54 .	477	1	44	396	(a)	57	975	230
1954-55 .	452	3	31	283	..	17	786	275
1955-56 .	459	1	31	293	..	17	801	275
Total States—								
1951-52 .	73,012	39,366	23,480	7,898	5,370	11,706	160,832	23,022
1952-53 .	73,360	43,308	26,567	8,629	5,501	12,405	169,770	23,949
1953-54 .	76,633	43,830	30,085	9,287	5,724	13,972	179,530	26,008
1954-55 .	75,209	43,420	27,936	9,031	5,668	13,734	174,998	27,127
1955-56 .	75,508	42,666	26,971	8,628	5,585	13,030	172,388	28,832
15. *Delhi*—								
1951-52 .	1	31	42	2	..	..	76	52
1952-53 .	(a)	30	46	2	..	..	78	57
1953-54 .	1	49	60	3	..	..	113	60
1954-55 .	2	26	47	4	..	..	79	67
1955-56 .	1	55	54	3	..	..	113	70

Principal Crops – contd.

(Thousand acres)

Barley	Total Rabi Cereals	Total Cereals	Gam	Tur or Arhar	Pulses other than Gram and Tur	Total Pulses	Total Cereals and Pulses	State/Year
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								9. *Orissa*.—
1	13	9,955	63	27	926	1,016	10,971	1951-52
1	13	10,060	62	33	929	1,024	11,084	1952-53
1	13	10,141	61	33	1,001	1,095	11,236	1953-54
1	14	10,044	58	33	1,049	1,140	11,184	1954-55
1	14	9,921	58	35	1,188	1,281	11,202	1955-56
								10. *Punjab*—
799	4,928	9,699	2,682	..	583	3,265	12,964	1951-52
474	4,354	9,817	3,377	..	611	3,988	13,805	1952-53
566	4,663	10,197	3,976	..	647	4,623	14,820	1953-54
617	5,051	9,865	5,886	..	604	6,490	16,355	1954-55
497	5,106	10,108	5,678	..	633	6,311	16,419	1955-56
								11. *Rajasthan*—
764	1,902	10,130	1,139	21	1,387	2,547	12,857	1951-52
1,002	2,693	12,548	1,292	17	2,550	3,859	16,407	1952-53
1,213	3,170	16,259	1,831	19	3,150	5,000	21,259	1953-54
1,274	3,343	15,852	2,168	34	2,994	5,196	21,048	1954-55
1,349	3,639	15,949	2,809	30	2,977	5,816	21,765	1955-56
								12. *Uttar Pradesh*.—
4,661	12,963	30,952	5,736	1,711	3,023	10,470	41,422	1951-52
4,801	13,142	31,452	6,010	1,696	2,927	10,633	42,085	1952-53
5,084	14,314	33,104	6,592	1,439	3,044	11,075	44,179	1953-54
4,808	14,103	33,408	6,567	1,605	2,825	10,997	44,405	1954-55
4,813	14,688	32,929	6,593	1,471	2,811	10,875	43,804	1955-56
								13. *West Bengal*—
114	251	10,764	493	48	1,149	1,690	12,454	1951-52
77	191	11,425	416	69	1,299	1,784	13,209	1952-53
128	269	11,819	492	44	1,476	2,012	13,831	1953-54
107	248	10,232	438	57	1,536	2,031	12,263	1954-55
109	264	10,586	468	57	1,424	1,949	12,535	1955-56
								14. *Jammu & Kashmir*.—
50	227	1,053	7	..	..	7	1,060	1951-52
69	317	1,247	19	..	..	19	1,266	1952-53
78	308	1,283	3	..	..	3	1,286	1953-54
50	325	1,111	9	..	..	9	1,120	1954-55
50	325	1,126	9	..	..	9	1,135	1955-56
								Total States—
7,718	30,740	191,572	16,847	6,045	23,413	46,305	237,877	1951-52
7,939	31,888	201,658	17,890	5,930	25,119	48,939	250,597	1952-53
8,631	34,639	214,169	19,649	5,942	27,999	53,590	267,759	1953-54
8,223	35,350	210,348	21,946	5,944	27,243	55,133	265,481	1954-55
8,056	36,888	209,276	22,801	5,757	26,373	54,931	264,207	1955-56
								15. *Delhi*—
18	70	146	14	..	6	20	166	1951-52
13	70	148	34	..	5	39	187	1952-53
15	75	188	25	..	8	33	221	1953-54
13	80	159	81	..	8	89	248	1954-55
12	82	195	83	..	8	91	286	1955-56

(iv) (a) Area under

(Thousand acres)

State/Year	Potato	Sugarcane	Pepper (Black)	Ginger (Dry)	Chillies (Dry)	Tobacco	Ground-nut	Castor-seed
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
9. *Orissa*—								
1951-52	20	61	..	1	23	10	62	42
1952-53	20	61	..	1	23	11	60	53
1953-54	20	60	..	2	24	11	61	52
1954-55	20	59	..	2	24	11	61	53
1955-5	N.A.	59	..	1	24	11	61	53
10. *Punjab*—								
1951-52	15	466	..	1	76	7	119	..
1952-53	19	434	..	(a)	55	7	124	..
1953-54	19	387	..	(a)	63	7	117	..
1954-55	20	414	..	(a)	84	7	136	..
1955-56	N.A.	452	..	1	68	7	134	..
11. *Rajasthan*—								
1951-52	3	61	..	(a)	28	7	52	1
1952-53	2	42	..	(a)	28	15	71	3
1953-54	2	40	..	(a)	43	18	62	3
1954-55	2	53	2	(a)	66	13	127	3
1955-56	N.A.	64	2	(a)	44	16	105	3
12. *Uttar Pradesh*—								
1951-52	225	2,965	..	..	5	56	281	12
1952-53	232	2,645	..	..	4	59	265	7
1953-54	230	1,973	..	..	5	43	249	7
1954-55	244	2,292	..	..	8	44	291	7
1955-56	N.A.	2,620	..	..	8	49	283	5
13. *West Bengal*—								
1951-52	106	47	..	1	16	39	..	(a)
1952-53	100	53	..	1	16	40	..	..
1953-54	104	48	..	1	16	39	..	..
1954-55	105	57	..	1	16	41	..	..
1955-56	N.A.	61	..	1	16	40	..	..
14. *Jammu & Kashmir*—								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	N.A.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total States—								
1951-52	595	4,779	202	44	1,381	710	12,151	1,437
1952-53	608	4,259	205	43	1,231	893	11,848	1,326
1953-54	611	3,474	208	43	1,332	908	10,495	1,346
1954-55	642	3,980	208	32	1,518	842	13,547	1,394
1955-56	N.A.	4,430	214	34	1,488	917	12,584	1,462
15. *Delhi*—								
1951-52	(a)	5	..	..	1	1	..	..
1952-53	(a)	5	..	..	1	1	..	..
1953-54	(a)	3	..	..	1	1	..	..
1954-55	(a)	5	..	..	2	1	..	..
1955-56	N.A.	7	..	..	1	1	..	..

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Cotton	Jute	Mesta	Tea	Coffee	Rubber	State /Year.
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
										9. *Orissa.*
274	125	55	558	27	161	N.A.	..	Neg.	..	1951-52.
273	124	26	536	26	116	25	..	(a)	..	1952-53.
272	127	26	538	26	59	17	..	(a)	..	1953-54.
257	126	26	523	25	87	21	N.A.	N.A.	..	1954-55.
253	126	26	519	25	111	23	N.A.	N.A.	..	1955-56.
										10. *Punjab.*
60	832	29	1,040	822	..	N.A.	9	..	..	1951-52.
66	421	23	634	809	..	1	9	..	..	1952-53.
74	503	28	722	898	..	1	9	..	..	1953-54.
64	631	28	859	1,189	..	1	N.A.	..	..	1954-55.
65	669	28	896	1,282	..	1	N.A.	..	..	1955-56.
										11. *Rajasthan.*
797	332	120	1,302	380	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52.
858	192	204	1,328	458	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53.
1,058	279	148	1,550	427	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54.
1,323	532	167	2,152	509	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55.
982	622	167	1,879	590	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56.
										12. *Uttar Pradesh.*
1,302	3,328	744	5,667	193	68	..	6	..	..	1951-52.
1,274	3,206	784	5,536	207	80	..	6	..	..	1952-53.
1,195	3,461	888	5,800	140	27	..	5	..	..	1953-54.
1,292	3,520	839	5,949	120	34	..	N.A.	..	..	1954-55.
1,197	3,649	815	5,949	136	33	..	N.A.	..	..	1955-56.
										13. *West Bengal.*
21	232	46	299	3	905	N.A.	195	..	..	1951-52.
13	226	64	303	2	849	18	193	..	..	1952-53.
11	204	70	285	1	560	12	191	..	..	1953-54
11	205	80	296	(a)	551	141	N.A.	..	..	1954-55.
11	224	90	325	(a)	780	199	N.A.	..	..	1955-56.
										14. *Jammu & Kashmir.*
..	34	28	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52.
..	34	28	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53.
..	32	42	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54.
..	50	14	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55.
..	60	14	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56.
										Total States.
5,930	5,902	3,407	28,827	16,177	1,926	N.A.	770	230	148	1951-52.
5,862	5,179	3,364	27,579	15,690	1,789	484	766	230	169	1952-53.
6,339	5,522	3,426	27,128	17,244	1,213	463	762	232	169	1953-54.
6,490	6,000	3,352	30,783	18,663	1,224	528	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55.
5,726	6,241	3,422	29,435	20,208	1,561	618	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56.
										15. *Delhi.*
..	11	..	11	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	3	..	3	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	4	..	4	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56

(iv) (a) Area under Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand acres)

State/Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Total Kharif Cereals	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6	(7)	(8)	(9)
16. *Himachal Pradesh*—								
1951-52 .	109	2	(a)	278	40	65	494	330
1952-53 .	110	2	(a)	277	41	59	489	279
1953-54 .	112	3	(a)	271	43	56	485	325
1954-55 .	110	..	(a)	276	43	65	494	322
1955-56 .	111	..	(a)	278	42	65	496	322
17. *Manipur*—								
1951-52 .	201	..	..	1	..	..	202	(a)
1952-53 .	177	..	..	(a)	..	..	177	1
1953-54 .	176	..	..	(a)	..	..	176	1
1954-55 .	217	..	..	(a)	..	..	217	1
1955-56 .	217	..	..	(a)	..	..	217	1
18. *Tripura*—								
1951-52 .	384	..	..	(a)	..	(a)	384	..
1952-53 .	403	..	..	(a)	..	..	403	..
1953-54 .	391	..	..	(a)	..	..	391	..
1954-55 .	404	..	..	(a)	..	..	404	..
1955-56 .	407	..	..	(a)	..	..	407	..
19. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands*—								
1951-52 .	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
1952-53 .	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
1953-54 .	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
1954-55 .	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
1955-56 .	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
20. *The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*—								
1951-52 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Union Territories—								
1951-52 .	701	33	42	281	40	65	1,162	382
1952-53 .	696	32	46	279	41	59	1,153	337
1953-54 .	686	52	60	274	43	56	1,171	386
1954-55 .	740	26	47	280	43	65	1,201	390
1955-56 .	745	55	54	281	42	65	1,242	393
All-India—								
1949-50 .	75,414	38,335	22,881	8,061	5,450	13,382	163,523	24,114
1950-51 .	76,135	38,477	22,296	7,807	5,444	11,380	161,539	24,082
1951-52 .	73,713	39,399	23,522	8,179	5,410	11,771	161,994	23,404
1952-53 .	74,056	43,340	26,613	8,908	5,542	12,464	170,923	24,286
1953-54 .	77,318	43,882	30,145	9,561	5,767	14,028	180,701	26,394
1954-55 .	75,949	43,446	27,983	9,311	5,711	13,799	176,199	27,517
1955-56 .	76,253	42,721	27,025	8,909	5,627	13,095	173,630	29,225

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Barley	Total Rabi Cereals	Total Cereals	Gram	Tur or Arhar	Pulses other than Gram and Tur	Total Pulses	Total Cereals and Pulses	State/Year
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								16. *Himachal Pradesh.*
71	401	895	15	(a)	52	67	962	1951-52
69	348	837	6	(a)	53	59	896	1952-53
73	398	883	15	(a)	55	70	953	1953-54
73	395	889	20	..	56	76	965	1954-55
77	399	895	18	..	58	76	971	1955-56
								17. *Manipur.*
..	(a)	202	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	1	178	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	1	177	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	1	218	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	1	218	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
								18. *Tripura.*
..	..	384	..	..	2	2	386	1951-52
..	..	403	..	..	2	2	405	1952-53
..	..	391	..	..	2	2	393	1953-54
..	..	404	..	..	2	2	406	1954-55
..	..	407	..	..	2	2	409	1955-56
								19. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands*—
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	1951-52
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	1952-53
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	1953-54
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	7	1954-55
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	9	1955-56
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	20. *The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
								Total Union Territories.
89	471	1,633	29	..	60	89	1,722	1951-52
82	419	1,572	40	..	60	100	1,672	1952-53
88	474	1,645	40	..	65	105	1,750	1953-54
86	476	1,677	101	..	66	167	1,844	1954-55
89	482	1,724	101	..	68	169	1,893	1955-56
								All India.
7,860	31,974	195,497	20,497	5,559	23,777	49,833	245,330	1949-50
7,693	31,775	193,314	18,706	5,389	23,080	47,175	240,489	1950-51
7,807	31,211	193,205	16,876	6,045	23,473	46,394	239,599	1951-52
8,021	32,307	203,230	17,930	5,930	25,179	49,039	252,269	1952-53
8,719	35,113	215,814	19,689	5,942	28,064	53,695	269,509	1953-54
8,309	35,826	212,025	22,047	5,944	27,309	55,300	267,325	1954-55
8,145	37,370	211,000	22,902	5,757	26,441	55,100	266,100	1955-56

(iv) (a) Area under

(Thousand acres)

State/Year	Potato	Sugarcane	Pepper (Black)	Ginger (Dry)	Chillies (Dry)	Tobacco	Ground-nut	Castor-seed
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
16. *Himachal Pradesh*—								
1951-52	20	3	..	2	1	1	(a)	..
1952-53	19	3	..	3	1	1	(a)	..
1953-54	22	3	..	2	1	2	(a)	..
1954-55	21	3	..	3	1	2	1	..
1955-56	N.A.	3	..	3	1	2	1	..
17. *Manipur*—								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. *Tripura*—								
1951-52	2	5	..	..	2	1	..	..
1952-53	2	5	..	..	2	1	..	..
1953-54	2	5	..	..	2	1	..	..
1954-55	2	6	..	..	2	1	..	..
1955-56	N.A.	6	..	..	2	1	..	..
19. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands*—								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. *The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*—								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Union Territories—								
1951-52	22	13	..	2	4	3	(a)	..
1952-53	21	13	..	3	4	3	(a)	..
1953-54	24	11	..	2	4	4	(a)	..
1954-55	23	14	..	3	5	4	1	..
1955-56	N.A.	16	..	3	4	4	1	..
All India—								
1949-50	577	3,624	196	57	1,269	860	9,832	1,458
1950-51	592	4,217	197	41	1,464	883	11,106	1,372
1951-52	617	4,792	202	46	1,385	713	121,151	1,437
1952-53	629	4,272	205	46	1,235	896	11,848	1,326
1953-54	635	3,485	208	45	1,336	912	10,495	1,346
1954-55	665	3,994	208	35	1,523	846	13,548	1,394
1955-56	N.A.	4,446	214	37	1,492	921	12,585	1,462

(a) Below 500 acres. N.A.—Not Available.
N.R.—Not Reported. Neg.—Negligible.
(..) Not known.

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand acres)

Sesamum	Rape and Mustard	Linseed	Total Oil seeds	Cotton	Jute	Mesta	Tea	Coffee	Rubber	State/Year
(28)	(29)	(30)	(18)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	38)
										16. *Himachal Pradesh.*
2	11	2	15	2	..	..	1	..	..	1951-52
2	10	2	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	1952-53
2	8	2	12	1	..	..	2	..	..	1953-54
2	9	2	14	(a)	..	..	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
2	9	2	14	(a)	..	..	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										17. *Manipur.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
										18. *Tripura*
10	10	..	20	22	25	..	11	..	..	1951-52
10	9	..	19	22	24	..	10	..	..	1952-53
10	11	..	21	20	15	..	11	..	..	1953-54
9	11	..	20	20	19	..	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
10	10	..	20	21	20	..	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										19. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
										20. *The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.*
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
										Total Union Territories.
12	32	2	46	24	25	..	12	..	..	1951-52
12	22	2	36	23	24	..	12	..	..	1952-53
12	23	2	37	21	15	..	13	..	..	1953-54
11	25	2	39	21	19	..	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
12	21	2	36	22	20	..	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										All India.
5,055	4,781	3,759	24,885	12,173	1,163	N.A.	772	223	162	1949-50
5,445	5,118	3,467	26,508	14,536	1,411	N.A.	777	224	144	1950-51
5,942	5,934	3,409	28,873	16,201	1,951	N.A.	782	230	148	1951-52
5,874	5,201	3,366	27,615	15,713	1,813	484	778	230	169	1952-53
6,351	5,545	3,428	27,165	17,265	1,228	463	775	232	169	1953-54
6,501	6,025	3,354	30,822	18,684	1,243	528	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
5,738	6,262	3,424	29,471	20,230	1,581	618	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56

NOTE—(i) Figures in respect of tea and rubber relate to calendar years, i.e., figures for 1949-50 relate to 1949 and so on.

(ii) Figures for 1954-55 are based on Partially Revised Estimates and those for 1955-56 on Final Estimates. They are, therefore, subject to revision.

(iv) (b) Production

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

State/Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Total Kharif Cereals	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. *Andhra*—								
1951-52	2,203	892	231	44	232	297	3,899	8
1952-53	2,077	1,316	287	198	275	313	4,466	4
1953-54	3,066	1,150	411	134	341	460	5,562	4
1954-55	3,105	1,276	253	132	223	442	5,431	9
1955-56	2,946	1,216	303	116	240	406	5,227	10
2. *Assam*—								
1951-52	1,510	..	..	8	..	1	1,519	2
1952-53	1,654	..	..	8	..	3	1,665	2
1953-54	1,646	..	..	9	..	2	1,657	2
1954-55	1,692	..	..	7	..	1	1,700	2
1955-56	1,631	..	..	7	..	1	1,639	2
3. *Bihar*—								
1951-52	2,550	2	1	384	92	83	3,112	229
1952-53	3,161	2	5	450	105	161	3,884	367
1953-54	3,852	1	1	269	61	105	4,289	390
1954-55	2,324	2	2	385	69	121	2,903	426
1955-56	2,553	1	2	261	62	109	2,988	412
4. *Bombay*—								
1951-52	922	2,431	580	96	131	253	4,413	393
1952-53	1,117	2,512	706	81	153	233	4,802	420
1953-54	1,457	2,985	1,121	236	190	330	6,319	553
1954-55	1,491	3,527	1,071	180	208	315	6,788	632
1955-56	1,402	2,602	852	185	198	262	5,501	668
5. *Kerala*—								
1951-52	601	1	..	(b)	5	4	611	..
1952-53	549	2	(b)	(b)	5	3	559	(b)
1953-54	785	2	(b)	(b)	6	4	797	(b)
1954-55	874	2	(b)	(b)	6	2	884	(b)
1955-56	927	2	(b)	(b)	6	2	937	(b)
6. *Madhya Pradesh*—								
1951-52	2,544	568	49	135	4	380	3,680	759
1952-53	2,512	933	119	198	4	352	4,118	1,069
1953-54	2,636	1,170	88	216	4	442	4,556	1,133
1954-55	2,435	1,081	93	220	4	446	4,279	1,411
1955-56	2,861	725	88	234	4	430	4,342	1,358
7. *Madras*—								
1951-52	1,786	437	254	4	312	353	3,146	(b)
1952-53	1,686	418	244	6	319	342	3,015	(b)
1953-54	2,554	608	416	13	456	566	4,613	1
1954-55	2,669	568	339	7	434	519	4,536	1
1955-56	2,525	560	340	7	423	495	4,350	1
8. *Mysore*—								
1951-52	816	848	91	11	348	123	2,237	49
1952-53	772	980	98	4	292	83	2,229	59
1953-54	948	1,007	135	7	623	172	2,892	75
1954-55	974	1,325	128	5	529	193	3,154	76
1955-56	1,083	1,206	156	6	744	145	3,340	81

of Principal Crops

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

Barley	Total Rabi Cereals	Total Cereals	Gram	Tur or Arhar	Pulses other than Gram and Tur	Total Pulses	Total Cereals and Pulses	State/Year
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								1. *Andhra Pradesh*—
1	9	3,908	33	62	234	329	4,237	1951-52
(b)	4	4,470	35	42	195	272	4,742	1952-53
1	5	5,567	40	53	279	372	5,939	1953-54
2	11	5,442	40	51	256	347	5,789	1954-55
1	11	5,238	38	47	214	299	5,537	1955-56
								2. *Assam*—
..	2	1,521	2	1	13	16	1,537	1951-52
..	2	1,667	2	1	21	24	1,691	1952-53
..	2	1,659	2	3	26	31	1,690	1953-54
..	2	1,702	1	2	27	30	1,732	1954-55
..	2	1,641	1	2	27	30	1,671	1955-56
								3. *Bihar*—
131	360	3,472	220	139	639	998	4 470	1951-52
198	565	4,449	320	132	651	1,103	5,552	1952-53
214	604	4,893	289	85	840	1,214	6,107	1953-54
192	618	3,521	263	98	665	1,026	4,547	1954-56
181	593	3,581	284	88	597	969	4 550	1955-56
								4. *Bombay*—
7	400	4,813	121	457	345	923	5,736	1951-52
6	426	5,228	120	406	339	865	6,093	1952-53
8	561	6,880	167	564	458	1,189	8,069	1953-54
9	641	7,429	206	424	461	1,107	8,536	1954-55
8	676	6,177	228	440	367	1,041	7,218	1955-56
								5. *Kerala*—
..	..	611	..	1	1	2	613	1951-52
..	(b)	559	..	1	1	2	561	1952-53
..	(b)	797	..	1	1	2	799	1953-54
..	(b)	884	(b)	2	5	7	891	1954-55
..	(b)	937	(b)	2	5	7	944	1955-56
								6. *Madhya Pradesh*—
87	846	4,526	607	297	374	1,278	5,804	1951-52
167	1,236	5,354	615	243	430	1,288	6,642	1952-53
102	1,235	5,791	592	339	451	1,382	7,173	1953-54
135	1,546	5,825	744	272	482	1,498	7,323	1954-55
136	1,494	5,836	706	339	456	1,501	7,337	1955-56
								7. *Madras*—
(b)	(b)	3,146	1	19	70	90	3,236	1951-52
(b)	(b)	3,015	(b)	15	63	78	3,093	1952-53
(b)	..	4,614	1	24	82	107	4,721	1953-54
..	..	4,537	1	21	81	103	4,640	1954-55
..	..	4,351	1	20	81	102	4,453	1955-56
								8. *Mysore*—
2	51	2,288	39	96	159	294	2,582	1951-52
4	63	2,892	40	80	138	258	2,550	1952-53
5	80	2,972	55	99	174	328	3,300	1953-54
2	78	3,232	53	96	285	434	3,666	1954-55
2	83	3,423	49	89	271	409	3,832	1955-56

(iv) (b) Production of

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

State/Year	Potato	Sugar-cane (Gur)	Pepper (Black)	Ginger (Dry)	Chillies (Dry)	Tobacco	Ground-nut	Castor seed
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1. *Andhra Pradesh*—								
1951-52	1	525	..	(*b*)	96	80	1,007	69
1952-53	1	373	..	(*b*)	77	102	965	58
1953-54	1	372	..	(*b*)	95	118	876	52
1954-55	1	509	..	(*b*)	106	105	1,051	65
1955-56	N.A.	499	..	(*b*)	101	109	1,085	63
2. *Assam*—								
1951-52	122	66	..	..	..	5	..	(*b*)
1952-53	143	76	..	..	1	7	..	1
1953-54	159	62	..	..	1	7	..	1
1954-55	138	56	..	..	2	7	..	1
1955-56	N.A.	66	..	..	2	7	..	1
3. *Bihar*—								
1951-52	177	241	..	..	30	16	..	5
1952-53	401	246	..	..	21	10	..	5
1953-54	372	184	..	..	13	10	..	4
1954-55	237	248	..	..	8	9	..	5
1955-56	N.A.	292	..	..	8	11	..	5
4. *Bombay*—								
1951-52	72	617	..	1	56	35	600	9
1952-53	96	472	..	(*b*)	51	44	611	17
1953-54	100	507	..	(*b*)	38	57	1,092	21
1954-55	110	591	..	(*b*)	62	51	1,362	30
1955-56	N.A.	560	..	(*b*)	59	61	1,102	34
5. *Kerala*—								
1951-52	..	4	20	10	2	(*b*)	14	(*b*)
1952-53	..	4	19	9	3	(*b*)	14	(*b*)
1953-54	..	4	21	9	2	(*b*)	50	(*b*)
1954-55	..	32	23	9	3	(*b*)	19	(*b*)
1955-56	N.A.	31	23	10	3	(*b*)	15	(*b*)
6. *Madhya Pradesh*—								
1951-52	43	96	..	(*b*)	17	2	88	3
1952-53	39	80	..	(*b*)	11	2	100	3
1953-54	40	82	..	(*b*)	19	4	117	4
1954-55	44	74	..	(*b*)	21	3	205	3
1955-56	N.A.	89	..	(*b*)	17	3	168	3
7. *Madras*—								
1951-52	46	320	2	1	55	21	754	5
1952-53	55	192	2	1	52	18	675	4
1953-54	57	228	2	1	62	17	596	5
1954-55	56	357	2	1	68	20	809	6
1955-56	N.A.	335	2	1	74	21	819	6
8. *Mysore*—								
1951-52	18	246	1	(*b*)	44	13	512	9
1952-53	10	186	1	1	35	17	336	8
1953-54	9	252	1	1	35	22	476	11
1954-55	12	269	1	1	41	18	445	9
1955-56	N.A.	286	2	1	40	18	497	9

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

Sesamum	Rape and Mustard	Linseed	Total Oil seeds	Cotton*	Jute**	Mesta**	Tea @	Coffee @	Rubber @	State/Year
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
										1. *Andhra Pradesh*—
70	1	7	1,154	221	..	..	..	1	..	1951-52
79	(*b*)	5	1,107	135	..	394	..	2	..	1952-53
63	(*b*)	4	995	118	..	292	..	2	..	1953-54
58	(*b*)	5	1,179	158	..	326	..	N.A.	..	1954-55
51	(*b*)	6	1,205	140	..	294	..	N.A.	..	1955-56
										2. *Assam*—
..	51	1	52	14	840	..	340,439	..	..	1951-52
3	45	(*b*)	49	17	912	8	330,752	..	..	1952-53
3	45	(*b*)	49	19	902	9	316,834	..	..	1953-54
4	45	(*b*)	50	8	750	4	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
4	51	(*b*)	56	8	1,212	9	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										3. *Bihar*—
5	37	25	72	3	898	..	2,246	..	..	1951-53
5	44	36	90	4	820	26	2,252	..	..	1952-52
5	37	36	82	1	410	16	2,240	..	..	1953-54
6	32	25	68	1	374	40	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
5	25	29	64	2	588	86	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										4. *Bombay*—
46	13	40	708	1,468	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
51	10	36	725	1,537	..	83	..	..	..	1952-53
80	12	44	1,249	2,018	..	146	..	..	..	1953-54
77	17	50	1,536	2,226	..	98	..	..	..	1954-55
56	14	48	1,156	1,923	..	80	..	..	..	1955-56
										5. *Kerala*—
1	(*b*)	..	15	6	..	..	65,925	6,937	29,213	1951-52
1	(*b*)	..	15	6	..	..	57,002	7,735	31,506	1952-53
1	(*b*)	..	51	8	..	..	58,483	6,640	41,293	1953-54
6	(*b*)	..	25	8	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
6	(*b*)	..	21	9	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56
										6. *Madhya Pradesh*—
87	51	93	322	261	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
88	45	97	333	393	..	26	..	..	..	1952-53
121	46	100	388	419	..	21	..	..	..	1953-54
116	49	105	478	433	..	25	..	..	..	1954-55
98	57	124	450	419	..	26	..	..	..	1955-56
										7. *Madras*—
43	(*b*)	..	802	281	..	..	38,140	9,520	1,875	1951-52
29	(*b*)	(*b*)	708	201	..	3	43,879	8,910	3,572	1952-53
53	(*b*)	..	654	257	..	7	46,268	9,253	2,468	1953-54
48	(*b*)	..	863	256	..	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
47	(*b*)	..	872	282	..	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56
										8. *Mysore*—
17	1	12	551	315	..	..	5,213	38,080	945	1951-52
14	2	9	369	282	..	39	5,291	31,153	918	1952-53
17	2	8	514	378	..	87	6,138	39,721	939	1953-54
18	2	10	484	353	..	49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
17	2	7	532	411	..	38	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56

(iv) (b) Production of

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

State/Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Total Kharif Cereals	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9. *Orissa*—								
1951-52	2,132	3	2	10	62	19	2,228	3
1952-53	2,218	3	2	9	63	19	2,314	3
1953-54	2,263	3	2	9	63	12	2,352	3
1954-55	2,179	3	2	10	63	13	2,270	3
1955-56	2,129	3	2	10	63	12	2,219	3
10. *Punjab*—								
1951-52	183	47	118	328	1	6	683	1,651
1952-53	232	88	564	587	1	4	1,476	1,710
1953-54	256	95	559	523	1	3	1,437	1,735
1954-55	241	55	248	436	3	3	986	1,943
1955-56	202	33	366	389	3	4	997	1,710
11. *Rajasthan*—								
1951-52	10	76	194	144	(b)	9	433	299
1952-53	41	306	493	247	(b)	30	1,117	726
1953-54	80	390	1,092	648	(b)	60	2,270	667
1954-55	79	478	504	574	(b)	39	1,674	768
1955-56	86	198	719	489	(b)	28	1,520	899
12. *Uttar Pradesh*—								
1951-52	1,525	669	778	682	89	333	4,076	2,533
1952-53	1,852	678	609	805	87	324	4,355	2,824
1953-54	2,255	530	628	663	88	255	4,419	3,106
1954-55	2,156	771	771	801	93	344	4,936	3,284
1955-56	2,433	387	554	621	87	191	4,273	2,984
13. *West Bengal*—								
1951-52	3,802	3	(b)	38	6	4	3,853	42
1952-53	4,229	2	(b)	45	6	7	4,289	37
1953-54	5,556	1	(b)	42	5	7	5,611	40
1954-55	3,756	1	..	33	5	1	3,796	45
1955-56	4,145	1	..	37	6	2	4,191	43
14. *Jammu and Kashmir*—								
1951-52	156	(b)	5	121	(b)	8	290	43
1952-53	205	(b)	8	121	(b)	7	341	98
1953-54	182	(b)	10	157	(b)	11	360	62
1954-55	211	1	8	82	..	5	307	74
1955-56	214	(b)	8	86	..	5	313	74
TOTAL STATES								
1951-52	20,740	6,977	2,303	1,975	1,282	1,873	34,150	6,010
1952-53	22,305	7,240	3,135	2,759	1,310	1,882	38,631	7,319
1953-54	27,536	7,942	4,463	2,926	1,838	2,429	47,134	7,771
1954-55	24,186	9,090	3,415	2,872	1,637	2,444	43,644	8,874
1955-56	25,137	6,934	3,390	2,448	1,836	2,092	41,837	8,245
Union Territories								
15. *Delhi*—								
1951-52	(b)	4	6	1	..	..	11	15
1952-53	(b)	3	7	1	..	..	11	26
1953-54	(b)	12	12	1	..	..	25	28
1954-55	(b)	3	6	1	..	..	10	18
1955-56	(b)	6	10	(b)	..	..	16	16

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

Barley	Total Rabi Cereals	Total Cereals	Gram	Tur or Arhar	Pulses other than gram and tur	Total Pulses	Total Cereals and Pulses	State/Year
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								9. *Orissa*—
(b)	3	2,231	8	7	210	225	2,456	1951-52
(b)	3	2,371	8	9	213	230	2,547	1952-53
(b)	3	2,355	8	9	224	241	2,596	1953-54
(b)	3	2,273	6	9	236	251	2,524	1954-55
(b)	3	2,222	6	9	259	274	2,496	1955-56
								10. *Punjab*
214	1,865	2,548	700	..	67	767	3,315	1951-52
165	1,875	3,351	1,005	..	79	1,084	4,435	1952-53
214	1,949	3,386	1,404	..	91	1,495	4,881	1953-54
215	2,158	3,144	1,669	..	62	1,731	4,875	1954-55
173	1,883	2,880	1,502	..	56	1,558	4,438	1955-56
								11. *Rajasthan*
334	633	1,035	159	2	62	223	1,258	1951-52
530	1,256	2,373	278	2	114	394	2,767	1952-53
531	1,198	3,468	300	2	204	506	3,974	1953-54
540	1,308	2,982	472	4	204	680	3,662	1954-55
612	1,511	3,031	480	4	254	738	3,769	1955-56
								12. *Uttar Pradesh*—
1,485	4,018	8,094	1,274	705	719	2,698	10,792	1951-52
1,765	4,589	8,944	1,572	727	698	2,997	11,941	1952-53
1,758	4,864	9,283	1,740	642	716	3,098	12,381	1953-54
1,714	4,998	9,934	1,775	694	688	3,157	13,091	1954-55
1,549	4,533	8,806	1,426	759	642	2,827	11,633	1955-56
								13. *West Bengal*—
36	78	3,931	165	15	251	431	4,362	1951-52
26	63	4,352	140	17	278	435	4,787	1952-53
36	76	5,687	153	13	307	473	6,160	1953-54
32	77	3,873	152	15	315	482	4,355	1954-55
29	72	4,263	137	15	266	418	4,681	1955-56
								14. *Jammu and Kashmir*—
14	57	347	2	..	..	2	349	1951-52
8	106	447	4	..	..	4	451	1952-53
21	83	443	1	..	..	1	444	1953-54
14	88	395	2	..	..	2	397	1954-55
14	88	401	2	..	..	2	403	1955-56
								TOTAL STATES
2,311	8,321	42,471	3,331	1,801	3,144	8,276	50,747	1951-52
2,869	10,188	48,819	4,139	1,675	3,220	9,034	57,852	1952-53
2,890	10,661	57,795	4,752	1,834	3,853	10,439	68,234	1953-54
2,855	11,529	55,173	5,384	1,688	3,783	10,855	66,028	1954-55
2,706	10,950	52,787	4,860	1,814	3,501	10,175	62,962	1955-56
								Union Territories
								15. *Delhi*—
2	17	28	1	..	1	2	30	1951-52
1	27	38	2	..	1	3	41	1952-53
2	30	55	1	..	1	2	57	1953-54
1	19	29	4	..	1	5	34	1954-55
1	17	33	2	..	1	3	36	1955-56

(iv) (b) Production of Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

State/Year	Potato	Sugarcane (Gur)	Pepper (Black)	Ginger (Dry)	Chillies (Dry)	Tobacco	Ground-nut	Castor seed
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
9. *Orissa*—								
1951-52	20	100	..	1	4	3	17	3
1952-53	19	98	..	1	3	3	16	4
1953-54	19	102	..	1	4	3	17	4
1954-55	19	101	..	1	4	3	17	4
1955-56	N.A.	101	..	1	4	3	17	4
10. *Punjab*—								
1951-52	45	537	..	(b)	21	2	27	..
1952-53	88	488	..	(b)	13	2	36	..
1953-54	78	441	..	(b)	15	1	33	..
1954-55	92	517	..	(b)	22	1	39	..
1955-56	N.A.	557	..	(b)	13	1	37	..
11. *Rajasthan*—								
1951-52	2	51	..	(b)	5	1	8	(b)
1952-53	4	39	..	(b)	6	3	13	(b)
1953-54	5	41	..	(b)	9	5	14	(b)
1954-55	6	48	..	(b)	14	3	39	(b)
1955-56	N.A.	57	..	(b)	9	4	36	(b)
12. *Uttar Pradesh*—								
1951-52	668	3,169	..	..	1	18	115	3
1952-53	661	2,651	..	..	1	19	117	2
1953-54	642	2,073	..	..	1	12	120	1
1954-55	653	2,828	..	..	1	15	142	1
1955-56	N.A.	2,843	..	..	1	15	128	1
13. *West Bengal*—								
1951-52	442	82	..	1	10	10	..	(b)
1952-53	422	104	..	1	9	13	..	..
1953-54	414	65	..	1	8	11	..	..
1954-55	374	119	..	1	8	12	..	..
1955-56	N.A.	129	..	1	8	11	..	..
14. *Jammu and Kashmir*—								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL STATES—								
1951-52	1,656	6,054	23	14	341	206	3,142	106
1952-53	1,939	5,009	22	13	283	240	2,883	102
1953-54	1,895	4,413	24	13	302	267	3,391	103
1954-55	1,742	5,750	26	13	360	243	4,128	124
1955-56	N.A.	5,846	28	14	339	258	3,804	126
Union Territories								
15. *Delhi*—								
1951-52	(b)	4	..	..	1	(b)	..	..
1952-53	1	3	..	..	(b)	1	..	..
1953-54	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
1954-55	(b)	3	..	..	3	1	..	..
1955-56	N.A.	5	..	..	1	1	..	..

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Cotton*	Jute**	Mesta**	Tea@	Coffee@@	Rubber@	State/Year
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
										9. *Orissa*—
23	21	7	71	2	387	..	..	(b)	..	1951-52
21	19	3	63	2	256	50	..	(b)	..	1952-53
21	21	3	66	2	129	34	..	(b)	..	1953-54
21	20	3	65	2	192	41	..	(b)	..	1954-55
20	20	3	64	2	245	45	..	(b)	..	1955-56
										10. *Punjab*—
7	101	4	139	400	..	..	1,686	..	..	1951-52
7	59	1	103	436	..	2	2,460	..	..	1952-53
8	84	4	129	554	..	2	1,757	..	..	1953-54
7	108	2	156	613	..	2	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
4	106	2	149	605	..	2	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										11. *Rajasthan*—
28	35	6	77	89	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
66	26	27	132	101	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
96	34	24	168	118	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
108	85	28	260	126	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
78	99	24	237	163	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
										12. *Uttar Pradesh*—
113	365	115	911	63	163	..	1,985	..	..	1951-52
96	539	132	886	70	124	..	1,707	..	..	1952-53
83	537	139	880	44	56	..	1,495	..	..	1953-54
117	615	144	1,019	34	70	..	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
69	408	120	726	27	86	..	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										13. *West Bengal*—
4	41	8	53	1	2,389	..	180,962	..	..	1951-52
3	44	10	57	1	2,422	51	228,648	..	..	1952-53
2	29	8	39	(b)	1,556	36	151,599	..	..	1953-54
2	34	8	44	(b)	1,496	431	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
2	34	11	47	(b)	1,958	619	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										14. *Jammu and Kashmir*—
..	8	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	8	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	8	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	9	2	11	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
..	13	2	15	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										TOTAL STATES—
444	925	328	4,945	3,124	4,617	..	636,396	34,538	32,033	1951-52
463	841	366	4,655	3,185	4,534	682	671,991	47,800	35,996	1952-53
553	855	379	5,281	4,959	3,053	650	584,814	55 616	44,700	1953-54
588	1,016	382	6,238	4,218	2,882	1,018	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
457	829	376	5,592	3,991	4,089	1,201	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56
										Union Territories
										15. *Delhi*—
..	(b)	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	(b)	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	(b)	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	(b)	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	(b)	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56

(iv) (b) Production of

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

State/Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Small Millets	Total Kharif Cereals	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
16. *Himachal Pradesh*—								
1951-52	21	(b)	(b)	67	9	12	109	60
1952-53	29	(b)	(b)	65	6	13	106	87
1953-54	29	(b)	(b)	64	8	9	110	91
1954-55	36	..	(b)	66	9	12	123	80
1955-56	39	..	(b)	71	8	11	129	87
17. *Manipur*—								
1951-52	67	..	..	(b)	..	..	67	(b)
1952-53	71	..	..	(b)	..	..	71	(b)
1953-54	66	..	..	(b)	..	..	66	(b)
1954-55	160	..	..	(b)	..	..	160	(b)
1955-56	160	..	..	(b)	..	..	160	(b)
18. *Tripura*—								
1951-52	135	..	..	(b)	..	(b)	135	..
1952-53	137	..	..	(b)	..	(b)	137	..
1953-54	136	..	..	(b)	..	..	136	..
1954-55	147	..	..	(b)	..	..	147	..
1955-56	135	..	..	(b)	..	..	135	..
19. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands*—								
1951-52	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1952-53	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1953-54	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1954-55	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1955-56	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
20. *The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*—								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Union Territories—								
1951-52	224	4	6	68	9	12	323	75
1952-53	232	3	7	66	6	13	327	63
1953-54	233	12	12	65	8	9	339	119
1954-55	345	3	6	67	9	12	442	104
1955-56	337	6	10	71	8	11	443	103
Total India.								
1949-50	23,170	5,777	2,790	2,014	1,520	2,242	37,513	6,290
1950-51	20,251	5,408	2,554	1,702	1,407	1,722	33,044	6,360
1951-52	20,964	5,981	2,309	2,043	1,291	1,885	34,473	6,085
1952-53	22,537	7,243	3,142	2,825	1,316	1,895	38,958	7,382
1953-54	27,769	7,954	4,475	2,991	1,846	2,438	47,473	7,890
1954-55	24,531	9,093	3,421	2,939	1,646	2,456	44,086	8,778
1955-56	25,474	6,940	3,400	2,519	1,844	2,103	42,280	8,348

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

Barley	Total Rabi Cereals	Total Cereals	Gram	Tur or Arhar	Pulses other than Gram and Tur	Total Pulses	Total Cereals and Pulses	State/Year
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								16. *Himachal Pradesh*—
17	77	186	2	(b)	7	9	195	1951-52
12	49	155	1	(b)	6	7	162	1952-53
13	104	214	3	(b)	6	9	223	1953-54
14	109	223	5	(b)	5	10	233	1954-55
15	102	231	3	(b)	6	9	240	1955-56
								17. *Manipur*—
..	(b)	67	..	..	..	..	67	1951-52
..	(b)	71	..	..	..	..	71	1952-53
..	(b)	66	..	..	..	..	66	1953-54
..	(b)	160	..	..	..	..	160	1954-55
..	(b)	160	..	..	..	..	160	1955-56
								18. *Tripura*—
..	..	135	..	..	(b)	(b)	135	1951-52
..	..	137	..	..	(b)	(b)	137	1952-53
..	..	136	..	..	(b)	(b)	136	1953-54
..	..	147	..	..	(b)	..	147	1954-55
..	..	135	..	..	(b)	..	135	1955-56
								19. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands*—
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1951-52
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1952-53
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1953-54
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1954-55
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1955-56
								20 *The Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
								Total Union Territories—
19	94	417	3	(b)	8	11	428	1951-52
13	76	403	3	(b)	7	10	413	1952-53
15	134	473	4	(b)	7	11	484	1953-54
15	119	561	9	(b)	6	15	576	1954-55
15	119	562	5	(b)	7	12	574	1955-56
								Total India.
2,215	8,505	46,018	3,667	1,000	3,303	803	46,821	1949-50
2,340	8,700	41,744	3,593	1,692	2,993	8,278	50,022	1950-51
2,330	8,415	42,888	3,334	1,801	3.152	8,287	51,175	1951-52
2,882	10,264	49,222	4,142	1,675	3,227	9,044	58,266	1952-53
2,905	10,795	58,208	4,756	1,834	3,860	10,450	68,718	1953-54
2,870	11,648	55,734	5,393	1,688	3,789	10,870	66,604	1954-55
2,721	11,069	53,349	4,865	1,814	3.508	10,187	63,536	1955-56

(iv) (b) Production of

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated)

State/Year	Potato	Sugar or Gur	Pepper (Black)	Ginger (Dry)	Chillies (Dry)	Tobacco	Ground-nut	Castorseed
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
16. *Himachal Pradesh*—								
1951-52	26	1	..	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	..
1952-53	19	1	..	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	..
1953-54	26	1	..	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	..
1954-55	17	1	..	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	..
1955-56	N.A.	2	..	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	..
17. *Manipur*								
1951-52	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18. *Tripura*—								
1951-52	3	7	..	..	..	(b)	..	..
1952-53	3	6	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..
1953-54	3	6	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..
1954-55	3	6	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..
1955-56	N.A.	6	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..
19. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands*—								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. *The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*—								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Union Territories—								
1951-52	29	12	..	1	1	(b)	(b)	..
1952-53	22	10	..	1	(b)	1	(b)	..
1953-54	29	9	..	1	1	1	(b)	..
1954-55	20	10	..	1	3	1	(b)	..
1955-56	N.A.	13	..	1	1	1	(b)	..
Total India—								
1949-50	1,519	4,938	20	24	289	264	3,379	128
1950-51	1,634	5,615	21	15	345	257	3,426	101
1951-52	1,685	6,066	23	15	342	206	3,142	106
1952-53	1,961	5,019	22	14	283	241	2,883	102
1953-54	1,925	4,423	24	14	303	268	3,391	103
1954-55	1,762	5,760	26	14	363	244	4,128	124
1955-56	N.A.	5,859	27	15	340	259	3,804	126

Note Figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are based on Partially Revised Estimates and Final Estimates respectively; they are therefore subject to revision.

N.A. Not available.

(b) Below 500 tons.

Principal Crops—contd.

(Thousand tons or otherwise stated).

Sesamum	Rape and Mustard	Linseed	Total Oil seeds	Cotton*	Jute**	Mesta**	Tea @	Coffee @@	Rubber @	State /Year.
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
										16. *Himachal Pradesh*—
(b)	1	(b)	1	1	..	..	250	..	..	1951-52
(b)	1	(b)	1	1	..	..	231	..	..	1952-53
(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	..	..	230	..	..	1953-54
(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	..	..	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	..	..	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										17. *Manipur*—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
										18. *Tripura*—
1	2	..	3	8	61	..	4,233	..	..	1951-52
1	2	..	3	8	58	..	3,048	..	..	1952-53
1	2	..	3	8	38	..	3,689	..	..	1953-54
1	2	..	3	9	46	..	N.A.	..	..	1954-55
1	2	..	3	7	48	..	N.A.	..	..	1955-56
										19. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands*—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56.
										20. *The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands*—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1951-52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1952-53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1953-54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
										Total Union Territories
1	3	(b)	4	9	61	..	4,483	..	..	1951-52
1	3	(b)	4	9	58	..	3,279	..	..	1952-53
1	3	(b)	4	8	48	..	3,919	..	..	1953-54
1	3	(b)	4	9	46	..	..	..	..	1954-55
1	3	(b)	4	7	48	..	..	..	..	1955-56
										Total India
431	793	411	5,142	2,628	3,089	N.A.	585,030	48,362	33,941	1949-50
438	750	361	5,076	2,910	3,283	N.A.	607,309	54,323	31,829	1950-51
445	928	328	4,949	3,133	4,678	N.A.	641,079	54,538	32,033	1951-52
464	844	366	4,659	3,194	4,592	682	675,270	47,800	35,996	1952-53
554	858	379	5,285	3,944	3,091	650	588,733	55,616	44,700	1953-54
589	1,019	382	6,242	4,227	2,928	1,018	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1954-55
458	832	376	5,596	3,998	4,137	1,201	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1955-56

* Thousand bales of 392 Lbs each.

** Thousand bales of 400 Lbs each.

@ Thousand Lbs and relate to calendar year.

@@ Thousand Lbs. .. Not known.

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13.	XI	Oct.'56	517	19	5	5	May	May 1955
14.	XI	Oct.'56	518 to 520	21to 21.2	-	-	-	Wages given in these tables are in Rs., annas & pies.

I. GENERAL REVIEW

An outstanding event of the month under review was the bifurcation of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture into two separate Ministries viz., the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture. This has been done with a view to strengthen the machinery of food administration in the country. to maintain the prices of foodgrains at a reasonable level and to ensure adequate supplies to meet the demand in different parts of the country.

During the month of October 1956 the rainfall was normal in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, north Hyderabad, Madras and Travancore-Cochin while it was in excess of the normal in other parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the areas affected either by floods or excessive rains, particularly in parts of U. P., West Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Orissa States. The All-India First Estimates of Tur and of Kharif Pulses other than Tur for 1956-57 became available. The All-India First Estimate of Tur for 1956-57 showed an increase of 14 thousand acres or 0·3 per cent in area as compared to the adjusted first estimate of 1955-56. The All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur for 1956-57. however, showed a decline of 311 thousand acres or 2·8 per cent in area as compared to the adjusted first estimate of 1955-56.

During the month, the foodgrains markets exhibited a mixed tendency. Rice prices showed a fall in the State of Bihar; in other States they remained more or less steady at previous month's levels except in the States of Assam and West Bengal where they showed an upward trend. Wheat prices declined in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; they showed a hardening tendency in Punjab, U. P., Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Bombay and moved within narrow limits in other parts of the country. As regards coarse grains, prices of jowar showed a hardening tendency in Bombay, a mixed tendency in Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat and a declining tendency in Madhya Pradesh and Madras but remained steady at previous month's levels elsewhere. Bajra prices showed some fall in the State of Saurashtra; hardened in the State of Bombay while in other parts of the country they remained more or less steady at previous month's levels. Maize prices declined in the States of Bombay, Punjab, Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad; showed a firm tendency in U.P., while in other parts of the country they ruled more or less steady at the previous month's levels.

Sugar markets ruled more or less steady at last month's levels except at Jullundur and Calcutta, where some decline in prices was registered. Gur markets showed a mixed tendency. The prices exhibited a downward tendency at Kanpur and Calcutta; remained steady at previous month's levels in Madras but showed a hardening tendency at Hapur and Patna.

During the month under review, future trading in cotton seeds commenced in Bombay. It was decided to continue free licensing of exports of linseed oil and cotton seeds oil (subject to an over all ceiling) up to the end of December 1956. During October the oil seeds markets in India exhibited an erratic trend; in the first week, the market was distinctly bearish due to reports of favourable weather conditions in castor seed and groundnut producing areas. In the second week, the market turned bullish due to increased demand. During the subsequent weeks, however, prices of castor seed moved up due to active buying of castor oil by shippers, while those of groundnut sagged on account of arrivals of the new crop and reports of favourable weather conditions. Linseed prices, however, moved in sympathy with the groundnut prices.

An important event relating to marketing of cotton in the country was the opening of a forward market for cotton at Indore. In the spot section of the Bombay cotton market, the demand for cotton during the first few days of the month remained rather poor. The situation would have become worse but for the emergence of bullish factors like fear of damage to the quality of the crop in some of the important cotton growing areas due to unseasonal rains and expectation of an export quota announcement. There was increased activity in the export section of the market on account of the expectation by the trade of an imminent release of an export quota; but the fear that the export quota may not meterialize prevented any perceptible improvement in prices. Prices of Kapas in Tirupur market of Madras showed a similar trend.

In the Calcutta market the prices of loose jute moved within a narrow range. The baled jute market remained more or less steady except in the second week of October when prices improved a little in sympathy with the loose jute market. In the jute goods sector at Calcutta, the prices of sacking improved due to buying interest, while those of hessian declined due to absence of enquiries.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities shows that :—

(*i*) Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 up to 31st October 1956 amounted to about 9 lakh tons comprising 7·3 lakh tons of wheat and 1·7 lakh tons of rice, as against the total imports of 7 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakh tons of rice.

(*ii*) The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 18th October 1956, were 6·78 lakh tons as against 5·36 lakh tons on the same date last year, while the closing stocks with the factories on 22nd October 1956 were 5·95 lakh tons as compared with 4·66 lakh tons on the same date last year. Despatches of sugar from factories from November 1. 1955 to October 22, 1956 were 16·89 lakh tons as against 11·79 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. Arrivals of gur at Hapur market were almost nil during first fortnight but averaged about 1,000 mds. a day in the second fortnight of October. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 9,000 mds. at the close of October 1956 as against 16,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

(*iii*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay between September 1, 1956 and October 18, 1956 were lower than and consumption by mills almost at the same level as those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Imports and exports of cotton into and from India during July 1956 were lower than those during the corresponding month of last year.

(*iv*) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations and consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during September 1956 were lower than those during the corresponding month of last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during September were also lower than those in the same month last year.

(*v*) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during July 1956 were 20 7 million lbs worth Rs. 29·6 millions as against 3·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·1 millions during the corresponding month of 1955.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING OCTOBER 1956

During the first half of the month heavy to very heavy rainfall was recorded in the Punjab, North-West U. P. and sub-montane districts of East U. P. The monsoon activity which lingered on for two to three weeks beyond its normal date, commenced withdrawing rapidly and during the second half of the month under review the rainfall was practically confined to north east India and South Peninsula.

The rainfall for the period from 1st October to 31st October was normal in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, North Hyderabad, Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin and was in excess of the normal over the rest of the country.

Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation, sowing of sesamum, groundnut, red gram, pulses, vegetables, jowar, bajra and ragi, transplantation of paddy, harvesting of paddy, ragi, jowar, bajra, groundnut, sugarcane, maize, jute, and fodder, picking of cotton and weeding and interculturing of Kharif crops were the main agricultural operations carried out during the month in different parts of the country. Pest attack on standing crops was also reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa States.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in the area affected either by floods or by excessive rains particularly in parts of U.P., West Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Orissa States.

The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory except in parts of Andhra, Bombay, Orissa and Mysore where sporadic cases of 'Rinderpest', Black quarter and mouth diseases were reported.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

An outstanding event during the month under review was the bifurcation of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture into two separate Ministries, viz., the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture. It may be recalled that the two Ministries had been merged in December 1950 and the splitting up into two separate Ministries restores the position as before December 1950. This step has been taken with a view to strengthening the machinery of food administration in the country, maintain the prices of foodgrains at a reasonable level and also ensure adequate supplies to meet the demand in different parts of the country.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 up to the 31st October 1956 amounted to about 9 lakh tons, comprising 7·3 lakh tons of wheat and the remainder of rice, as against the total imports of 7·0 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year, comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakh tons of rice.

Market prices of rice showed some fall in the State of Bihar. In other States they remained more or less steady at previous month's levels except in the States of Assam and West Bengal where they showed an upward trend. Rice prices generally ranged between Rs. 18-12-0 and Rs. 20 per maund in Andhra, Rs. 18-4-0 and Rs. 22-8-0 in Assam, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 in Bihar, Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 in Bombay, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 18-12-0 and Rs. 22 in Madras, Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 in U. P. and Rs. 18-12-0 and Rs. 22 per maund in West Bengal.

Wheat prices declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. In Punjab, U. P., Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Bombay, however, prices of wheat showed a hardening tendency. In other parts of the country they moved within narrow limits. Wheat prices generally ruled between Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 per maund in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 in Bihar, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 in Punjab, Rs. 14-4-0 and Rs.17 in U. P., Rs. 14-4-0 and Rs. 18 in Bombay and Rs. 15 and 16-8-0 per maund in Pepsu.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Madras. In Bombay, however, prices showed a hardening tendency. In Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat a mixed tendency was noticed. Elsewhere they remained steady at previous month's levels. Prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 13-8-0

per maund in Andhra, Rs. 14 and Rs.18-8-0 in Bombay, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs.11 and Rs. 15 in Madras, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12-8-0 in U. P. and Rs.13 and Rs. 15 per maund in Madhya Bharat. Bajra prices showed some fall in the State of Saurashtra but hardened in the State of Bombay. In other parts of the country they remained, more or less, steady at previous month's levels. Prices of bajra ranged between Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 17 per maund in Bombay, Rs. 14 and Rs. 21-8-0 per maund in Saurashtra and Rs. 12-13-0 and Rs. 14 in U. P. Maize prices declined in the States of Bombay, Punjab, Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad. In U.P., however, prices of maize showed a firm tendency. In other parts of the country they ruled more or less steady at previous month's levels. Prices of maize generally ranged between Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 12-4-0 per maund in Bombay, Rs. 9 and Rs. 11 in Punjab, Rs. 10-10-0 and Rs. 12-3-0 in Hyderabad, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 in U. P. and Rs.11 and Rs. 14 per maund in Bihar.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—With the exception of certain affected areas of Bihar, U. P. and Punjab the condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory. Harvesting of sugarcane has already started in certain parts of North and South India.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India during 1955-56—season up to 22nd October 1956, amounted to 18·59 lakh tons as against 15·90 lakh tons produced up to the corresponding period of the previous season. Up to 22nd October 1956 seven sugar factories had started crushing cane for 1956-57 season as against four factories which were in operation on the same date last year.

Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st October 1956 were 6·78 lakh tons as against 5·36 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1955 to October 22, 1956 was 16·89 lakh tons as against 11·79 lakh tons despatched in the same period last season. The closing stocks with the factories on 22nd October 1956 were 5·95 lakh tons as compared with 4·66 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released during October 1956, 1·66 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the free market bringing the total sugar released so far during the 1955-56 season to 14·66 lakh tons.

Sugar markets ruled more or less steady at last month's levels except at Jullundur and Calcutta where some decline in prices was registered. The following table gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		29-9-56	6-10-56	13-10-56	20-10-56	27-10-56
Hapur	Crystal	30 11 0	30 11 0	30 11 0	30 11 0	30 11 0
Kanpur	FAQ	31 0 0	31 4 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Jullundur	Phagwara	30 0 0	29 12 0	N.R.	29 8 0	N.R.
Calcutta	Indian (Medium)	32 12 0	32 12 0	32 12 0	32 8 0	32 1 0
Nagpur	Medium	31 12 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	N.R.
Madras	Imported	30 15 0	31 2 0	31 2 0	31 2 0	30 15 0
Bombay	D-28	32 2 0	32 2 0	32 2 0	31 12 0	32 2 0
Patna		N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

N. R.—Not reported.

Gur—Arrivals of gur in the Hapur market were almost nil during the first fortnight of the month but recovered considerably during the latter half of the month and averaged about 1,000 mds. a day. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 9,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 16,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

Gur markets showed a mixed tendency. Prices at Madras were steady over previous month's level and showed a hardening tendency at Hapur and Patna while they declined to some extent at Kanpur and Calcutta. The following table gives the week-end whole-sale prices of gur at certain important centres in India:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		29-9-56	6-10-56	13-10-56	20-10-56	27-10-56
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	13 0 0	13 14 0	N.Q.	15 0 0	15 4 0
Kanpur	FAQ	15 8 0	14 12 0	14 4 0	14 14 0	14 8 0
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium).	16 0 0	17 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras	II (Sort)	16 14 0	16 14 0	16 14 0	16 14 0	16 14 0
Bombay	Kolhapur	20 8 0	17 0 0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Patna		14 0 0	14 0 0	N.R.	16 0 0	16 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.
N.R.—Not reported.
N.A.—Not available.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

An important event in the oilseeds markets during October was the announcement of the Government of India regarding continuance of the free licensing of exports of linseed oil and cotton seed oil (subject to an overall ceiling) up to the end of December 1956.

During the month under review, the oilseeds markets in India exhibited an erratic trend; in the first week, the market was distinctly bearish due to reports of favourable weather conditions in castor seed and groundnut producing areas. The second week saw a bullish trend and castor seed and linseed sections forged ahead on export demand while groundnut improved markedly on demand by crushers for Dewali and reports of dry weather. During the next fortnight, castor seed prices moved up due to active buying by the shippers of castor oil to America, while groundnut declined on account of arrivals of the new crop at the terminal centres and reports of favourable weather conditions. Linseed maintained a sympathetic movement with groundnut.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

During October 1956, harvesting of groundnut was in full swing in the important producing States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory throughout the month except during the second week when dry weather was experienced.

The groundnut and groundnut oil markets in India showed an erratic trend, being influenced mainly by weather conditions and demand by vanaspati interests. During the first week, arrivals of the new crop and reports of favourable weather conditions led to a slight decline in the prices of groundnut and its oil. During the second week, demand by crushers and reports of dry weather caused some improvement in the prices. On 13th October 1956, groundnut oil at Bombay was quoted at Rs. 55-12-0 per maund as against Rs. 54 per maund towards the end of the preceding month. During the next fortnight, the

prices, however, declined mainly due to favourable weather conditions. The month-end quotations for groundnut oil at Bombay and Madras were Rs. 54-4-0 and Rs. 49-9-0 per maund as against the closing ones of Rs. 54 and Rs. 48 per maund for the previous month.

At European ports, the prices of Indian groundnut oil fluctuated within a narrow range, while the South African variety improved from Rs. 61-4-0 per maund in the beginning of the month to Rs. 62-3-0 per maund towards the end of October 1956. The following table gives week to week prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	29-9-56	6-10-56	13-10-56	20-10-56	27-10-56
Groundnut (Kernel)—					
Bombay	24 12	24 6	24 12	25 0	24 6
Madras	25 9	23 14	24 15	25 5	25 2
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	54 0	54 0	55 12	54 0	54 4
Madras	48 11	47 14	39 13	50 9	49 9
European Ports—					
Indian 3 per cent crude	Nominal	59 6	60 4	60 4	59 12
South African	61 4	61 4	61 11	61 11	62 3

(*b*) Linseed

During the month under review, the Government of India announced its decision to continue exports of linseed oil on free licensing basis up to the end of December 1956.

Linseed market remained steady during October in sympathy with the groundnut and castorseed sections. Linseed prices at Bombay and Calcutta at the end of the month, were quoted at Rs. 22-5-0 and Rs. 23-8-0 per maund as against their respective quotations of Rs. 22-9-0 and Rs. 23-10-0 per maund at the end of September. Linseed oil prices at Bombay declined slightly by As. 7 during the month; at Kanpur, however, linseed oil prices improved by Re. 1 and closed for the month at Rs. 55-4-0 per maund. At European ports, linseed oil prices declined from 57-13-0 in the first week of October to Rs. 56-5-0 per maund in the second week and remained steady at this level during the remaining period of the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during the month of October 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	29-9-56	6-10-56	13-10-56	20-10-56	27-10-56
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	22 9	22 14	22 10	22 12	22 5
Calcutta (Small)	23 10	23 12	23 14	23 12	23 8
Kanpur (Bold)	23 12	23 8	22 8	24 8	24 4
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	48 9	48 12	48 1	47 6	48 2
Kanpur	54 4	N.A.	55 8	56 0	55 4
European ports (Indian variety)	N.A.	57 13	56 5	56 5	56 5

N.A.—Not available.

(*c*) Castorseed

The condition of the standing crop was generally fair except in areas affected by recent floods and excessive rains.

An important event during the month in the castorseed section was the inauguration of forward trading in castorseed on 15th October at Hyderabad which was exempted at the time of applying the Forward Markets Acts in the whole of India in May 1956.

Both castorseed and castoroil prices recorded sizeable gains during the month under the influence of encouraging reports of foreign demand, unsatisfactory prospects for Brazilian crop and unfavourable weather conditions in producing areas in the country. Castorseed prices at Bombay and Kanpur advanced by Re. 1-6-0 and Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 20-15-0 and Rs. 20-6-0 per maund respectively during the course of the month. Similarly, castoroil prices at Bombay and Kanpur also increased by over Rs. 4 in each case, the month's closing quotations at these centres being Rs. 48-12-0 and Rs. 50 per maund respectively as compared to Rs. 44-2-0 and Rs. 45-9-0 at the end of the previous month. At European ports also castor oil prices increased to Rs. 65-10-0 per maund at the end of October from Rs. 62-3-0 per maund at the end of the previous month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil druring October 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	29-9-56	6-10-56	13-10-56	20-10-56	27-10-56
Castor seed—					
Bombay (Bold)	19 9	19 12	19 15	19 11	20 15
Kanpur (FAQ)	17 12	N.R.	18 5	18 6	20 6
Badepalli (Hyderabad)	N.R.	19 4	19 5	N.R.	19 13
Castor oil—					
Bombay	44 2	45 2	48 13	47 0	48 12
Kanpur	45 9	N.R.	47 8	47 8	50 0
Madras	50 3	51 0	51 0	51 14	51 4
European ports (Indian commercial variety C.I.F.)	62 3	61 11	63 11	65 2	65 10

N.R. Not reported.

(*iv*) COTTON

According to reports released by International Cotton Advisory Committee the aggregate outturn of cotton in the world (excluding U.S.S.R., China and Eastern European countries) during the 1956-57 season is expected to show some decline from the previous year's level due mainly to a fall anticipated in the U.S. cotton crop. In Mexico and Egypt, which are high yielding countries, the acreage under the season's crop is reported to be down by 16 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. However, the trend in India and Pakistan is for the acreage to increase. According to a tenative estimate, the current world cotton production (exclusive of Communist areas), is estimated at 29·2 million bales as against the previous season's figure of 30·5 million bales. The carry-over at the commencement of the 1956-57 season is now estimated at 22·0 million bales as compared to 20·5 million bales season earlier. Thus the total supply of cotton in these countries during the current season will roughly be at the earlier season's level.

The cotton crop estimate issued in October 1956 by the United States Department of Agriculture puts the 1956-57 season's crop in that country at 13·27 million bales. This is 0·15 million bales more than the September forecast of 13·12 million bales. The estimate is based on a yield of 407 lbs. per acre.

According to the first estimate of Indian cotton framed by the trade at the end of September 1956 the 1956-57 season's crop is placed at 54·22 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the Final Estimate for the preceding season were 52·29 lakh bales and 46·36 lakh bales respectively.

During the first half of October 1956, some parts of the cotton tracts in the country like Broach/Surti area in Bombay, Saurashtra, Punjab, P.E.P.S.U. and parts of Rajasthan received unseasonal rains. In the North where the tempo of arrivals was increasing, heavy rains were reported to have damaged the crop both qualitatively and quantitatively. However, in the second half of the month there was considerable improvement in the situation, following a general weakening in and withdrawal of the monsoon from most of the important cotton tracts. With this turn in weather conditions, earlier apprehensions regarding damage to cotton crop in Punjab have considerably lessened. In Dhollera, Broach, Surti and Oomra tracts the outlook for cotton crop is reported to be promising.

Imports of raw cotton into the country during July 1956 amounted to 50,000 bales as against 69,000 bales imported in June 1956 and 79,000 bales imported in July 1955. Total imports of raw cotton since 1st September 1955 to 31st July 1956 aggregated to 5,88,000 bales as against 5,70,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of the 1954-55 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during July 1956 were lower at 17,000 bales as against 42,000 bales each exported in the preceding month and the corresponding month of the 1954-55 season. Total exports during the eleven months beginning September 1955 to July 1956 amounted to 6,02,000 bales as against 2,47,300 bales exported during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

The table below gives details of consumption of raw cotton by mills in India and stocks of cotton held by them.

(lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Consumption during		Total Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	July 1956	July 1955	1-9-55 to 31-7-56	1-9-54 to 31-7-55	31-7-56	31-7-55
Indian Cotton	3·85	3·76	39·96	37·76	15·56	15·52
Pakistan Cottons	..	..	..	0·06	..	(a)
Egyptian Cottons	0·16	0·15	1·74	1·83	0·66	0·29
Other foreign Cottons	0·40	0·35	3·80	4·01	1·62	1·52
Total of all Cottons	4·41	4·26	45·50	43·66	17·84	17·33

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1955-56 season is indicated below—

(lakh bales of 392 lbs each)

	1-9-56 to 18-10-56	1-9-55 to 18-10-55
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	0·89	1·57
Consumption of coton by mills	1·73	1·73
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 18th October	4·74	7·29

Two important events during the month of October were the opening of the Forward Market for cotton at Indore and the commencement of the cotton seed futures in Bombay.

In the spot section of the Bombay cotton market, the demand during the first few days of the month remained rather poor. The situation would have become worse, but for the emergence of bullish factors like fear of damage to the quality of the crop in some of the leading cotton growing areas due to unseasonal rains and expectations of an export quota announcement. There was a revival of spinner-demand following sizeable purchases of the new crop particularly Jarilla, Vijay and Javadharby mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and South India. There was however a fall in prices of all varieties after the third week. This was due to expectation of better futures crop and prevalence of dry weather. Jarilla prices also declined in sympathy with prices of other varieties of cotton. There was increased activity in the export section of the market on account of the expectation by the trade of imminent release of an export quota. Bengal Deshi, Oomras, Dholleras, C. P. I and C. P. II came in for enquiries, but the fear that the export quota may not materialize prevented any perceptible improvement in prices. Among the foreign styles, Pima and East Africans came in for business. The table below gives weekly quotations at selected markets in the country—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab	
Centre	Bombay	Tirupur	Abohar	
Variety	Jarilla M.G.P.	Cambodia	Deshi	American
29-9-56	785	N.T.	695	818
6-10-56	780	830	648	824
13-10-56	781	930†	648	819
20-10-56	771	930†	648	805
27-10-56	705	N.R.	667	781

N.T. No Transaction N.R. Not reported.

†Relates to Cambodia I.

Prices of Kapas in Tirupur market of Madras exhibited a more or less similar trend.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	Tirupur (Karunganni)
29-9-56	N.Q.
6-10-56	294
13-10-56	280
20-10-56	280
27-10-56	N.R.

N.Q.—Not quoted. N. R.—Not reported.

A firm trend was in evidence in the Karachi cotton market due to continued demand for Pakistan cotton from abroad, mainly from Japan and increased interest evinced by local mills. Market conditions improved further in the absence of selling pressure and encouraging advices from up-country centres. However, towards the middle of the month, consequent on slackness in overseas enquiries and local mill demand, easy conditions developed in the spot section. But the market again toned up following a revival of foreign interest in Pakistan cotton. The following table gives week-end quotations from the Karachi cotton market—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4 F. Punjab R.G.
29-9-56	749 0 0
6-10-56	756 0 0
13-10-56	N.A.
20-10-56	754 0 0
27-10-56	N.A.

N. A.—Not available.

During the first half of the month under review, a reactionary tendency was in evidence in the New York cotton market characterized by scattered liquidations. The market ruled generally easy, and the limited buying support that came up, was mainly due to large export sales. Though towards the middle of the month steadier conditions developed following trade and investment buying, easiness emerged again in the market. This was induced mainly by the large volume of hedge-selling brought about by reports of increasing movement of new crop. The table below gives week-end quotations for the New York market—

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
28-9-56	34·50	1,285 0 0
5-10-56	34·55	1,287 0 0
12-10-56	34·45	1 283 0 0
19-10-56	N.A.	N.A.
26-10-56	34·35	1,279 0 0

N. A.—Not available.

(c) JUTE

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, world production of jute in 1956-57 is estimated at 116·53 lakh bales as against 111·93 lakh bales in the previous year. All jute growing areas have contributed to this increase in current season's output.

The second official estimate of jute issued by Pakistan Govt. puts the area under, and the production of the 1956-57 season's crop at 12·04 lakh acres and 55—60 lakh bales respectively, as compared to the preceding season's figures of 16·34 lakh acres and 65 lakh bales.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during September 1956 amounted to 4·44 lakh bales as against 4·02 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4·56 lakh bales in September 1955. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July 1956 to September 1956) amounted to 11·58 lakh bales as compared to 9·29 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during September, 1956 amounted to 58 thousand bales as against 51 thousand bales in August 1956 and 186 thousand bales in September 1955.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during September 1956 was 4·93 lakh bales as against 5·00 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5·12 lakh bales during September, 1955.

Stocks of raw jute with mills stood at 5·02 lakh bales at the end of September 1956 as against 5·42 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 3·86 lakh bales at the end of September 1955.

During the first two weeks of October 1956, Calcutta loose jute market was inactive partly on account of holidays and partly because of little interest shown by mills. The arrivals in the upcountry markets were meagre and this had induced bullish fervour in the sellers. In the third week, reports of large crops in India and Pakistan imparted a bearish tone to the market though this tendency was countered by factors like improvement in the goods prices, higher advices from the upcountry centres and reports of market improvement in Pakistan. At the end of the month prices of raw jute ruled steady. Mill interest in the raw jute markets was mainly concentrated on early shipment jute for which generally premium prices were demanded. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta—

October/November Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending 29-9-56	6-10-56	15-10-56	22-10-56	27-10-56
Northern	28 8	28 8	29 0	29 8	29 0
Assam (Upper)	28 8	28 8	29 0	29 8	29 0
Orissa	29 8	29 8	29 8	30 0	29 8
Murshidabad	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 8	28 0
Western	28 0	28 0	28 8	29 0	28 8
Jungli	27 8	27 8	27 8	28 0	27 8
Daisee	29 8	29 8	29 8	30 0	29 8
U.P.	27 8	27 8	27 8	28 0	27 8

Opening on a quiet note, the Calcutta baled jute market ruled unchanged for the greater part of the first fortnight. Towards the end of the second week, prices improved in sympathy with loose jute market but thereafter steady conditions prevailed. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta—

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	29-9-56	6-10-56	15-10-56	22-10-56	27-10-56
Mill Firsts	190	190	195	195	195
Mill Lightnings . . .	175	175	180	180	180
Daisee L.G. . . .	170	170	175	180	175
Pak. N.C.	127	124	124	125	124

The upcountry markets in general ruled firm during the month under review, because of meagre arrivals due to rains and floods. Prices tended to rise and arrivals found ready buyers. The following table gives the prices of bottom variety of raw jute in some of the important upcountry markets—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	29-9-56	4-10-56	11-10-56	18-10-56	25-10-56
Purnea (Bihar) . . .	25 0	24 0	N.A.	N.A.	25 0
Nowgong (Assam) . . .	23 3	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	22 13
Belakoba (W. Bengal) . .	24 14	25 5	24 12	25 4	25 11
Danpur (Orissa) . . .	24 8	24 2	25 0	24 13	24 12

N.A.—Not available.

During the month under review the prices of sacking and hessian moved in the opposite directions, the former making further advances over the opening levels while the latter drifted downward. Sacking evoked considerable buying interest on reports of enquiries from Burma and Australia. Hessian market on the other hand was quiet in the absence of overseas and local enquiries and, consequently, prices gradually declined. The following table gives the weekly quotations of jute goods at Calcutta—

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		29-9-56	6-10-56	13-10-56	20-10-56	27-10-56
Hessian 40″×10 Oz.	Rs. per yard	42 15	42 5	42 0	42 5	41 11
Sacking B. Twills .	Rs. per 100 bags	112 8	113 0	113 6	115 4	115 0

(vi) TOBACCO

Prices of Nipani (Chewing) tobacco at Bombay ruled steady at Rs. 90 per maund hroughout the month under review. Jutty (medium) tobacco at Calcutta remained steady luring the first three weeks of the month at Rs. 90-14 per md., in the last week, however, here was a sharp advance in price to Rs. 95-14-0 per md. At Guntur, prices of Flue-cured /irginia Redried Strips Grades I and II remained steady at Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 per lb. espectively, while those of Grade III moved up slightly from Rs. 2-3-6 per lb. to Rs. 2-4-6 ›er lb.

About 3·3 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during September 1956 as against 8·1 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the 3·3 million lbs. graded during September, 2·0 million lbs. consisted of flue-cured virginia, 1·0 million lbs. sun-cured 'natu' (country), 83 thousand lbs. white burley and 1·8 lakh lbs. sun-cured virginia variety.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco outside India during the month of July 1956 amounted to 20·7 million lbs. worth Rs. 29·6 million as against 3·8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 6·1 millions exported during the corresponding month of 1955. Of the 20·7 million lbs. exported during July 1956, the flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 20·2 million lbs. worth Rs. 29·2 millions. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were China, U. K. and Indonesia, each accounting for 11·0, 6·8 and 1·5 million lbs. respectively.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) REVISED TARGETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION UNDER THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

In May 1956, when the National Development Council considered the draft of the second five year plan, it took the view that it was necessary to raise the targets of agricultural production which had been tentatively proposed in the Plan. During the past few months, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission were engaged in reviewing these targets in consultation with the State Governments, and now it is possible to present a fairly complete picture.

Revised Targets

The revised five year targets of additional agricultural production which have emerged provisionally from the discussions held at Mussoorie and in the past two months are compared below with the targets indicated earlier in the Plan.

Commodity	Unit	Estimated production 1955-56 (as given in the Plan)	Tentative targets of production as in the Plan	Revised target of production	Percentage increase in index of production	
					As in the plan	As revised
Foodgrains .	million tons	65·0	75·0	80·4	16	24·6
Oilseeds .	million tons	5·5	7·0	7·6	27	37·0
Sugarcane (gur)	million tons	5·8	7·1	7·8	22	33·9
Cotton .	million bales	4·2	5·5	6·5	31	55·6
Jute .	million bales	4·0	5·0	5·5	43	58·1
Other crops	..	..	..		9	22·4
All commodities		..	..	..	17	27·8

The revised targets for oilseeds, sugarcane, jute and other crops shown in this statement were agreed to with the States at Mussoorie. The target for cotton has been proposed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in consultation with State representatives in view of the requirements of the textile industry. The foodgrains target of additional production of 15·4 million tons in place of the target of 10 million tons originally suggested is based on the series of discussions with individual States which commenced early in September.

If the revised targets are realised, agricultural production as a whole would increase by about 28 per cent, the increase in the production of foodgrains being nearly 25 per cent and in that of commercial crops about 34 per cent. According to the earlier proposals in the Plan, agricultural production was to increase by 17·4 per cent, food production by 16 per cent and the production of non-food crops by 21 per cent.

Maximum Effort

In re-examining the agricultural production targets for the Second Five-Year Plan the State Governments, in common with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission, accepted the view that the maximum effort possible should be made by all concerned within the resources allotted for agriculture under the Plan. It was recognised that certain parts of the programme would need to be speeded up. such as the establishment of seed farms, arrangements for the fuller utilisation of local manurial resources and, in some States, the programme of minor irrigation. It was also recognised that at later stages in the Plan it might be necessary, in some instances, to make small additions to the allotments available for agriculture, through internal adjustments and in other ways.

All concerned felt that the programme of industrialisation under the Second Five-Year Plan with its special emphasis on heavy industries was bound to lead to demands for largely increased agricultural production. If internal production was not adequate, price levels would rise. It was vital that in the course of the next two or three years agricultural production should be raised to a level at which it could make up the present shortage, meet the demands of the growing population and those generated by large development expenditures and also provide a small surplus for export.

Only a programme which aimed at doubling agricultural production in the course of the next ten years or thereabouts could meet the requirements of the national economy, bring about a substantial rise in agricultural incomes and reduce the gap between these and non-agricultural incomes.

Production Techniques

The agricultural plan of each State was reviewed carefully with the object of ensuring that programmes for the multiplication of improved seed, use of fertiliser, irrigation, soil conservation, etc., were made to yield the utmost possible benefits in the shortest time. This aim would be secured if the various programmes were implemented simultaneously and in a coordinated manner in all parts of the country and, in particular, in areas served by national extension and community projects.

During the next 3 to 5 years, in every State, the effort will be made to cover every acre with improved seed and, along with this, to ensure that every acre of land is supplied with fertilisers and organic manures and green manures. Programmes for improved seed, fertiliser and organic manures are indeed not separate programmes. Each of them has to be employed on every acre of land in the right proportion and the best cultivation techniques have to be adopted.

Pilot Projects

It has been decided to provide in all national extension and community project blocks special personnel for work relating to organic manures, including compost, use of green manures and utilisation of night-soil. It is also proposed to give training in manurial work to five to ten selected persons in each village level worker's circle. The Ministry of Agriculture has initiated the necessary steps in consultation with the States. Pilot projects for the utilisation of night-soil in forms adapted to the conditions of village life in India will also be undertaken.

First Priority

In opening new national extension service and community project blocks preference will be given in the early years of the Plan to areas where rapid increase in agricultural production can be achieved. In national extension and community project areas and in the work of village level workers agricultural production will have the first and foremost priority. Definite targets are to be laid down for each group of villages in charge of an extension worker. Funds proposed for agriculture in the block budgets for national extension and community project areas will not be diverted to other heads of development and, in these areas, as in others, personnel of the State agriculture department will be responsible for the success of the agricultural programmes.

Community Effort

The higher targets of agricultural production now proposed will entail a great deal of intensive effort at every level and State agricultural departments will need to be strengthened. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Community Development will arrange to keep in close touch with the implementation of the programmes in the States and to provide such assistance as may be needed with a view to realising the new targets and improving further upon them as the Plan proceeds. The results obtained will be carefully reviewed from year to year and such further adjustments as may be needed will be made. Experience during the next year or two may also suggest further measures which may be taken, including changes in the yardsticks adopted for estimating the benefits of different programmes of development.

(*ii*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes during September 1956 as reported by the State Governments is as under:—

In West Bengal one small irrigation scheme benefiting an area of 50 acres was completed. Besides, four pumping sets were also distributed. The Agriculture department renovated 6 tanks benefiting an aggregate area of 288 acres. Work in respect of 171 tanks was in progress. In Vindhya Pradesh construction of seven wells was completed and two pumping sets were installed during this period.

In West Bengal 100 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. In Madhya Pradesh 28,835 acres were ploughed under the scheme, 'Reclamation of Cultivable Land from Weeds (Kans) by Mechanical Cultivation'. In Vindhya Pradesh an area of 285 acres has been reported as reclaimed by the private parties. In Saurashtra distribution of manure mixture and fertilizers continued through the Cooperative Societies and authorised dealers while insecticides and fungicides were supplied by the department to the cultivators. In Madhya Pradesh also fertilizers and insecticides were distributed through the States

Agriculture Department. 755 maunds of Ammonium Sulphate, 11 maunds of Superphosphate, 73 maunds of fertilizer mixture and 110 maunds of bonemeal were distributed among the cultivators during August 1956. In Madhya Pradesh the propaganda for different methods of composting continued as a normal departmental activity. In Vindhya Pradesh 2,950 maunds of kharif seeds were distributed to cultivators in August 1956.

(*iii*) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The Government of Madras have published a bill to amend the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1955. The Bill seeks (*a*) to provide for the constitution of one or more debt conciliation boards to find out the amounts of debt and interest payable by ryots, (*b*) to raise the number of annual instalments in which an indebted agriculturist may repay his debts from three, as fixed under the principal Act, to ten and (*c*) to prohibit the confiscation of debtor's land in realisation of debts. According to the statement of objects and reasons for the Bill given by the state Government, famine conditions still prevail in many parts of Madras with the result that the ryots are heavily indebted and will not be able to discharge their debts in three equal annual instalments as laid down in the principal Act. Accordingly, the number of such instalments is now proposed to be raised to ten. The debt conciliation boards to be constituted for each taluk, would determine the debts which will be taken into account by the courts of law to which debt disputes are referred. The third provision is intended to safeguard the ryot's lands.

The President has given his assent to the Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Societies (Reconstitution and Formation) Bill, 1956, a reference to which was made in the previous issue of this Journal.

(*iv*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President gave his assent to the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Bill, 1956, on 29th October 1956. According to the Bill, which now becomes an Act, the fair rent shall be (*i*) in the case of wet land, 40 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money; (*ii*) in the case of wet land, where the irrigation is supplemented by lifting water, 35 per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money, (*iii*) in the case of any other class of land 33⅓ per cent of the normal gross produce or its value in money. Further in every harvest the landlord will be entitled to one fifth of the straw or stalk of all the crops. Where under any contract the rent agreed to by the parties is lower than the fair rent prescribed above, that rent will hold good for the contract period. The Act also lays down that all the cultivation expenses including cost of seed, ploughing, manuring, harvesting and threshing will be borne by the cultivating tenant while the landowner shall be responsible for the payment of all dues payable to the Government and local authorities in respect of the land subject to his right to recover from the cultivating tenant, the public charges which are expressly made payable by the cultivating tenant under this Act. The landlord shall also bear all capital expenditure necessary to maintain the land and wells in a state of proper repair. Besides these major provisions, the Act also lays down that the rent may be paid in kind or cash or partly in kind and partly in cash according to the contract between the landowner and the tenant or in the absence thereof to the option of the tenant.

The State Government of Delhi, has published in the Government Gazette of 6th October 1956 a Bill to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. The Bill aims at removing certain procedural and technical difficulties experienced during the working of the main Act and also certain other minor inconsistencies and lacunae found therein. As an illustration, it is pointed out in the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill, that

when scattered holdings had been consolidated into new kilas and old boundary marks had been obliterated it became impossible to determine the crops grown over the areas of the old plot numbers, and thereby to appraise the value of the crops grown in the preceding five years. Similarly, in several instances land revenue was not assessed on waste land etc. which rendered it impossible to compute compensation payable for such lands. And since some compensation has to be paid for aforementioned lands vesting in Gaon Sabhas, necessary provisions have to be made in this regard. Further, in order to avoid any conflict between the operations of the Land Reforms Act and Town Expansion Scheme, the areas controlled though not owned, by the Delhi Improvement Trust, have to be exempted from the operations of the Land Reforms Act. The Bill aims at removing these difficulties.

The Government of Bombay have published a Bill in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 1st November 1956, which provides for the amendment of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, so as to exclude from the purview of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955, such areas of the former Bombay State which were being included in the reorganised State of Mysore. The object of the Bill has been stated to be, the avoidance of administrative difficulties or hardships or injustice to anybody arising from non-uniformity of tenancy laws in different components of the new Mysore State. The matter is proposed to be left to be tackled by the successor legislature for the above referred areas.

The Government of former Bombay State also published a Bill for the abolition of the Shetgi Watan Rights in Ratnagiri district. In Ratnagiri district, there are stated to be certain watans, called shetgi watans, the holders of which have a hereditary right to the first weighment and measurement of all merchandise imported by land route into the market of the town of Rajapur. The State Government consider such rights to be obsolete and inconsistent with the present set-up of the society and have, therefore, decided to abolish these watans.

(*v*) LAND TAXATION

The Bombay Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956—The Bombay Government have published the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Second Amendment) Bill 1956. The object of the amending legislation is to make the tenants share along with the occupants and superior holders, the cost of a survey undertaken for the purpose of the introduction of Record of Rights. According to the provisions of section 135G of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879, as it stands at present, the cost of such a survey can be assessed and recovered as a revenue demand only from the occupants and the superior holders and tenants are not liable to pay any share in this cost. But, in view of the fact that security of tenure has now been conferred upon tenants and their rents have been reduced drastically, and that the introduction of the Record of Rights is much more in their interest than in the interests of the occupants and the superior holders, the State Government now consider that the tenants should share the cost of Survey in proportion to the income from the land shared by them with the occupants and the superior holders.

The Andhra Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Act, 1956—The Andhra Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Bill, 1956 has been passed into an Act.

(*vi*) PANCHAYATS

The Government of Bombay have published the Bombay Village Panchayats (Third Amendment) Bill 1956. It seeks to specify that the appointment of Secretary, Part-time Secretary or common Secretary to a Panchayat, shall be made by Panchayat or Panchayat

concerned. The Bill, however, further clarifies that the appointment, remuneration or conditions of service (including disciplinary matters) of a Secretary duly appointed and holding office, immediately before coming into force of the Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1956, will not be affected.

The Governor of Madhya Pradesh has assented to the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats (Amending and Validating) Bill, 1956. A reference to this Bill was made in the October issue of this Journal.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of October 1956

16th October	The All-India First Estimate of Tur, 1956-57, released.
17th October	The Ministry of Food and Agriculture bifurcated into two separate Ministries, viz., the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food.
17th October	Decision taken to continue free licensing of exports of linseed oil and cotton seed oil (subject to an over-all ceiling) upto the end of December 1956.
30th October	Future Trading in cotton seeds inaugurated at Mandvi, Bombay.
31st October	Forward Market for cotton opened at Indore.

(b) Bifurcation of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture

Government of India have always attached great importance to maintaining the prices of foodgrains at a reasonable level and ensuring adequate supplies to meet the demand in different parts of the country. Increasing outlay during the period of the Second Plan carries with it the risk of a corresponding increase in demand for foodgrains and other essential consumer goods. In order to meet this situation and prevent the prices of foodgrains from increasing, it has been considered necessary to strengthen the machinery of food administration and put it under a whole-time Secretary. The present Ministry of Food & Agriculture has, therefore, been split up into two separate Ministries, namely, a Ministry of Food and a Ministry of Agriculture, as they existed before their merger in December 1950. The new Ministry of Food will be concerned, as before December 1950, with imports of foodgrains from abroad as well as internal procurement, fixation of selling prices for foodgrains and their allotment to different States, organise machinery for their distribution and all the other functions necessary for the discharge of its responsibility. It will also deal with all the work relating to sugar and vegetable oil products. The rest of the business now transacted in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture will be allocated to the new Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) Main Recommendations of the Oil Seeds Crushing Industry Inquiry Committee

The Oilseeds Crushing Industry Inquiry Committee, which was set up by the Government of India in 1955 to carry out a rapid survey of the state of the oilseeds crushing industry in the country and to recommend lines on which the industry should be developed, has submitted its report. The Committee's main recommendations are:—

Ghanis have superior employment possibilities compared to mills and there is a case for giving every possible encouragement to them even if this means a slight loss of the total vegetable oil resources of the country.

While encouragement should be given to ghanis, the oil milling industry is also entitled to a place in India's economy.

No more power-driven mills should be set up in the country, and the installed crushing capacity of the milling industry may be allowed to operate in respect of all oilseeds except sesamum.

The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

(d) Industrial Production in India, January—June 1956

Industrial production in India increased considerably during the first half of 1956.

The average index of industrial production (Revised with the Base Year 1951=100) rose from 127·3 to 136·8 during the period. The index during the period was higher by 9·3 per cent than the index for the corresponding half year of 1955 and by 7·5 per cent as compared with the index for the previous half year.

Significant increases were recorded by industries like coal, cement, automobiles, bicycle parts, textiles, engineering industries like sewing machines diesel engines, grinding wheels, electrical goods including radio sets and electric fans, chemical industries like caustic soda and soda ash, as well as by glassware, rayon and refractories. There was a decline, however, in the production of some goods like hurricane lanterns, power and industrial alcohol, house-service meters and linoleum.

During the first half of 1956, 180 licences were granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Of these 68 were for the establishment of new undertakings, 91 for effecting substantial expansion of existing units and 21 for the manufacture of new items.

(e) Improving Agricultural Implements

The need for improved agricultural implements as a means to modernise production techniques has been engaging the attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for some time past. The promotion of healthy rivalry among designers and research workers is thought to be one of the effective ways of introducing new and more efficient designs of agricultural implements. The I.C.A.R. has, therefore, decided to award prizes to those individuals or firms who are able to effect considerable improvements in the existing designs or evolve new ones in respect of 15 agricultural implements which are at present in use. The implements are: Transplanter for paddy; Groundnut digger; Seed drill for grain crops; Water lift; Clod crusher; Cotton plant puller; Cart wheels and carts; Yokes and harnesses for bullocks; Seed drill for maize, peas, beans; Bullock sweep power unit; Bullock drawn reapers for grain crops; intercultural implements for paddy and other crops; Sugarcane planter; Thresher and Potato planter.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) Colombo Plan Council Annual Report

The Report of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation released on 1st November 1956 records continued progress in the provision of technical assistance to the countries of South and South-East Asia.

This assistance has been in three forms: equipment for training and research; supply of experts to member Governments to advise on the implementation of projects requiring technical skill and knowledge; and training of young men and women from South and

South-East Asia in science and technology to enable them to undertake development programme in their own countries. Till June 1956, the total number of experts provided was 572; training facilities arranged were 4,227 and the value of research equipment supplied exceeded £2 million. The table below gives the number of experts and training facilities provided by the donor countries:

Supplying Country	No. of Experts provided	No. of Training facilities provided
Australia	175	1,610
Canada	101	504
Ceylon	2	23
India	20	462
Japan	23	17
New Zealand	53	307
Pakistan	..	30
United Kingdom	198	1,274

The Government of the United States of America and the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies had also supplied to the countries of the region 4,397 experts and 5,933 training places or fellowships during the period.

The Statement below indicates the number of experts and training facilities received by the countries of the area from the inception of the Scheme till June 30, 1956:

Name of the receiving country	No. of training facilities received	No. of Experts received
Brunei	6	..
Burma	247	11
Cambodia	10	7
Ceylon	710	211
India	765	110
Indonesia	578	31
Japan	3	..
Laos	2	3
Malaya	262	63
Nepal	303	..
North Borneo	61	13
Pakistan	792	101
Philippines	170	..
Sarawak	50	4
Singapore	102	12
Thailand	96	2
Viet Nam	70	4
	4,227	572

Of the total number 4227 training facilities provided till June 30, 1956, engineering (641) accounted for the largest number of trainees, followed by food and agriculture (638), administration (578), education (574), medicine and health (524), industry and trade (343), transport and communications (276) and power and fuel (163). Places were also provided in broadcasting, co-operatives, journalism, social services, fisheries, statistics, insurance, banking, accountancy, taxation, printing, photography, factory and labour inspection.

The training facilities availed of by the receiving countries also indicate the fields in which they are short of trained personnel at present. Pakistan, for example, had sent more trainees for administration than in any other field, India and Ceylon in agriculture, Federation of Malaya in medicine, health and education, Indonesia in engineering and Burma in industry and trade.

With the progress of the training programmes, new lines of training have also developed. Establishment of training institutions inside the area, greater exchange of training facilities among the countries of the region and organisation of study groups of trainees covering more than one country are some of the special features recorded in the Report.

As regards experts, of the total number of 572 provided till the middle of this year, 156 were in the field of medicine and health, followed by engineering (88), education (70), food, agriculture and forestry (67), transport and communications (65), industry and trade (46) and fisheries (29).

Training of students or advice of experts will not be complete unless they are accompanied by the equipment necessary for demonstration or for actual work. Requests for equipment made under the Scheme include three broad categories, namely, laboratory equipment, training equipment and research equipment. Over £2 million worth of equipment has already been supplied or is on order or offer, by the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and United Kingdom. Of this over £600,000 has been for laboratory equipment, £1,300,000 on training equipment and £375,000 on research equipment.

(*b*) Trade Developments in Asia and the Far East

A review of recent Asian trade developments, prepared by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East Conference, shows that most Asian countries had contrived to expand their trade in 1955 and the first quarter of 1956.

Trade balances have improved appreciably in most Asian countries and gold and foreign exchange assets have risen.

The review said during 1955 the increase in foreign trade volume of E.C.A.F.E. countries (9·9 per cent) kept well in pace with the expansion of world trade (9·8 per cent).

In the first quarter of 1956, exports were higher than in the corresponding period of 1955, and imports had exceeded figures for both the first and last quarters of 1955. The review said the total export earnings in 1955 for the area had reached the highest level since 1952.

Rubber more than any other export had contributed to the export increase, with the main gain going to Malaya. Japan had increased exports of iron and steel products, metal manufactures, machinery and transport equipment.

The review however, added that in the first quarter of 1956, the area trade deficit had increased again to 242 million dollars as against 35 million dollars in the last quarter of 1955 and 113 million dollars in the first quarter of 1955.

(c) Trade Agreements Between India and Chile

India and Chile signed a Trade Agreement on October 16, 1956. The Agreement takes effect immediately and will be valid up to December 31, 1959. It may be continued for a further period of three years by mutual agreement.

This is the first trade agreement made by the Government of India with a country in the Americas.

The Agreement provides for maximum possible facilities being given by the two countries to import and export of commodities of interest to either party.

The two Governments have also undertaken to enter into consultations with each other periodically and to give consideration to suggestions that may be made for development and expansion of commerce and diversification and balancing of trade between the two countries.

Lists of commodities available for export from either country, in the development of whose exports the two countries are particularly interested were also exchanged. The list of items available for export from India includes such commodities as:

1. Walnuts and cashew kernels.
2. Jams, chutneys and pickles.
3. Pepper.
4. Spices.
5. Tea.
6. Coffee.
7. Unmanufactured tobacco.
8. Mica.
9. Shellac.
10. Vegetable oils (non-essential).
11. Coir manufactures such as coir yarn, coir mats, mattings and carpets.
12. Chemicals.
13. Drugs, medicines and medical herbs.
14. Hides and skins, tanned.
15. Leather and leather manufactures.
16. Cotton piecegoods.
17. Jute yarn and fabrics.
18. Silk, art silk and woollen fabrics.
19. Films, exposed.
20. Handicrafts and cottage industry products such as handloom (cotton and silk), artistic silver, brass and bidi products, ivory articles, wood carvings, etc.
21. Light engineering goods.
22. Ores.

The list of items for export from Chile contains the following commodities:

1. Pulses.
2. Barley.
3. Fresh and dried fruits.
4. Canned foodstuffs.
5. Wine.
6. Sulphur.
7. Chilean Nitrate.
8. Iodine.
9. Copper.
10. Lead.
11. Copper manufactures and semi-manufactures.
12. Pig iron.
13. Steel.
14. Hard and soft timbers.

In particular at the request of the Chilean Delegation, the Government of India have lso agreed to facilitate imports of Chilean nitrate into India during the first three years of he Agreement and the Government of Chile have agreed to do all they can to secure a ubstantial increase in the imports from India into Chile of tea, coffee, pepper, edible oils, hellac, jute manufactures, leather manufactures and exposed films.

(d) Trade Arrangements Between India and the German Democratic Republic

It has been agreed that the Trade arrangements between India and the Democratic Republic will remain in force for three years. The earlier arrangements signed in 1954 expire on October 15, 1956.

Both the parties have agreed to facilitate movement of goods between the two countries in accordance with the import, export and foreign exchange regulations in force in each country.

The important items included in the list of exports from India to the German Democratic Republic are tobacco—manufactured and unmanufactured, mica, chrome ore, ilmenite, iron ore, kyanite ore, manganese ore, shellac, vegetable oils, cashew nuts, cashew shell oil, textiles, (cotton, silk and art silk, woollen and jute) coir, coir manufactures, handicrafts and products of India's chemical and engineering industries.

The important items in the list of imports from the German Democratic Republic to India are various kinds of machinery, locomotives (electric diesel and steam) plant and equipment for cement and sugar production, optical and scientific instruments and appliances, wireless communications equipment, newsprint and raw films.

The schedules of commodities attached to the arrangement will be subject to revision at the beginning of each calendar year.

It has also been agreed that all payments between the two countries will be settled in Indian Rupees.

The arrangement also provides for the continuance of the Trade Representation of the German Democratic Republic in India, and for adequate facilities being given to the Trade Representation for effective functioning. The German Democratic Republic has in turn agreed to extend similar facilities, if and when needed by the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1956-57.

All-India First Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1956-57.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, September 1956.

Month-end Prices of Sugar at certain Important Indian Markets, 1955-56.

Month-end Prices of Gur at certain Important Indian Markets, 1955-56.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during October 1956

(From 1st October 1956 to 24th October 1956)

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-10-56 to 24-10-56 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)	4·99	(+)0·54	(+)12
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	8·59	(+)3·75	(+)77
Gangetic West Bengal	3·97	(+)0·21	(+)6
Orissa	7·36	(+)2·37	(+)47
Chota Nagpur	3·00	(+)0·70	(+)30
Bihar	7·33	(+)4·80	(+)190
U.P. East	7·80	(+)5·98	(+)329
U.P. West	8·42	(+)7·51	(+)825
Punjab (including PEPSU and Delhi)	5·62	(+)5·22	(+)1305
Jammu & Kashmir	1·24	(+)0·66	(+)114
Rajasthan West	2·39	(+)2·20	(+)1158
Rajasthan East (including Ajmer)	7·54	(+)7·08	(+)1539
Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	5·99	(+)5·10	(+)573
Vindhya Pradesh	4·52	(+)3·12	(+)223
Madhya Pradesh East	2·78	(+)0·03	(+)1
Madhya Pradesh West	1·04	(—)0·46	(—)31
Gujarat	3·57	(+)2·75	(+)335
Saurashtra and Kutch	3·35	(+)2·93	(+)698
Konkan	5·06	(+)1·42	(+)39
Deccan (Desh)	7·75	(+)5·15	(+)198
Hyderabad North	0·93	(—)0·60	(—)39
Hyderabad South	3·92	(+)1·81	(+)86
Coastal Andhradesa	12·39	(+)6·12	(+)98
Rayalaseema	5·74	(+)2·48	(+)76
Tamilnad	6·85	(+)0·80	(+)13
Malabar and South Kanara	10·89	(+)3·42	(+)46
Mysore	9·95	(+)5·41	(+)119
Travancore-Cochin	10·81	(+)1·58	(+)17

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, Winter vegetables and Potatoes.	Kharif Paddy, Jute, Tea, and Potatoes.
Bihar	Wheat and Linseed	Kharif Paddy and Cotton.
Bombay	Rabi Paddy, Jowar, Gram and Pulses	Kharif Paddy, Cotton, Khari Jowar, Groundnut, Bajra and Pulses.
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Linseed Grams and Other Rabi Crops.	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Groundnut Cotton, Unirrigated Sugarcane and Pulses.

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh and Madras.	Rabi Paddy and Jowar, Gram and Pulses	Kharif Paddy and Groundnut.
Orissa	Mustard, Grams and Linseed	Kharif Paddy, Til, Urad and Ragi.
Punjab	Wheat, Grams, Tobacco and Other Rabi Crops.	Kharif Cereals, Pulses, Deshi Cotton and Sugarcane.
Uttar-Pradesh	Rabi Crops and Vegetables	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Cotton, Turmeric, Sugarcane, Sweet-Potatoes, Sanai, Ragi, Til, Groundnut and Vegetables.
West Bengal	Wheat, Barley, Pulses, Potato, Linseed and Rape and Mustard	Winter Paddy, Sugarcane, Sesamum Sann-hemp and Cotton.
Mysore	Bengal Gram, Potatoes and Rabi Paddy	Mungar Jowar, Potato, Paddy, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Coffee, Minor Millets and Kharif Pulses.
Rajasthan	Wheat and Barley	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Sugarcane and Til.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

(In Thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	75,949	76,253	24,531	25,474
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,711	5,627	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	211,000	55,734	53,349
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,757	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	55,100	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES).	267,325	266,100	66,604	63,536
Potatoes	665*	N.A.	1,762*	N.A.
*Sugarcane***	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	37	14	15
Pepper (Black)	208	214	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	846	921	244	259

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,548	12,585	4,128†	3,804†
Castorseed	1,394	1,462	124	126
Sesamum	6,501	5,738	589	458
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596
Fibres—				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227§	3,998§
Jute	1,243	1,581	2,928‡	4,137‡
Mesta	528	618	1,018‡	1,201‡

*Relate to Final Estimate. N.A.—Not available.

** Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw Sugar (gur) are 5,859 and 5,760 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56 and 1954-55.

† In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In Thousands)

Crops	Estimates	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(—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Potato	Second	26-7-56	658	(i) *1955-56* 633 (ii) *1956-57*	(+)3·9	1,643	1,543	(+)6·5
Pulses—								
Tur	First	16-10-56	5,400	5,386	(+)0·3	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses.	First	8-11-56	10,785	11,096	(—)2·8	..	..	..
Sugarcane	First	31-7-56	4,717	4,066	(+)16·0	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	First	12-9-56	8,955	7,721	(+)16·0	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	18-9-56	3,511	3,617	(—)2·9	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	First	27-9-56	14,602	13,175	(+)10·8	..	..	..
Jute	First	7-9-56	1,634	1,425	(+)14·7	..	..	..
Mesta	First	22-8-56	121	125	(—)3·2	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1956-57

(Released in November 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	10,785	11,096	(—)311	(—)2·8

Please see footnotes to Statement II.

The decline in acreage under pulses has been shared mostly by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Rajasthan and has been generally attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time due to excessive and continuous rains. The decline in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered in Bombay, U. P., Hyderabad and Kutch. As between pulses, decline has been shared mostly by Moth.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of August 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
(1)			
Bombay—			
Urad or Mash	316	288	(+)28
Mung	198	168	(+)30
Moth	101	107	(—)6
Kulthi	185	137	(+)48
Others	914	960	(—)46
TOTAL	1,714	1,660	(+)54
Madhya Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	522	549	(—)27
Mung and Moth	304	331	(—)27
Kulthi	346	359	(—)13
TOTAL	1,172	1,239	(—)67

II DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Orissa	78	78	..
Punjab—			
Urad or Mash	147	171	(—)24
Mung	68	64	(+)4
Moth	56	69	(—)13
Others	49	49	
TOTAL	320	353	(—)33
Uttar Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	472	427	(+)45
Mung	37	41	(—)4
Moth	60	59	(+)1
TOTAL	569	527	+42
Hyderabad—			
Urad or Mash	462	419	(+)43
Mung	1,051	1,097	(—)46
Masur	4	6	(—)2
Kulthi	681	646	+)35
Others	197	138	(+)59
TOTAL	2,395	2,306	(+)89
Madhya Bharat—			
Urad or Mash	125	160	(—)35
Mung	150	192	(—)42
Moth	3	4	(—)1
Others	30	38	(—)8
TOTAL	308	394	(—)86
Mysore—			
Urad or Mash	15	15(A)	
Mung	29	30(A)	(—)1
Kulthi	404	364(A)	(+)40
Others	260	327(A)	(—)67
TOTAL	708	736(A)	(—)28
Pepsu—			
Urad or Mash	26	28(A)	(—)2
Mung	44	51(A)	(—)7
Moth	72	69(A)	(+)3
TOTAL	142	148(A)	(—)6
Rajasthan—			
Urad or Mash	48	57(A)	(—)9
Mung	389	220(A)	(+)169
Moth	2,486	2,952(A)	(—)466
Others	77	79(A)	(—)2
TOTAL	3,000	3,308(A)	(—)308

II DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Travancore-Cochin—			
Urad or Mash	4	4	..
Mung	1	1	..
Kulthi	29	29	..
Peas	8	8	..
TOTAL	42	42	..
Ajmer—			
Urad or Mash	(a)	2	(—)2
Mung	4	6	(—)2
Moth	6	5	(+)1
Kulthi	2	3	(—)1
Others	(a)	1	(—)1
TOTAL	12	17	(—)5
Bhopal—			
Urad or Mash	8	3	(+)5
Mung	*10	19	(—)9
TOTAL	18	22	(—)4
Coorg—			
Urad or Mash	(a)	(a)	..
Mung	(a)	(a)	..
Kulthi	1	1	..
TOTAL	1	1	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)(A)	..
Himachal Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	28	28	..
Mung	(a)	(a)	..
Moth	3	3	..
Kulthi	15	15	..
Others	3	3	..
TOTAL	49	49	..
Kutch—			
Mung	47	20	(+)27
Moth	68	52	(+)16
TOTAL	115	72	(+)43
Tripura—			
Urad or Mash	(a)	(a)	..
Mung	1	1	..
Others	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL	1	1	..

II DETAILS—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Vindhya Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	100	99	(+)1
Mung	38	40	(—)2
Moth	1	2	(—)1
Others	2	2	..
TOTAL	141	143	(—)2
All-India—			
Urad or Mash*	2,273	2,250	(+)23
Mung†*	2,371	2,281	(+)90
Masur*	4	6	(—)2
Moth*	2,856	3,322	(+)466
Kulthi	1,663	1,554	(+)109
Peas	8	8	..
Others†	1,610	1,675	(—)65
GRAND TOTAL	10,785	11,096	(—)311

(A) Adjusted.

* Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Orissa and Delhi which have been included in "Others".

† Include also data on Urad, Mung etc. in respect of Orissa and Delhi for which separate figures are not available.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

NOTES : (1) Estimates in respect of Andhra, Bihar, Madras and West Bengal are reported at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Pulses are not grown in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4·1. All-India First Estimate of Tur (Arhar), 1956-57

(*Released in October 1956*)

I SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,400	5,386	(+) 14	(+) 0·3

Please see footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in area has been shared mostly by Hyderabad and Uttar-Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable weather at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to a great extent by decreases registered in Bihar and Madhya Bharat.

This Estimate covers the period upto the end of August 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. Attack of insects and pests on tur crop has been reported from some parts of Hyderabad and Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop. Past experience has shown that the area under the crop at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 92 per cent of the area reported at the Final Estimate stage.

II DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	135	132	(+) 3
Assam	6*	(A) 6	..
Bihar	365	425	(—) 60
Bombay	630	638	(—) 8
Madhya Pradesh	988	990	(—) 22
Madras	122	122	..
Orissa	28	27	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh	1,416	1,373	(+) 43
Hyderabad	1,049	938	(+)111
Madhya Bharat	314	345	(—) 31
Mysore	151	(A) 160	(—) 9
Rajasthan	26	(A) 27	(—) 1
Bhopal	30	40	(—) 10
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Vindhya Pradesh	160	163	(—) 3
TOTAL	5,400	5,386	(+) 14

* Relates to 1955-56.

(A) Adjusted.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

NOTES : 1. West Bengal reports Cane at the Final Estimate stage only.

2. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this crop.

3. Tur is not grown in Pepsu, Ajmer, Kutch, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

5·2. Production of Tea in South India

(In lbs.)

District	Upto September 1956 1956*	1955*
Assam Valley	239,577,848	229,965,422
Cachar	30,924,048	30,197,749
Darjeeling	12,927,280	12,527,380
Dooars	89,067,634	88,050,403
Terai	10,560,250	8,658,169
Bihar	1,165,199	1,278,963
All Others	4,351,881	4,176,093
TOTAL	388,618,978	374,862,926

* Estimated.

Source :—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·3. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	September		January to September	
	1956	1955	1956*	1955
Anamallais	1,343,653	1,467,589	20,436,904	19,894,764
Central Travancore	1,857,766	1,721,181	18,680,970	18,536,106
Coorg	32,958	20,005	246,540	231,904
Kanan Devans	2,180,452	2,463,625	13,826,451	15,376,251
Madurai	84,224	112,083	573,639	819,579
Malabar	30,379	26,269	331,532	358,310
Mundakayam	153,895	147,854	1,422,223	1,885,648
Mysore	294,681	92,553	1,978,355	1,877,531
Nelliampathies	163,371	116,529	1,675,851	1,470,768
Nilgiris	849,656	990,895	10,387,994	13,383,944
Nilgiri—Wynaad	1,130,013	813,291	8,760,921	9,026,166
South Travancore	463,320	428,364	4,635,223	5,354,505
Tirunelveli	43,762	15,732	470,249	404,179
Wynaad	972,727	689,450	7,769,149	7,554,770
TOTAL	9,600,857	9,105,420	91,196,001	96,174,425

*Includes revised figures for the monh of August 1956.

Source—United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

	During the week ending					Progressive Total from 1-1-56 to 31-10-56
	3-10-56	10-10-56	17-10-56	24-10-56	31-10-56	
Wheat	42,837	19,727	27,978	23,269	17,192	731,505
Rice	30,276	10,784	8,014	25,062	7,533	166,475
TOTAL	73,113	30,511	35,992	48,331	24,725	897,980

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured

1955-56 Crop.

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
July 1956	12,561	8,563	8,390	29,514
August 1956	4,406	3,224	13,369	20,999
September 1956	2,661	7,193	13,459	23,313

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee, 1955-56

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto August 31st 1956				Upto September 30th 1956			
	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Cherry & Estd. pd.	Total	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry Est pd.	Robusta Cherry Est. pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	16,885	5,213	11,613 (a)	33,711	16,898	5,230	11,646 (b)	33,774
2. Tenders against Pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	5,949	2,000	4,611	12,560	6,880 (e)	2,254 (e)	5,490 (e)	14,624 (e)
3. Tenders against export sales	4,100	400	600	5,100	5,850	400	600	850
4. Balance as on August 31 September 30	6,836	2,813	6,402	16,051 (c)	4,168	2,576	5,556	12,300 (d)
5. To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. To be sold for export against balance allocation	1,750	350	600	2,700	..	350	..	350

(a) Includes 886 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(b) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(c) This includes a quantity of 72 tons for internal markets but not yet tendered.
(d) This includes a quantity of 42 tons sold for internal market but not yet tendered.
(e) Upto 15th September 1956 only.

7·1. Pool Sales of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt)

Date of sale	Place of sale	Plantation A Range	Plantation A Average	Arabica Cherry Flats Range	Arabica Cherry Flats Average	Robusta Cherry Flats Range	Robusta Cherry Flats Average
11-9-56	Coimbatore	211 0 0 to 218 15 0	215 12 0	180 11 0 to 186 1 0	185 9 0	157 11 0 to 163 15 0	160 11 0
25-9-56	Mysore	213 5 0 to 223 6 0	218 8 0	182 15 0 to 191 12 0	190 5 0	158 0 0 to 167 14 0	162 9 0

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

(Lbs.)

Country	July 1955	July 1956	April to July 1955	April to July 1956
Ceylon	..	..	188,357	492,791
U. S. A.	479,783	52,982	1,076,203	439,871
Other countries	17,616	62,300	45,677	158,789
TOTAL	497,399	115,282	1,310,237	1,091,451

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

(lbs.)

Destination	July 1955	July 1956	Four months April to July 1955	Four months April to July 1956
To United Kingdom	1,758,319	6,849,084	12,373,124	16,707,116
,, Nigeria	..	..	..	..
,, Kenya	..	..	193,700	..
,, Australia	..	..	135,778	12
,, Sweden	..	..	12	..
,, Irish Republic	..	..	140,680	50,050
,, Denmark	234,000	15,194	240,614	189,777
,, Netherlands	109,487	279,068	867,555	752,063
,, Belgium	130,202	371,485	693,310	826,549
,, France	..	..	50	6
,, Aden	583,680	250,021	2,222,384	2,410,805
,, Pakistan Westren	..	..	..	..
,, Pakistan Eastren	..	..	..	..
,, Ceylon	3,002	505	24,509	19,058
,, Indonesia	550,006	1,467,212	816,307	4,552,687
,, Hongkong	35,015	24,767	444,604	173,852
,, Burma	41,079	..	87,119	..
,, Japan	..	..	279	..
,, China	..	10,965,435	2,104,183	11,947,939
,, Egypt	14,080	..	102,050	..
,, Other countries	390,962	476,057	1,048,892	1,409,467
TOTAL	3,849,832	20,698,828	21,495,150	39,039,381

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

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	Month-end prices: October 1956 (27-10-56)	Sept. 1956 (29-9-56)	October 1955 (29-10-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	16 4 0	15 4 0	12 12 0
	Chandausi	F.A.Q.	N.A.	14 14 0	12 6 0
	Sangor	Sharbati	14 14 0	14 8 0	12 4 0
Jowar	Akola	White	12 0 0	13 8 0	6 8 0
Bajra	Chandausi	F.A.Q.	13 10 0	N.A.	8 8 0
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	11 15 0	11 7 0	6 14 0
Maize	Bahraich	Deshi	10 12 0	10 12 0	8 4 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		14 14 0	15 12 0	12 10 0
	Patna		16 8 0	16 0 0	12 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	17 0 0	16 8 0	13 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0
	Bombay		17 12 0	19 6 0	22 0 0
	Madras	Nagpur	22 1 0	22 8 0	18 7 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	20 0 0	15 0 0	18 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	15 0 0	16 0 0	22 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	12 0 0	15 12 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 2 0	32 2 0	32 2 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	32 1 0	32 12 0	32 8 0
Gur	Hapur		15 4 0	13 0 0	16 8 0
	Madras	II Sort	16 14 0	16 14 0	8 13 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	N. A.	20 8 0	16 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	205 0 0	205 0 0	195 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	190 0 0	N.R.	172 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	202 0 0	205 0 0	178 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	*Sea Fish*			
		Prawns	41 2 3	41 2 0	30 14 0
		Pomfret	102 13 9	102 13 9	123 7 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	90 0 0	110 0 0	N.Q.
		Hilsa	50 0 0(a)	65 0 0	N.Q.
Eggs (per '000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	100 0 0	110 0 0	N.Q.
	Madras	Ungraded	120 0 0	106 4 0	107 8 0
	Bombay		120 0 0	110 0 0	100 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	38 0 0	38 8 0	23 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	37 10 0	37 12 0	22 0 0
Rape seed	Bombay	Yellow	32 0 0	32 3 0	19 9 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24 6 0	24 12 0	16 12 0
	Madras	Superior	25 2 0	25 9 0	16 0 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22 5 0	25 9 0	19 1 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	24 4 0	23 12 0	18 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	20 15 0	19 9 0	13 9 0
	Kanpur		20 6 0	17 12 0	10 8 0
	Jadcherla	(Hyd. Dn.)	19 13 0	N.R.	12 5 0
Sesamum Seed	Madras	White	N.S.	37 2 0	21 8 0
		Black	36 10 0	35 10 0	21 8 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	9 8 0	9 8 0	8 4 0
	Abohar	Desi	12 0 0	14 8 0	10 12 0
			(a)		
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	38 14 0	37 0 0	35 12 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		91 8 0	84 0 0	50 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	91 5 0	86 9 0	47 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		54 4 0	54 0 0	36 4 0
	Madras		49 9 0	48 11 0	34 1 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		48 2 0	48 9 0	43 12 0
	Kanpur		55 4 0	54 4 0	37 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		48 12 0	44 2 0	32 5 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	50 0 0	45 9 0	25 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	70 12 0	65 13 0	41 15 0
	Bombay		64 10 0	64 10 0	42 9 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		N.Q.	51 11 0	50 14 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10 4 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 4 0	8 2 0	4 10 0
	Bombay		7 5 0	7 6 0	5 14 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	295 0 0	330 0 0	262 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	N.T.	N.T.	186 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	667 0 0	695 0 0	553 0 0
		320 F	781 0 0	848 0 0	619 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	790 0 0	820 0 0	635 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 0 0	267 0 0	277 11 0
		Joria white medium	N.Q.	N.Q.	246 14 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	196 0 0	190 0 0	170 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	180 0 0	175 0 0	N.Q.
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	31 8 0	31 0 0	N.R.
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	34 8 0	35 0 0	N.R.
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India*			
		Medium Dooar Dust	2 5 0	1 14 0	1 13 0
		Export			
		Clean black Pekoe	2 13 0	1 13 0	2 8 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0(*a*)	223 0 0	229 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	228 0 0(*a*)	231 0 0	261 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0(*a*)	N.R.	236 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	224 0 0	231 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	24 0 0	27 8 0	77 0 0
	Cochin	Good	24 8 0(*a*)	24 8 0	61 0 0
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	57 2 0	57 2 0	35 11 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	84 2 0(*a*)	88 12 0	118 7 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	64 4 0(*a*)	61 3 0	119 5 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	150 0 0	138 0 0	82 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	920 0 0	920 0 0	920 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia non-Redried strips of 1954 crop* (Grade 4)	1 4 0	1 12 0	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	128 8 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	7 4 8	7 4 0	6 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	9 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	125 1 0	128 6 0	108 10 0
		Mangalore	161 5 0	164 9 0	158 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	9 8 0(*a*)	7 8 0	12 8 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
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.		335 0 0	335 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. (*a*) Relates to previous week.
N.S.—No stock. N.A.—Not availal . N.T.—No transaction.

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	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	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur		13-10-56	14 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	13-10-56	23 0 0
	Dacca		20-10-56	55 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		13-10-56	27 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Rollerginned	20-10-56	79 3 0 754 0 0*
	Karachi	Sind N.T. Saw ginned	20-10-56	88 8 0 843 0 0*

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

TABLE No. 10—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cotton seed . .	Karachi	N.T. Popta . .	. 20-10-56	10 0 0
	Lyallpur	. .. . .	. 13-10-56	16 0 0
Wool . . .	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70% .	. 20-10-56	per bag 200 0 0
Jute . . .	Dacca	(Mid's) . . .	. 20-10-56	32 0 0
				156 0 0†

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.* in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-10-56	231¾ Cents	15 2 0
		Minneapolis	Winter (December)	,,	25-10-56	234¼ Cents	15 14 0
			Spring wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-10-56	232 Cents	15 2 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-10-56	171½ Cents	11 9 0@
	U.K.	London	No. 1 Northern Manitoba Australian F.a.q. (C.I.F.) cargoes Nov./Dec.	Ton	26-10-56	£28-15-0	14 1 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	25-10-56	132¾ Cents	9 4 0
Barley .	Canada .	Winnipeg	July	Unit 48 lbs.	25-10-56	107 Cents	9 0 0@
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan Metric (c.i.f.) Nov./Dec.	Ton	26-10-56	£73 5 0	36 7 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African (c.i.f.) bulk 2%	Ton	26-10-56	£127 0 0	62 3 0
Linseed	European ports		Ethiopian Metric 3%(c.i.f.) U.K./Oct./Nov.	Ton	26-10-56	£63 10 0	31 10 0
Linseed oil	European ports		Argentina Uruguay Oct./Nov. Shipt. (c.i.f.)	Ton	26-10-56	£109 0 0	53 6 0
Castor oil .	European ports		Indian Commercial (c.i.f.) bulk in drums	Ton	20-10-56	£133 0 0	65 2 0
Cotton .	U.S.A. .	New York	Spot	Lb.	26-10-56	34·35 Cents	1279 0 0*
			October	Lb.	26-10-56	33·79 Cents	125 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f) shipt.	Ton	21-9-56	£99-0-0	236 0 0†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 27-10-56. (Canada 2·70 7/16 to 2·70 9/16 dollars=£1 Sterling).

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

N.B.—The prices in the foreign currencies 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	Month-end prices: October 1956 (27-10-56)	September 1956 (29-9-56)	October 1955 (29-10-55)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges . .	Bombay .	Superior .	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
	Calcutta .	Nagpur .	Dozen	1 2 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
Bananas . .	Bombay .	Khandesh .	Dozen	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta .	Singapore .	Dozen	0 12 0	0 9 0	N.Q.
Cashew . .	Bombay .	Kernel .	Seer	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
Almonds . .	Bombay .	Without shell .	Seer	10 12 0	11 0 0	6 8 0
Walnuts . .	Bombay .	In shell .	Seer	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 4 0
Raisins . .	Bombay .	Ordinary .	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas . .	Bombay .		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta .		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes . .	Bombay .		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta .		Seer	1 8 0	1 0 0	N.Q.
Lady's Fingers .	Bombay .		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cauliflowers .	Bombay .		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions . .	Calcutta .	Dry .	Seer	0 6 0	0 4 0	N.Q.

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	Month-end prices: Oct. 56 (27-10-56)	Sep. 56 (29-9-56)	Oct. 55 (29-10-55)
Milk . .	Bombay .	. . .	0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta .	. . .	0 10 0(*a*)	0 9 0	0 8 0
Mutton . .	Bombay .	Cow . . .	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta .	. . .	2 8 0(*a*)	2 8 0	N.Q.
Goat Meat . .	Madras .	With bones . . .	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones . . .	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 5 0
		. . .	2 8 0	2 8 0	N.Q.
Pork . .	Calcutta .	. . .	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Bombay .	. . .	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef . .	Madras .	. . .	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
	Bombay .	. . .	1 6 0	1 6 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta .	. . .			

N.Q.=Not quoted. (*a*)=Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 13

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

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Oct. 56 (27-10-56)	Sep. 56 (29-9-56)	Oct. 55 (29-10-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0(*a*)	3 4 0	N.Q.
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 5 0	1 4 7	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 13 0	N.R.	1 8 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 8 0

N.R.=Not reported. N.Q. =Not quoted. (*a*)=relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				October 1956 (27-10-56)	September 1956 (29-9-56)	October 1955 (29-10-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	80/-(*b*)	75/-	130/-
	Madras—					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st & 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	N.R.	285/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200(*b*)	175	200
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	250(*b*)	225	300
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	450(*b*)	400	300
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	N.A.	N.A.	160
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	500(*b*)	450	400 to 550

N.A.=Not available. N.R.=Not reported. (*b*) relates to fortnight ended 15th October 1956.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base* : Year ended August 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	1-9-56	8-9-56	15-9-56	22-9-56	29-9-56	Sept. '56	April '56	Sept. '55
Food Articles	395·9	395·0	391·5	392·7	390·7	393·1	397·0	313·0
Industrial Raw Materials	510·7	508·6	506·4	505·1	504·4	507·0	500·5	396·1
Semi-manufactured Articles	410·3	408·6	408·7	407·7	405·8	408·3	406·4	324·8
Manufactured Articles	391·2	390·7	391·6	392·1	391·5	391·4	387·7	368·8
Miscellaneous	564·8	553·0	553·5	577·2	588·2	567·1	565·3	556·0
All Commodities	421·5	420·1	418·9	499·8	418·8	419·8	418·5	353·2

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* : 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	101	99	104	102
1955 June	87	100	99	102	102
1956 May	99	104	102	..	108
1956 June	101	104	..	..	..

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

** The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953 = 100, as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

Sources : 1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.

2. For other countries, *United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base:* 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	87	92	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	100
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1955 June	82	88	99	100	99	100	112	107
1956 May	..	..	98	101	97	102	104	112
1956 June	..	..	100	102	100	102	103	112

*The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base, published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for July 1956

(*Base:* 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	131	..	..	..	..	84	77	89	..	82	47	117	..	56
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	112	..	123	..	64	83	91	66	..	91	139	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	165	..	58	73	..	58	..	85	102	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	89	..	..	98	..	95	118	110	128	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	145	..	..	..	..	80	90	68	..	95	138	..	136	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	79	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	74	65	132	..	..	86	93	80	..	104	107	..	79	90
Krishna (Mysore)	129	..	164	..	73	90	94	80	148	98	133	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	151	..	..	..	..	68	96	90	..	276	142	103	100	130
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	51	..	57	53	..	89	67	97	86	129	..	100	85
Salamatpur (Madhya Pradesh)	96	62	..	..	..	129	75	83	94	73	86	..	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)

State/District	Centres	June 1956	May 1956	June 1955
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	435	455	343
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	348
West Godavari	Alamuru	436	426	328
Kurnool	Madavaram	459	442	372
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	432	421	339
	Agaram	394	389	336
Tiruchirapalli	Thulavanatham	407	397	425
Mathurai	Eriodu	427	398	348
	Gokilapuram	392	393	381
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	422	423	386
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	411	381	365
	Kunnathur	422	402	334
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	553	538	453

TABLE No. 20

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India*

(*Base:* 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955 July	111	111	68	78	96	97	94	98
1956 June	119	117	79	88	107	106	113	113
1956 July	117	115	85	91	108	106	115	114

* New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.

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	Village	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
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Rawadi	July 1956	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
2. West Godawari	Tadepallingude	,,	8	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Krishna	Veeravalli	,,	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
4. Guntur	Addanki	,,	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	,,	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
6. Chittoor	Putholpat	,,	6	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Assam—									
Sibsagar	Rongchual	May 1956	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
		June 1956	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
Bihar—									
1. Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	July 1956	7	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..
2. Patna	Mahadeopur	,,	8	1 10 6	1 5 0	0 13 3	1 6 0	1 0 6	0 11 0
3. Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
4. Singhbhum	Jaggannathpur	,,	8	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	July 1956							
2. Kaira	Ode	,,	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	N. R.		
3. Poona	Junnar	,,	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
4. Gohilwad	Nageshni	Aug. 1956	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	Ugumedi	,,	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 6 0
5. Bhuj	Bhuj	July 1956	8	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	June 1956	8	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 6 0	0 11 0	0 7 0
2. Trichur	Vilvattam	,,	9	1 4 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
3. Quilon	Quilon	,,	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Sept. 1956	7½	2 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelerkere	,,	9	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
3. Bijapur	Tulsigiri	July 1956	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	*	0 12 0	0 6 0	*
Rajasthan—									
Beawar	Bolad	Aug. 1956	8	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	June 1956	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

* Not engaged.

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of Labour	Normal Daily working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agri. operations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras—									
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Aug. 1956	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..		0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child	..		..		0 15 0	0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli	Malaynakulam	,,	Man	..	1 0 0	..	0 6 0	..	..
			Woman	..		..		..	..
			Child	..		..		..	..
Punjab—									
1. Hissar	Mangoli	June 1956	Man	8	1 15 0	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	..
2. Ambala	Shahpur	,,	Woman	..	(a)	..	1 4 0	1 8 0	..
			Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
			Woman	..		..		..	..

TABLE NO. 21·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Punjab—contd.									
3. Kangra	Birta	June 1956	Man	8 1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
			Woman	.. ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
			Child	.. 0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
4. Jullundur	Jamsher	,,	Man	8 2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	2 2 0	..
			Woman	.. ..	1 6 0	..	..	..	..
			Child	.. ..	..	1 0 0	..	1 4 0	..
5. Ferozepur	Sodhi Nagar	,,	Man	8 2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	..
			Woman	8 ..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8 1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..

(a) Work is done for ten hours a day.

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/Distt.	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Ravadi	July 1956	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	0 8 0
2. West Godavari	Tadepalligude	,,	8	2 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	..	0 8 0
3. Krishna	Veeravalli	,,	8	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 13 0	0 9 0	0 11 0
4. Guntur	Addanki	,,	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	,,	7	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
6. Chittoor	Puthalpat	,,	6	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	May 1956	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		June 1956	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar—									
1. Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	July 1956	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	@	@	..	..
2. Patna	Mahadeopur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	@	1 2 0	N.Q.	1 2 0
3. Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	..
4. Singhbhum	Jaggannathpur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	July 1956				N.R.			
2. Kaira	Ode	,,	8	3 8 0	*	*	1 0 0†	*	0 8 0†
3. Poona	Junnar	,,	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	*	*	*
4. Gohilwad	Nageshri	Aug. 1956	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	0 4 0 to 1 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
	Ugamedi	,,	8	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
5. Bhuj	Bhuj	July 1956	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	June 1956	8	1 12 0	1 4 0	..	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
2. Trichur	Vilvattom	,,	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	0 3 0
3. Quilon	Quilon	,,	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Sept. 1956	7½	2 10 0	0 5 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	,,	9	2 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
3. Bijapur	Tulsigiri	July 1956	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	*	1 0 0**	*	*
Rajasthan—									
1. Beawar	Balad	Aug. 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	June 1956	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

* Not engaged.
** Daily wages from monthly income.
@ Do not work on daily wages.
N.R.—Information not received.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Third	1955-56	21-6-56	22,870	22,842 (+)	0·1	7,846	8,036 (—)	2·4
Jowar	Final	1955-56	9-6-56	1,297	1,119 (+)	15·9	252	217 (+)	16·1
Bajra	Final	1955-56	15-6-56	2,199	2,200 (—)	0·1	348	346 (+)	0·6
Maize	Final	1955-56	28-6-56	1,059	1,068 (—)	0·8	449	440 (+)	2·0
Wheat	First	1955-56	21-6-56	11,577	10,583 (+)	9·4	..	..	..
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	576	602 (—)	4·3	155	141 (+)	9·9
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1955-56	14-6-56	3,094	2,707 (+)	14·3	695	632* (+)	10·0
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017 (—)	4·8	12,042	12,275 (—)	1·9
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193 (+)	22·8	117	90 (+)	29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216 (—)	1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,909	1,604 (+)	19·0	346	324* (+)	6·8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55*	76	74 (+)	2·7	14	12 (+)	16·7
Fibres									
Cotton	Final	1955-56	21-8-56	3,537	3,185 (+)	11·1	1,738	1,596 (+)	8·9
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243 (+)	31·5	5,592‡ @	4,662‡ @ (+)	19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74 (+)	3·4	53†	54† (—)	2·8

† In million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
@ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
* Relate to Final Estimate.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India for the month of Sept. 1956 (from 1-9-1956 to 28-9-1956) and for the period from 1st September 1956 up to the last Friday (i.e. 28-9-1956) 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 September 1956 (from 1-9-56 to 28-9-56)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1956	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	541	1,846	541	1,846	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	473	848	473	848	
	Northern	573	2,312	573	2,312	
	Western					
	Mungari	57	1,425	57	1,425	
	Coconadas					
	TOTAL	1,644	6,431	1,644	6,431	
ASSAM	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
	Comillas	*	48	*	48 *	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 (Mathin).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Javawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	3,597	2,508	3,597	2,508	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
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	..	..	..	..	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	115	155	115	155	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar,	1,164	2,609	1,164	2,609	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,279	2,764	1,279	2,764	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	2,461	1,273	2,461	1,273	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	2,054	326	2,504	326	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	484	..	484	..	
	TOTAL	4,999	1,599	4,999	1,599	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	599	155	599	155	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	3,218	2,935	3,218	2,935	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland, Laxmi	2,461	1,273	2,461	1,273	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	6,278	4,363	6,278	4,363	
	Cotton Waste	5,422	3,673	5,422	3,673	
MADHYA PRADESH*—						
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					
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					Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420					Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	2. C.P. Oomras					
	TOTAL					

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.					Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla ..					
	3. Verum & H. 420					
	4. C. P. Oomras					
	5. Berar Oomras					
	TOTAL					
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras					
	2. C.P. and Berar Americans.					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Verum & H. 420					
	5. C.P. Oomras					
	6. Berar Oomras					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	5,841†	6,486†	5,841†	6,486†	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	2,685†	6,352†	2,685†	6,352†	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis	4†	2,155†	4†	2,155†	
	9. Karunganni	136†	641†	136†	641†	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	8,666†	15,634†	8,666†	15,634†	
	Cotton Waste	1,047†	3,862†	1,047†	3,862†	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	..	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	58	..	58	..	
	TOTAL	58	..	58	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
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	58	..	58	..	
	TOTAL	58	..	58	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper-Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	200	..	200	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	200	..	200	..	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
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 and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
4. 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 and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	200	..	200	..	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	200	..	200	..	
	Cotton Waste	427	..	427	..	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	336	862	336	862	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	28	..	28	..	
	TOTAL	364	862	364	862	
	Cotton Waste	381	690	381	690	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	..	90†	..	90†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	805	1,002†	805	1,002†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	805	1,092†	805	1,092†	
	Cotton Waste	447	511†	447	511†	
MADHYA BHARAT.	1. U.P. Deshi	*	..	*	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. and Rajasthan Americans.	*	..	*	..	
	3. Jarilla	*	..	*	..	
	4. Malvi	*	..	*	..	
	5. M. B. Oomras	*	..	*	..	
	TOTAL	*	..	*	..	
	Cotton Waste	*	277	*	277	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	1,820	1,722	1,820	1,722	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	130	263	130	263	
	TOTAL	1,950	1,985	1,950	1,985	
	Cotton Waste	84	..	84	..	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi	*	@	*	@	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	*	@	*	@	
	TOTAL	*	@	*	@	
	Cotton Waste	*	@	*	@	
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	1	..	1	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Deshi	37	..	37	..	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	38	..	38	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	1,550	..	1,550	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	1,550	..	1,550	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Deshi	74	..	74	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	74	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BHOPAL*	1. Malvi					The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Any other	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	{COTTON (LINT)	20,077	31,965	20,077	31,965	
	{COTTON WASTE	7,808	9,013	7,808	9,013	

* No information available. †Provisional and subject to revision. @ No bale pressed.

23·1. Month-end Prices of Sugar at Certain Important Indian Markets, 1955-56

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Average
Hapur	30 1 0	30 6 0	30 6 0	30 3 0	29 15 0	30 3 0	29 12 0	30 9 0	30 14 0	30 13 0	30 11 0	30 11 0	30 6 0
Kanpur	30 0 0	29 0 0	29 4 0	29 8 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	31 4 0	30 8 0	31 4 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	30 6 4
Jullundur	30 6 0	29 14 0	30 5 0	30 5 0	30 3 0	29 13 0	29 12 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	30 0 0	29 8 0	29 14 2
Calcutta	32 8 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	32 6 0	31 10 0	31 12 0	31 14 0	33 2 0	32 4 0	31 14 0	32 12 0	32 1 0	32 2 11
Nagpur	31 0 0	31 8 0	31 0 0	32 4 0	32 12 0	31 8 0	32 0 0	32 8 0	32 8 0	32 4 0	31 12 0	32 0 0	31 10 8
Madras	31 5 0	31 7 0	31 14 0	32 13 0	31 4 0	31 6 0	32 1 0	32 13 0	33 14 0	32 0 0	30 15 0	30 15 0	31 10 3
Bombay	32 4 0	32 6 0	32 12 0	31 4 0	31 2 0	32 4 0	32 0 0	32 12 0	32 4 0	32 6 0	32 2 0	32 2 0	32 1 10
Patna	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	30 10 7

N. R.—Not reported.

23·2. Month-end Prices of Gur at Certain Important Indian Markets, 1955-56

(Rs. per maund)

Markets	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Average
Hapur	10 1 0	12 10 0	11 3 0	9 14 0	11 10 0	11 0 0	10 6 0	10 6 0	12 0 0	13 4 0	13 0 0	15 4 0	11 11 6
Kanpur	13 8 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	11 8 0	11 6 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	14 0 0	15 12 0	15 8 0	14 8 0	13 6 10
Calcutta	15 4 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 8 0	17 4 0	16 4 0	15 0 0	14 12 8
Madras	8 13 0	10 7 0	8 10 0	10 4 0	10 4 0	13 9 0	13 9 0	15 4 0	16 14 0	16 14 0	16 14 0	12 4 4
Bombay	16 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	19 4 0	21 0 0	20 0 0	20 8 0	20 0 0	20 8 0	17 0 0	18 13 0
Patna	15 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0

M/H155DEStatistics—730—1·12·56—GIPS

I. GENERAL REVIEW

The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was inaugurated on the 7th of November 1956. The Board has been set up under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 and will function as the principal policy making and financing organisation of the country in the spheres of cooperative and warehousing development. It will generally plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing and import and export of agricultural produce through the agencies of co-operative societies or a Warehousing corporation. The Board will consider proposals received from State Governments for financial assistance for the implementation of their programmes for the development of marketing and processing as well as for the promotion of large-sized co-operative credit societies in their areas. It is empowered to advance loans or grant subsidies to State Governments for financing co-operative societies. It may also provide funds to a State Government or a Warehousing Corporation in order to finance co-operative societies for the purchase of agricultural produce on behalf of the Central Government. It may, in addition, subscribe to the share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation or advance loans or grant subsidies to it or to any State Warehousing Corporation. The Board will plan and promote Programmes for the supply, through co-operative societies, of, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and other articles for the development of agricultural produce. For executing the programme of warehousing, a Central Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 20 crores and an issued capital of Rs. 10 crores will be set up. It will operate warehouses at 100 centres of all-India importance with storage capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 tons each. Besides, every re-organised State, except centrally administered areas, will have a Warehousing Corporation. Each one of the State Warehousing Corporations will set up another 250 warehouses with a capacity of 1,000 to 10,000 tons each.

The fifth session of the International Rice Commission was held in Calcutta from 12th to 19th November. The conference discussed problems relating *inter alia* to (*i*) improvement of rice through breeding and better fertilizing practices, (*ii*) soil-water-plant relationships (*iii*) mechanization of rice production, (*iv*) reduction of losses of rice and (*v*) nutrition. The Commission recommended to the F.A.O. that it should continue the work undertaken by the working party on rice breeding and give greater attention to the development of basic research. It also suggested that the results of the rice hybridization projects should be collected and different Governments should make the results of their activities in this field available to the F.A.O.

The Commission suggested that the activities initiated by the working party on fertilizers and the services of a soil fertility expert under the expanded technical assistance programme should be continued.

The Commission's other recommendations included reconstitution with enlarged membership of the *ad hoc* working group on soil-water-plant relationship, formation of an advisory group on technical aspects of mechanization continuation of the work of the *ad hoc* working group on storage and processing of rice and development of inter-country cooperation to reduce the losses of rice in the field. The Commission also suggested that steps should be taken to make adequate studies of the technical and economic aspects of fish culture in rice fields.

The Government of India announced permission for the exports of nigerseed, niger and kardi oils, groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) and coconut oilcake upto the end of February 1957. It was also announced on the 23rd November 1956 that import licences will be

issued for the import of 150,000 bales of American cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above under the Public Law 480 of the United States of America. It was followed by another announcement in respect of export of raw cotton on the 2nd December, 1956 whereby 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi and 1,50,000 bales of other exportable varieties of short staple cotton of $\frac{7}{8}$" and below were released for export. Simultaneously, the export duty on Bengal Deshi was raised to Rs. 100 per bale from Rs. 50 per bale. Another important event during the month related to forward trading in jute. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Forward Markets Commission, the Government of India permitted forward trading in raw jute and jute goods within the city of Calcutta with effect from 7th November 1956.

The spell of north-east monsoon continued over large parts of the Peninsula during the month under review. The condition of the standing crops was generally statisfactory though in certain parts of Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P., West Bengal and Rajasthan crops were affected either by floods or by excessive rains. Attacks of insects and pests on standing crops were also reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa.

A number of Estimates for the agricultural year 1956-57 have now become available. The All-India First Estimate of Rice for 1956-57 puts the area under rice at 68·9 million acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 65·7 million acres for 1955-56. The All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur shows a decline of area to 10·8 million acres for the current year from the corresponding adjusted estimate of 11·1 million acres for the preceding season. The All-India Second Estimate of Cotton shows an increase in area to 15·96 million acres for the 1956-57 season over the corresponding adjusted estimate of 15·44 million acres for the preceding season. The All-India Final Estimate of Jute for 1956-57 places the acreage under and production of jute at 1,883 thousand acres and 4,221 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. each) as against the partially revised estimates of 1,739 thousand acres and 4,197 thousand bales respectively for the previous season. The All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum for 1956-57 puts the area under sesamum, at 4,011 thousand acres as compared to the adjusted second estimate of 4,282 thousand acres for the previous season.

During November 1956 market prices of foodgrains showed a hardening tendency. Rice prices generally ranged between Rs. 17 and Rs. 21 in Andhra, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23-8-0 in Assam, Rs. 17 and Rs. 19 in Bihar and Rs. 16/4/- and Rs. 19/- per md. in U.P. Market prices of wheat showed an upward trend in the States of U. P., Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay due to seasonal shortages; elsewhere they generally moved within narrow limits. Prices of jowar showed some fall in Punjab, and a mixed tendency in Bombay. In other parts of the country, they showed a hardening tendency. Prices of bajra rose in the States of Punjab, U.P., Bombay and Rajasthan, elsewhere they generally remained at previous month's levels. Maize prices showed an upward trend in Bombay, Punjab, U. P. and Rajasthan ; in other parts of the country they did not show any significant variation.

Sugar markets generally remained steady or showed an easy tendency during the month except in Calcutta where prices during the last week showed some increase. Gur markets showed a mixed tendency. Prices at Hapur, Calcutta and Patna declined while at Madras they showed a rising tendency. At Kanpur they remained more or less steady at the previous month's levels.

During the month under review, the oilseeds and vegetable oil markets in India witnessed a spurt in prices under the leadership of castor seed and oil. The reports of unfavourable weather conditions in producing areas together with good foreign demand for castor oil and linseed oil were responsible for this upward trend.

During the major part of the month, the spot section of the Bombay cotton market ruled steady and prices registered an appreciable increase over the opening levels which was attributed in trade circles to the Suez crisis and considerable mill buying. In the latter part of the month, however, spot prices of cotton receded due to Government's decision not to allow the exports of cotton and the slackening in mill demand. A similar trend was in evidence in the export section of the market.

During November 1956, the prices of loose as well as baled jute at Calcutta ruled at levels higher than those of the previous month. Raw jute prices were mainly influenced by conditions in the jute goods section. The Calcutta jute goods market was strongly influenced by the delicate international situation in the Middle East. After a quiet opening prices of jute goods showed an increase due to local interests in various types of heavy goods and overseas interests in hessian. Speculative activity in anticipation of good business was a contributory factor.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various agricultural commodities show that—

(*i*) Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 upto 28th November 1956 amounted to 11·2 lakh tons comprising 8·9 lakh tons of wheat and 2·3 lakh tons of rice as against the total imports of 7 lakh tons during the corresponding period of last year comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakh tons of rice.

(*ii*) The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st November 1956 were 542 thousand tons as against 432 thousand tons on the same date last year while the closing stocks with the factories on 22nd November 1956 were 486·3 thousand tons as compared with 361·8 thousand tons on the same date of the previous season. Despatches of sugar from factories from November 1, 1956 to November 22, 1956 were about 106·3 thousand tons as against 96·5 thousand tons despatched during the same period of the last season. Daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during November 1956 averaged about 5,000 mds. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 6,000 mds. at the close of the month as against 9,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

(*iii*) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil amounted to 143 tons and 3,624 tons during August 1956 as against 5,006 tons and 2,215 tons respectively during August 1955.

(*iv*) Arrivals of cotton at Bombay were lower while consumption of cotton by mills was higher during the period between September 1, 1956 and November 22, 1956 as compared to those in the corresponding period of the preceding season. Imports and exports of cotton into and from India during August 1956 were lower than those during the corresponding month last year.

(*v*) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations were lower while consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. was higher in October 1956 than those during the corresponding month of last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October 1956 were lower than those in the same month last year.

(*vi*) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during August 1956 were 16 million lbs. worth Rs. 24 million as against 12 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12 million exported in the corresponding month of 1955.

II. WEATHER CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING NOVEMBER 1956

The spell of north-east monsoon rainfall continued over large parts of the Peninsula during the month under review.

The rainfall during the post monsoon period from 1st October to 28th November, 1956 was in excess of the normal in West Bengal, Orissa, Chhota Nagpur, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh Gujarat, Saurashtra-Kutch, Konkan, Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala and normal over the rest of the country.

Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation, transplantation of paddy, sowing and resowing of rabi crops, harvesting of late kharif crops and picking of cotton, were the main agricultural operations in progress in different parts of the country during the month under review.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P., West Bengal and Rajasthan where crops were affected either by floods or by excessive rains. Attacks of insects and pests on standing crops were also reported from parts of Bombay and Orissa.

The condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory but a few cases of cattle diseases like 'Rinderpest' and 'Black quarter' were reported from parts of Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal and Mysore.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The Government measures to bring down the prices of foodgrains to reasonable levels were continued and at places intensified during the month under review. Over 18,000 fair price shops were functioning in different parts of the country, issuing rice and wheat at prices lower than the market prices. The question of opening fair price shops even in Andhra Pradesh, a normally surplus area, is also under consideration. There has also been a quickening of the pace of arrivals of foodgrains from abroad. There has been no relaxation of anti-speculative measures and the Reserve Bank's directives to Scheduled Banks to restrict advances against wheat and other foodgrains and pulses are still continuing. In the case of rice and paddy, however, restrictions were withdrawn with effect from 14th November, 1956 so that the genuine credit requirements for harvesting and marketing of this commodity might be met by banks.

The All-India First Estimate of Rice for 1956-47 puts the area at 68·9 million acres as against the adjusted corresponding estimate of 65·7 million acres for 1955-56. This shows an increase of 3·1 million acres or 4·8% in area over last year. The increase in acreage during the current year has occurred mainly in the case of winter crop and has been reported by almost all the rice-growing States except West Bengal, where the acreage declined due to adverse weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase is particularly marked in Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and Assam and is generally attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September or the beginning of October and forms roughly 90% of the area finally reported.

The All-India First Estimate of kharif Pulses other than Tur for 1956-57 places the current year's area at 10·8 million acres, as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 11·1 million acres for 1955-56. This shows a decrease of 0·3 million acres or 2·8% in area

over last year. The decline in acreage under pulses has been shared mostly by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Rajasthan and has been generally attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time due to excessive and continuous rains. Estimates in respect of Andhra, Bihar, Madras and West Bengal are not included in this Estimate. The information given in these estimates relates to the set up of States before their re-organisation introduced on 1st November, 1956.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January, 1956 upto the 28th November, 1956 amounted to 11·2 lakh tons comprising 8·9 lakh tons of wheat and 2·3 lakh tons of rice as against the total imports of 7·0 lakh tons, during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakh tons of rice.

Market prices of foodgrains showed a hardening tendency during the month under review. The Economic Adviser's Index Number of Wholesale Prices for cereals which stood at 510 in October, 1956 advanced to 529 in November, 1956. During the same period price indices of rice, wheat, jowar and bajra rose by 2·7%, 3·7%, 3·5% and 2·5% respectively. As compared to November, 1955, rice index on November 1956 rose from 474 to 609, that of wheat from 469 to 555 of jowar from 147 to 297 and bajra from 242 to 366.

The index numbers, however, reveal only an all-India picture. At many places in the country the Government Fair Price Shops have gone a long way towards checking the rise in prices. Rice prices generally ranged between Rs. 17 and Rs. 21 per maund in Andhra, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23/8/- in Assam, Rs. 17 and Rs. 19 in Bihar, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22 in West Bengal, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 in Punjab and Rs. 16/4/- and Rs. 19 per maund in U.P..

Market prices of wheat showed an upward trend in the States of U.P., Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay due to seasonal shortage. Elsewhere, they generally moved within narrow limits. Wheat prices generally ranged between Rs.16 and Rs. 18 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 in U.P., Rs. 15/8/- and Rs. 16/8/- in Punjab and Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 in Bombay.

In the case of coarse grains prices of jowar showed some fall in Punjab. In Bombay, a mixed tendency was noticed. In other parts of the country, however, they showed a hardening tendency. Jowar prices generally ranged between Rs. 8/8/- and Rs. 10 per maund in Punjab, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 in Bombay, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 14/6/- and Rs. 16/8/- in Madras and Rs. 10 and Rs. 13/8/- per maund in U.P. Bajra prices rose in the States of Punjab, U.P., Bombay and Rajasthan. Elsewher, they generally remained at previous month's level. Prices of bajra generally ranged between Rs. 13/8/- and Rs. 15 per maund in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 12/5/- and Rs. 15/4/- per maund in Madras, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15/8/- in Punjab, Rs. 13/9/- and Rs. 14/12/- in U.P. and Rs. 13/8/- and Rs. 18 per maund in Bombay. Maize prices showed an upward trend in Bombay, Punjab and U.P. and Rajasthan. In Bihar, however, a mixed tendency was noticed. In other parts of the country they did not show any significant variations. Prices of maize generally ranged between Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 in Punjab, Rs. 11/4/- and Rs. 13 in U.P. and Rs. 12/8/- and Rs. 14 per maund in Punjab.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane.—During the month of November, the condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory. Harvesting of the crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar.—The 1956-57 season commenced on 1st November, 1956. Upto 22nd November 1956, 53 sugar factories were reported to be in production for the current season as against

35 factories which were in production on the corresponding date of the previous season Production of sugar by these factories upto the above date amounted to 68·8 thousand tons (including a quantity of 18 thousand tons of sugar produced prior to 1st November, 1956 for 1956-57 season) as against 47·5 thousand tons (including a quantity of 21 thousand tons produced prior to 1st November, 1955 for 1955-56 season) produced in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks with factories on 1st November, 1956 were 542 thousand tons as against 432 thousand tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories between November 1, 1956 and November 22, 1956 was about 106·3 thousand tons as against 96·5 thousand tons despatched during the same period of the last season. Closing stocks with factories on 22nd November, 1956 were 486·3 thousand tons as compared to 361·8 thousand tons on the same date of the previous season.

Government of India released out of the production of 1955-56 season a quantity of 1·65 lakh tons of sugar during November, 1956 leaving a balance of about 2·28 lakh tons with the factories. A quantity of 3·5 thousand tons was also released out of 1956-57 season's production. Sugar market generally remained steady or showed an easy tendency during the month except in Calcutta where prices during the last week showed some increase. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India:—

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		27-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
Hapur	Crystal	30 11 0	30 11 0	30 12 0	30 11 0	30 9 0
Kanpur	F.A.Q.	31 0 0	31 0 0	30 0 0	30 8 0	30 0 0
Jullundur	Phagwara	N.R.	29 10 0	29 8 0	N.R.	30 0 0
Calcutta	Indian Medium	32 1 0	31 10 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	33 4 0
Nagpur	Medium	N.R.	32 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Madras	Imported	30 15 0	30 15 0	30 15 0	30 15 0	31 2 0
Bombay	D-28	32 2 0	N.R.	32 4 0	32 6 0	32 8 0
Patna		N.R.	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0

N.R.—Not Reported.

Gur.—Daily arrivals of gur in Hapur market during November, 1956 averaged about 5,000 mds. Total stocks of gur at this market stood at 6,000 mds. at the close of the month. as against 9,000 mds. at the end of the previous month.

Gur markets showed a mixed tendency. Prices at Hapur, Calcutta and Patna declined while at Madras they showed a rising tendency. At Kanpur, prices remained more or less steady over previous month's level. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important Indian markets:—

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		27-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	15 4 0	15 8 0	15 2 0	15 2 0	12 12 0
Kanpur	FAQ	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 0 0	N.R.	14 8 0
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	15 0 0	15 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
Madras	II Sort	16 14 0	16 14 0	18 2 0	16 14 0	18 2 0
Bombay	Kolhapur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22 8 0
Patna		16 0 0	16 8 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

An important event for the oilseeds markets during November, 1956 was the announcement of the Government of India permitting exports of Nigerseed, Niger and Kardi oils, Groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) and Coconut oilcake upto the end of February, 1957.

During the month under review, the oilseeds and vegetable oils markets in India witnessed a spurt in prices under the leadership of Castor seed and oil. The reports of unfavourable weather conditions in producing areas together with good foreign demand for Castor oil and Linseed oil were responsible for this unpward trend.

(a) GROUNDNUT

During November, 1956, harvesting of groundnuts was in full swing in the principal producing States. The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Bombay and Madras where the crop was some what adversely affected by excessive rains.

The fears of late arrivals of groundnuts arising from reports of unfavourable weather conditions coupled with brisk purchases by speculative interests and crushers led to a significant rise in the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during the first of the month under review. On 10th November 1956, groundnut oil at Bombay was quoted at Rs. 56-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 54-4-0 per maund towards the end of the preceding month. During the same period the groundnut oil prices at Madras advanced by Rs. 5-12-0 per maund to Rs. 55-5-0 per md. During the next fortnight, the prices, however, registered a small decline mainly due to the announcement of the Government not to permit exports of groundnut oil. Nevertheless the closing quotations of groundnut oil for November, 1956 were higher than those prevailing in the beginning.

At European ports, the prices of Indian groundnut oil improved from Rs. 64-10-0 per md. in the beginning of the month to Rs. 67-9-0 per md. on 17th November 1956 and those of South African Variety from Rs. 65-2-0 per md. to Rs. 85-11-0 per md. during the month. The following table gives week to week prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at European ports:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	27-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Groundnut (Kernel)—					
Bombay	24 6	24 6	N. R.	N. R.	22 7
Madras	25 2	24 5	26 8	26 5	25 7
Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	54 4	54 4	56 8	55 12	55 12
Madras	49 9	52 3	55 5	54 10	54 13
European Ports—					
Indian 3 per cent crude	59 12	64 10	64 3	67 9	N.Q.
South African	62 3	65 2	69 9	69 9	85 11

N.R.—Not reported.
N.Q.—Not quoted.

(b) Linseed

The condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

During the month under review, linseed and linseed oil markets exhibited an upward trend due to buying inquiries for oil from overseas countries particularly Australia. Prices of linseed at Bombay and Kanpur increased to Rs. 24-2-0 and Rs. 26 per maund respectively and were about Rs. 2 higher in each case than the corresponding prices a month earlier. At Calcutta, the closing quotation for linseed for the month was Rs. 26 per maund as against Rs. 23-8-0 at the end of October. Linseed oil prices at Bombay and Kanpur were quoted at the end of the month at Rs. 52-2-0 and Rs. 57-14-0 per maund respectively as against their respective quotations of Rs. 48-2-0 and Rs. 55-4-0 a month earlier. At European ports, Indian variety of linseed oil was quoted "Nominal" during the month. The following table shows the price trend of linseed and linseed oil during November, 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	27-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	22 5	22 9	23 3	24 2	24 2
Calcutta (Small)	23 8	24 0	24 4	25 10	26 0
Kanpur (Bold)	24 4	24 0	22 12	23 6	26 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	48 2	48 2	49 14	52 14	52 2
Kanpur	55 4	54 8	54 8	56 0	57 14
European ports (Indian Variety)	56 5	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal

Exports of linseed oil during August, 1956 amounted to 143 tons as against 5,006 tons in the corresponding month of 1955. Total exports of linseed oil during the period April to August 1956 were 23,607 tons as against 47,836 tons of this oil exported during the corresponding priod of the previous years.

(c) Castorseed

During the month under review, the upward trend in castorseed and castor oil prices continued but rather in an aggravated form. This advance is attributed to a rise in foreign prices and to very encouraging foreign advices for castor oil. At Bombay and Badepalli, prices of castorseed at the end of the month moved up to Rs. 23-13-0 and Rs. 24-4-0 per maund respectively showing an increase of Rs. 2-14-0 and Rs. 4-7-0 as compared to the closing quotations for the preceding month. Similarly, castor oil prices at Bombay and Kanpur also registered a sharp increase of Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 10 to Rs. 61-4-0 and Rs. 60 per maund respectively during the month. At European ports, the prices of commercial variety of Indian castor oil also showed a sharp increase during the month and the month-end

quotation was Rs. 79 per maund as against the closing quotations of Rs. 65-10-0 per maund for the previous month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil during November, 1956:—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	27-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
Castorseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	20 15	20 13	21 2	23 12	23 13
Kanpur (FAQ)	20 6	20 10	20 0	20 12	21 8
Badepalli (Hyderabad)	19 13	N.A.	20 13	23 5	24 4
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	48 12	48 7	50 6	57 4	61 4
Kanpur	50 0	49 0	51 0	54 0	60 0
Madras	51 4	51 14	51 14	51 14	56 10
European ports (Indian Commercial variety CIF)	65 10	67 9	70 0	76 14	79 0

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of castor oil during August, 1956 amounted to 3,624 tons as against 2,215 tons in the corresponding month of 1955. Total exports of castor oil during the period April to August, 1956 were 19,597 tons as against 17,843 tons of this oil exported during the corresponding period of 1955.

(iv) COTTON

The All-India Second Estimate of Cotton puts the current year's acreage at 15·96 million acres as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate of 15·44 million acres for the 1955-56 season. This shows an over-all increase of about 3·3 per cent over the preceding season. The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period up to the end of September 1956, and the area reported forms roughly 75 per cent of the area that will be reported at the Final Stage. The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Hyderabad, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Saurashtra, U.P., Pepsu, Ajmer and Rajasthan and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to efforts made under the cotton extension scheme. Some decrease in acreage has, however, been reported by Madhya Bharat, Andhra, Kutch and Bhopal. As between different varieties of Cotton, the increase has occurred mostly in Jarilla (including Virnar), American and Broach-Vijay. Staple-wise, medium and long staple cotton have recorded an increase. The information given in the estimate relates to the set up of States before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

According to the latest estimate framed by the trade at the end of October, 1956, the 1956-57 season's crop is put at 53·70 lakh bales as compared to the earlier estimate of 54·22 lakh bales framed at the end of September, 1956. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1955-56 season were 51·95 lakh bales and 46·36 lakh bales respectively.

Regarding crop prospects, in the South India, Cambodia and Karunganni Crops are reported to be making good progress under favourable weather conditions. The Jarilla tracts, however, received heavy and unseasonal showers during the early half of November,

which has adversely affected the quality of the crop. During the latter half, weather everywhere remained fine and quite seasonal. In most of the markets of Punjab, Bombay, Rajasthan and parts of Andhra fairly heavy arrivals have been reported during the month.

According to the November forecast of the U.S. cotton issued by the Department of Agriculture, the 1956-57 crop is estimated at 13·15 million bales (of 500 lbs. each) which is about 0·12 million bales less than the October forecast of 13·27 million bales. This compares with the 14·72 million bales produced during the preceding season, and the 10 years average (1945—54) of 13·10 million bales. The yield per acre is estimated at 403 lbs. as compared to 407 lbs. in the October estimate and 417 lbs. for the previous season.

Early this month, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced the procurement authorisation of $ 23·925 million favouring India which will cover about 1·46 lakh bales of upland cotton. The contracting period is specified as 7th November 1956 to 29th June, 1957, for shipments up to the 31st July, 1957.

The Government of India announced on the 23rd November, 1956, that import licences will be issued for the import of 1,50,000 bales of American cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above under the Public Law 480 of the United States of America.

This was followed by another announcement with regard to export of raw cotton on the 2nd of December, 1956, whereby 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi and 1,50,000 bales of other exportable varieties of short staple cotton of 3/4" and below were released for export. Simultaneously, the export duty on Bengal Deshi was raised to Rs. 100 per bale from Rs. 50 per bale.

A noteworthy event of the month under review was the decision taken to raise the target of cotton production from 55·26 lakh bales to 65 lakh bales.

Imports of raw cotton into the country were lower at 21,000 bales in August 1956 as compared to 50,000 bales and 53,000 bales imported during July, 1956 and August, 1955 respectively. Total imports during the 1955-56 season, *i.e.* from 1st September, 1955 to 31st August, 1956, aggregated 6,09,000 bales as compared to 6,23,000 bales imported during the 1954-55 season.

During August 1956, exports too were low at 10,000 bales as against 17,000 bales exported in the preceding month and 74,000 bales during the corresponding month of the previous season. Total exports from the country during the 1955-56 season were at a peak level of 6,12,000 bales as against 3,21,300 bales during the 1954-55 season. Thus for the first time since Partition, the quantum of exports from India exceeded that of imports.

The table below gives the details of consumption of raw cotton by the mills and stocks held by them on the 31st August, 1956, the closing day of the 1955-56 season :

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs.)

Description	Consumption during		Total consumption from		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	August 1956	August 1955	1-9-55 to 31-8-56	1-9-54 to 31-8-55	31-8-56	31-8-55
Indian cotton	3·69	3·63	43·65	41·39	14·04	14·44
Pakistani cotton	..	..	..	0·05	..	(a)
Egyptian cotton	0·13	0·13	1·87	1·96	0·56	0·29
Other foreign cotton	0·36	0·28	4·16	4·29	1·49	1·50
TOTAL OF ALL COTTONS	4·18	4·04	49 68	47·69	16·13	16·23

(a) Below 500 bales.

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of the 1955-56 season is indicated below:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-56 to 22-11-56	1-9-55 to 22-11-55
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	2·03	2 34
Consumption of cotton by mills	3·06	2·91
Stocks with exporters mills, and merchants, at Bombay as on 22nd November	4·31	5·90

During the major part of the month, the spot section of the Bombay cotton market ruled active and prices registered an appreciable increase over the opening levels. The Suez crisis gave a boost to the drooping sentiment in the market; besides, there was also considerable mill buying mainly induced by adverse weather reports from the Jarilla tracts. Mills evinced good buying interest in Laxmi, Surti, Khandesh and Berar. The Government's decision not to allow exports of cotton announced on the 21st instant had a dampening influence on cotton values thereafter. There was also a slackening in mill demand and consequently cotton spot prices receded. A similar trend was in evidence in the export section of the market. In the foreign section, following the Government announcement allowing imports of U.S. Cotton, good business was reported in American styles. Ready lots of East Africans also attracted attention. The table below gives week-end quotations of some of the varieties of cotton lint at various markets in India:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Madras Tripur Cambodia	 Deshi	Punjab Abohar American
27-10-56	705	..	667	781
3-11-56	705	..	667	781
10-11-56	(a)	..	(a)	(a)
17-11-56	780	..	N.R.	N.R.
24-11-56	775	..	N.R.	N.R.
	750	..	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

(a) Relates to the previous week.

Enough information is not available as to indicate the price trends in the Kapas markets in the country.

The Karachi cotton market ruled easy during the first week of the month, due mainly to lack of overseas demand. Subsequently, the situation improved markedly on reports that a Chinese delegation would shortly be visiting Karachi to transact large scale purchases of cotton. The firm trend thus developed gathered further momentum following the keen buying interest evinced in Pakistani cotton by overseas buyers especially China and Japan. There was also good local spinner demand. The decision of the

Government of India not to release any export quota aided the market sentiment favourably and prices increased sharply. The following table gives week-end quotations from the Karachi market.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4 F. Punjab R.G.
27-10-56	
3-11-56	
10-11-56	748
17-11-56	746
24-11-56	765
	760
	841

In the New York Cotton market, prices remained steady with a very firm undertone. To the cotton circles, the re-election of President Eisenhower has given an assurance of stability in the U.S. Cotton policy presently followed. Though there was some active selling by spot houses, this was more than offset by trade and commission house buying. There was also good mill demand particularly for distant deliveries, and overseas enquiries covered a large variety of descriptions. The down-ward revision in the official November forecast combined with the heavy export sales lent further support to the market sentiment. However, towards the close of the month, the New York market became easy, owing to the pressure of scattered selling and quiet conditions in the Textile market. The following are the latest available week-end quotations from the New York Market.

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs per candy of 784 lbs.
26-10-56		
2-11-56		
9-11-56	34·35	1,279
16-11-56	34·45	1,283
23-11-56	34·45	1,283
30-11-56	34·50	1,285
	N.A.	N.A.
	34·45	1,283

N.A.—Not available.

(v) JUTE

The All-India Final Estimate of jute for 1956-57 places the acreage under and production of jute at 1,883 thousand acres and 4,221 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. each) as against the partially revised estimate of 1,739 thousand acres and 4,197 thousand bales respectively of the previous season. This shows an increase of 144 thousand acres or 8·3 per cent in area and 24 thousand bales or 0·6 per cent in production during the current year over 1955-56. The major portion of the increase in current year's acreage and production has been in Bihar though small increase has been reported by Tripura also, due partly to favourable weather conditions and partly to efforts made for growing higher quality jute under the jute Development Scheme. Acreage and production have declined, however, mainly in West Bengal and to a lesser extent in Assam and Orissa. The decline has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the growing period of the crop. In U.P., even though the area under jute decreased, production remained the same as in the previous season.

An important development during the month under review with regard to jute was the announcement relating to the upward revision of jute production target. The target of jute production has been raised to 55 lakh bales of raw jute during the Second Plan period from the original target of 50 lakh bales.

Another noteworthy event of the month relates to forward trading in jute. The Government of India have accepted certain recommendations of the Forward Markets Commission. Forward trading in raw jute and jute goods within the city of Calcutta has been permitted with effect from the 7th November 1956.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during October, 1956, amounted to 5·80 lakh bales as against 4·44 lakh bales during September 1956 and 5·93 lakh bales during October 1955. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July, 1956 to October, 1956) amounted to 17·38 lakh bales as compared to 15·22 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October 1956 amounted to 0·74 lakh bales as against 0·58 lakh bales during the preceding month and 1·54 lakh bales during October, 1955.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during October 1956 was of the order of 4·69 lakh bales as against 4·93 lakh bales in the preceding month and 4·60 lakh bales in October, 1955.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 6·25 lakh bales at the end of October 1956 as against 5·02 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 5·32 lakh bales at the end of October 1955.

During the month of November 1956 the prices of loose jute at Calcutta ruled at a higher level than those in the previous month. Raw jute prices were mainly influenced by conditions in the jute goods section. In the week ending 3rd November 1956 the raw jute market ruled firm due partly to heavy purchases by mills because of depletion of stocks and partly due to high prices prevailing in the upcountry markets. In the subsequent week, however, the market quietened and the undertone became easier due largely to lack of interest shown by mills because of easier tendency in the goods section. Thereafter the market ruled firm in sympathy with the jute goods sector partly due to increased buying by mills and partly due to rise in agency prices coupled with poor arrivals from Pakistan. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta market:—

(November/December delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	27-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
Northern	29 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	32 0
Assam (Upper)	29 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	32 0
Orissa	29 8	32 8	31 0	33 0	33 0
Murshidabad	28 0	30 8	29 8	31 8	31 8
Western	28 8	31 0	29 8	31 0	31 0
Jungli	27 8	30 8	29 0	30 0	30 8
Daisee	29 8	32 8	31 0	32 8	32 8
U.P.	27 8	30 8	29 0	30 0	30 8

The baled jute sector of the Calcutta jute market too showed generally the same trend as the loose jute section, except that in the last week of the month prices recorded a relatively substantial rise. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

(November/December delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	27-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
Mill Firsts	195 0	210 0	200 0	210 0	220 0
Mill Lightnings	180 0	195 0	185 0	195 0	205 0
Daisee L. G.	175 0	190 0	180 0	190 0	195 0
Pak N.C.	124 0	133 0	128 0	133 0	138 0

The upcountry markets also revealed the same trend as Calcutta market. In the first week prices increased on account of heavy purchases to cover contracts. In the second week, however, prices declined due to increased imports followed by keen interest shown for business by sellers. Subsequently, prices advanced due to decline in imports on the one hand and keen interest shown by buyers on the other. Substantial increase in raw jute prices in Pakistan gave a fillip to the upward trend. The following table gives the prices of bottom variety of raw jute in some of the important upcountry markets:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	25-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
Purnea (Bihar)	25 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	26 4
Nowgong (Assam)	22 13	24 10	23 11	24 10	N.A.
Belakoba (West Bengal)	25 11	26 3	25 11	25 4	27 6
Danpur (Orissa)	24 12	25 4	27 0	28 7	30 6

N.A.—Not available.

The delicate international situation in the Middle and Far East countries had a strong influence on the Calcutta jute goods market. After a quiet opening prices of jute goods showed an increase due to local interests in various types of heavy goods and overseas interests in hessian. Speculative activity in anticipation of good business was a contributory factor. During the second week the cease-fire agreement in the Middle East resulted in a fall in prices which was aggravated by profit taking. Thereafter, prices advanced due to the large American orders for hessian which were preceded by reports of high hessian consumption in October in that country, moderate interest shown by Australia and West Africa in sacking and high prices of jute prevailing in Pakistan on substantial buying by U.K. and Continents. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking:—

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		27-10-56	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56
Hessian 0"×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	41 11	47 4	44 3	46 2	46 9
Sacking Twills.	Rs. per 100 bags	115 0	119 14	117 14	120 14	120 14

(vi) TOBACCO

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during October, 1956, comprised of 1·13 million lbs. of Fluecured Virginia, 0·06 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and 0·96 million lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country) varieties, in all totalling 2·15 million lbs. as against 2·92 million lbs. in September, 1956. The despatches during October 1956 amounted to 4·11 million lbs. as against 6·16 million lbs. in the preceding month and comprised of 2·17 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 0·43 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and 1·51 million lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country) varieties. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of October, 1956 were estimated at about 19·18 million lbs. consisting of 9·58 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 1·79 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and 7·81 million lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country).

Prices of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay during November 1956 remained stationary at the previous month's level and ruled at Rs. 90 per maund. At Calcutta, however, the upward trend in prices for Juti (medium) noticed in the latter half of October, 1956, continued unaltered during the month under review. This variety was quoted at Rs. 97-14-0 per maund towards the close of November, 1956.

About 1·69 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during October, 1956. These consisted of 1·02 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 1·37 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia, 3·74 million lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' and the balance comprised of all other varieties. The total quantity graded in September, 1956 was 3·31 million lbs.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during August. 1956 were 16 million lbs. worth Rs. 24 millions as against 12 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12 million exported in the corresponding month of 1955. Of the 16 million lbs. exported during August 1956 the flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 15 million lbs. worth Rs. 23 millions. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were U.K., China and Netherland, each accounting for 8, 4 and 1 million lbs. respectively.

By a notification dated the 24th November 1956, the Central Board of Revenue issued supplementary instructions which should be observed for claiming refund of duty on tobacco contents of biris exported. The conditions for the grant of refund of excise duty on tobacco contents on biris exported, *inter alia*, states that the exporter must be the manufacturer and that before the refund of duty on the tobacco contents of biris can be granted, the tobacco must be clearly identified as the tobacco on which duty has been paid. In any case where such identity cannot be established satisfactorily, the claim for refund is liable to be refused. Refund on export shall not be payable on the tobacco contents of biris, whose market value at the time of export is less than the amount of refund claimed. Refund of excise duty on tobacco contained in biris is admissible even in cases of export by Air provided the procedure prescribed for exports of goods by sea is followed. The receipt issued by the Air Company at the customs Air Post for the acceptance of the consignment for export will be accepted in lieu of bill of lading or a copy of shipping bills, for establishing the continuous identity of the goods exported.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. schemes during October 1956 as reported by the State Governments is as under:—

In West Bengal one pumping set was distributed to the ryots. The Directorate of Agriculture also completed one small irrigation scheme which benefited 50 acres of land. In Andhra

two electric motors were distributed amongst the cultivators. In Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh, 61 wells were completed, 6 pumping sets were installed and one tank was repaired.

An area of 1,004 acres was brought under cultivation with the aid of tractors and bulldozers in Andhra. In West Bengal, however, tractor work was hampered due to monsoons. In Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh, 1,300 acres of rabi area were embanked and 66 acres of paddy were bunded. Besides, 375 acres of land were also reclaimed in that Division by the private tractors.

The quantity of fertilizers distributed in Andhra was 10,368 tons of ammonium sulphate 55 tons of super-phosphates and 713 tons of other manures. A quantity of 37,696 tons of compost was also prepared and a quantity of 9,176 tons was utilised in the State. In Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh, 1,854 maunds of ammonium sulphate, 102 maunds of superphosphate, 81 maunds of fertilizer mixture and 118 maund of bonemeal were distributed among the cultivators. The distribution of rabi seeds in the State was also satisfactory. About 1,665 maunds of improved wheat seeds and 216 maunds of improved grams were reported to have been distributed. The quantities of improved seeds procured in Andhra were 27 tons of paddy and 900 lbs. of millets. The quantities distributed in the State, however, were 136 tons of paddy and 12 tons of millets.

(*ii*) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

The Prime Minister inaugurated on the 7th November 1956, the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, which will be a policy-making and financing body for planning and promoting the programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing and export and import of agricultural produce through co-operative organisations. An account of the specific activities to be performed by the Board and the sources of its finances, was given in the June 1956 issue of this journal under the sub-head 'Rural Credit'.

The President gave his assent to the Madhya Bharat Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill, 1956 on the 29th October 1956. The Bill, which has since become an Act, provides for the calculation of interest on past debts of agriculturists at specified rates and for compulsory reduction of certain proportions of those debts. The legislation is on the model of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 and is meant to free the agriculturist debtors from the pressing burden of old debts accentuated by heavy and accumulated interest.

The Rajasthan Government have published in their Gazette the Rajasthan Agricultural Loans Bill, 1956. The Bill seeks to provide a uniform law for the State for the grant of taccavi loans by Government to the agriculturists for the purchase of seed, manure, fodder, cattle, agricultural implements or Persian wheels and other purposes connected with agriculture. It may be added here that the two Central Government's Acts viz. the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 under which taccavi loans were advanced by former Part A States did not extend to the former Part B States.

(*iii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The President gave his assent to the Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1956 and the Rajasthan Jagir Decisions and Proceedings (Validation) Amendment Bill, 1956, on October 27 and 29, respectively. The Ajmer Bill removes certain difficulties experienced in the working of the Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Act, 1955. It redefines the terms "estate" and "standard acre."

It also makes provision for an annuity to be paid to religious and charitable institutions in lieu of compensation. The Bill further provides for the automatic renewal of certain leases and permits a *kashtkar* to join a co-operative farm. The Bill relating to the Rajasthan Jagirs enlarges the definition of "jagirdar" so as to bring within its scope a grantee of a jagirdar also.

The President gave his assent to the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 and the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1956, on the 29th October 1956. The Jagirs Bill seeks to remove the hardship caused to small jagirdars as a result of certain provisions in the Abolition of Jagirs Act. The principal Act had laid down that compensation should be paid to jagirdars in ten equal annual instalments. The amending legislation provides that the compensation amount may be paid either in a lump sum or in less than ten instalments. Compensation is also sought to be paid to certain categories of tenants who were not eligible for it so far. The amending Bill relating to zamindari abolition which now becomes an Act, entrusts the work of scrutiny of claims from ex-zamindars for rehabilitation grants to Deputy Compensation Officers also. Hitherto, only Compensation Officers were empowered to deal with those claims.

(*iv*) LAND-TAXATION

The Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Amendment Act, 1953.—The Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Amendment) Bill, 1956 has been passed into an Act. Under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, the district of Amritsar was exempted from the levy of surcharge on land revenue on the ground that assessment had been made in that district only a few years back. The fact, however, is that the three assessment circles of Tarn Taran (Urban), Amritsar (Urban) and Amritsar (Suburban) of this district were not assessed in the year 1939 and, as such, the assessment of 1911-12 still applied to these circles. The amending Act now enforces the provisions of the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 in these circles.

(*v*) PANCHAYATS

The President gave his assent to the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1956. The new Act seeks to remove certain defects in the Panchayat system in Himachal Pradesh. It provides for the removal of members of a Gram Panchayat, who fail to attend three consecutive meetings without sufficient cause. The rule, that even casual vacancies in the office of the Panches should be filled by election, has been modified. The amending Act also enables members of the Gram Sabha who cannot pay taxes in cash to make contributions in the form of labour.

(*vi*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

A Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, to amend further the Minimum Wages Act 1948. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 required that minimum rates of wages should be fixed for all scheduled employments before 31st December, 1954. As minimum rate of wages have not still been fixed in certain employments, especially in agriculture, the new Bill seeks to extend the time limit for fixing minimum rates of wages to 31st December, 1959. The Bill also provides for the review or revision of the minimum rates of wages at intervals of five years, thus removing the difficulty in the present provisions of the Act which does not authorise review or revision after the expiry of five years. The other proposed amendments in the Bill either seek to clarify points of doubt or to remove difficulties in the working of the Act.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

DIARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1956

3rd November	. All-India Co-operative week commenced
7th November	. (i) National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board inauguarated.
	(ii) Permission for forward trading in raw jute and jute goods within the city of Calcutta granted.
8th November	. All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1956-57 released.
14th November	. Restrictions on the granting of bank credit against paddy and rice withdrawn by the Reserve Bank of India.
21st November	. (i) Regulations for the export of niger seed, niger seed oil and kardi seed oil announced.
	(ii) Quotas for the export of coconut oilcake and groudnut oilcake released.
22nd November	. All India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1956-57 released.
23rd November	. Decision taken to permit imports of 1,50,000 bales of American Cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956 (PUBLIC LAW 540) OF THE UNITED STATES

Some of the essential features of the United States Agricultural Act of 1956 are given below:

Acreage Reserve Programme.—The Acreage Reserve Programme is designed to reduce production of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and most types of tobacco, over the next four years beginning with the 1956 crops. Farmers who reduce their acreages of these crops below their farm acreage allotments will sign agreements for one year. Payments will vary for different counties and payments may also be made in kind for wheat, corn or rice. To receive Acreage Reserve payments, a farmer must comply with the acreage allotment established by his county committee for all basic crops grown on his farm. It is hoped that when the Acreage Reserve Programme is in full operation, 15 to 20 million acres of the eligible crops will be taken out of production.

Conservation Reserve Programme.—To participate in the Conservation Reserve Programme a farmer will sign a contract agreeing to remove land from production of crops and devote it exclusively to conservation practices. Pasture land is also eligible. Although fuller details are not available at this time, it is expected that from 20 to 25 million acres of farm land will be shifted into grass, trees or water storage. Farmers will not be allowed to harvest any crop from the diverted acreage, although timber may be cut to conform with forestry management. Grazing will not be allowed on this land before January 1, 1959, unless the Secretary of Agriculture finds it necessary.

Approximately 80 per cent of the cost for establishing conservation acreage will be borne by the government. Although payments have not been announced to date, an annual maximum expenditure of $450 million is provided. The minimum contract period is three years and the maximum, 10 years, except in the case of tree-coverage which may be extended to 15 years. Again, to participate in the Conservation Reserve, farmers must comply with their farm acreage allotment for the various basic commodities.

Surplus Disposal.—Other provisions of the Act include directions to the Secretary of Agriculture to dispose of all stocks of agricultural commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation in an orderly liquidation as rapidly as possible consistent with existing authority, *e.g.*, to establish a food stamp plan or similar programme for future surplus products to be distributed to needy persons in the United States and territories. It also provides for strategic stockpiling of foodstuffs and other agricultural products both inside and outside the United States. Certain measures for the surplus disposal of commodities like cotton etc. are also contemplated.

Marketing quotas and Acreage Allotments.—For 1957 and 1958, the national acreage allotments for cotton are to remain at the 1956 level and, during that time, no state acreage allotment shall be decreased by more than one per cent.

In addition to the national cotton acreage allotment, a special 1,00,000 acre national reserve is created to add to allotments of small farms.

State acreage allotments for rice in 1956 are to be not less than 85 per cent of the final State acreage allotment for 1955. This acreage allotment will remain for the 1957 and 1958 crops.

Also, the Act sets the price support for the 1956 crop of grain, sorghums, barley, rye and oats at 76 cents of the parity price for each commodity as of May 1, 1956.

Forestry Provisions.—An expansion of co-operative activity between the Federal Government and the States in re-afforestation is provided, including authority to appropriate the funds required. The Secretary is also directed to make a study of price trends and relationships for basic forest products and submit a report to Congress within one year.

Certificate Programme for Rice.—This programme provides discretionary authority for a two-price plan for rice in 1957 and 1958, or in 1958 and 1959, if the Secretary determines it to be feasible and in the best interests of rice producers and the United States.

Miscellaneous.—Whenever either cottonseed or soyabeans are supported, the support price for the other shal lbe set at a level enabling them to compete on equal terms.

The Act freezes transitional parity for the basic commodities for 1957. This will mean that the parity prices of corn, wheat, and peanuts the only three basic commodities currently affected by the transitional parity formula will be 5 per cent higher in 1957 than they otherwise would have been. The bill also requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make a thorough study of possible methods of improving the parity formula and to report to Congress thereon not later than January 31, 1957, and to include drafts of any legislation needed to carry out this recommendation.

Source : Agriculture Abroad, August, 1956.

(*b*) Second Five Year Plan of Hungary

The draft of the Second Five Year Plan (1956—1960) published some time back by the Hungarian Government shows a more realistic appreciation of the country's economic limitations and directs greater attention to agriculture.

According to the plan, the Government intends to invest 13 billion forints in its agricultural programme during the present five year period, an increase of 53 per cent over that for the First Five Year Plan. It is also anticipated that another one billion forints will be invested by the collective farms from their own funds. Much of the investment is slated for machine tractor stations ; the number of tractors in M.T.S. (machine tractor stations) is to be increased by 19,000 fifteen horsepower tractors, or from one tractor for 230 hectares (568 acres) to one for 131 hectares (324 acres). The plan also recognizes that individual farmers cannot be ignored altogether if the projected rise in agricultural output is to be achieved. The 1960 objective is for machine tractor stations to carry out 70 per cent more work for individual farmers than they did in 1955.

The new plan calls for an increase of 27 per cent in farm out-put by 1960; breadgrain production is to be increased 11 per cent; corn, 41 per cent; livestock for slaughter, 29 per cent; milk, 25 per cent; eggs, 28 per cent; and wool 72 per cent.

The increase in crop and livestock output is to be accomplished mainly by raising crop yields and extending the fodder base (area sown to corn) for livestock. The average yields of crops per acre are estimated to reach the following levels; wheat 23·7 bu. per acre; rye 21·3 bu. per acre; barley, 29·8 bu. per acre; corn, 38·7 bu. per acre; potatoes, 79·6 bu. per acre; and sugar beets, 10·4 tons per acre. A greater use of fertilizers and insecticides (increased domestic manufacture by expanding chemical industry) is to contribute to higher crop yields. Also, it seems that attention is being directed to irrigation, hitherto neglected, as a means of raising crop yields.

Note.—1 forint=8·5 U.S. cents approx.

Source : Agriculture Abroad, August, 1956.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimate of Rice, 1956-57.

All-India First Estimates of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1956-57.

All-India Second Estimates of Sesamum and Cotton, 1956-57.

All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1955-56.

All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1956-57.

Relative Importance of States in Agricultural Statistics after Reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

District-wise Area and Production of Five Major Oilseeds in Reorganised States, 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcake during 1955-56.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during November 1956

(Between 1st Nov. 1956 to 28th Nov. 1956 and from 1st Oct. 1956 to 28th Oct. 1956).

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1st Nov. 1956 to 28th Nov. 1956 Actual (inches)	Excess or deficient compared to Normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1st Oct. 1956 to 28th Nov. 1956 Actual (inches)	Excess or deficient compared to Normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	1·73	(+) 0·78	7·07	(+) 18
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0·97	(+) 0·52	9·56	(+) 59
Gangetic West Bengal	0·87	(—) 0·13	6·91	(+) 27
Orissa	0·58	(—) 1·35	13·85	(+) 77
Chota Nagpur	0·27	(—) 0·29	4·40	(+) 33
Bihar	1·50	(+) 1·17	8·97	(+) 192
U. P. East	1·86	(+) 1·58	10·34	(+) 366
U. P. West	0·33	(+) 0·12	8·96	(+) 653
Punjab (including Delhi)	0·05	(—) 0·04	5·81	(+) 919
Himachal Pradesh	0·49	(—) 0·13	11·77	(+) 526
Jammu & Kashmir	0·04	(—) 0·16	1·27	(+) 49
Rajasthan West	0	(—) 0·06	2·39	(+) 785
Rajasthan East	0·02	(—) 0·25	7·70	(+) 863
Madhya Pradesh, West	1·07	(+) 0·48	4·71	(+) 163
Madhya Pradesh, East	1·53	(+) 0·96	5·22	(+) 48
Gujarat	0·04	(—) 0·30	3·61	(+) 176
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—) 0·14	3·35	(+) 423
Konkan	1·74	(+) 0·97	7·08	(+) 69
Maharashtra	3·40	(+) 2·20	9·71	(+) 153
Vidarbha	1·97	(+) 1·28	3·34	(+) 25
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	4·32	(—) 1·69	21·94	(+) 52
Telengana	1·42	(+) 0·45	4·13	(+) 24
Rayalaseema	2·92	(+) 0·66	10·47	(+) 67
Madras	10·37	(+) 1·58	19·11	(+) 11
Coastal Mysore	3·73	(+) 1·37	12·17	(+) 32
Mysore, North	3·13	(+) 1·81	10·65	(+) 140
Mysore, South	4·49	(+) 2·01	15·59	(+) 99
Kerala (including Laccadives)	7·15	(+) 1·00	21·42	(+) 22

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.

TABLE No. 1·1

Sowing and Harvesting Operations normally in Progress in India during December

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Rabi Paddy	Kharif paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Rabi Crops	Aghani paddy and sugarcane.
Bombay	Wheat, Rabi Jowar, Pulses, other Rabi Crops and Sugarcane.	Kharif Jowar, Cotton, Groundnut and Sugarcane.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Crops, Sugarcane and Vegetables.	Kharif paddy, Jowar, Cotton and Sugarcane.

TABLE No. 1·1—*contd.*

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Madras & Andhra	Rabi Paddy	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Ragi and Groundnut.
Orissa	Wheat, Barley, Green Gram, Linseed and Summer paddy.	Winter Paddy, Cotton and Groundnut.
Punjab	Wheat, Barley, Condiments and Gram.	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Sugarcane, Turmeric. Ginger and Chillies.
Uttar Pradesh	Matar, Potato and Zaid Potato	Sugarcane, Vegetables, Turmeric and Sanai for seed.
West Bengal	Rabi Crops, Summer Rice & Chillies	Winter Rice, Sann-hemp, Cotton, Turmeric, Sugarcane and Sesamum.
Mysore	Potatoes	Rice, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Coffee, Kharif Pulses, Minor Millets and Tobacco.
Rajasthan	..	Jowar and Sugarcane.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,949	76,253	24,531	25,474
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,711	5,627	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	211,000	55,734	53,349
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,757	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses*	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	55,100	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	267,325	266,100	66,604	63,536
Potatoes	658	693	1,736	1,839
Sugarcane†	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	37	14	15
Pepper (Black)	208	214	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	846	921	244	259

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,548	12,585	4,128‡	3,864‡
Castorseed	1,394	1,462	124	126
Sesamum	6,501	5,738	589	458
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596
Fibres—				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227§	3,998§
Jute	1,243	1,739@	2,928¶	4,197@
Mesta	528	618	1,018¶	1,201¶@

* Subject to revision.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,760 and 5,859 thousand tons respectively for 1954-55 and 1955-56.

‡ In terms of nuts in shell.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

¶ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

@ Partially Revised Estimate.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	First	-12-56	68,889	65,742	(+) 4·8	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur	Frist	16-10-56	5,400	5,386	(+) 0·3	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	8-11-56	10,785	11,096	(—) 2·8	..	..	..
Sugarcane	First	31-7-56	4,717	4,066	(+) 16·0	..	..	..
Oilseeds						..	.	..
Groundnut	First	12-9-56	8,955	7,721	(+) 16·0			
Sesamum	Second	22-11-56	4,011	4,282	(—) 6·3	..	..	..
Fibres						..	..	..
Cotton	Second	6-12-56	15,955	15,442	(+) 3·3			
Jute	Final	-12-56	1,883	1,739	(+) 8·3	..	..	..
Mesta	First	22-8-56	121	125	(—) 3·2	4,221*	4,197*	(+) 0·6
						..	..	..

*In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All India First Estimate of Rice, 1956-57

(Released in December 1956)

I—SUMMARY

State	1956-57 First Estimate	1955-56 Adjusted First Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	68,889	65,742	(+)3,147	(+) 4·8

N.B.—Please *see* footnotes to statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has occurred mainly in the case of winter crop and has been reported by almost all the rice growing States except West Bengal, where the acreage declined due to adverse weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase is particularly marked in Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and Assam and is generally attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

The present Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September or the beginning October, 1956. Floods, excessive rains and draughts have hampered the normal sowing and transplantation of paddy in parts of few States such as Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and U.P. and the information on late sowing and transplantation in these areas will be included in the next Estimate only. The rice crop is reported to have been affected to some extent by heavy rains and floods in parts of Nellore, Krishna and Cuddapah districts of Andhra, Tanjore and South Kanara districts of Madras, Kaira and Konkan districts in Bombay. The crop is also reported to have been damaged due to an attack of insects pests and also to crop diseases, in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapur, Belgaum and Nasik districts in Bombay.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to rice crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the first Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the set of States before their reorganisation on November, 1956.

II—DETAILS

State		Area (Thousand acres)		
		1956-57 First Estimate	1955-56 Corresponding Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra I Crop	Autumn.	3,473	3,369	(+) 104
Assam	Autumn	996	1,015	(—) 19
	Winter	3,228	3,131	(+) 97
	TOTAL	4,224	4,146	(+) 78
Bihar	Autumn	1,217	988	(+) 229
	Winter	11,793	9,931	(+) 1,862
	TOTAL	13,010	10,919	(+) 2,091

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bombay	Autumn	3,229	3,226 (+)	3
Madhya Pradesh	Autumn	9,240	9,128 (+)	112
Madras I Crop	Autumn	2,936	2,903 (+)	33
Orissa	Autumn	1,529	1,271 (A) (+)	258
	Winter	7,872	7,487 (A) (+)	385
	TOTAL	9,401	8,758 (+)	643
Punjab	Autumn	618	567 (+)	51
Uttar Pradesh	Winter	8,807	8,383 (+)	424
West Bengal	Autumn	1,193	1,312 (—)	119
	Winter	7,713	8,274 (—)	561
	TOTAL	8,906	9,586 (—)	680
Hyderabad	Autumn	1,513	1,232 (+)	281
Madhya Bharat	Autumn	232	209 (*f*) (+)	23
	Winter	4	4 (*f*)	..
	TOTAL	236	213 (+)	23
Mysore	Winter	827	822 (+)	5
PEPSU	Autumn	58	54 (+)	4
Rajasthan	Autumn	156	169 (A) (—)	13
Travancore-Cochin	Autumn	434	434	..
Saurashtra	Autumn	45	50 (—)	5
Ajmer	Winter	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Bhopal	Autumn	25	28 (—)	3
Coorg	Winter	97	97	
Delhi	Autumn	1	3 (—)	2
Himachal Pradesh	Autumn	107	107	..
Tripura	Autumn	136	139 (—)	3
	Winter	269	265 (+)	4
	TOTAL	405	404 (+)	1
Vindhya Pradesh	Autumn	1,134	1,137 (—)	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Autumn	7@	7@	..
India ..	Autumn	28,279	27,348 (+)	931
	Winter	40,610	38,394 (+)	2,216
	TOTAL	68,889	65,742 (+)	3,147

(A) Adjusted Estimate. (*a*) Less than 500 acres. (*f*) Estimated.
@ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

NOTES—(*i*) Rice is not grown in Kutch to any appreciable extent.

(*ii*) Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(*iii*) In Andhra and Madras, Estimates for rice are actually collected for I, II and III crops which, for purpose of All-India Estimate, are broadly classified as Autumn Winter and Summer crops respectively. This Estimate includes I crop only in respect of these States. Information regarding other crops will be included in the subsequent Estimates.

(*iv*) The information given in the Estimates relates to the set up of States before their re-organisation on November 1956.

TABLE No. 4·1

All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1955-56

(Released in December 1956)

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1955-56 Final Estimate (2)	1954-55 Partially Revised Estimate (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Actual (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	693	658	(+) 35	(+) 5·3
Production (Thousand tons)	1,839	1,736	(+)103	(+) 5·9

N.B.—Please *see* footnotes to statement I.

The increase in area and production during 1955-56 was shared mostly by Bihar. Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and has been generally attributed to favourable climatic conditions both at the sowing and growing period of the crop.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the set up of States before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956

II—DETAILS

(1)	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Final Estimate) (2)	1954-55 Partially Revised Estimate (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)	Production (Thousand tons) 1955-56 Final Estimate (5)	1954-55 Partially Revised Estimate (6)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) (7)
Assam — Winter	51	50 (+)	1	100*	96* (+)	4
Assam — Summer	19	19	..	36	34 (+)	2
Assam — TOTAL	70	69 (+)	1	136	130 (+)	6
Bihar	114	106 (+)	8	242	237 (+)	5
Bombay	29	21 (+)	8	122	104 (+)	18
Madhya Pradesh	11	11	..	31	31	..
Madras — Winter	3	2 (+)	1	7	5 (+)	2
Madras — Summer	18	17 (+)	1	49	46 (+)	3
Madras — TOTAL	21	19 (+)	2	56	51 (+)	5
Orissa	22	20 (+)	2	29	19 (+)	10
Punjab	16	16	..	90	84 (+)	6
Uttar Pradesh	245	240 (+)	5	682	641 (+)	41
West Bengal — Winter	111	101 (+)	10	377*	367* (+)	10
West Bengal — Summer	4	4	..	7	7	..
West Bengal — TOTAL	115	105 (+)	10	384	374 (+)	10

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hyderabad		1	1	..	1	1	..
Madhya Bharat		5	5	..	7	8	(—) 1
Mysore		11	11	..	11	11	..
Pepsu		2	3	(—) 1	5	5	..
Rajasthan		3	3	..	4	5	(—) 1
Saurashtra		1	2	(—) 1	6	9	(—) 3
Bhopal		(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Coorg		(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi		(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	Winter	1	(a)	(+) 1	1	(b)	(+) 1
	Summer	20	21	(—) 1	21	17	(+) 4
	TOTAL	21	21	..	22	17	(+)5
Kutch		(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Tripura		3	2	(+) 1	4	3	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh		3	3	..	5	4	(+) 1
GRAND TOTAL		693	658	(+) 35	1,839	1,736	(+) 103

(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.

NOTES—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Potato is not grown to any appreciable extent in Andhra, Ajmer, Travancore-Cochin and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

TABLE No. 4·2

All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1956-57

(Released in December 1956)

I—SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,883	1,739	(+) 144	(+) 8·3
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	4,221	4,197	(+) 24	(+) 0·6

N.B.—Please *see* foot-notes to Statement II.

The overall increase in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Bihar and to a smaller extent by Tripura due to generally favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in West Bengal and to a lesser extent in Assam, Orissa and U.P.

The increase in production has also been shared mainly by Bihar and to a lesser extent by Tripura. The increase in production is due partly to increase in acreage and partly to efforts made for growing higher quality Jute under the Jute Development Scheme. Some decrease in the current years production has, however, occurred in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa and has been attributed mainly to unfavourable weather conditions at the growing period of the crop.

The Production Estimates for 1955-56 and 1956-57 in respect of Assam (excluding hilly districts), West Bengal (excluding Darjeeling District) and of Uttar Pradesh are based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.

The information given in this estimate in respect of Bihar and West Bengal relates to the new set-up of States after their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	355	367	(—) 12	1,049*	1,212*	(—) 163
Bihar@	665	353	(+) 312	1,380	512	(+) 868
Orissa	91	111	(—) 20	183	245	(—) 62
Uttar Pradesh	31	34	(—) 3	89*	89*	..
West Bengal@	720	854	(—) 134	1,462*	2,089*	(—) 627
Tripura	21	20	(+) 1	58	50	(+) 8
TOTAL	1,883	1,739	(+) 144	4,221	4,197	(+) 24

* Based on results of Random Sampling Crop-cutting Surveys except those of hilly areas in the case of Assam and Darjeeling district in the case of West Bengal.

@ New set-up of States after reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

NOTE—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

TABLE No. 4·3

All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1956-57

(Released in December 1956)

I—SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand Acres)	15,055	15,442	(+) 513	(+) 5·3

N.B.—Please *see* footnotes to statement II.

I—Summary—by Trade Description

Classification	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	916	833	(+) 83
Americans	2,798	2,364	(+) 434
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	3,383	2,753	(+) 610
Verum	273	261	(+) 12
H. 420	437	522	(—) 85
Oomras	1,949	2,207	(—) 258
Hyderabad Goarani	1,088	1,077	(+) 11
Malvi	1,232	1,511	(—) 279
Broach-Vijay	1,199	1,071	(+) 128
Surti-Suyog	499	586	(—) 87
Dholleras	1,205	1,291	(—) 86
Southerns	942	912	(+) 30
Comillas	54	54	..
TOTAL	15,955	15,442	(+) 513

N.B.—Please *see* statements III and IV.

I—Summary—by Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	5,002	4,767	(+) 235
Medium Staple	7,696	7,296	(+) 399
Short Staple	3,258	3,379	(—) 121
TOTAL	15,955	15,442	(+) 513

N.B.—Please *see* statements III and V.

The overall increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Hyderabad, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and to a lesser extent by Saurashtra, U.P., Pepsu, Ajmer and Rajasthan and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and to efforts made under the cotton extension scheme. The increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases reported by Madhya Bharat, Andhra, Kutch, Bhopal and Bihar.

As between different varieties of cotton, the increase in area has occurred mostly in Jarilla (including Virnar), American and Broach-Vijay. Decrease in acreage has, however, been reported mostly in Malvi and Oomras varieties. As regards staple lengths, increases have been shared by medium and long staple cotton.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of September, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Hyderabad, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal, where the crop was reported to have been adversely affected by excessive rains and attack of insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the old set-up of States before their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

II—Details—State-wise

State	Area (Thousand Acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra	295	326	(—) 31
Assam	34	33	(+) 1
Bihar	8	13	(—) 5
Bombay	4,120	3,982	(+) 138
Madhya Pradesh	4,054	3,947	(+) 107
Madras	103	101	(+) 2
Orissa	24	(A)26	(—) 2
Punjab	849	745	(+) 104
Uttar Pradesh	181	129	(+) 52
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Hyderabad	2,380	2,214	(+) 166
Madhya Bharat	1,678	1,803	(—) 125
Mysore	238	(A)234	(+) 4
Pepsu	432	397	(+) 35
Rajasthan	487	(A)476	(+) 11
Saurashtra	866	802	(+) 64
Travancore-Cochin	17	17	..
Ajmer	32	14	(+) 18
Bhopal	58	69	(—) 11
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Kutch	76	90	(—) 14
Tripura	20	(A)21	(—) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	2	2	..
TOTAL	15,955	15,442	(+) 513

(a) Below 500 acres. (A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Cotton is not grown in Coorg, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

3. The information given in this Estimate relates to the set up of States before their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

III—Details—Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand Acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. *Andhra*—				
Western	Medium	122	136	(—) 14
White and Red Northerns	Medium	41	47	(—) 6
Warargal and Kakinadas	Medium	42	40	(+) 2
Mungari	Short	87	100	(—) 13
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	..
Total		295	326	(—) 31
2. *Assam*—				
Comillas	Short	34	34	(+) 1
3. *Bihar*—				
U.P. Deshi	Short	8	13	(—) 5
4. *Bombay*—				
Surti-Suyog	Long	499	586	(—) 87
Jayadhar (including Jayawant)	Long	574	505	(+) 69
Bombay American *	Long	537	466	(+) 71
Jarilla (Including Virnar)	Medium	894	825	(+) 69
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,199	1,071	(+) 128
Gujerat Dholleras	Medium	6	46	(—) 40
Kalyan	Medium	247	298	(—) 51
Barsi-Nagar Oomars	Short	147	130	(+) 17
Mathio	Short	17	55	(—) 38
Total		4,120	3,982	(+) 138
5. *Madhya Pradesh*—				
M.P. American (Buri and Cambodia)**	Long	558	406	(+) 152
H. 420 (including Malini M 5-A)	Long	437	522	(—) 85
Jarilla (including 197/3)	Medium	1,515	1,279	(+) 236
Verum (including other medium Staple)	Medium	273	261	(+) 12
M. P. Oomras	Short	1,271	1,479	(—) 208
Total		4,054	3,947	(+) 107
6. *Madras*—				
Karungannies	Long	31	32	(—) 1
Madras American (Cambodia and Uganda)*	Long	48	52	(—) 4
Tirunelvelis	Medium	8	9	(—) 1
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	16	8	(+) 8
Total		103	101	(+) 2
7. *Orissa*—				
U.P. Deshi (including Oomras)	Short	22	24	(—) 2
Chinnapathi—Southern	Short	2	2	(—) ..
Total		24	26	(—) 2

III—Details Variety-wise—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8. *Punjab*—				
Punjab American*	Long	640	542	(+) 98
Punjab Deshi	Short	209	203	(+) 6
Total		849	745	(+) 104
9. *Uttar Pradesh*—				
U.P. (Parso) American	Medium	48	33	(+) 15
U.P. Deshi	Short	133	96	(+) 37
Total		181	129	(+) 52
10. *West Bengal*—				
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)	..
11. *Hyderabad*—				
Hyd. Kumpta Jaydhar	Long	..	..	..
Hyd. Gaorani	Long	1,088	1,077	(+) 11
Hyd. American (Parbhani American and Luxmi)	Long	113	109	(+) 4
Jarilla	Medium	675	517	(+) 158
Warangal and Kakinada	Medium	1	1	..
Kumpta Ordinary	Medium	..	..	..
Hyd. Oomras	Short	488	481	(+) 7
Mungari	Short	15	29	(—) 14
Total		2,380	2,214	(+) 166
12. *Madhya Bharat*—				
Malvi	Medium	1,063	1,526	(—) 263
Jarilla	Medium	279	132	(+) 147
M.B. American	Medium	293	228	(+) 65
M.B. Oomras	Short	43	117	(—) 74
Total		1,678	1,803	(—) 125
13. *Mysore*—				
Mysore American and Others*	Long	238	234	(+) 4
14. *Pepsu*—				
Punjab American *§	Long	222	219	(+) 3
Punjab Deshi	Short	210	178	(+) 32
Total		432	397	(+) 35
15. *Rajasthan*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	74	56	(+) 18
Malvi	Medium	111	116	(—) 5
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	302	304	(—) 2
Total		487	476	(+) 11
16. *Saurashtra*—				
Broach—Vijay (Kadayo)	Medium	..	..	..
Saurashtra American (Cambodia and 002—170)	Medium	7	..	(+) 7
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	Medium	640	699	(—) 59
Kalyan	Medium	4	7	(—) 3
Mathio	Short	215	96	(+) 119
Total		666	802	(+) 64

III—Details Variety-wise—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17. *Travancore-Cochin*—				
Travancore-Cochin American	Long	17	17	..
18. *Ajmer*—				
Rajasthan American	Medium	3	2 (+)	1
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	29	12 (+)	17
Total		32	14 (+)	18
19. *Bhopal*—				
Malvi	Medium	58	69 (—)	11
20. *Delhi*—				
U.P. Deshi	Short	(a)	(a)	..
21. *Himachal Pradesh*—				
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	..
22. *Kutch*—				
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	Medium	76	90 (—)	14
23. *Tripura*—				
Comillas	Short	20	21 (—)	1
24. *Vindhya Pradesh*—				
U.P. Deshi	Short	2	2	..
All India	Long	5,002	4,767 (+)	235
	Medium	7,695	7,296 (+)	399
	Short	3,258	3,379 (—)	121
Grand Total		15,955	15,442 (+)	513

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

†Combodia grown in Madhya Pradesh is reported to be of medium staple and accounts for 174·3 thousand acres in 1956-57 as against 174·0 thousand acres in 1955-56.

‡Estimated.

§Variety-wise break up of Punjab American grown in Pepsu.

Variety	Staple	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57	1955-56
216 F	Long	122	119
320 F	Long	82	84
L.S.S.	Medium	18	16

N.B.—Please *see* foot-notes to Statement II.

IV. Details—by Trade Description

Trade Description	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Bengals*—		
U.P. Deshi	165	135
Punjab Deshi	420	382
Rajasthan Deshi	331	316
Total	916	833
II. *Americans*—		
Punjab American	862	761
Madhya Pradesh American	558	406
Madras American	48	32
Bombay American	537	466
Madhya Bharat American	293	228
Rajasthan American	77	58
Hyderabad American	113	109
U.P. American	48	35
Mysore American and Other*	238	234
Saurashtra American	7	..
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Travancore-Cochin American	17	17
Total	2,798	2,364
III. *Jarilla (Including Virnar)*	3,363	2,753
IV. *Verum*†	273	261
V. *H. 420*	437	522
VI. *Oomras*—		
M.P. Oomras	1,271	1,479
Parsi Nagar Oomras	147	130
Hyd. Oomras	448	481
M.B. Oomras	43	117
Total	1,949	2,207
VII. *Hyderabad Gaorani*	1,088	1,077
VIII. *Malvi*	1,232	1,511
IX. *Broach-Vijay*	1,199	1,071
X. *Surti-Suyog*	499	586
XI. *Dholleras*—		
Gujarat Dholleras	6	46
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	716	789
Kalyan	251	305
Mathio	232	151
Total	1,205	1,291

IV.—Details—by Trade Description—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
XII. *Southern*—		
Bombay Jayadhar	574	505
Hyderabad Jayadhar	..	..
Kumpta Ordinary	..	..
Western	122	136
Mungari	102	129
White and Red Northerns	41	47
Warrangal and Kakinadas	43	41
Chinnapathi	5	5
Karungannies	31	32
Tirunelvalies	8	9
Nadam, Bourban and Uppam	16	8
Total	942	912
XIII. *Comillas*—	54	54
Grand Total	15,955	15,442

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

*Includes varieties other than Americans grown in Mysore State.

† Includes figures for other medium staple varieties in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

N.B.—Please *see* foot-notes to Statement II.

V. Details—by Staple Lengths

Staple/Variety	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Long Staple*—		
Bombay American*	537	406
Madhya Pradesh American	538	406
Punjab American*	862	761
Madras American*	48	52
West Bengal American	(*a*)	(*a*)
Hyderabad American	113	109
Travancore-Cochin American	17	17
Mysore American and Others	238	234
H. 420	437	522
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,088	1,077
Surti-Suyog	499	586
Southerns-Jayadhar	574	305
Southerns-Karunganies	31	32
Total Long Staples	5,002	4,737

V. Details—by Staple Lengths—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *Medium Staple*—		
U.P. American	48	33
Madhya Bharat American	293	225
Rajasthan American	77	53
Saurashtra American	7	..
Jarilla (Including Virnar and Verun)	3,636	3,014
Broach-Vijay	1,199	1,071
Malvi	1,232	1,311
Saurashtra and Kutch	..	..
Dholleras	716	789
Gujerat Dholleras	6	46
Dholleras-Kalyan	251	303
Southern-Warrangal and Kakinadas	43	41
Southerns-Westerns	122	136
Southerns-White and Red Northerns	41	47
Southerns-Tirunelvalies	8	9
Southerns-Kumpata Ordinary	..	..
Southerns-Nadam Bourbon and Uppam	16	8
Total Medium Staple	7,695	7,296
III. *Short Staple*—		
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	420	382
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	165	135
Bengal-Rajasthan Deshi	331	316
M.B. Oomras	43	117
M.P. Oomras	1,271	1,479
Hyderabad Oomras	488	481
Barsi Nagar Oomras	147	130
Dholleras—Mathio	232	151
Southerns-Mungari	102	129
Southerns-Chinapathi	5	5
Comillas	54	54
Total Short Staple	3,258	3,379
Grand Total	15,933	15,442

(*a*) Below 500 acres. * Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

N.B.—Please *see* foot-notes to statement II.

TABLE No. 4·4

All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1956-57

(Released in November 1956)

I—Summary

	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First) Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	10,785	11,096	(—) 311	(—) 2·8

Please *see* foot-notes to Statement II.

The decline in acreage under pulses has been shared mostly by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Rajasthan and has been generally attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time due to excessive and continuous rains. The decline in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by increase registered in Bombay, U.P., Hyderabad and Kutch. As between pulses, decline has been shared mostly by Moth.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of August, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

II—Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bombay—			
Urad or Mash	316	288	(+) 28
Mung	198	168	(+) 30
Moth	101	107	(—) 6
Kulthi	185	137	(+) 48
Others	914	960	(—) 46
Total	1,714	1,660	(+) 54
Madhya Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	522	549	(—) 27
Mung & Moth	304	331	(—) 27
Kulthi	346	359	(—) 13
Total	1,172	1,239	(—) 67
Orissa—	78	78	..
Punjab—			
Urad or Mash	147	171	(—) 24
Mung	68	64	(+) 4
Moth	56	69	(—) 13
Others	49	49	..
Total	320	353	(—) 33
Uttar Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	472	427	(+) 45
Mung	37	41	(—) 4
Moth	60	59	(+) 1
Total	569	527	(+) 42
Hyderabad—			
Urad or Mash	462	419	(+) 43
Mung	1,051	1,097	(—) 46
Masur	4	6	(—) 2
Kulthi	681	646	(+) 35
Others	197	138	(+) 59
Total	2,395	2,306	(+) 89

II. Details—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Bharat—			
Urad or Mash	125	160	(—) 35
Mung	150	192	(—) 42
Moth	3	4	(—) 1
Others	30	38	(—) 8
Total	308	394	(—) 86
Mysore—			
Urad or Mash	15	15(A)	..
Mung	29	30(A)	(—) 1
Kulthi	404	364(A)	(+) 40
Others	260	327(A)	(—) 67
Total	708	736(A)	(—) 28
Pepsu—			
Urad or Mash	26	28(A)	(—) 2
Mung	44	51(A)	(—) 7
Moth	72	69(A)	(+) 3
Total	142	148(A)	(—) 6
Rajasthan—			
Urad or Mash	48	57(A)	(—) 9
Mung	389	220(A)	(+) 169
Moth	2,486	2,952(A)	(—) 466
Others	77	79(A)	(—) 2
Total	3,000	3,308(A)	(—) 308
Travancore-Cochin—			
Urad or Mash	4	4	..
Mung	1	1	..
Kulthi	29	29	..
Peas	8	8	..
Total	42	42	..
Ajmer—			
Urad or Mash	(a)	2	(—) 2
Mung	4	6	(—) 2
Moth	6	5	(+) 1
Kulthi	2	3	(—) 1
Others	(a)	1	(—) 1
Total	12	17	(—) 5
Bhopal—			
Urad or Mash	8	3	(+) 5
Mung	10	19	(—) 9
Total	18	22	(—) 4
Coorg—			
Urad or Mash	(a)	(a)	..
Mung	(a)	(a)	..
Kulthi	1	1	..
Total	1	1	..

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi	(a)	(a)(A)	..
Himachal Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	28	28	..
Mung	(a)	(a)	..
Moth	3	3	..
Kulthi	15	15	..
Others	3	3	..
TOTAL	49	49	..
Kutch—			
Mung	47	20	(+) 27
Moth	68	52	(+) 16
TOTAL	115	72	(+) 43
Tripura—			
Urad or Mash	(a)	(a)	..
Mung	1	1	..
Others	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL	1	1	..
Vindhya Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	100	99	(+) 1
Mung	38	40	(—) 2
Moth	1	2	(—) 1
Others	2	2	
TOTAL	141	143	(—) 2
All-India—			
Urad or Mash*	2,273	2,250	(+) 23
Mung†*	2,371	2,281	(+) 90
Masur*	4	6	(—) 2
Moth*	2,856	3,322	(—) 466
Kulthi*	1,663	1,554	(+) 109
Peas*	8	8	..
Others†	1,610	1,675	(—) 65
GRAND TOTAL	10,785	11,096	(—) 311

(A) Adjusted.

*Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Orissa and Delhi which have been included in "Others".

†Includes also data on Urad, Mung etc. in respect of Orissa, Delhi for which separate figures are not available.

NOTES—

(1) Estimates in respect of Andhra, Bihar, Madras and West Bengal are reported at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Pulses are not grown in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

(4) Information given in this estimate relates to the set up of states before their re-organisation introduced on November 1, 1956.

TABLE No. 4·5

All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1956-57

(Released in November 1956)

I—SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	4,011	4,282	(—) 271	(—) 6·3

N.B.—Please *see* foot-notes to statement II.

The decrease in acreage under Sesamum during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay and to a lesser extent by Uttar Pradesh, Bhopal, Madras and Vindhya Pradesh and has been generally attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time and continuous and heavy rains especially in Bombay, Rajasthan and Bhopal. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases reported mainly by Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Andhra and Kutch.

The information given in this estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in all the States except Bombay, Rajasthan and Bhopal. In many parts of Bhopal and Gujarat Division of Bombay the crop was reported to have been damaged on account of floods caused by heavy rains. In parts of Rajasthan, the crop was also reported to have been effected by draught in the month of September 1956.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area shown to this crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 70 percent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Second Estimate)	Increase(+) decrease(—)of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Andhra	233	224	(+)	9
Bihar	37	37		..
Bombay	245	292	(—)	47
Madhysa Pradesh	438	529	(—)	91
Madras	214	235	(—)	21
Orissa	259	(A) 259		..
Punjab	63	62	(+)	1
Uttar Pradesh	193	218	(—)	25
West Bengal	6	5	(+)	1
Hyderabad	524	465	(+)	59

II—DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Madhya Bharat	246	357	(—)	111
Mysore	65	(A) 65		..
P.E.P.S.U.	5	5		..
Rajasthan	839	(A) 902	(—)	63
Saurashtra	205	170	(+)	35
Ajmer	19	16	(+)	3
Bhopal	7	31	(—)	24
Coorg	(*a*)	(*a*)		..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2		..
Kutch	13	4	(+)	9
Tripura	9	10	(—)	1
Vindhya Pradesh	389	394	(—)	5
TOTAL	4,011	4,282	(—)	271

(A)—Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Below 500 acres.

NOTE—

(*i*) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(*ii*) Data for Travancore-Cochin and Assam becomes available at the Final Estimate stage only.

(*iii*) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

(*iv*) Information given in this estimate relates to the set-up of States before their re-organisation introduced on November 1, 1956.

TABLE No. 4·7

4·6. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

Districts	Upto end of October	
	1956*	1955*
Assam Valley	294,428,277	283,184,301
Cachar	37,396,394	36,683,550
Darjeeling	15,477,388	14,262,903
Dooars	119,534,494	107,292,995
Terai	12,476,570	10,808,141
Bihar	1,860,664	1,659,425
All others	5,420,817	5,113,458
TOTAL	486,594,554	459,004,773

*Estimated.

Source:—Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

TABLE No. 4·7

Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	October		January to October	
	1956	1955	1956*	1955
Anamallais	2,434,784	2,764,680	22,871,688	22,659,444
Central Travancore	2,402,779	3,268,333	21,092,016	21,804,439
Coorg	25,773	44,908	272,313	276,812
Kanan Devans	2,394,043	1,902,029	16,220,356	17,278,280
Madurai	99,657	90,162	673,296	909,741
Malabar	45,842	55,714	377,374	414,024
Mandakayam	137,018	208,276	1,568,792	2,093,924
Mysore	242,804	384,540	2,221,159	2,262,071
Nelliampathies	246,004	293,828	1,921,855	1,764,596
Nilgiris	1,648,107	1,781,503	12,040,764	15,165,447
Nilgiri-Wynaad	1,446,085	1,261,837	10,207,006	10,288,003
South Travancore	490,701	722,818	5,125,924	6,077,323
Tirunelveli	30,408	42,078	500,657	446,764
Wynaad	996,381	1,366,078	8,735,530	8,920,848
TOTAL	12,610,386	14,187,291	103,828,730	110,361,716

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Commodity	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-1956 to 28-11-56
	7-11-56	14-11-56	21-11-56	28-11-56	
Wheat	18,885	48,233	52,914	38,638	(*a*) 895,526
Rice	7,124	22,711	19,883	14,344	(*a*) 227,541
TOTAL	26,009	70,944	72,797	52,982	1,123,067

(*a*) Amended figure.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured, 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
August 1956	4,406	3,224	13,369	20,999
September 1956	2,661	7,193	13,459	23,313
October 1956	5,752	1,212	18,911	25,875

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee, 1955-56 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto September 30th 1956				Upto October 31st 1956			
	Arabica Plantation & Est. Pd.	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
1. Receipts (Inclusive of Gain in weight)	16,898	52,30	11,646 (a)	33,774	16,913	5,237	11,680 (a)	33,830
2. Tenders against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	6,880	2,254	5,490	14,624	7,756	2,514	6,404	16,764
3. Tenders against exports sales	5,850	400	600	6,850	5,850	734	600	7,184
4. Balance as on Sept. 30 /October 31	4,168	2,576	5,556	12,300 (b)	3,307	1,989	4,676	9,972 (c)
5. To be tendered against export sales	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
6. To be sold for export against balance allocations	..	350	..	350	..	200 (d)	..	200

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(b) Includes a quantity of 42 tons sold for international market but not yet tendered.
(c) This includes a quantity of 169 tons sold in the internal market but not yet tendered.
(d) Offered to State Trading Corporation for export.

TABLE No. 7·1

Pool Sales of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt.)

Date of Sale	Place of Sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flat		Rousta Cherry Flat	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
9 10-56	Coimbatore	203 6 to 224 6	213 10	165 0 to 184 5	181 13	154 7 to 162 4	158 9
24-10-56	Mysore	204 12 to 214 15	210 3	165 5 to 190 15	180 6	152 12 to 160 15	155 12

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

(Lbs.)

Country	August 1955	August 1956	April to August 1955	April to August 1956
Ceylon	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..

Source:—Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

TABLE No. 8·1

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

(Lbs.)

Destination	August 1955	August 1956	April to August 1955	April to August 1956
To—				
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	..	..
Kenya	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..
Irish Republic	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..
Pakistan Western	..	..	..	..
Paskistan Eastern	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	..
Burma	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..
Egypt	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..

Source :—Accounts relating to Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

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	Month-end prices		
			November 1956 (24-11-56)	October 1956 (27-10-56)	November 1955 (26-11-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	15 13 0	15 6 0	13 12 0
	Chandausi	Dara	16 4 0	15 4 0	12 4 0
	Saugor		16 4 0	15 8 0	12 0 0
Jowar	Akola	White	14 8 0	12 0 0	6 0 0
Gram	Abohar		13 0 0	12 0 0	7 10 0
Maize	Bahraich		12 0 0	10 12 0	9 12 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16 8 0	17 12 0	11 10 0
	Patna		17 0 0	16 8 0	13 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	19 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 0 0	17 8 0
	Bombay		16 8 0	17 12 0	22 3 0
	Madras	Nagpur	21 11 0	22 1 0	19 7 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	16 0 0	20 0 0	28 0 0
	Calcutta	Madras	15 0 0	15 0 0	24 8 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	14 0 0 (*b*)	14 0 0	N.R.
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 8 0	32 2 0	32 4 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	33 4 0	32 1 0	32 8 0
Gur	Hapur		12 12 0	15 4 0	10 1 0
	Madras	II Sort	18 12 0	16 4 0	8 13 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	22 8 0	N.A.	16 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	205 0 0	205 0 0	190 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	195 0 0	190 0 0	160 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	260 0 0	205 0 0	176 0 0 (Belgaum)
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	41 2 3	41 2 3	41 2 3
		Pomfret	92 9 0	102 14 0	102 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	80 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	50 0 0	35 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	105 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	110 0 0	120 0 0	165 0 0
	Bombay		116 0 0	120 0 0	104 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	Yellow	41 0 0	38 0 0	24 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	40 0 0	37 10 0	22 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	47 7 0	32 0 0	20 4 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	22 7 0	24 6 0	17 12 0
	Madras	Superior	25 7 0	25 2 0	15 3 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	24 2 0	22 5 0	20 4 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	26 0 0	24 4 0	20 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	23 13 0	20 15 0	15 8 0
	Badapalle		24 4 0	19 13 0	13 12 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	N.S.	N.S.	22 0 0
		Black	39 10 0	36 10 0	21 8 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10 12 0	9 8 0	9 4 0
	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	11 4 0	10 4 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	43 5 0	38 14 0	34 8 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		95 0 0	91 8 0	52 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	98 4 0	91 5 0	48 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		55 12 0	54 4 0	37 7 0
	Madras		54 13 0	49 9 0	35 10 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		52 2 0	48 2 0	47 12 0
	Kanpur		57 14 0	55 4 0	41 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		61 4 0	48 12 0	35 4 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	60 0 0	50 0 0	28 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	74 1 0	70 12 0	41 2 0
	Bombay		70 8 0	64 10 0	45 8 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		56 4 0	52 6 0	48 5 0
Mustard Cake	Karpur	F.A.Q.	11 4 0	10 4 0	7 4 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 4 0	7 4 0	5 0 0
	Bombay		7 12 0	7 5 0	5 10 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	295 0 0	276 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	N.T.	N.T.	210 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	667 0 0	595 0 0
		320F	N.R.	781 0 0	791 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	750 0 0	790 0 0	690 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Jeria white fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	277 11 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	220 0 0	196 0 0	175 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	205 0 0	180 0 0	165 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	34 8 0	31 8 0	30 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles	41 0 0	34 8 0	31 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooar Dust	2 1 0	2 5 0	1 10 0
		Export			
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Clean black Pekoe	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 6 0
		Plantation 'A'	215 0 0	220 0 0	228 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	228 0 0	228 0 0	262 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	224 0 0	236 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	224 0 0	230 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	27 0 0	24 0 0	75 0 0
	Cochin	Good	24 8 0	24 8 0	58 8 0
Chillies	Patna		120 0 0	110 0 0	48 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	80 8 0 (*b*)	81 1 0	105 9 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	64 4 0 (*a*)	64 4 0	79 9 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	172 0 0 (*a*)	150 0 0	114 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	880 0 0	920 0 0	800 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips* (Grade 4)	N.R.	1 4 0	1 8 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	124 4 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	8 2 0	7 4 8	6 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	9 0 0	9 0 0	11 8 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	134 6 0	125 1 0	111 14 0
		Mangalore	164 9 0	161 5 0	158 0 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 4 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.		335 0 0	335 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F.O.R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F.O.R. Despatching Stations.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q. Not quoted.
N.R. Not reported.
N.S. No stock.
N.A. Not available.
N.T. No transaction.

(*a*) Relates to previous week.
(*b*) Relates to week ending 10-11-56.

TABLE No. 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	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	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Odinary	3-11-56	14 8 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	3-11-56	23 0 0
	Dacca	..	17-11-56	45 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	3-11-56	79 12 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4F Punjab	17-11-56	760 0 0*
		Roller ginned	..	90 0 0
	Karachi	Sind N. T.	17-11-56	858 0 0*
		Saw ginned	..	9 12 0
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. papta	17-11-56	16 0 0
	Lyallpur	..	3-11-56	(per bag) 200 0 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	17-11-56	38 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	17-11-56	185 0 0†

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

TABLE No. 10·1

Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent price 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.)	20-11-56	239 cents	15 10 0
			Winter December	,,	20-11-56	239⅛ ,,	15 10 0
		Minneapolis spring Wheat		Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-11-56	240⅛ ,, ..	15 11 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Sotre No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	20-11-56	169¼ ,,	11 9 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian Fa. q. Cargoes (c.i.f.) Jan./Feb.	Ton	23-11-56	£30 0 0	14 11 0

TABLE No. 10·1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	20-11-56	137¼ cents	9 10 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	December	Unit (48lbs.)	22-11-56	104⅛ cents	8 15 0@
Groundnut	European Ports	..	Sudan (shelled)(c.i.f.)	Metric ton	23-11-56	Nominal	
Groundnut Oil.	European Ports		South African bulk 3% (c.i.f.) spot.	Ton	23-11-56	£175 0 0	85 11 0
Linseed	European Ports.		Ethopian 3% Oct. /Nov. (c.i.f.)	Metric ton	23-11-56	Nominal	
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina Uruguay Shipt (c.i.f.)	Ton	16-11-56	£117 0 0	57 5 0
Castor Oil.	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c. & f.) Dec./Jan.	Ton	23-11-56	£161 0 0	79 0 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	16-11-56	34·50 cents	1,285 0 0*
			December	Lb.	22-11-56	34·42 cents	1,282 0 0*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts Sellers (c.i.f.)	Ton	24-11-56	£129 0 0	307 0 0†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollars ruling as on 24-11-56 (Canada 2·67 11/16 to 2·67-13/16 dollars = £ 1 sterling).

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

*Rupees per candy of 784 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 Fruit (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: November 1956 (24-11-56)	October 1956 (27-10-56)	November 1955 (26-11-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9 8 0	10 12 0	6 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	1 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 6 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	Month-end prices: November 1956 (24-11-56)	October 1956 (27-10-56)	November 1955 (26-11-55)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 9 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 1 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0	1 6 0	1 6 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	Month-end prices: November 1956 (24-11-56)	August 1956 (27-10-56)	November 1955 (26-11-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 9 6	1 13 0	1 6 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: Nov. 1956 (24-11-56)	Oct. 1956 (27-10-56)	Nov. 1955 (26-11-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Manjipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100 to 150 (*b*)	80 to 120	130
	Madras—					
	Tiruvottiyur	Ongole (local) 1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield)	Each	N.R.	N.R.	250
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	200 to 300 (*b*)	200 to 300	200 to 300

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300 to 350 (*b*)	250 to 350	280
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	400 to 750 (*b*)	450 to 800	300 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething.	Each	175 to 225 (*b*)	N.A.	160
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	450 to 750 (*b*)	500 to 750	350 to 550

N.R. Not reported.
N.A. Not available.

(*b*) Relates to fortnight ending 15th November 1956.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base*: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	6-10-56	13-10-56	20-10-56	27-10-56	Oct. 1956	Sept. 1956	Oct. 1955
Food Articles	388·7	393·7	395·6	392·2	392·4	393·1	315·7
Industrial Raw Materials	504·2	503·2	505·5	497·9	502·8	507·0	403·7
Semi-manufactured Articles	404·7	404·2	405·3	408·6	405·7	408·3	329·8
Manufactured Articles	390·0	390·0	386·5	386·5	387·6	391·4	371·2
Miscellaneous	584·2	585·5	589·1	581·0	585·3	567·1	559·3
All Commodities	417·4	418·8	418·7	417·4	417·8	419·8	357·2

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*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	101	99	104	102
1955—July	90	100	99	..	104
1956—June	101	104	103	..	109
1956—July	104	104	..	..	..

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

** The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Sources: 1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.
2. For other countries, United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries**

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	..	..	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1955	85	90	98	100	100	110	110	106
1955—July	86	90	99	100	99	100	113	107
1956—June	..	100	100	102	100	102	103	112
1956—July	..	..	102	102	102	103	101	..

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for August 1956

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee	Fdible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	108	..	..	..	..	84	86	89	..	102	61	115	..	62
Sonaili (Bihar)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	112	..	133	..	64	82	89	69	..	91	139	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	177	..	58	73	..	58	..	85	89	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	100	..	..	100	..	103	113	96	129	..	129	136
Bamra (Orissa)	147	..	..	..	..	79	96	63	..	97	151	..	145	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	79	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	75	66	132	..	..	88	95	86	..	112	91	..	78	90
Krishna (Hyderabad)	129	..	166	..	75	94	94	86	148	98	132	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	148	..	..	..	..	68	97	89	..	271	144	97	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	51	..	..	66	..	89	70	105	84	123	..	94	80
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	96	63	..	60	..	133	75	85	85	77	86	..	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)

State/District	Centres	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	430	435	365
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	361
West Godavari	Alamuru	446	436	342
Kurnool	Madavaram	463	459	368
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	444	432	349
	Agaram	398	394	341
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	418	407	415
Mathurai	Eriodu	447	427	343
	Gokilapuram	390	392	383
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	423	422	373
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	422	411	342
	Kunnathur	426	422	336
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	566	553	450

TABLE No. 20

*Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(*Base* : 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955—August	111	111	69	78	96	97	94	98
1956—July	117	115	85	91	108	106	115	114
1956—August	121	118	87	93	110	107	117	115

*New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.

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	Village	Month and year	Norma daily working hours	Field labour			Other Agril. labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Bevidi	August 1956	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
2. West Godawari	Tade-palligudem	,,	8	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Krishna	Nuzvid	,,	8	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
4. Guntur	Addanki	,,	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	June, 1956	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
Bihar—									
1. Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Aug. 1956	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..
2. Patna	Mahadeopur	,,	8	1 10 6	1 5 0	0 13 3	1 6 0	1 0 6	0 11 0
3. Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
4. Singhbhum	Jaggan-nathpur.	,,	9	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	,,	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
2. Kaira	Ode	,,	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	0 12 0
3. Poona	Junnar	,,	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
4. Bhuj	Bhuj	,,	..	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Trivandrum	Puliyoorsola	,,	8	1 8 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
2. Tirchur	Viloattom	July 1956	9	1 3 0	0 15 0	..	1 4 0	0 10 0	..
	,,	Aug. 1956	9	1 12 0	..	..	1 8 0	..	..
3. Quilon	Quilon	July 1956	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
	,,	Aug. 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct. 1956	7½	2 0 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	,,	9	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
3. Bijapur	Tuloigiri	Aug. 1956	7	1 0 0	0 8 0	*	0 12 0	0 6 0	*
Rajasthan—									
1. Beawar	Balad	Sept. 1956	8	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	July 1956	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		August 1956	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

* Not engaged.

TABLE No. 21·1

Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Kerala and Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month & Year	Type of labour	Normal daily working house	Plough-ing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvest-ing	Other Agril. labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras—									
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Sept. 56	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli	Malayna Kulam	Setpt. 56	Man	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
			Woman	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala—									
1. Malabar	Manathana	Aug. 56	Man	..	1 12 0	..	..	..	1 4 0
			Woman	..	..	..	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sept. 56	Man	..	1 12 0	..	..	..	1 4 0
			Woman	..	..	0 11 0	..	1 0 0	0 12 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—									
Patiala	Kakrala	Sept. 56	Man	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 21·1

Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/Distt.	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenters	Blacksmith	Labour	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam.	Revidi	Aug. 1956	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	Nil	..	.. 0 8 0	
2. West Godawari.	Tadepalliguderm.	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
3. Krishna	Nuzvid	,,	8	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 13 0	0 9 0	0 11 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	June 1956	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	.
Bihar—									
1. Muzaffarpur	Narsinghpur	Aug. 1956	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	†	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 1 6
2. Patna	Mahadeopur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	†	1 2 0	..	1 2 6
3. Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	..	0 5 0
4. Singhbhum	Jagganathpur	,,	9	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Aug. 1956	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Kaira	Ode	,,	8	3 8 0	*	*	1 8 0*	*	0 8 0‡
3. Poona	Junnar	,,	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	*	*	*
4. Bhuj	Bhuj	,,	..	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Aug. 1956	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
2. Trichur	Vilvattom	July 1956	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	5 0 0 Monthly
	,,	Aug. 1956	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	5 0 0 Monthly
3. Quilon	Quilon	July 1956 Aug. 1956	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
Mysore—			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Oct. 1956	7½	2 4 0	0 6 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	,,	9	2 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
3. Bijapur	Tulsigiri	Aug. 1956	7	1 4 0	1 4 0	*	1 0 0	*	* 0
Punjab—									
Patiala	Kakrala	July 1956 .	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
		Aug. 1956	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Sept. 1956	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan—									
Beawar	Balad	Sept. 1956	8	13 0 0½	13 0 0½	13 0 1½	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	July 1956	..	3 0 0	2 10 0	..	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		Aug. 1956	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

† Do not work on daily wages.
*Not engaged.
‡Per animal per month.
§Daily wages calculated from monthly income.
‖Per plough per harvest.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Third	1955-56	21-6-56	22,870	22,842	(+) 0·1	7,846	8,036	(—) 2·4
Jowar	Final	1955-56	9-6-56	1,297	1,119	(+) 15·9	252	217	(+) 16·1
Bajra	Final	1955-56	15-6-56	2,199	2,200	(—) 0·1	348	346	(+) 0·6
Maize	Final	1955-56	28-6-56	1,059	1,068	(—) 0·8	449	440	(+) 2·0
Wheat	First	1955-56	21-6-56	11,577	10,583	(+) 9·4	..	..	..
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	576	602	(—) 4·3	155	141	(+) 9·9
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1955-56	14-6-56	3,094	2,707	(+) 14·3	695	632*	(+) 10·0
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017	(—) 4·8	12,042	12,275	(—) 1·9
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	(+) 22·8	117	90	(+) 29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,909	1,604	(+) 19·0	346	324*	(+) 6·8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	Final	1955-56	21-8-56	3,537	3,185	(+) 11·1	1,738@	1,596@	(+) 8·9
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74	(+) 3·4	53†	54†	(—) 2·8

† In Million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

*Relate to final Estimate.

@In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in INDIA for the month of October 1956 (from 29-9-1956 to 26-10-1956) and for the period from 1st September, 1956 up to the last Friday (*i.e.* 26-10-1956) with compa ative 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 October 1956 (from 29-9-56 to 26-10-56)	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year @	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1956	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 .	121	617	695(*a*)	2,463	
	Northerns . .	12	481	556(*b*)	1,329	
	Westerns . .	154	1,687	970(*c*)	3,999	
	Mungari . .	..	3	..	3	
	Coconadas .	148	170	567(*d*)	1,595	
	TOTAL .	435	2,958	2,788(*e*)	9,389	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
ASSAM . .	Comillas . .	..	..	..	48	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan and 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 . .	436	70	436	70	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	436	70	436	70	
	Cotton Waste .	4,621	2,937	8,218	5,445	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*						
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).	..	..	..	..	
	Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	82	..	82	..	East Khandesh West Khandesh, and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	82	..	82	..	
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla .	1,445	1,086	1,560	1,241	Ahmednagar Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	287	2,210	1,451	4,819	
	4. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	5. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	4	..	4	..	
	TOTAL .	1,736	3,296	3,015	6,060	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	599	1,020	3,060	2,293	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	1,590	839	3,644	1,165	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia .	165	403	165	403	
	6. Jarilla .	1,627	1,450	2,111	1,450	
	Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	3,981	3,712	8,980	5,311	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY .	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	3,154	2,536	3,753	2,691	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	1,877	3,049	5,095	5,984	
	8. Cambodia .	165	403	165	403	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	603	1,029	3,064	2,293	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	5,799	7,008	12,077	11,371	
	Cotton Waste .	4,484	4,834	9,906	8,507	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.				Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	*	..	*	..	
2. Nimar . .	1 C.P. and Berar Americans.					Nimar.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.				
	3. Verum & H. 420					
	4. Nimar Oomras					
	TOTAL .	*	..	*	..	
3. Jabalpur . .	C. P. Oomras .	N.A.				Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur . .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.					Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				
	3. C. P. Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	*	..	*	..	
5. Satpura . .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	*	..	*	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	2. C. P. Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	*	..	*	..	
7. Berar . .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.					Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla . .	N.A.				
	3. Verum & H. 420					
	4. C. P. Oomras .					
	5. Berar Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	*	737	*	737	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras	N.A.				
	2. C.P. and Berar Americans.					
	3. Jarilla . .					
	4. Verum & H. 420					
	5. C.P. Oomras .					
	6. Berar Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	*	737	*	737	
	Cotton Waste .	N.A.				
MADRAS . .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	3,940	5,494	11,335	10,893	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	2,308	4,243	5,859	9,086	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	..	1,405	80	3,090	
	9. Karunganni .	..	1,788	153	2,486	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	6,248	12,930	17,427	25,555	
	Cotton Waste .	5,158	5,887	9,558	8,886	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	881	200	881	200	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	2,310	2	2,310	2	
	TOTAL	3,191	202	3,191	202	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	51	..	51	..	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	4,084	269	4,142	269	
	TOTAL	4,135	269	4,193	269	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	255	81	255	81	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	1,721	50	1,721	50	
	TOTAL	1,976	131	1,976	131	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	4,300	471	4,300	471	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	6,648	2,359	6,648	2,359	
	TOTAL	10,948	2,830	10,948	2,830	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	5,487	752	5,487	752	
	2. Punjab American.	14,763	2,680	14,821	2,680	
	TOTAL	20,250	3,432	20,308	3,432	
	Cotton Waste	28	..	28	..	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	1,120	..	1,320	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	72	..	72	..	
	TOTAL	1,192	..	1,392	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpur and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
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 and 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, Sultan pur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	1,120	..	1,320	..	
	2. Perso-American	72	..	72	..	
	TOTAL	1,192	..	1,392	..	
	Cotton Waste	255	558	863	558	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	184	225	520	1,087	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	12	..	40	..	
	TOTAL	196	225	560	1,087	
	Cotton Waste	85	434	466	1,124	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	34	47	34	47	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	86	..	86	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	798	3,598	1,603	4,600	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	918	3,645	1,723	4,737	
	Cotton Waste	510	384	957	895	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarilla	..	339	..	1,094	
	4. Malvi	..	262	..	334	
	5. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	601	..	1,428	
	Cotton Waste	..	751	..	1,028	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	1,158	939	2,978	2,661	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	205	635	335	898	
	TOTAL	1,363	1,574	3,313	3,559	
	Cotton Waste	40	344	124	344	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	109	..	110	..	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	5,375	311	5,412	311	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	5,484	311	5,522	311	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	1,550	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	1,550	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	18	..	92	..	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.					
	TOTAL	18	..	92	..	
	Cotton Waste					
BHOPAL	1. Malvi					The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	371	..	371	The whole State.
	2. Any other	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	371	..	371	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL††	COTTON LINT	41,903	33,792	65,202(e)	63,575	
	COTTON WASTE	10,560	13,192	21,902	21,342	

* Return not received.

@ Figures in respect of Bombay, Madras and Rajasthan cover the period from 24-9-55 to 21-10 55.

(a) Includes 33 bales for which details are not available.

(b) Includes 71 bales for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 243 bales for which details are not available.

(d) Includes 362 bales for which details are not available.

(e) Includes 709 bales for which details are not available.

NOTE :—Progressive total for the corresponding period of last year in, *i.e.* Col. (6) in respect of Bombay, Madras and Rajasthan relates from 1st September 1955 to 21st October 1955.

TABLE No. 24

Relative Importance of States in the Agricultural Statistics after Reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

Items	Name of States in Decending Order									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Geographical Area (Thousand Acres)	Bombay 122,475	Madhya Pradesh 109,382	Rajas-than 84,761	Uttar-Pradesh 72,597	Andhra Pradesh 67,633	Jammu & Kashmir 59,379	Assam 54,408	Mysore 47,420	Bihar 42,343	Orissa 38,487
Population (1951) (Thousand persons)	Uttar-Pradesh 63,216	Bombay 48,272	Bihar 38,355	Andhra Pradesh 31,253	Madras 29,930	West-Bengal 26,681	Madhya-Pradesh 26,102	Mysore 19,401	Punjab 16,135	Rajas-than 15,940
Net Irrigated Area (1953-54) (Thousand acres)	Uttar Pradesh 12,587	Punjab 7,479	Andhra Pradesh 6,585	Madras 5,238	Bihar 4,197	Bombay 3,433	Rajas-than 2,876	West Bengal 2,855	Madhya-Pradesh 2,057	Orissa 1,739
Net Area Sown (1953-54) (Thousand acres)	Bombay 66,032	Uttar-Pradesh 40,959	Madhya-Pradesh 37,540	Andhra Pradesh 27,272	Rajas-than 26,690	Mysore 24,378	Bihar 19,232	Punjab 16,894	Orissa 14,116	Madras 14,034
Area under Cereals (Average 1951-52 to 1955-56) (Thousand Acres)	Bombay 35,573	Uttar-Pradesh 32,369	Madhya-Pradesh 25,499	Andhra Pradesh 17,924	Bihar 17,433	Rajasthan 14,184	Mysore 13,586	West-Bengal 10,965	Madras 10,602	Orissa 10,024
Production of Cereals (Average 1951-52 to 1955-56) (Thousand Tons)	Uttar-Pradesh 9,012	Bombay 6,105	Madhya-Pradesh 5,466	Andhra Pradesh 4,925	West-Bengal 4,421	Bihar 3,983	Madras 3,933	Punjab 3,062	Mysore 2,841	Rajas-than 2,578
Cattle (1956) (Thousand numbers)	Uttar Pradesh 22,938	Madhya-Pradesh 22,560	Bombay 20,231	Bihar 14,331	Rajas-than 12,127	West Bengal 11,587	Andhra Pradesh 10,958	Madras 9,859	Mysore 8,997	Orissa 8,036

TABLE No. 24—*contd.*

Items	Name of States in Decending Order									
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Geographical Area (Thousand Acres)	Madras 32,109	Punjab 30,353	W. Bengal 22,364	Kerala 9,345	Himachal Pradesh 6,982	Manipur 5,518	Tripura 2,580	Andamans and Nicobar Islands 2,058	Delhi 370	Laccadive Minicoy and Amin Divi. Islands 246
Population (1951) (Thousand persons)	Orissa 14,646	Kerala 13,544	Assam 9,044*	J. & K. 4,410†	Delhi 1,744	Himachal Pradesh 1,109	Tripura 639	Manipur 578	A. & N. Islands etc. 31	Laccadive Islands 21
Net Irrigated Area (1953-54) (Thousand acres)	Mysore 1,633	Assam 1,374	Kerala 810	Jammu & Kashmir 649	Himachal Pradesh 93	Delhi 88	(No Irrigation in Manipur, Tripura, Andamans and Nicobar and Laccadive, etc. Islands)			
Net Area Sown (1953-54) (Thousand acres)	W. Bengal 13,247	Assam 5,081	Kerala 4,331	Jammu & Kashmir 1,681	Himachal Pradesh 667	Tripura 462	Delhi 227	Manipur 203	A. & N. Islands 12	Laccadive etc. Islands ..
Area under Cereals (Average 1951-52 to 1955-56) (Thousand acres)	Punjab 9,937	Assam 4,265	Kerala 1,879	Jammu & Kashmir 1,164	Himachal Pradesh 880	Tripura 398	Manipur 199	Delhi 167	A. & N. Islands 7	Laccadive, etc. Islands ..
Production of Cereals (Average 1951-52 to 1955-56) (Thousand tons)	Orissa 2,208	Assam 1,638	Kerala 758	Jammu & Kashmir 407	Himachal Pradesh 202	Tripura 138	Manipur 105	Delhi 37	A & N Islands 2	Laccadive etc. Islands ..
Cattle (1956) (Thousand numbers)	Punjab 5,943	Assam 5,247	Kerala 2,536	Jammu & Kashmir 1,757	Himachal Pradesh 1,171	Tripura 317	Manipur 143	Delhi 120	A & N Islands 5	Laccadive, etc. Islands ..

* Includes estimates of Part 'B' Tribal Areas of Assam for which no census was conducted in 1951.

† Estimated, as no census was conducted in the State in 1951.

TABLE No. 25

District-wise Area and Production of Five Major Oilseeds in Reorganised States in India, 1954-55 and 1955-56

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castor seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut†	Castor seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Lin seed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
1. Andhra—													**1. Andhra—**
Adilabad—													Adilabad—
1954-55	17,894	15,593	120,904	531	32,870	188,152	3,519	1,066	6,360	28	2,463	15,236	1954-55
1955-56	19,302	16,131	78,566	730	47,089	161,818	3,810	974	3,043	35	3,522	11,384	1955-56
Anantapur—													Anantapur—
1954-55	572,600	48,500	23,900	..	..	645,000	214,700	2,900	1,800	..	..	219,400	1954-55
1955-56	565,000	50,400	32,500	..	..	647,900	226,000	3,200	2,800	..	..	232,000	1955-56
Chittoor—													Chittoor—
1954-55	239,700	3,500	4,600	10	70	247,880	89,900	400	500	1	8	90,809	1954-55
1955-56	166,000	3,200	5,000	10	70	174,280	66,400	300	500	1	9	67,210	1955-56
Cuddapah—													Cuddapah—
1954-55	213,800	4,090	4,100	..	140	222,940	80,200	300	300	..	15	80,815	1954-55
1955-56	220,000	5,200	3,700	..	150	229,050	88,000	300	300	..	22	88,622	1955-56
East Godavari—													East Godavari—
1954-55	5,500	2,700	63,200	..	..	71,400	2,600	300	9,000	..	..	11,900	1954-55
1955-56	5,000	2,600	69,500	..	..	77,100	2,300	300	9,000	..	..	11,600	1955-56
Guntur—													Guntur—
1954-55	161,000	22,000	1,900	..	70	184,970	72,500	2,400	200	..	8	75,108	1954-55
1955-56	163,000	23,100	2,300	..	80	188,480	73,400	2,400	300	..	10	76,110	1955-56
Hyderabad—													Hyderabad—
1954-55	40,261	89,128	12,445	151	10,393	150,378	9,675	4,571	758	13	897	15,914	1954-55
1955-56	41,422	88,024	11,805	161	10,555	151,967	8,283	4,199	609	9	657	13,757	1955-56
Karimnagar—													Karimnagar—
1944-55	117,285	23,579	161,143	411	..	302,418	28,125	1,473	9,355	26	..	38,979	1954-55
1955-56	124,909	21,156	160,467	269	8	306,809	35,658	1,563	5,471	18	..	42,710	1955-56
Khammam—													Khammam—
1954-55	95,799	4,544	21,697	..	..	122,043	18,737	365	1,328	..	..	20,430	1954-55
1955-56	97,191	3,535	27,170	..	..	127,896	32,756	287	1,632	..	..	34,675	1955-56
Krishna—													Krishna—
1954-55	133,500	1,000	4,400	30	70	139,000	58,700	100	700	3	7	59,510	1954-55
1955-56	137,000	1,000	5,600	30	60	143,690	61,700	100	800	4	7	62,611	1955-56
Kurnool—													Kurnool—
1954-55	562,300	32,000	3,100	200	620	598,220	210,900	1,900	300	18	48	213,166	1954-55
1955-56	570,000	33,600	2,800	210	650	607,260	228,000	2,100	100	19	69	230,288	1955-56
Mahbubnagar—													Mahbubnagar—
1954-55	326,576	212,713	21,646	176	2,394	563,505	83,213	14,865	779	11	122	98,990	1954-55
1955 56	350,699	212,662	22,206	106	2,006	587,679	84,793	16,365	947	7	74	102,186	1955-56
Medak—													Medak—
1954-55	46,767	27,311	44,584	544	20,589	139,795	16,300	1,611	2,738	46	1,336	22,031	1954-55
1955 56	48,929	23,112	34,909	404	20,079	127,433	5,622	1,645	965	15	890	9,137	1955-56
Nalgonda—													Nalgonda—
1954-55	177,800	324,198	12,284	14	120	514,416	40,666	24,569	607	1	5	65,848	1954-55
1955-56	162,459	309,421	11,569	20	20	483,489	40,017	21,544	639	1	1	62,202	1955-56
Nellor—													Nellor—
1954-55	16,100	46,000	8,100	..	120	70,320	6,800	5,000	900	..	15	12,715	1954-55
1955-56	15,100	43,700	7,500	..	110	66,310	6,800	4,400	800	..	13	12,013	1955-56

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
1. Andhra—contd.													**1. Andhra—contd.**
Nizamabad—													Nizamabad—
1954-55	2,507	2,589	23,139	104	6,487	53,826	6,290	159	1,297	8	454	8,208	1954-55
1955-56	20,156	2,388	17,942	180	7,957	48,623	4,642	153	399	10	527	5,731	1955-56
Srikakulam—													Srikakulam—
1954-55	81,400	800	27,000	120	..	109,320	34,600	100	3,600	14	..	38,314	1954-55
1955-56	79,500	800	31,000	110	..	111,410	39,800	100	4,700	15	..	44,615	1955-56
Visakhapatnam—													Visakhapatnam—
1954-55	84,900	600	73,100	..	..	158,600	36,100	100	9,900	..	..	46,100	1954-55
1955-56	82,000	600	69,500	..	..	152,100	36,900	100	9,000	..	..	46,000	1955-56
Warangal—													Warangal—
1954-55	140,475	37,793	30,132	69	117	208,586	29,934	2,487	1,475	4	7	33,907	1954-55
1955-56	161,841	41,477	29,145	1	3	232,467	34,831	2,039	1,241	..	..	38,111	1955-56
West Godavari—													West Godavari—
1954-55	12,400	4,000	46,200	..	140	62,740	5,600	400	6,900	..	19	12,919	1954-55
1955-56	11,000	3,800	51,000	..	130	65,930	4,700	400	7,300	..	18	12,418	1955-56
TOTAL STATE—													TOTAL STATE—
1954-55	3,067,564	901,808	707,574	2,360	74,200	4,753,506	1,050,859	65,066	58,797	173	5,404	1,180,299	1954-55
1955-56	3,040,408	885,906	674,179	2,231	88,967	4,691,791	1,084,412	62,469	50,546	134	5,819	1,203,380	1955-56
2. Assam—													**2. Assam—**
Cachar—													Cachar—
1954-55	..	..	224	3,705	419	4,348	..	..	60	579	47	686	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	224	4,000	419	4,643	..	..	60	714	47	821	1955-56
Darrang—													Darrang—
1954-55	332	2,500	50,000	59	52,891		..	44	670	7,812	6	8,532	1954-55
1955-56	332	2,500	50,000	59	52,891		..	44	670	8,928	6	9,648	1955-56
Garo Hills—													Garo Hills—
1954-55	230	650	10,400	30	11,310		..	30	174	1,625	3	1,832	1954-55
1955-56	230	650	10,000	30	10,910		..	30	174	1,786	3	1,993	1955-56
Goalpara—													Goalpara—
1954-55	50	2,000	55,000	320	57,370		..	7	536	8,594	36	9,173	1954-55
1955-56	50	2,000	55,000	320	57,370		..	7	536	8,594	36	9,173	1955-56
Kamrup—													Kamrup—
1954-55	1,500	3,000	75,000	1,012	80,512		..	197	804	11,719	113	12,833	1954-55
1955-56	1,500	3,000	64,000	1,012	69,512		..	197	804	11,429	113	12,543	1955-56
Lakhimpur—													Lakhimpur—
1954-55	854	450	16,000	..	17,304		..	112	120	2,500	..	2,732	1954-55
1955-56	854	450	12,000	..	13,304		..	112	120	2,411	..	2,643	1955-56
Mizo Hills—													Mizo Hills—
1954-55	..	..	135	..	..	135	..	..	36	..	..	36	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	135	..	..	135	..	..	36	..	..	36	1955-56
Naga Hills—													Naga Hills—
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
Nowgong—													Nowgong—
1954-55	579	2,243	48,500	975	52,297		..	76	600	7,578	109	8,363	1954-55
1955-56	579	43	53,000	975	56,797		..	76	600	10,647	109	11,432	1955-56

TABLE

Area (acres)

State/District	Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
2. Assam—contd.						
Sibsagar—						
1954-55	..	308	118	28,211	..	28,637
1955-56	..	308	118	28,000	..	28,426
United K & J Hills—						
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Mikir-North Cachar Hills—						
1954-55	..	280	2,200	3,600	280	6,360
1955-56	..	280	2,200	4,000	280	6,760
TOTAL STATE—						
1954-55	..	4,133	13,520	290,416	3,095	311,164
1955-56	..	4,133	13,520	280,000	3,095	300,748
3. Bihar*—						
1954-55	..	29,567	62,964	234,463	246,391	573,385
1955-56	..	28,700	43,880	189,985	231,594	494,159
4. Bombay—						
Ahmedabad—						
1954-55	16,332	15,661	12,054	11,280	..	55,327
1955-56	17,136	15,661	11,611	12,224	..	56,632
Ahmednagar—						
1954-55	44,576	..	12,065	13	5,150	61,804
1955-56	38,820	..	9,790	118	4,100	52,828
Akola—						
1954-55	116,600	260	9,200	..	12,200	138,260
1955-56	110,000	240	8,500	..	11,600	130,340
Amravati—						
1954-55	37,900	250	8,900	..	10,900	57,950
1955-56	43,200	180	10,100	..	12,000	65,480
Amreli—						
1954-55	148,539	3,872	25,675	141	..	178,227
1955-56	95,720	4,478	22,835	35	..	123,068
Aurangabad—						
1954-55	208,092	1,545	24,963	888	39,214	274,702
1955-56	185,424	1,490	21,188	1,068	37,324	246,494
Banaskantha—						
1954-55	145	14,960	29,888	9,249	..	54,242
1955-56	42	14,960	29,023	8,374	..	52,399
Baroda—						
1954-55	44,928	704	9,704	..	..	55,336
1955-56	47,562	704	6,502	..	..	54,768
Bhandara						
1954-55	1,600	400	2,300	..	128,400	132,700
1955-56	1,700	410	2,300	..	125,800	130,210

No. 25—*contd.*

Production (tons)

Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
						2. Assam—contd.
						Sibsagar—
..	41	32	4,408	..	4,481	1954-55
..	41	32	5,625	..	5,698	1955-56
						United K & J Hills—
..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
						United Mikir-North Cachar Hills—
..	37	589	562	25	1,213	1954-55
..	37	589	714	25	1,365	1955-56
						TOTAL STATE—
..	544	3,621	45,377	339	49,881	1954-55
..	544	3,621	50,848	339	55,352	1955-56
						3. Bihar—
..	5,215	6,302	31,661	24,521	67,699	1954-55
..	5,071	4,581	24,765	28,504	62,921	1955-56
						4. Bombay—
						Ahmedabad—
3,261	1,165	1,256	2,182	..	7,864	1954-55
3,303	1,165	1,209	2,069	..	7,746	1955-56
						Ahmednagar
10,193	..	1,364	2	510	12,069	1954-55
11,237	..	1,020	16	329	12,602	1955-56
						Akola—
30,800	30	900	..	1,300	33,030	1954-55
24,400	30	800	..	1,300	26,530	1955-56
						Amravati—
8,800	30	900	..	1,200	10,930	1954-55
9,500	20	890	..	1,300	11,620	1955-56
						Amreli—
23,680	295	3,057	27	..	27,059	1954-55
10,192	342	2,515	3	..	13,052	1955-56
						Aurangabad—
57,961	92	1,921	72	3,598	63,644	1954-55
60,517	79	1,598	73	3,513	65,780	1955-56
						Banaskantha—
49	2,171	3,958	2,905	..	8,183	1954-55
8	2,171	3,239	1,417	..	6,835	1955-56
						Baroda—
10,883	135	1,415	..	..	12,433	1954-55
11,905	135	784	..	..	12,834	1955-56
						Bhandara—
700	60	300	..	9,500	10,560	1954-55
600	60	300	..	9,300	10,260	1955-56

TABLE

Area (acres)

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
4. Bombay—contd.						
Bhir—						
1954-55	224,723	997	15,024	557	31,318	272,619
1955-56	210,107	1,076	13,608	526	30,879	256,196
Bombay Suburban—						
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach—						
1954-55	30,723	6,931	9,850	..	..	47,504
1955-56	17,351	6,931	7,421	..	..	31,703
Buldana—						
1954-55	80,300	190	7,100	..	2,500	90,090
1955-56	77,200	180	7,100	..	3,100	87,580
Chanda—						
1954-55	800	1,080	105,200	..	70,200	177,280
1955-56	500	1,120	54,000	..	85,300	140,920
Dangs—						
1954-55	500	..	..	..	..	500
1955-56	400	..	..	..	..	400
East Khandesh—						
1954-55	175,590	95	17,463	50	1,521	194,719
1955-56	219,729	95	17,028	39	1,249	238,140
Gohilwad—						
1954-55	468,900	120	103,460	..	..	572,420
1955-56	319,200	310	91,700	..	..	411,210
Halar—						
1954-55	373,600	30,790	51,900	..	..	456,290
1955-56	261,300	115,960	31,900	..	..	409,160
Kaira—						
1954-55	58,703	5,090	15,956	..	..	79,749
1955-56	81,668	5,090	14,331	115	..	101,204
Kolaba—						
1954-55	..	..	4,134	..	..	4,134
1955-56	..	..	3,674	..	..	3,674
Kolhapur—						
1954-55	126,89	131	158	..	259	127,438
1955-56	131,408	107	158	7	298	131,978
Kutch—						
1954-55	13,000	7,000	25,000	2,000	..	47,000
1955-56	10,100	16,000	26,000	2,000	..	54,100
Mehsana—						
1954-55	5,000	80,000	18,000	40,000	..	1,43,000
1955-56	3,000	80,000	19,000	39,000	..	1,41,000
Madhya Saurashtra—						
1954-55	696,700	690	55,100	..	..	752,490
1955-56	471,800	130	50,900	..	..	522,830

Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
						4. Bombay—contd.
						Bhir—
87,116	65	1,573	59	2,952	91,765	1954-55
74,926	67	1,582	50	2,772	79,397	1955-56
						Bombay Suburban—
..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
						Baroch—
7,124	902	1,466	..	..	9,492	1954-55
4,438	902	972	..	..	6,312	1955-56
						Buldana—
21,200	20	900	..	300	22,420	1954-55
18,500	20	600	..	300	19,420	1955-56
						Chanda—
100	160	7,100	..	7,100	14,460	1954-55
100	170	3,300	..	7,900	11,470	1955-56
						Dangs—
27	..	..	..	..	27	1954-55
28	..	..	..	..	28	1955-56
						East Khandesh—
51,211	12	2,651	9	183	54,066	1954-55
77,317	12	2,281	7	134	79,751	1955-56
						Gohilwad—
102,200	10	5,000	..	..	107,210	1954-55
48,300	10	3,500	..	..	51,810	1955-56
						Halar—
70,100	1,790	2,400	..	..	74,290	1954-55
35,100	6,340	1,100	..	..	42,540	1955-56
						Kaira—
16,018	795	2,113	..	..	18,926	1954-55
24,790	795	1,706	22	..	27,313	1955-56
						Kolaba—
..	..	461	..	..	461	1954-55
..	..	328	..	..	328	1955-56
						Kolhapur—
36,853	14	14	..	20	36,901	1954-55
40,430	11	15	1	27	40,484	1955-56
						Kutch—
4,000	1,000	1,200	220	..	6,420	1954-55
3,000	1,000	1,060	160	..	5,220	1955-56
						Mehsana—
1,688	14,881	2,545	10,640	..	29,754	1954-55
578	14,881	2,545	9,431	..	27,435	1955-56
						Madhya Saurashtra—
146,900	60	2,700	..	..	149,660	1954-55
64,700	10	1,900	..	..	66,610	1955-56

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseed	Production (tons) Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
4. Bombay—contd.												
Nagpur—												
1954-55	19,000	690	31,500	..	64,400	115,590	6,800	80	3,200	..	6,200	16,280
1955-56	16,700	730	20,700	..	59,100	97,230	4,100	90	1,700	..	5,000	10,800
Nanded—												
1954-55	71,758	4,192	10,478	551	26,587	113,566	21,581	299	691	48	2,893	25,512
1955-56	67,395	3,466	5,538	609	36,576	113,584	16,978	254	257	35	2,535	20,059
Nasik—												
1954-55	137,512	242	3,830	1,374	784	143,742	38,405	25	484	230	79	39,223
1955-56	131,346	65	3,859	1,229	656	137,155	37,123	8	402	206	66	37,805
Osmanabad—												
1954-55	275,196	..	23,526	1,573	47,508	350,402	114,115	393	2,681	123	5,431	122,743
1955-56	276,890	2,022	19,170	1,299	49,527	348,908	61,959	112	1,132	94	4,476	67,773
Panch Mahal—												
1954-55	130,158	1,178	34,985	40	40	166,401	45,090	197	4,581	7	4	49,879
1955-56	137,037	1,215	26,419	40	42	164,753	39,190	194	3,106	7	4	42,501
Parbhani—												
1954-55	175,979	792	8,526	400	32,218	217,915	63,238	47	779	66	2,921	67,051
1955-56	135,742	758	7,325	..	37,869	181,694	40,101	56	508	52	3,496	44,213
Poona—												
1954-55	39,308	..	5,098	3,511	97	48,014	18,703	..	607	549	10	19,869
1955-56	24,237	..	4,217	2,739	100	31,293	7,018	..	512	428	9	7,967
Ratnagiri—												
1954-55	..	..	7,073	..	..	7,073	..	..	671	..	..	671
1955-56	406	..	7,131	..	..	7,537	112	..	669	..	..	781
Sabarkantha—												
1954-55	194,340	9,277	50,577	1,757	..	255,951	65,677	1,035	6,021	325	..	73,058
1955-56	183,427	9,277	35,421	1,697	4	229,826	27,743	1,035	3,953	246	..	32,977
Satara (North)—												
1954-55	122,556	..	37	..	692	123,285	38,206	..	4	..	64	38,274
1955-56	124,243	..	24	..	758	125,025	35,670	..	3	..	77	35,750
Satara (South)—												
1954-55	160,476	197	3,990	..	303	164,966	45,485	20	261	..	18	45,784
1955-56	168,733	72	3,246	..	342	172,393	42,545	8	290	..	23	42,866
Sholapur—												
1954-55	173,051	..	9,183	..	7,063	189,297	58,497	..	998	..	596	60,091
1955-56	162,676	..	7,401	..	3,868	173,945	35,302	..	729	..	326	36,357
Sorath—												
1954-55	463,300	4,420	16,506	..	..	484,220	90,400	170	700	..	..	91,270
1955-56	322,300	5,590	15,600	..	..	343,490	47,800	260	600	..	..	48,660
Surat—												
1954-55	41,721	12,006	2,807	28	..	56,562	10,056	1,876	334	6	..	12,272
1955-56	46,585	12,006	2,006	30	..	60,627	10,762	1,876	245	7	..	12,890
Thana—												
1954-55	..	175	1,500	..	..	1,675	..	18	167	..	..	185
1955-56	..	..	2,607	..	..	2,607	..	..	291	..	..	291
Wardha—												
1954-55	4,200	430	18,800	..	27,700	51,130	1,000	60	1,700	..	2,800	5,560
1955-56	4,300	460	14,300	..	30,000	49,060	1,000	70	1,300	..	3,000	5,370

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (Tons) Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	District /State
4. Bombay—contd.													**4. Bombay**—contd.
West Khandesh—													West Khandesh—
1954-55	155,527	12,958	27,395	65	511	196,456	33,424	1,543	3,139	12	55	38,173	1954-55
1955-56	195,159	12,958	30,702	304	557	239,680	53,965	1,543	3,427	52	57	59,044	1955-56
Yeotmal—													Yeotmal—
1954-55	89,300	400	27,700	..	15,900	133,300	17,900	50	2,500	..	1,800	22,250	1954-55
1955-56	81,400	530	25,500	..	18,300	125,730	12,700	60	1,900	..	1,700	16,360	1955-56
Zalawad—													Zalawad—
1954-55	11,700	100	45,900	..	..	57,700	2,100	10	2,400	..	..	4,510	1954-55
1955-56	24,700	160	49,600	..	..	74,460	4,100	10	2,200	..	..	6,310	1955-56
TOTAL STATE—													TOTAL STATE—
1954-55	5,139,223	220,422	892,439	73,477	525,465	6,851,026	1,361,541	29,510	77,112	16,582	49,534	1,534,279	1954-55
1955-56	4,446,643	314,431	739,435	71,453	549,349	6,121,311	1,002,037	33,796	56,378	14,376	47,644	1,154,231	1955-56
5. Jammu and Kashmir—													**5. Jammu and Kashmir**—
Anantnag—													Anantnag—
1954-55	..	..	..	30,010	3,880	33,890	..	..	..	5,333	549	5,882	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	26,174	3,880	30,054	..	..	..	6,731	549	7,280	1955-56
Baramulla—													Baramulla—
1954-55	..	..	..	3,656	5,482	9,138	..	..	..	713	769	1,482	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	11,246	5,482	16,728	..	..	..	2,889	769	3,658	1955-56
Doda—													Doda—
1954-55	..	..	..	2,110	..	2,110	..	..	..	310	..	310	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	2,580	..	2,580	..	..	..	422	..	422	1955-56
Jammu—													Jammu—
1954-55	..	..	..	398	377	775	..	..	..	62	62	124	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	620	377	997	..	..	..	91	62	153	1955-56
Kathua—													Kathua—
1954-55	..	..	..	2,426	779	3,205	..	..	..	356	122	478	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	2,900	779	3,679	..	..	..	426	122	548	1955-56
Ladakh—													Ladakh —
1954-55	..	..	..	546	..	546	..	..	..	72	..	72	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	526	..	526	..	..	..	116	..	116	1955-56
Poonch (Rajouri)—													Poonch (Rajouri)—
1954-55	..	..	..	1,067	5	1,072	..	..	..	157	..	157	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	1,042	5	1,047	..	..	..	230	..	230	1955-56
Shrinagar—													Shrinagar—
1954-55	..	..	..	9,446	3,281	12,727	..	..	..	1,815	533	2,348	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	8,229	3,281	11,510	..	..	..	2,116	533	2,649	1955-56
Udhampur—													Udhampur—
1954-55	..	..	..	750	8	758	..	..	..	118	1	119	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	2,299	8	2,307	..	..	..	353	1	354	1955-56
TOTAL STATE—													TOTAL STATE—
1954-55	..	..	..	50,409	13,812	64,221	..	..	..	8,936	2,036	10,972	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	55,616	13,812	69,428	..	..	..	13,374	2,036	15,410	1955-56

TABLE

State/District	Area (acres) Ground-nut	Castor-seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
6. Kerala—						
Kottayam—						
1954-55	..	..	670	..	..	670
1955-56	..	..	640	..	..	640
Malabar—						
1954-55	9,200	238	7,274	40	..	16,752
1955-56	9,000	338	6,917	50	..	16,305
Quilon—						
1954-55	..	..	37,638	..	..	37,638
1955-56	..	..	34,817	..	..	34,817
Trichur—						
1954-55	26,400	..	4,100	..	..	30,500
1955-56	27,300	..	4,100	..	..	31,400
Trivandrum—						
1954-55	865	..	295	..	..	1,157
1955-56	865	..	261	..	..	1,126
TOTAL STATE—						
1954-55	36,465	238	49,977	40	..	86,720
1955-56	37,165	338	46,735	50	..	84,288
7. Madhya Pradesh—						
Balaghat—						
1954-55	100	950	1,000	6,500	86,500	95,050
1955-56	100	840	1,000	6,400	86,400	94,740
Bastar—						
1954-55	300	410	5,800	49,800	10,500	66,810
1955-56	..	430	5,900	50,800	11,000	68,130
Betul—						
1954-55	45,700	380	18,400	..	4,500	68,980
1955-56	44,600	340	17,400	..	4,500	66,840
Bhind—						
1954-55	2	233	9,085	34,923	5,443	49,686
1955-56	1	233	8,674	35,918	5,747	50,573
Bhilsa—						
1954-55	2,690	7	22,323	5,746	31,823	62,589
1955-56	3,521	2	20,732	5,531	32,276	62,062
Bilaspur—						
1954-55	9,300	7,220	7,200	14,200	87,500	125,420
1955-56	9,700	6,550	7,100	13,200	94,200	130,750
Chhatarpur—						
1954-55	**	31	107,100	100	5,600	112,831
1955-56	**	35	93,700	400	7,800	101,935
Chhindwara—						
1954-55	40,300	570	31,600	2,900	24,500	99,870
1955-56	39,000	570	31,400	2,900	25,200	99,070

**Included under Rewa.

No. 25—*contd.*

Production (Tons) Groundnut †	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
						6. Kerala—
						Kottayam—
..	..	@	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	@	..	..	..	1955-56
						Malabar—
4,400	100	757	100	..	5,357	1954-55
4,500	100	757	100	..	5,457	1955-56
						Quilon—
..	..	4,975	..	..	4,975	1954-55
..	..	5,337	..	..	5,337	1955-56
						Trichur—
14,140	..	@	..	..	14,140	1954-55
10,240	..	@	..	..	10,240	1955-56
						Trivandrum—
517	..	@	..	..	517	1954-55
517	..	@	..	..	517	1955-56
						TOTAL STATE—
19,057	100	5,732	100	..	24,989	1954-55
15,257	100	6,094	100	..	21,551	1955-56
						7. Madhya Pradesh—
						Balaghat—
..	150	100	1,400	6,400	8,050	1954-55
..	130	100	1,200	6,400	7,830	1955-56
						Bastar—
..	70	300	7,100	600	8,070	1954-55
..	60	400	8,900	700	10,060	1955-56
						Betul—
10,300	50	1,200	..	300	11,850	1954-55
11,000	50	1,100	..	300	12,450	1955-56
						Bhind—
1	35	1,333	6,119	738	8,226	1954-55
..	39	1,160	6,324	966	8,489	1955-56
						Bhilsa—
720	2	1,651	350	3,187	5,910	1954-55
794	..	1,227	340	3,655	6,016	1955-56
						Bilaspur—
2,400	1,160	400	2,900	5,800	12,660	1954-55
2,800	1,060	400	2,400	6,300	12,960	1955-56
						Chhatarpur—
..	3	14,300	..	800	15,103	1954-55
..	3	9,900	..	800	10,703	1955-56
						Chhindwara—
9,400	70	1,700	500	1,900	13,570	1954-55
8,200	80	1,700	600	1,900	12,480	1955-56

@ Included under Quilon district.

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Ground-nut	Castor seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Ground-nut†	Castor seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
7. Madhya Pradesh—contd.													**7. Madhya Pradesh**—contd.
Datia—													Datia—
1954-55	..	82	15,700	1,400	3,800	20,982	..	21	1,500	100	400	2,021	1954-55
1955-56	..	19	9,500	2,200	5,400	17,119	..	5	400	200	500	1,105	1955-56
Dewas—													Dewas—
1954-55	17,622	3	12,788	16	11,846	42,275	4,120	..	1,408	1	1,748	7,277	1954-55
1955-56	13,659	5	13,206	22	11,036	37,928	6,393	1	1,698	2	1,623	9,717	1955-56
Dhar—													Dhar—
1954-55	106,769	1,159	13,574	37	16,644	138,173	31,335	127	1,487	3	1,834	34,786	1954-55
1955-56	89,620	1,646	13,901	37	15,726	120,930	26,092	180	1,540	3	1,733	29,548	1955-56
Drug—													Drug—
1954-55	500	2,640	6,000	3,200	242,700	255,040	100	430	400	500	17,900	19,330	1954-55
1955-56	400	2,730	5,800	3,400	244,800	257,130	100	440	300	600	19,700	21,140	1955-56
Gird—													Gird—
1954-55	53	41	32,895	1,392	5,784	40,165	20	6	3,901	195	699	4,821	1954-55
1955-56	60	35	27,463	1,687	6,462	35,707	18	10	1,549	259	780	2,616	1955-56
Guna—													Guna—
1954-55	1,864	..	50,367	16,051	28,507	96,789	117	..	3,623	1,505	2,673	7,918	1954-55
1955-56	1,568	..	38,921	20,788	27,691	88,968	280	..	4,171	4,454	5,934	14,839	1955-56
Hoshangabad—													Hoshangabad—
1954-55	3,100	280	105,800	..	35,700	144,880	700	50	8,500	..	3,000	12,250	1954-55
1955-56	3,100	170	72,700	..	36,700	112,670	700	20	5,200	..	3,100	9,020	1955-56
Indore—													Indore—
1954-55	12,569	2	1,635	15	17,525	31,746	3,073	..	205	2	2,922	6,202	1954-55
1955-56	7,286	2	1,400	15	14,536	23,239	1,629	..	150	1	1,557	3,337	1955-56
Jabalpur—													Jabalpur—
1954-55	..	..	23,700	9,100	34,500	67,300	..	..	1,400	1,300	2,900	5,600	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	24,000	8,800	34,400	67,200	..	..	1,300	1,400	3,200	5,900	1955-56
Jhabua—													Jhabua—
1954-55	61,962	5,050	15,306	1	45	82,364	7,388	749	2,637	..	..	10,774	1954-55
1955-56	50,156	4,891	12,383	3	50	67,483	10,790	763	1,395	1	7	12,956	1955-56
Mandla—													Mandla—
1954-55	..	..	14,200	33,700	4,100	52,000	..	..	1,900	7,900	300	10,100	1954-55
1955-56	100	..	13,900	34,600	5,400	54,000	..	..	1,800	8,100	500	10,400	1955-56
Mandsaur—													Mandsaur—
1954-55	148,909	..	13,616	419	18,844	181,788	29,958	1	1,940	1	2,066	33,966	1954-55
1955-56	100,936	..	13,217	412	21,518	136,083	30,695	..	1,951	2	2,812	35,460	1955-56
Morena—													Morena—
1954-55	441	109	60,913	17,630	26,509	105,602	129	28	6,127	2,516	3,055	11,855	1954-55
1955-56	435	114	48,596	16,494	27,217	92,856	102	23	6,284	2,976	4,675	14,060	1955-56
Nimar (1)—													Nimar (1)—
1954-55	45,400	10	39,600	..	1,400	86,410	13,100	..	3,300	..	100	16,500	1954-55
1955-56	44,500	10	41,300	..	1,500	87,310	13,000	..	3,100	..	100	16,200	1955-56
Nimar (2)—													Nimar (2)—
1954-55	161,841	274	17,493	16	2,857	182,481	57,800	98	1,874	2	365	60,139	1954-55
1955-56	112,113	336	21,377	30	3,233	137,089	23,809	37	2,325	1	494	26,666	1955-56

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Ground-nut	Castor-seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Ground-nut†	Castor seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
7. Madhya Pradesh—contd.													**7. Madhaya Pradesh**—contd.
Panna—													Panna—
1954-55	**	15	40,100	4,000	29,300	73,415	..	2	4,300	400	3,100	7,802	1954-55
1955-56	**	16	29,400	4,400	38,900	72,716	..	2	3,800	400	4,100	8,302	1955-56
Raigarh—													Raigarh—
1954-55	15,800	280	20,000	17,100	1,300	54,480	5,400	50	1,200	2,600	100	9,350	1954-55
1955-56	16,100	270	20,000	17,200	1,500	55,070	6,000	40	1,200	2,900	100	10,240	1955-56
Raipur—													Raipur—
1954-55	14,100	790	21,600	1,100	188,600	226,190	6,100	130	1,400	200	12,500	20,330	1954-55
1955-56	13,600	800	22,200	1,200	183,100	220,900	5,700	130	1,300	200	13,300	20,630	1955-56
Raisen—													Raisen—
1954-55	750	..	26,470	400	23,280	50,900	120	..	2,090	50	2,490	4,750	1954-55
1955-56	770	..	25,430	350	24,000	50,550	110	..	1,580	40	2,310	4,040	1955-56
Rajgarh—													Rajgarh—
1954-55	16,628	1	15,913	398	1,339	34,279	3,563	..	1,705	55	285	5,609	1954-55
1955-56	12,765	..	15,173	312	1,532	29,782	2,280	..	2,165	44	217	4,706	1955-56
Ratlam—													Ratlam—
1954-55	30,246	57	6,436	37	10,538	47,314	4,374	6	554	3	946	5,883	1954-55
1955-56	23,272	10	7,136	33	9,981	40,432	3,921	1	752	3	717	5,394	1955-56
Rewa—													Rewa—
1954-55	300	40	9,500	500	82,500	92,540	..	6	300	..	8,800	9,106	1954-55
1955-56	400	42	11,400	1,400	96,800	110,042	..	6	400	100	10,400	10,906	1955-56
Satna—													Satna—
1954-55	**	..	14,900	1,300	58,300	74,500	..	..	1,000	100	4,200	5,300	1954-55
1955-56	**	8	14,900	1,400	72,100	88,408	..	8	1,100	400	10,300	11,808	1955-56
Saugor—													Saugor—
1954-55	9,500	..	68,200	4,000	42,600	124,300	3,500	..	3,800	800	4,200	12,300	1954-55
1955-56	9,100	..	55,800	3,500	41,700	110,100	3,400	..	2,500	800	3,400	10,100	1955-56
Sehore—													Sehore—
1954-55	2,780	..	26,530	1,370	20,210	50,890	470	..	2,020	100	1,940	4,530	1954-55
1955-56	2,750	..	19,000	1,350	23,910	47,010	430	..	1,150	190	2,330	4,100	1955-56
Shahdol—													Shahdol—
1954-55	**	..	98,800	31,400	11,200	141,400	..	..	6,900	2,200	1,200	10,300	1954-55
1955-56	**	..	102,700	33,900	12,700	149,300	..	..	7,300	3,600	1,300	12,200	1955-56
Shajapur—													Shajapur—
1954-55	29,209	..	7,124	65	4,040	40,438	5,022	..	645	3	326	5,996	1954-55
1955-56	25,124	..	7,549	70	4,103	36,846	4,252	..	840	7	542	5,641	1955-56
Shivpuri—													Shivpuri—
1954-55	6,999	26	88,577	2,539	6,090	104,231	2,372	10	14,988	358	850	18,578	1954-55
1955-56	6,477	15	91,805	2,713	6,388	107,398	2,003	8	12,513	328	986	15,838	1955-56
Sidhi—													Sidhi—
1954-55	**	15	73,900	3,800	15,300	93,015	..	1	5,200	400	1,700	7,301	1954-55
1955-56	**	7	77,900	5,800	22,400	106,107	..	1	5,600	400	1,600	7,601	1955-56

**Included under Rewa.

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TABLE No. 25—*contd.*

Area (acres)

Production (

State/District	Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
7. Madhya Pradesh—concld.						
Surguja—						
1954-55	1,100	..	9,400	56,300	3,200	70,00
1955-56	1,200	..	9,100	56,200	3,200	69,70
Tikamgarh—						
1954-55	**	..	65,900	..	900	66,80
1955-56	**	6	50,300	..	2,000	52,30
Ujjain—						
1954-55	23,463	8	3,095	96	26,211	52,87
1955-56	21,396	2	3,120	97	26,022	50,63
TOTAL STATE—						
1954-55	809,997	20,683	1,222,540	321,551	1,232,035	3,606,80
1955-56	653,809	20,134	1,106,483	333,562	1,293,128	3,407,11
8. Madras—						
Chingleput—						
1954-55	46,900	..	10,200	..	..	57,10
1955-56	42,000	..	15,000	..	..	57,00
Coimbatore—						
1954-55	246,571	4,411	64,463	59	..	315,50
1955-56	254,460	4,595	63,615	85	..	322,75
Kanyakumari—						
1954-55	735	..	225	..	..	960
1955-56	735	..	199	..	..	934
Madurai—						
1954-55	140,000	500	24,100	..	..	164,60
1955-56	135,000	500	20,000	10	..	155,51
Nilgiris—						
1954-55	..	..	100	70	..	170
1955-56	..	..	..	80	..	80
North Arcot—						
1954-55	391,700	4,500	7,900	80	..	404,18
1955-56	395,000	4,200	12,000	100	..	411,30
Ramanathpuram—						
1954-55	48,000	900	12,800	..	..	61,70
1955-56	46,000	800	12,000	..	..	58,80
Salem—						
1954-55	258,600	18,500	60,100	1,280	30	338,51
1955-56	260,000	18,000	62,000	1,400	40	341,44
South Arcot—						
1954-55	381,800	900	66,700	60	..	449,46
1955-56	375,000	600	55,000	70	..	430,67

**Includes under Rewa.

Groundnut †	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
						7. Madhya Pradesh—c
						Surguja—
300	..	500	9,500	200	10,500	1954-55
300	..	500	9,400	200	10,400	1955-56
						Tikamgarh—
..	..	8,200	..	..	8,200	1954-55
..	1	6,300	..	200	6,501	1955 56
						Ujjain—
3,047	1	340	7	2,885	6,280	1954-55
3,145	1	343	7	3,817	7,313	1955-56
						TOTAL STATE—
204,929	3,256	116,328	49,170	105,410	479,093	1954-55
167,943	3,099	98,493	56,582	123,555	449,672	1955-56
						8. Madras—
						Chingleput—
19,900	..	1,200	..	..	21,100	1954-55
19,900	..	1,800	..	..	21,700	1955-56
						Coimbatore—
120,869	763	7,634	8	..	129,274	1954-55
120,869	763	7,295	8	..	128,935	1955-56
						Kanyakumari—
393	..	615	..	..	1,008	1954-55
393	..	660	..	..	1,053	1955-56
						Madurai—
64,400	100	2,900	..	..	67,400	1954-55
60,700	100	2,400	..	..	63,200	1955-56
						Nilgiris—
..	..	..	10	..	10	1954-55
..	..	..	10	..	10	1955-56
						North Arcot—
146,900	400	900	10	..	148,210	1954-55
167,900	500	1,400	10	..	169,810	1955-56
						Ramanathpuram—
21,600	200	1,500	..	..	23,300	1954-55
17,300	100	1,100	..	..	18,500	1955-56
						Salem—
124,100	3,300	7,200	140	10	134,750	1954-55
124,800	3,200	7,700	150	10	135,860	1955-56
						South Arcot—
187,100	100	8,000	10	..	195,210	1954-55
180,000	100	6,700	10	..	186,810	1955-56

No. 25—*contd.*

TABLE

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
8. Madras—contd.												
Tanjore—												
1954-55	49,300	200	10,200	..	..	59,700	24,100	..	1,500	..	..	25,600
1955-56	50,000	200	10,500	..	..	60,700	24,500	..	1,500	..	..	26,000
Tiruchirapalli—												
1954-55	200,000	4,200	83,000	10	..	287,210	96,000	700	12,200	..	..	108,900
1955-56	205,000	4,100	84,000	20	..	293,120	98,400	700	11,300	..	..	110,400
Tirunelveli—												
1954-55	8,500	500	39,952	10	..	48,962	3,800	100	4,600	..	..	8,500
1955-56	9,000	500	39,713	10	..	49,223	4,500	100	4,800	..	..	9,400
TOTAL STATE—												
1954-55	1,772,106	34,611	379,740	1,569	30	2,188,056	809,162	5,563	48,249	178	10	863,162
1955-56	1,772,195	33,495	374,027	1,775	40	2,181,532	819,262	5,563	46,655	188	10	871,678
9. Mysore—												
Bangalore—												
1954-55	16,870	7,699	6,380	3,341	..	34,290	9,068	542	1,141	342	..	11,093
1955-56	16,870	7,699	6,571	3,830	..	34,481	8,573	542	1,313	411	..	10,839
Belgaum—												
1954-55	205,708	800	1,418	..	3,367	211,293	35,972	84	126	24	267	36,473
1955-56	220,190	486	1,580	85	3,876	226,217	48,946	46	141	21	348	49,502
Bellary—												
1954-55	230,719	4,569	2,208	..	..	237,496	62,977	981	379	..	..	64,337
1955-56	200,962	4,569	5,129	..	..	210,660	81,163	981	783	..	..	82,927
Bidar—												
1954-55	76,711	906	12,126	330	10,990	101,063	29,801	58	1,231	33	950	32,073
1955-56	74,723	986	7,726	381	13,671	97,487	8,278	39	176	24	743	9,260
Bijapur—												
1954-55	403,135	1,000	23,863	575	25,107	453,680	45,605	89	2,131	77	2,118	50,020
1955-56	409,527	890	24,610	..	19,777	454,904	66,036	81	2,197	..	1,616	69,930
Chikmagalur—												
1954-55	2,714	5,035	4,233	317	..	12,299	155	388	363	30	..	936
1955-56	2,982	4,176	4,028	303	..	11,489	159	204	355	29	..	747
Chitaldrug—												
1954-55	79,241	16,712	10,007	1,582	..	107,542	14,706	927	483	40	..	16,156
1955-56	85,958	16,829	10,317	1,165	..	114,269	14,983	1,029	530	49	..	16,591
Coorg—												
1954-55	250	..	146	..	..	396	52	..	3	..	..	55
1955-56	264	..	156	..	..	420	53	..	3	..	..	56
Dharwar—												
1954-55	185,070	4,800	19,083	4,181	10,553	223,687	48,126	536	1,704	560	848	51,774
1955-56	189,794	4,800	16,479	4,181	10,548	225,802	61,141	536	1,471	560	848	64,556
Gulbarga—												
1954-55	289,853	6,265	46,190	511	63,302	406,121	70,753	223	3,825	38	5,917	80,756
1955-56	296,460	6,454	54,802	376	63,664	421,756	60,226	271	3,364	34	4,072	67,967

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
9. Mysore—contd.												
Hassan—												
1954-55	5,424	9,260	5,030	30	..	19,744	1,453	494	329	5	..	2,281
1955-56	5,469	8,318	4,714	30	..	18,531	1,643	754	319	5	..	2,721
Kanara—												
1954-55	..	..	89	..	..	89	..	..	8	..	..	8
1955-56	..	..	73	..	..	73	75	..	6	..	..	81
Kolar—												
1954-55	57,533	2,196	1,660	402	..	61,791	11,512	382	231	40	..	12,165
1955-56	56,016	2,196	1,628	400	..	60,240	13,915	382	233	40	..	1,457
Mandya—												
1954-55	23,451	8,207	8,322	..	..	39,980	7,090	701	747	..	..	8,538
1955-56	17,934	8,569	4,700	..	..	31,203	7,327	712	427	..	..	8,466
Mysore—												
1954-55	84,307	17,095	38,472	822	43	140,739	26,093	1,523	3,621	62	8	31,307
1955-56	82,178	14,439	38,152	402	16	135,187	25,609	1,165	3,474	57	3	30,308
Raichur—												
1954-55	370,759	11,008	27,013	237	4,293	413,310	75,380	511	1,029	25	239	77,184
1955-56	307,763	12,391	32,475	61	4,079	356,769	92,151	646	1,962	15	191	9,496
Shimoga—												
1954-55	22,996	1,379	2,441	141	..	26,957	3,779	113	238	18	..	4,148
1955-56	27,943	1,401	2,480	85	..	31,909	4,040	100	235	7	..	4,382
South Kanara—												
1954-55	..	162	2,027	..	..	2,189	..	..	243	..	..	243
1955-56	..	162	1,783	..	..	1,945	..	..	243	..	..	243
Tumkur—												
1954-55	52,800	21,865	1,830	350	..	76,845	2,640	1,598	60	3	..	4,301
1955-56	55,487	19,225	2,170	349	..	77,231	2,990	1,327	85	3	..	4,405
TOTAL STATE—												
1954-55	2,107,541	118,958	212,538	12,819	117,655	2,569,511	445,162	9,150	17,892	1,297	10,347	483,848
1955-56	2,050,520	113,590	219,573	11,648	115,631	2,510,962	497,308	8,815	17,315	1,255	7,821	532,514
10. Orissa—												
Balasore—												
1954-55	100	300	100	1,000	300	1,800	36	29	14	508	39	626
1955-56	100	300	..	..	300	..	36	29	..	..	39	..
Baudh-Phulwani—												
1954-55	200	1,300	10,800	42,000	..	54,300	50	67	1,215	7,560	..	8,892
1955-56	200	1,300	..	..	..	..	50	67	..	..	..	..
Bolangir—												
1954-55	1,900	4,000	67,600	5,300	..	78,800	599	243	5,070	641	..	6,553
1955-56	1,900	4,000	..	..	..	..	599	243	..	..	..	..
Cuttack—												
1954-55	7,200	7,500	15,000	9,800	1,000	40,500	2,988	781	1,735	2,016	83	7,603
1955-56	7,200	7,500	..	..	1,000	..	2,988	781	..	..	83	..
Dhenkanal—												
1954-55	14,200	10,900	24,700	17,100	7,500	74,400	3,550	486	1,556	1,891	930	8,413
1955-56	14,200	10,900	..	..	7,500	..	3,550	486	..	..	930	..

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut†	Castor seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
10. Orissa—contd.													**10. Orissa**—contd.
Ganjam—													Ganjam—
1954-55	13,500	1,600	15,400	7,400	..	37,900	2,228	70	635	951	..	3,884	1954-55
1955-56	13,500	1,600	..	..	..	..	2,228	70	..	..	..	..	1955-56
Kalahandi—													Kalahandi—
1954-55	700	2,600	42,500	7,900	14,500	68,200	175	145	3,187	1,016	1,198	5,721	1954-55
1955-56	700	2,600	..	..	14,500	..	175	145	..	..	1,198	..	1955-56
Keonjhar—													Keonjhar—
1954-55	200	300	3,100	14,800	500	18,900	73	18	358	2,898	41	3,388	1954-55
1955-56	200	300	..	..	500	..	73	18	..	..	41	..	1955-56
Koraput—													Koraput—
1954-55	2,300	20,400	15,200	9,600	..	47,500	867	1,890	1,140	1,234	..	5,131	1954-55
1955-56	2,300	20,400	..	..	..	..	867	1,890	..	..	..	..	1955-56
Mayurbhanj—													Mayurbhanj—
1954-55	500	300	3,000	1,700	300	5,800	158	17	283	245	25	728	1954-55
1955-56	500	300	..	..	300	..	158	17	..	..	25	..	1955-56
Puri—													Puri—
1954-55	600	1,100	11,900	5,700	1,000	20,300	222	123	1,259	732	83	2,419	1954-55
1955-56	600	1,100	..	..	1,000	..	222	123	..	..	83	..	1955-56
Sambalpur—													Sambalpur—
1954-55	11,200	1,700	33,500	2,000	1,000	49,400	2,800	216	3,046	309	124	6,495	1954-55
1955-56	11,200	1,700	..	..	1,000	..	2,800	216	..	..	124	..	1955-56
Sundargarh—													Sundargarh—
1954-55	8,700	700	13,800	1,700	100	25,000	3,263	49	1,035	385	12	4,744	1954-55
1955-56	8,700	700	..	..	100	..	3,263	49	..	..	12	..	1955-56
TOTAL STATE—													TOTAL STATE—
1954-55	61,300	52,700	256,600	126,000	26,200	522,800	17,009	4,134	20,533	20,386	2,535	64,597	1954-55
1955-56	61,300	52,700	252,600*	126,400*	26,200	519,200*	17,009	4,134	19,964*	20,468*	2,535	64,110*	1955-56
11. Punjab—													**11. Punjab**—
Ambala—													Ambala—
1954-55	26,400	..	1,000	17,000	2,000	46,400	5,600	..	100	2,000	..	7,700	1954-55
1955-56	23,600	..	900	15,000	3,000	42,500	4,100	..	85	2,000	..	6,185	1955-56
Amritsar—													Amritsar—
1954-55	..	..	15,000	54,000	1,000	70,000	..	..	1,850	14,000	..	15,850	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	15,900	29,000	1,000	45,900	..	..	990	7,000	..	7,990	1955-56
Bhatinda—													Bhatinda—
1954-55	16	..	416	47,000	2	47,434	3	..	41	10,000	..	10,044	1954-55
1955-56	120	..	202	38,000	..	38,322	2	..	17	6,000	..	6,019	1955-56
Ferozepur—													Ferozepur—
1954-55	..	..	500	46,000	..	46,500	..	..	150	7,000	..	7,150	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	500	62,000	..	62,500	..	..	55	10,000	..	10,055	1955-56
Gurdaspur—													Gurdaspur—
1954-55	200	..	19,500	7,000	3,000	29,700	..	..	2,050	1,000	..	3,150	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	19,900	7,000	3,000	29,900	..	..	440	1,000	..	1,440	1955-56

*Figures relate to Final Estimates for which district-wise details are not available.

TABLE No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Ground-nut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
11. Punjab—contd.													**11. Punjab**—contd.
Gurgaon—													Gurgaon—
1954-55	..	..	..	113,000	..	113,000	..	..	..	17,000	..	17,000	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	113,000	..	113,000	..	..	..	17,000	..	17,000	1955-56
Hissar—													Hissar—
1954-55	..	..	1,500	96,000	..	97,500	..	..	200	13,000	..	13,200	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	1,300	125,000	..	126,300	..	..	110	18,000	..	18,110	1955-56
Hoshiarpur—													Hoshiarpur—
1954-55	1,100	..	3,000	3,000	2,000	9,100	300	..	500	1,000	..	1,900	1954-55
1955-56	1,000	..	2,400	3,000	2,000	8,400	300	..	265	..	..	565	1955-56
Jullundur—													Jullundur—
1954-55	11,700	..	1,000	2,000	1,000	15,700	4,100	..	50	..	..	4,150	1954-55
1955-56	8,200	..	1,000	2,000	1,000	12,200	2,800	..	35	..	..	2,835	1955-56
Kangra—													Kangra—
1954-55	..	..	16,000	5,000	16,000	37,000	..	..	900	..	2,000	2,900	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	15,400	5,000	16,000	36,400	..	..	850	..	2,000	2,850	1955-56
Kapurthala—													Kapurthala—
1954-55	3,103	..	427	1,000	235	4,765	858	..	84	..	52	994	1954-55
1955-56	4,419	..	207	1,000	306	5,932	202	..	2	..	50	254	1955-56
Karnal—													Karnal—
1954-55	..	..	2,000	77,000	..	79,000	..	..	300	12,000	..	12,300	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	2,200	98,000	..	100,200	..	..	220	15,000	..	15,220	1955-56
Ludhiana—													Ludhiana—
1954-55	64,200	..	..	7,000	1,000	72,200	23,100	..	..	2,000	..	25,100	1954-55
1955-56	64,100	..	..	5,000	1,000	70,100	23,000	..	..	1,000	..	24,000	1955-56
Mohindergarh—													Mohindergarh—
1954-55	..	..	8	24,000	..	24,008	..	..	..	3,000	..	3,000	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	28	30,000	..	30,028	..	..	2	3,000	..	3,002	1955-56
Patiala—													Patiala—
1954-55	25,165	..	1,770	21,000	1,261	49,196	4,142	..	210	3,000	170	7,522	1954-55
1955-56	26,423	..	1,882	17,000	927	46,232	6,007	..	190	2,000	90	8,587	1955-56
Rohtak—													Rohtak—
1954-55	..	..	..	26,000	..	26,000	..	..	..	5,000	..	5,000	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	31,000	..	31,000	..	..	..	5,000	..	5,000	1955-56
Sangrur—													Sangrur—
1954-55	4,010	..	2,221	85,000	24	91,255	1,286	..	262	18,000	5	19,553	1954-55
1955-56	5,643	..	3,345	88,000	58	97,046	929	..	257	19,000	14	20,200	1955-56
Simla—													Simla—
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
TOTAL STATE—													TOTAL STATE—
1954-55	135,894	..	64,342	631,000	27,522	858,758	39,389	..	6,697	108,000	2,227	156,313	1954-55
1955-56	133,505	..	65,164	669,000	28,291	895,960	37 340	..	3,158	106,000	2,154	149,012	1955-56

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Ground-nut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
12. Rajasthan—													**12. Rajasthan—**
Ajmer—													Ajmer—
1954-55	70	..	28,898	258	85	29,311	12	..	1,499	14	2	1,527	1954-55
1955-56	484	..	26,380	450	813	28,127	45	..	1,165	30	418	1,658	1955-56
Alwar—													Alwar—
1954-55	8	18	19,891	152,344	33	172,294	2	6	1,627	16,011	3	17,649	1954-55
1955-56	21	18	23,444	197,539	21	221,043	5	6	2,582	20,940	2	23,535	1955-56
Banswara—													Banswara—
1954-55	6,189	1,399	63,818	534	80	72,020	1,657	290	7,180	60	11	9,108	1954-55
1955-56	6,472	1,453	40,857	243	112	49,137	1,696	208	3,390	36	16	5,346	1955-56
Barmer—													Barmer—
1954-55	..	50	20,478	78	..	20,606	..	..	861	15	..	876	1954-55
1955-56	..	43	25,175	78	..	25,296	..	4	584	15	..	603	1955-56
Bharatpur—													Bharatpur—
1954-55	3,99	253	48,666	172,394	336	225,646	1,070	47	3,911	31,304	48	36,380	1954-55
1955-56	7,24	106	37,304	223,795	300	268,746	1,937	22	5,335	41,667	43	49,004	1955-56
Bhilwara—													Bhilwara—
1954-55	3,779	..	65,732	150	771	70,432	458	..	5,341	6	73	5,878	1954-55
1955-56	4,095	..	32,829	163	890	37,977	455	..	1,385	7	128	1,975	1955-56
Bikaner—													Bikaner—
1954-55	..	..	28,512	..	..	28,512	..	..	993	..	..	993	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	14,139	..	..	14,139	..	..	686	..	..	686	1955-56
Bundi—													Bundi—
1954-55	1,172	..	30,995	200	34,056	66,423	350	..	3,598	20	3,649	7,617	1954-55
1955-56	840	..	25,968	200	34,864	61,872	240	..	1,855	20	3,735	5,850	1955-56
Chittorgarh—													Chittorgarh—
1954-55	49,612	3	44,016	87	9,725	103,443	18,590	..	3,363	16	1,234	23,203	1954-55
1955-56	29,968	12	36,277	271	117,081	77,609	7,491	1	1,512	19	1,406	10,429	1955-56
Churu—													Churu—
1954-55	..	..	9,616	..	12	9,628	..	..	96	..	..	96	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	4,753	..	10	4,763	..	..	48	..	..	48	1955-56
Dungarpur—													Dungarpur—
1954-55	2,255	33	31,149	6,203	164	39,804	442	1	4,995	1,661	23	7,122	1954-55
1955-56	1,623	22	21,092	1,665	101	24,503	290	1	3,937	445	14	4,687	1955-56
Ganganagar—													Ganganagar—
1954-55	16	..	5,392	120,527	63	125,998	3	..	155	25,325	5	25,488	1954-55
1955-56	4	..	3,106	120,527	40	123,677	1	..	86	25,325	4	25,410	1955-56
Jaipur—													Jaipur—
1954-55	10,317	31	92,723	12,541	43	115,655	2,952	11	8,196	1,761	8	12,928	1954-55
1955-56	9,509	5	70,365	14,644	50	94,573	1,186	2	5,051	1,735	6	7,980	1955-56
Jaisalmer—													Jaisalmer—
1954-55	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	14	665	..	679	..	..	..	133	..	133	1955-56
Jalore—													Jalore—
1954-55	..	..	61,638	468	..	62,106	..	..	5,503	82	..	5,585	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	72,696	534	..	73,230	2	..	2,596	94	..	2,692	1955-56

TABLE No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut †	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
12. Rajasthan—contd.													**12. Rajasthan**—contd.
Jhalawar—													Jhalawar—
1954-55	7,795	..	34,444	18	17,451	59,708	3,852	..	4,105	2	1,804	9,763	1954-55
1955-56	6,172	..	31,350	45	18,732	56,299	2,095	4	2,792	7	1,340	6,238	1955-56
Jhunjhunu—													Jhunjhunu—
1954-55	..	..	10	3,064	..	3,074	..	..	1	268	..	269	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	42	5,012	..	5,054	..	..	2	378	..	380	1955-56
Jodhpur—													Jodhpur—
1954-55	72	..	79,669	846	..	80,587	27	..	6,979	90	..	7,096	1954-55
1955-56	40	..	75,304	846	..	76,190	8	..	8,078	90	..	8,166	1955-56
Kotah—													Kotah—
1954-55	5,084	27	78,005	6,714	84,974	184,804	2,908	11	6,531	479	20,970	30,899	1954-55
1955-56	4,862	9	35,503	1,161	91,200	132,735	3,629	4	1,588	162	17,333	22,716	1955-56
Nagour—													Nagour—
1954-55	131	..	186,782	4,709	7	191,629	20	..	9,089	336	..	9,445	1954-55
1955-56	98	..	113,074	4,709	18	117,899	40	..	3,782	336	1	4,159	1955-56
Pali—													Pali—
1954-55	1,399	114	154,881	22,818	66	179,278	103	20	9,749	3,380	5	13,257	1954-55
1955-56	1,399	114	140,753	22,818	66	165,150	104	20	15,639	3,380	5	19,148	1955-56
Sawai Madhopur—													Sawai Madhopur—
1954-55	31,197	1	79,793	10,499	2,489	123,979	5,569	..	8,546	1,641	149	15,905	1954-55
1955-56	27,276	..	41,839	10,675	2,553	82,343	14,610	..	4,483	1,648	279	21,020	1955-56
Sikar—													Sikar—
1954-55	144	..	1,239	3,839	..	5,222	11	..	114	144	..	269	1954-55
1955-56	142	..	1,162	3,839	..	5,143	20	..	94	144	..	258	1955-56
Sirohi—													Sirohi—
1954-55	42	1,149	40,478	3,912	..	45,581	9	171	3,531	947	..	4,658	1954-55
1955-56	12	1,099	32,314	3,186	..	36,611	3	161	2,901	572	..	3,637	1955-56
Tonk—													Tonk—
1954-55	1,645	..	73,425	1,261	5,332	81,663	163	..	8,522	70	178	8,933	1954-55
1955-56	1,645	..	53,632	1,867	4,674	61,818	165	..	5,363	104	156	5,788	1955-56
Udaipur—													Udaipur—
1954-55	2,303	296	42,400	8,364	955	54,318	679	27	3,691	1,865	130	6,392	1954-55
1955-56	3,139	442	22,887	11,133	1,420	39,021	1,435	38	3,312	1,195	193	7,173	1955-56
TOTAL STATE—													TOTAL STATE—
1954-55	127,227	3,374	1,322,660	531,828	166,642	2,151,731	38,874	493	108,176	85,497	28,292	261,332	1954-55
1955-56	105,042	3,323	982,259	626,065	166,945	1,883,634	35,455	471	78,230	99,472	25,078	238,706	1955-56

TABLE

Area (acres)

State/District	Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
13. Uttar Pradesh—						
Agra—						
1954-55	73	..	4,539	26,292	106	..
1955-56	224	..	5,254	29,388	181	..
Aligarh—						
1954-55	355	..	215	11,678	..	..
1955-56	323	..	193	16,117	..	..
Allahabad—						
1954-55	6	..	835	831	16,163	..
1955-56	6	..	776	881	16,648	..
Almora—						
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azamgarh—						
1954-55	142	..	8	264	594	..
1955-56	130	..	15	317	505	..
Bahraich—						
1954-55	6,052	..	1,585	21,702	5,510	..
1955-56	5,341	..	1,420	15,528	5,630	..
Ballia—						
1954-55	7	..	..	571	55	..
1955-56	6	..	..	929	94	..
Banaras—						
1954-55	6	..	257	250	1,617	..
1955-56	6	..	257	284	3,174	..
Banda—						
1954-55	34	..	23,378	304	11,527	..
1955-56	26	..	27,734	722	17,182	..
Bara Banki—						
1954-55	4,159	..	34	1,078	278	..
1955-56	2,528	..	4	1,262	321	..
Bareilly—						
1954-55	16,172	..	15	2,997	468	..
1955-56	16,937	..	13	1,543	701	..
Basti—						
1954-55	593	..	1,825	7,690	4,009	..
1955-56	392	..	1,346	6,986	3,355	..
Bijnor—						
1954-55	6,262	..	1,985	3,976	96	..
1955-56	3,262	..	3,224	2,860	155	..
Budaun—						
1954-55	23,442	..	14	2,545	5	..
1955-56	27,885	..	13	3,576	4	..
Bulandshahr—						
1954-55	18	..	258	5,978	9	..
1955-56	16	..	407	6,434	13	..

No. 25—*contd.*

Production (tons)

Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
						13. Uttar Pradesh—
						Agra—
35	..	701	4,101	15	..	1954-55
102	..	481	2,468	23	..	1955-56
						Aligarh—
155	..	28	2,076	..	..	1954-55
147	..	15	1,322	..	..	1955-56
						Allahabad—
3	..	97	125	1,984	..	1954-55
2	..	62	84	1,858	..	1955-56
						Almora—
..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
						Azamgarh—
41	..	1	61	151	..	1954-55
59	..	1	47	137	..	1955-56
						Bahraich—
3,073	..	190	5,510	999	..	1954-55
2,325	..	13	3,336	1,021	..	1955-56
						Ballia—
3	..	..	147	13	..	1954-55
2	..	..	137	15	..	1955-56
						Banaras—
3	..	26	85	316	..	1954-55
2	..	22	42	354	..	1955-56
						Banda—
16	..	2,025	46	2,412	..	1954-55
12	..	1,335	70	2,397	..	1955-56
						Bara Banki—
2,143	..	5	192	85	..	1954-55
1,284	..	..	69	59	..	1955-56
						Bareilly—
8,799	..	2	216	42	..	1954-55
7,373	..	1	93	86	..	1955-56
						Basti—
258	..	185	1,468	654	..	1954-55
176	..	58	667	548	..	1955-56
						Bijnor—
3,065	..	222	477	13	..	1954-55
1,481	..	173	275	18	..	1955-56
						Budaun—
12,755	..	2	275	1	..	1954-55
15,172	..	1	364	1	..	1955-56
						Bulandshahr—
8	..	33	1,063	2	..	1954-55
7	..	16	132	1	..	1955-56

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
13. Uttar Pradesh—contd.													**13. Uttar Pradesh**—contd.
Dehra Dun—													Dehra Dun—
1954-55	12	..	1,718	2,697	32	..	7	..	130	406	5	..	1954-55
1955-56	12	..	1,374	2,645	33	..	5	..	59	255	4	..	1955-56
Deoria—													Deoria—
1954-55	346	..	1,882	1,513	2,341	..	104	..	147	193	206	..	1954-55
1955-56	393	..	1,861	1,293	3,547	..	114	..	87	165	646	..	1955-56
Etawah—													Etawah—
1954-55	49	..	45	22,883	2	..	6,780	..	7	4,067	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	106	..	40	29,998	2	..	7,300	..	3	4,922	..	..	1955-56
Etah—													Etah—
1954-55	13,350	..	135	4,766	1	..	46	..	22	782	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	14,376	..	257	5,959	1	..	48	..	26	571	..	..	1955-56
Faizabad—													Faizabad—
1954-55	672	..	5	130	495	..	298	..	1	22	69	..	1954-55
1955-56	613	..	4	49	164	..	267	..	1	6	25	..	1955-56
Farrukhabad—													Farrukhabad—
1954-55	25,265	..	32	7,251	1	..	10,997	..	5	1,190	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	24,063	..	21	8,154	3	..	11,347	..	2	1,450	1	..	1955-56
Fatehpur—													Fatehpur—
1954-55	17	..	1,980	711	878	..	8	..	212	127	129	..	1954-55
1955-56	24	..	1,981	1,688	1,364	..	11	..	168	231	153	..	1955-56
Garhwal—													Garhwal—
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56
Ghazipur—													Ghazipur—
1954-55	30	..	16	157	362	..	14	..	2	36	86	..	1954-55
1955-56	54	..	27	324	678	..	24	..	2	48	148	..	1955-56
Gonda—													Gonda—
1954-55	236	..	1,460	18,071	13,146	..	115	..	160	3,737	2,311	..	1954-55
1955-56	140	..	507	18,071	13,146	..	63	..	16	862	2,476	..	1955-56
Gorakhpur—													Gorakhpur—
1954-55	4,908	..	3,890	6,195	6,540	..	2,402	..	396	1,236	986	..	1954-55
1955-56	3,248	..	3,067	6,788	6,343	..	1,475	..	168	540	796	..	1955-56
Hamirpur—													Hamirpur—
1954-55	18	..	74,454	236	14,279	..	10	..	6,212	35	2,789	..	1954-55
1955-56	30	..	68,870	672	19,165	..	14	..	3,094	65	1,337	..	1955-56
Hardoi—													Hardoi—
1954-55	62,357	..	50	3,806	153	..	29,404	..	5	303	28	..	1954-55
1955-56	60,061	..	9	2,764	117	..	23,964	..	1	132	28	..	1955-56
Jalaun—													Jalaun—
1954-55	11	..	5,189	2,507	10,777	..	5	..	450	451	1,894	..	1954-55
1955-56	5	..	5,578	8,420	14,608	..	2	..	287	909	2,568	..	1955-56
Jaunpur—													Jaunpur—
1954-55	2	..	23	47	77	..	1	..	2	11	15	..	1954-55
1955-56	1	..	26	46	77	..	1	..	1	7	12	..	1955-56

TABLE

No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Groundnut †	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
13. Uttar Pradesh—contd.													**13. Uttar Pradesh**—contd.
Jhansi—													Jhansi—
1954-55	3	N.A.	83,165	2,254	4,894	..	2	N.A.	7,472	406	922	..	1954-55
1955-56	4	,,	60,571	2,940	6,580	..	2	,,	3,887	458	1,239	..	1955-56
Kanpur—													Kanpur—
1954-55	5,926	,,	2,182	36,534	72	..	2,579	,,	273	5,994	11	..	1954-55
1955-56	5,241	,,	2,991	37,592	86	..	2,472	,,	280	4,625	10	..	1955-56
Kheri—													Kheri—
1954-55	8,064	,,	1,801	11,758	650	..	3,218	,,	215	2,756	131	..	1954-55
1955-56	7,434		1,414	19,097	923	..	3,236	,,	118	3,357	155	..	1955-56
Lucknow—													Lucknow—
1954-55	7,979	,,	105	325	70	..	4,197	,,	31	44	11	..	1954-55
1955-56	7,150	,,	97	255	98	..	3,372	,,	6	4	12	..	1955-56
Mainpuri—													Mainpuri—
1954-55	10,121	,,	140	7,336	..	..	5,140	,,	21	1,605	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	9,755	,,	142	6,602	..	..	4,600	,,	20	857	..	..	1955-56
Mathura—													Mathura—
1954-55	12	,,	2,122	43,585	1	..	6	,,	317	7,321	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	89	,,	2,541	48,323	6	..	41	,,	262	2,899	1	..	1955-56
Meerut—													Meerut—
1954-55	11	,,	25	3,930	..	..	5	,,	3	538	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	33	,,	21	3,207	..	..	15	,,	2	353	..	..	1955-56
Mirzapur—													Mirzapur—
1954-55	24	,,	14,444	3,876	27,093	..	11	,,	903	500	4,725	..	1954-55
1955-56	20	,,	11,781	3,876	27,106	..	9	,,	829	857	4,538	..	1955-56
Moradabad—													Moradabad—
1954-55	19,567	,,	29	612	142	..	6,368	,,	3	88	18	..	1954-55
1955-56	18,351	,,	29	930	199	..	7,988	,,	2	11	18	..	1955-56
Muzaffarnagar—													Muzaffarnagar—
1954-55	3	,,	37	3,027	4	..	2	,,	5	414	1	..	1954-55
1955-56	3	,,	26	2,573	4	..	2	,,	2	123	1	..	1955-56
Nainital—													Nainital—
1954-55	38	,,	241	45,896	728	..	19	,,	15	7,158	126	..	1954-55
1955-56	63	,,	346	33,167	786	..	29	,,	13	4,377	123	..	1955-56
Pilibhit—													Pilibhit—
1954-55	129	,,	1,699	4,279	292	..	68	,,	204	1,003	41	..	1954-55
1955-56	177	,,	1,790	3,439	487	..	81	,,	66	269	76	..	1955-56
Partapgarh—													Partapgarh—
1954-55	..	,,	109	207	206	..	..	,,	17	85	45	..	1954-55
1955-56	..	,,	86	430	182	..	..	,,	2	47	28	..	1955-56
Rai Bareli—													Rae Bareli—
1954-55	4,618	,,	548	1,037	86	..	2,345	,,	57	119	12	..	1954-55
1955-56	4,170	,,	321	596	23	..	1,966	,,	26	73	3	..	1955-56
Rampur—													Rampur—
1954-55	435	,,	96	9,911	300	..	189	,,	11	1,492	44	..	1954-55
1955-56	602	,,	101	7,005	493	..	273	,,	7	676	62	..	1955-56

TABLE No. 25—*contd.*

State/District	Area (acres) Ground-nut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	Production (tons) Ground-nut†	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
13. Uttar Pradesh—contd.													**13. Uttar Pradesh**—contd.
Saharanpur—													Saharanpur—
1954-55	9,480	..	272	1,276	256	..	5,846	N.A.	29	138	37	..	1954-55
1955-56	9,610	..	284	1,426	132	..	4,531	"	21	137	16	..	1955-56
Shahjahanpur—													Shahjahanpur—
1954-55	616	..	5,948	486	416	..	291	"	717	73	44	..	1954-55
1955-56	638	..	4,727	1,970	523	..	289	"	527	190	76	..	1955-56
Sitapur—													Sitapur—
1954-55	34,828	..	436	1,793	1,034	..	18,318	"	33	413	217	..	1954-55
1955-56	34,515	..	208	2,467	1,481	..	15,023	"	12	589	217	..	1955-56
Sultanpur—													Sultanpur—
1954-55	16	..	8	61	236	..	8	"	..	40	36	..	1954-55
1955-56	16	..	7	59	242	..	6	"	..	6	34	..	1955-56
Tehri-Garhwal—													Tehri-Garhwal—
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	1955-56
Unnao—													Unnao—
1954-55	24,439	..	667	1,031	18	:	13,297	"	72	198	22	..	1954-55
1955-56	24,897	..	644	843	13	..	11,740	"	27	92	1	..	1955-56
TOTAL STATE—													TOTAL STATE—
1954-55	290,983 (1)	7,286	1,291,897 (2)	3,519,528 (4)	839,090 (6)	5,948,784*	142,485 (1)	1,480*	116,826 (2)	615,337 (4)	143,931 (6)	1,020,059*	1954-55
1955-56	283,011 (1)	5,117	1,197,299 (3)	3,648,488 (5)	814,806 (7)	5,948,721*	128,478 (1)	1,008*	69,137 (3)	408,824 (5)	120,569 (7)	728,116*	1955-56
14. West Bengal*—													**14. West Bengal***—
1954-55	..	..	11,000	205,100	80,200	296,300	..	..	2,070	34,400	8,300	44,770	1954-55
1955-56	..	..	11,000	224,300	90,200	325,500	..	..	2,100	34,400	11,100	47,600	1955-56

*District-wise details are not available.

NOTES.—(1) Includes 35 acres for conventional estimates for which district-wise details are not available.

(2) Includes 2,908 acres and 1,049,094 acres for conventional and mixed crops respectively for which district-wise details are not available.

(3) Includes 2,908 acres and 981,986 acres for conventional and mixed crops for which district-wise details are not available.

(4) Includes 19,376 acres and 3,163,812 acres for conventional and mixed crops for which district-wise details are not available.

(5) Includes 19,376 acres and 3,278,617 acres for conventional and mixed crops for which district-wise details are not available.

(6) Includes 1,132 acres and 711,939 acres for conventional and mixed crops for which district-wise details are not available.

(7) Includes 1,132 acres and 667,099 acres for conventional and mixed crops for which district-wise details are not available.

*District-wise details are not available.

NOTES.—(1) Includes 22 tons for conventional estimates for which district-wise details are not available.

(2) Includes 523 tons and 94,657 tons for conventional and mixed crops respectively for which district-wise details are not available.

(3) Includes 523 tons and 56,412 tons for conventional and mixed crops respectively for which district-wise details are not available.

(4) Includes 2,223 tons and 554,318 tons for conventional and mixed crops respectively for which district-wise details are not available.

(5) Includes 2,223 tons and 367,332 tons for conventional and mixed crops respectively for which district-wise details are not available.

(6) Includes 163 tons and 122,147 tons for conventional and mixed crops respectively for which district-wise details are not available.

(7) Includes 163 tons and 99,084 tons for conventional and mixed crops respectively for which district-wise details are not available.

TABLE

Area (acres)

State/District	Groundnut	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
15. Delhi—						
1954-55	..	..	..	5,000	..	5,000
1955-56	..	..	..	2,000	..	2,000
16. Himachal Pradesh—						
Bilaspur—						
1954-55	1	..	528	587	9	1,125
1955-56	6	..	672	551	21	1,250
Chamba—						
1954-55	..	..	210	5,600	..	5,810
1955-56	..	..	329	5,321	139	5,789
Mahasu—						
1954-55	..	..	120	257	5	382
1955-56	..	..	127	337	5	469
Mandi—						
1954-55	..	..	53	627	1,850	2,530
1955-56	..	..	64	720	1,925	2,709
Sirmur—						
1954-55	7		787	1,790	117	2,701
1955-56	11	..	795	1,700	112	2,618
TOTAL STATE—						
1954-55	8	..	1,698	8,861	1,981	12,548
1955-56	17	..	1,987	8,629	2,202	12,835
17. Tripura—						
1954-55	..	..	9,040	11,120	..	20,160
1955-56	..	..	9,500	10,400	..	19,900
INDIA—						
1954-55	13,548,308	1,393,780	6,498,529	6,025,541	3,354,318	30,820,476
1955-56	12,583,615	1,461,867	5,737,641	6,261,602	3,424,260	29,468,985

No. 25—*contd.*

Production (tons)

Groundnut †	Castorseed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds	State/District
						15. Delhi—
..	..	..	269	..	269	1954-55
..	..	..	118	..	118	1955-56
						16. Himachal Pradesh—
						Bilaspur—
..	..	75	105	2	182	1954-55
3	..	69	98	3	173	1955-56
						Chamba—
..	..	15	400	..	415	1954-55
..	..	23	380	14	417	1955-56
						Mahasu—
..	..	9	30	..	39	1954-55
..	..	9	32	..	41	1955-56
						Mandi—
..	..	4	45	132	181	1954-55
..	..	5	51	138	194	1955-56
						Sirmur—
2	..	84	192	13	291	1954-55
4	..	85	152	12	253	1955-56
						TOTAL STATE—
2	..	187	772	147	1,108	1954-55
7	..	191	713	167	1,078	1955-56
						17. Tripura—
..	..	1,290	2,060	..	3,350	1954-55
..	..	1,400	1,620	..	3,020	1955-56
						INDIA—
4,128,469	124,511	589,812	1,025,666	383,033	6,251,491	1954-55
3,804,508	125,170	458,223	833,237	377,331	5,598,469	1955-56

NOTE.—Area and production of individual oilseeds as given in the publication "Agricultural Statistics of Re-organised States" are in thousands while the figures given in the above district-wise details are in actuals. The slight difference that may be noticed in the All-India data is due to the rounding off the figures.

† In nuts in shell.

TABLE No. 26

Month-end wholesale prices of Cotton seed, Oil and Cake during 1955-56

(Rs. per maund)

Commodity/Centre	Sept. '55	Oct. '55	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb. '56	March '56	April '56	May '56	June '56	July '56	Aug. '56
Cottonseed—												
Bombay (Vard)	8 0	8 4	9 4	11 12	11 6	10 12	12 2	10 14	10 10	11 6	11 8	9 10
Abohar (Desi)	8 12	10 12	10 4	12 0	12 0	11 6	13 6	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 12	N.R.
Tripur (Cambodia)	7 2	8 0	N.R.	10 0	11 0	10 6	7 4	8 7	10 8	N.R.	8 10	8 12
Nanded	5 5	6 8	7 11	9 0	9 8	8 11	10 0	10 0	11 0	N.R.	10 14	11 1
Cottonseed oil—												
Khanna (Refined) (Punjab)	35 8	39 0	37 8	42 0	43 4	43 0	51 0	51 8	..	53 0	N.R.	59 0
Bombay	N.R.	40 0	40 2	45 4	44 4	45 8	62 1	62 2	61 10	54 4	50 10	51 6
Cottonseed Cake—												
Khanna (Decorticated)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	8 0	7 11	7 10	8 12	8 5	..	..	..	..
,, (Undecorticated)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7 12	7 8	7 8	8 12	N.R.	8 8	8 15	N.R.	9 4
Bombay	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	6 2	7 8	7 5	7 8	7 0	7 4	6 14	7 2	8 7

N.R.=No. reported.

TABLE No. 26·1

Month-end wholesale prices of Castorseed, Oil and Cake during 1955-56

(Rs. per maund)

Commodity/Centre	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb. '56	March '56	April '56	May '56	June '56	July '56	Aug. '56	Sep. '56	Oct. '56
Castor Seed—												
Bombay (bold)	15 8	14 12	16 9	15 5	18 9	18 14	20 7	19 4	18 9	20 4	19 9	20 15
Madras (Salem)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanpur	11 4	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	15 8	19 0	17 4	18 0	19 0	17 12	20 6
Badepalli	13 12	13 12	15 9	15 0	18 5	18 7	19 8	18 5	18 4	19 7	N.Q.	19 13
Castor Oil—												
Hyderabad	30 0	33 5	36 11	33 4	46 0	43 4	46 8	42 8	N.Q.	48 0	41 14	N.Q.
Kampur	28 0	33 0	33 0	33 8	40 8	N.Q.	50 0	47 0	46 8	49 0	45 9	50 0
Bombay	35 4	36 0	41 4	38 0	44 6	48 8	48 2	42 8	42 2	46 4	44 2	48 12
Madras	31 5	32 15	35 6	36 15	46 4	4 7	45 7	44 7	44 7	48 9	50 3	51 4
Castor Cake—												
Bombay	4 6	4 4	4 5	4 12	6 1	5 14	5 8	5 15	5 12	6 3	6 1	5 14
Kanpur	4 14	4 14	5 0	5 0	5 8	N.Q.	5 0	4 12	3 8	3 4	2 10	7 4

N.S.=No Stock. N.Q.=Not quoted.

TABLE No. 26·2

Month-end wholesale prices of Groundnuts, Groundnut Oil and Cake during 1955-56

(Rs. per maund)

Commodity/Centre	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb. '56	March '56	April '56	May '56	June '56	July '56	Aug. '56	Sept. '56	Oct. '56
Groundnut Kernel—												
Bombay (bold)	17 12	20 0	21 8	21 8	26 6	24 10	26 0	26 6	23 7	23 14	24 12	24 6
Madras (Seperior)	15 3	17 13	20 7	20 10	24 8	24 3	24 15	25 2	25 4	27 9	25 9	25 2
Hayderabad (big)	15 6	20 0	22 10	N.R.	27 8	25 0	28 0	27 10	26 0	28 5	28 5	N.R.
Nandyal	15 13	17 7	N.R.	N.R.	24 1	24 8	26 6	23 12	N.R.	25 1	N.R.	22 8
Vijayavada	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	N.R.	18 0	18 0	18 0	N.R.	N.R.
Rajkot	N.R.	N.R.	22 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 4	31 0	25 8	N.R.	N.R.	..
Groundnut Oil—												
Bombay	37 7	42 8	44 12	46 4	55 1	54 0	54 7	53 10	52 8	53 10	54 0	54 4
Nandyal	32 10	35 7	39 12	42 1	50 9	51 9	54 7	49 14	N.R.	52 13	N.R.	49 8
Madras	35 10	39 3	43 2	42 15	51 8	51 0	52 13	50 11	50 9	54 5	48 11	49 9
Kanpur	42 0	46 0	47 0	49 0	60 0	50 0	64 0	61 0	59 0	63 0	56 0	63 8
Hyderabad	42 8	40 13	43 5	43 4	55 9	56 0	56 8	52 0	51 8	56 0	50 13	N.R.
Rajkot	N.R.	N.R.	46 9	48 0	57 2	54 13	57 0	56 0	56 0	N.R.	53 14	55 8
Groundnut Cake—												
Kanpur	5 0	5 6	5 8	5 8	7 0	5 4	5 12	5 4	N.R.	7 8	8 2	7 5
Bombay	5 10	5 9	6 1	6 5	8 2	7 4	8 1	8 4	7 14	8 7	7 6	7 5
Salad Oil—												
Bombay	41 4	42 2	45 8	54 0	69 12	61 1	58 12	60 14	56 4	63 4	61 10	62 2

N.R. =Not reported.

CORRIGENDA

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I. GENERAL REVIEW

At the meeting of the National Development Council held in New Delhi during December 1956, the Prime Minister again stressed the absolute necessity of increasing agricultural production for the successful implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. The importance of increasing agricultural production was also discussed by the State Agricultural Ministers Conference held towards the end of December. The Conference decided in favour of marked increases in the targets laid down in respect of area to be covered by the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation, top dressing of sugarcane and jute etc. The Conference also strongly recommended the fixation of minimum prices for at least the principal agricultural commodities as an inducement to the farmer to put in increased effort and to adopt improved methods of farming to step up production.

The Government of India announced the import policy for January—June 1957 on 29th December 1956. In view of the tight foreign exchange position, the import quotas for some of the agricultural commodities like fruits, certain spices, betelnuts, tallow etc. have been reduced. The new import policy is designed to serve the development needs of the Second Five Year Plan to the maximum extent.

Towards the end of December, the Government of India announced its decision to permit exports of linseed oil, castor oil, cottonseed oil and deoiled groundnut meal (solvent extraction variety having less than 1 per cent oil content) to all permissible destinations upto the end of June 1957.

The weather was generally dry during the month. However, there was a brief spell of rains in Assam during the first half and rainfall or snowfall in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab Kumaon hills, during the second half of the month. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory, even though the crops had been affected adversely in the early part of the current season either by excessive rain or by floods in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan. Attack of insects or pests on standing crops was also reported from parts of Bombay and Madras.

All-India First Estimates for 1956-57 put the area under jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and small millets at 24,643 thousand acres, 23,620 thousand acres, 8,223 thousand acres, 4,872 thousand acres and 9,823 thousand acres respectively as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimates for 1955-56 which put the area at 25,881 thousand acres, 24,987 thousand acres, 9,823 thousand acres, 4,923 thousand acres and 10,096 thousand acres respectively. All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane for 1956-57 places the acreage under and production of sugarcane at 4,532 thousand acres and 58,914 thousand tons of cane as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 3,945 thousand acres and 50,455 thousand tons for the preceding season.

Market prices of most of the foodgrains eased during December. Prices of rice declined in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and West Bengal and remained more or less steady elsewhere. Wheat prices declined slightly in Bihar and Delhi but hardened in U.P. and parts of Punjab. Elsewhere, they moved within narrow

limits. In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar declined in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan but hardened in Andhra Pradesh; bajra prices declined in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and remained steady elsewhere; and maize prices hardened in Punjab, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh and remained, generally, unchanged elsewhere.

Sugar markets remained, generally, steady and moved within narrow limits. Gur markets exhibited an easy tendency which has been ascribed to the arrivals of new gur.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils markets exhibited erratic trends during the month. Initial firmness in the prices gave way to an easy trend towards the middle of the month. During the last week, however, prices recovered slightly especially in the case of groundnut and groundnut oil and castorseed and castoroil. The prices of linseed, on the other hand, registered a slight fall at the end of the month.

In the spot section of the Bombay cotton market, prices of most varieties of cotton rose appreciably in the beginning of the month due mainly to the Governnent of India's announcement on 2nd December of a release of two lakh bales for export. The market remained steady with a firm undertone for a fortnight. But thereafter, consequent on slackness in demand from mills and heavy arrivals in up-country markets, cotton values receded to lower levels. In the export section, the prices of exportable styles were pushed up by increased demand following the release of export quota of two lakh bales. In the import section, Americans elicited active mill enquiries.

The Calcutta loose jute market was influenced mainly by the reported insufficiency of supply of Indian jute, conditions in the Pakistan raw jute market and to some extent by the poor stocks of raw jute with mills. The market ruled steady to firm during December.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, consumption, imports, exports etc. of various agricultural commodities show that:—

(*i*) Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 upto 25th December 1956 amounted to 13·9 lakh tons comprising 10·7 lakh tons of wheat and 3·2 lakh tons of rice, as against the total imports of 7·0 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakh tons of rice.

(*ii*) The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st November 1956 and closing stocks on 22nd December 1956 were higher than those on the corresponding dates of the previous year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period between 1st November 1956 and 22nd December 1956 were also higher than despatches during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(*iii*) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during September 1956 amounted to 513 tons and 2,779 tons respectively as against 5,351 tons and 3,014 tons respectively during September 1955.

(*iv*) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during the period between 1st September 1956 and 13th December,1956 were slightly lower but consumption of raw cotton by mills at Bombay was higher than that during the corresponding period of the previous year. Stocks of raw cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 13th December 1956 were

ower than those on the same date last year. Imports of raw cotton into India during September 1956 were higher than those during September 1955 but exports of raw cotton from India during September 1956 were only a fraction of those during September 1955.

(*v*) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations and imports from Pakistan during November 1956 were lower but consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. was higher than that during November 1955. Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of November 1956 were higher than those at the end of November 1955.

(*vi*) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from India during September 1956 were 15·2 million lbs. worth Rs. 9·3 millions as against 9·4 million lbs. worth Rs. 4·6 millions during the corresponding month of the previous year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING DECEMBER 1956

During the first half of the month the weather was generally dry over the country except for a brief spell of rains in Assam. The weather continued to be dry over the country during the second half of the month under review except for local rainfall or snow-fall reported in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab-Kumaon hills.

The rainfall during the post monsoon period *i.e.*, from 1st October to the week ended 26th December, 1956 was normal in parts of Assam, Vidarbha, Telengana, Madras and Kerala and was in excess of the normal over rest of the regions of the country.

Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation, transplantation of paddy, sowing or resowing of rabi crops, harvesting of late kharif crops, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane were the main agricultural operations which were in progress during the month under review.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, U. P., Punjab and Rajasthan where crops were affected either by excessive rains or by floods in the early part of the season. Attack of insects or pests on standing crops was also reported from parts of Bombay and Madras States.

Except for sporadic cases of Cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Mysore and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

A welcome feature during the month under review was the easing of the prices of most of the foodgrains. With the arrival of the new kharif harvest, the general price level as well as the prices of cereals—except that of wheat—took a downward trend in December 1956 from the November end peaks. The fall in the prices of cereals as measured by the Economic Adviser's Index Numbers of wholesale prices has been of the order of 2·4 per cent during the last one month. Grain-wise, the index for rice has declined by 3·4 per cent and for bajra by 4·2 per cent. In the case of wheat, however, the index has risen by about 1·4 per cent during the same period due to the seasonal shortage.

According to the All-India First Estimates of kharif cereals (*viz.* rice, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and small millets) for 1956-57 the over-all area under these cereals shows a slight increase of 0·3 million acres or 0·2 per cent over that of the previous year. The table below compares the current year's acreage under each individual kharif cereal with the corresponding adjusted estimate of previous year.

	Area (Thousand acres)		Increase(+) or decrease(—)	
	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First (Estimate)	Absolute Over Col. 3	Percent Over Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	68,889	65,742	(+)3,147	(+)4·8
Jowar	24,643	25,881	(—)1,238	(—)4·8
Bajra	23,620	24,987	(—)1,367	(—)5·5
Maize	8,223	8,173	(+)50	(+)0·6
Ragi	4,872	4,923	(—)51	(—) 1·0
Small millets	9,823	10,096	(—) 273	(—)2·7
TOTAL—KHARIF CEREALS	140,070	139,802	(+) 268	(+)0·2

Rice and maize are the only crops among kharif cereals to record some increase in the current yaer's area. Area under other crops *viz.* jowar, small-millets, bajra and ragi declined at the first estimate stage due to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The increase in rice acreage has taken place in almost all the rice growing States, except West Bengal due to better climatic conditions at the time of sowing during the current year. The small increase in the over-all acreage under maize crop during the current year has been shared by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. The decrease has occurred mainly in Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan in respect of jowar, in Bombay, PEPSU, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat—in respect of bajra and in Mysore, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh in respect of Ragi. These decreases are largely due to unfavourable seasonal conditions such as excessive rains, floods, and scarcity of rains at the time of sowing.

The information given in these Estimates relates to the set-up of States before their re-organisation on 1st November 1956.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1956 upto the 26th December 1956 amounted to 13·9 lakh tons comprising 10·7 lakh tons of wheat and 3·2 lakh tons of rice, as against the total imports of 7·0 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the last year comprising 4·4 lakh tons of wheat and 2·6 lakh tons of rice.

Market prices of rice showed a fall in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and West Bengal. In other parts of the country they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. Rice prices generally ranged between Rs. 15-12 and Rs. 20 per maund in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 in Assam, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 in Bihar, Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 in Bombay, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 15 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 16 and Rs. 19-8 in Madras, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 in Orissa, Rs. 16-10 and Rs. 20-8 in U. P. and Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 per maund in West Bengal.

Wheat prices declined slightly in Bihar and Delhi but hardened in U. P. and parts of Punjab. Elsewhere they moved within narrow limits. Prices of wheat generally ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 17-8 in Bihar, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18-8 in Bombay, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 17 in Punjab and Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 17-12 in U. P.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed some fall in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U. P., and Rajasthan. In Andhra Pradesh, however, jowar prices showed a hardening tendency. Jowar prices generally ranged between Rs. 10-10 and Rs. 16 per maund in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 12 and Rs. 19 in Bombay, Rs. 10 and Rs. 13-8 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 9 in Punjab, and Rs. 10-12 and Rs. 12-8 per maund in U. P. Bajra prices declined in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U. P., Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Elsewhere, they generally remained at previous month's level. Prices of bajra generally ranged between Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 14-4 in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14-8 in U. P. and Rs. 13-4 and Rs. 16 per maund in Rajasthan. Maize prices hardened in the States of Punjab, U. P. and Madhya Pradesh. In other parts of the country, they generally remained at previous month's level. Prices of maize generally ranged between Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 13 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 12-8 in Punjab, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 13 in U. P. and Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 in Rajasthan.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane for 1956-57 puts the current year's area and production at 4,532,000 acres and 58,914,000 tons of cane respectively, as against 3,945,000 acres and 50,455,000 tons of cane during 1955-56. This shows an increase of 587,000 acres or 14·9 percent in area and 8,459,000 tons or 16·8 per cent in production over last year. The area under sugarcane at the second estimate stage during the current year 1956-57 is the highest on record. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1956-57. Generally, it covers the period upto the middle of October 1956. Past experience has shown that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported.

The overall increase in acreage and production during the current year has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing States, especially, U. P., Bihar, Mysore, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Bombay and has been attributed to timely rain, better irrigation facilities and favourable weather conditions both at the sowing and growing periods of the crop.

During December the condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory. Harvesting of the crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India during 1956-57 season upto 22nd December 1956 amounted to 3·43 lakh tons as against 2·59 lakh tons produced during the same period of the previous season. Upto 22nd December 1956, 135 sugar factories were reported to be in production for the current season as against 121 factories on the corresponding date of the previous season.

The opening stocks with factories on 1st November 1956 were 4·88 lakh tons as against 3·58 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories between 1st November 1956 and 22nd December 1956 was about 2·54 lakh tons as against 2·13 lakh tons despatched during the corresponding period of the last season. Closing stocks with factories on 22nd December 1956 were 6·15 lakh tons as compared with 4·57 lakh tons on the same date of the previous season.

The Government of India released during December 1956 a quantity of 0·04 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in market bringing the total sugar released so far during the 1956-57 season to 0·07 lakh tons.

Sugar markets generally remained steady during the month and moved within narrow limits. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India:—

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Quality	Week ending														
		1-12-56			8-12-56			15-12-56			22-12-56			29-12-56		
Hapur	Crystal	30	6	0	30	6	0	30	11	0	30	11	0	30	7	0
Kanpur	FAQ	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	8	0	30	4	0
Jullundur	Phagwara	29	10	0	29	12	0	N.R.			N.R.			29	10	0
Calcutta	Indian Medium	31	8	0	31	12	0	31	12	0	31	12	0	31	14	0
Nagpur	Medium	N.R.			N.R.			33	0	0	N.R.			N.R.		
Madras	Imported	31	2	0	30	0	0	30	4	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
Bombay	D-28	32	8	0	32	8	0	32	12	0	32	12	0	32	4	0
Patna	..	N.R.			N.R.			N.R.			N.R.			N.R.		

N.R.—Not Reported.

Gur—Daily arrivals of gur in Hapur market during December 1956 averaged about 6,000 maunds. There were no stocks of gur at this market at the close of the month as against 6,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Due to the arrival of new gur, gur markets generally showed an easy tendency during the month. Table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres in India:—

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Quality	Week ending														
		1-12-56			8-12-56			15-12-56			22-12-56			29-12-56		
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	12	4	0	11	12	0	10	8	0	10	12	0	10	7	0
Kanpur	F.A.Q.	13	8	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	N.Q.		
Calcutta	Bheli (Medium)	14	8	0	15	0	0	13	8	0	13	8	0	13	8	0
Madras	II Sort	18	2	0	19	5	0	19	12	0	16	1	0	14	6	0
Bombay	Kolhapur	22	0	0	20	8	0	20	0	0	N.Q.			18	8	0
Patna	..	16	8	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	N.R.		

N.R.—Not Reported. N.Q.—Not Quoted.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The decision to permit free exports of linseed oil, cotton seed oil and castor oil to all permissible destinations upto the end of June 1957 was announced during the month of December 1956. Decoiled groundnut meal (solvent extraction variety having less than 1% oil content) was also allowed for export upto the end of June 1957 to all permissible destinations.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils markets during the month under review presented an erratic trend. The month opened with a firmness in the prices, which gave way to an easy trend towards the middle of the month but firmed up slightly during the last week of the month particularly in the case of groundnut and groundnut oil as well as castor seed and castor oil. The prices of linseed, however, declined slightly at the end of the month.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

Harvesting of 1956-57 grounduut crop was in progress during the month of December 1956, in the principal producing States. The condition of the standing crop was also reported to be generally fair except in certain parts of Bombay and Madras where some damage was caused by excessive rains.

Due to market apprehensions regarding changes in the export policy of groundnut oil and heavy flow of the groundnut crop in the market, prices of groundut and groundnut oil registered an easy trend during the first week of the month under review. This was in contrast to the firm trend witnessed towards the close of the last month. On 8-12-1956 the price of groundnut (kernel) at Madras was quoted at Rs. 23-4 and groundnut oil at Rs. 51 per maund against Rs. 25-7 and Rs. 54-13 per maund respectively on 24-11-56. During the latter half of the month, however, prices of both groundnut and groundnut oil showed a tendency to rise as a result of persistent demand from crushers and vanaspati interests. The following table gives the prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and European ports.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending															
	24-11-56			1-12-56			8-12-56			15-12-56			22-12-56			29-12-56		
Groundnut (Kernel)—																		
Bombay	22	7	0	23	1	0	21	4	0	22	14	0	22	14	0	22	11	0
Madras	25	7	0	24	5	0	23	4	0	24	9	0	25	2	0	24	13	0
Groundnut Oil—																		
Bombay	55	12	0	55	12	0	52	2	0	54	6	0	54	6	0	53	13	0
Madras	54	13	0	53	0	0	51	0	0	51	13	0	52	3	0	51	3	0
European Ports—																		
Indian 3% crude	N.Q.			N.Q.			N.Q.			N.Q.			N.Q.			N.Q.		
South African	85	11	0	82	8	0	82	8	0	81	13	0	81	13	0	81	13	0

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

In view of the persistence of higher levels of prices inspite of the arrival of the new crop into the market, no export quota for groundnut oil has been declared.

(*b*) LINSEED

During the month of December 1956, linseed market presented on erratic trend. Prices of linseed on the whole declined slightly at the end of the month partly due to less foreign enquiries and partly in sympathy with the groundnut section. Linseed prices at Bombay and Calcutta declined from Rs. 24-2-0 and Rs. 26 to Rs. 23-11 and Rs. 25/- per maund respectively. Linseed oil prices, at Calcutta on the other hand, improved to Rs. 54-6 per maund as against Rs. 52-2 per maund at the end of preceding month. At European ports, Indian variety of Linseed oil fell from Rs. 68-11 per maund to Rs. 63-11 per maund during the course of the month. The following table shows the price trend of linseed and linseed oil during December, 1956.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	24-11-56	1-12-56	8-12-56	15-12-56	22-12-56	29-12-56
Linseed—						
Bombay (Bold) .	24 2 0	27 0 0	24 11 0	26 2 0	25 12 0	23 11 0
Calcutta (Small) .	26 0 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0
Kanpur (Bold) .	26 0 0	26 4 0	24 10 0	24 8 0	26 8 0	25 12 0
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay . .	52 2 0	58 12 0	54 6 0	55 2 0	54 6 0	54 6 0
Kanpur . .	57 14 0	57 8 0	58 0 0	57 0 0	56 0 0	57 8 0
European ports (Indian variety).	Nominal	68 11 0	68 11 0	68 2 0	63 11 0	63 11 0

Exports of linseed oil during September 1956 amounted to 513 tons as against 5,351 tons in the corresponding month of 1955. Total exports of linseed oil during the period April to Sept. 1956 were 24,120 tons as against 53,187 tons of this oil exported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(*c*) CASTORSEED

During the month of December 1956, castorseed and castor oil market displayed an erratic trend due to the fears that export duty on castor oil might be stepped up by the Government. The prices of castorseed and castor oil, however, at the close of the month, recorded some increases as compared to the closing quotations of the preceding month. Castorseed prices at Bombay and Bedapalli at the end of December were quoted at Rs. 25-1 and Rs. 25-15 per maund respectively as against their respective quotations of Rs. 23-13 and Rs. 24-4 per maund at the end of November 1956. Castor oil prices at Bombay improved by about Rs. 2 to Rs. 63-3 per maund, while at Kanpur and Madras they closed at the preceding month's level. At European ports, Indian commercial variety of castor oil increased sharply from Rs. 79 to Rs. 86-3 per maund by the middle of December and remained at this level during the remaining period of the month. The following table shows the price trend of castorseed and castor oil during December 1956.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	24-11-56	1-12-56	8-12-56	15-12-56	22-12-56	29-12-56
Castor seed—						
Bombay (Bold) .	23 13 0	27 0 0	25 1 0	24 11 0	24 12 0	25 1 0
Kanpur (FAQ) .	21 8 0	21 8 0	22 0 0	21 4 0	22 15 0	20 5 0
Badepalli (Hyderabad).	24 4 0	29 5 0	26 4 0	26 2 0	26 2 0	25 15 0
Castor Oil—						
Bombay	61 4 0	67 8 0	63 14 0	63 14 0	62 12 0	63 3 0
Kanpur . .	60 0 0	61 0 0	61 10 0	59 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Madras . .	56 10 0	57 10 0	60 12 0	59 1 0	58 4 0	56 7 0
European ports (Indian commercial variety C.I.F.) . .	79 0 0	85 11 0	N.A.	86 3 0	86 3 0	86 3 0

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of castor oil during September 1956 amounted to 2,779 tons as against 3,014 tons in the corresponding month of 1955. Total exports of castor oil during the period April to September, 1956 were 22,374 tons as against 20,857 tons of this oil exported during the corresponding period of 1955.

(*iv*) COTTON

According to the latest estimate framed by the trade at the end of November 1956, the 1956-57 season's crop is put at 55·72 lakh bales as compared to their earlier estimate of 53·70 lakh bales framed at the end of October 1956. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1955-56 season were 48·65 lakh bales and 46·36 lakh bales respectively.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture in their sixth and final crop report of the 1956 season issued on the 10th December 1956, estimated the 1956-57 season's cotton acreage at 15·67 million acres and production at 13·30 million bales. The outturn is 0·15 million bales more than the November forecast of 13·15 million bales and compares with 14·72 million bales produced last year and the 10 years (1945—54) average of 13·10 million bales. The yield per acre is placed at 408 lbs. as against 403 lbs. of the November estimate and 417 lbs. of the 1955-56 season.

During September 1956, imports of raw cotton were about 37,000 bales as compared to 21,000 bales imported during the preceding month and 30,000 bales imported during the corresponding month of the 1955-56 season.

Exports of raw cotton from the country stood at 12,000 bales during September 1956 as compared to 10,000 bales in August 1956 and 1,05,000 bales in September 1955.

Details regarding consumption of cotton by mills in the Indian Union, and stocks of cotton held by them are given in the following table—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Consumption during		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	Sept. 1956	Sept. 1955	30-9-56	30-9-55
Indian	3·78	3·83	12·53	12·78
Egyptian cotton	0·13	0·15	0·46	0·27
Other foreign cotton	0·41	0·30	1·36	1·45
TOTAL—ALL COTTONS	4·32	4·28	14·35	14·50

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of 1955-56 season is indicated below—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-56 to 13-12-56	1-9-55 to 13-12-55
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	3·06	3·08
Consumption of cotton by mills	3·82	3·60
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on the 13th December	4·23	4·88

The Government of India's announcement of the 2nd December releasing an export quota of 2 lakh bales, gave a fillip to the maket, and in the spot section of the Bombay cotton market, prices of most varieties of cotton registered appreciable rise. Thereafter the market remained steady with a firm undertone for a fortnight. But later, consequent on slackness in mill demand and heavy arrivals in up-country markets, cotton values receded to lower levels. In the export section conditions became very active, following the release of export quota and prices of exportable styles were pushed up by increased demand. Overseas enquiries especially from Japan, Hongkong, the Continent and the U.K. were repoted to be good and covered popular styles like Bengal Deshi, Jarilla, Dholleras and Oomras. In the import section, Americans came in for active mill enquiries. The table below gives week-end quotations of some of the varieties of cotton lint at various markets in India.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

State	Bombay	Madras	Punjab	
Centre	Bombay	Tripur	Abohar	
Variety	Jarilla MGF	Cambodia	Deshi	American
24-11-1956	750	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1-12-1956	755	N.A.	662	786
8-12-1956	758	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15-12-1956	750	N.A.	679	777
22-12-1956	735	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
29-12-1956	730	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

An erratic trend in prices was in evidence in the Karachi Cotton market. The immediate impact of the Indian decision to allow exports, could easily be discerned from the dip in values. However, the market firmed up later due to sustained buying by traders against the heavy export business done towards the end of November and the begining of December. There was also active mill buying. The following table gives the week-end quotations at the Karachi market.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

Week-ending	4 F. Punjab R. G.
24-11-56	841
1-12-56	825
8-12-56	833
15-12-56	876
22-12-56	868
29-12-56	872

During the first half of the month, the New York cotton market remained strong and there was good demand for American Egyptians. Inquiries from domestic mills were reported to be more numerous than in the previous week and demand from abroad also continued to be active both for prompt and forward shipments. The psychological effect of a higher crop estimate released on the 10th instant as compared to the earlier November estimate was more than off set by reports that exports and consumption of cotton in the United

States this season would exceed production for the first time since 1950-51. The U.S. Department of Agriculture have estimated that consumption by domestic mills will be about 9 million bales and exports, about 6 million bales during the 1956-57 season. However, during the latter half of the month, the market ruled generally easy with only limited demand but price movements were confined to a narrow range. Dealings too were virtually at a stand still as a pre-holiday atmosphere prevailed in the market. The following are the latest available week-end quotations at the New York market.

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
30-11-56	34·45	1283
7-12-56	N.A.	N.A.
14-12-56	34·70	1292
21-12-56	34·55	1287
28-12-56	34·60	1289

N.A.—Not available.

(*v*) JUTE

In November 1956 the arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations amounted to 7·67 lakh bales as against 6·16 lakh bales during October 1956 and 8·06 lakh bales during November 1955. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July 1956 to November 1956) amounted to 25·56 lakh bales as compared to 23·93 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during November 1956 amounted to 0·84 lakh bales as against 0·90 lakh bales during the preceding month and 1·26 lakh bales during November 1955.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during November 1956 was of the order of 5·00 lakh bales as against 4·69 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5·38 lakh bales in November 1955.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 9·02 lakh bales at the end of November 1956 as against 6·25 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 8·05 lakh bales at the end of November 1955.

The Calcutta loose jute market ruled steady to firm during December 1956. The market was influenced mainly by the reported insufficiency of supply of Indian jute, conditions in the Pakistan raw jute market and to a certain extent by the poor stocks of raw jute with mills. During the first week of the month under review the jute market ruled steady

with sellers reserved. They were not prepared to discount rates and, as a result, mills purchased only small lots to meet their immediate requirements. In the next week too, the market generally ruled steady despite limited purchases by mills. In the subsequent two weeks, however, in spite of large purchases by mills and reserved attitude of sellers prices tended to recede at some centres. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta market:—

(December/January delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending 1-12-56	8-12-56	15-12-56	22-12-56	29-12-56
Northern	31 8 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	32 8 0	32 0 0
Assam (Upper)	31 8 0	32 0 0	33 0 0	32 8 0	32 0 0
Orissa	32 8 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	35 8 0	35 0 0
Murshidabad	30 0 0	30 8 0	31 8 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Western	30 8 0	31 0 0	32 0 0	31 8 0	31 0 0
Jungli	29 8 0	30 0 0	30 8 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Daisee	32 0 0	32 8 0	33 8 0	34 0 0	33 8 0
U.P.	29 8 0	30 0 0	30 8 0	30 0 0	30 0 0

The Calcutta baled jute market opened quiet and remained steady to firm thereafter. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

(December/January delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs.)

Variety	Week-ending 1-12-56	8-12-56	15-12-56	22-12-56	29-12-56
Mill Firsts	220 0 0	225 0 0	230 0 0	230 0 0	225 0 0
Mill Lightenings	200 0 0	210 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	210 0 0
Daisee L. G.	190 0 0	190 0 0	195 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
Pak. N. C.	135 0 0	136 0 0	138 0 0	136 0 0	133 0 0

The up-country markets ruled firm during the month due mainly to poor arrivals of raw jute. The week-end quotations of bottom variety of jute in some of the important up-country markets are given below:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending				
	1-12-56	8-12-56	15-12-56	22-12-56	29-12-56
Purnea (Bihar) .	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 8 0	27 8 0	26 0 0
Nowgong (Assam) .	25 1 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	27 7 0	25 8 0
Belakoba (West Bengal) . .	27 2 0	26 11 0	27 2 0	28 8 0	27 10 0
Danpur (Orissa) .	29 8 0	31 0 0	32 6 0	33 0 0	33 4 0

The Calcutta jute goods market was influenced by the West Asian situation and rumours that the Government intended to re-impose export duty or to impose an excise duty. Due to poor interest shown in sacking as compared to that in hessian prices of the former showed a decline. The drop in hessian consumption in U.S.A. aided the easier tendency witnessed at the close of the month. The weekly quotations for jute goods are given below:—

Variety/Unit	Week-ending				
	1-12-56	8-12-56	15-12-56	22-12-56	29-12-56
Hessian 40"×10 oz. (Rs. per 100 yds.)	46 2 0	45 13 0	46 13 0	46 15 0	46 13 0
Sacking B. Twills (Rs. per 100 bags)	120 0 0	121 8 0	124 0 0	121 10 0	119 10 0

(*vi*) TOBACCO

During the month of November 1956, arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market amounted to 1·83 million lbs. as against 2·15 million lbs. in the previous month. This consisted of 1·02 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 0·07 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and 0·74 million lbs. of Sun-cured Natu (country) varieties totalling in all to 1·83 million lbs. The despatches consisted of 3·30 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 0·98 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and 2·01 million lbs. of Sun-cured Natu (country) varieties totalling in all 6·29 million lbs. as against the total despatches of 4·11 million lbs. in the last month.

It is estimated that the stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of November 1956 were about 14·31 million lbs.

The prices of Nipani (chewing) variety tobacco at Bombay during the month under review maintained a steady trend. The Jutty (medium) variety tobacco at Calcutta also ruled steady at Rs. 97-14-0 per maund throughout the month under review.

About 1·75 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during November 1956; these comprised 1·38 million lbs. of Flue-cured virginia, 20·5 thousand lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia, 2·11 lakh lbs. of Sun-cured Natu (country), 39·75 thousand lbs. of Sun-cured white Barley, 74·25 thousand lbs. of Sun-cured Jutty and 24·0 thousand lbs. of Sun cured Motihari. The total quantity graded during October 1956 was 1·69 million lbs.

Exports of unmanufactured Tobacco from India during September 1956 were 15·2 million lbs. worth Rs. 9·3 millions as against 9·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4·6 millions exported in the corresponding month of 1955. Out of the 15·2 million lbs. exported during September 1956 the flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 14·4 million lbs. worth Rs. 8·8 millions. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were China, U.K. and Egypt each accounting for 11,104 and 0·75 million lbs. respectively.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes during November 1956 as reported by the State Governments is as under:—

In Andhra, 15 oil engines and 8 electric motors were distributed. In West Bengal 2 pumping plants were distributed to the ryots. Further the Agriculture Department of the State Government renovated 11 tanks benefiting an area of 570 acres. The works in respect of 160 tanks were, however, in progress. In Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh, 40 wells were completed.

An area of 584 acres was brought under cultivation with the aid of tractors and bull-dozers in Andhra. In Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh, 661 acres of rabi area were embanked and 700 acres of paddy area were bunded. Besides above, about 135 acres of land were reclaimed by private tractors and about 290 acres by bullock-power.

The quantity of fertilizers distributed in Andhra was 5,809 tons of ammonium sulphate, 13 tons of super-phosphate and 349 tons of other manures. A quantity of 25,515 tons of urban compost was manufactured and a quantity of 6,532 tons was actually utilized in this State. In Rewa division of Madhya Pradesh, the quantity of fertilizers distributed was 729 mds. of ammonium sulphate, 162 mds. of super-phosphate and 147 mds. of fertilizer mixture. A quantity of 264 tons of town compost was also produced and 79 tons distributed in this State.

In Andhra, the quantity of improved seeds distributed was 42 tons of paddy and 320 lbs. of millets. In Rewa division of Madhya Pradesh, 12,667 mds. of improved rabi seeds were distributed among the cultivators.

(*ii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Bill, 1956, has received the President's assent. The Bill, which now becomes an Act, provides for the conversion of inam lands in Andhra, excluding estates into ryotwari lands. A simple process of conversion is adopted *viz.*, the grant of a ryotwari patta covering all the lands in their possession, in respect of inam lands held by inamdars in ryotwari and zamindari villages

as also inam lands in inam villages held by educational, religious and charitable institutions. A distinction is made, however, in respect of inam lands in inam villages held by non-institutional owners. In their case the legislation lays down that certain categories of tenants will have the right to receive ryotwari pattas for two thirds of the land, the inamdars receiving pattas for the remaining one third. This one third share is deemed to be compensation for the extinguishment of the inamdars' rights in the two thirds portion made over to the tenants. Where no such tenants are present, the inamdars are entitled to pattas for the whole of the land. The legislation further provides for the grant of permanent and heritable rights to tenants in occupation of inam lands in respect of which ryotwari pattas are granted to institutions. It also makes provision for the reinstatement of tenants who might have been evicted after January 7, 1948, the date on which the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act came into force.

The Madras Estates (Supplementary) Bill, 1956 has also received the President's assent. The Bill which has now become an Act, provides for the setting up of machinery for the expeditious determination of the question, often raised in legal proceedings, whether any particular area is or is not an estate as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. The Estates Land Act itself does not contain any provision clarifying this point. Further the Madras High Court has held that any finding on this question, arrived at in an enquiry under Section 9 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and the Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, is not binding and a civil suit can be filed for the determination of the point. This has led to a multiplicity of suits and prolonged litigation in which the State Government have had to participate.

(*iii*) LAND TAXATION

I. *The Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956*—Government of Madras has published the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956. The object of the proposed legislative measure is to provide for the levy of full ryotwari assessment on inam lands in the State of Madras. An 'inam land,' as defined under the provisions of the Bill is one which includes any inam constituting an estate under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 but excludes estates to which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 apply. Also the service inams, cultivable lands in an estate held by a person other than the landholder, beds and bunds of tanks, and of supply, drainage surplus or irrigation channels, lands set apart for the common use of villagers, waste lands and forests are excluded from the scope of the above definition.

As regards the rate of assessment, the Bill provides that an inam land in a ryotwari village will be subject to assessment at the rate set out in the settlement notification for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and if there are no such lands, in the nearest ryotwari village where similar lands exist. Any other inam land will be subject to assessment at the rate set out in the settlement notification for lands of a similar description and similar advantages in the nearest ryotwari village. The Bill provides further that the levy of full assessment on an inam (defined for the purpose of this legislation) will be in addition to any quit rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount of a like nature payable to the State Government by the land-holder whereas in the case of other inams the levy of full assessment will be in lieu of the quit rent, jodi, kattubadi and such other charges.

The Bill when passed will be deemed to have come into force with effect from 1st July 1956.

Government of Madras has also published the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956. The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 did not provide for appeals against the orders of assessing authorities. The present Bill by amending the principal Act seeks to achieve this object.

The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge and Additional Surcharge) Amendment Bill 1956 has been passed into an Act.

(*iv*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The President gave his assent to the Orissa Bhoodan Yagna (Amendment) Bill, 1956 which seeks to amend the Orissa Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1953. The Act of 1953 made provisions only for the distribution of lands to individual landless persons. There have, however been recently, instances of donations of entire villages. The Amending Act provides that donations of whole villages to village communities may be taken up for cooperative farming. The amending Bill also seeks to remove certain administrative difficulties experienced in the working of the Act of 1953.

The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture stated in the Lok Sabha that 469 landless agricultural workers and their families have been settled so far on the lands of the Central Mechanised Farm at Bhopal. Of this number, 200 families were from Travancore-Cochin, and the rest from Bhopal.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(*a*) DIARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1956.

2nd December	. . The Government of India released two lakh bales of cotton for export.
6th December	. . . All-India Second Estimate of Cotton for 1956-57 released.
9th December	. . .. Meeting of the National Development Council concluded.
11th December	. . . Conference of Development Commissioners and Agricultural Secretaries concluded.
12th December	. . Meeting of the Panel of Scientists concluded.
13th December	. . . All-India First Estimate of Rice for 1956-57 released.
14th December	. . . All-India First Estimate of Ragi for 1956-57 released.
15th December	. . . All-India Final Estimate of Jute for 1956-57 released.
22nd December	. . . Inter-State Regional Seminar on Community Development concluded.
23rd December	. . . All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane for 1956-57 released.
27th December	. . . The decision to permit export of cottonseed oil and linseed oil to all permissible destinations upto the end of June 1957 announced.

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29th December

(*i*) Conference of State Agricultural Ministers concluded.

(*ii*) Import Policy for January—June 1957 announced.

(*iii*) The decision to permit export of castor oil and deoiled groundnut meal (solvent extraction variety having less than 1% oil content) to all permissible destinations upto the end of June 1957 announced.

(*b*) Steps to Increase Agricultural Production Discussed

In his address to the National Development Council at its meeting held in December in New Delhi, the Prime Minister emphasised the absolute necessity of increasing agricultural production for the successful implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. At this meeting, the National Development Council discussed *inter alia*, the problem of evolving a suitable district development machinery. It was recommended that an investigation into the problem, as proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan, should be carried out under the auspices of the Committee on Plan Projects and that the team constituted for the field study of the National Extension and Community Projects should also study problems connected with the re-organisation of district administration on the basis of the general conclusions outlined in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The State Agricultural Ministers' Conference which concluded its two-day session in New Delhi on the 29th December strongly recommended the fixation of minimum prices for at least the principal agricultural commodities.

The Conference also decided in favour of marked increases in the targets already laid down in respect of several measures to step up agricultural production.

The target for the area to be covered by the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was raised to 80 lakh acres over the 40 lakh acres already laid down for the Second Plan period. The target for the programme of top-dressing of sugarcane, which had already yielded encouraging results, was also increased to 30—40 lakh acres for the Second Plan period. It was proposed to extend the campaign for top-dressing in 1957-58 to all the cane-growing States and to cover an area of about 20 lakh acres.

Attainment of self-sufficiency in jute in two years was also recommended. With that end in view, it was suggested that jute-growing States should immediately determine targets for top-dressing of jute crops. The targets suggested for different States were: Assam 1,27,500 acres; West Bengal 2,51,500 acres; Bihar 1,51,000 acres; U. P. 17,000 acres; Tripura 9,500 acres and Orissa 43,500 acres. It was suggested that the State Governments should try to cover these selected areas with fertilisers and also fix corresponding targets for each Development Block wherever feasible.

Besides, the Conference recommended better utilisation of manurial resources; popularisation of new fertilisers such as urea, ammonium sulphate nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate; and stepping up of the consumption of fertilisers. Other recommendations related to (*i*) production and distribution of better seeds, (*ii*) land improvement measures, like "wara bundies", (*iii*) introduction of better techniques of irrigation and other agricultural practices, (*iv*) soil conservation, (*v*) plant protection, (*vi*) development of fisheries, (*vii*) co-ordination of research being carried on, (*viii*) making available the benefits of

improved agricultural practices to cultivators etc. In respect of minor cash crops like coconut, arecanut and cashewnut plantations, the Conference recommended the distribution of quality seedlings, improved methods of cultivation, control of diseases by spraying fungicides and control of root diseases by judicious manuring, inter-cultivation and spraying.

A conference of the Development Commissioners and Agricultural Secretaries held during December 1956 recommended, *inter alia*, that the village level workers and agricultural staff in the Community Development and National Extension Blocks should concentrate their attention on agriculture, minor irrigation etc.

The Community Development Seminar which was held at Ranchi gave particular consideration to the question of providing short-term credit to farmers. It was recommended, in this respect, that short-term credit should be supplied through co-operatives, mainly in kind and also on the security of crops. In regard to areas where no co-operative society existed, it was recommended that taccavi loans should be granted on a more liberal basis than at present.

The Panel of Scientists which held its three-day session in New Delhi during the months recommended, *inter alia*, (*i*) the setting up of experimental research farms, (*ii*) drawing up a list of indigenous plants which were likely to yield toxic principles for the preparation of fungicides and insecticides, (*iii*) reducing the avoidable loss of irrigation water and (*iv*) prevention and utilisation of agricultural wastes.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(*a*) Third French Plan

Major emphasis is laid on increased agricultural production in the third rural investment plan of France for the period, 1957—61, which in 1957 displaces the second plan prepared earlier for the years 1954—57. The plan which is currently under preparation calls for—

(*i*) increased wheat production on a reduced acreage;

(*ii*) increased milk yields;

(*iii*) increased meat production and exports, based on higher output of corn, barley and grass;

(*iv*) increased production of poultry, eggs, wool, oilseeds and certain fruits and vegetables with market possibilities at home and abroad, ; and

(*v*) decreased acreage for vineyards, sugar beets, oats and wheat.

It was pointed out by the commissions charged with preparing the second rural investment plan that expansion in agricultural production in France was bound up with the question of stepping up exports and widening domestic market. As, however, the internal prices of most of the exportable agricultural commodities were higher than world prices export subsidies were essential to move those products into the foreign markets. The commissions, therefore, stated in their report on the second plan in October 1953 that the increase in agricultural production should be tied to parallel and effective action for price guarantees and permanent and profitable foreign outlets. The problem has not changed since October 1953. The solution is sought in export subsidies and regulation of markets Agriculture is subsidised in various ways in France. In 1956, agriculture would have been subsidised to the tune of about Rs. 190·5 crores. Of this amount export subsidies alone

account for about Rs. 68·1 crores including Rs. 43·8 crores for wheat, Rs. 8·1 crores for dairy products and Rs. 5·2 crores each for meat and sugar. The Mutual Guarantee Fund, the intervention agencies, and the inter-professional consultative committees constitute a frame-work for the organisation of markets which, according to the Under Secretary of State for Agriculture, will ramain a primary objective under the third investment plan.

Source:— Foreign Agriculture, September 1956, p. 5.

(*b*) New Price Fixing System in Sweden

A new price regulating system was introduced in Sweden from September 1, 1956 under a law passed by the Swedish Parliament (Riksdog) in 1955. Under the old system the protection of agriculture was largely based on fixed prices, import monopolies and quantitative restrictions on imports. The new scheme which will be operative for 3 years in the first instance, provides for a more flexible price system, abolishes the import monopolies and introduces fixed import duties instead of the quantitative restrictions. The new system is expected to facilitate the adjustment of agriculture and its marketing organisations to changes in internal and external marketing situations.

According to the new system of price regulation an import duty, generally not exceeding 25% of the import price has been fixed for every agricultural commodity. The import duty on any commodity is to remain unaltered so long as the price of that commodity in the domestic market remains within "upper" and "lower" price limits. The actual price will be allowed to fluctuate within 10 to 15% above and below the average (mean) prices. For example, for wheat, the upper (ceiling) and lower (floor) price limits have been fixed at 2·41 and $1·90 per bushel respectively. Thus, the price of domestic wheat may fluctuate, owing to changes in the world market, within 12% above or below the average of the ceiling and floor prices *viz* $2·16 per bushel. If however, the price falls below the lower limit or goes above the upper limit, the import tariff will be adjusted accordingly. This is intended to ensure to the farmers an income which will not be below a certain minimum level. On the other hand the consumers have been protected in as much as rising prices in the world market will not mean higher prices in the domestic market.

The revenues accruing from import duties will be set aside for price regulation (price support) and compensatory schemes within Sweden. These revenues will also be used, where necessary, to lower the price of exported agricultural products to correspond to the world market levels.

With a view to preventing the farmers' income from lagging behind in an inflationary period, the new system further provides the so-called 5% rule. Should the consumer price index rise by more than 5% , the import tariffs and the price limits will be increased accordingly. In case the price index falls by more than 5%, a corresponding reduction will be made.

Source:—Agriculture Abroad, October 1956, pp. 20—22.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi and Small Millets, 1956-57.

All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1956-57.

Rubber Statistics for the year, 1955.

Area, Production, Number of Plantations and Number of Persons Employed in Coffee Industry in India during 1954-55 (July—June).

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during December 1956

(Between 29th Nov. 1956 and 26th Dec. 1956 and from 1st Oct. 1956 to 26th Dec. 1956).

Classified according to Rainfall Regions

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 29-11-56 to 26-12-56 actual (inches)	Excess (+) or deficit (—) compared to normal (inches)	Rainfall from 1-10-56 to 26-12-56 actual (inches)	Excess (+) or deficit (—) compared to normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	0·24	(—)0·14	7·31	(+)15
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	0·02	(—)0·12	9.58	(+)56
Gangetic West Bengal	0	(—)0·14	6.91	(+)24
Orissa	0	(—)0·26	13.85	(+)71
Chota Nagpur	0	(—)0·18	4·40	(+)26
Bihar	0·37	(+)0·23	9·34	(+)191
U.P. East	0·01	(—)0·24	10·35	(+)319
U.P. West	0·06	(—)0·34	9·02	(+)167
Punjab (including Delhi)	0·12	(—)0·24	5·93	(+)538
Himachal Pradesh	1·02	(—)0.99	12·79	(+)229
Jammu & Kashmir	0·65	(+)0·04	1·92	(+)32
Rajasthan West	0·05	(—)0·06	2·44	(+)542
Rajasthan East	0·08	(—)0·10	7·78	(+)694
Madhya Pradesh, West	0·33	0	5·04	(+)138
Madhya Pradesh, East	0·40	(+)0·17	5·62	(+)49
Gujarat	0	(—)0·03	3·61	(+)169
Saurashtra and Kutch	0·03	(—)0·02	3·38	(+)390
Konkan	0	(—)0·12	7·08	(+)64
Maharashtra	0·07	(—)0·16	9·78	(+)140
Vidarbha	0·07	(—)0·31	3·41	(+)11
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	1·05	(—)0·13	22·99	(+)47
Telengana	0	(—)0·18	4·13	(+)18
Rayalaseema	1·01	(+)0·53	11·48	(+)70
Madras	3·20	(—)1·21	22·31	(+)3
Coastal Mysore	0	(—)0·32	12·17	(+)27
Mysore North	0·79	(+)0·55	11·44	(+)145
Mysore South	0·23	(—)0·24	15·82	(+)91
Kerala (including Laccadives)	0·20	(—)1·55	21·62	(+)12

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or deficits 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, Potatoes	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcene, Kulthi.
Bihar	Sugarcane	Cotton, Linseed, & Kharif Castor.
Bombay	Summer Paddy, Sugarcane	Groundnut, Turmeric, Linseed, Rape & Kharif Castor, Cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Paddy, Unirrigated and Irrigated Sugarcane.	Kharif Jowar, Linseed, Rape & Mustard Groundnut, Cotton, Sugarcane, Sesamum, Castor.
Madras and Andhra	Rabi Paddy, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Coffee Seed.	Kharif Paddy, Rabi Paddy, Jowar, Kharif Cotton.

TABLE No. 1·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
Orissa	Rabi Sesamum	Sugarcane, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Cotton.
Punjab	Tobacco, Onions, Cucurbits	Kharif Paddy, Jowar Toria, American Cotton, Sugarcane, Potatoes, Turmeric, Ginger and Chillies.
Uttar Pradesh	Paddy, Potatoes, Sugarcane	Linseed, Rape & Mustard, Sugarcane, Vegetables, Oats and Bersem for fodder.
West Bengal	Sesamum, Sugarcane	Winter Paddy, Sugarcane, Kulthi, Cotton, Potatoes.
Mysore	Rabi Paddy & Jowar	Kharif Paddy, Ragi, Sugarcane, Pulses, Minor Millets, Wheat, Groundnut, Cotton, Tobacco.
Rajasthan	....	Sugarcane.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

(In Thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)				
Rice	75,949	76,253	24,531	25,474
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,711	5,627	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	211,000	55,734	53,349
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,757	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	55,100	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES).	267,325	266,100	66,604	63,536
Potato	693	658	1,839	1,736
*Sugarcane***	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	37	14	15
Pepper (Black)	208	214	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	846	921	244	259

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,548	12,585	4,128†	3,804†
Castorseed	1,394	1,462	124	126
Sesamum	6,501	5,738	589	458
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596
Fibres—				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227§	3,998§
Jute	1,243	1,581*(a)*	2,928‡	4,137‡@
Mesta	528	618	1,018‡	1,201‡

** Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw Sugar (gur) are 5,859 and 5,760 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56 and 1954-55.

† In terms of nuts in shell. (*a*) Partially Revised Estimate being 1,739 thousand acres.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each. @ Partially Revised Estimate being 4,197 thousand bales.

§ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57

(In Thousands)

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current estimate	Corresponding adjusted estimate of previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current estimate	Corresponding adjusted estimate of pevious year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	First	13-12-56	68,889	65,742	(+)4·8	..	..	..
Jowar	,,	January 1957	24,643	25,881	(—)4·8	..	..	..
Bajra	,,	January 1957	23,620	24,987	(—)5·5	..	..	..
Maize	,,	3-1-57	8,223	8,173	(+)0·6	..	..	..
Ragi	,,	14-12-56	4,872	4,923	(—)1·0	..	..	..
Small Millets	,,	January 1957	9,823	10,096	(—)2·7	..	..	..
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS		January 1957	140,070	139,802	(+)0·2	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur	First	16-10-56	5,400	5,386	(+)0·3	..	..	..
Other kharif Pulses.	,,	8-11-56	10,785	11,096	(—)2·8	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	23-12-56	4,532	3,945	(+)14·9	58,914	50,455	(+)16 8
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	First	12-9-56	8,955	7,721	(+)16·0	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	22-11-56	4,011	4,282	(—)6·3	..	..	..
Fibbres—								
Cotton	Second	6-12-56	15,955	15,442	(+) 3·3	..	..	..
Jute	Final	15-12-56	1,883	1,739	(+) 8·3	4,221†	4,197†	(+) 0·6
Mesta	First	22-8-56	121	125	(—) 3·2	..	..	..

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,946 and 5,096 thousand tons for 1956-57 and 1955-56 respectively.

†In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All India First Estimate of Jowar, 1956-57

(Released in January 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	24,643	25,881	(—)1,238	(—)4·8

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

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Bhopal, Andhra, Kutch, Pepsu and Vindhya Pradesh and has been generally attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decline in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases reported by Hyderabad, Bombay, Punjab, Delhi and Ajmer.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1956. Till then the condition of the crop was generally satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, where the crop was reported to have been affected by incessant rains in July 1956. The growth of the standing crop was also reported to be stunted in Sagar, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara and Yeotmal districts in Madhya Pradesh due to continuous rains.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Jowar during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 60 per cent of the area finally reported.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States before their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra	1,121	(A) 1,156	(—) 35
Bihar	6	5	(+) 1
Bombay	3,914	3,785	(+) 129
Madhya Pradesh	4,196	4,387	(—) 191
Madras	756	758	(—) 2
Orissa	16	16	..
Punjab	596	571	(+) 25
Uttar Pradesh	1,991	2,314	(—) 323
West Bengal	5	4	(+) 1

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hyderabad	4,068	3,743	(+) 325
Madhya Bharat	2,823	3,299	(—) 476
Mysore	770	(A) 900	(—) 130
Pepsu	62	108	(—) 26
Rajasthan	2,199	(A)2,324	(—) 125
Saurashtra	1,164	1,541	(—) 377
Ajmer	132	104	(+) 28
Bhopal	159	226	(—) 67
Delhi	68	27	(+) 41
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Kutch	199	224	(—) 25
Vindhya Pradesh	378	389	(—) 11
TOTAL	24,643	25,881	(—) 1,238

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
(*a*) Less than 500 acres.
NOTES.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Jowar is not grown to any apprecia le extent in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
(3) Information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

4·1. All-India First Estimate of Bajra, 1956-57

(Released in January 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (Thousand acres)	23,620	24,987	(—)1,367	(—)5·5

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

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Saurashtra, Bombay, Pepsu, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat, and to a lesser extent by Hyderabad, Mysore, Punjab, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh, and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This decline in area has, however, been off-set to some extent by increases reported by Kutch, Rajasthan and Andhra States.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan where the crop was reported to have been affected to some extent due to continuous rains during the South West monsoon period. The crop was also reported to have been affected slightly by attack of insects and pests in parts of Belgaum, Bijapur, West Khandesh and South Satara districts of Bombay.

The estimate does not cover the entire area sown to bajra crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the set up of States before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres) 1956-57 (First) Estimate (2)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) (4)
Andhra	826	823	(+) 3
Bihar	7	8	(—) 1
Bombay	6,222	6,655	(—) 433
Madhya Pradesh	86	90	(—) 4
Madras	712	713	(—) 1
Orissa	8	8	..
Punjab	1,733	1,749	(—) 16
Uttar Pradesh	2,713	2,819	(—) 106
West Bengal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Hyderabad	1,536	1,573	(—) 37
Madhya Bharat	444	504	(—) 60
Mysore	173	(A) 207	(—) 34
Pepsu	553	678	(—) 125
Rajasthan	6,831	(A) 6,773	(+) 58
Saurashtra	1,453	2,119	(—) 666
Ajmer	33	35	(—) 2
Bhopal	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Delhi	57	72	(—) 15
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..
Kutch	223	150	(+) 73
Vindhya Pradesh	10	11	(—) 1
TOTAL	23,620	24,987	(—) 1,367

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu and Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Bajra is not grown in Assam, Coorg, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

(3) The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of the States before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

4·2. All-India First Estimate of Maize, 1956-57

(Released in January 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (First Estimate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Per cent (5)
Area (thousand acres)	8,223	8,173	(+)50	(+)0·6

N.B.—Please seef ootnotes to statement II.

A small increase in the overall acreage during the current year has been shared by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Bihar, Rajasthan, Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Ajmer.

2. The present Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in most of the States. The standing crop was, however, reported to have been affected to some extent in parts of Rajasthan, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh by unfavourable weather conditions such as excessive and continuous rains.

3. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to maize crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the first Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

4. Information given in this Estimate relates to the set up of States before their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

II. Details

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar	1,285	1,356	(—) 71
Bombay	464	478	(—) 14
Madhya Pradesh	330	355	(—) 5
Orissa	62	(A) 62	..
Punjab	824	776	(+) 48
Uttar Pradesh	2,443	2,383	(+) 60
West Bengal	126	125	(+) 1
Hyderabad	379	355	(+) 24
Madhya Bharat	574	584	(—) 10
Mysore	(a)	(a)	..
Pepsu	194	169	(+) 25
Rajasthan	1,072	(A) 1,092	(—) 20
Saurashtra	3*	3	..
Ajmer	72	75	(—) 3
Bhopal	18	18	..
Delhi	3	3	..
Himahcal Pradesh	274	266	(+) 8
Vindhya Pradesh	100	93	(+) 7
TOTAL	8,223	8,173	(+) 50

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted estimate.

*Previous year's data repeated.

NOTES.—(1) Estimates from Andhra, Assam and Madras are received at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Manipur and Tripura are non-reporting for maize Estimates.

(3) Maize is not grown to any appreciable extent in Coorg, Kutch and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(4) Information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Ragi, 1956-57

(Released in December 1956)

I. Summary

	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand acres)	4,872	4,923	(—)51	(—)1·0

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

The small decline in the overall acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Mysore, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh and is due generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Gujarat, Nasik district of Deccan, Karnatak divisions of Bombay and Telengana districts of Hyderabad State, where the crop was adversely affected by continuous rain in September 1956.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to ragi during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90% of the area finally reported.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States before their reorganisation on 1st November 1956.

II. Details

	(Area Thousand acres)		
	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
1	2	3	4
Andhra	327	318	(+) 9
Bihar	346	332	(+) 14
Bombay	684	703	(—) 19
Madhya Pradesh	37	36	(+) 1
Madras	571	575	(—) 4
Orissa	302	304(A)	(—) 2
Uttar Pradesh	462	279	(—) 17
West Bengal	24	24(A)	..
Hyderabad	156	155	(+) 1
Mysore	1,911	1,945(A)	(—) 34
Rajasthan	(a)@	(a)	..
Travancore-Cochin	5	5	..
Coorg	5@	5	..
Himachal Pradesh	42	42	..
TOTAL	4,872	4,923	(—) 51

(A) Adjusted Estimate. (a) Less than 500 acres.

@ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

NOTES.—(1) Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Ragi is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, Vindhya Pradesh and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(3) The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States before their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

4·4. All-India First Estimate of Small Millets, 1956-57

(Released in January 1957)

I. Summary

1	1956-57 (First Estimate) 2	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate) 3	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute 4	Percent 5
Area (Thousand acres)	9,823	10,096	(—)273	(—)2·7

N. B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan and Bombay and to a lesser extent by Andhra, Bhopal and West Bengal. The decline in area has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered in Vindhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Madhya Bharat.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1956. Till then the condition of the crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Sagar, Betul and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat division of Bombay State where the standing crop was reported to have been damaged to some extent by heavy rains. The crop has also been affected by rains in some parts of Deccan division of Bombay.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to small millets. The Estimate covers the area sown to these crops during the kharif season only. Area sown to rabi small millets will be included in the later Estimate.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States before their re-organisation on 1st November 1956.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First) Estimate) 2	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate) 3	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) 4
Andhra—			
Korra	937	947	(—) 10
Varagu	143	127	(+) 16
Samai	86	101	(—) 15
Total	1,166	1,175	(—) 9

II. Details—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Bihar	330	428	(—) 98
Bombay—			
Kodra	394	424	(—) 30
Vari	101@	101	..
Sawa	99@	99	..
Banti	28@	28	..
Barto	(*a*)@	(*a*)	..
Others	420@	420	..
Total	1,042	1,072	(—) 30
M. Pradesh—			
Kodon-Kutki	2,256	2,373	(—)117
Sawa	102	106(A)	(—) 4
Rala	47*	57(A)	(—) 10
Total	2,405	2,536(A)	(—)131
Madras—			
Korra	45	45	..
Varagu	320	297	(+) 23
Samai	210	210	..
Total	575	552	(+) 23
Orissa	117	117	..
U. Pradesh—			
Kodon	945	916	(+) 29
Kutki	6	7	(—) 1
Kakun	20	19	(+) 1
Sawan	426	395	(+) 31
Total	1,397	1,337	(+) 60
West Bengal	8	9	(—) 1
Hyderabad	805	880	(—) 75
Madhya Bharat	178	161	(+) 17
Mysore	564	635(A)	(—) 71
Rajasthan	175	207(A)	(—) 32
Bhopal	5	7	(—) 2
Himachal Pradesh—			
Charai	18	19	(—) 1
China	8	6	(+) 2
Kangni	7	6	(+) 1
Ogla	6	6	..
Others	21	20	(+) 1
Total	60	57	(+) 3

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Vindhya Pradesh—			
Kodon	762	713	(+) 49
Kutki	90	81	(+) 9
Kakun	27	27	..
Mejhari	39	31	(+) 8
Sawan	42	38	(+) 4
Phikar	16	16	..
Others	20	17	(+) 3
TOTAL	996	923	(+) 73
TOTAL INDIA	9,823	10,096	(—)273

* Provisional. @ Previous year's data repeated. (A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES—(1) Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Travancore-Cochin are non-reporting for Estimates of small millets.

(2) Data for Assam become available at the Final Estimate stage only.

(3) Small millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in Pepsu, Saurashtra, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(4) The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States before their re-organisation on 1st November 1956.

4·5. All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1956-57

(Released in December 1956)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (Second timate) (2)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate) (3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute (4)	Percent (5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	4,532	3,945	(+) 587	(+) 14·9
Production (Thousand tons of cane) or (Thousand tons of gur)	58,914 / 5,946	50,455 / 5,096	(+) 8,449 / (+) 850	(+) 16·8 / (+) 16·7

N.B.—Please see foote notes to the following statements.

The overall increase in acreage and production during the current year has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing States, specially, U. P., Bihar, Mysore, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Bombay and has been attributed to timely rain, better irrigation facilities and favourable weather conditions both at the sowing and growing periods of the crop.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of U. P., Bombay and Bihar. In U. P. the crop was slightly affected by water-logging in the flood affected areas. Attack of red-rot, top-borers and pyrilla was also reported from certain parts of Eastern U. P. districts. In parts of Bombay the crop was also slightly affected by flood, heavy rains and sporadic attack of smut, stem-borer and top-shoot-borer.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area of the crop finally reported.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of states before their re-organisation on November, 1, 1956.

II. DETAILS—PRODUCTION IN TERMS OF CANE

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand tons of cane) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	98	90	(+) 8	2,860	2,718	(+) 142
Assam	64	63	(+) 1	655	767	(—) 112
Bihar	418	342	(+) 76	3,951	2,684	(+) 1,267
Bombay	206	196	(+) 10	5,643	5,404	(+) 239
Madhya Pradesh	31	29	(+) 2	398	367	(+) 31
Madras	100	97	(+) 3	2,601	2,533	(+) 68
Orissa	56	56(A)	..	918	918(A)	..
Punjab	370	355	(+) 15	3,990	3,770	(+) 220
Uttar Pradesh	2,707	2,311	(+) 396	30,099	25,694	(+) 4,405
West Bengal	15	51	..	1,069	902	(+) 167
Hyderabad	88	64	(+) 24	1,929	1,333	(+) 596
Jammu & Kashmir*	5	5	..	20	20	..
Madhya Bharat	60	39	(+) 21	675	434	(+) 241
Mysore	62	58(A)	(+) 4	1,513	856	(+) 657
P.E.P.S.U.	78	71	(+) 7	1,028	787	(+) 241
Rajasthan	67	62(A)	(+) 5	548	469(A)	(+) 79
Saurashtra	31	16	(+) 5	496	330	(+) 166
Travancore-Cochin	18	17	(+) 1	326	305	(+) 21
Ajmer	1	(a)	(+) 1	2	1	(+) 1
Bhopal	8	6	(+) 2	62	48	(+) 14
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	2†	2(A)	..
Delhi	8	4	(+) 4	8	12	(+) 4
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	15	13	(+) 2
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..	6	5	(+) 1
Tripura	7	6	(+) 1	73	63(A)	(+) 10
Vindhya Pradesh	5	4	(+) 1	27	20	(+) 7
TOTAL	4,532	3,945	(+) 587	58,914	50,455	(+) 8,459

(a) Less than 500 acres. (A) Adjusted Estimate.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

* 1954-55 data repeated. †Previous year's data repeated.

NOTES—(1) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andamans and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

(2) The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of states before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

II. Details—Production in terms of Gur

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons in terms of raw sugar or gur)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-567 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra	98	90	(+) 8	286	272	(+) 14
Assam	64	63	(+) 1	66	77	(—) 11
Bihar	418	342	(+) 76	395	268	(+) 127
Bombay	206	196	(+) 10	592	567	(+) 25
Madhya Pradesh	31	29	(+) 2	40	37	(+) 3
Madras	100	97	(+) 3	285	277	(+) 8
Orissa	56	56(A)	..	92	92(A)	..
Punjab	370	355	(+) 15	399	377	(+) 22
Uttar Pradesh	2,707	2,311	(+)396	3,010	2,569	(+) 441
West Bengal	51	51	..	107	90	(+) 17
Hyderabad	88	64	(+) 24	193	133	(+) 60
Jammu & Kashmir*	5	5	..	2	2	..
Madhya Bharat	60	39	(+) 21	67	43	(+) 24
Mysore	62	58(A)	(+) 4	151	86	(+) 65
P.E.P.S.U.	78	71	(+) 7	103	79	(+) 24
Rajasthan	67	62(A)	(+) 5	55	47(A)	(+) 8
Saurashtra	21	16	(+) 5	50	33	(+) 17
Travancore-Cochin	18	17	(+) 1	33	31	(+) 2
Ajmer	1	(a)	(+) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Bhopal	8	6	(+) 2	6	5	(+) 1
Coorg	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	8	4	(+) 4	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	2	1	(+) 1
Kutch	(a)	(a)	..	1	1	..
Tripura	7	6	(+) 1	7	6	(+) 1
Vindhya Pradesh	5	4	(+) 1	3	2	(+) 1
TOTAL	4,532	3,945	(+)587	5,946	5,096	(+) 850

* 1954-55 data repeated.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

N. B.—Please see footnotes to the preceding Statement.

4·6. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

Disitriet	Upto end of November	
	1956*	1955*
Assam Valley	323,306,468	318 970,312
Cachar	41,409,916	42,382,667
Darjeeling	15,976,413	15,124,081
Dooars	130,927,781	124,233,458
Terai	14,074,174	12,663,411
Bihar	2,113,156	1,958,408
All others	5,946,190	5,805,641
TOTAL	533,754,098	521,137,978

* Estimated. *Source* : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·7. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	November		January to November	
	1956	1955	1956*	1955
Anamallais	2,294,641	2,609,201	25,162,858	25,268,645
Central Travancore	2,698,546	1,882,548	23,790,562	23,686,987
Coorg	25,043	17,625	297,356	294,437
Kanan Devans	1,907,972	1,732,971	18,125,245	19,011,251
Madurai	85,744	93,891	759,040	1,003,632
Malabar	38,624	38,339	405,902	452,363
Mandakayam	187,043	164,589	1,753,087	2,258,513
Mysore	331,689	202,839	2,536,145	2,464,910
Nelliampathies	246,191	182,653	2,168,046	1,947,249
Nilgiris	1,865,870	1,757,537	13,924,270	16,922,984
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,149,180	945,369	11,356,186	11,233,372
South Travancore	564,595	499,747	5,690,519	6,576,970
Tirunelveli	42,356	64,263	547,522	511,027
Wynaad	986,351	739,936	9,721,881	9,660,784
TOTAL	12,423,845	10,931,408	116,238,649	121,293,124

* Includes revised figures for the month of October, 1956.
Source : United Planters' Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Commodity	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-1956 to 26-12-56
	5-12-56	12-12-56	19-12-56	26-12-56	
Wheat	47,405	53,734	42,037	30,729	1,073,600
Rice	23,569	19,032	27,459	22,312	319,860
					(a)
TOTAL	70,974	72,766	69,496	53,041	1,393,460

(a) Amended figure.

TABLE No. 6
Coffee Cured
(A) 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
September 1956	2,661	7,193	13,459	23,313
October 1956	5,752	1,212	18,911	25,875
November 1956	563	402	14,233	15,198

(B) 1956-57 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
September 1956	..	..	..	..
October 1956	..	..	..	..
November 1956	324	..	..	324

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

1955-56 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto October 31st, 1956				Upto November 30th, 1956			
	Arabica Plantation & Est. Pd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Plantation Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total	Arabica Plantation & Est Pd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pd.	Robusta Plantation Cherry & Est. Pd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	16,913	5,237	11,680 (a)	33,830	16,926	5,260	11,706 (a)	33,892
2. Tenders against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	7,756	2,514	6,404	16,674	8,583	2,897	7,316	18,796
3. Sold for exports	5,850	734	600	7,184	5,850	750	600	7,200
4. Balance as on Oct. 31/Nov. 30	3,307	1,989	4,676	9,972 (b)	2,493	1,613	3,790	7,896
5. To be tendered against export sales	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..
6. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	200(c)	..	200	..	200(c)	..	200

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(b) Includes 169 tons sold in the internal market but not yet tendered.
(c) Offered to State Trading Corporation for export.

7·1. Pool Sales of Coffee

(Rupees per cwt)

Date of sale	Place of sale	Plantation A		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
13-11-56	Coimbatore	203 8 to 217 2	209 12	165 15 to 183 4	172 8	145 11 to 159 12	150 11
21-11-56	Mysore	203 1 to 207 11	205 3	182 0 to 188 0	187 4	151 5 to 155 11	154 15

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured)-Imports

(lbs.)

Country	September 1955	September 1956	April to September 1955	April to September 1956
Ceylon	..	..	188,357	492,791
United States of America	..	46,826	2,216,821	559,813
Other Countries	53,163	107,406	171,261	381,120
Total	53,163	154,232	2,576,439	1,433,724

Source : Accounts Relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured)-Exports

(lbs.)

Destination	Sept. 1955	Sept. 1956	Six months April—Sept. 1955	Six months April—Sept. 1956
United Kingdom	876,989	1,356,955	14,008,764	25,960,559
Nigeria	..	..	..	334,750
Kenya	..	..	193,700	..
Australia	..	..	135,778	12
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Irish Republic	..	193,825	160,680	418,725
Denmark	70,371	34,142	266,614	223,919
Netherlands	241,537	514,213	1,697,407	2,387,252
Belgium	..	477,845	1,869,966	2,188,806
France	992,753	13	50	110,250
Aden	..	574,081	3,514.274	3,700,160
Pakistan Western	..	..	..	..
Pakistan Eastern	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	244,150	149,828	33,171	168,883
Indonesia	..	..	4,719,709	4,552,687
Hongkong	4.824	..	619,804	393,161
Burma	..	..	91,943	..
Japan	6,848,033	..	428,814	..
China	..	10,987,543	12,882,908	27,058,967
Egypt	120,483	754,268	222,417	754,268
Other Countries		148,003	1,724,289	2,380,234
Total	9,399,140	15,190,713	42,570,300	70,632,633

Source : Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

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	Month-end prices		
			Dec. 1956 (29-12-56)	Nov. 1956 (24-11-56)	Dec. 1955 (31-12-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	15 14 0	15 13 0	15 8 0
	Chandausi	F.A.Q.	16 8 0	16 4 0	14 8 0
	Saugor	Sharbati	17 8 0	16 4 0	16 0 0
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	10 0 0	14 8 0	9 0 0
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	12 12 0	13 0 0	9 6 0
Maize	Bahraich	Deshi	12 4 0	12 0 0	11 8 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16 10 0	16 11 0	12 3 0
	Patna		17 8 0	17 8 0	14 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	17 8 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 8 0	N.Q.
	Bombay		17 9 0	16 8 0	19 2 0
	Madras	Nagpur	21 5 0	21 11 0	19 4 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	9 0 0	16 0 0	N.R.
	Calcutta	Madras	13 4 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I			
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 4 0	32 8 0	32 6 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 14 0	33 4 0	32 0 0
Gur	Hapur		10 7 0	12 12 0	12 10 0
	Madras	II Sort	14 6 0	18 2 0	10 7 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	18 0 0	22 8 0	16 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	205 0 0	205 0 0	190 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	188 0 0	195 0 0	163 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	195 0 0	200 0 0	176 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	*Sea Fish*			
		Prawns	41 2 3	41 2 0	41 2 0
		Pomfret	82 4 7	92 9 0	123 7 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	80 0 0	80 0 0	75 0 0
		Hilsa	55 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0
Eggs (per '000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0	105 0 0	85 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	102 8 0	110 0 0	103 12 0
	Bombay		120 0 0	116 0 0	105 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil-cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	39 0 0	41 0 0	22 12 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	40 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0
Rape seed	Bombay	Yellow	30 8 0	47 7 0	17 8 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	22 11 0	22 7 0	20 0 0
	Madras	Superior	24 13 0	25 7 0	17 13 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	23 11 0	24 2 0	21 10 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	25 12 0	26 0 0	20 8 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	25 1 0	23 13 0	14 12 0
	Kanpur		20 5 0	21 8 0	13 0 0
	Jadcherla	(Hyd. Dn.)	25 15 0	24 4 0	13 12 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37 2 0	N.S.	28 8 0
		Black	35 2 0	39 10 0	28 0 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10 4 0	10 12 0	11 12 0
	Abohar	Desi	12 1 0(*b*)	12 4 0	12 6 0
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	41 6 0	43 5 0	35 2 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		86 0 0	95 0 0	53 4 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	92 0 0	98 4 0	51 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		53 13 0	55 12 0	42 8 0
	Madras		51 3 0	54 13 0	39 2 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		54 6 0	52 2 0	51 12 0
	Kanpur		57 8 0	57 14 0	45 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		63 3 0	61 4 0	36 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	60 0 0	60 0 0	33 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	70 12 0	74 1 0	54 5 0
	Bombay		73 8 0	70 8 0	52 15 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		58 1 0	60 13 0	50 4 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10 4 0	11 4 0	8 4 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 2 0	7 4 0	5 6 0
	Bombay		6 10 0	7 12 0	5 9 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	..	302 8 0	276 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	..	N.T.	210 0 0
		Desi	..		595 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	320 F	..		800 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (197/3)	725 0 0	750 0 0	710 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	277 11 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	225 0 0	220 0 0	185 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	210 0 0	205 0 0	165 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	34 8 0	34 8 0	30 8 0
		Pakistan Distt. Middles	43 8 0	41 0 0	31 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooar Dust	1 15 0 (*a*)	2 1 0	1 5 6
		Export Clean black Pekoe	2 7 6 (*a*)	2 6 0	2 1 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	216 0 0	215 0 0	229 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	226 0 0	228 0 0	271 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	214 0 0	220 0 0	232 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	216 0 0	220 0 0	232 0 0
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	29 0 0	27 0 0	70 0 0
	Cochin	Good	15 5 0	24 8 0	55 1 0
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	53 9 0	53 9 0	50 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	75 6 0	79 9 0	110 3 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	48 15 0	62 3 0	85 11 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	169 0 0	172 0 0	132 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	920 0 0	880 0 0	760 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue-cured Virginia non-Redried strips of 1956 crop* (Grade 4)	1 6 0	N.Q.	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	124 4 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	9 6 0	8 2 0	6 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	11 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	138 4 0	134 0 0	111 14 0
		Mangalore	164 9 0	164 9 0	171 2 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	11 8 0	10 0 0	18 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	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate.	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. (*a*) Relates to previous week. (*b*) Relates to 15-12-56.
N.S.—No stock. N.T.—No transaction.

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	Calcutta†	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

†Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

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Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	15-12-56	16 12 0
Rice	Lyallpur		15-12-56	23 0 0
	Dacca		22-12-56	28 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		15-12-56	18 0 0 to 23 0 0
Cotton lint	Karachi	4F Punjab Rollerginned	22-12-56	91 0 0 / 868 0 0*
		Sind N.T. Saw ginned	22-12-56	96 9 0 / 920 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	22-12-56	11 4 0
	Lyallpur		15-12-56	18 12 0 per bag
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70% (Mid's)	22-12-56	210 0 0
Jute	Dacca		22-12-56	42 0 0 / 204 0 0†

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

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency *i.e.* in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-12-56	243¾ Cents	15 15 0
			Winter (March)	..	28-12-56	240¾ Cents	15 11 0
		Minneapolis	Spring wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-12-56	234½ Cents	15 5 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-12-56	169 Cents	11 9 0@
	U.K.	London	No. 1 Northern Manitoba Australian F.a.q. (C.I.F.) cargoes Jan./Feb.	Ton	28-12-56	£31-0-0	15 3 0
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	28-12-56	136¾ Cents	9 9 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	July	Unit 48 lbs.	28-12-56	104¾ Cents	8 15 0@

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-12-56.
(Canada 2·67⅜ to 2·67½ dollars=£1 Sterling).

TABLE No. 10·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Groundnut	European ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Jan./Mar.	Metric Ton	28-12-56	£89 0 0	44 0 0
Groundnut oil	European ports		South African (c.i.f.) bulk 2%	Ton	8-12-56	£167 0 0	81 13 0
Linseed	European ports		Ethiopian 3%(c.i.f.)	Metric Ton	28-12-56	Nominal	
Linseed oil	European ports		U.K. Argentina Uruguay Dec./Jan. Shipt. (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-12-56	£129 0 0	63 3 0
Castor oil	European ports		Indian Commercial (c.i.f.) bulk Dec.	Ton	28-12-56	£176 0 0	86 3 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	28-12-56	34·60 Cents	1289 0 0*
			Mar.	Lb.	28-12-56	34·00 Cents	1266 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f) shipt.	Ton	28-12-56	£127-0-0	302 0 0†

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

N.B.—The prices in the foreign currencies 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	Month-end prices: December 1956 (29-12-56)	November 1956 (24-11-56)	December 1955 (31-12-55)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 15 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 0 0	9 8 0	8 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 12 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Tomatoes	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
	Calcutta		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Lady's Fingers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	1 0 0	0 8 0
Cauliflowers	Bombay		Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 10 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	Month-end prices: Dec. 1956 (29-12-56)	Nov. 1956 (24-11-56)	Dec. 1955 (31-12-55)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
	Calcutta	Cow	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 9 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 1 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 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	Month-end prices: Dec. 1956 (29-12-56)	Nov. 1956 (24-11-56)	Dec. 1955 (31-12-55)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 7	1 9 6	1 10 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 5 0	1 14 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				December 1956 (29-12-56)	November 1956 (24-11-56)	December 1955 (31-12-55)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100/- to 125/-(*b*)	100/- to 125/-(*b*)	180/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200/-	150/- to 300/-
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	300/- to 350/-(*b*)	300/- to 350/-	300/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	400/-	300/- to 525/-
Bullocks	*Bihar*—					
	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	200/- to 225/-(*b*)	200/- to 250/-	160/-
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	..	400/-	400/- to 550/-

N. R.=Not reported. (*b*) Relates to fortnight ended 15th December 1956.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(*Base* : Year ended August 1939=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	3-11-56	10-11-56	17-11-56	24-11-56	Nov. 56	Oct. '56	Nov. '55
Food Articles	394·3	411·1	418·3	423·5	411·2	392·5	326·5
Industrial Raw Materials	502·1	504·0	519·2	531·1	513·9	502·4	418·9
Semi-manufactured Articles	411·3	415·9	418·6	419·5	416·3	405·6	338·1
Manufactured Articles	388·5	389·3	386·1	386·3	387·6	387·9	373·3
Miscellaneous	590·5	588·8	589·1	591·2	588·8	585·2	543·3
All Commodities	419·7	426·4	430·5	434·2	427·5	417·8	365·0

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

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries**

(*Base* : 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	101	99	104	102
1955 August	91	101	100	..	103
1956 J	104	104	103	..	111
1956 August	106	104	103	..	113

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

** The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100, as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

Sources : 1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.

2. For other countries, *United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries*

(*Base:* 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	87	92	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1955 August	87	91	99	102	102	101	110	106
1956 July	99	100	102	102	102	103	101	112
1956 August	..	..	100	102	102	103	102	112

*The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base, published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for September 1956

(*Base:* 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	100	..	..	..	..	84	86	89	..	109	75	117	..	70
Kudchi (Bombay)	112	..	125	..	64	82	86	69	..	91	139	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	178	..	58	73	..	58	..	85	94	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	103	..	..	100	..	103	105	82	117	..	142	136
Bamra (Orissa)	127	..	..	..	..	79	96	68	..	105	155	..	145	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	92	..	..	..	..	160	140	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	74	65	132	..	..	88	95	86	..	113	99	..	78	90
Krishna (Andhra Pradesh)	134	..	186	..	80	96	94	90	148	92	166	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	148	..	..	..	..	68	99	95	..	293	142	94	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	53	..	..	68	..	89	70	115	96	114	..	100	78
Salamatpur (Madhya Pradesh)	96	63	..	62	..	131	78	87	91	78	86	..	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)

State/District	Centres	August 1956	July 1956	August 1955
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	445	430	367
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	370
West Godavari	Alamura	456	446	353
Kurnool	Madavaram	465	463	368
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	480	444	366
	Agaram	433	398	346
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	428	418	415
Mathurai	Erodu	445	447	371
	Gokilapuram	423	390	383
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	458	423	391
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	425	422	348
	Kunnathur	439	426	349
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	574	566	479

CORRIGENDA

Sl. No.	Month & Year	Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
1.	XI Dec., '56	634	-	-	15	groundnut	groundnut
2.	XI Dec., '56	640	2	5	12	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	XI Dec., '56	640	2	5	13	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
4.	XI Dec., '56	640	3	3	33	-12-56	15-12-56
5.	XI Dec., '56	640	3	3	44	-12-56	15-12-56
6.	XI Dec., '56	648	4.3	1	34	(Burl and Cambodian)**	(Burl and Cambodian)**
7.	XI Dec., '56	658	4.6	-	24	TABLE No.4.7	TABLE NO. 4.6
8.	XI Dec., '56	667	13	5	32	1 4 0	1 8 0
9.	XI Dec., '56	672	21.2	-	1	TABLE NO.21.1	TABLE NO.21.2
10.	XI Dec., '56	672	21.2	6	35	1 0 0	1 0 0
11.	XI Dec., '56	684	25	1	29	1944-55	1954-55
12.	XI Dec., '56	685	25	1	3	3,519	5,319
13.	XI Dec., '56	686	25	2	7	2,507	2,507
14.	XI Dec., '56	689	25	7	19	3.Bihar	3.Bihar*
15.	XI Dec., '56	701	25	5	13	285	286
16.	XI Dec., '56	721	25	2	3	Casterseed	Castorseed
17.	XI Dec., '56	726	26	-	18	No.Reported	Not Reported
18.	XI Dec., '56	726	26.1	1	31	Kampur	Kampur

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco(Unmanufactured) - Imports

(Lbs.)

Country	August 1955	August 1956	April-August 1955	April-August 1956
Ceylon	-	-	188,357	492,791
U.S.A	1,140,615	73,116	2,216,821	512,987
Other Countries	69,328	104,076	115,334	273,714
Total	1,209,943	177,192	2,520,512	1,279,492

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

TABLE NO. 8.1

Tobacco(Unmanufactured) - Exports.

(Lbs.)

Destinations	August 1955	August 1956	Five months April to August 1955	Five months April to Au 1956.
To				
United Kingdom	758,651	7,296,488	13,131,775	24,602,604
Nigeria	-	334,750	-	334,750
Kenya	-	-	193,700	-
Australia	-	-	135,778	12
Sweden	-	-	12	-
Irish Republic	20,000	174,850	160,680	284,900
Denmark	26,000	-	266,614	189,777
Netherlands	759,481	1,120,976	1,627,036	1,873,089
Belgium	935,119	384,412	1,628,429	1,710,961
France	-	110,231	50	110,237
Aden	239,137	715,274	2,521,521	3,126,079
Ceylon	8,602	-	33,171	19,058
Indonesia	3,059,252	-	4,475,559	4,552,687
Hong Kong	175,200	219,309	619,804	393,161
China	3,969,002	4,123,485	6,034,978	16,071,424
Egypt	180,307	-	224,417	-
Japan	428,535	-	428,814	-
Burma	-	-	84,119	-
Other countries	554,914	522,764	1,608,806	2,252,231
Total	11,676,010	15,462,539	33,171,160	55,441,920

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India

TABLE No. 20

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India*

(*Base:* 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954 . .	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955 . .	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955 September .	108	108	69	78	97	97	96	100
1956 August .	121	118	87	93	110	107	117	115
1956 September .	116	115	86	93	110	107	114	114

* New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.

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	Village	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
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi .	Sept. '56	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
2. West Godavari	Tadepalligugem	,,	8	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Krishna .	Gudur . .	,,	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
4. Guntur .	Addanki . .	,,	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar .	Rongchual .	July '56	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
2. Nowgong .	Tapakuchi .	,,	8	2 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 8 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 1 4 0	2 0 0 to 2 12 0	1 8 0 to 2 4 0	0 12 0 to 1 4 0
3. Sibsagar .	Rongchual .	Aug. '56	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
4. Nowgong .	Tapakuchi .	,,	8	2 0 0 to 2 4 0	1 8 0 to 1 12 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	2 0 0 to 2 4 0	1 8 0 to 1 12 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0
Bihar—									
1. Patua .	Mahadeopur .	Sept. '56	8	1 10 6	1 5 0	0 13 3	1 6 0	1 0 6	0 11 0
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur .	,,	7	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
3. Ranchi	Itki . .	,,	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
4. Singhbhum .	Jagannathpur .	,,	8	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
1. Bhuj (Kutch)	Bhuj . .	Sept. '56	8	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0

TABLE No. 21—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kerala—									
1. Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Sept. '56	8	1 6 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	0 8 0
		Oct. '56	8	1 4 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 7 0
2. Quilon	Quilon	Sept. '56	8	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Oct. '56	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Trichur	Vilvattom	Sept. '56	9	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	..
		Oct. '56	9	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
4. Malabar (Madras)	Manathana	Sept. '56	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	0 12 0	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. '56	7	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	Nov. '56	7	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	Sept. '56	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Kerala and Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras—									
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Week ending 15th Oct. '56	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	,,	Man	..	1 0 0	1 0 0			
			Woman	..	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	..
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala—									
1. Malabar	Manathana	,,	Man	..	1 12 0	..			
			Woman	..	..	0 11 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 0
Punjab—									
1. Hissar	Mangali	July '56	Man	8	2 0 0	..	2 7 0	..	..
			Woman	,,	..	..	1 8 0	..	..
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	,,	Man	,,	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala	Shahpur	,,	Man	,,	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
4. Kangra	Birta	,,	Man	,,	..	..	..	..	..
5. Jullundur	Jamsher	,,	Man	,,	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	2 2 0
			Woman	,,	..	1 6 0	..	..	..
			Child	,,	..	..	1 0 0	..	1 4 0
6. Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	,,	Man	,,	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	3 0 0
			Woman	,,	..	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
			Child	,,	..	..	..	..	1 8 0

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Stati/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenters	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	Sept. '56	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	*Nil*	..	..	0 8 0
			8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2. West Godawari	Tadepalligudam	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Krishna	Guntur	,,	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 4 0
4. Guntur	Addanki	,,							
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	July '56	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
			8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 12 0	..	..
2. Nowgong	Tapakuchi	,,	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Aug. '56	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 8 0 to 1 12 0	..	..
4. Nowgong	Tapakuchi	,,							
Bihar—									
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	Sept. '56	8	2 8 0	2 4 0	@	1 2 0	..	1 2 0
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	,,	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	@	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
3. Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	..
4. Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Bombay—									
1. Bhuj (Kutch)	Bhuj	Sept. '56	8	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Trivandrum	Puliyoorsala	Sept. '56	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
		Oct. '56	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
2. Quilon	Quilon	Sept '56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		Oct. '56	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Trichur	Vilvattom	Sept. '56	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	5 0 0 (Per month
		Oct. '56	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	5 0 0 (Per month)
4. Malabar (Madras)	Manathana	Sept. '56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	0 12 0
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. '56	7	2 2 0	0 7 0	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	Nov. '56	7	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Punjab—									
1. Hissar	Mangali	July '56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	,,	..	2 3 9	2 3 9	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala	Shahpur	,,	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
4. Kangra	Birta	,,	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R
5. Jullundur	Jamsher	,,	..	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
6. Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	,,	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	Sept. '56	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	.	0 14 0	0 10 0

@Do not work on daily wages.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)			
				Current Est'mate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Third	1955-56	21-6-56	22,870	22,842 (+)	0·1	7,846	8,036 (—)	2·4
Jowar	Final	1955-56	9-6-56	1,297	1,119 (+)	15·9	252	217 (+)	16·1
Bajra	Final	1955-56	15-6-56	2,199	2,200 (—)	0·1	348	346 (+)	0·6
Maize	Final	1955-56	28-6-56	1,059	1,068 (—)	0·8	449	440 (+)	2·0
Wheat	First	1955-56	21-6-56	11,577	10,583 (+)	9·4	..	141 (+)	9·9
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	576	602 (—)	4·3	155		
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1955-56	14-6-56	3,094	2,707 (+)	14·3	695	632* (+)	10·0
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017 (—)	4·8	12,042	12,275 (—)	1·9
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193 (+)	22·8	117	90 (+)	29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216 (—)	1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,969	1,604 (+)	19·0	346	324* (+)	6·8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74 (+)	2·7	14	12 (+)	16·7
Fibres									
Cotton	Final	1955-56	21-8-56	3,537	3,185 (+)	11·1	1,738	1,596 (+)	8·9
							@	@	
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243 (+)	31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡ (+)	19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74 (+)	3·4	53†	54† (—)	2·8

* Relate to Final Estimate.
† In million lbs.
‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
@ In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India for the month of Nov. 1956 (from 27-10-1956 to 30-11-1956) and for the period from 1st September 1956 up to the last Friday (i. e. 30-11- 1956) 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 November 1956 (from 27-10-56 to 30-11-56)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1956	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	..	95	695	2,558	
	Northerns	..	..	556	1,329	
	Westerns	60	1,084	1,030	5,083	
	Mungari	..	150	..	153	
	Coconadas	..	482	567	2,077	
	TOTAL	60	1,811	2,848	11,200	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
ASSAM	Comillas	291	..	291	48	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	220	1,069	656	1,139	NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi.	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	220	1,069	656	1,139	
	Cotton Waste	4,813	12,188	13,031	17,633	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*contd.*@						
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	26,521	10,753	26,603	10,753	East Khandesh West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	8	..	8	..	
	TOTAL	26,529	10,753	26,611	10,753	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	4,311	4,611	5,871	5,852	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	..	..	4	..	
	3. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar.	..	1,613	1,451	6,432	
	5. Cambodia	104	323	104	323	
	TOTAL	4,415	6,547	7,430	12,607	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi.	201	2,592	3,261	4,885	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	206	111	3,850	1,276	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	854	1,494	1,019	1,897	
	6. Jarilla	1,846	1,139	3,957	2,589	
	TOTAL	3,107	5,236	12,087	10,647	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*@						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	32,678	16,503	36,431	19,194	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar.	206	1,724	5,301	7,708	
	8. Cambodia	966	1,817	1,131	2,220	
	9. Dharwar Upland Laxmi.	201	2,592	3,265	4,885	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	34,051	22,636	46,128	34,007	
	Cotton Waste	6,030	5,203	15,936	13,710	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.				Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	*	..	*	..	
2. Nimar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans.	N.A.				Nimar.
	2. Jarilla					
	3. Verum & H. 420					
	4. Nimar Oomras					
	TOTAL	*	1,562	*	1,562	
3. Jabalpur	C.P. Oomras	*	..	*	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C.P. & Berar Americans.	N.A.				Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420					
	3. C.P. Oomras					
	TOTAL	*	1,507	*	1,507	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C.P. Oomras					
	TOTAL	*	7	*	7	
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	2. C.P. Oomras					
	TOTAL	*	..	*	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
7. Berar .	1. C.P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla . 3. Verum & H. 420 . 4. C. P. Oomras . 5. Berar Oomras .	N.A.				Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	TOTAL .	*	33,612	*	34,349	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras 2. C.P. and Berar Americans. 3. Jarilla . 4. Verum & H. 420 5. C.P. Oomras . 6. Berar Oomras .	N.A.				
	TOTAL .	*	36,688	*	37,425	
	Cotton Waste .	*	380	*	380	
MADRAS .	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	1,963	4,866	13,298	15,759	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	2,893	5,659	8,752	14,745	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	..	169	80	3,259	
	9. Karunganni .	..	1,299	153	3,785	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	4,856	11,993	22,283	37,548	
	Cotton Waste .	5,888	4,924	15,446	13,810	
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala .	1. Punjab Desi .	3,639	1,614	4,520	1,814	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	16,560	6,921	18,870	6,923	
	TOTAL .	20,199	8,535	23,390	8,737	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	461	106	512	106	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	17,226	10,329	21,368	10,598	
	TOTAL .	17,687	10,435	21,880	10,704	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—*contd.*						
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	532	..	787	81	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	8,329	8,145	10,050	8,195	
	TOTAL .	8,861	8,145	10,837	8,276	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	5,733	4,355	10,033	4,826	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	41,771	41,035	48,419	43,394	
	TOTAL .	47,504	45,390	58,452	48,220	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi .	10,365	6,075	15,852	6,827	
	2. Punjab American	83,886	66,430	98,707	69,110	
	TOTAL .	94,251	72,505	114,559	75,937	
	Cotton Waste .	228	101	256	101	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper-Doab	1. U.P. Deshi .	1,250	..	2,693(a)	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American .	873	49	1,070(b)	49	
	TOTAL .	2,123	49	3,763(c)	49	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi .	65	..	65	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	1,290	417	1,290	417	
	TOTAL .	1,355	417	1,355	417	
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, Naini-tal, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
4. 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 and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	1,315	..	2,758(*a*)	..	
	2. Perso-American	2,163	466	2,360(*b*)	466	
	TOTAL .	3,478	466	5,118(*c*)	466	
	Cotton Waste .	346	533	1,209	1,306(*d*)	
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas . .	33	137	553	1,224	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	40	..	
	TOTAL .	33	137	593	1,224	
	Cotton Waste .	259	156	725	1,280	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	*	*	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla . .	*	*	34	47	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	*	*	86	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	*	*	..	99	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	*	*	1,603	4,600	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	*	*			
	7. Mungari . .	*	*	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	*	*	..	..	
	TOTAL .	*	*	1,723	4,737	
	Cotton Waste .	*	*	957	895	
MADHYA BHARAT.	1. U.P. Deshi .	*	100	*	100	The whole State.
	2. M.B. and Rajasthan Americans.	*	2,159	*	2,159	
	3. Jarilla . .	*	963	*	2,057	
	4. Malvi . .	*	726	*	1,060	
	5. M. B. Oomras .	*	87	*	87	
	TOTAL .	*	4,035	*	5,463	
	Cotton Waste .	*	445	*	1,473	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	235	556	3,213	3 217	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	490	1,653	825	2,551	
	TOTAL .	725	2,209	4,038	5,768	
	Cotton Waste .	51	148	175	492	
P.E.P.S.U. .	1. Punjab Deshi .	*	8,249	*	8,249	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	*	9,496	*	9,496	
	TOTAL .	*	17,745	*	17,745	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN .	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	4,291	4,264	4,401	4,264	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Deshi	14,505	5,696	19,917	6,007	
	3. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Deshi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	18,796	9,960	24,318	10,271	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	..	..	1,550	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	1,526	..	1,526	..	
	TOTAL .	1,526	..	1,526	1,550	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . .	1. Rajasthan Deshi	1,357	81	1,449	81	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	773	52	773	52	
	TOTAL .	2,130	133	2,222	133	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	21(R)	
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	1,015	..	1,416	The whole State.
	2. Any other . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	1,045	..	1,416	
	Cotton waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL	COTTON LINT .	160,197@	181,363	225,647(*c*)@	244,938	
	COTTON WASTE .	12,802@	11,890	34,704@	33,468(*d*)	

N. A.—Not Available. (R) Revised. *Data not reported.

(*a*) Includes 123 bales for which details are not available.
(*b*) ,, 125 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*c*) ,, 248 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(*d*) ,, 215 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

@ Excludes data for the current season in respect of Districts which have been merged with Mysore State due to re-organisation of States on 1-11-1956.

NOTE—Data given in the table relates to set-up of States prior to their re-organisation of States on November 1, 1956.

TABLE No. 24

Rubber Statistics for the Year, 1955*

State	No. of estates on 31st December 1955	Total Area under rubber during 1955 (Acres)	Quantity of dry rubber produced (Lbs.)	Persons employed (Daily average)		
				Garden Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Temporary) No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coorg . . .	6	3,334	7,77,199	727	2	16
Mysore . . .	9	831	1,64,455	160	80	468
Travancore-Cochin . .	14,072	1,38,611	4,33,52,960	23,347	10,063	15,770
Madras . . .	330	31,331	52,45,557	3,225	1,956	1,998
ALL-INDIA .	14,417	1,74,107	4,95,40,171	27,459	12,101	18,252

*Final; Subject to revision.

TABLE No. 25

Area, Production, Number of Plantations and Number of Persons Employed in Coffee Industry in India during 1954-55 (June-July)

State	No. of Plantations on 30th June	Total area under coffee during the year (Acres)	Quantity of Coffee produced (Lbs.)	Persons Employed (Daily Average)		
				Garden Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Temporary) No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra . . .	4	44	1,597	2	1	20
Madras . . .	1,982	63,985	9,900,098	33,609	6,614	23,472
Orissa . . .	9	25	258	11	..	..
Mysore . . .	3,437	108,771	27,923,148	39,227	15,584	44,250
Travancore-Cochin .	41	6,748	1,440,943	2,770	580	473
Coorg . . .	7,252	54,370	19,387,200	21,375	9,727	5,144
ALL-INDIA	12,725	23,343	58,653,244	96,994	32,506	73,359

NOTE—The above information is based on the coffee statistics received from the respective State Governments.

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M/P276DEStatistics—730—2-2-57—GIPS

CORRIGENDA

Sl. No.	Vol. No.	Month & Year	Page	Table	Column	Line	As printed	As desire
1.	XI	January, 1957	729	-	-	33	9,823 thousand	8,173 thousa
2.	XI		731	-	-	6	was higher than	was lower than
3.	XI		739	-	3	3	Tripur	Tirupur
4.	XI		743	-	-	12	104	1.4
5.	XI		747	-	-	16	months	month
6.	XI		748	-	-	22	2.41	2.41
7.	XI		761	4.5	-	39	(b) less than 500 tons	-
8.	XI		762	4.5	5	4	1956-567	1956-57
9.	XI		765	8.1	3	29	149,828	149,825
10.	XI		772	14	6	11	125/-(b)	125/-
11.	XI		786	25	-	17	June-July	July-June

I. General Review

With a view to checking the bullish tendency in the foodgrains market, the Government of India announced its decision not to make any internal purchases of rice for building up stocks. In view of the considerable increase in sugar production during 1955-56 and the further expected rise during 1956-57, it has been decided to permit the export of 50,000 tons of sugar from India during January—June 1957. The Government has also decided to continue to issue licences for the import of raw cotton stapling 1 3/16 inches and above from soft currency areas during the current licencing period viz. January—June 1957.

The weather during the month remained generally dry over the country except for a short spell of wet weather in north west India, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and U.P., where the crops were affected either by hail storms or by attacks from insects and pests.

The all-India Second Estimates of groundnut and mesta for 1956-57 have become available during this month. The Second Estimate of groundnut for 1956-57 puts the acreage and production at 11,299 thousand acres and 3,559 thousand tons as against the corresponding figures of 10,968 thousand acres and 3,372 thousand tons respectively for the 1955-56 season, thus showing an increase of 3 per cent in acreage and 5·5 per cent in production over the preceding season. The all-India Second Estimate of mesta for 1956-57 places the acreage and production at 695 thousand acres and 1430 thousand bales (of 400 lbs. each) as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 553 thousand acres and 1,101 thousand bales respectively for the previous season. This shows an increase of 25·7 per cent in area and 29·9 per cent in production during the current year over 1955-56.

During January 1957, market prices of cereals showed a considerable rise. A rising tendency in the prices of wheat was noticed in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. due partly to seasonal shortage and partly to the entry of flour mills into the markets for the purchase of indigenous wheat. Rice prices also recorded slight gains in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, U.P., Orissa and Punjab due partly to rumours of Government's entry into the market for the purchase of rice for building up stocks and partly to the rise in the prices of wheat and coarse grains. In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed a firm tendency in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and U.P. In Madras and Rajasthan, however, an easy tendency was noticed. Bajra prices showed some fall in parts of Bombay but rose in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and U.P. Maize prices hardened in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P.

Sugar markets generally remained steady during the month under review. Gur markets showed a mixed tendency. While at Hapur and Madras prices showed a hardening tendency; they declined at Calcutta and remained constant at Patna.

The oilseeds and vegetable oils markets exhibited a somewhat erratic trend during the month. Linseed and castor seed prices were generally increasing, the former on demand from shippers and the latter on support lent by crushers and speculative interests. The groundnut market was firm and prices advanced rather sharply in the last two weeks of the month due to poor arrivals in terminal markets and sustained demand from crushers and vanaspati dealers.

M/P298DES—3

The Cotton market at Bombay opened at Rs. 633 per bale, the lowest quotation of the season. From the second week, the prices continued to rise due to the general expectation of a release of further export quota by the Government, lower arrivals in up country markets, short coverings, better conditions in the cloth market, stiffening of premia in the Spot section.

The Calcutta loose jute market opened steady but the prices hardened during the first two weeks due to continued demand by mills, reluctance of sellers to enter into commitments at lower rates because of inadequate supplies of good quality jute and higher prices in up country markets. In the last week however, the prices sagged due to increased stocks with mills and smaller enquiries from the mill interests. The baled jute sector of the Calcutta market remained firm for the major part of the month but declined in the last week in sympathy with the loose jute and jute goods sections. The Calcutta jute goods market showed an erratic tendency though the closing quotations were lower than the opening ones.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, consumption, imports, exports etc. of various agricultural commodities show that—

(*i*) Total imports of cereals into the country during January 1957 amounted to 261·2 thousand tons comprising 194·1 thousand tons of wheat and 67·1 thousand tons of rice, as against the total imports of 7·6 thousand tons of wheat during the corresponding period of last year.

(*ii*) The opening stocks of sugar with factories on January 1, 1957 and closing stocks on 22nd January 1957 were higher than those on the corresponding dates of the previous year. Despatches of sugar from factories from November 1956 to 22nd January 1957 were also higher than those during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(*iii*) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during October 1956 amounted to 270·7 tons and 3087·5 tons respectively as against 773·7 tons and 262·7 tons respectively during October 1955.

(*iv*) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay as well as consumption of cotton by mills were higher during the period 1st September 1956 to 17th January 1957 as compared to those in the corresponding period of the preceding season. Stocks of raw cotton with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay on the 17th January 1957 were higher than those on the same date last year. Imports of raw cotton into India during October 1956 were higher than those during October 1955 but exports of raw cotton from India during October 1956 were only a fraction of those during October 1955.

(*v*) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations, imports from Pakistan and consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during December 1956 were lower than those during December 1955. Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of December 1956 were higher than those at the end of December 1955.

(*vi*) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during October 1956 amounted to 6·7 million lbs. worth Rs. 6·4 millions as against 19·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 22·0 millions exported during the corresponding month of 1955.

II. Weather, crop and cattle conditions in India during January 1957.

The weather during the month under review remained generally dry over the country except for a short spell of wet weather in North-west India, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Since the beginning of the winter monsoon period *ie.* from 1st January, 1957 to the 30th January 1957, the rainfall was normal in Himachal Pradesh and Gujrat, deficient in East Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha and scanty in the coastal Andhra-Pradesh, Madras and Kerala. There was no rain in Konkan, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rayala sema and Mysore. Elsewhere the rainfall was in excess of the normal.

Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation, transplantation of paddy, sowing of ragi, sugarcane, paddy, jowar, horsegram, tobacco, mung and castor, harvesting of early sown paddy, red gram and aman crops, picking of cotton and curshing of sugarcane 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 certain parts of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and U.P., where the crops were affected either by hailstorms or by the attacks of insects and pests.

The condition of cattle was generally satisfactory. However, some sporadic cases of cattle diseases were reported from parts of Bihar, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal.

III. Commodity Reviews

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

In order to check the bullish tendency in the foodgrains market, the Government of India announced that there would be no internal purchases of rice by the Government for the purposes of building stocks. It may be recalled that rumours of Government's entering into the market and purchasing rice for stock purposes had earlier created a bullish sentiment in the market and the Government's clear pronouncement in this respect created a sobering effect on prices. The Government further banned the export of wheat products such as maida, suji, rawa, wholemeal, atta, resultant atta and bran from Delhi with effect from the 4th January 1957. The exports and imports of wheat from and into Delhi are already banned since September 1956.

Total imports of cereals into the country during January 1957 amounted to 231·2 thousand tons comprising 194·1 thousand tons of wheat and 67·1 thousand tons of rice, as against the total imports of 7·6 thousand tons of wheat during the corresponding period of last year.

The prices of cereals during January 1957 showed a rise of about 23% as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year. During the same period, prices of rice rose by 25% of wheat by 10%, of Jawar by about 27% and of bajra by 57%.

During the month under review a rising tendency in the prices of wheat was noticed in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. This could be ascribed parly to seasonal shortage and partly to the pressure on the market due to the flour mills having entered the markets for purchasing indigenous wheat to be blended with the imported wheat for the manufacture of wheat products. Rice prices also recorded slight gains in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, U.P., Orissa and Punjab due partly to rumours of Government's entering into the market and purchasing rice for stock purposes and partly in sympathy with the wheat and coarse grains prices.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed a firm tendency in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and U.P. In Madras and Rajasthan, however, an easy tendency was noticed. Bajra prices showed some fall in parts of Bombay but rose in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and U.P. Prices of Maize hardended in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. In other parts of the country prices of foodgrains did not show significant variations. Prices in the country generally ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 per md. for wheat; Rs. 15 and Rs. 22½ per md. for rice; Rs. 11 and Rs. 16 for jowar; Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for bajra and Rs. 11 and Rs. 14 per md. for maize.

(*ii*) SUGAR

Sugarcane.—During the month of January 1957 the condition of the standing sugarcane crop was generally satisfactory. Harvesting of the crop was in progress throughout the country.

The production of white sugar on the basis of First Estimate for 1956-57 season is estimated at 19·38 lakh tons as compared with 18·62 lakh tons (actual) during 1955-56 season. This shows an increase of about 76 thousand tons or 4% over the previous season. This increase in Sugar production has been mainly shared by U. P. (51 thousand tons) and Bombay (23 thousand tons).

Sugar.—The total production of sugar in India during 1956-57 season upto 22nd January 1957 amounted to 7·06 lakh tons as against 6·10 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories in production during the current season upto 22nd January 1957 was 139 as against 137 in the corresponding period of 1955-56 season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on January 1, 1957 were about 6·60 lakh tons as against 5·26 lakh tons on the corresponding date of the previous season. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1956 to 22nd January 1957 was about 4·11 lakh tons as against 3·33 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks with factories on 22nd January 1957 were 8·21 lakh tons as compared to 6·89 lakh tons on the same date of the previous year.

The Government of India released during January 1957 a quantity of 1·94 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market bringing the total sugar released so far during the 1956-57 season to 2·01 lakh tons.

Sugar markets generally remained steady during the month under review. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres of India.

(Rs. per md.)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
Hapur	Crystal	30 7 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 9 0	30 9 0
Kanpur	FAQ	30 4 0	29 12 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	N.R.
Jullundur	Phagwara	29 10 0	29 14 0	29 14 0	N.R.	30 4 0
Calcutta	Indian Medium	31 14 0	31 14 0	31 10 0	31 12 0	31 12 0
Nagpur	Medium	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	35 0 0
Madras	Imported	30 0 0	30 0 0	29 14 0	30 0 0	30 9 0
Bombay	D-28	32 4 0	33 9 0	33 2 0	33 6 0	33 12 0
Patna		N.R.	31 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

In view of considerable increase in sugar production in 1955-56 and expected further rise in 1956-57, the Government of India have decided to export 50,000 tons of sugar from India during the period January—June 1957.

Gur.—Daily arrivals of gur in Hapur market during January 1957 averaged about 2,000 maunds. The total stocks of gur at this market stood at 9,000 maunds at the close of the month.

Gur markets showed a mixed tendency during the month. While at Hapur and Madras prices showed a hardening tendency, they declined at Calcutta and remained constant at Patna. The table below gives the whole-sale week-end prices of gur at certain important centres of India—

(Rs. per md)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	10 7 0	10 4 0	10 3 0	10 12 0	10 13 9
Kanpur	FAQ	N.R.	N.R.	10 11 0	N.R.	N.R.
Calcutta	Bheli Medium	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Madras	II Sort	14 6 0	14 6 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0
Bombay	Kolhapur	18 8 0	17 8 0	17 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Patna		N.R.	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(*iii*) OIL SEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During the month under review, the oilseeds and vegetable oils makets in India exhibited a somewhat erratic trend. Linseed and castor seed prices were generally increasing, the former on demand from shippers and the latter on support lent by crushers and speculative interests. The Groundnut market was firm and prices advanced rather sharply in the last two weeks of the month, due to poor arrivals in terminal markets and sustained demand from crushers and Vanaspati dealers.

(*a*) GROUNDNUT

The All-India Second Estimate of groundnut for 1956-57 puts the area under and production of the crop at 11,299 thousand acres and 3,559 thousand tons against the corresponding figures of 10,968 thousand acres and 3,372 thousand tons for the 1955-56 season, thus showing an increase of 3 per cent in acreage and 5·5 per cent in production over the preceding season. This increase has been mainly shared by Bombay, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and to a smaller extent by Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Punjab. The increase in production has been attributed to increase in acreage and partly to timely rains during the growing period of the crop. This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September 1956 or the beginning of October but does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during the season. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly about 84 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

During January, harvesting of the groundnut crop continued in important producing States. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory.

The prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in India ruled firm and made sizeable gains during the month under review. The main reasons for the upward movement were lower crop ideas of the trade, poor arrivals in Madras, Andhra Pradesh and in some terminal markets of Bombay, and sustained demand from both crushers and Vanaspati interests. A more or less similar trend was in evidence in the Madras market also. Indian groundnut oil was not quoted at European ports due to ban on exports from India.

The following table gives the week-end prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at U.K. ports—

(Rs. per maund)

	Week-ending				
	29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
1. Groundnut (Kernel)—					
Bombay . .	22 11	23 12	23 10	24 13	25 12
Madras . . .	24 13	25 7	25 2	25 9	25 14
2. Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay . .	53 13	54 6	53 13	54 6	55 14
Madras . .	51 3	52 5	51 8	52 11	53 13
European Ports—					
Indian 3 per cent crude	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
South African . .	81 13	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

During September 1956, exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were nil while in September 1955 the exports amounted to 15 tons and 4,550 tons respectively. During the six months, April to September 1956, exports of groundnut and groundnut oil aggregated only 160 tons and 569 tons respectively, as compared to 13,351 tons and 70,779 tons during the corresponding months of the previous year.

(*b*) Linseed

During January 1957 linseed prices at Bombay advanced progressively to Rs. 26/6/- per maund as against the previous month's closing quotation of Rs. 23/11/-. At Calcutta and Kanpur, however, the trend in linseed prices was rather a mixed one and the month, closed with prices somewhat higher than those at the end of December. Linseed oil prices both in India and at the U.K. ports moved within narrow limits.

The following table shows the weekly prices of linseed and linseed oil during January 1957:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	23 11	24 12	24 13	25 10	26 6
Calcutta (Small)	25 0	24 12	25 4	25 4	25 10
Kanpur (Bold)	25 12	25 12	24 12	25 12	26 0
Linseed Oil— . .					
Bombay	54 6	53 10	53 4	54 12	54 8
Kanpur	57 8	55 0	55 0	55 0	56 0
U.K. Ports (Indian Variety)	63 11	63 7	N.A.	63 15	63 11

N.A.—Not available.

Exports of linseed oil during October 1956 amounted to 270·7 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 24390·6 tons. The corresponding figures for October last year was 773·7 tons.

(*c*) Castorseed

During January 1957 castorseed market presented an upward trend due to active buying support by crushers and speculative interests. The reports of unfavourable weather conditions in Northern India also gave a fillip to the castorseed market. Castorseed prices at Bombay and Jadcherla (Hyderabad) advanced from Rs. 25/1/- and Rs. 25/15/- per maund, at the end of December, to Rs. 27/8/- and Rs. 27/1/- per maund respectively at the end of January. Also at Madras and Kanpur, the price of castorseed advanced by about Rs. 3/- per maund during the month under review. The rise in castorseed prices was not however, accompanied by a rise in costoroil prices due to discouraging overseas advices for castor oil, increase in freight rates by 10% and in surcharge by 2½% to 17½% between India, U.K. and Continent. As a result, the prices of castor oil at Bombay and Kanpur fluctuated within a narrow range. However, at Madras, the prices of Castor oil registered a significant increase of Rs. 5·2/- per maund during the month. At European ports Indian Commercial Variety of castor oil slightly decreased from Rs. 86/3/- to Rs. 85/11/- per maund by the middle of the month; in the third week , however the prices increased to Rs. 88/3/- per maund and remained at this level upto the end of the month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil during January 1957.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
Castor seed—					
Bombay (Bold)	25 1	25 15	27 5	27 9	27 8
Madras (Salem)	N.S.	23 11	23 11	25 8	26 8
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	20 5	22 14	23 7	24 6	23 11
Jadcherla (Hyderabad)	25 15	N.R.	26 2	27 2	27 1
Castor oil—					
Bombay	63 3	63 2	62 7	63 14	63 2
Kanpur	60 0	60 0	61 0	60 8	60 8
Madras	56 7	56 13	58 4	59 15	61 9
U.K. ports (Indian Commercial C.I.F.)	86 3	85 11	85 11	88 3	88 3

N.R. —Not reported.
N.S. —No stock.

Exports of castor oil during October 1956 amounted to 3087·5 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 25461·5 tons. The exports of castor oil for the corresponding periods of preceding year were 2627 tons and 23484 tons respectively.

(*iv*) COTTON

According to the latest trade estimate for December 1956, the 1956-57 crop is put at 55·20 lakh bales as against their earlier estimate of 55 72 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1955-56 season were 47·46 and 46·36 lakh bales respectively.

The condition of the Vijay, Surti and Dhollera crops was reported to be satisfactory. The cold wave in these tracts did not seem to have any adverse effects on the crops. The condition of Cambodia, Tinny and Karunganni crops in the South was reported to be good. The Laxmi and Jayadhar crops in Mysore and Andhra were not however, making satisfactory progress due to unseasonal and heavy rains. Some damage to quantity and quality is accordingly apprehended.

The second official crop estimate of Egypt puts the 1956-57 crop in that country at 958,000 bales, which is slightly less than the first estimate, and about 30,000 bales below last year's production.

Tentative estimates in Sudan put the new crop of the Gezira at about 40,000 bales higher than last year's production of about 338,000 bales.

On the 9th January 1957, the Government of India announced their decision to continue to issue licences for import of raw cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above from soft currency areas during the licencing period *viz.*, January—June, 1957. Licencing will be done on a "First come first served" basis within a limited ceiling.

During October, 1956 imports of raw cotton amounted to 50,000 bales as against 37,000 bales during the preceding month, and 35,000 bales imported during the corresponding month of the 1955-56 season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during October, 1956 fell to 9,000 bales as compared to 12,000 bales during the previous month and 67,000 bales during October, 1955.

The table below gives the details of consumption of raw cotton by mills and stocks held by them on 31st October 1956.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Consumption during		Total Consumption from		Stocks of Cotton with mills as on	
	October 1956	October 1955	1-9-56 to 31-10-56	1-9-55 to 31-10-55	31 Oct. 1956	31st Oct. 1955
Indian Cotton	3·70	3·86	7·48	7·69	10·83	11·26
Egyptian Cotton	0·12	0·14	0·25	0·29	0·37	0·24
Other Foreign Cotton	0·38	0·32	0·79	0·62	1·43	1·45
Total of all Cottons	4·20	4·32	8·52	8·60	12·63	12·95

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of 1955-56 season is as given below.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs.)

	1-9-56 to 17-1-57	1-9-55 to 17-1-56
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	5·65	5·11
Consumption of cotton by Mills	4·93	4·88
Stocks with exporters, mills, and merchants in Bombay as on 17th Jan., 57	4·88	4·47

The month opened with Rs. 633 per bale, the lowest quotation of the season at Bombay, because of the presence of a multiplicity of bearish factors like the expectation of a large crop for the current season, the slackness in domestic textile trade and the consequent accumulation of stocks and weak mill demand. On the general expectation that Govt. will release a further export quota, the market, however, put on a cheerful appearance from the second week, when the price jumped to Rs. 750 per bale. The buying spree induced by factors like less arrivals in upcountry markets, coupled with renewed buying and short coverings gave a fillip to the prices. Better conditions in the cloth market, the stiffening of premia in the spot Section, marked revival of spinner's demand for domestic styles and increasing enquiries for Indian cloth and yarn abroad broadened the market sentiments further, and there was a spurt in values at the close of the month.

At the up country market Adoni, however, the price slumped from Rs. 640 per bale in the first week of the month to Rs. 606 per bale at the close of the month.

Week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of cotton lint at various markets in India are given in the table below.

Rs. per bale of 784 lbs.

State Centre Variety	Bombay Bombay Jarilla	Madras Adoni Mungari	Punjab Abohar Deshi	American
Week ending—				
5-1-57	633	640	N.R.	N.R.
12-1-57	750	600	N.R.	N.R.
19-1-57	760	600	N.R.	N.R.
26-1-57	770	600	677	788

The Karachi cotton market having remained firm for the first two weeks of the month, showed an easy trend thereafter. Firmness in the early part of the month was due to local mill support and moderate overseas enquiries. Domestic mill consumption in Pakistan is expected to set a new record this season and this also imparted strength to the market. It was reported that Pakistani mills had requested the Govt. to impose restrictions on exports of cotton and to reserve about one million bales for domestic consumption annually. Slackness in the overseas demand as well as local mill enquiries in the latter part of the month which led to the accumulation of city stocks was responsible for the easy trend.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at the Karachi market:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4 F. Punjab
5-1-57	867
12-1-57	876
19-1-57	859
26-1-57	N.R.

There was a steady advance in cotton values in the New York market. The tight market supply as a result of the loan programme resulted in raising the price to new levels towards the close of the month. Part of the demand was attributed to the prolonged drought in the South-West. The following are the latest available week-end quotations at the New York Market.

Week ending	New York price Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
3-1-57	34·70	1,294
11-1-57	34·65	1,290
18-1-57	34·85	1,298
25-1-57	35·10	1,307

(v) JUTE

The all-India Second Estimate of mesta for 1956-57 places the acreage under and production of mesta at 695 thousand acres and 1,430 thousand bales (of 400 lbs. each) as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 553 thousand acres and 1,101 thousand bales respectively of the previous season. This shows an increase of 142 thousand acres or 25·7 percent in area and 329 thousand bales or 29·9 percent in production during the current year over 1955-56. The increase in acreage and production during the current year has been shared by almost all the mesta growing States, especially, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Mysore and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions both at the sowing and growing periods of the crop.

According to the State Bank of Pakistan, the supply of raw jute available in that country during 1955-56 was 68·05 lakh bales, which, it is presumed, includes the carry-over at the end of the 1954-55 season. Exports in 1955-56 are put at 56·82 lakh bales and internal consumption at one million bales.

In December, 1956 the arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations amounted to 7·52 lakh bales as against 7·76 lakh bales during November, 1956 and 7·78 lakh bales during December, 1955. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July 1956 to December, 1956) amounted to 33·17 lakh bales as compared to 31·72 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during December, 1956 amounted to 0·60 lakh bales as against 0·93 lakh bales during the preceding month and 1·49 lakh bales during December, 1955.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during December, 1956 was of the order of 5·15 lakh bales as against 5·00 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5·64 lakh bales in December, 1955.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 11·44 lakh bales at the end of December, 1956 as against 9·02 lakh bales at the end of the previous month and 10·10 lakh bales at the end of December, 1955.

During the month of January, 1957 the Calcutta loose jute market opened steady but hardened during the next two weeks due to continued demand by mills, reluctance of sellers to discount rates arising from inadequate supplies of good quality jute and higher prices in up-country markets. In the last week, however, the prices sagged due to increased stocks with mills and less enquiries from the mills.

The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta market:—

(January/February delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
Northern	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	31 8
Assam (Upper)	32 0	32 0	33 0	33 0	31 8
Orissa	35 0	35 0	35 8	35 8	34 8
Murshidabad	31 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	30 8
Western	31 0	31 0	31 8	31 8	30 0
Jungli	30 0	30 0	30 8	30 8	29 0
Daisee	33 8	33 8	34 8	34 0	33 0
U.P.	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	29 0

The baled jute sector of the Calcutta market remained firm and with the exception of Pak N.C., prices of other varieties of jute gained all round during the next fortnight. In the last week, however, the prices declined in sympathy with the loose jute and jute goods Sections. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

(January/February delivery)

Rs. per bales of 400 lbs. each

Variety	Week ending				
	29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
Mill First	225 0	225 0	230 0	235 0	230 0
Mill Lightnings	210 0	210 0	215 0	220 0	210 0
Daisee L.G.	200 0	200 0	205 0	210 0	200 0
Pak N.C.	133 0	133 0	130 0	130 0	125 0

In the up-country markets arrivals of raw jute were reported to be below normal at this time of the season, while those of mesta were good. Sellers were unwilling to part with their stocks in large quantities and at the same time there was a good demand for both jute and mesta. Consequently, prices moved above the Calcutta parity rates. In the last week prices showed a sagging tendency due to better imports. The following table gives the prices of bottom variety of raw jute in some of the important up-country markets.

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
Purnea (Bihar)	26 0	26 11	27 0	28 5	27 0
Nowgong (Assam)	25 8	26 0	N.A.	27 7	26 0
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	27 10	28 2	27 4	28 9	27 0
Danpur (Orissa)	33 4	32 14	32 14	33 6	33 6

N.A.—Not available.

The Calcutta jute goods market showed an erratic tendency and the closing quotations were lower than the opening level. The market was largely influenced by conditions in the raw jute market and by poor foreign enquiries. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking.

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		29-12-56	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57
Hessian 40" × 10 oz	Rs. per 100 Yds	46 13	45 2	45 14	45 5	43 12
Sacking B Twills	Rs. per 100 bags	119 10	119 10	120 10	119 8	115 8

(vi) TOBACCO

The price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay, in the third week of January, 1957 recorded a sharp fall from Rs. 90-0-0 to Rs. 60-0-0 per maund. In the last week there was however, a slight recovery to Rs. 65-0-0 per maund. Jutty (medium) tobacco at Calcutta remained steady throughout the month at Rs. 97-14-0 per maund. Flue-cured Virginia tobacco (redried strips grades I, II and III) at Guntur continued to remain unquoted during the month.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during December, 1956 amounted to 1·71 million lbs. consisting of 1·21 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 0·21 million lbs of Sun-cured Virginia and 0·29 million lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country) Varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were somewhat higher at 1·83 million lbs. Despatches of tobacco from this market during December, 1956 consisted of 3·13 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 0·29 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and 0·71 million lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country), totalling 4·13 million lbs. as against the total despatches of 6·29 million lbs., in the previous month.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur tobacco market at the end of December, 1956 were lower at about 11·57 million lbs., against 14·31 million lbs., at the end of the previous month.

About 1·94 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during December, 1956 as against 1·75 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during December, 1956, 1·57 million lbs. were of Flue-cured Virginia type, 1·51 lakh lbs., of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country), 1·22 lakh lbs. of White Burley, 95,000 lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia, besides small quantities of Motihari and Jutty varieties. During recent years, the quantity of tobacco marked and graded for export has progressively increased as the following table will show:—

Year	Tobacco marked and graded for Export (in million lbs.)	Value (In million Rs.)
1954	89·06	96·11
1955	98·58	98·39
1956	117·81	117·87

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during October, 1956 amounted to 6·7 million lbs. worth Rs. 6·4 millions as against 19·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 22·0 millions exported during the corresponding month of 1955. Of the 6·7 million lbs. exported during October, 1956 the Flue-cured Variety accounted for as much as 4·5 million lbs. worth Rs. 4·7 millions. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were the U. K., Japan and China each accounting for 1·8, 1·0 and 0·9 million lbs. respectively.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

The Orissa Warehousing Bill, 1956, has received the assent of the President. This legislation is an ancillary measure to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act enacted by the Central Government to facilitate the setting up of Central and State Agricultural Produce Corporations. It provides for the licensing of warehouses and the issue of transferable receipts by warehousemen. Provision is also made for ensuring the safety of goods against damage or deterioration, inspection and grading of good and other incidental matters. Steps have been taken, both by the Centre and the States for establishing licensed warehouses following acceptance of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. This Committee suggested that each State should set up a corporation for running warehouses and the Government of India should establish a Central Warehousing Corporation for operating warehouses in selected centres of all-India importance.

(ii) LAND TAXATION

The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1956—Government of Madras have published the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1956 which received the assent of the Governor on 19th January, 1957. The amending legislation seeks to replace Part I of the Schedule to the principal Act and specifies the rates of agricultural income-tax in terms of Naya Paisa (Decimal coinage) in the following manner:—

1. On the first Rs. 1,500 of total agricultural income—*Nil.*
2. On the next Rs. 3,500 of total agricultural income—Five naye paise in the rupee.
3. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income—Ten naye paise in the rupee.
4. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income—Fifteen naye paise in the rupee.
5. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income—Twenty naye paise in the rupee.
6. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income—Twenty-five naye paise in the rupee.
7. On the balance of total agricultural income—Thirty-five naye paise in the rupee.

The Act also deletes Section 37 of the principal Act relating to the collection of the tax to the nearest anna.

The Act shall come into force on 1st April 1957.

The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Act, 1956—The Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 has been passed into an Act. Details about this Act were given in the January issue of this Journal.

(iii) PANCHAYATS

The President has given his assent to the West Bengal Panchayat Bill, 1956. The Bill which now becomes an Act, provides for the setting up at various levels, of village bodies vested with certain executive and judicial functions. At the base, in each rural area, there will be one or more Gram Sabha, comprising all adult persons whose names are on the electoral roll of the Legislative Assembly. For every Gram Sabha there will be a Gram Panchayat whose functions will include ensuring of water supply, construction of village roads and bridges, etc. In addition, there will be Anchal Panchayats which will be elected by a group of Gram Panchayats from among members of the Gram Sabha. The Anchal Panchayats will be responsible for the collection of taxes and maintenance of rural police. Each Anchal Panchayat will constitute a Nyaya Panchayat for the area under its jurisdiction. The Nyaya Panchayat will have exclusive powers of trial in petty civil and criminal matters. The Bill also makes provision for the supersession and reconstitution of Gram Panchayats and Anchal Panchayats. Consequent on the establishment of the Panchayats, the existing local bodies, such as the Union Boards, Courts and Benches, will be abolished.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has introduced, in the State Assembly, the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1956. The Bill seeks to amend the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act of 1947 so as to provide for a system of elections by secret ballot instead of by show of hands for election to the office of the Pradhans of Gaon Sabhas. This change has been deemed necessary to ensure impartial election of Pradhans and check any undue interference of election officials in these elections. The Bill also provides for preferring revisions in the Civil Courts in the procedure applicable to election petitions with a view to ensuring full justice to the public in the matter of panchayat elections.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of January, 1957.

3rd January	. All-India First Estimate of Maize, 1956-57 released.
11th January	. Decision announced to continue imports of raw cotton stapling 1 3/16 inches and above from soft currency areas during the current licensing period.
18th January	. All-India Second Estimate of Mesta, 1956-57 released.
25th January	. All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1956-57 released.
30th January	. Decision taken by the Government of India not to make internal purchases of rice from the present harvest.

(b) Need for Quality Production in Tobacco

Inaugurating the Tobacco Research Workers' Conference at Bangalore on January 31, 1957, the Union Minister for Agriculture pointed out that India needs to switch over from 'quantity' to 'quality' in respect of production of tobacco in India. This need has arisen particularly because the importing countries have either succeeded in getting tobacco of better quality without difficulty, or, are producing it themselves. In the case of Virginia tobacco which is an earner of considerable amount of foreign exchange quality is the most important consideration with importers and therefore needs special attention. The Minister, however, agreed that larger production within a limited area was no less important in view of the fact that more and more land was required to be diverted to food crops for satisfying the needs of the growing population. He laid great emphasis on the stepping up of research in the production, curing and processing of this important cash crop.

(c) Development of Arecanut

Among the commercial crops in India, arecanut occupies an important position, because it is used throughout the country and is the mainstay for several thousands of agriculturists in the two States of Mysore and Kerala. This view was expressed by the Union Minister for Agriculture, while inaugurating the Indian Central Arecanut Committee at Bangalore on January, 31, 1957. The Minister mentioned that in the Second Five Year Plan the Government of India have set apart Rs. 26·5 lakhs for arecanut research and development schemes to be taken up directly by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee. The Government of India have also offered to assist the State Governments interested in the arecanut industry in their development projects and about Rs. 12·64 lakhs have been provided for that purpose. The target of production of arecanut set in the Second Five Year Plan is 27·22 lakh maunds, of which about 23 lakh maunds are expected to be produced in Kerala and Mysore and about 2·5 lakh maunds in Assam.

(d) Targets and Production of Fertilizers

The Standing Committee of Experts on Manures and Fertilizers concluded its two-day session in New Delhi on January 11, 1957. The Committee decided to fix the consumption targets of potash during the Second Plan period at 30,000 tons. Regarding the Production of high grade complex fertilizers, the Committee strongly recommended that the

Government should consider di-ammonia phosphate (20-53) which is a fertilizer of excellent keeping quality and low cost, for trial production at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory at the rate of 30,000 to 40,000 tons per year. About ammonium nitrate, the Committee re-affirmed its earlier decision that its production should not go beyond 26 per cent as it has certain explosive qualities.

While recommending that the demonstrations with a view to selecting suitable fertilizers for different types of soils, should continue for at least another three to four years, the Committee also suggested that the economics of manuring with mixed fertilizers, should be worked out and incorporated in the reports to be published for the benefit of the field workers.

(e) Improving Facilities for Agricultural Education

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Joint Indo-American Team, appointed by the Government of India for improving facilities for agricultural education and research in the country, the functions and the composition of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education have been revised. These changes are designed to enable the Council to play an increasingly important role in the development of higher education in agriculture, veterinary science and other related fields both at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels. The Council will have the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture as its President and the Union Minister for Agriculture as its Vice President.

The Council will be a purely advisory body. One of its functions will be to co-ordinate agricultural education including animal husbandry and dairying programmes so that a uniform standard of agricultural education might be achieved throughout the country. It will concern itself with only broad principles of agricultural education and will advise State Governments on problems which may be referred to it. The Council may also prepare model syllabi for adoption in the various teaching institutions.

(f) Plantation Enquiry Commission's Recommendations in respect of Rubber Industry

The Plantation Enquiry Commission in its third* and last report, dealing with the Plantation Rubber Industry, after emphasizing that one of the main problems of the rubber production industry is to increase the production of raw rubber to make the country self-sufficient as far as possible in regard to her present and future requirements of raw rubber, has recommended that 1·2 lakh acres of land should be brought under high yielding rubber by 1965 to meet the increasing internal demand.

The Commission has stated that the target of replanting 70,000 acres, for which a scheme has already been sanctioned by the Government of India, should be reached within seven years. In addition an area of 50,000 acres should be set apart for new planting with high yielding trees.

The Commission suggest that out of the sanctioned area of 70,000 acres for replanting half of the acreage should be earmarked for small growers holding 50 acres and less and the other half for estates over 50 acres. The new area of 50,000 acres recommended by it should be distributed likewise.

The Plantation Enquiry Commission have recommended the creation of a "Rubber Replanting Fund" on the lines of the replanting funds for the tea and coffee industries. The fund is to be created by crediting the element in the price of rubber, allowed for rehabilitation, with the Rubber Board in the name of each estate.

*The first two Reports of the Commission dealt with the Tea and Coffee industries.

The Commission have further recommended that dividends and managing agency commission should be reduced in those companies where they are on the high side. The recommendations made by the Commission in the Tea and Coffee Reports regarding reduction in dividends and managing agency commission to increase the internal resources for replanting and to meet labour welfare costs apply, the Commission observe, to rubber also.

(*ii*) FOREIGN

(*a*) Farm Management Development Centre for Asia and the Far East

The Farm Management Development Centre for Asia and the Far East was held at Tokyo (Japan) from 15th October, 1956 to 10th November, 1956. The Centre which was organised under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, was attended by delegates from India, Burma, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan. The main object of the Centre was to assist the countries of the region in receiving further information and training on the farm management aspects, including the economic use of land, labour and capital in rice production under wet paddy cultivation.

Various problems relating to farm management principles, techniques, methods and practices and their application to the countries in the region were discussed at the Centre. Some of the important specific subjects discussed were: (*i*) survey and accounting methods of farm analysis, (*ii*) farm labour utilisation and management; (*iii*) sociological factors involved in adoption of improved work methods; (*iv*) farm mechanisation with special reference to rice production; (*v*) principles and methods of farm planning and budgeting, (*vi*) input-output relationships of farms with special reference to rice production; (*vii*) planning and development of farm management programme and farm management education, extension and research.

The Centre recommended the adoption of farm management approach to the problems of agricultural improvement.

It was emphasized that such an approach necessitated greater attention to the proper training of educators, research and extension workers in this field in different countries in this region. The conclusions and recommendations of the Ad hoc Working Group of the International Rice Commission on Rice Mechanisation Problems were endorsed by the Centre. It was also recommended that Farm Management Development Centres, similar to the one held at Tokyo, should be organised by F.A.O. in the region once a year, at least for five years. Besides, the organisation of a National Training Centre by each member country every year was recommended. It was suggested that F.A.O. should extend co-operation and help in the form of services of experts and specialists to the countries in organisation of such National Training Centres. Another recommendation related to the setting up of a working committee under the auspices of F.A.O. for co-ordination of farm management, development activities in the region and organisation of research, development and training in this field.

(*b*) Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement

The Government of India and Pakistan have entered into a new trade agreement, which is to remain in force for a period of three years beginning February 1, 1957. It seeks to explore all possibilities for the expansion of trade between the two countries on the basis of mutual advantage.

The items available for export from India to Pakistan include coal, chemicals, drugs, and medicines, mill-board and straw-board, machinery and mill work, workshop equipment, electrical instruments, cinema films, sugar, tea for blending, coffee, betel leaves, bidis, hooka tobacco and bidi leaves. The items available for export from Pakistan to India include raw jute, hides and skins, fish, poultry and eggs, betel nuts, spices, honey, cinema films, machine tools, bicycles and spare parts, surgical instruments and sports goods. The two Governments have agreed to enter into special arrangements for commodities listed in a special schedule, upto quantities or values specified for each item. These include coal, hard and soft wood, stone boulders and sea-salt for export from India and rock-salt and forest produce for export from Pakistan to India.

The two Governments have also agreed to accord to each other's commerce the most favoured nation treatment. In order to meet the day to day requirements of the people living within a ten-mile belt of the border between East Pakistan on the one hand and West Bengal, Assam and Tripura on the other, the two Governments have agreed that border trade will be allowed in the commodities specified in a separate schedule. These commodities include items of daily consumption like fish, poultry and eggs, soap, vegetables and fresh fruits, milk and milk products, kerosene oil, betel leaves, fodder and firewood. It has been agreed that after six months from the date, the present Agreement comes into force, this trade will be carried on only through specified routes.

VI. SPECIAL NOTE

Final Note on the Production of Sugar Directly from Cane in Vacuum Pan Factories, in India, during the Season, 1955-56.

The Production of sugar directly from cane during 1955-56 season touched the all time record of 18·62 lakh tons exceeding the 1954-55 production of 15·90 lakh tons by 2·72 lakh tons or by about 17 per cent. The increase in production in 1955-56 was shared by all the States except Madras and Mysore which showed a slight decline.

In U. P. which is the most important sugarcane growing State, accounting for over one-half of the country's total output, sugar production during 1955-56 recorded an increase of 0·86 lakh tons as compared with the previous season. Bihar which comes next in importance produced 3·19 lakh tons of sugar exceeding the previous year's production of 2·25 lakh tons by 0·94 lakh tons or by about 46 per cent. The following table gives a comparative picture of sugar production in different States:—

(Thousand tons)

State	1955-56	1954-55	Increase in 1955-56 over 1954-55
Uttar Pradesh	989	903	86
Bihar	319	225	94
Bombay	202	174	28
Andhra	76	65	11
Hyderabad	64	47	17
Others	212	176	36
TOTAL	1,862	1,590	272

The increase in the production of Sugar in 1955-56 was due partly to a bumper crop of sugarcane and partly to an increase in the number of working factories in 1955-56. Expressed in terms of gur the production of cane in 1955-56 was higher than in the previous year by 99 thousand tons. The increase was specially marked in Bihar which was attributed to high gur prices at the time of sowing, favourable weather conditions and better irrigation facilities.

Another important factor which accounted for the higher level of sugar production was the diversion of larger quantities of cane to the factories and longer duration of the crushing season. The total quantity of cane crushed during 1955-56 season amounted to 189 lakh tons as against 160 lakh tons in 1954-55 and the duration of the crushing season in 1955-56 was 144 days as against 129 days in the previous season.

The total number of factories registered under the Industries (Dev. & Regulation) Act, 1951 including the Experimental Sugar Factory at Kanpur and two plants of the Nizam Sugar Factory at Shakarnagar (registered as one Industrial undertaking), was 147 while the number of working factories during the season 1955-56 was 143 as against 136 during the previous season, 1954-55 (*Vide* Table 1).

Duration of the Season

The distribution of factories according to the dates of commencement and closure of the season is shown in Tables II and III. The duration of the crushing season was unusually long, during this year. It started from the end of September 1955 and continued till the end of July 1956. Unlike the last season a large number of factories started crushing early during the 1955-56 season. In Bihar, particularly, 23 out of 28 factories started crushing by the end of the first week of December 1955 as compared to only 8 factories in the corresponding period in 1954.

The following table shows the comparative picture of the distribution of factories production at different fortnightly points during the 1955-56 and 1954-55 seasons:—

No. of Factories in Production

As on	U. P.		Bihar		All India	
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55
31st October	1	3	..	..	7	7
15th November	4	23	2	..	19	35
30th November	28	46	11	..	66	67
15th December	57	62	26	9	120	105
31st December	66	65	27	26	134	130
16th January	67	65	28	27	138	134
31st January	68	66	28	27	140	135
After 31st January	68	67	28	27	143	136

As regards the closure of the factories it will be observed from Table No. III, that more factories carried on their crushing operations after 31st May in 1955-56 than in 1954-55, the number respectively being 41 and 17. The late closure of factories was more marked in the case of U. P., Bihar and Bombay. In U. P. 32 factories were in operation even after 31st May as against the corresponding figure of 11 only in 1954-55 season. The following table gives a comparative picture of the number of factories that had closed their working at various points of time during the two seasons:—

No. of Factories having closed

By	U. P.		Bihar		All India	
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55
15th February	..	..	..	..	1	3
28/29th February	2	..	..	2	3	6
15th March	10	3	..	5	12	14
31st March	17	13	1	12	20	33
15th April	26	24	4	17	40	57
30th April	30	36	10	25	60	83
15th May	31	43	22	27	81	102
31st May	36	56	27	27	102	119
After 31st May	68	67	28	27	143	136

The actual duration of the season in U. P. was 147 days in 1955-56, as against 139 days in the preceding season. In Bihar the season was specially longer, actual duration being 134 days in 1955-56 as against 94 days only in the previous season. A slight fall was, however, registered in the case of Madras, Mysore and PEPSU. In all other States the duration of the season was longer in the current season than in the previous season. For the country as a whole the duration of crushing season in 1955-56 was 144 days as against 129 days in the preceding season. The main reason for the late closure of the crushing season during this year was the availability of adequate supply of cane.

The maximum, minimum and mean number of days worked by factories in U. P., Bihar, Bombay and other States generally showed an increase in 1955-56 as compared to the 1954-55 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

State	1955-56	1954-55
U. P.	147	139
Bihar	134	94
Bombay	141	139
Madras	164	190
Andhra	160	141
Others	139	119
All India	144	129

The frequency distribution of factories according to the number of days of actual crushing during the two seasons 1955-56 and 1954-55 is given in Table No. V. This Table shows that in 1955-56 the duration of season ranged from 150 to 220 days and over in the case of 63 factories as against 36 factories in 1954-55. Again, the number of the factories which worked for less than 100 days was only 26 in 1955-56 as against 36 in the previous season.

Crushing Capacity

The maximum and minimum quantities of cane crushed during the season by a 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 1955-56 season was 6·4 lakh tons as compared with 3·7 lakh tons in the previous season. The average quantity of cane crushed per factory in different States except Madras in 1955-56 was also higher than in 1954-55. This will be clear from the following table:—

Average quantity of cane crushed per Factory

(Thousand tons)

State	1955-56	1954-55
U. P.	152·0	139·5
Bihar	116·8	81·5
Bombay	115·9	106·2
Madras	152·0	181·0
Andhra	102·0	84·5
Others	116·1	99·4
All India	132·5	117·2

The maximum, minimum and average capacity of factories (measured in terms of cane actually crushed) for the two seasons 1955-56 and 1954-55 are shown in Table No. VII. The maximum capacity per day increased from 2,227 tons in 1954-55 to 2,369 tons in 1955-56. The All-India average capacity per day also increased from 909 tons in 1954-55 to 1,003 tons in 1955-56.

Sugar Recovery

Table No. X gives the maximum, minimum and average percentage recovery of sugar from cane in the major sugar producing States for the two seasons 1955-56 and 1954-55. The All India average percentage recovery of Sugar declined slightly to 9·83 in 1955-56 from 9·93 in the previous season. The recovery of sugar fell in 1955-56 in all the States except in U.P., Mysore, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal where some increase was registered. In PEPSU it was the same as in the last season. The maximum recovery for the season 1955-56 was 12·80 per cent as against 12·68 per cent in 1954-55.

The frequency distribution of factories according to the recovery of sugar is given in Table No. XI. The figures of sugar recovery rates during the last three seasons ending 1955-56 for the major sugar producing States are given in Table No. XII. The highest recovery rate was obtained in Bombay followed by Bihar, U. P., Andhra and Madras.

Conclusion

The production of sugar in India during 1955-56 season touched the all-time record of 18·62 lakh tons, which exceeded the First Five Year Plan revised target of 18 lakh tons by 62,000 tons and the last year's production by about 2·72 lakh tons or 1 per cent. The increase is due to a larger cane crop coupled with the decline in prices of gur and khandsari which led to diversion of larger quantities of cane to the factories.

In view of the increased sugar production, imports of sugar have been stopped. On the other hand, the Government of India have asked for an export quota of two lakh tons of sugar during 1958-59 under the International Sugar Agreement, provided that could be secured without accepting the restrictive clauses of the Agreement. This request of the Government of India received the support of a number of countries at the International Sugar Conference held in New York in June, 1956 and the prospect in that connection appeared to be hopeful when the Conference postponed to meet again in Geneva in October next. India had remained outside this Agreement since 1942 because it was considered that the association with this Agreement would involve restrictions on expansion of her sugar industry.

Consumption of sugar which increased significantly in 1952-53 and 1953-54 slightly declined in 1954-55. As against 11·7 lakh tons of sugar consumed in 1951-52, the consumption was 16·6 lakh tons in 1952-53, 18·1 lakh tons in 1953-54, and 17·2 lakh tons in 1954-55. During 1955-56 season the consumption of sugar is expected to be slightly higher than that in 1954-55. Considering the increase in population and the changes in consumption habits of the people due to increase in national income, the Development Council for sugar have estimated that the demand for crystal sugar at the end of Second Five Year Plan may amount to about 22·5 lakh tons which has tentatively been fixed as the target for production of sugar during the Second Five Year Plan. Out of 50 new factories licensed upto the end of July, 1956, four factories, two in PEPSU, one in Bombay and one in the Madras commenced production in 1955-56. Some of the factories have also increased their production capacity by rationalising their plants and reducing the time for cleaning. Efforts are also being made to improve the per-acre yield of sugarcane by providing better irrigation facilities, use of improved variety of seeds, increased use of fertilizers, cultural and manurial demonstrations and protection against pests and diseases. The question of linking the price of cane with its quality is also under active consideration of the Development Council for Sugar.

TABLE No. I

Statewise Distribution of Working Factories

Before 1st November 1956				Re-organized India			
States	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	States	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
U. P.	68*	68*	65	U. P.	68*	68*	65*
Bihar	28	27	28	Bihar	28	27	28
Bombay	15	14	13	Bombay	15	13	12
Andhra	8	8	8	Andhra Pradesh	9†	9†	9†
Madras	4	3	3	Madras	4	3	3
Punjab	1	1	1	Punjab	1	2	3
West Bengal	1	1	1	West Bengal	1	1	1
Orissa	1	1	1	Orissa	1	1	1
Hyderabad	2†	2†	2	Mysore	4	4	4
Mysore	2	2	2	M. Pradesh	5	5	4
PEPSU	3	1	2	Kerala	1	1	1
M. Bharat	4	4	3	Rajasthan	3	2	2
Rajasthan	2	2	2				
Travancore-Cochin	1	1	1	TOTAL	143	136	133
Bhopal	1	1	1				
Ajmer	1	..	..				
Saurashtra	1	..	..				
TOTAL	143	136	133				

*Includes Experimental factory at I. I. S. T., Kanpur.
†Nizam I & II taken as one unit.

Date of Commencement of Crushing seasons, 1954-55 and 1955-56

Date of Start	Number of Factories													
	1955-56							1954-55						
	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Andhra	Rest of India	All India	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Andhra	Rest of India	All India
Till 4th October	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5th to 31st October	..	1	..	1	..	3	5	..	1	..	3	..	1	5
1st to 7th November	1	4	..	1	..	1	7	..	5	..	2	..	1	8
8th to 15th November	1	2	..	2	..	..	5	..	1	..	18	..	1	20
16th to 22nd November	5	3	..	15	5	2	30	..	1	..	8	..	2	11
23rd to 30th November	4	..	1	9	1	2	17	..	3	1	15	1	1	21
1st to 7th December	12	..	1	23	1	5	42	8	2	1	12	6	1	30
8th to 15th December	3	2	..	6	1	..	12	1	..	..	4	1	2	8
16th to 22nd December	..	..	1	5	..	2	8	11	..	1	1	..	3	16
23rd to 31st December	1	1	..	4	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	..	1	9
1st to 7th January	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
8th to 15th January	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
16th to 22nd January	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23rd to 31st January	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
After 31st January	..	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
TOTAL	28	15	4	68	8	20	143	27	14	3	67	8	17	136

TABLE No. III

Date of closing of cane crushing seasons, 1955-56 and 1954-55

Date of Closing	Number of Factories													
	1955-56							1954-55						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India
Till 15th February	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
16th to 28/29th February	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
1st March to 7th March	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
8th to 15th March	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	2	2	..	2	2	6
16th to 22nd March	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	6	..	9
23rd to 31st March	..	1	..	..	4	..	5	1	4	1	..	4	..	19
1st April to 7th April	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	5	2	..	4	..	11
8th to 15th April	..	2	2	..	8	5	17	1	..	1	..	7	4	13
16th to 22nd April	1	2	2	..	1	1	7	..	7	2	..	6	1	16
23rd to 30th April	..	4	3	..	3	3	13	..	1	1	..	6	2	10
1st to 7th May	..	8	2	1	..	..	11	..	1	3	..	3	1	8
8th to 15th May	1	4	1	1	1	2	10	4	1	1	1	4	..	11
16th to 22nd May	4	2	..	..	2	3	11	..	..	3	..	3	..	6
23rd to 31st May	1	3	3	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
After 31st May	1	1	2	2	32	3	41	2	..	..	2	11	2	17
TOTAL	8	28	15	4	68	20	143	8	27	14	3	67	17	136

TABLE No. IV

Number of actual working days during the crushing seasons, 1955-56 and 1954-55

	Number of Actual Working Days													
	1955-56							1954-55						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India
Maximum No. of days worked by any factory	196	170	180	220	226	266	266	163	153	168	217	212	292	292
Minimum No. of days worked by any factory	140	76	64	45	59	24	24	99	60	92	169	66	38	38
Average No. of days worked by a factory	160	134	141	164	147	139	144	141	94	139	190	139	119	129

TABLE No. V

Number of days of actual crushing in Seasons, 1955-56 and 1954-55

No. of Working days	Seasons													
	1955-56							1954-55						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India
220 and above	..	..	..	1	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
200 to 219	..	..	..	1	10	1	12	..	..	..	1	6	1	8
190 to 199	1	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
180 to 189	..	..	1	..	9	..	10	..	..	..	1	3	1	5
170 to 179	..	1	..	1	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
160 to 169	4	5	1	..	2	..	12	1	..	2	1	3	..	7
150 to 159	..	2	6	..	1	1	10	3	1	1	..	2	..	7
140 to 149	3	6	1	..	4	1	15	..	..	4	..	8	1	13
130 to 139	..	3	2	..	2	6	13	2	..	3	..	8	3	16
120 to 129	..	2	1	..	3	1	7	1	1	3	..	8	1	14
110 to 119	..	4	2	..	3	1	10	..	3	..	..	5	1	9
100 to 109	..	3	..	..	5	1	9	..	4	..	..	6	2	12
80 to 99	..	1	..	..	9	2	12	1	11	1	..	9	1	23
60 to 79	..	1	1	..	6	..	8	..	7	..	..	1	1	9
59 and below	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
TOTAL	8	28	15	4	68	20	143	8	27	14	3	67	17	136

TABLE No. VI

Maximum, minimum and average quantity of cane crushed by a factory during the whole of Seasons, 1955-56 and 1954-55

(100 tons)

	1955-56							1954-55						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India
Maximum crushed by any factory	2,156	1,781	1,905	3,493	4,520	6,407	6,407	1,704	1,221	1,799	3,690	3,509	3,724	3,724
Minimum crushed by any factory	562	403	322	285	365	21	21	465	287	213	437	544	116	116
Average crushed by a factory	1,020	1,168	1,159	1,520	1,520	1,161	1,325	845	815	1,062	1,810	1,395	994	1,172

TABLE No. VII

Cane crushed per day (24 hours) by any factory during the Seasons, 1955-56 and 1954-55

(Tons)

	1955-56							1954-55*						
	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India	Andhra	Bihar	Bombay	Madras	U. P.	Rest of India	All India
Maximum for any factory	1,493	1,408	1,419	2,296	2,369	1,761	2,296	1,331	1,266	1,267	1,995	2,227	1,757	2,227
Minimum for any factory	383	583	280	239	514	214	214	347	442	232	201	505	175	175
Average	716	935	886	1,040	1,107	922	1,003	599	868	762	951	1,002	836	909

*Based on actual working days.

TABLE No. VIII

Production of Sugar and Molasses with Recoveries etc. (Statewise) for the year 1955-56 and 1954-55

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 per cent cane		Recovery of Molasses per cent cane	
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55
Uttar Pradesh	68	67	147	139	101,867	93,469	9,891	9,034	3,813	3,535	9·71	9·67	3·74	3·78
Bihar	28	27	134	94	32,696	22,012	3,192	2,251	1,228	796	9·76	10.23	3·76	3·62
Bombay	15	14	141	139	17,378	14,862	2,023	1,735	682	575	11·64	11·68	3·92	3·87
Andhra	8	8	160	141	8,158	6,760	758	649	339	291	9·29	9·59	4·15	4·30
Madras	4	3	164	190	6,081	6,109	539	565	276	269	8·86	9·17	4·53	4·41
Punjab	1	1	228	203	22,890	2,174	262	200	117	79	9·06	9·20	4·06	3·63
West Bengal	1	1	140	134	966	862	100	95	43	40	10·46	10·99	4·50	4·59
Orissa	1	1	153	105	443	299	36	27	27	16	8·05	8·87	6·17	5·49
Hyderabad	2*	3	162	126	6,625	4,251	642	467	304	177	9·68	10·99	4·60	4·15
Mysore	2	2	229	240	4,768	5,001	484	485	187	214	10·15	9•70	3·93	4·28
PEPSU	3	1	85	131	1,370	1,035	116	88	51	39	8·50	8·50	3·69	3·76
Madhya Bharat	4	4	123	49	3,068	1,108	293	107	118	42	9·56	9·66	3·85	3·82
Rajasthan	2	2	128	116	1,399	1,165	134	108	56	52	9·61	9·31	3·98	4·47
Travancore-Cochin	1	1	136	96	873	560	79	49	36	23	9·07	8·71	4·08	4·18
Bhopal	1	1	101	65	746	449	69	41	32	21	9·27	9·10	4·35	4·62
Ajmer	1	..	24	..	52	..	2	..	3	..	4·83	..	5·30	..
Saurashtra	1	..	N.R.	..	21	..	1	..	1	..	4·34	..	2·92	..
ALL INDIA	**143**	**136**	**145**	**129**	**189,391**	**160,116**	**18,621**	**15,901**	**7,313**	**6,169**	**9·83**	**9·93**	**3·86**	**3·85**

*Nizam I and Nizam II taken as one unit.
N.R. —Not Reported.

TABLE No. IX

Total production of Sugar and Molasses in India during the Seasons, 1955-56 and 1954-55

Particulars	1955-56	1954-55
Number of factories Existing	160	158
Number of factories Registered	147	143
Number of factories working	143	136
Cane crushed (100 tons)	189,391	160,116
Sugar Made (100 tons)	18,621	15,901
Molasses Produced (100 tons)	7,313	6,169
Recovery of Sugar per cent cane	9·83	9·93
Recovery of Molasses per cent cane	3·86	3·85

TABLE No. X

Percentage Recoveries of Sugar from Cane for the Seasons, 1955-56 and 1954-55

	1955-56							1954-55						
	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	Rest of India	All India	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	Rest of India	All India
Maximum for any factory	11·23	10·44	12·80	10·84	9·90	10·46	12·80	10·88	10·96	12·68	10·97	10·52	11·51	12·68
Minimum for any factory	8·30	9·01	10·01	7·80	6·79	4·34	4·34	8·01	9·33	10·64	8·99	8·75	8·50	8·01
For the tract as a whole	9·71	9·76	11·64	9·20	8·86	9·55	9·83	9·67	10·23	11·68	9·59	9·17	9·84	9·93

TABLE No. XI

Frequency distribution of Factories according to recoveries of Sugar during the Seasons, 1955-56 and 1954-55

Class Interval	1955-56							1954-55						
	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	Rest of India	All India	U. P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Madras	Rest of India	All India
11 and Higher	1	..	10	..	..	..	11	..	..	9	..	..	1	10
10·50 to 10·99	5	..	3	1	..	..	9	1	8	5	1	1	2	18
10·0 to 10·49	12	9	2	..	..	4	27	10	12	..	..	..	1	23
9·50 to 9·99	29	12	..	1	1	3	46	35	6	..	3	..	3	47
9·0 to 9·49	17	7	..	3	..	7	34	15	1	..	3	1	5	25
8·50 to 8·99	2	..	..	1	1	1	5	4	..	..	1	1	5	11
8·0 to 8·49	1	..	..	1	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
7·50 to 7·99	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·0 to 7·49	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6·50 to 6·99	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·0 to 5·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Below 5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	68	28	15	8	4	21	143	67	27	14	8	3	17	136

TABLE No. XII

Recovery of Sugar per cent/Cane during the Seasons, 1953-54 to 1955-56

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
Uttar Pradesh	9·71	9·67	9·88
Bihar	9·76	10·23	10·06
Bombay	11·64	11·68	11·77
Andhra	9·29	9·59	9·43
Madras	8·86	9·17	9·20
Rest of India	9·55	9·84	9·90
ALL INDIA	9·83	9·93	10·70

TABLE No. XIII

Production of Sugar Directly from Cane during the Seasons, 1946-47 to 1955-56

Season	No. of Factories existing	No. of Factories operating	Duration of Season	Average No. of working days	Total cane crushed (100 tons)	Total sugar produced (100 tons)	Percentage Recovery
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
1954-55	158	136	144	129	160,116	15,901	9·93
1955-56	160	143	163	144	189,391	18,621	9·83

*Excludes one factory in Bihar which worked on material.

VII. SPECIAL ARTICLE
Planning Farm Development

A PROGRESS REPORT

By

E. F. DANIEL

Introduction

Most research and development schemes for increasing farm production are concerned with single crops such as paddy or wheat or single practices such as irrigation use of fertilizers or improved seed. A cultivator, however, is concerned with producing several crops with several choices of practices. It requires considerable managerial ability and understanding of economics for a cultivator to develop and execute a farm plan that includes the most profitable combination of enterprises and practices. This study was undertaken to test the possible utility and potential of the "farm planning" approach in India.

Six case-study farms in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar Districts in the U.P. State were selected for the study. These farms were selected from cost accounting records for the farm year 1954-55. In these two districts there were 200 cost accounting records and an effort was made by the Director of Farm Management Research in U. P. State, his staff and the writer to select six farms that would represent as large a group of farms as possible in the area.

The total acreage of five of these farms are irrigated. The largest farm, which has 12·93 acres, has only 6·65 acres irrigated. The source of irrigation in this area is generally by canal and the costs are reasonable. The constant availability of water makes intensive cropping plans possible and enables more intensive crop planning of small areas.

Procedure

The procedure, as adopted in making this study, was as follows:

First, an analysis was made of the present plan of operation by studying the resources available, how these resources are used and results obtained in terms of cash income and farm produced commodities for home consumption.

Second, three alternative plans for each of the six farms were developed. The alternative plans indicate possibilities of shifting use of present resources—land, labour and capital and/or adding resources and measuring the results obtained, as stated above, in terms of cash income and farm produced commodities for home use.

For each of the six cases presented here we developed three alternative plans, using resources available in different ways and adding various quantities of different productive resources. There could have been many other alternative plans developed. However, we were able to reduce the number of alternative plans required by making the approach through studying the limiting resources which in this area are usually land and capital per holding. Also it is felt that the selection and analysing of one alternative plan and its comparison with the present one will enable us to illustrate some of the possibilities of improvement.

Resources

The value of land, buildings, machinery, implements, livestock, farm supp'ies, etc. are shown in Table I. Human resources are inventoried in terms of man equivalent years.

TABLE I

Farm Resources

Farm No.	LAND		Man* Equivalent Years	Other Capital	Total Investment
	Acres	Value		Rs.	Rs.
1	5·50	5500	3·1	4144	10,644
2	6·46	4050	3·2	4034	8,084
3	6·67	4250	3·2	1360	5,610
4	7·53	7500	3·6	8587	16,087
5	8·52	8520	3·0	5583	14,103
6†	12·93	8235	3·7	972	9,207

* Man Equivalent was determined by converting all unpaid family labour and annual servant labour to a proportion of the value of man-labour. It was assumed that a man-year equivalent would be the accomplishment of one man, under average conditions, in 300 productive days of eight hours per day.

†Only 6·65 acres of Farm No. 6 are irrigated and total acres of farms Nos. 1 to 5 are irrigated.

The number of family members on the six farms ranged from four to nine with an average of 6·5 per holding. The land in each holding is divided into fragments. The number of fragments per holding range from 8 in Farm No. 6 to 16 in Farm No. 5. These fragments may be scattered from a distance of a few yards to one or more miles and present a problem in operation and reorganization. The fragments are, many times, further divided into plots for crop production. A holding of eight acres may consist of 15 fragments and 20 or more plots.

Management Practices

Time and space do not permit discussion of all the factors that may have influenced the strong or weak points in farm organization and management practices. Because of the relative scarcity of land and capital and relative abundance of labour, as shown in Table I, it is assumed that an intensive farming system is necessary to realise sufficient income for farm and family needs. The budgeting technique was used to select the desirable combinations of enterprises and practices for the six case farms presented here.

Table II shows some of the most important factors which seem to influence profitable farming in the area. These factors are: (*i*) acres under cash crops, (*ii*) acres multi-cropped (*iii*) amount of fertilizers, and (*iv*) improved varieties of seed used. These practices as carried on by the cultivators in the present system of farming and the suggested changes in the alternative plans are shown. The suggested changes in the alternative plans are based on (*i*) demands for increased cash crops, which in this area is sugarcane, (*ii*) results and possibilities of multi-cropping as shown by controlled experiments and observations of progressive farmers in the area, and (*iii*) input-output data of fertilizer response, improved seeds, etc. as shown by experimental evidence at experimental stations, research institutes and on cultivators' farms.

TABLE II

Some Management for Practices of Present and alternative Systems

Farm No.	Acres Cash crops		Acres multi-cropped		Fertilizer used Rs.		Seed used Rs.	
	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A
1 . . .	1·06	3·25	4·16	5·50	10	209	28	80
2 . . .	2·00	5·00	3·72	6·46	9	228	9	45
3 . . .	2·82	3·50	2·82	6·67	35	309	13	50
4 . . .	2·25	4·20	5·40	7·53	0	349	27	40
5 . . .	4·00	5·00	3·57	8·52	54	249	49	100
6 . . .	6·63	8·50	3·38	8·18	22	382	86	125
Total .	18·76	29·45	23·05	42·86	130	1726	212	440
Average .	3·13	4·91	3·84	7·14	22	288	35	73

Note.—P and A in this and subsequent tables stand for "present" and "alternative" farm plans.

The percentage of total holding in cash crops under the present system ranged from 19 in Case No. 1 to 51 in Case No. 6. In the alternative plans, the percentage of area under cash crops increased considerably and the range was from 65% in Farm No. 4 to 77% in Farm No. 2. The percentage of total multi-cropped area under present plans ranged from 25% in Farm No. 6 to 76% in Farm No. 1. In the alternative plans 100% of the area of Farms Nos. 1—5 were multi-cropped and only 63% of Farm No. 6.

It may be noted that under the alternative plans, farm seed purchased increased by more than 100%. It has been observed by the writer that in many instances cultivators failed to use sufficient seeds and as a result yields of both cash and food crops were reduced significantly. By using adequate quantities of improved varieties of seeds, with good management, yields may be increased substantially and profits greatly increased. The increased use of fertilizer is very significant in replanning the farms. The present plans showed an average of Rs. 22 spent for fertilizers per farm while the revised plans showed Rs. 288 per farm or more than 12 times as much. This may point up a definite need for a planned credit programme to be associated with a planned farming programme. This is especially true if a lack of use of adequate seeds and fertilizer is due to credit rationing.

Livestock Production

Livestock production constitutes one of the most important economic problems of India. The production of milch cows and buffaloes as well as the strength of draught cattle is low when compared with other countries of the world. Although India has the largest number of livestock of any country, sales from livestock and livestock products, according to the 1951 India Livestock Census, represented only seven per cent of the national income. At the same time more than 50% of total national income was from agriculture.

Two of the six farms analyzed in this study had no milch animals and none of them had poultry of any kind under present system of operation. Four of the farms had one or more milch animals but production per animal was so low that the supply of milk and milk products needed for home consumption was insufficient. All the farms had one or more bullocks for draught purpose.

The alternative plans provided for one or more milch animals on all farms and small flocks of poultry were placed on three of the farms. Adjustments were made in the alternative plans which provided for two draught animals per farm.

In planning a livestock programme, feed supply is an important factor. The alternative plans for the six farms provide for an increase in food production of more than 50% per farm.

Value of Farm Production

The results of some of the foregoing and other changes in farm organization and practices are shown in Table III in terms of increased value of farm production.

TABLE III

Value of Farm Production by Sources

(In Rupees)

Farm No.	Cash Crops		Livestock products		Products consumed in home	
	P	A	P	A	P	A
1 . .	624	1600	0	100	456	553
2 . .	1143	2359	0	100	220	459
3 . .	1121	1960	0	0	543	588
4 . .	1025	2268	0	100	631	865
5 . .	1244	2035	0	0	736	980
6 . .	1305	2490	0	0	432	956
Total .	6462	12712	0	300	3018	4401
Average .	1077	2119	0	50	503	734

The increased output as indicated is conservative and probably does not maximise profits in each case. However, it is easily noted that the alternative plans do provide a substantial increase in cash return as well as desirable improvement in quantity of farm products produced for home consumption.

In the present farming system the value of home use products ranged from Rs. 220 to Rs. 776. The food production programme consisted principally of rice and cereals with some pulses being produced for home consumption. In the alternative plans provision is made for an increased production of vegetables and pulses and also for the addition of livestock, livestock products and poultry products for home consumption. Therefore the improvement in the home consumption programme is not entirely reflected in the increased value as shown in Table III.

The average value of cash crop production on the six farms as presently operated is Rs. 1,077. No livestock products are produced for sale under the present system of farming. Farm products consumed in the home is an important part of successful farming in India and under the present system the average value of home products per farm is Rs. 503. As shown in Table III, the alternative plans increased cash crop sale per farm to more than Rs. 2,100 and three of the farms had small incomes from poultry products. An important improvement in the alternative plans is the increase in food production for home consumption from Rs. 503 per farm to Rs. 734 or about 46%. The increased value of home use products is likely not as significant as the improved quality of food produced under the alternative plans.

Annual Cash Costs

The additional annual cash costs of the alternative plans for the six farms are indicated in Table IV. The additional cash costs consist maily of three items, *viz.*, (*i*) interest on added investment, (*ii*) depreciation on added capital and (*iii*) additional operating expenses.

TABLE IV

Additional Annual Cash Costs of Alternative Plans

(In Rupees)

Farm No.	Added Investment	Interest on added Investment @ 5%	Depreciation on added capital	Added Operating Expenses	Total added costs
1	225	11	55	223	289
2	263	13	64	342	419
3	155	8	16	293	317
4	413	21	45	37	103
5	150	8	15	153	176
6	418	21	42	634	697
Total	1,624	82	237	1,682	2,001
Average	271	14	40	280	334

It may be noted in Table IV that each of the six farms had some additional expenses. The average added cash expenses per year for the six farms were Rs. 334, while the added returns, were Rs. 1,322. This shows that for the additional labour and management, the average added returns of the six farms was about Rs. 4/- for each Re. 1/- additional cost.

A study of the relationship of additional costs and additional return will indicate that the returns increased at a diminishing rate. However, the lowest additional returns on any farm were greater than 200% on additional costs.

Gross Farm Production Value

Gross Farm production value includes the value of crops, livestock and livestock products sold and consumed on the farm by the family. The change in gross farm production value under the present and alternative plans is given in Table V.

TABLE V

Gross Farm Production Value

Farm No.	Present Plan	Alternative Plan	Change (+) or (—)		Percent Change
1	1,080	2,253	(+)	1,173	110
2	1,363	2,928	(+)	1,555	114
3	1,664	2,548	(+)	884	53
4	1,656	3,233	(+)	1,577	81
5	1,980	3,015	(+)	1,035	52
6	1,737	3,446	(+)	1,709	98
Total	9,480	17,413	(+)	7,933	..
Average	1,580	2,902	(+)	1,322	83

Gross production value was Rs. 1,322 more, on the average from the alternative plans than from the present plans. The percentage increase in value of production ranged from 52% in Farm No. 5 to 114% in Farm No. 2. It should not be assumed, however, that all farms in India would show a similar increase in gross production, because of the lack of irrigation in some areas and unsuitable physical factors, such as topography, kind of soil etc., and also economic factors associated with the kind of farming in the area. The product for which there is a possibility of increasing production must be considered in relation to the probable increased demand for the product.

Value of Manpower

Agricultural labour is the most abundant and probably the least efficiently used resource of the Indian farmer. Many factors are important in improving agricultural labour efficiency and this study indicates only a few of the important ones. The productive value of manpower under the present and alternative plans and the returns per man work day under both the systems are indicated in Table VI.

TABLE VI

Productive Value of Manpower.

Farm No.	M. W. D. used		Gross Productive Value Rs.		Returns per M.W.D. Rs.	
	P	A	P	A	P	A
1	722	707	1,080	2,253	1·50	3·0
2	647	796	1,363	2,918	2·11	3·7
3	767	836	1,664	2,548	2·17	3·0
4	724	726	1,656	3,223	2·29	4·4
5	750	833	1,980	3,015	2·64	3·6
6	826	1,221	1,737	3,446	2·10	2·8
Total	4,436	5,119	9,480	17,413	12·81	20·5
Average	739	853	1,580	2,902	2·14	3·4

Percentage increase of alternative plans:
1. M.W.D.: 15%. 2. Gross Production Value 83% 3. Returns per M.W.D.: 54%

A significant point in this table is the fact that labour used has increased 15% with the gross value of production being increased 83% and the *returns per MWD being stepped up* 54%. This indicates that there are definite possibilities for increasing efficiency and living standards of farm labour in this area of India.

Feed Purchased

The number of animal units kept and the value of feed purchased under the present and alternative plans are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII

Feed Purchased and Number of Animal Units under Present and Alternative Plans.

Farm No.	Number of Animal Units		Feed Purchased Rs.		Feed Purchased per animal units Rs.	
	P	A	P	A	P	A
1	3	4	161	200	54	50
2	2	3	43	125	22	42
3	3	4	40	40	13	10
4	5	4·5	528	450	106	100
5	4	4·5	224	200	56	44
6	2	4·0	19	120	9	30
Total	19	24·0	1,015	1,135	..	..
Average	3·1	4·0	169	189	54	47

It may be noted that all the farms except one increased the number of animal units. Farm No. 4 reduced the number of animal units from 5 to 4·5. In this instance, the farmer had 3 milch cows that were practically useless. The alternative plan provided for selling the three cows and replacing only one cow by purchase. One bullock was added to the plan alongwith a small flock of poultry. The average number of animal units in the present plans was 3·1 per farm and the alternative plans had an average of four animal units per farm. Table VII also shows the feed purchased to be relatively high in the alternative plans, but there was some reduction in feed purchased per animal unit kept. The feed purchased under the alternative system was increased principally as a result of adding poultry on three of the holdings.

Profitable Farming

Data for three of the six farms are used for illustrative purposes. The measures of profitable farming as stated in the following table may be compared in the present and alternative plans.

TABLE VIII

Some Measures of Profitable Farming—Present and Alternative Plans

Measures	Farm 1		Farm 3		Farm 5	
	P	A	P	A	P	A
Net cash income	—132	721	842	1388	534	1172
Value of home use products	456	553	543	588	736	980
Net cash income plus home use products	324	1274	1385	1976	1270	2152
Depreciation	224	279	99	115	383	385
Returns to Capital, Family Labour & Management	100	995	1286	1861	887	1767
Interest on Investment@ 5%	532	543	281	288	705	713
Returns to family labour & management	—432	452	1005	1573	182	1054
Return per M.W.D. Rs.	—·6	·6	1·2	1·8	·25	1·2

Table VIII shows some of the measures considered important in studying the factors that indicate profitable farming. Case No. 1 as shown in Table VIII has a minus net cash income of Rs. 132 in the present plan. Net cash income, as used here, is the difference between cash farm income and cash expenses. Under the present plan, Case No. 1 also shows a negative return to family labour and management, and a minus Rs. six-tenth for each M.W.D. Many farm holdings in India as they are now being operated may show a negative return to labour and management. The alternative plan for Case No. 1 shows, under improved planning, net cash income is increased to Rs. 721 and returns to family labour and management has increased from a minus Rs. 432 to Rs. 452. Under the present system Case No. 1 purchased a large quantity of feed and hired an unusual amount of labour which contributed to the resulting negative net cash income and other minus factors. In fact, Case No. 1 spent more than twice as much for labour and three times as much for feed as did farm No. 2.

Interest on fixed and operating capital is estimated at five per cent in both present and alternative plans. This may seem to be a low rate but fixed capital investment is more than 80% of total investment and credit may be obtained at about this rate of interest from some credit agencies.

It may be noted that gross value of farm products as shown in Table VIII includes the value of home use products. In areas where home used products represent such a high percentage of total farm productivity it is important to include home produced items as a part of the total value of farm production.

Discussion

This initial study indicates that treating the farm as a unit in farm planning research and development may be quite useful. It indicates a potential for increased production and income on several farms that could not be demonstrated by the single crop or single factor approach. If, however, the "farm planning" approach is to be employed in agricultural development, its limitations should be recognized. One of the most serious limitations is the paucity of relevant input-output data. There is much experimental data on crop responses to various practices but much of it is not applicable to actual farm conditions. Current and historical price data are available but projections of these in planning for the future cannot be done with certainty.

This study is of very limited scope and it would be misleading to generalize from such a small sample and until there are some tests of the alternative plans. This report deals only with "Farm Planning". Execution of the plan is another important and frequently difficult matter.

Planning in farm development involves an integration and coordination of all aspects of farm organization and operation. The place of planning in farm development may be indicated by listing the several segments of a plan or services which are required in well-rounded farm development.

1. The consolidation of holdings;
2. A soil and water conservation plan;
3. A crop and livestock production plan as indicated in this report;
4. Adequate financing at reasonable rates;
5. Good markets and marketing facilities.

These several parts of farm development must be planned in accordance with their relationship to each other and related to the needs of the farmer.

Farm planning studies are being continued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and cooperating States in the farm management research centre's located in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Groundnut and Mesta, 1956-57

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Sesamum Seed, Oil and Cake during 1956.

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Coconuts, Copra, Coconut oil and Cake during 1956.

Forest Statistics—All-India, 1949-50 to 1953-54.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during January 1957

(From 1st January 1957 to 30th January 1957)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1st January 1957 to 30th January 1957 Actual (M.M.)	Excess or deficit compared to Normal (M.M.)	Excess or deficit compared to Normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	46	(+) 28	(+) 148
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	46	(+) 38	(+) 437
Gangetic West Bengal	41	(+) 30	(+) 285
Orissa	14	(+) 5	(+) 55
Chota Nagpur	29	(+) 10	(+) 56
Bihar	90	(+) 76	(+) 579
U. P. East	37	(+) 19	(+) 108
U. P. West	68	(+) 40	(+) 145
Punjab (including Delhi)	65	(+) 37	(+) 129
Himachal Pradesh	128	(+) 8	(+) 7
Jammu and Kashmir	63	(+) 23	(+) 59
Rajasthan West	21	(+) 16	(+) 329
Rajasthan East	35	(+) 27	(+) 351
Madhya Pradesh, West	15	(+) 5	(+) 50
Madhya Pradesh, East	11	(—) 3	(—) 22
Gujrat	2	0	(+) 6
Saurashtra and Kutch	2	(+) 1	(+) 37
Konkan	0	(—) 3	(—) 100
Maharashtra	0	(—) 5	(—) 100
Vidarbha	4	(—) 5	(—) 53
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	3	(—) 9	(—) 75
Telengana	0	(—) 8	(—) 100
Rayalaseema	0	(—) 7	(—) 100
Madras	1	(—) 36	(—) 97
Coastal Mysore	0	(—) 2	(—) 100
Mysore, North	0	(—) 4	(—) 100
Mysore, South	0	(—) 5	(—) 100
Kerala (including Laccadives)	3	(—) 14	(—) 81

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0·1/M.M.

M.M.=Mili Meters.

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	Aus paddy (low land) and potato	Linseed, rape and mustard, sugarcane and horsegram.
Bihar	Rabi Sesamum, summer paddy and jute	Winter rice, linseed, rape and mustard, horsegram, arhar, cotton and castor.
Bombay	Sugarcane and summer jowar	Wheat, winter paddy, linseed, rape and mustard, horsegram, arhar, cotton, kharif castor and sugarcane.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi paddy, sugarcane and summer vegetables.	Wheat, rabi jowar, linseed and cotton.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Madras and Andhra	Rabi jowar, kharif cotton and sugarcane	Jowar, cotton, potatoes and Bengal gram.
Orissa	Rabi paddy and sugarcane	Rabi jowar, linseeds, rape and mustard and cotton.
Punjab	Sugarcane, potatoes and summer vegetables.	Sugarcane and potatoes.
Uttar Pradesh	Sugarcane, zaid tobacco, other zaid crops and vegetables.	Cotton, castorseed, potato, sugarcane, tobacco, green oats, vegetables, rape seed and mustard seed.
West Bengal	Sesamum and sugarcane	Tobacco, sugarcane, linseed, rape and mustard, arhar, potatoes, chillies and cotton.
Mysore	Rabi paddy, irrigated jowar and sugarcane.	Kharif paddy, ragi, sugarcane, pulses, minor millets, wheat, groundnut, cotton, tobacco and potatoes.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,949	76,253	24,531	25,474
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,7 1	5,627	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	211,000	55,734	53,349
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,757	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses*	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	55,100	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS & PULSES)	267,325	266,100	66,604	63,536
Potatoes	658	693	1,736	1,839
Sugarcane†	3,994	4,416	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	37	14	15
Pepper (Black)	208	214	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	846	921	244	259

*Subject to revision.

†Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,760 and 5,859 thousand tons respectively for 1954-55 and 1955-56.

1	2	3	4	5
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,548	12,585	4,128*	3,804*
Castorseed	1,394	1,462	124	126
Sesamum	6,501	5,738	589	458
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596
Fibres—				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227†	3,998†
Jute	1,243	1,739§	2,928‡	4,197‡‡
Mesta	528	618	1,018‡	1,201‡

*In terms of nuts in shell.
‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
††In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.
§Partially Revised Estimate.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimate	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted estimate of the previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase(+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons) Current Estimate	Production (tons) Corresponding adjusted Estimate of previous year	Production (tons) Percentage increase (+)or decrease(—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	First	13-12-56	68,889	65,742	(+) 4·8	..	..	..
Jowar	„	January 1957	24,643	25,881	(—) 4·8	..	..	..
Bajra	„	Do.	23,620	24,987	(—) 5·5	..	..	..
Maize	„	3-1-57	8,223	8,173	(+) 0·6	..	..	..
Ragi	„	14-12-56	4,872	4,923	(—) 1·0	..	..	..
Small Millets	„	January 1957	9,823	10,096	(—) 2·7	..	..	..
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS			140,070	139,802	(+) 0·2	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Tur	First	16-10-56	5,400	5,386	(+) 0·3	..	..	..
Other kharif Pulses	First	8-11-56	10,785	11,096	(—) 2·8	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	23-12-56	4,532	3,945	(+) 14·9	58,914	50,455	(+) 16·8
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	25-1-57	11,299	10,968	(+) 3·0	3,559†	3,372†	(+) 5·5
Sesamum	Second	22-11-56	4,011	4,282	(—) 6·3	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Second	6-12-56	15,955	15,442	(+) 3·3	..	..	..
Jute	Final	15-12-56	1,883	1,739	(+) 8·3	4,221‡	4,197‡	(+) 0·6
Mesta	Second	18-1-57	695	553	(+) 25·7	1,430‡	1,101‡	(+) 29·9

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,946 and 5,096 thousand tons for 1956-57 and 1955-56 respectively.
†In terms of nuts in shell.
‡In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Mesta 1956-57

(Released in January 1957)

I.—SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	695	553	(+)142	(+)25·7
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,430	1,101	(+)329	(+)29·9

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

The increase in acreage and production during the current year has been shared by almost all the mesta growing States, specially, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Mysore and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions both at the sowing and growing periods of the crop.

The Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of October or beginning of November 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta. Information regarding some late varieties of the crop grown in Punjab, Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh and Vidharbha region of the Bombay State will be included in the Final Estimate.

Information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States after their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) 1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Area (Thousand acres) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) 1956-57 (Second Estimate)	Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) 1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	100	102	(—)2	219	215	(+) 4
Assam	5	5	..	11	9	(+) 2
Bihar	54	(A) 24	(+)30	105	(A) 35	(+) 70
Bombay*	125	121	(+)4	152	109	(+) 43
Madhya Pradesh†	21	20	(+)1	17	18	(—) 1
Madras	1	1	..	2	2	..
Mysore	67	64	(+)3	70	56	(+) 14
Orissa	25	23	(+)2	50	45	(+) 5
West Bengal	297	193	(+)104	804	612	(+) 192
TOTAL	695	553	(+)142	1,430	1,101	(+) 329

(*A*) Adjusted.
* Excludes information for Vidharbha portion of the State, which will be included in the Final Estimate.
†Relates to Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh regions only. Data relating to Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh will be included in the Final Estimate.
NOTES.—(*i*) Information regarding late varieties of mesta grown in Punjab will be included in the Final Estimate only.
(*ii*) U. P. is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.
(*iii*) Mesta is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.
(*iv*) Information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States after their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

4·1. All India Second Estimate of Groundnut 1956-57

(Released in January 1957)

I. Summary

	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	11,299	10,968	(+)331	(+)3·0
Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)	3,559	3,372	(+)187	(+)5·5

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

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Bombay, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and to a smaller extent by Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time.

The increase in production has also been shared mainly by Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and to a lesser extent by Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. The increase in production has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to timely rains during the growing period of the crop.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September or the beginning of October 1956. Till then the condition of crop was reported to be on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh where it was affected by heavy and continuous rains during July—August 1956. In parts of Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh attack of pests on the crop was reported.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly about 84 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

In this Estimate production figure has been included for the first time.

The information given in the Estimate relates to the set-up of States after their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	2,562	2,495	(+) 67	1,000	940	(+) 60
Bombay	4,325	4,197	(+) 128	1,057	982	(+) 75
Kerala	35	(*A*) 35	..	17	14	(+) 3
Madhya Pradesh	668	639	(+) 29	159	156	(+) 3
Madras	1,239	1,219	(+) 20	594	586	(+) 8
Mysore	1,870	(*A*) 1,706	(+) 74	516	473	(+) 43

II. Details—*contd.*

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa	56	(*A*) 57	(—) 1	16	16	..
Punjab	140	133	(+) 7	41	40	(+) 1
Rajasthan	104	(*A*) 103	(+) 1	34	35	(—) 1
Uttar Pradesh	300	294	(+) 6	125	130	(—) 5
Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	(*b*)	(*b*)	..
Total	11,299	10,968	(+) 331	3,559	3,372	(+) 187

(*A*) Adjusted Estimate.

(*a*) Less than 500 acres.

(*b*) Less than 500 tons.

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 Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

(3) Production estimate has been included for the first time in this Estimate.

(4) Information given in this estimate relates to the set-up of States after their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

4·2. Production of Tea in North India

(Lbs.)

District	Upto end of December	
	1956*	1955*
Assam Valley	323,879,450†	322,619,346
Cachar	42,532,846†	44,771,107
Darjeeling	16,009,400	15,262,445
Deors	131,907,630	130,078,515
Terai	14,233,541	13,438,993
Bihar	2,117,163	2,074,909
All others	5,978,547	5,951,117
Total	536,658,577	534,196,432

*Estimated.

†Non-reporting gardens adjusted for non-compliance with restriction policy.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4·3. Production of Tea in South India

(Lbs.)

Districts	December		January to December	
	1956	1955	1956*	1955
Anamallais	2,497,778	15,79,310	27,660,636	26,847,955
Central Travancore	2,115,698	1,419,023	25,906,260	25,106,010
Coorg	21,842	18,830	319,198	313,267
Kanan Devans	1,708,154	1,397,722	19,833,349	20,408,973
Madurai	70,961	40,734	830,001	1,044,366
Malabar	39,258	27,800	445,160	480,163
Mandakayam	169,862	191,205	1,931,671	2,449,718
Mysore	320,000	185,403	2,856,145	2,650,313
Nelliampathines	215,430	105,910	2,383,476	2,053,159
Nilgiris	1,000,124	713,138	14,927,938	17,636,122
Nilgiri Wynaad	1,162,909	795,742	12,519,095	12,029,114
South Travancore	473,335	497,278	6,613,854	7,074,248
Tirunelveli	33,199	31,093	760,751	542,120
Wynaad	873,482	655,839	10,600,449	10,316,623
TOTAL	10,702,032	7,659,027	126,958,033	128,952,151

*Includes revised figures for the morth of November 1956.
Source:—United Planter's Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Commodity	During the weeks ending				Progressive total from 1-1-1956 to 26-12-1956
	5-12-56	12-12-56	19-12-56	26-12-56	
Wheat	47,405	53,734	42,037	30,729	1,073,600
Rice	23,569	19,032	27,459	22,312	(a)319,860
TOTAL	70,974	72,766	69,496	53,041	1,393,460

(a) Amended figure.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured, 1955-56 and 1956-57 crops

(A) 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
October, 1956	5,752	1,212	18,911	25,875
November, 1956	563	402	14,233	15,198
December, 1956	796	331	2,158	3,285

(B) 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantations	Cherry	Robusta	Total
October, 1956	..	..	..	..
November, 1956	324	..	..	324
December, 1956	21,612	..	..	21,612

TABLE No. 7

Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) *1955-56 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto November 30th, 1956				Upto December 31st, 1956			
	Arabica Plantations & Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantations & Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Receipts (Inclusive of Gain in weight)	16,926	5,269 (a)	11,706	33,892	15,977	5,271 (a)	11,721	33,969
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusiv of driage).	8,583	2,583	7,316	18,796	9,134	3,150	8,126	20,410
3. Sold for exports	5,850	750	600	7,200	5,850	1,025	600	7,475
4. Balance as on November 30/ December 31	2,493	1,613	3,790	7,896	1,993	1,096	2,995	6,084
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation.	..	(b)200	..	200	200	270	..	470

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.
(b) Offered to State Trading Corporation for export.

(B) *1956-57 Crop*

1. Receipts upto 31-12-1956	..	..	..	..	4,120	183	30	4,333

7·1. Pool sales of Coffee

(Rs. per Cwt.)

Date	Place of sale	Plantation A		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
5-12-56	Coimbatore	202 11 0 to 210 15 0	207 3 0	166 15 0 to 173 15 0	170 13 0	151 2 0 to 156 0 0	153 12 0
19-12-56	Mysore	202 12 0 to 210 2 0	204 15 0	170 15 0 to 188 15 0	174 2 0	145 12 0 to 155 11 0	149 15 0

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8

Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

(Lbs.)

Country	October 1955	October 1956	April to October 1955	April to October 1956
Ceylon	..	..	188,357	492,791
U. S. A.	46,605	195,225	2,263,426	755,038
Other Countries	98,672	42,788	275,590	423,908
TOTAL	145,277	238,013	2,727,373	1,671,737

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

(Lbs.)

Destination	October 1955	October 1956	April to October 1955	April to October 1956
To—				
United Kingdom	5,513,684	1,776,802	19,522,448	27,737,361
Nigeria	..	..	..	234,750
Kenya	..	..	193,700	..
Australia	..	..	135,778	12
Sweden	..	..	12	..
Irish Republic	..	..	160,680	418,725
Denmark	..	..	266,614	223,919
Netherlands	460,669	261,791	2,158,076	2,649,043
Belgium	..	427,302	1,869,966	2,616,108
France	..	549,451	50	659,701
Aden	390,207	414,212	3,904,481	4,114,372
Pakistan Western	..	..	..	..
Pakistan Eastern	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	260,510	138,346	293,681	307,229
Indonesia	2,446,756	..	7,066,465	4,552,687
Hongkong	235,091	233,637	854,895	626,798
Burma	..	..	91,943	..
Japan	1,821,859	978,145	2,250,673	978,145
China	7,060,103	943,785	19,943,011	28,002,752
Egypt	1,308,324	448,852	1,530,741	1,203,120
Other Countries	216,862	567,828	1,941,151	2,948,062
TOTAL	19,614,065	6,740,151	62,184,365	77,372,784

Source: Accounts relating to Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

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	Month-end prices: January 1957 (26-1-57)	December 1956 (29-12-56)	January 1956 (28-1-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	16 8 0	15 14 0	15 0 0
	Chandausi	Dara	17 4 0	16 8 0	14 0 0
	Saugor		17 8 0	17 8 0	14 0 0
Jowar	Akola	White	11 0 0	10 0 0	8 12 0
Gram	Abohar		13 4 0	12 12 0	9 2 0
Maize	Bahraich		13 14 0	12 12 0	11 12 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		17 12 0	16 10 0	12 12 0
	Patna		18 0 0	17 8 0	14 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	17 0 0	17 8 0	17 0 0
	Patna		18 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
	Bombay		17 12 0	17 9 0	19 6 0
	Madras	Nagpur	21 5 0	21 5 0	18 14 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	8 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0
	Calcutta	Bihar	7 12 0	13 4 0	9 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 8 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	33 12 0	32 4 0	31 12 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 12 0	31 14 0	32 2 0
	Hapur		10 13 9	10 7 0	11 3 0
Gur	Madras	11 Sort	15 4 0	14 6 0	8 10 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	17 8 0	18 8 0	18 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U. P.)	210 0 0	205 0 0	190 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	185 0 0	186 0 0	174 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	197 8 0	195 0 0	188 0 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	41 2 0	41 2 0	41 2 0
		Pomfret	82 4 7	82 4 7	102 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	95 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	55 0 0	45 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	85 0 0	90 0 0	70 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	105 0 0	102 0 0	97 8 0
	Bombay		116 0 0	120 0 0	96 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	125 8 0	123 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	45 0 0	39 0 0	24 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	40 0 0	40 0 0	22 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	40 2 0	37 2 0	21 10 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	25 12 0	22 11 0	21 8 0
	Madras	Superior	25 14 0	24 13 0	20 7 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	28 6 0	23 11 0	22 4 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	26 0 0	25 12 0	23 12 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	27 8 0	25 1 0	16 9 0
	Badapalle		27 1 0	25 15 0	15 9 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	40 2 0	37 2 0	31 0 0
		Black	37 10 0	35 2 0	29 8 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 2 0	10 4 0	11 6 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 2 0	N.R.	12 0 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	46 1 0	41 6 0	32 10 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		89 0 0	86 0 0	52 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	92 0 0	92 0 0	48 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		55 14 0	53 13 0	44 12 0
	Madras		53 13 0	51 3 0	43 2 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		54 8 0	54 6 0	55 2 0
	Kanpur		56 0 0	57 8 0	49 8 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		63 2 0	63 3 0	41 4 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	60 8 0	60 8 0	33 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	72 7 0	70 12 0	55 15 0
	Bombay		72 0 0	73 8 0	58 0 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		62 11 0	57 11 0	47 3 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	11 4 0	10 4 0	8 8 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 2 0	7 2 0	5 8 0
	Bombay		7 14 0	8 10 0	6 1 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	304 14 0	N.R.	279 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	N.T.	N.T.	299 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	677 0 0	N.R.	591 0 0
		320F	788 0 0	N.R.	788 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla (1617/3)	785 0 0	725 0 0	700 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 7 0	267 7 0	255 11 6
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	230 0 0	225 0 0	195 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	210 0 0	210 0 0	180 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles *Pakistan*	34 0 0	34 8 0	31 8 0
		District Middles	42 8 0	43 8 0	33 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooar Dust	1 14 8	1 15 0	1 7 6
		Export			
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Clean black Pekoe	2 3 0	2 7 6	2 1 0
		Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	216 0 0	230 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	230 0 0	226 0 0	267 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	214 0 0	214 0 0	232 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	218 0 0	216 0 0	234 0

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	25 0 0	29 0 0	60 0 0
	Cochin	Good	24 8 0	21 7 0	55 1 0
Chillies	Patna		70 0 0	60 0 0	56 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	71 15 0	67 5 0	95 3 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	45 14 0	45 14 0	79 9 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (*Kalimpong*)	180 0 0	169 6 0	145 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	880 0 0	920 0 0	760 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips* (Grade 4)	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	124 4 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	*Ordinary*	12 8 0	13 8 0	6 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	16 0 0	9 6 0	14 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	148 2 0	138 4 0	111 14 0
		Mangalore	164 9 0	164 9 0	171 2 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	17 8 0	11 8 0	12 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works freight paid to railhead destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		315 0 0	315 0 0	316 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. N.S.—No stock. N.T.—No transaction.

TABLE No. 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	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-8-54

*Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

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Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per Maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	19-1-57	17 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	12-1-57	22 0 0
	Dacca	..	12-1-57	24 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	19-1-57	20 0 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4F Punjab	..	90 3 0
	Karachi	Roller ginned Sind N.T.	19-1-57	859 0 0*
		Saw ginned	..	95 7 0
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. popta	19-1-57	969 0 0*
	Lyallpur	..	19-1-57	10 8 0
			19-1-57	22 0 0
				(Per bag)
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	19-1-57	215 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	12-1-57	39 0 0
				190 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 price 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.)	24-1-57	245 Cents	16 0 0
			Winter Mar.		24-1-57	240⅞ Cents	15 11 0
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)			
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store No. 1 Northern		24-1-57	233⅜Cents	15 4 0
			Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-1-57	168⅛ Cents	11 8 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a. q. Cargoes (c.i.f.) Mar./Apr.	Ton	25-1-57	£30—10*s.*	14 15 0

TABLE 10·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	24-1-57	137¼ Cents	9 10 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	December	Unit (48 lbs.	24-1-57	104 Cents	8 14 0@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (shelled) (c.i.f.) Feb./Mar.	Metric ton.	26-1-57	£ 92 0 0	45 13 0
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		South African bulk 3% (c.i.f.) Spot.	Ton	8-12-57	£167 0 0	81 13 0
					26-1-57	Nominal	
Linseed	European Ports		Ethopian 3% (c.i.f.) Jan./ Feb.	Metric ton.	26-1-57	£59 0 0	29 6 0
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina Uruguay Shipt (c.i.f.) Feb.	Ton	26-1-57	£124 0 0	60 11 0
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial 2% (c. i. f.) drums	Ton	26-1-57	£180 0 0	88 3 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Dec./Jan. Spot	Lb.	25-1-57	35·10 Cents.	1,307 0 0*
			Mar.	Lb.	25-1-57	34·66 Cents.	1,291 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts Sellers (c.i.f.)	Ton	25-1-57	£119 0 0	283 0 0†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollars ruling as on 26-1-57 (Canada 2·68-5/16 to 2·63-7/16 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 Price of Fruit (Fresh and Dry) and Vegetables at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1957 (26-1-57)	December 1956 (29-12-56)	January 1956 (28-1-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	0 13 0	1 3 0	0 14 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 12 0
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 12 0	0 10 6	0 14 0
Cauliflowers	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per Press)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			January 1957 (26-1-57)	December 1956 (29-12-56)	January 1956 (28-1-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 13 0	0 9 0	0 10 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 9 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Pork	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 2 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 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	Month-end prices		
				January 1957 (26-1-57)	December 1956 (29-12-56)	January 1956 (28-1-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 10 0	1 12 7	1 10 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 7 0	1 5 0	1 4 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1957 (26-1-57)	December 1956 (29-12-56)	January 1956 (28-1-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	90 to 125	100 to 120	155
	Andhra Pradesh— Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	370	370	350
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200	150

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300 to 350	300 to 350	330
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	400	300 to 600
Bullocks	*Bihar*— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	125	150	140
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	450	400 to 600

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		
	1-12-56	8-12-56	15-12-56	22-12-56	29-12-56	December 1956	November 1956	December 1955
Food Articles	422·6	418·4	418·5	416·1	392·0	413·9	411·6	323·7
Industrial Raw Materials	514·2	510·1	519·5	522·3	520·2	517·5	514·2	438·3
Semi-manufactured Articles	420·4	418·6	416·4	416·3	415·8	417·5	416·3	346·6
Manufactured Articles	386·4	386·1	386·6	388·6	387·1	386·9	387·6	373·0
Miscellaneous	590·5	591·7	589·3	590·6	589·3	590·3	590·6	544·2
All Commodities	431·5	429·2	430·4	430·7	421·9	428·9	427·7	368·4

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*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	110	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	101	99	104	102
1955 September	90	101	100		..
1956 August	106	104	103		..
1956 September	107	105	103		..

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

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Sources—

1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.
2. For other countries, United Nations, ***Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.***

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers** of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	..	..	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1955	85	90	98	100	100	110	110	106
1955 September	86	90	99	100	101	101	111	107
1956 August	101	102	100	102	103	103	102	112
1956 September	100	102	100	102	103	103	101	112

**The base year for these indices has been changed in consonance with the new indices with 1953=100 as base published in January 1956 issue of United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". These indices have been recalculated on the new base for purposes of international comparability.

Source: United Nations' "*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for October 1956

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	99	..	..	..	..	84	86	89	..	112	78	111	..	70
Kudchi (Mysore)	119	..	160	..	64	82	88	71	..	91	139	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	202	..	66	79	..	58	..	85	96	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	111	..	100	..	..	106	..	103	105	82	117	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	124	..	..	..	..	80	96	79	..	105	166	..	159	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	88	..	..	..	..	76	140	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	75	66	132	..	..	92	95	86	..	115	90	..	78	90
Krishna (Hyderabad)	139	..	190	..	82	96	94	93	144	90	175	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	148	..	..	..	..	68	99	95	..	282	145	94	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	53	..	63	63	..	88	69	113	94	127	..	100	91
Salamatpur (Bhopal)	96	69	..	..	..	126	81	91	83	78	86	..	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)

State/District	Centres	September 1956	August 1956	September 1955
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	455	443	369
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	370
West Godavari	Alamuru	463	456	352
Kurnool	Madavaram	501	465	369
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	476	480	370
	Agaram	452	433	350
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	428	428	415
Mathurai	Eriodu	449	445	371
	Gokilapuram	439	423	382
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	473	458	392
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	433	425	342
	Kunnathur	445	439	353
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	583	574	494

TABLE No. 20

*Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955 October	107	108	72	81	97	98	96	100
1956 September	116	115	86	93	110	107	114	114
1956 October	119	117	87	94	..	..	111	112

*New title for Working Class Cost of Living Index Number as published by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India in *Indian Labour Gazette* for July 1955.

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	Village	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
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	Oct. 1956	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
2. West Godavari	Tadepallugudem	,,	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Krishna	Gudur	,,	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
4. Guntur	Addanki	,,	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Bihar—									
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	Oct. 1956	8	1 10 6	1 5 0	0 13 0	1 6 0	1 0 6	0 11 0
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	,,	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
3. Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
4. Singhbhum	Jaganathpur	,,	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 6	0 9 6	0 7 6
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Sept. 1956	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
2. Kaira	Ode	,,	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
3. Poona	Junnar	,,	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	Nov. 1956	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
2. Trichur	Vilvathom	,,	9	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
3. Malabar (Madras)	Manathana	Oct. 1956	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	0 11 0	..
		Nov. 1956	..	..	..	..	1 4 0	0 11 0	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Dec. 1956	7	1 6 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	,,	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	Oct. 1956	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	..	..	..

21.1. *Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Kerala and Punjab*

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras—									
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Week ending 31st Oct. 1956	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	,,	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0
Kerala—									
1. Malabar	Manathana	,,	Man	..	1 12 0	..	..	..	1 4 0
			Woman	..	..	0 11 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	0 11 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab—									
1. Hissar	Mangali	Aug, 1956	Man	8	1 15 0	..	1 15 0	..	..
		,,	Woman	8	..	..	1 8 0	..	..
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	,,	Man	8	4 0 0	..	N.R.	N.R.	..
3. Ambala	Shahpur	,,	Man	8	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
4. Kangra	Birta	,,	..	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	..
5. Jullundur	Jamsher	,,	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 8 0
6. Ferozepur	Sodhi Nagar	,,	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	1 0 0	..
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..

N.R.—Not reported.

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			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	Oct. 1956	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	*Nil*	..	..	0 8 0
2. West Godavari	Tadepaligudam	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
3. Krishna	Gundur	,,	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	..
4. Guntur	Addanki	,,	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 4 0
Bihar—									
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	Oct. 1956	8	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 2 0	..	..	1 2 0
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	,,	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..
3. Ranchi	Itki	,,	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
4. Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	,,	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	0 7 6
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Sept. 1956	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Kaira	Ode	,,	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 8 0*	..	0 8 0*
3. Poona	Junnar	,,	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	Nov. 1956	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
2. Trichur	Vilvattom	,,	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	5 0 0†
3. Malabar (Madras)	Manathana	Oct. 1956	..	2 12 0	2 8 0	..	..	0 12 0	..
		Nov. 1956	..	2 12 0	2 8 0	..	..	0 12 0	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Dec. 1956	7	2 2 0	0 7 6	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	,,	8	2 8 0	1 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	Oct. 1956	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

*Per animal per man. †Monthly.

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TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
				Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Third	1955-56	21-6-56	22,870	22,842	(+) 0·1	7,846	8,036	(—) 2·4
Jowar*	First	1956-57	5-1-57	1,309	1,162	(+) 12·7	..	..	..
Bajra*	First	1956-57	5-1-57	2,240	2,103	(—) 6·5	..	..	..
Maize*	First	1956-57	5-1-57	1,073	1,038	(—) 3·4	..	..	..
Wheat	First	1955-56	21-6-56	11,577	10,583	(+) 9·4	..	..	..
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	576	602	(—) 4·3	155	141	(+) 9·9
Pulses—									
Gram*	Final	1955-56	17-11-56	3,345	3,131	(+) 6·8	720	649	(+) 10·9
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017	(—) 4·8	12,042	12,275	(—) 1·9
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	(+) 22·8	117	90	(+) 29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,909	1,604	(+) 19·0	346	324*	(+) 6·8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	Final	1955-56	21-8-56	3,537	3,185	(+) 11·1	1,738@	1,596@	(+) 8·9
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74	(+) 3·4	53†	54†	(—) 2·8

†In Million lbs.

‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

**Source*—Karachi Commerce. @In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

Source: Estimate 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 December 1956 (from 1st December 1956 to 28th December 1956) and for the period from 1st September 1956 up to the last Friday (*i.e.*, 28th December 1956) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Vareity (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed: During the month of December 1956 (from 1-12-56 to 28-12-56)	Number of bales pressed: During the corresponding period of last year @	Number of bales pressed: Since 1st September 1956	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 .	65	343	760	2,901	
	Northerns . .	..	..	556	1,329	
	Westerns . .	..	561	1,030	5,644	
	Mungari . .	..	249	..	402	
	Coconadas . .	150	540	717	2,617	
	TOTAL .	215	1,693	3,063	12,893	
	Cotton Waste .	88	122	88	122	
ASSAM . .	Comillas . .	458	67	749	115	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY— 1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat short staple (Mathia)e	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	..	..	656	1,139	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi .	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	656	1,139	
	Cotton Waste .	3,371	6,990	16,402	24,626	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bombay—*contd.*							
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)	..	..	..	..		
	Others . .	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..		
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla . .	51,179	23,838	77,782	34,591	East Khandesh, West Khandesh, and Nasik.	
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..		
	3. Cambodia .	59	..	67	..		
	TOTAL .	51,238	23,838	77,849	34,591		
4. East Deccan .	1. Jarilla . .	6,529	7,527	12,400	13,379	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.	
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..		
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	990	1,451	7,422		
	4. Cambodia .	954	284	1,058	607		
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi .	..	..	4	..		
	TOTAL	7,483	8,801	14,913	21,408		
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi .	..	1,488	3,261	6,373	Poona, S. Satara, S. Satara Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.	
	2. Bari-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..		
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	261	3,850	1,537		
	4. Kumpta Ordinary . .	..	..	..	..		
	5. Cambodia .	943	1,376	1,962	3,273		
	6. Jarilla . .	626	119	4,583	2,708		
	Others . .	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL .	1,569	3,244	13,656	13,891		

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	58,334	31,484	94,765	50.678	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	1,251	5,301	8,959	
	8. Cambodia	1,956	1,660	3,087	3,880	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	1,488	3,265	6,373	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	60,290	35,883	106,418	69,890	
	Cotton Waste	3,453	5,541	19,389	19,251	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.				Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	*	2,035†	*	2,035†	
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	*	14,148†	*	15,710†	
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	*	14,843†	*	16,350†	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	NA..				Seoni,. Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	*	443†	*	450†	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	TOTAL	*	..	*	..	
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C. P. Oomras 5. Berar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	TOTAL	*	117,732†	*	152,081†	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras 2. C.P. and Berar Americans. 3. Jarilla 4. Verum & H. 420 5. C. P. Oomras 6. Berar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	
	TOTAL	*	149,201†	*	186,626†	
	Cotton Waste	*	121†	*	501†	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	883	3,407	14,181	19,166	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	2,059	4,655	10,811	19,400	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis	..	..	80	3,259	
	9. Karunganni	51	32	204	3,817	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	2,993	8,094	25,276	45,642	
	Cotton Waste	3,975	5,565	19,421	19,375	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala .	1. Punjab Desi .	6,849	3,848	11,369	5,662	Hissar, Rohtak Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	14,730	14,854	33,600	21,777	
	TOTAL .	21,579	18,702	44,969	27,439	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi	441	349	953	455	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	14,693	12,602	36,061	23,200	
	TOTAL .	15,134	12,951	37,014	23,655	
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	211	..	998	81	Amritsar and Gudaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	7,302	7,080	17,352	15,275	
	TOTAL .	7,513	7,080	18,350	15,356	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	3,251	2,478	13,284	7,304	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	47,125	53,004	95,544	96,398	
	TOTAL .	50,376	55,482	108,828	103,702	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	10,752	6,675	26,604	13,502	
	2. Punjab American.	83,850	87,540	182,557	156,650	
	TOTAL .	94,602	94,215	209,161	170,152	
	Cotton Waste .	274	229	530	330	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	188	340	2,881	340	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar
	2. Perso-American	696	639	1,766	688	
	TOTAL .	884	979	4,647	1,028	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi .	..	15	65	15	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpur and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	240	823	1,530	1,240	
	TOTAL .	240	838	1,595	1,255	
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 and 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 and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi .	188	355	2,946	355	
	2. Perso-American	936	1,462	3,296	1,928	
	TOTAL .	1,124	1,817	6,242	2,283	
	Cotton Waste .	246	..	1,455	1,306	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL .	1. Comillas .	47	94	600	1,318	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	12	..	52	..	
	TOTAL .	59	94	652	1,318	
	Cotton Waste .	41	430	766	1,710	
HYDERABAD .	1. Hyderabad American.	*	356†	*	356†	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla . .	*	15,572†	34‡	16,524†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	*	..	86‡	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	*	13,899†	*	14,051†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	*	1,726†	1,603‡	6,847†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	*	..	*	..	
	7. Mungari .	*	..	*	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	*	..	*	..	
	TOTAL .	*	31,553†	1,723‡	37,778†	
	Cotton Waste .	*	134†	957‡	1,074†	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi .	*	1,444†	*	1,544†	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	*	23,130†	*	25,289†	
	3. Jarilla . .	*	25,622†	*	27,679†	
	4. Malvi . .	*	7,001†	*	8,061†	
	5. M.B. Oomras .	*	2,997†	*	3,084†	
	TOTAL .	*	60,194†	*	65,657†	
	Cotton Waste .	*	2,350†	*	3,823†	
MYSORE . .	1. Mysore American.	..	100	..	100	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	198	1,416	3,411	4,633	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	552	4,239	1,377	6,790	
	TOTAL .	750	5,755	3,788	11,523	
	Cotton Waste .	164	109	339	601	
P.E.P.S.U. .	1. Punjab Deshi	*	28,756†	*	37,005†	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	*	42,156†	*	51,652†	
	TOTAL .	*	7,912†	*	88,657†	
	Cotton Waste	*	..	*	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	9,734	7,847	14,135	12,111	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	13,498	7,429	33,415	13,436	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi . .	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi .	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla . .	60	545	60	545	
	7. Others . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	23,292	15,821	47,610	26,092	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA .	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	279	..	1,829	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia) .	10,931	6,249	12,457	6,249	
	TOTAL .	10,931	6,528	12,457	8,078	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
AJMER . .	1. Rajasthan Desi	3,888	1,285	5,337	1,366	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans .	1,173	246	1,946	298	
	TOTAL .	5,061	1,531	7,283	1,664	
	Cotton Waste .	..	74	..	95	
BHOPAL . .	1. Malvi . .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras .	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL .	*	547†	*	547†	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
KUTCH . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras. .	..	713†	..	2,129†	The whole Sate.
	2. Any other .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	..	713†	..	2,129†	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL@	COTTON LINT					
	COTTON WASTE					

* Returns not received. N.A.—Not availa le.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from Madhya Pradesh, Hyd rabad, Pepsu, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat.

† Data taken from last year's returns for old set-up of the States.

‡ Up to Oct. 1956.

NOTE.—Information relates to the set up of the States before their re-organisation on Nov. 1, 1956.

@@ Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after re-organisation of the State on 1st Nov. 1956 for Col. 3 while Cols. (4) and (6) the corresponding month and period last year are inclusive of data for those regions. The data upto Oct. 1956 for Col. (5) relate to the set-up of the States before reorganisation on 1-11-56.

23·1. Month-end wholesale Prices of Sesamum Seeds, Oil and Cake during 1956

(Rs. per maund)

Commodity/Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Sesamum Seeds—												
Rajahmundry	25 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	33 8	36 8	33 0	32 8	32 12	32 12	32 12
Kanpur (White)	35 0	28 0	31 8	32 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	40 0	33 8	30 7	34 4	35 9
Madras (White)	31 0	28 8	35 8	35 8	36 2	42 12	39 2	40 2	37 2	N.S.	41 2	37 2
Bombay (Bando)	30 8	31 8	32 15	26 6	34 1	36 4	34 5	36 15	36 0	31 12	34 13	29 4
Sesamum Oil—												
Madras	55 15	55 15	69 2	72 7	69 2	71 6	74 1	72 6	65 13	70 12	74 1	70 12
Bombay	58 0	55 12	65 6	63 14	63 2	67 8	66 12	70 8	64 10	64 10	70 8	73 8
Kanpur	60 0	56 0	64 0	74 0	82 0	76 0	82 0	100 0	87 0	70 0	70 0	72 0
Hyderabad	63 6	56 8	61 8	62 0	56 8	55 0	N.R.	58 0	54 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Sesamum Oil Cake—												
Kanpur	10 0	N.R.	N.R.	8 7	9 12	9 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 10
Bombay (undecorticated)	11 6	10 6	12 7	12 10	12 7	15 0	13 8	14 3	13 13	14 0	14 15	14 7

23·2. Month-end wholesale Prices of Coconuts, Copra, Coconut Oil and cake during 1956

Commodity/Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Coconuts (Rs. per 100 nuts)—												
Alleppey (Tr. Cochin) (Without husk)	12 6	12 8	12 8	12 8	N.R.	12 8	12 4	N.R.	13 4	16 0	12 0	14 8
Cochin (Without husk)	11 13	12 0	12 8	12 8	N.R.	12 0	12 0	N.R.	15 0	15 8	N.R.	16 0
Sakhigopal (Orissa)	11 8	N.R.	10 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.R.	..
Kozhikode (Unhusked)	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 8	10 8	N.R.	12 8	13 8	14 11	N.R.	16 8
Rajahmundry	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	11 8	12 8	11 8
Copra (Rs. per maund)—												
Rajahmundry	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey (Tr. Cochin)	32 10	33 14	33 14	33 9	N.R.	32 10	33 14	N.R.	37 0	38 14	43 5	N.R.
Cochin	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay (Colombo)	36 0	34 8	36 12	36 8	36 12	36 8	36 8	36 12	37 2	36 8	37 12	37 10
Calcutta (Tiptur)	62 0	62 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	72 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	60 0	N.R.	65 1
Mangalore	31 12	31 12	33 8	33 8	34 1	32 8	35 2	N.R.	36 14	36 14	36 4	N.R.
Coconut Oil (Rs. per maund)—												
Rajahmundry	54 0	54 0	59 8	58 8	56 8	56 0	54 8	58 8	60 0	59 8	59 8	59 8
Bombay (Indian)	52 12	51 6	58 7	56 8	N.R.	52 14	54 0	57 4	57 4	57 4	62 2	64 10
Cochin (Good)	47 3	48 9	51 0	49 14	N.R.	48 9	49 1	N.R.	51 11	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Madras	52 10	50 7	56 6	53 12	53 12	53 12	53 12	55 6	58 2	57 1	61 7	62 9
Kozhikode	50 10	51 4	56 4	55 10	55 10	55 10	N.R.	55 10	55 0	55 0	N.R.	N.R.
Alleppey	N.R.	N.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coconut Cake (Rs. per md.)—												
Bombay	10 12	10 4	11 0	10 10	10 10	10 2	10 8	11 6	10 2	11 2	12 4	11 15
Kozhikode	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	N.R.	N.R.	11 0	11 0	11 0	N.R.	N.R.

23·3. Forest Statistics-All-India, 1949-50 to 1953-54

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Geographical Area	Sq. miles		1,266,980*			
Area under Forests—						
(1) From Outturn point of view—						
(a) Merchantable—						
Dedicated to tim ber production.	,,	168,994	179,694	151,706	148,275	139,149
Other forests	,,	42,585	46,020	61,426	68,110	87,120
TOTAL	,,	211,579	225,714	213,132	216,385	226,269
(b) Inaccessible—						
Dedicated to timber production.	,,	19,269	16,806	35,601	28,295	22,781
Other forests	,,	35,084	34,712	34,601	35,668	31,338
TOTAL	,,	54,353	51,518	70,202	63,963	54,119
TOTAL (a + b)						
Dedicated to timber production.	,,	188,263	196,500	187,307	176,570	161,950
Other forests	,,	77,669	80,732	96,027	103,778	118,458
TOTAL	,,	265,932	277,232	284,334	280,348	280,388
(2) By Legal Status—						
Reserved	,,	123,665	132,975	133,138	134,492	135,801
Protected	,,	37,944	45,532	47,910	52,685	61,689
Unclassed	,,	104,323	98,725	102,286	93,171	82,898
TOTAL	,,	265,932	277,232	283,334	280,348	280,388
(3) By composition—						
(a) Coniferous	,,	13,983	14,107	13,152	12,183	9,377
(b) Broad leaved—						
Sal	,,	38,742	40,747	39,686	42,725	43,025
Teak	,,	16,879	16,784	19,818	18,962	21,918
Miscellaneous	,,	196,328	205,684	210,678	206,478	206,068
TOTAL	,,	251,949	263,215	270,182	268,165	271,011
TOTAL (a+b)	,,	265,932	277,232	283,334	280,348	280,388
4) For which reliable estimates of growing stock are available—						
(a) Exploitable	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	163,158	169,422
(b) Potentially Exploitable	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16,624	35,588
TOTAL (a+b)	,,	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	179,782	205,010

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(5) Protected from fire—						
(a) Area attempted	Sq. miles	109,032	110,322	137,058	139,234	140,198
(b) Area protected	,,	104,814	105,240	130,001	135,199	133,180
Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year	Miles	259,384	284,955	303,318	311,416	337,011
Actual area under sanctioned Working Plans at the close of the year	Sq. miles	99,346	100,053	98,044	105,020	103,936
Area not under working plans but for which plans are under preparation	,,	6,106	9,373	12,840	7,623	12,789
Area regenerated	,,	3,577	4,211	3,953	4,248	5,877
Volume of Standing Timber and Firewood and their increments in Exploitable forests						
Volume—						
(a) Coniferous	'000 cubic feet	4,944,436	5,088,477	5,089,915	5,142,425	5,166,837
(b) Broad leaved	,,	26,539,977	74,358,476 (R)	76,415,666 (R)	76,630,950 (R)	67,803,880
TOTAL (a+b)	,,	31,484,413	79,446,953 (R)	81,505,581 (R)	81,773,375 (R)	72,970,717
Gross Annual Increment—						
(a) Coniferous	,,	64,304	70,004	70,121	73,527	71,507
(b) Broad leaved	,,	1,020,795	999,488	992,076	938,806	881,094
TOTAL (a+b)	,,	1,085,099	1,069,492	1,062,197	1,012,333	952,601
Natural Losses—						
(a) Coniferous	,,	426	417	362	409	350
(b) Broad leaved	,,	162,995	163,093	138,813	127,988	126,234
TOTAL (a+b)	,,	163,421	163,510	139,175	128,397	126,584
Outturn of Timber & Firewood—						
(1) Timber—						
(a) Coniferous						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	37,331	25,837	25,570	58,296	19,592
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	2,49,99	1,91,04	2,02,82	2,10,27	1,53,53
(b) Broad leaved						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	73,660	79,839	74,007	68,041	67,256
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	10,30,67	11,99,50	12,32,60	10,74,51	12,11,54
TOTAL (a+b)						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	110,991	105,676	99,577	96,637	86,848
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	12,80,66	13,90,54	14,35,42	12,84,78	13,65,07
(2) Roundwood						
(a) Coniferous						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	782	21,366	16,222	3,983	2,636
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	8	36,29	21,09	80	4,39
(b) Broad leaved—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	22,040	18,183	24,356	13,071	16,908
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	1,00,31	68,39	65,25	64,00	91,26
TOTAL (a+b)—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	22,822	29,549	40,578	17,054	19,544
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	1,00,39	1,04,68	86,34	64,80	95,65

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(3) Pulp and Matchwood—						
(a) Coniferous—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	..	..	22	..	9
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	..	..	1	..	†
(b) Broad leaved—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	95	475	439	903	1,670
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	†	61	2,58	11,80	16,11
Total (a+b)—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	95	475	461	903	1,679
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	†	61	2,59	11,80	16,11
(4) Firewood—						
(a) Coniferous—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	19,622	24,987	6,923	10,172	13,618
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	27,30	14,22	2,25	11,73	5,69
(b) Board leaved—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	352,427	369,332	351,819	315,687	307,353
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	2,94,14	3,78,25	4,42,46	3,71.79	2,54,95
Total (a+b)—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	372,049	394,319	358,742	325,859	320,971
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	3,21,44	3,92,47	4,44,71	3,83,52	2,60,64
(5) Charcoalwood—						
(a) Coniferous—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	1,711	1,517	1,314	31	..
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	35	44	96	7	..
(b) Broad leaved—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	26,860	26,052	18,112	7,840	8,198
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	13,64	19,33	5,99	3,41	8,11
Total (a+b)—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	28,571	27,569	19,426	7,871	8,198
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	13,99	19,77	6,95	3,48	8,11
Total (1+2+3+4+5)—						
(a) Coniferous—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	59,446	63,707	50,051	42,782	35,855
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	2,77,72	2,41,99	2,27,13	2,22,87	1,63,61
(b) Broad leaved—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	475,082	493,881	468,733	405,542	401,385
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	14,38,76	16,66,08	17,48,88	15,25,51	15,81,97
Total (a+b)—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	534,528	557,588	518,784	448,324	437,240
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	17,16,48	19,08,07	19,76,01	17,48,38	17,45,58
Outturn of Minor Forests Produce—						
(a) Bamboos & Canes	'000 Rs.	1,00,37	1,52,00	1,24,90	88,41	94,99
(b) Fibres and Flosses	"	45	52	42	49	1,28
(c) Gums & Resins	"	32,72	41,93	74,68	76,77	78,97
(d) Other sorts of Minor Forest Produce	"	4,34,37	4,98,03	5,05,88	4,28,34	4,55,53
Total (a+b+c+d)	"	5,67,91	6,92,48	7,05,88	5,94,01	6,30,77

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Outturn of Timber & Fuel (By Legal Status)—						
(a) Reserved Forests—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	344,915	363,585	403,737	327,110	323,188
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	13,50,00	15.07,52	16,15,97	13,86,24	14,22,08
(b) Protected Forests—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	64,143	61,677	57,608	53,557	68,010
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	1,25 57	1,37,12	1,72,97	1,63,00	1,60,75
(c) Unclassed Forests						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	29,938	34,366	34,721	53,542	41,761
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	74,96	1,15,87	1,03,12	1,28,25	1,48,00
Total (a+b+c)—						
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	438,996	459,628	496,066	434,209	432,959
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	15,50,53	17,60,51	18,92,06	16,77,49	17,30,83
Outturn of Minor Forest Produce (By Legal Status)—						
(a) Reserved Forests	'000 Rs.	3,96 44	4,74,83	5,46,29	4,66,56	4,63,55
(b) Protected Forests	"	49,71	90.97	79,15	73,99	91,07
(c) Unclassed Forests	"	33,82	36,58	76,54	49,17	68,34
Total (a+b+c)	"	4,79,97	6,02,38	7,01,98	5,89,72	6,22,96
Value of Major & Minor Forest Produce removed by—						
(a) Government	'000 Rs.	5,73,09	6,79,06	7,50,50	7,63,91	6,72,27
(b) Purchasers	"	13,13,44	15.63,83	16,93,43	13,53.69	14,35,27
(c) Free grantees	"	22,71	31,35	26,36	25,49	34,59
(d) Right holders	"	1,20,70	1,18,17	1,20,16	1,24,12	1,05,05
Total (a+b+c+d)	"	20,30.49‡	23,92,41	25,90,45	22,67,21	22,47,18
Average number of Persons Employed per day—						
(1) *Whole time*						
(a) By Forest Management	Number	19,368	18,661	22,636	10,564	56,057
(b) In Forest Extraction	"	129,394	102,101	106,547	39,239	59,105
(c) In Forest Industries	"	55,743	60,903	44,728	23,854	24,297
Total (a+b+c)	"	204,505	181,665	173,911	73,657	139,459
(2) Part time						
(a) By Forest Management	"	41,218	26,123	26,438	13,717	45,759
(b) In Forest Extraction	"	268,059	193,528	217,713	155,908	157,088
(c) In Forest Industries	"	56,321	9,209	8,377	5,805	6,509
Total (a+b+c)	"	365,598	228,860	252,528	175,430	209,356

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953 54
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Revenue & Expenditure—						
(a) Revenue . . .	'000 Rs.	20,17,75	23,62,25	25,53,58	23,05,84	23,57,87
(b) Expenditure . . .	,,	8,88,91	9,49,32	10,31,11	10,84,80	11,36,11
(c) Surplus	,,	11,28,84	14,12,93	15,22,47	12,21,04	12,21.76
Total number of Animal Grazed in forests—						
(a) Buffaloes . . .	Number	3,199,498	3,403,500	3,965,683	3,549,042	3,711,489
(b) Cows and bullocks . .	,,	15,11,678	16,358,864	16,410,399	16,753,818	17,374,836
(c) Goats & Sheep . .	,,	9,129,401	9,417,728	9,305,381	8,964,623	9,717,244
(d) Camels	,,	138,017	139,235	19,252	16,574	18,086
(e) Other animals . . .	,,	417,921	348,256	463,626	370,543	344,756
TOTAL (a+b+c+d+e)	,,	27,996,515	29,667,583	30,164,341	29,654,600	31,166,411
Value of Imports and Exports of Forest Produce—						
(a) Imports—						
(i) Wood and Timber .	'000 Rs.	3,16,10	3,03,84	6,02,27	2,63,64	2,42,55
(ii) Wood Products . .	,,	10,98,14	10,91,95	16,53,78	13,37,47	12,91,31
(iii) Minor Produce . .	,,	2,78,98	3,18,08	3,76,57	1,96,46	2,48,66
TOTAL (i+ii+iii) .	,,	16,93,22	17,13,87	26,32,62	17,97,57	17,82,52
(b) Exports—						
(i) Wood and Timber .	'000 Rs.	90,37	1,44,66	1,70,49	2,51,92	2,10,31
(ii) Wood Products . .	,,	55,78	46,37	77,46	80,75	88,45
(iii) Minor Produce . .	,,	4,50,96	5,35,15	5,94,43	5,63,43	4,99,50
TOTAL (i+ii+iii) .	,,	5,97,11	7,26,18	8,42,38	8,96,10	7,98,26

(R) Revised.

* includes 578 square miles for Delhi.

+ Included under Timber.

‡ Includes Rs. 55 thousand for which details are not available.

NOTES.— (1) The data given in this Table are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to change in coverage.

(2) The data for 1953-54 are provisional and subject to revision.

I. GENERAL REVIEW

The Central Warehousing Corporation was set up on March 1, 1957. This is the second important step towards the implementation of the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 after the establishment of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board on 7th November 1956. This will help in the creation of orderly marketing which in turn will also facilitate sound development of rural credit mechanism. An important function of the Corporation will be the setting up of about 100 warehouses with the capacity 10,000 to 20,000 tons each at important centres spread all over India by the end of 1960-61. It will also promote the formation of State Warehousing Corporations which will set up a total of about 250 warehouses in the States, during the second plan period. These warehouses will have a capacity of 1,000 to 10,000 tons each. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 20 crores of which Rs. 10 crores will be issued in the first instance.

India's Trade Agreement with Indonesia has been extended upto the end of June, 1957. This agreement was concluded on January 30, 1953 and was to expire on December 31, 1956. The items included in the Schedules to the Agreement for export from India include jute goods, tobacco manufactures and unmanufactured tobacco, linseed oil and castor oil, lac including shellac, machinery including agricultural implements and tools etc. Among the imports from Indonesia are listed copra, coconut oil, palm oil, spices and betel nuts, timber, rubber, hides and skins raw, sisal fibre, palm kernels (fresh and dried fruits), etc.

The weather was generally dry over the country during the month. There were, however, scattered showers in parts of sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Madras and in the extreme North of the country. There was also local rainfall or snowfall under the influence of westerly wave over Jammu and Kashmir towards the end of the month. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory but in parts of Bombay and Madras such crops as wheat and paddy were reported to have been affected by the attack of insects and pests. For the year 1956-57, first estimates of rabi cereals (wheat and barley) gram, rape and mustard and linseed became available. The area under wheat, barley, gram, rape and mustard and linseed registered an increase of 2,746 thousand acres, 11 thousand acres, 668 thousand acres, 69 thousand acres and 267 thousand acres respectively as compared to the previous year. Second Estimate of Rice, 1956-57 showed an increase of 385 thousand tons in production and 626 thousand acres in area as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimates for the preceding year. Third estimate of sesamum for 1956-57 was also issued. It showed a decrease of 17 thousand tons in production and 427 thousand acres in acreage as compared to the adjusted estimate of sesamum for the preceding year.

Foodgrains prices remained generally steady during the month. Market prices of wheat showed an easy tendency in Bombay, U.P. and Punjab, wheat prices remained firm in the first fortnight but eased thereafter, elsewhere wheat prices remained steady at previous month's level. Rice prices remained more or less steady with a firm undertone but in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal a firm tendency was noticed due to heavy purchases by the trade. In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed an easy tendency in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and parts of Madhya Pradesh but manifested a firm tendency in Mysore, and U.P.; bajra prices declined in U.P., Punjab, Bombay and Hyderabad; and maize prices improved in Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Rajasthan. In other parts of the country, prices of coarse grains remained steady at previous month's level.

Sugar markets exhibited a mixed tendency and prices fluctuated within narrow limits. Prices of gur also showed a mixed tendency. They declined slightly in Hapur and Madras but rose in Bombay and Calcutta.

Oilseeds and vegetable-oil prices showed more or less steadily declining trend. Both linseed and castorseed prices declined and groundnut prices partook of the general weakness in the oilseeds market, but the extent of fall in groundnut prices was less. The prices of linseed oil, castor oil and groundnut oil also registered a decline during the month.

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market ruled firm in the early part of the month. Buoyant conditions continued in the ready market following increasing mill demand and falling arrivals from Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. In the last week, however, the price declined by Rs. 15 and the month closed at Rs. 775 per bale of 392 lbs.

Prices in the Calcutta loose jute market showed a decline due to increased stocks with mills at Cassipore markets, weakness in the jute goods section and lack of overseas demand for gunnies. Improvement of arrivals in up-country markets and fall of raw jute prices in Pakistan after a long period of steady conditions, further strengthened the bearish tendency. The baled jute sector of the Calcutta market witnessed a sharp decline in prices in sympathy with loose jute section.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, imports, exports and consumption of various commodities show that:

(*i*) Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1957 upto the end of February 1957, amounted to 471·5 thousand tons comprising 342·2 thousand tons of wheat and 129·3 thousand tons of rice as against 36·5 thousand tons of wheat only during the corresponding period of the last year.

(*ii*) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on February 1, 1957 and closing stocks on February 22, 1957 were higher than those on the corresponding dates last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during November 1, 1956 and February 22, 1957 were also higher than those during the same period of the preceding season. Average daily arrivals of gur during February 1957 at Hapur market were about 3,800 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 89,000 maunds at the close of February, 1957 as compared to 9,000 maunds at the end of January, 1957.

(*iii*) Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during November, 1956 were nil as compared to 40 tons of groundnut and 6,228 tons of oil exported during November 1955. Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during November 1956 were 1680 tons and 4450 tons respectively as compared to 5,397 tons and 4,899 tons respectively during November 1955.

(*iv*) Imports of raw cotton during November 1956 were higher but exports were lower than those during November 1955. The consumption of raw cotton by mills throughout India during November 1956 was higher than during November 1955 but stocks of raw cotton with mills all over India on November 30, 1956 were a little lower than those on the same date in the preceding year. Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during September 1, 1956 to November 30, 1956 were higher than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

(*v*) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations, during January 1957 were lower than those during the preceding month but slightly higher than those during the corresponding month of the last year; consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during January 1957 was higher than those during both the preceding month and the corresponding month of the last year; stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of the January, 1957 were higher than hose at the end of

December, 1956 and at the end of January 1956; imports of raw jute from Pakistan during January 1957 were lower than those during the preceding month and were only abou one-fourth of those during the corresponding month of the last year.

(*vi*) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during November 1956 amounted to 2·9 million lbs. worth Rs. 2·9 millions as against 12 million lbs. worth Rs. 12 millions exported during the corresponding month of the preceding year.

II. WEATHER CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING FEBRUARY 1957

During the month the weather was generally dry over the country except for scattered showers in parts of sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Madras and in the extreme North of the country. There was, however, some local rainfall or snowfall under the influence of westerly wave over Jammu and Kashmir towards the end of the month under review.

The rainfall during the winter monsoon period, *i.e.*, from 1st January to the week ended 27th February 1957 was in excess of the normal in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Kerala and normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Himachal Pradesh and western Madhya Pradesh. It was deficient in East Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra, Kutch and scanty elsewhere except in the Konkan, Maharashtra, Rayalaseema and Mysore where there was no rainfall.

Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation, transplantation of paddy, ragi, gram, sugarcane and tobacco, harvesting of early paddy, jowar, horse-gram, red gram and bajra, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane were the main agricultural operations which were in progress during the month under review.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Bombay and Madras where the crops such as wheat and paddy were reported to have been affected by the attack of insects and pests.

Except for sporadic cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, the conditions of the cattle in the country was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(*i*) FOODGRAINS

The All-India First Estimates, of cereals for 1956-57 put the area under cereals at 178·8 million acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimates of 175·8 million acres in 1955-56, thereby showing an increase of 1·7 per cent over that of the previous year. Kharif cereals accounted for an increase of 0·2 per cent and rabi cereals for 7·7 per cent. The acreage under gram has also indicated an increase of 3 per cent during the current year over that of the previous year.

According to the All-India Second Estimate of Rice for 1956-57 the area and production of rice have gone up to 72·5 million acres and 23·9 million tons as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 71·9 million acres and 23·5 million tons respectively or 1955-56. This shows an increase of 0·6 million acres or 0·9 per cent in area and 0·4 million tons or 1·6 per cent in production during the current year as compared to the adjusted second estimate of the previous year.

World output of wheat in 1956-57 outside the Soviet Union and China provisionally estimated at 128 million tons shows a slight decline of about 2 million tons as compared to 1955-56. Future prospects of wheat production are not encouraging. A factor which may have a significant bearing on the next crop is the 'Soil Bank' programme under way in the United States. The programme is designed, among other things, to reduce acreage under wheat, rice and a few more agricultural commodities. It is expected that at least 10 million acres will be withdrawn from winter wheat, and possibly 3 million acres out of spring wheat.

World rice (paddy) production during 1956-57 promises to reach a high level which, if the Indian crop proves as large as is forecast may establish a new record. In 1955-56, world rice production (excluding U.S.S.R.) reached a high level of 194·0 million tons as against 182·3 million tons in 1954-55.

In order to discourage hoarding of rice and to arrest rise in prices, the Reserve Bank of India re-imposed restrictions on advances against rice and paddy on 11th February 1957. It will be recalled that the restrictions on advances against rice and paddy had been withdrawn on 14th September, 1956 for enabling the banks to meet the genuine credit requirements for harvesting and marketing.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1957 upto the end of February, 1957 amounted to 471·5 thousand tons comprising 342·2 thousand tons of wheat and 125·3 thousand tons of rice. During the corresponding period last year total imports amounted to 36·5 thousand tons of wheat only.

Foodgrains prices during the month under review remained generally steady. Prospects of good wheat crop in 1956-57 together with the Government's heavy import programme and sale of wheat and rice through fair price shops and re-imposition of restrictions by the Reserve Bank on advances against rice and paddy produced an easy tendency in some centres.

Market prices of wheat showed an easy tendency in the State of Bombay. The firm tendency of wheat prices in U.P. and Punjab continued till the middle of February whereafter the position eased somewhat. Elsewhere they remained steady at previous month's level. Rice prices also remained more or less steady except in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal where a firm tendency was noticed due to heavy purchases by the trade. Wheat prices generally ranged between Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 20 per maund in Bihar; Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 in Bombay; Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 18 per maund in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 in Punjab; and Rs. 15-4-0 and Rs. 18-4-0 in U.P. Prices of rice generally ranged between Rs. 18-8-0 and Rs. 22 in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 19 and Rs. 22-8-0 in Assam; Rs. 16-8-0 and Rs. 19 in Kerala; Rs. 16-12-0 and Rs. 20 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 in Orissa and Rs. 18 and Rs. 20-8-0 per maund in West Bengal.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed an easy tendency in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and parts of Madhya Pradesh. In Mysore and U.P., however, they showed a firm tendency. Bajra prices declined in the States of U.P., Punjab, Bombay and Hyderbad. Maize prices, on the other hand, recorded an improvement in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Rajasthan. In other parts of the country prices of coarse grains generally ruled steady at previous month's level. Prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 11-3-0 and Rs. 14-3-0 per maund in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 11 and Rs. 14 in Mysore; Rs. 13-4-0 and Rs. 14-4-0 in Rajasthan and Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 13 in U.P. Bajra prices generally ranged between Rs. 13 and Rs. 16-8-0 in Bombay; Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 13-12-0 in Hyderabad; Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 in Punjab; Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 in Rajasthan and Rs. 13-10-0 and Rs. 14 in Uttar Pradesh. Maize

prices ranged between Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 15 per maund in Bihar; Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 13 in Madras; Rs. 13-12-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 in Rajasthan and Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 14-4-0 per maund in U.P.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review harvesting of sugarcane crop was in progress throughout the country. Preparation of land and sowing of sugarcane crop for 1957-58 season also commenced in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh.

The Government of India have decided to maintain the prices of sugarcane for the 1957-58 season at the existing levels, *i.e.*, Rs. 1-7-0 per maund for sugarcane delivered at factory gates and Rs. 1-5-0 per maund for cane delivered at out-station rail centres.

The Government of India have announced their sugar policy for 1956-57 season. As in the past there will be no statutory control on the price or distribution of sugar, gur and khandsari. But 25 per cent of the sugar produced during the season would be kept in reserve with the factories from which, if need arises, the Government would requisition sugar at fair ex-factory price to be fixed for controlled distribution. Releases of sugar from factories will also be regulated by the Government.

The Government of India have also decided to continue the policy of free licencing of gur for export during 1957.

Sugar—The total production of sugar in India upto 22nd February, 1957 amounted to 10·92 lakh tons as against 9·81 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week-ending 22nd February 1957 was 141 as against 138 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on February 1, 1957 were about 8·81 lakh tons as against 8·60 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from November 1, 1956 to 22nd February, 1957 was 5·96 lakh tons as against 4·95 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on 22nd February, 1957 were 10·24 lakh tons as compared with 8·98 lakh tons on the same date last year.

The Government of India released during February 1957 a quantity of 1·65 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market. This brings up the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production, to 3·96 lakh tons which include 0·35 lakh tons released for export.

Sugar markets showed a mixed tendency and prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres of India:—

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		26-1-57	2-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
Hapur	Crystal	30 9 0	30 13 0	31 3 0	31 3 0	31 3 0
Kanpur	FAQ	N.R.	30 0 0	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
Jullundur	Phagwara	30 4 0	29 14 0	29 14 0	29 14 0	30 4 0
Calcutta	Indian Medium	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 8 0
Nagpur	Medium	35 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Madras	Imported	30 9 0	30 9 0	30 13 0	30 10 0	30 10 0
Bombay	D-28	33 12 0	32 6 0	32 6 0	32 2 0	32 2 0
Patna		N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.

N.R.—Not Reported.
N.Q.—Not Quoted.

Gur and Khandsari—For the development of the gur and khandsari industry, the Ministry of Production have sanctioned grants and loans amounting to Rs. 4,90,600 to be utilized during 1956-57. These include an amount of Rs. 3,94,000 placed at the disposal of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, to be utilized for sanction of loans to co-operative societies and registered bodies engaged in the industry and another amount of Rs. 33,000 to be utilized by the Board partly for making grants of 50 per cent of the cost of construction of godowns for storing gur and partly for popularizing the use of gur in the preparation of bakery products.

The Ministry of Production have also sanctioned grants varying from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 6,000 to 12 States for meeting expenditure on publicity and on the payment of honoraria to local workers for popularizing gur and khandsari.

Average daily arrivals of gur during February 1957 in Hapur Market were about 3,800 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 89,000 maunds at the close of the month of February 1957 as compared with 9,000 maunds at the end of January 1957.

Prices of gur showed a mixed trend during February 1957; they declined slightly in Hapur and Madras but rose in Bombay and Calcutta. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres of India:—

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		26-1-57	2-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	10 13 0	11 4 0	10 8 0	10 3 0	9 14 0
Kanpur	FAQ	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	10 11 0
Calcutta	Deshi (Medium)	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 8 0	13 14 0
Madras	II Sort	15 0 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	14 6 0
Bombay	Kolhapur	17 8 0	17 8 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Patna	Old	14 0 0	14 0 0	N.Q.	13 0 0	N.Q.

N.R.—Not Reported.
N.Q.—Not Quoted.

(*iii*) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During February 1957, the oilseeds and vegetable oils markets in India exhibited an almost steadily declining trend in prices. Linseed prices tended to decline rather sharply due to lack of buying support from overseas. Similarly castorseed and oil prices tended to fall. The weakness in the groundnut section was comparatively much less pronounced during the first half of the month, though towards the closing weeks, this section also showed a definite sagging tendency. The main factors responsible for the general weakness in the oil-seeds markets during the month were increased offerings from local and up-country operators, poor advices from abroad and increase in the interest rate announced by the Reserve Bank.

(*a*) Groundnut

Harvesting of groundnut has been reported from Andhra Pradesh.

Groundnut and groundnut oil prices in the country partook of the general weakness in the oilseed markets. But compared to other oilseeds and oils, the decline in the case of groundnut and its oil was much smaller. Groundnut seed and oil prices, both at Bombay and Madras generally tended to decline during the month. Groundnut seed prices at Bombay declined by Rs. 2 per maund during the month under review while the fall at Madras was over Re. 1 per maund. In the case of groundnut oil, however,

decline was somewhat larger, of Rs. 4 per maund at both these markets. Indian groundnut oil was not quoted at European ports due to ban on its exports from India. The following table gives the week-end prices of groundnut and groundnut oil in Indian markets and at U.K. Ports:—

(Rupees per maund)

	Week ending				
	26-1-57	2-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
1. Groundnut (Kernels)—					
Bombay	25 12	25 3	25 3	24 6	23 12
Madras	25 14	25 14	24 15	24 13	24 10
2. Groundnut (Oil)—					
Bombay	55 14	55 14	55 2	55 8	52 2
Madras	53 13	53 8	52 5	54 6	49 14
European Ports—					
Indian 3 per cent. crude	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
South African	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal

N.Q.—Not Quoted.

During November 1956 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were nil as compared to 40 tons of groundnut and 6,228 tons of oil exported during November 1955. During the eight months April to November 1956, the exports of these items aggregated only 166 tons and 788 tons respectively as against 13,391 tons of groundnut and 85,422 tons of groundnut oil exported during the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

(*b*) Linseed

The All-India First Estimate of linseed for 1956-57 puts the area at 2,728 thousand acres against the corresponding figures of 2,461 thousand acres for 1955-56 thus showing an increase of 10·8 per cent.

During February 1957 linseed prices declined somewhat sharply, mainly on account of poorer offtake of oil, owing to lower advices from overseas buyers. In anticipation of lower levels in the near future, buyers were hesitant. Similar was the trend of linseed oil prices. At Bombay, linseed and linseed oil prices declined by Rs. 6-5-0 and Rs. 11-14-0 per maund respectively during the course of the month under review. At European ports, prices of Indian linseed oil fell by over Rs. 12 per maund during the month.

The following table shows the trend of the prices of linseed and linseed oil during February 1957:—

(Rupees per maund)

	Week ending				
	26-1-57	2-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
Linseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	26 6	25 0	23 0	21 14	20 1
Calcutta (Small)	25 10	25 0	23 8	22 12	21 0
Kanpur (Bold)	26 0	25 12	24 9	22 12	22 0
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	54 8	53 10	49 4	47 6	42 10
Kanpur	56 0	56 0	54 0	52 8	52 0
U.K. Ports (Indian variety)	63 11	63 11	51 3	59 12	51 7

Exports of linseed oil during November 1956 amounted to 1,680 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 26,070 tons. The corresponding figures for the last year were 5,397 tons and 59,359 tons respectively.

(c) Castorseed

During February, 1957 castorseed market presented a downward trend. Favourable weather conditions in producing areas, discouraging overseas advices, increase in freight rates by 10 per cent and in surcharge by 2½ per cent to 17½ per cent between India, the U. K. and Continent, were responsible for the heavy decline in prices. In Bombay and Kanpur market prices declined during the month from Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 23-11-0 per maund to Rs. 21-3-0 and Rs. 20-14-0 per maund respectively. Jadcherla market also recorded a downward trend during the month where price moved down from Rs. 27-1-0 to Rs. 22-2-0 per maund. Castor oil prices also declined significantly. At Bombay the fall during the course of the month was over Rs. 11 per maund. Similarly the price at Madras market fell sharply by Rs. 8-14-0. At European ports price of Indian Commercial variety of Castor Oil dropped from Rs. 88-3-0 per maund at the end of January to Rs. 78-6-0 per maund at the end of February.

The following table shows the trend of the prices of castorseed and castor oil during February 1957.

	Week ending				
	26-1-57	22-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
Castorseed—	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bombay (Bold)	27 8	25 0	23 6	21 14	21 3
Madras (Salem)	26 8	26 8	26 8	N.Q.	N.S.
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	23 11	23 12	22 14	22 1	20 14
Jadcherla	27 1	24 0	22 1	22 10	22 2
Castor Oil—					
Bombay (Commercial)	63 2	57 12	53 10	52 14	51 13
Kanpur	60 8	61 0	60 0	58 0	56 0
Madras	61 9	61 9	58 7	55 15	52 11
U. K. Ports (Indian Commercial C.I.F.)	88 3	85 11	78 6	79 13	78 6

N.Q.—Not Quoted.
N.S.—No Stock.

Exports of castor oil during November 1956 amounted to 4,450 tons bringing the total since April, 1956 to 29,912 tons. Exports of castor oil for the corresponding periods of preceding year were 4,899 tons and 28,383 tons respectively. There were no exports of castorseed as these remained banned for a long time now.

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimates framed by M/s Volkart Brothers in January 1957 put the current season's cotton crop at 54·19 lakh bales as against their earlier estimate of 55·20 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1956-57 season were 47·27 and 46·36 lakh bales respectively. According to M/s Rallis India, however, the current years' crop is estimated at 53·40 lakh bales as against the corresponding estimate of 47·81 lakh bales for 1955-56.

In Punjab the crop is not likely to turn out as big as was expected. Similarly, in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh States, the Laxmi, Jayadhar and Western crops, which are nearing maturity are likely to be much lower than the earlier expectations.

In the middle of February, a severe cold wave in Gujerat district adversely affected the Vijay, Surti, Kalyan and Dhollera crops; the damage is estimated at about 10 to 15 per cent in this region; the bursting of the Kapas bolls is being delayed due to unseasonable cold weather. Stray pickings of Vijay show presence of rather extensive yellow

strains. The Cambodia, Karunganni and Tinny crops in the Madras State are, however, progressing satisfactorily. Sporadic pickings are reported from some of the districts in the South.

Attention has recently been focussed in the U.S.A. on the drought conditions prevailing in important cotton growing districts of West Texas, where plantings are now due. Not only is the sub-soil moisture lacking but also the reservoirs on the Rio Grande side are practically empty. Farmers have to make up their mind whether or not to pledge prospective cotton acreage to the Soil Bank and unless precipitations occur, large areas may remain fallow.

Reports from East Africa indicate that due to heavy unseasonal rains over the whole of Uganda during the last fortnight of January, about 10 per cent of the crop has been lost and the present yield is put at 340 thousand bales according to latest estimates.

Sudanese cotton crop is reported to be more encouraging. The crop seems to be shaping well but may be some what later than usual.

On 7th February, 1957, the Government of India released an export quota of 2 lakh bales of cotton consisting of 1·5 lakh bales of all varieties of staple length 3/4" and below excepting Bengal Deshi and Coconadas and 0·5 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi. Export licences will be valid for shipment till 30th June 1957.

According to an announcement made by Government of India the ceilings fixed for import of raw cotton from America under Public Law 480 and Indo-Burma-U.S.A. Tripartite Agreement, 1956, had been reached and that no further applications would be entertained on the subject.

Imports of raw cotton during November, 1956, amounted to 47 thousand bales as against 50 thousand bales during the preceding month and 37 thousand bales imported during the corresponding month of the 1955-56 season. Total imports during the first 3 months of the current cotton season amounted to 134 thousand bales as compared to 102 thousand bales in the corresponding period of the last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during November 1956 remained at the same level, *i.e.*, 9 thousand bales, as in October 1956. The corresponding figure for November 1955, was 53 thousand bales. Total exports during the first 3 months of the current cotton season were 30 thousand bales as against 225 thousand bales exported in the corresponding period of the 1955-56 season.

The table below gives the latest position of consumption of raw cotton by mills and stocks held by them:—

(Lakhs bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Consumption during		Total Consumption		Stocks of cotton with mills as on	
	November 1956	November 1955	1-9-56 to 30-11-56	1-9-55 to 30-11-55	30-11-56	30-11-55
Indian Cotton	3·69	3·53	11·17	11·22	10·27	10·55
Egyptian Cotton	0·10	0·14	0·35	0·43	0·32	0·26
Other Foreign Cotton	0·37	0·29	1·16	0·91	1·57	1·42
Total	4·16	3·96	12·68	12·56	12·16	12·23

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period of 1955-56 is given below:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-56 to 14-2-57	1-9-55 to 14-2-56
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	7·80	6·64
Consumption of cotton by Mills	6·01	5·39
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 14th February 1957	5·27	4·93

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market ruled firm in the early part of the month. Jarilla M.G.F. which opened at Rs. 765 per candy went up steadily to Rs. 790 by the close of the third week. Mill interest was noted for ready lots of quality cotton in the first week of the month. Release of a further export quota of 2 lakh bales on 7th February and reports of cold wave during the middle of the month in some cotton growing regions were followed by some increase in cotton prices. Buoyancy conditions continued in the ready market following increasing mill demand against falling arrivals from Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. In the last week, however, the price came down by Rs. 15 and the month closed at Rs. 775 per bale.

An important development in the cotton market during the month was the imposition of a more rigorous system of margins for future transactions by the East India Cotton Association. The marginal line and the rates at which deposits were calculated for payments into the clearing house were altered. The changes were designed to check any undue rise in prices of cotton futures.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of cotton lint at various markets in India:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

State	Andhra	Bombay	Bombay	Punjab	
Centre	Adoni	Bombay	Jarilla	Abohar	
Variety	Mungari		M.G.F.	Deshi	American
Week ending—					
2-2-57	N.T.	765 0 0	657 5 0	786 1 0	
9-2-57	N.T.	770 0 0	662 2 0	762 2 0	
16-2-57	N.T.	790 0 0	N.R.	N.R.	
23-2-57	N.T.	775 0 0	666 15 0	776 8 0	

N.R.—Not reported.
N.T.—No transaction.

The easy trend in the Karachi Cotton market witnessed during the later part of January 1957, continued during the month under review. The easiness was due to the release of 2 lakh bales of cotton for export by the Government of India. It was feared that foreign countries like China and Japan, which had lately been in the market, would now buy less of Pakistan cotton. There were, besides, reports that Hong Kong, which usually purchases a sizable portion of Pakistan cotton, had contracted to buy 60,000 bales of American cotton. These factors led to a selling spree. Speculative demand and slack overseas demand thus resulted in sharp fall in prices.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at the Karachi market:—

Week-ending	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.) 4.F. Punjab (Roller ginned)
2-2-57	846 0 0
9-2-57	N.R.
16-2-57	N.R.
23-2-57	815 0 0

The New York Cotton market rules generally firm during the month under review. This was due to domestic will buying and fair export demand based on tightening free market supply as a result of the loan programme. Commission houses purchased new crop positions. Part of the demand was also due to the prolonged drought in the southwest and expectations of a higher mid-February parity price. The following are the latest available week-end quotations at the New York market:—

Week-ending	Cents per lbs.	Res. per candy of 784 lbs. each
2-2-57	35.15	1,308 0 0
9-2-57	35·45	1,320 0 0
16-2-57	N.R.	N.R.
23-2-57	35·40	1,318 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(v) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during January, 1957 amounted to 7·32 lakh bales as against 7·61 lakh bales during the preceding month and 7·29 lakh bales during January, 1956. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July 1956 to January, 1957) amounted to 40·58 lakh bales as compared to 39·00 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during January 1957 amounted to 0·50 lakh bales as against 0·69 lakh bales during the preceding month and 1·97 lakh bales during January 1956. Total arrivals of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of January, 1957 amounted to 4·40 lakh bales.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during January 1957 was of the order of 5·19 lakh tons as against 5·15 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5·18 lakh bales in January 1956.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 13·67 lakh bales at the end of January, 1957 as against 11·44 lakh bales at the end of December 1956 and 11·79 lakh bales at the end of January 1956.

During the month of February, 1957, the Calcutta loose jute sector ruled quiet with prices tending to decline throughout the month under review. The factors contributing to this decline were increased stocks with mills at Cassipore market, weakness in the jute goods section and lack of overseas demand for gunnies. Improvement of arrivals in up-country markets and fall of raw jute prices in Pakistan after a long period of steady conditions, further strengthened the bearish tone. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute in Calcutta markets:—

(February/March delivery) (Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending			
	2-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
Northern	31 0	29 0	28 0	28 0
Assam (Upper)	31 0	29 0	28 0	28 0
Orissa	34 8	32 8	30 8	30 8
Murshidabad	30 0	28 0	27 0	27 0
Western	29 8	28 0	27 0	27 0
Jungli	28 8	27 0	25 8	25 8
Daisee	23 0	31 0	30 8	31 0
U. P.	28 8	27 0	25 8	25 8

The baled jute sector of the Calcutta market opened quiet but witnessed a sharp decline in prices in sympathy with the loose jute section. The following table indicates the week-end quoations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :—

(February/March delivery) (Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending			
	2-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
Mills Firsts	230 0	220 0	210 0	205 0
Mill Lightnings	210 0	200 0	185 0	180 0
Daisee L.G.	200 0	195 0	185 0	185 0
Pak N. C.	118 0	105 0	100 0	105

In the up-country markets arrivals of raw jute were comparatively better than those in the previous months; the buyers, however, were unwilling to make purchases. Consequently, price tended to move down. The following table gives the prices of bottom variety of raw jute in some of the important up-country markets:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending			
	2-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
Purnea (Bihar)	27 0	25 0	24 0	24 0
Nowgong (Assam)	29 0	24 12	N.T.	23 5
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	25 13	24 12	24 5	N.T.
Danpur (Orissa)	32 8	31 12	28 0	26 4

N.T. —No transaction.

The Calcutta jute goods market also remained bearish during the month, due to weakness in raw jute market and increase in stocks of manufactures with mills. Selling pressure by bears and liquidation by bulls continued to depress the market further. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking:—

Variety	Unit	Week ending			
		25-1-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57
Hessian 40" × 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	43 12	41 14	40 13	40 5
Sacking B. Twills	Rs. per 100 bags	115 8	114 10	110 12	108 6

(vi) TOBACCO

The price of Nipani (Chewing) tobacco at Bombay ruled at Rs. 60 per md. during the first three weeks of February against Rs. 65 per md. at the end of the previous month; in the last week, however, the price moved up to Rs. 65 per md. At Calcutta the prices of Jutty and Motihari varieties of tobacco declined during the month by about Rs. 5 per md. At Guntur market, however, the prices of Flue-cured virginia tobacco remained stationary.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during January 1957 amounted to 1·87 million lbs. consisting of 1·38 million lbs. of Flue-cured virginia, 0·06 million lbs. of Sun-cured virginia and 0·43 million lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country) and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were somewhat lower at 1·71 million lbs. Despatches of tobacco from this market during January 1957 consisted of 1·93 million lbs. of Flue-cured virginia, 0·10 million lbs. of Sun-cured virginia and 1·62 million lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country) and other varieties totalling 3·65 million lbs., as against the total despatches of 4·13 million lbs. in the previous month.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of January 1957 were lower at 9·51 million lbs. against 11·57 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 1·86 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during January, 1957 as against 1·94 million lbs., graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during January 1957, 1·49 million lbs. were of Flue-cured virginia, 1·72 lakh lbs. of Sun-cured 'Natu' (country), 90·250 lbs. of Sun-cured virginia, 86·250 lbs. of Jutty variety besides small quantities of white Burley and Motihari varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during November 1956 amounted to 2·9 million lbs. worth Rs. 2·9 millions as against 12 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12 millions exported during the corresponding month of 1955 Of the 2·9 million lbs. exported

during November 1956, the Flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 1·4 million lbs worth Rs.1·3 millions. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were the U.K., Aden and Belgium, each accounting for 1·4, 0·6 and 0·35 million lbs. respectively. Total exports of raw tobacco during the eight months, April—November, 1956 amounted to 80·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,072 lakhs.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(*i*) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. Schemes as reported by the State Governments is as under:—

In West Bengal, 3 pumping plants were distributed during December, 1956. In Andhra Pradesh, 6 oil engines and 8 electric motors were distributed during December. The Industries Department of the State put down 6 noteworthy borings benefiting an area of about 69 acres. In Assam 13 pumping sets started working under boro paddy irrigation and 17 pumping sets for dewatering purposes during November 1956. Three irrigation projects were also completed in Kamrup district of Assam. In Mysore, 27 irrigation pump sets were supplied to the ryots on hire purchase system during November 1956.

In Andra Pradesh, an area of 285 acres was brought under cultivation with the aid of tractors and bull dozers during December 1956. In Mysore, 50 acres of reclaimed fallow lands were reportd to have been developed during November 1956 resulting in anticipated additional yield of 17 tons of paddy.

In Andhra Pradesh during December 1956, 4 tons of ammonium sulphate, 8 tons of super phosphate and 4 tons of other manures were distributed. A quantity of 16,123 tons of urban compost was also prepared in this State during December 1956 out of which 8,057 tons were actually utilized. In Coorg region of Mysore, 2 tons of groundnut oilcake, 61 tons of urban compost, 14 tons of ammonium sulphate and 3 tons of super phosphate were distributed during November 1956.

In Andhra Pradesh 15 tons of paddy seeds were distributed during December 1956. Improved paddy seeds to the extent of 66 tons were also procured during December 1956.

(*ii*) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Bill, 1956, has received the assent of the President. The Bill which now becomes an Act, provides for the fixation of ceilings on (*a*) existing holdings, (*b*) future acquisitions and (*c*) resumption of land by the landlords from tenants for personal cultivation. It also provides for acquisition by the State Government (against prescribed amounts of compensation) lands, in excess of prescribed ceilings and the manner of their disposal. The provisions of this Act would not apply to (*a*) the

lands held by the Central or State Governments and local authorities. (*b*) those held for cultivation of tea and purposes ancillary thereto and for cutlvation of citrus in compact blocs (*c*) lands held by registered cooperative farming societies and (*d*) lands, not exceeding 500 bighas, utilised for large scale farming, with the help of power driven mechanical appliances by any person before the 1st January 1955.

Ceilings on existing holdings—The chief provision in the Act is that no person, either by himself or through any member of his family, shall be entitled to hold as owner or tenant, lands which exceed the limit of 150 bighas in the aggregate. All lands in excess of the ceilings will be acquired by the State Government.

Rates of Compensation—The rates of compensation prescribed by the Act for the acquisition of such lands will be as under :—

States of the person who holds the land to be acquired by Government	Nature of land to be acquired	Rate of compensation as multiple of annual land revenue of the land to be acquired
1. Owner	(*i*) Fallow land	25
	(*ii*) Other land*	50*
2. Occupancy tenant	(*i*) Fallow land	10
	(*ii*) Other land	35
3. Non-Occupancy Tenant	(*i*) Fallow land	5
	(*ii*) Other land	30

*Where such land is held by a tenant. the compensation will be apportioned between the owner and the tenant, the owner will get an equivalent of 15 or 20 times according as the land is held by an occupancy or non-occupancy tenant.

In case of revenue-free lands. the compensation will be calculated as a a multiple of land-revenue for comparable lands. The compensation will be paid in cash in one or more equal annual instalments within five years from the date of acquisition.

Ceiling on future acquisitions—It is provided that no person shall acquire or possess by transfer, exchange, lease, agreement or settlement any land which, with or without the lands already held by him or any member of his family, shall in the aggregate exceed 150 bighas. If a person's holding exceeds the ceiling on account of receipt of land by inheritance or by bequest or gift from a person to whom he is heir, the land in excess of the ceiling will be acquired by Government.

Disposal of excess lands—The lands in excess of ceilings acquired by the State Government in the manner indicated in the foregoing paras. will be settled as under :—

(*a*) If there is any cultivating tenant in occupation of the land acquired from an owner, then the tenant can take it over provided his holding thereby does not exceed the ceiling limit and he pays in one or more equal instalments not

exceeding five, an amount fixed by Government which will not be larger than the amount of compensation paid by Government for acquisition of that land,

or

(*b*) if land is not settled in the manner indicated at (*a*) above, then in order of reference with a cultivator rendered landless due to ejection by the landlord or due to flood, erosion or earthquake within two years prior to 12th November 1955, a cooperative farming society formed by landless actual cultivators or landless cultivators.

Resumption of land by landowners from Tenants for Personal Cultivation—This legislation provides that (*a*) if the aggregate area held by a landowner does not exceed 25 bighas he shall be entitled to resume the entire area for personal cultivation, (*b*) if the aggregate area of lands held by the landowner exceeds 25 bighas he shall be entitled to hold for personal cultivation up to 25 bighas or up to two-thirds of the aggregate area, whichever is higher, subject however, to an overall limit of one hundred bighas, (*c*) the right of resumption will be exercisable by only those landlords whose income by cultivation will be the principal source of income for maintenance provided further that no tenancy of an occupancy tenant shall be terminated except under the provision of tenancy law. The legislation also provides that after the expiry of a period of 5 years from the commencement of this Act, no tenant shall be ejected from any land on the ground that the landlord wants it for personal cultivation, unless it was leased out due to some disability of a landowner.

Establishment of a Land Reforms Board for the State—The Act provides for the setting up of a Land Reforms Board consisting of (*a*) two non-official members nominated by the State Government, (*b*) two officials and (*c*) one Chairman nominated by the State Government. The functions of the Board will be (*i*) to advise the State Government in carrying out the provisions of this Act, formulating policies in matters relating to land reforms and formulating schemes of cooperative settlement of land and of co-operative farming societies (*ii*) to evaluate from time to time the progress and effect of land reforms.

(*iii*) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of India have decided to extend the benefits of compulsory contributory provident fund under the Employee's Provident Funds Act, 1952 to workers in tea plantations (except in Assam where a similar Act of the State Government is already in operation) and coffee, rubber, cardamom, and pepper plantations employing fifty or more workers. A gazette notification, requiring the recovery of provident fund contributions from the wages for and subsequent to the month of May 1957, will be issued shortly by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. With this extension, approximately 3·6 lakhs additional workers are likely to get provident fund benefits and their monthly contributions to the fund, including the employer's share, are estimated to amount to Rs. 16·52 lakhs.

The 469 landless labour families settled on the Central Mechanised Farm at Bhopal were awarded "Patta" or ownership rights of their holdings, recently. Each landless family has been allotted 12 to 15 acres of land, the total area of land distributed among these settlers, so far, being 6,493 acres.

According to a recent Press report, the Government of Bihar propose to denote a sum of Rs. 1 Crore to the State Bhoodan Committee for assisting landless agriculturists in the purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements and in the construction of wells.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(*i*) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of February, 1957

7th February	. An export quota of 2 lakh bales of cotton consisting of 1·5 lakh bales of all varieties of staple length $\frac{3}{4}$" and below, excepting Bengal Deshi and Coconadas and 0·5 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi released.
11th February	. Restrictions on advances against rice and paddy reimposed.
18th February	. (*i*) All-India First Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1956-57 released.
	(*ii*) All-India First Estimate of Linseed, 1956-57 released.
21st February	. All-India First Estimate of Gram, 1956-57 released.
22nd February	. (*i*) All-India First Estimate of Wheat, 1956-57 released.
	(*ii*) All-India First Estimate of Barley, 1956-57 released.
24th February	. All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1956-57 released.
27th February	. All-India Third Estimate of Sesamum, 1956-57 released.

(b) Community Development

Over one crore families benefited from the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme upto the end of September, 1956. The Programme which was started on 2nd October, 1952, is expected to cover the entire countryside by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. A review of the progress made in different fields of activity shows that during the period from 2nd October, 1952 upto the end of September, 1956, 140 lakhs maunds of fertilizers and 61 lakh maunds of improved seeds were distributed to villagers in various blocks. Over 26 lakh agricultural demonstrations were held. A total of 16·67 lakh acres of land was reclaimed and 28·5 lakh acres brought under irrigation. The area of land brought under fruits and vegetables was 2·16 lakh acres and 5·57 lakh acres respectively. The number of key village centres started was 3,838. In the field of co-operation the number of the new co-operative societies started during this period was 41,000 bringing the total number of new members enrolled to 23·3 lakhs. The achievement in the sphere of Local Self-Government can be gauged from the fact that 28,000 Panchayats and other statutory bodies and 46,000 non-statutory bodies like Village Councils, Vikas Mandals etc., were started during the period under review. These organisations have been

taking active interest in planning and implementation of the programme with the aid of experts provided by the Government. The Programme has also been helpful in providing employment to the rural people. It is estimated that some 1·35 lakh persons were provided full-time and about 4·55 lakh persons part-time employment in the Community Development Blocks alone. In the N.E.S. Blocks about 11·000 persons secured full-time and 63,000 persons part-time employment during the period under review.

Recommendations of the Estimates Committee

In their forty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Community Development, the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha have made some important recommendations. These recommendations pertain to certain specific subjects relating to the Community Development Programme, such as Co-operatives, Communications, Cottage Industries and Rural Crafts, Administrative Intelligence etc. About Co-operatives, the Committee have, among other things, emphasised that the rules and regulations relating to grant of loans should be so liberalised as to make available adequate credit even to the 'noncredit-worthy' applicants provided the purpose for which the loan is required, is itself 'credit-worthy'. The Committee have further suggested that the object of having a minimum of five large-sized multi-purpose societies for each Block of 100 villages should be fulfilled in all the Blocks. The ultimate aim should be to create conditions similar to those in China where both minimum prices and markets for agricultural products have been guaranteed. With a view to encouraging co-operative farming, the Committee have suggested that whenever land is reclaimed or the Government lets out the land for purposes of farming, it should be made obligatory on the farmers to work on co-operative basis. These co-operative farms could serve as models to others who might take up farming on a similar line. Speaking of co-operative marketing, the Committee have stressed that, in the field of agriculture co-operative credit and co-operative marketing should go hand in hand.

(c) Regulated Markets

There are some 1,800 agricultural markets in India out of which 520 markets have so far been regulated. Another 500 markets are expected to be regulated during the Second-Five Year Plan. States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Punjab have enacted legislation necessary for the purpose of regulation and control of agricultural markets. Agricultural commodities like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, chillies and vegetables are handled in these regulated markets.

The regulated market is managed in a democratic way. Producer-sellers and other market functionaries like *dalals* and *arhtias* elect a market committee which is responsible for the management of the market. This committee is responsible for enforcement of fair trading practices etc. Important advantages secured through the system of regulated markets are (*i*) enforcement of fair trading practices, (*ii*) elimination of unauthorized charges like *karda* and *dharmada*; (*iii*) enforcement of standard weights; (*iv*) introduction of the open auction system of sales; (*v*) licensing of market functionaries; (*vi*) provision of spacious well laid-out yards to facilitate transactions and supervision; (*vii*) provision of other amenities like sheds, canteens, drinking water, post and telegraph offices; etc.

In some regulated markets such as Sangli, in Bombay, the market charges have been drastically reduced by atleast 50 per cent. Cash payment is made on the spot and the producer is given a memo showing the details of the transactions. Farmers are also advised on current market rates and at some places this effort is supplemented by an All-India Radio broadcast.

(d) Control of Crop Pests

The I. C. A. R. Entomology and Animal Pests of Crops Committee is currently formulating a coordinated scheme for the control of some of the serious types of crop pests existing in this country, such as white flies, aphides, jassids and mites. The Committee which met on 1st and 2nd March, 1957 in New Delhi stressed that more knowledge on the taxonomy, biology and control of these pests was necessary. With this end in view the Committee decided that research in this connection should be carried out in the areas where facilities for this type of reseach were forthcoming. To begin with, the taxonomy investigations are expected to be carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi on white flies and mites. Similar investigations in respect of jassids and aphides are proposed to be carried out respectively in Hoshiarpur and West Bengal. The Centres for research on biology and control will be Andhra Pradesh and Bombay for white flies, and Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Punjab for mites.

A Biological Control Laboratory has been set up with the financial assistance from the Government of Canada under the Indo-Canadian Agreement of 1955. The laboratory will produce and propagate "anti-bodies" to fight insects and weed pests of crops. This Biological Control Laboratory--the first of its kind in India and fourth in a chain of similar institutions in the Commonwealth—has been equipped with requisite up-to date scientific apparatus and has already started working. The main functions of this laboratory will be to collect, store and distribute the natural enemies of insects and weed pests called "predators" and supply them to fight pests at home and in other Commonwealth countries.

The laboratory will also act as a Research and Study Centre for the collection and dissemination of information pertaining to the control of insects and weed pests by natural means.

Ordinarily, the laboratory will serve as an advisory agency to suggest rearing-multi plication techniques for specific types of "predators" needed to fight different pests. But it may also arrange mass production of "predators" for local purposes.

(e) Improved Agricultural Implements

Three schemes for the survey, trial, production and popularisation of agricultural implements were approved at a meeting of the Agricultural Engineering Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held in New Delhi on 28th February, 1957. Another scheme for the establishment of four research-cum-testing centres to be located in the country on a regional basis was also approved. This scheme aims at testing, modifying and improving bullock driven agricultural implements. One of the centres sanctioned in the scheme will be located at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and would serve the northern region. The remaining three would be located regionwise to serve the western, southern and eastern regions of the country respectively.

The Committee earlier reviewed the survey work which has been conducted on field implements used after the crop is harvested. It recommended that this work which is to be undertaken under the control of Head of the Division of Agricultural Engineering, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, should be sanctioned in all the new States where previous-

survey of field agricultural implements has been carried out. The Committee also review-

ed the technical programme of the scheme for production, demonstration, trial and popularisation of improved agricultural implements under which some useful implements have been supplied by the I. A. R. I. to various States where they are being tried out in actual operations. The Committee recommended that experiences of States in this connection should be brought to the notice of the I. C. A. R.

(f) Recommendations of the Gosamvardhan Council

The fifth Annual General Meeting of the Central Council of Gosamvardhan was held in New Delhi on 21st February, 1957. The Council recommended, *inter alia*, planning of cattle development schemes on long-term basis, establishment of separate Animal Husbandry Departments in States, production of better cattle breed and discouragement of the industrial use of cattle feeds and fodder resource.

Other suggestions which the Council made related to increasing the fee for cattle impounding under the Cattle Trespass Act, establishment of Gharmalayas for the economic utilization of dead animals, controlled grazing of forest lands and discouraging the use of oilcakes for manurial purposes through educative propaganda.

The Council also pleaded for undertaking schemes for salvage of dry cattle and supply of fodder seeds and cuttings on subsidised rates.

Regarding the training of Gaushala Managers, the Council recommended that the trainees after a 9-month technical and theoretical training at the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal, should get practical orientation for a period of 3 months at some progressive Gaushalas.

The Council, while appreciating the increase in milk production under the Gaushala Development Schemes, pleaded for assessment of the work of Gaushalas and award of prizes for good work. The Council also suggested that efforts should be made to attract more animals to the Gosadans.

(g) Financial Assistance to Village Industries

The Ministry of Production has sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 3,22,815 in the form of grants and loans for State Schemes for development of handpounding of rice and bee-keeping and for promotion of the pottery industry. The Ministry has also released a further sum of Rs. 5 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 18 lakhs sanctioned to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board as loan for development of handpounding of rice industry. Thus the total amount released for the purpose during the year 1956-57 comes to Rs. 13 akhs.

(ii) FOREIGN

F.A.O. Report on Expected Increase in Fertilizer Use

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation, the production of all fertilizers will have risen by 21 per cent and consumption by 15 per cent in the three years since mid 1954. World production and consumption of fertilizers have increased steadily. Combined world output of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in 1955 represented an increase of 9 per cent over 1954. World consumption of fertilizers in 1955 was 5 per cent greater than in 1955.

In an analysis of production and consumption by continents and countries, the F.A.O. study notes that France and the German Federal Republic show the largest estimate increases in the production of nitrogen and of phosphoric acid in Europe. New nitrogen plants in the United States have been more rapidly established than indicated by last year's forecast, so that the estimated production figures for 1956 have already made North America self-sufficient in nitrogenous fertilizers. Moderate anticipated increases in the output of South America refer to projects for the erection of fertilizer plants in Brazil, Peru and Uruguay. In Asia, however, production of both nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers show marked increases. The rise in the nitrogen consumption of the Near East is much greater than hitherto expected largely owing to a substantial increase of consumption in Turkey. The report states that "Africa, like South America, has a long way to go before its fertilizer consumption begins to approach that of Europe, North America or Asia." Egypt is reported to be planning increased capacity for nitrogen, while it is hoped that the full requirements of the Central African Federation will be met by 1958. A new Australian nitrogen plant in Tasmania and two new super phosphate factories in New Zealand are expected to go into production this year.

Source—F. A. O. publication, "ANNUAL REVIEW OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS."

STATE LEGISLATURE, MADRAS
1957

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Rabi cereals (Wheat and Barley), Gram, Rape and Mustard and Linseed for 1956-57.

All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1956-57.

All India Third Estimate of Sesamum, 1956-57.

Livestock Products—All-India 1951 and 1956.

All-India Revised Estimate of Coffee Production, 1956-57.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Bihar (According to 1956 Livestock Census).

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during February 1957

(Between 1st January 1957 to 27th Feb. 1957 and from 31st Jan. 1957 to 27th Feb. 1957)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 31st January 1957 to 27th February 1957 Actual (m.m.)	Excess or deficit compared to Normal (m.m.)	Rainfall from 1st Jan. 1957 to 27th Feb. 1957 Actual (m.m.)	Excess or deficit compared to Normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	53	(+) 14	99	(+) 69
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	34	(+) 15	80	(+) 182
Gangetic West Bengal	32	(+) 4	73	(+) 90
Orissa	21	(—) 6	35	(—) 1
Chota Nagpur	20	(—) 20	49	(—) 15
Bihar	30	(+) 11	120	(+) 275
U. P. East	11	(—) 7	48	(+) 33
U. P. West	20	(—) 7	88	(+) 59
Punjab (including Delhi)	16	(—) 14	81	(+) 36
Himachal Pradesh	110	(—) 11	238	(—) 1
Jammu and Kashmir	143	(+) 102	206	(+) 155
Rajasthan, West	0	(—) 7	21	(+) 78
Rajasthan, East	0	(—) 5	35	(+) 149
Madhya Pradesh, West	3	(—) 6	18	(—) 5
Madhya Pradesh, East	10	(—) 15	21	(—) 46
Gujarat	0	(—) 3	2	(—) 62
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—) 3	2	(—) 54
Konkan	0	(—) 2	0	(—) 100
Maharashtra	0	(—) 3	0	(—) 100
Vidarbha	5	(—) 9	9	(—) 60
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	1	(—) 13	4	(—) 83
Telengana	2	(—) 11	2	(—) 91
Rayalaseema	0	(—) 6	0	(—) 100
Madras	7	(—) 9	8	(—) 86
Coastal Mysore	0	(—) 1	0	(—) 100
Mysore, North	0	(—) 5	0	(—) 100
Mysore, South	0	(—) 5	0	(—) 100
Kerala (including Laccadives)	61	(+) 46	64	(+) 103

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or deficits and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken as correct to 0·1 m.m.

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, Ahu paddy and Boro	Grams, Pulses, Black Til and Sugarcane.
Bihar	Jute and Sugarcane	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Sugarcane, Linseed and Cotton.
Bombay	Sugarcane, Summer Jowar (Saurashtra Region).	Wheat, Jowar, Cotton and Castor.
Madhya Pradesh	Sugarcane	Wheat, Gram, Rabi Jowar, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Castor and Cotton.
Madras and Andhra	Kharif Crops, Cotton (Ramnad area) and Sugarcane.	Cotton, Kharif Jowar, Gram, Bajra, Turmeric, Tobacco and Linseed.
Orissa	Kharif Bajra and Sugarcane	Rabi Jowar, Gram, Linseed and Rape and Mustard.
Punjab	Sugarcane, Cotton (American), Tobacco, Potatoes and Summer Vegetables.	Barley, Grams, Winter Vegetables and Sugarcane.
West Bengal	Jute, Maize, Sesamum and Sugarcane	Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Sesamum (winter) Arhar, Potatoes, Gram, Pulses, Wheat, Barley, Boro Rice, Sugarcane, Tobacco and Chillies.
Mysore	Rabi Paddy, Jowar and Sugarcane	Potatoes and Cotton.
Rajasthan	Sugarcane	Gram, Barley and Rabi Oilseeds.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres) 1954-55 (Partially Revised)	Area (acres) 1955-56 (Final)	Production (tons) 1954-55 (Partially Revised)	Production (tons) 1955-56 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,949	76,253	24,531	25,474
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909	2,939	2,519
Ragi	5,711	5,627	1,646	1,844
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	8,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	211,000	55,734	53,349
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,757	1,688	1,814
Other Pulses	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	55,100	10,870	10,187
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	267,325	266,100	66,604	63,536
Potato	693	658	1,839	1,736
Sugarcane†	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	37	14	15
Pepper (Black)	208	214	26	27
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	846	921	244	259
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,548	12,585	4,128*	3,804*
Castorseed	1,394	1,462	124	126
Sesamum	6,501	5,738	589	458
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,471	6,242	5,596
Fibres—				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227†	3,998†
Jute	1,243	1,581§ (*a*)	2,928§	4,197§§(*b*)
Mesta	528	618	1,018§	1,201§

†Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,859 and 5,760 and thousand tons respectively for 1955-56 and 1954-55.

*In terms of nuts in shell.

†In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

§In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(*a*) Partially Revised Estimate being 1,739 thousand acres.

(*b*) ,, ,, ,, ,, 4,197 Thousand bales

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres) Current Estimate	Area (acres) Corresponding adjusted estimate of previous year	Area (acres) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Production (tons or otherwise noted) Current Estimate	Production (tons or otherwise noted) Corresponding adjusted Estimate of previous year	Production (tons or otherwise noted) Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	Second	24-2-57	72,512	17,886	(+) 0·9	23,900	23,515	(+) 1·6
Jowar	First	January 1957	24,643	25,881	(—) 4·8	..	..	..
Bajra	,,	,,	23,620	24,987	(—) 5·5	..	..	..
Maize	,,	3-1-57	8,223	8,173	(+) 0·6	..	..	..
Ragi	,,	14-12-56	4,872	4,923	(—) 1·0	..	..	..
Small Millets	,,	January 1957	9,823	10,096	(—) 2·7	..	..	..
Wheat	First	22-2-57	30,502	27,756	(+) 9·9	..	..	..
Barley	,,	,,	8,270	8,259	(+) 0·13	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	First	21-2-57	22,937	22,269	(+) 3·0	..	..	..
Tur	,,	16-10-56	5,400	5,386	(+) 0·3	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	,,	8-11-56	10,785	11,096	(—) 2·8	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	23-12-56	4,532	3,945	(+) 14·9	58,914	50,455	(+) 16·8
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	25-1-57	11,299	10,968	(+) 3·0	3,559†	3,372†	(+) 5·5
Sesamum	Third	27-2-57	4,996	5,423	(—) 7·9	417	434	(—) 3·9
Rape and Mustard	First	18-2-57	2,632	2,563	(+) 2·7	..	..	..
Linseed	,,	18-2-57	2,728	2,461	(+) 10·8	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Second	6-12-56	15,955	15,442	(+) 3·3	...	..	..
Jute	Final	15-12-56	1,883	1,739	(+) 8·3	4,221‡	4,197‡	(+) 0·6
Mesta	Second	18-1-57	695	553	(—) 25·7	1,430‡	1,101‡	(+) 29·9

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,946 and 5,096 thousand tons for 1956-57 and 1955-56 respectively.
†In terms of nuts in shell.
‡In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Rabi Cereals (Wheat and Barley), 1956-57

(Released in February 1957)

I. SUMMARY

Cereals	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	30,502	27,756	(+)2,746	(+)9·9
Barley	8,270	8,259	(+)11	(+)0·13
Total	38,772	36,015	(+)2,757	(+)7·7

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding First Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	53	44	(+)9	(+)20·4
Bihar	2,451	2,444	(+)7	(+)0·3
Bombay	3,136‡*	3,083	(+)53	(+)1·7
Madhya Pradesh	7,530†	6,269(A)	(+)1,261	(+)20·1
Orissa	14	13	(+)1	(+)7·7
Punjab	5,364	5,060	(+)304	(+)6·0
Uttar Pradesh	14,982	14,405	(+)577	(+)4·0
West Bengal	181	189	(—)8	(—)4·2
Mysore	718	719	(—)1	(+)0·1
Rajasthan	3,888	3,349(A)	(+)539	(+)16·1
Delhi	97	85(A)	(+)12	(+)14·1
Himachal Pradesh	358	355	(+)3	(+)0·6
Total	38,772	36,015	(+)2,757	(+)7·7

*Excludes data for barley grown in Vidarbha region, which will be included in the final Estimate only.
†Excludes data for barley grown in Mahakaushal region, which will be included in the final Estimate only.
‡Includes Estimated figures in respect of territories merged with Bombay on November 1, 1956.
(A) Adjusted.
N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statements II of Wheat and Barley.

4·1. All-India First Estimate of Wheat, 1956-57

(Released in February 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(Thousand acres)

	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area	30,502	27,756	(+) 2,746	(+) 9·9

N.B.—Please see footnote to Statement II

The increase in acreage under wheat crop during the current year has been shared by almost all the States. The significant increase has been shared by Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay and has been attributed partly due to the favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing and partly to the measures taken by the State Governments to extend wheat cultivation.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December, 1956. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory, except in parts of Chhindwara district in Madhya Pradesh, where the crop was reported to have been slightly damaged by excessive rains and hail-storms.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate Stage forms roughly 90% of the area finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area ('000 acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	A (3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	45	39	(+) 6
Bihar	1,531	1,541	(—) 10
Bombay	3,100*	3,045(A)	(+) 55
Madhya Pradesh	7,095	5,805	(+) 1,290
Orissa	13	12	(+) 1
Punjab	4,766	4,454	(+) 312
Uttar Pradesh	10,103	9,529	(+) 574
West Bengal	114	113	(+) 1
Mysore	710	711	(—) 1
Rajasthan	2,655	2,146(A)	(+) 509
Delhi	85	78	(+) 7
Himachal Pradesh	285	283	(+) 2
Total	30,502	27,756	(+) 2,746

*Includes Estimated figures in respect of territories merged with Bombay, since November 1, 1956.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.
Notes—(1) Assam, (including N.E.F.A.) Madras, Jammu & Kashmir, and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Wheat is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4·2. All-India First Estimate of Barley, 1956-57

(Released in February 1957)

I. Summary

(Thousand acres)

	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area	8,270	8,259	(+) 11	(+) 0·13

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

The increase recorded in the current year's area under barley crop has been shared by Rajasthan, Bihar, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab and Bombay.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of December, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to barley crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	8	5	(+)3
Bihar	920	903	(+)17
Bombay	36‡†	38†	(—)2
Madhya Pradesh	435*	464*	(—)29
Mysore	8	8	..
Orissa	1	1	..
Punjab	598	606	(—)8
Uttar Pradesh	4,879	4,876	(+)3
West Bengal	67	76	(—)9
Rajasthan	1,233	1,203(A)	(+)30
Delhi	12	(7)A	(+)5
Himachal Pradesh	73	72	(+)1
Total	8,270	8,259	(+)11

*Excludes data for Mahakaushal Region, which will be included in the Final Estimate only.
†Excludes data for Vidarbha Region, which will be included in the Final Estimate only.
‡Includes estimated figures for merged territories.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.
Note—(1) Madras and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(2) Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

4·3. All-India First Estimate of Gram, 1956-57

(Released in February 1957)

I. Summary

(Thousand Acres)

	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
Area	22,937	22,269	(+) 668	(+) 3·0

N.B.—Please see footnote to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Delhi and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. However, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have recorded decreases in area due to adverse weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of January, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was generally reported to be satisfactory except in some parts of Muzaffarpur district of Bihar, where the crop was reported to have been affected to some extent by unfavourable seasonal conditions.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the gram crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimateistage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	260	242	(+)18
Bihar	1,045	1,185	(—)140
Bombay	1,440*	1,443(A)	(—)3
Madhya Pradesh	3,704	3,497	(+)207
Madras	3	3	..
Orissa	57	57(A)	..
Punjab	6,037	5,713	(+)324
Uttar Pradesh	6,641	6,752	(—)111
West Bengal	321	313	(+)8
Mysore	392	397	(—)5
Rajasthan	2,929	2,563(A)	(+)366
Delhi	92	85	(+)7
Himachal Pradesh	16	19	(—)3
Total	22,937	22,269	(+)668

(A) Adjusted estimate.
*Includes estimate for territories merged with the state since 1st November, 1956.
Notes—(1) Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are non-reporting for this estimate.
(2) Gram is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4·4. All-India First Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1956-57

(Released in February 1957)

I. Summary

	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	2,632	2,563	(+)69	(+)2·7

N.B.—Please see foot notes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and to a smaller extent by Assam and Bombay and has been attributed to favourable climatic condition at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decrease reported by other States mainly by Rajasthan.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

This Estimate relates to the area sown exclusively to this crop. Information relating to the crop sown mixed with other crops will be given in the Final Estimate. Past experience has shown that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 40% of the area under the crop finally reported.

The information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States after their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	..
Assam	293	284	(+)9
Bihar	215	222	(—)7
Bombay	75	70	(+)5
Madhya Pradesh	142	119	(+)23
Mysore	9	9	..
Orissa	136	136(A)	..
Punjab	683	630	(+)53
Rajasthan	496	538(A)	(—)42
Uttar Pradesh†	375	345	(+)30
West Bengal	186*	186	..
Delhi	3	4	(—)1
Himachal Pradesh	8	9	(—)1
Tripura	10	10	..
Total	2,632	2,563	(+)69

(A) Adjusted Estimate.
*1955-56 data repeated for want of information for 1956-57.
†Data relate to pure crop and exclude data relating to the crop sown mixed with other crops.
Notes—(1) Madras reports estimate for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.
(2) Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.
(3) Rape and Mustard is not grown in Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
(4) Information given in this estimate relates to the set-up of States, after their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

4·5. All-India First Estimate of Linseed, 1956-57

(Released in February 1957)

I. Summary

State	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (3) Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	2,728	2,461	(+) 267	(+) 10·8

N.B.—Please see foot notes to Statement II.

The overall increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and has been attributed to favourable climatic condition at the sowing time.

2. The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

3. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the linseed crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the first estimate stage forms roughly 80 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

4. Information given in this estimate relates to the set-up of States after their reorganization on November 1, 1956.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres) 1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3).
Andhra Pradesh	63	59	(+)4
Bihar	237	231	(+)6
Bombay	411	411	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,413	1,199	(+)214
Mysore	61	62	(—)1
Orissa	36	36(A)	..
Punjab	24	26(A)	(—)3
Rajasthan	278	262(A)	(+)16
Uttar Pradesh†	158	127	(+)31
West Bengal	45*	45	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
TOTAL	2,728	2,461	(+)267

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*1955-56 data repeated for want of information for 1956-57.

†Data relate to pure crop. The area under the crop sown mixed with other crops will be included in the Final Estimate.

NOTES—1. Madras reports estimate 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 Kerala, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.
4. Information given in this estimate relates to the set-up of States after their reorganization on November 1, 1956.

4·6. All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1956-57

(Released in February 1957)

I. SUMMARY

1	1956-57 (Second Estimate) 2	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate) 3	Increase (+) or Col. (2) over over Col. (3) Absolute 4	Per cent 5
Area (Thousand acres)	27,512	71,886	(+)626	(+)0·9
Production (Thousand tons)	23,900	23,515	(+)385	(+)1·6

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

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Bombay due to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. This increase in area has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases reported mainly by Bihar and West Bengal due to adverse weather conditions which hampered the sowing of the crop in these areas.

The increase in production has been reported mainly by Bihar, Assam, Madras, Mysore and Orissa due largely to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Bihar. This increase in production has been offset to a large extent by the decreases reported in respect of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, where the crop was affected by unfavourable climatic conditions particularly during the period of growth.

Production estimates in respect of Madras are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys adjusted to accord with actual seasonal conditions during the current year, while in the case of Assam, West Bengal (autumn) and U.P., they are based purely on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of December, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, where the crop was affected by heavy rains and floods. The crop was also reported to have been attacked by pests and diseases in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh and in parts of South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Tanjore districts of Madras.

This Estimate does not take into account the area sown to summer crop of rice and as such does not cover the entire area sown to rice crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

Information given in this Estimate is according to the reorganised set-up of States excluding Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands for which data are not available.

II. DETAILS

State Crop	Area (Thousand Acres) 1956-57 (Second Estimate) 2	1955-56 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) 3	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) 4	Production (Thousand Tons) 1956-57 (Second Estimate) 5	1955-56 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate) 6	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6) 7
Andhra Pradesh—						
Autumn	5,749	5,546	(+)203	2,254	2,435	(—)18
*Assam***—						
Autumn	1,007	1,015	(—)8	359	373	(—)14
Winter	3,158	3,131	(+)27	1,289	1,155	(+)134
TOTAL	4,165	4,146	(+)19	1,648*	1,528*	(+)120
Bihar†—						
Autumn	1,180	1,186	(—)6	287	202	(+)85
Winter	10,290	10,452	(—)162	3,195	2,411	(+)784
TOTAL	11,470	11,638	(—)168	3,482	2,613	(+)869
Bombay§—						
Autumn	4,058	3,988	(+)70	1,440	1,400	(+)40
Madhya Pradesh—						
Autumn	9,456	9,371	(+)94	2,451	2,716	(—)265
Madras—						
Autumn (1st crop)	3,810	3,742	(+)68	1,776	1,658	(+)118
Winter (2nd crop)	420	397	(+)23	229	212	(+)17
TOTAL	4,230	4,139	(+)91	2,005††	1,870††	(+)135

II. DETAILS—(*contd.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa—						
Autumn	1,317	1,256	(+)61	263	220	(+)43
Winter	7,918	8,017	(—)99	1,881	1,860	(+)21
TOTAL	9,235	9,273	(—)38	2,144	2,080	(+)64
Punjab—						
Autumn	684	654	(+)30	194	165	(+)29
Uttar Pradesh—						
Winter	9,064	8,640	(+)424	2,151*	2,343*	(—)192
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,268	1,296	(—)28	375*	409*	(—)34
Winter	8,672	8,756	(—)84	3,748	4,048	(—)300
TOTAL	9,940	10,052	(—)112	4,123	4,457	(—)334
Mysore—						
Autumn	1,150	1,140	(+)10	515@	488@	(+)27
Winter	752	743	(+)9@	375@	317@	(+)58
TOTAL	1,902	1,883	(+)19	890@	805@	(+)85
Rajasthan—						
Autumn	163	169	(—)6	67	86	(—)19
Kerala—						
Autumn	1,023	1,023	..	429	428	(+)1
Winter	841	840	(+)1	425	425	..
TOTAL	1,864	1,863	(+)1	854	853	(+)1
Delhi—						
Autumn	1	3	(—)2	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Autumn	109	108	(+)1	34	27	(+)7
Tripura—						
Autumn	135	139	(—)4	45	41	(+)4
Winter	269	265	(+)4	115	93	(+)22
TOTAL	404	404	..	160	134	(+)26
The Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
Autumn	9‖	9	..	3‖	3	..
INDIA—						
Autumn	31,128	30,645	(+)483	10,492	10,651	(—)159
Winter	41,384	41,241	(+)143	13,408	12,864	(+)544
TOTAL	72,512	71,886	(+)626	23,900	23,515	(+)385

† Refers to former State, that is including territories transferred to West Bengal under reorganisation.
‡ Refers to former State, that is excluding Bihar territories transferred to it after reorganisation.
§ Estimated data in respect of territories merged into the State consequent on reorganisation have been utilised to arrive at the total estimates for the reorganised State. The figures are, therefore, provisional.
†† Based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys adjusted to accord with the actual seasonal conditions during the year.
(a) Less than 500 tons.
@ Estimated. Hence provisional.
‖ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for the current year.
* Based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.
** Excludes data for N.E.F.A.

NOTES—
1. Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.
2. In Madras, estimates for rice are actualy collected by 1st crop, IInd crop and IIIrd crop which are broadly classified as Autumn, Winter and Summer crops for purposes of all-India Estimate.
3. Rice is not grown to any appreciable extent in the Kutch portion of Bombay State.

4·7. All-India Third Estimate of Sesamum (Til or Gingelly) 1956-57

(*Released in February 1957*)

I. SUMMARY

1	1956-57 (Third Estimate) 2	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate) 3	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3) Absolute 4	Per cent 5
Area (Thousand acres)	4,996	5,423	(—)427	(—)7·9
roduction (Thousand tons)	417	434	(—)17	(—)3·9

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

The decline in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan and has been attributed partly to decline in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather during the growing period. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by increases reported by U.P., Madras, Andhra Pradesh, and Tripura.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of December, 1956.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to this crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Third Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the crop finally reported.

Information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States after their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

II. Details

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	591	615	(—)24	47	45	(+)2
Bihar	40	44	(—)4	4	5	(—)1
Bombay	605	734	(—)129	47	56	(—)9
Kerala	8	7	(+)1	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	929	1,102	(—)173	92	107	(—)15
Madras	324	314(A)	(+)10	42	39(A)	(+)3
Mysore	134	141	(—)7	11	12	(—)1
Orissa	255	256(A)	(—)1	20	20	..
Punjab	61	65(A)	(—)4	3	3(A)	..
Rajasthan	888	955	(—)67	71	75	(—)4
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	192	223	(—)31	13	13	..
Mixed	947	944	(+)3	62	55	(+)7
Total	1,139	1,167(A)	(—)28	75	68(A)	(+)7
West Bengal	11@	11	..	2@	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura	9	10	(—)1	2	2	(+)1
Total	4,996	5,423	(—)427	417	434	(—)17

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(b) Below 500 tons.

@Last year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

Notes

(i) Information regarding the late sown crop in Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan will be included in the Final Estimate only.

(ii) Assam and Jammu and Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(iii) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur, and Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadives Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

(iv) Information given in this Estimate relates to the set-up of States after their re-organisation on Novem-

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Commodity	During the week ending				Progressive total from 1-1-1957 to 27-2-1957
	6-2-1957	13-2-1957	20-2-1957	27-2-1957	
Wheat	28,157	38,599	23,826	46,596	333,972*
Rice	7,935	10,258	15,775	24,425	125,259
Total	36,092	48,857	39,601	71,021	459,231*

*Amended figure.

TABLE No. 6

Coffee Cured

(A) 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
November 1956	563	402	14,233	15,198
December 1956	796	1	2,158	3,285
January 1957	613	1	318	1,033

(B) 1956-57 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
November 1956	324	..	..	324
December 1956	21,612	..	..	21,612
January 1957	66,572	6,379	490	73,441

TABLE No. 7
Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

(A) *1955-56 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto December 31, 1956				Upto January 31, 1957			
	Arabica Plantations & Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantations & Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Receipts (inclusive of Gain in weight) .	16,977	5,271	11,721(a)	33,969	17,006	5,276	11,737(a)	34,019
2. Sold against pool sales local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage) . .	9,134	3,150	8,126	20,410	10,016	3,481	9,122	22,609
3. Sold for export . .	5,850	1,025	600	7,475	5,850	1,304	600	7,754
4. Balance as on December 31st/ January 31st	1,993	1,096	2,995	6,084	1,140	491	2,025	3,656
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation .	200	279	..	479	200	..	..	200

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(B) *1956-57 Crop*

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto December 31, 1956				Upto January 31, 1957			
	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Receipts (inclusive of Gain in weight) .	4,120	183	30	4,333	11,824	1,202	278(a)	13,304
2. Sold against pool sales local sales and allotments .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sold for export	..	..	..	..	591	..	..	591
4. Balance as on December 31st/ January 31st	..	..	..	..	11,233	1,202	278	12,713
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation . .	..	..	..	..	3,109	2,955	1,270	7,334

(a) Includes 6 tons of Robusta Plantation.

7·1. Pool Sales of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date	Place of Auction	Plantation 'A' Range	Plantation 'A' Average	Arabica Cherry Flats Range	Arabica Cherry Flats Average	Robusta Cherry of Lots Range	Robusta Cherry of Lots Average
8-1-57	Coimbatore	Rs. A. 206 9 to 216 7	Rs. A. 212 9	Rs. A. 164 8 to 179 6	Rs. A. 174 15	Rs. A. 153 9 to 155 9	Rs. A. 154 14
19-1-57	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	153 15 to 156 9	154 14

Source :—Coffee Board Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

('000 lbs.)

Country	November 1955	November 1956	April to November 1955	April to November 1956
Ceylon	..	..	188	493
U.S.A.	53	326	2,316	1,081
Other Countries	23	11	290	420
Total	76	337	2,794	1,994

Source :—Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

8·1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

('000 lbs)

Destination	November 1955	November 1956	April to November 1955	April to November 1956
To—				
United Kingdom	4,516	1,449	24,038	29,186
Nigeria	..	..	..	335
Kenya	..	..	194	..
Australia	..	..	136	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..
Irish Republic	75	..	236	419
Denmark	120	..	387	224
Netherlands	38	98	2,196	2,747
Belgium	147	352	2,017	2,968
France	..	..	..	660
Aden	64	616	3,968	4,730
Pakistan Western	..	2	..	2
Pakistan Eastern	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	307
Indonesia	1,155	..	8,221	4,553
Hong Kong	22	136	877	763
Burma	6	..	98	..
Japan	2,354	..	4,605	978
China	..	..	19,943	28,003
Egypt	84	..	1,614	1,203
Other Countries	372	273	2,313	3,220
TOTAL	8,952	2,924	71,136	80,297

Source :—Accounts relating to Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

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	Month-end prices		
			February 1957 (23-2-57)	January 1957 (26-1-57)	February 1956 (25-2-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	16 8 0	16 8 0	15 12 0
	Chandausi	F.A.Q.	17 0 0	17 4 0	14 10 0
	Saugor	Sarbati	16 4 0	17 8 0	14 8 0
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	12 12 0	13 4 0	9 0 0
Maize	Bahraich	Deshi	13 8 0	13 14 0	11 0 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		17 8 0	17 12 0	12 10 0
	Patna		17 8 0	18 0 0	11 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	17 0 0	17 0 0	15 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 8 0	19 0 0
	Bombay		18 4 0	17 12 0	17 2 0
	Madras	Nagpur	20 1 0	21 5 0	18 7 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	8 0 0	8 0 0	4 8 0
	Calcutta	Madras	N.A.	7 12 0	9 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	12 0 0	13 4 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	32 2 0	33 12 0	31 4 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 8 0	31 12 0	32 6 0
Gur	Hapur		9 14 0	10 13 9	9 14 0
	Madras	II Sort	14 6 0	15 4 0	10 4 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	18 0 0	17 8 0	17 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U. P.)	215 0 0	210 0 0	190 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	185 0 0	185 0 0	165 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	197 8 0	197 8 0	182 0 0
Fish and Eggs—		*Sea Fish*			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	41 2 0	41 2 0	41 2 0
		Pomfret	102 13 0	82 4 7	102 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	90 0 0	95 0 0	80 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	80 0 0	85 0 0	75 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	92 8 0	105 0 0	92 8 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	116 0 0	90 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	125 0 0	120 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	38 0 0	45 0 0	50 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	33 15 0	40 0 0	45 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	34 9 0	40 8 0	20 4 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23 12 0	25 12 0	21 8 0
	Madras	Superior	24 10 0	25 14 0	20 8 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	20 1 0	26 6 0	22 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	21 3 0	27 8 0	15 5 0
	Kanpur		21 0 0	23 11 0	13 0 0
	Jadcherla	(Hyd. Dn.)	22 2 0	27 1 0	15 0 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37 8 0	40 2 0	29 4 0
		Black	36 0 0	37 10 0	28 8 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10 8 0	11 2 0	10 12 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 0 0	13 2 0	11 6 0
Copra	Alleppey	Smoked	43 4 0	46 1 0	32 10 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		75 8 0	89 0 0	55 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	84 0 0	92 0 0	46 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		52 2 0	55 14 0	48 7 0
	Madras		49 14 0	53 13 0	45 7 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		42 10 0	54 8 0	60 15 0
	Kanpur		52 0 0	56 0 0	52 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		51 13 0	63 2 0	38 3 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	56 0 0	60 8 0	34 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	69 2 0	72 7 0	57 10 0
	Bombay		64 4 0	72 0 0	56 8 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin	F.A.Q.	59 9 0	60 3 0	48 9 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur		11 0 0	11 4 0	7 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 2 0	7 2 0	5 6 0
	Bombay		7 12 0	7 14 0	6 6 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	302 8 0	304 14 0	310 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	266 0 0	N.T.	316 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	666 15 0	677 0 0	667 0 0
		320F	766 8 0	788 0 0	810 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	775 0 0	780 0 0	760 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	267 7 0	267 0 0	267 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	*Indian* Mill Firsts	205 0 0	230 0 0	200 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	180 0 0	210 0 0	185 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	30 8 0	34 0 0	33 0 0
		Pakistan District Middles	35 8 0	42 8 0	36 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	*Consumption in India* Medium Dooar	1 13 6	1 14 6	1 7 6
		Dust			1 13 0
		Export (Clean black Pekoe	2 4 0(a)	2 3 0	222 0 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	229 0 0	224 0 0	254 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	230 0 0	230 0 0	225 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	N.R.	214 0 0	222 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	225 0 0	218 0 0	

TABLE No. 9—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	26 8 0	25 0 0	60 0 0
	Cochin	Good	15 15 0	24 8 0	55 1 0
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	50 0 0	53 9 0	60 11 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	67 5 0	71 15 0	104 0 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	39 12 0	45 14 0	94 14 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	176 0 0	180 0 0	146 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	960 0 0	880 0 0	760 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	*Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips of 1956 crop* (Grade 4)	164 9 0	164 9 0	190 0 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 1 0	125 1 0	125 1 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	10 7 0	9 6 0	6 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	12 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	141 9 0	148 2 0	111 14 0
		Mangalore	164 9 0	164 9 0	171 2 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	12 8 0	17 8 0	8 12 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works freight paid to railhead destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F. O. R. Despatching Stations for supply to State Governments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F. O. R. Despatching Stations.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. (a) Relates to previous week.
N.S.—No stock. N.T.—No transaction.

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	Calcutta*	Common	16 12 0	28-6-54

*Fair price shop rate.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets

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Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per Maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	..	9-2-57	15 8 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	9-2-57	25 0 0
	Dacca	..	16-2-57	28 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	9-2-57	20 0 0
			23-2-57	85 9 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	4F Punjab / Rollerginned	23-2-57	815 0 0*
		Sind N.T. / Saw ginned		92 9 0
	Karachi	N.T. Popta	23-2-57	882 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	..	9-2-57	10 6 0
	Lyallpur	..		20 0 0 (Per bag)
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70% (Mid's)	23-2-57	207 0 0
Jute	Dacca	..	16-2-57	1 4 0
				103 0 0

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

10·1. Other Foreign Countries

Commodity	Country	Market	Quality	Unit	Date	Prices in foreign currency	Equivalent prices in Indian currency i.e. in rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wheat	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Red winter (cash)	Bushel (60 lbs.)	21-2-57	236½ Cents	15 7 0
			Winter Mar.	,,	21-2-57	232⅛ Cents	15 3 0
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protain	Bushel (60 lbs.)	21-2-57	231⅛ Cents	15 1 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern	Bushel (60 lbs.)	21-2-57	168⅜ Cents	11 8 0
	U.K.	London	Manitoba Australian F.a.q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes Mar./Apr.	Ton	22-2-57	£29—10s.	14 7 0

TABLE No. 10·1—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	21-2-57	130¼ Cents	9 2 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	July	Unit (48 lbs.)	21-2-57	99⅞ Cents	8 8 0@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan Feb./Mar. (c.i.f.)	Metric Ton	15-2-57	£84 0 0	41 13 0
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W.African (c.i.f.) bulk 3/6%	Ton	22-2-57	£147 0 0	72 0 0
Linseed	European Ports		Ethopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K.	Metric Ton	15-2-57	£58 0 0	28 14 0
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina Uruguay Shipt (c.i.f.) Feb.	Ton	22-2-57	£104 0 0	50 15 0
Castor oil	European Ports		Indian Commercial (c. i. f.) bulk Dec.	Ton	22-2-57	£160 0 0	78 6 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	22-2-57	35·40 Cents.	1,318 0 0*
			Mar.	Lb.	22-2-57	35·30 Cents.	1,315 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) shipt	Ton	22-2-57	£190 0 0	260 0 0†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 23-2-57 (Canada 2·68-⅛ to 2·68-⅛ dollars=£1 Sterling).
*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.
†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.
N.B.—The prices in the foreign currencies 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	Month-end prices: February 1957 (23-2-57)	January 1957 (26-1-57)	February 1956 (25-2-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 0 0	10 0 0	6 8 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 6
	Calcutta		Seer	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 6 6	0 12 0	0 8 0
Cauliflowers	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 5 0

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices: February 1957 (23-2-57)	January 1957 (26-1-57)	February 1956 (25-2-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 10 0	0 13 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 9 3	2 5 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 3	2 13 0	2 9 0
			2 8 0(a)	2 8 0	2 8 0
Pork	Calcutta		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Bombay		2 1 0	2 2 0	2 1 0
	Madras		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Beef	Bombay		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0
	Calcutta				

(a) Relates to previous week.

TABLE No. 13

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

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: February 1957 (23-2-57)	January 1957 (26-1-57)	February 1956 (25-2-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 15 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 14 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 12 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices: February 1957 (23-2-57)	January 1957 (26-1-57)	February 1956 (25-2-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	*Bihar*— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	95 to 125	90 to 175	90 to 150
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200	175

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Bihar—					
Milch Buffalo	Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	250 to 300	300 to 350	325
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	400	300
	Bihar—					
Bullocks	Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	125 to 200	125 to 175	160
	Punjab—					
	Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	400	400

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		
	5-1-57	12-1-57	19-1-57	26-1-57	January 1957	December 1956	January 1956
Food Articles	382·4	389·9	396·5	399·7	391·1	413·9	333·4
Industrial Raw Materials	517·6	522·0	527·7	533·7	525·0	517·1	454·2
Semi-manufactured Articles	411·1	413·0	412·3	413·1	412·4	417·5	353·5
Manufactured Articles	386·1	386·8	387·7	386·6	387·1	386·9	375·2
Miscellaneous	593·0	594·0	592·9	588·6	592·7	590·3	540·2
All Commodities	420·6	421·0	424·1	425·8	422·1	428·8	376·0

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers* of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	102	94	96	80	70
1951	112	104	109	97	86
1952	98	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	98	100	98	101	98
1955	90	101	99	104	102
1955 October	91	101	100	..	100
1956 September	107	105	103	..	100
1956 November	106	105	103	..	104

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

Sources: 1. For India, Economic Adviser's indices shifted to 1953 as base.

2. For other countries, United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(*Base*: 1953=100)

Year or month	India		U.S.A.		Canada		U.K.	
	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living	Food group	Cost of living
1948	87	92	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	90	90	91	89	113	81
1951	96	98	100	97	104	98	126	89
1952	94	97	102	99	104	101	95	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	93	95	100	100	100	101	103	102
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	110	106
1955 October	87	91	98	100	101	101	113	108
1956 September	100	102	100	102	103	103	101	112
1956 October	100	101	100	103	104	104	102	112

Source: United Nations' "*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 12 Selected Rural Centres for November 1956

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	104	..	..	..	..	84	86	89	..	107	79	113	..	70
Kudchi (Bombay)	120	..	181	..	65	85	87	76	..	94	112	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	216	..	71	85	..	63	..	85	107	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	118	..	109	..	..	106	..	103	105	91	117	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	111	..	..	..	..	79	95	84	..	105	166	..	138	57
Muniguda (Orissa)	86	69	..	..	..	76	140	..	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	76	..	123	..	..	92	91	86	..	111	90	..	78	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	139	..	197	..	86	99	90	93	106	90	175	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	148	..	..	..	..	69	99	95	..	282	145	94	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	53	..	59	59	..	88	77	110	95	123	..	100	101
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	96	69	..	..	..	126	81	91	83	78	86	..	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, Kerala and Madras

(*Base*: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	October 1956	September 1956	October 1955
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	455	455	359
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	372
West Godavari	Alamura	459	463	350
Kurnool	Madavaram	532	501	384
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	477	476	367
	Agaram	460	452	350
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	435	428	413
Mathurai	Eriodu	455	449	355
	Gokilapuram	448	439	377
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	472	473	390
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	436	433	339
	Kunnathur	442	445	355
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	568	583	498

TABLE No. 20

*Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(*Base*: 1949=100)

Year or month	Bombay		Kanpur		Nagpur		Madras	
	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General	Food group	General
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
1954	120	117	78	85	99	99	106	106
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1955 November	106	107	74	82	97	98	98	101
1956 October	119	117	87	94	110	108	111	112
1956 November	118	116	87	93	111	108	113	114

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	Village	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
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	Nov. 1956	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
2. West Godavari	Tadepallugudem	"	8	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1 8 0	1 0 6	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
4. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Sept. 1956	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	Sept. 1956	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
				2 8 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
				to	to	to	to	to	to
				3 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Oct. 1956	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	Dec. 1956	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
2. Trichur	Vilvattom	"	9	1 8 0	0 14 0	..	..	..	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Jan. 1956	7	1 6 0	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	Nov. 1956	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21·1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras, Kerala and Punjab

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras									
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Nov. '56	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
			Child	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Nov. '56	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
			Woman	..	..	0 8 0	0 8 0	..	0 8 0
			Child	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	0 6 0
Punjab									
1. Hissar	Mangali	Sept. '56	Man	8	1 8 0	..	1 8 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 8 0	..	..
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	„	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	3 5 3	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	3 5 3	..
3. Ambala	Shahpur	„	Man	8	3 0 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kangra	Birta	„	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	..
5. Jullundur	Jamsher	„	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
6. Ferozepore	Sodhinagar	„	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
7. Hissar	Mangali	Oct. '56	Man	8	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	2 0 0	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	..
8. Rohtak	Sunderpur	„	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	3 5 3	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	3 5 3	..
9. Ambala	Shahpur	„	Man	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0
10. Kangra	Birta	„	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	..
11. Jullundur	Jamsher	„	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	..	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 0 0	..	1 4 0
12. Ferozepore	Sodhinagar	„	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..

21·2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsman		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	Nov. 1956	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	0 8 0
2. West Godavari	Tadepaligudam	„	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
3. Krishna	Gundur	„	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	..
4. Guntur	Addanki	„	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0	0 4 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Sept. 1956	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Oct. 1956	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	Sept. 1956	8	4 8 0	3 8 0	..	1 8 0 to 1 12 0	..	0 12 0 to 1 4 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Oct. 1956	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Kaira	Ode	„	8	3 8 0	*	*	1 8 0*	*	0 8 0
3. Poona	Junnar	„	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	*	*	*
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	„	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
2. Trichur	Vilvattom	Dec. 1956	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	5 0 0
Mysore—									(per month)
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Jan. 1957	7	1 15 0	0 9 6	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	„	7	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	Nov. 1956	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

*Per animal per month.

TABLE No. 22

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Area (acres)				Production (tons)			
			Released on	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Third	1955-56	21-6-56	22,870	22,842	(+) 0·1	7,846	8,036	(—) 2·4
Jowar	First	1956-57	10-12-56	1,309	1,162	(+) 12·7	..	..	(+) ..
Bajra	First	1956-57	10-12-56	2,240	2,103	(+) 6·5	..	..	(+) ..
Maize	First	1956-57	11-12-56	1,073	1,038	(+) 3·4	..	..	(+) ..
Wheat	Final	1955-56	28-1-57	11,289	10,661	(+) 5·9	3,315	3,172	(+) 4·5
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	678	602	(—) 4·3	155	141	(+) 9·9
Pulses—									
Gram	Second	1955-56	14-6-56	3,004	2,707	(+) 14·3	695	632*	(+) 10·0
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017	(—) 4·8	12,042	12,275	(—) 1·9
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	(+) 22·8	117	90	(+) 29·7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1·9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,909	1,604	(+) 19·0	346	324*	(+) 6·8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2·7	14	12	(+) 16·7
Fibres—									
Cotton	Second	1956-57	9-1-57	3,384	3,137	(+) 7·9	1,604@	1,508@	(+) 6·4
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31·5	5,592‡	4,662‡	(+) 19·9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74	(+) 3·4	53†	54†	(—) 2·8

†In Million lbs.
‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
*Relate to Final Estimate.
@In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan

TABLE No. 23

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India for the month of January 1957 (from 29th December 1956 to 25th January 1957) and for the period from 1st September 1956 upto the last Friday (*i.e.*, 25th January 1957) 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 January 1957 (from 29-12-56 to 25-1-57)	During the corresponding period of last year @	Since 1st September 1956	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	1	48	761(R)	3,009(R)	
	Northerns	..	80	556(R)	1,409(R)	
	Westerns	..	648	1,030(R)	6,292(R)	
	Mungari	357	277	457(R)	679(R)	
	Coconadas	30	198	747(R)	2,974(R)	
	TOTAL	388	1,251	3,551(R)	14,363(R)	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	88	122	
ASSAM	Comillas	677	624	1,426	739	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan and 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	204	..	860	1,139	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	204	..	860	1,139	
	Cotton Waste	19,239	5,565	35,641	30,188	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
BOMBAY—*contd.*							
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)	..	..	..	..		
	Others	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..		
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	45,350	28,018	123,132	62,609	East Khandesh, West Khandesh, and Nasik.	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..		
	3. Cambodia	413	..	480	..		
	TOTAL	45,763	28,018	123,612	62,609		
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	6,529	6,684	18,929	20,063	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.	
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..		
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	598	1,451	8,020		
	4. Cambodia	749	1,397	1,807	2,004		
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	4	..		
	TOTAL	7,278	8,679	22,191	30,087		
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	727	3,261	7,100	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.	
	2. Bari-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..		
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	3,850	1,537		
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..		
	5. Cambodia	738	2,243	2,700	5,516		
	6. Jarilla	293	152	4,876	2,860		
	Others	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL	1,031	3,122	14,687	17,013		

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—*concld.*						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	52,172	34,854	146,937	85,532	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	598	5,301	9,557	
	8. Cambodia	1,900	3,640	4,987	7,520	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	727	3,265	7,100	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..		..	
	Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	54,072	39,819	160,490	109,709	
	Cotton Waste	4,391	5,100	23,780	24,351	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.				Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	*	936†	*	2,971†	
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	*	10,202†	*	25,912†	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	N.A.				Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
	TOTAL	*		*		
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	*	12,257†	*	28,607†	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	N.A.				Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.				
	TOTAL	*	1,129†	*	1,579†	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*						
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja Rajgarh and Bastar.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
7. Berar	1. C.P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C. P. Oomras 5. Berar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	TOTAL	*	77,071†	*	229,152†	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras 2. C.P. and Berar Americans. 3. Jarilla 4. Verum & H. 420 5. C. P. Oomras 6. Berar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	
	TOTAL	*	101,595†	*	288,221†	
	Cotton Waste	*	199†	*	700†	
MADRAS	1. Westerns	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	940	2,083	15,121	21,249	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	2,941	2,006	13,752	21,406	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis	..	..	80	3,259	
	9. Karunganni	..	232	204	4,049	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,881	4,321	29,157	49,963	
	Cotton Waste	4,880	5,163	24,301	24,538	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	3,751	4,551	15,120	10,213	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American.	10,392	12,576	43,992	34,353	
	TOTAL	14,143	17,127	59,112	44,566	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	466	209	1,419	664	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American.	8,052	12,215	44,113	35,415	
	TOTAL	8,518	12,424	45,532	36,079	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	245	31	1,243	112	Amritsar and Gudaspur.
	2. Punjab American.	2,589	6,015	19,941	21,290	
	TOTAL	2,834	6,046	21,184	21,402	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	2,201	2,920	15,485	10,224	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American.	38,182	44,787	133,726	141,185	
	TOTAL	40,383	47,707	149,211	151,409	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	6,663	7,711	33,267	21,213	
	2. Punjab American.	59,215	75,593	241,772	232,243	
	TOTAL	65,878	83,304	275,039	253,456	
	Cotton Waste	196	362	726	692	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—*contd.*						
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and 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 and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	774	..	1,374	1,318	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	52	..	
	TOTAL	774	..	1,426	1,318	
	Cotton Waste	263	313	969	2,023	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	*	1,628†	..	1,984†	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	*	15,266†	34‡	31,790†	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	*	..	86‡	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	*	16,004†	..	30,055†	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	*	459†	1,603‡	7,306†	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	*	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	*	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	*	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	*	33,357†	1,723‡	71,135†	
	Cotton Waste	*	272†	957‡	1,346†	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi	*	383†	*	1,927†	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	*	22,088†	*	47,377†	
	3. Jarilla	*	27,581†	*	55,260†	
	4. Malvi	*	3,689†	*	11,750†	
	5. M.B. Oomras	*	3,789†	*	6,873†	
	TOTAL	*	57,530†	*	123,187†	
	Cotton Waste	*	1,443†	*	5,266†	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American.	..	255	..	355	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	420	1,398	3,831	6,031	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	848	374	2,225	7,164	
	TOTAL	1,268	2,027	6,056	13,550	
	Cotton Waste	88	176	427	777	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi	4,312@	16,682	4,312@	53,687	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	9,581@	35,343	9,581@	86,995	
	TOTAL	13,893@	52,025	13,893@	140,682	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concld.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	9,038	9,288	23,173	21,399	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	7,465	12,632	40,880	26,068	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	872	2,716	932	3,261	
		..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	17,375	24,636	64,985	50,728	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	..	1,872	..	3,701	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	14,018	12,505	26,475	18,754	
	TOTAL	14,018	14,377	26,475	22,455	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	3,779	2,628	9,116	3,994	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	842	473	2,788	771	
	TOTAL	4,621	3,101	11,904	4,765	
	Cotton Waste	..	44	..	139	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL	*	808†	*	1,355†	
	Cotton Waste	*	..	*	..	
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras.	..	325	..	2,454	The whole State.
	2. Any other	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	325	..	2,454	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL @@	COTTON LINT					
	COTTON WASTE					

(R) Revised.
N.A.—Not available.
@ Relates for the two weeks (i.e. 18-1-57 and 25-1-57) only.
* Information not received.
@@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal.
† Data taken from last year's returns for old set-up of the states.
‡ Upto October, 1956.
* Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after reorganisation of the state on 1-11-1956 for Col. (3) while Cols. (4) and (6) the corresponding month and period last year are inclusive of data for those regions. The data upto Oct. 1956 for Col. (5) relate to the set-up of the states before reorganisation on 1-11-56.

NOTE :—Information given above relates to the set-up of the states before their reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

TABLE No. 24

Livestock Products—All-India

Tentative Estimates

	1956	1951
Milk (*a*) (Million maunds)	478	520
Ghee (Million maunds)	11	12
Butter (Million maunds)	2	2
Wool (Million lbs)	65	60

(*a*) Cow, buffalo and goat milk.

1 maund = 82⅔ lbs. 1 ton (2,240 lbs) = 27·22 maunds.

Source : Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Union Ministry of Agriculture.

TABLE No. 25

All-India Revised Estimate of Coffee Production during 1956-57

(Tons)

Variety	1956-57 (Revised Estimate as on 31-12-56)	1955-56 (Revised Estimate as on 30-4-56)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	24,490	21,970	(+)11.4
Robusta	13,270	11,440	(+)16·0
TOTAL	37,760	33,410	(+)13·0

NOTE.—The above estimates are provisional and, therefore, subject to revision.

Source : Coffee Board.

TABLE

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

(According to 1956

No. 26

Machinery and Implements in Bihar*

Livestock Census)

District	Livestock																	District
	Cattle								Livestock—*contd.*									
	Males over three years				Females over three years				Cattle—*contd.*									
					Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production				Females over three years			Young Stock						
	Breeding Bulls†	Working Bullocks ‡	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
												Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Bhagalpur—																	Bhagalpur—
Rural	476	211,697	4,366	216,539	79,144	59,871	20,808	159,823	9,644	3,349	172,816	51,107	39,776	90,883	39,497	44,005	Rural
Urban	45	1,631	86	1,762	2,448	1,430	132	4,010	..	109	4,119	1,201	2,357	3,558	630	913	Urban
TOTAL	521	213,328	4,452	218,301	81,592	61,301	20,940	163,833	9,644	3,458	176,935	52,308	41,133	94,441	40,127	44,918	TOTAL
Champaran—																	Champaran—
Rural	798	406,966	7,952	415,716	97,202	106,239	36,980	240,421	4,417	6,254	251,092	52,234	44,789	97,023	49,793	33,711	Rural
Urban	18	1,376	78	1,472	1,059	568	252	1,879	50	44	1,973	457	635	1,092	250	293	Urban
TOTAL	816	408,342	8,030	417,188	98,261	106,807	37,232	242,300	4,467	6,298	253,065	52,691	45,424	98,115	50,043	34,004	TOTAL
Darbhanga—																	Darbhanga—
Rural	739	397,910	5,754	404,403	149,179	122,863	31,473	303,515	6,675	4,995	315,185	80,674	75,868	156,542	65,703	65,171	Rural
Urban	35	2,639	119	2,793	2,334	1,195	497	4,026	16	54	4,096	963	1,179	2,142	577	822	Urban
TOTAL	774	400,549	5,873	407,196	151,513	124,058	31,970	307,541	6,691	5,049	319,281	81,637	77,047	158,684	66,280	65,993	TOTAL
Dhanbad—																	Dhanbad—
Rural	1,792	102,567	6,571	110,930	30,048	33,189	12,522	75,759	1,923	2,205	79,887	19,927	17,219	37,146	14,871	15,912	Rural
Urban	9	274	4	287	983	381	72	1,436	50	41	1,527	460	446	906	160	211	Urban
TOTAL	1,801	102,841	6,575	111,217	31,031	33,570	12,594	77,195	1,973	2,246	81,414	20,387	17,665	38,052	15,031	16,123	TOTAL
Gaya—																	Gaya—
Rural	871	525,535	7,956	534,362	148,299	119,459	28,796	296,554	8,810	5,911	311,275	89,680	81,935	171,615	73,757	70,964	Rural
Urban	20	2,943	43	3,006	4,204	1,686	199	6,089	130	143	6,362	2,048	1,953	4,001	684	823	Urban
TOTAL	891	528,478	7,999	537,368	152,503	121,145	28,995	302,643	8,940	6,054	317,637	91,728	83,888	175,616	74,441	71,787	TOTAL
Hazaribagh—																	Hazaribagh—
Rural	2,231	373,960	9,397	385,588	109,795	142,421	34,741	286,957	13,185	10,616	310,758	68,684	63,537	132,221	61,015	60,587	Rural
Urban	52	3,232	127	3,411	2,333	1,469	143	3,945	73	73	4,091	1,104	1,215	2,319	628	716	Urban
TOTAL	2,283	377,192	9,524	388,999	112,128	143,890	34,884	290,902	13,258	10,689	314,849	69,788	64,752	134,540	61,643	61,303	TOTAL
Monghyr—																	Monghyr—
Rural	867	328,439	6,078	335,384	134,301	109,393	19,842	263,536	4,655	6,109	274,300	75,673	64,615	140,288	57,721	62,107	Rural
Urban	42	17,855	329	18,226	9,346	5,132	799	15,277	1,287	565	17,129	5,298	4,907	10,205	3,077	3,151	Urban
TOTAL	909	346,294	6,407	353,610	143,647	114,525	20,641	278,813	5,942	6,674	291,429	80,971	69,522	150,493	60,798	65,258	TOTAL

*This is the Second State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in this journal. Data given pertains to the new set-up of the State after re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

† Include all males over three years, kept or used for breeding purposes.

‡ Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over threee years kept for work only.

Data for U. P. state were published in a Supplement to the February 1957 issue of the Journal.

TABLE

District	Livestock—*contd.* Cattle—*contd.* Young Stock—*contd.* 1 to 3 years Total	Total 3 years and under Males	Females	Total	Total Cattle Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Bhagalpur—							
Rural	83,502	90,604	83,781	174,385	307,143	256,597	563,740
Urban	1,543	1,831	3,270	5,101	3,593	7,389	10,982
TOTAL	85,045	92,435	87,051	179,486	310,736	263,986	574,722
Champaran—							
Rural	83,504	102,027	78,500	180,527	517,743	329,592	847,335
Urban	543	707	928	1,635	2,179	2,901	5,080
TOTAL	84,047	102,734	79,428	182,162	519,922	332,493	852,415
Darbhanga—							
Rural	130,874	146,377	141,039	287,416	550,780	456,224	1,007,004
Urban	1,399	1,540	2,001	3,541	4,333	6,097	10,430
TOTAL	132,273	147,917	143,040	290,957	555,113	462,321	1,017,434
Dhanbad—							
Rural	30,783	34,798	33,131	67,929	145,728	113,018	258,746
Urban	371	620	657	1,277	907	2,184	3,091
TOTAL	31,154	35,418	33,788	69,206	146,635	115,202	261,837
Gaya—							
Rural	144,721	163,437	152,899	316,336	697,799	464,174	1,161,973
Urban	1,507	2,732	2,776	5,508	5,738	9,138	14,876
TOTAL	146,228	166,169	155,675	321,844	703,537	473,312	1,176,849
Hazaribagh—							
Rural	121,602	129,699	124,124	253,823	515,287	434,882	950,169
Urban	1,344	1,732	1,931	3,663	5,143	6,022	11,165
TOTAL	122,946	131,431	126,055	257,486	520,430	440,904	961,334
Monghyr—							
Rural	119,828	133,394	126,722	260,116	468,778	401,022	869,800
Urban	6,228	8,375	8,058	16,433	26,601	25,187	51,788
TOTAL	126,056	141,769	134,780	276,549	495,379	426,209	921,588

No. 26 —*contd.*

Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes Males over three years Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks@	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 yrs. not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Females over three years Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production Milk	Dry	District
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1,886	22,976	1,595	26,457	33,179	14,489	Bhagalpur— Rural
8	57	10	75	291	161	Urban
1,894	23,033	1,605	26,532	33,470	14,650	TOTAL
673	5,178	580	6,431	62,192	32,680	Champaran— Rural
6	31	7	44	238	70	Urban
679	5,209	587	6,475	62,430	32,750	TOTAL
844	1,937	640	3,421	75,318	38,966	Darbhanga— Rural
3	20	1	24	356	167	Urban
847	1,957	641	3,445	75,674	39,133	TOTAL
1,650	29,745	2,227	33,622	4,308	2,573	Dhanbad— Rural
4	208	2	214	778	161	Urban
1,654	29,953	2,229	33,836	5,086	2,734	TOTAL
2,012	45,405	1,802	49,219	82,477	58,024	Gaya— Rural
4	650	3	657	985	440	Urban
2,016	46,055	1,805	49,876	83,462	58,464	TOTAL
11,269	121,000	4,485	136,754	18,200	20,951	Hazaribagh— Rural
29	439	7	475	293	140	Urban
11,298	121,439	4,492	137,229	18,493	21,091	TOTAL
1,640	26,089	1,121	28,850	48,171	26,721	Monghyr— Rural
37	399	44	480	1,975	1,079	Urban
1,677	26,488	1,165	29,330	50,146	27,800	TOTAL

* Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

@ Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

TABLE

District	Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes—*contd.* Females over three years—*contd.* Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.* Not calved	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.* Total	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Bhagalpur—					
Rural	5,049	52,717	5,780	1,411	**59,908**
Urban	29	481	1	8	**490**
TOTAL	5,078	53,198	5,781	1,419	**60,398**
Champaran—					
Rural	14,920	109,792	1,602	1,573	**112,967**
Urban	51	359	4	3	**366**
TOTAL	14,971	110,151	1,606	1,576	**113,333**
Darbhanga—					
Rural	14,905	129,189	5,904	2,661	**137,754**
Urban	45	568	7	7	**582**
TOTAL	14,950	129,757	5,911	2,668	**138,336**
Dhanbad—					
Rural	1,090	7,971	882	334	**9,187**
Urban	33	972	23	2	**997**
TOTAL	1,123	8,943	905	336	**10,184**
Gaya—					
Rural	19,595	160,096	6,164	3,368	**169,628**
Urban	43	1,468	36	24	**1,528**
TOTAL	19.638	161,564	6,200	3,392	**171,156**
Hazaribagh—					
Rural	6,437	45,588	5,111	2,403	**53,102**
Urban	21	454	59	6	**519**
TOTAL	6,458	46,042	5,170	2,409	**53,621**
Monghyr—					
Rural	7,227	82,119	2,889	1,497	**86,505**
Urban	321	3,375	366	121	**3,862**
TOTAL	7,548	85,494	3,255	1,618	**90,367**

No. 26—*contd.*

Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes—*contd.* Young Stock Under 1 year Males	Under 1 year Females	Under 1 year Total	1 to 3 years Males	1 to 3 years Females	1 to 3 years Total	District
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Bhagalpur—
10,567	11,383	21,950	5,750	10,298	16,048	Rural
84	139	223	16	59	75	Urban
10,651	11,522	22,173	5,766	10,357	16,123	TOTAL
						Champaran—
24,405	27,303	51,708	9,902	19,093	28,995	Rural
67	105	172	18	53	71	Urban
24,472	27,408	51,880	9,920	19,146	29,066	TOTAL
						Darbhanga—
27,052	34,154	61,206	10,969	23,145	34,114	Rural
90	125	215	45	103	148	Urban
27,142	34,279	61,421	11,914	23,248	34,262	TOTAL
						Dhanbad—
1,762	1,512	3,274	1,578	983	2,561	Rural
214	179	393	24	26	50	Urban
1,976	1,691	3,667	1,602	1,009	2,611	TOTAL
						Gaya—
38,273	38,419	76,692	21,795	31,034	52,829	Rural
528	370	898	87	169	256	Urban
38,801	38,789	77,590	21,882	31,203	53,085	TOTAL
						Hazaribagh—
10,079	8,495	18,574	8,500	7,664	16,164	Rural
130	106	236	60	26	86	Urban
10,209	8,601	18,810	8,560	7,690	16,250	TOTAL
						Monghyr—
17,145	20,287	37,432	14,241	13,976	28,217	Rural
639	997	1,636	226	609	835	Urban
17,784	21,284	39,068	14,467	14,585	29,052	TOTAL

TABLE

No. 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock—*contd.*												District
	Buffaloes—*contd.*									Total Bovine			
	Young Stock—*contd.*					Total Buffaloes			Sheep				
	Total 3 years and under												
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	Males	Females	Total	
								Males	Females	Total					
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Bhagalpur—															**Bhagalpur—**
Rural	16,317	21,681	37,998	42,774	81,589	**124,363**	349,917	338,186	688,103	2,791	3,801	12,984	16,785	19,576	Rural
Urban	100	198	298	175	688	**863**	3,768	8,077	11,845	11	30	71	101	112	Urban
TOTAL	16,417	21,879	38,296	42,949	82,277	**125,226**	353,685	346,263	699,948	2,802	3,831	13,055	16,886	19,688	TOTAL
Champaran—															**Champaran—**
Rural	34,307	46,396	80,703	40,738	159,363	**200,101**	558,481	488,955	1,047,436	1,592	3,510	9,394	12,904	14,496	Rural
Urban	85	158	243	129	524	**653**	2,308	3,425	5,733	13	9	33	42	55	Urban
TOTAL	34,392	46,554	80,946	40,867	159,887	**200,754**	560,789	492,380	1,053,169	1,605	3,519	9,427	12,946	14,551	TOTAL
Darbhanga—															**Darbhanga—**
Rural	38,021	57,299	95,320	41,442	195,053	**236,495**	592,222	651,277	1,243,499	1,546	2,994	7,254	10,248	11,794	Rural
Urban	135	228	363	159	810	**969**	4,492	6,907	11,399	8	20	38	58	66	Urban
TOTAL	38,156	57,527	95,683	41 601	195,863	**237,464**	596,714	658,184	1,254,898	1,554	3,014	7,292	10,306	11,860	TOTAL
Dhanbad—															**Dhanbad—**
Rural	3,340	2,495	5,835	36,962	11,682	**48,644**	182,690	124,700	307,390	13,805	16,821	44,602	61,423	75,228	Rural
Urban	238	205	443	452	1,202	**1,654**	1,359	3,386	4,745	9	10	31	41	50	Urban
TOTAL	3,578	2,700	6,278	37,414	12,884	**50,298**	184,049	128,086	312,135	13,814	16,831	44,633	61,464	75,278	TOTAL
Gaya—															**Gaya—**
Rural	60,068	69,453	129,521	109,287	239,081	**348,368**	807,086	703,255	1,510,341	8,997	15,251	58,797	74,048	83,045	Rural
Urban	615	539	1,154	1,272	2,067	**3,339**	7,010	11,205	18,215	..	6	3	9	9	Urban
TOTAL	60,683	69,992	130,675	110,559	241,148	**351,707**	814,096	714,460	1,528,556	8,997	15,257	58,800	74,057	83,054	TOTAL
Hazaribagh—															**Hazaribagh—**
Rural	18,579	16,159	34,738	155,333	69,261	**224,594**	670,620	504,143	1,174,763	8,492	12,363	34,421	46,784	55,276	Rural
Urban	190	132	322	665	651	**1,316**	5,808	6,673	12,481	3	23	15	38	41	Urban
TOTAL	18,769	16,291	35,060	155,998	69,912	**225,910**	676,428	510,816	1,187,244	8,495	12,386	34,436	46,822	55,317	TOTAL
Monghyr—															**Monghyr—**
Rural	31,386	34,263	65,649	60,236	120,768	**181,004**	529,014	521,799	1,050,804	5,407	3,771	11,120	14,891	20,298	Rural
Urban	865	1,606	2,471	1,345	5,468	**6,813**	27,946	30,655	58,601	139	81	578	659	798	Urban
TOTAL	32,251	35,869	68,120	61,581	126,236	**187,817**	556,960	552,445	1,109,405	5,546	3,852	11,698	15,550	21,096	TOTAL

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock—*contd.* Goats: Upto one year	Goats: Over one year: Males	Goats: Over one year: Females	Goats: Over one year: Total	Total Goats
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Bhagalpur—					
Rural	55,879	55,845	163,932	219,777	**275,656**
Urban	2,404	1,458	4,334	5,792	**8,196**
TOTAL	58,283	57,303	168,266	225,569	**283,852**
Champaran—					
Rural	86,413	100,212	283,874	384,086	**470,499**
Urban	576	1,150	1,457	2,607	**3,183**
TOTAL	86,989	101,362	285,331	386,693	**473,682**
Darbhanga—					
Rural	54,548	87,370	209,159	296,529	**351,077**
Urban	920	1,686	3,451	5,137	**6,057**
TOTAL	55,468	89,056	212,610	301,666	**357,134**
Dhanbad—					
Rural	33,531	26,119	63,395	89,514	**123,045**
Urban	693	300	1,113	1,413	**2,106**
TOTAL	34,224	26,419	64,508	90,927	**125,151**
Gaya—					
Rural	64,085	86,623	260,928	347,551	**411,636**
Urban	1,256	954	3,636	4,590	**5,846**
TOTAL	65,341	87,577	264,564	352,141	**417,482**
Hazaribagh—					
Rural	68,976	92,441	288,416	380,857	**449,833**
Urban	648	1,564	3,124	4,688	**5,336**
TOTAL	69,624	94,005	291,540	385,545	**455,169**
Monghyr—					
Rural	67,632	73,056	199,185	272,241	**339,873**
Urban	4,581	4,963	13,183	18,146	**22,727**
TOTAL	72,213	78,019	212,368	290,387	**362,600**

District	Livestock—*contd.* Horses and Ponies: Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock: Upto one year: Males	Upto one year: Females	Upto one year: Total	One to three years: Males	One to three years: Females	One to three years: Total	District
	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Bhagalpur—									
Rural	2,464	1,609	626	356	982	860	705	1,565	Rural
Urban	150	54	23	20	43	49	24	73	Urban
TOTAL	2,614	1,663	649	376	1,025	909	729	1,638	TOTAL
Champaran—									
Rural	3,347	933	390	172	562	1,207	359	1,566	Rural
Urban	80	53	5	6	11	43	30	73	Urban
TOTAL	3,427	986	395	178	573	1,250	389	1,639	TOTAL
Darbhanga—									
Rural	1,595	916	512	403	915	929	676	1,605	Rural
Urban	108	146	107	63	170	42	22	64	Urban
TOTAL	1,703	1,062	619	466	1,085	971	698	1,669	TOTAL
Dhanbad—									
Rural	114	51	34	28	62	63	34	97	Rural
Urban	43	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Urban
TOTAL	157	51	34	28	62	64	34	98	TOTAL
Gaya—									
Rural	1,381	960	285	313	598	542	557	1,099	Rural
Urban	114	43	18	13	31	24	29	53	Urban
TOTAL	1,495	1,003	303	326	629	566	586	1,152	TOTAL
Hazaribagh—									
Rural	741	621	173	171	344	430	258	688	Rural
Urban	38	19	9	4	13	17	10	27	Urban
TOTAL	779	640	182	175	357	447	268	715	TOTAL
Monghyr—									
Rural	2,028	1,505	723	677	1,400	988	920	1,908	Rural
Urban	126	78	24	16	40	101	32	133	Urban
TOTAL	2,154	1,583	747	693	1,440	1,089	952	2,041	TOTAL

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock—*contd.*										Poultry						District
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*										Livestock—*contd.*			Fowls			Ducks	
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys			Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
	Total 3 years and under																		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total									
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Bhagalpur—																			Bhagalpur—
Rural	1,486	1,061	2,547	3,950	2,670	6,620	54	88	99	187	134	10,081	1,000,411	42,043	32,603	74,688	149,334	1,313	Rural
Urban	72	44	116	222	98	320	1	157	151	308	..	804	21,586	5,016	1,881	1,526	8,423	146	Urban
TOTAL	1,558	1,105	2,663	4,172	2,768	6,940	55	245	250	495	134	10,885	1,021,997	47,059	34,484	76,214	157,757	1,459	TOTAL
Champaran—																			Champaran—
Rural	1,597	531	2,128	4,944	1,464	6,408	30	1,775	1,400	3,175	..	12,739	1,554,783	66,775	45,476	82,817	195,068	3,963	Rural
Urban	48	36	84	128	89	217	..	64	58	122	..	214	9,524	2,733	943	718	4,394	63	Urban
TOTAL	1,645	567	2,212	5,072	1,553	6,625	30	1,839	1,458	3,297	..	12,953	1,564,307	69,508	46,419	83,535	199,462	4,026	TOTAL
Darbhanga—																			Darbhanga—
Rural	1,441	1,079	2,520	3,036	1,995	5,031	73	822	772	1,594	1	8,155	1,621,224	66,829	41,249	78,687	186,765	1,820	Rural
Urban	149	85	234	257	231	488	7	87	93	180	..	516	18,713	4,743	2,217	4,363	11,323	102	Urban
TOTAL	1,590	1,164	2,754	3,293	2,226	5,519	80	909	865	1,774	1	8,671	1,639,937	71,572	43,466	83,050	198,088	1,922	TOTAL
Dhanbad—																			Dhanbad—
Rural	97	62	159	211	113	324	3	21	50	71	1	15,147	521,209	53,527	31,661	67,792	152,980	10,389	Rural
Urban	1	..	1	44	..	44	..	17	10	27	..	1,326	8,298	767	442	1,229	2,438	121	Urban
TOTAL	98	62	160	255	113	368	3	38	60	98	1	16,473	529,507	54,294	32,103	69,021	155,418	10,510	TOTAL
Gaya—																			Gaya—
Rural	827	870	1,697	2,208	1,830	4,038	95	181	174	355	10	62,701	2,072,221	124,104	77,300	205,664	407,068	6,096	Rural
Urban	42	42	84	156	85	241	2	103	78	181	..	1,204	25,698	5,675	2,466	3,877	12,018	256	Urban
TOTAL	869	912	1,781	2,364	1,915	4,279	97	284	252	536	10	63,905	2,097,919	129,779	79,766	209,541	419,086	6,352	TOTAL
Hazaribagh—																			Hazaribagh—
Rural	603	429	1,032	1,344	1,050	2,394	13	34	38	72	25	54,355	1,736,731	771,944	107,421	285,480	564,845	3,388	Rural
Urban	26	14	40	64	33	97	2	53	51	104	..	1,182	19,243	3,393	1,962	3,384	8,739	158	Urban
TOTAL	629	443	1,072	1,408	1,083	2,491	15	87	89	176	25	55,537	1,755,974	175,337	109,383	288,864	573,584	3,546	TOTAL
Monghyr—																			Monghyr—
Rural	1,711	1,597	3,308	3,739	3,102	6,841	124	244	261	505	481	32,496	1,451,422	63,223	29,163	76,599	168,985	1,892	Rural
Urban	125	48	173	251	126	377	23	117	93	210	..	1,885	84,621	4,898	2,639	6,634	14,171	192	Urban
TOTAL	1,836	1,645	3,481	3,990	3,228	7,218	147	361	354	715	481	34,381	1,536,043	68,121	31,802	83,233	183,156	2,084	TOTAL

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agrl. Machinery and Implements	
	Ducks—*contd.*					Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total	Others	Total Poultry	Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Bhagalpur—							
Rural	824	477	2,614	13,420	165,368	86,558	1,481
Urban	93	132	371	1,842	10,636	333	..
TOTAL	917	609	2,985	15,262	176,004	86,891	1,481
Champaran—							
Rural	2,639	2,487	9,089	63,240	267,397	170,500	28,264
Urban	32	15	110	361	4,865	391	102
TOTAL	2,671	2,502	9,199	63,601	272,262	170,891	28,366
Darbhanga—							
Rural	564	551	2,935	5,946	195,646	188,679	12,145
Urban	38	44	184	851	12,358	580	85
TOTAL	602	595	3,119	6,797	208,004	189,259	12,230
Dhanbad—							
Rural	4,789	5,710	20,888	12,605	186,473	61,290	1,019
Urban	71	84	276	341	3,055	87	3
TOTAL	4,860	5,794	21,164	12,946	189,528	61,377	1,022
Gaya—							
Rural	3,300	6,013	15,409	17,246	439,723	249,429	1,338
Urban	170	117	543	65	12,626	668	22
TOTAL	3,470	6,130	15,952	17,311	452,349	250,097	1,360
Hazaribagh—							
Rural	2,064	1,838	7,290	18,295	590,430	289,848	9,213
Urban	117	98	373	986	10,098	1,491	12
TOTAL	2,181	1,936	7,663	19,281	600,528	291,339	9,225
Monghyr—							
Rural	609	589	3,090	15,640	187,715	150,841	2,349
Urban	111	99	402	817	15,390	9,241	87
TOTAL	720	688	3,492	16,457	203,105	160,082	2,436

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 26—*contd.*

Agricultural Machinery and Implements —*contd.*									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
									Bhagalpur—
20,374	496	2,050	101	17	4	28	2,190	708	Rural
334	..	..	3	3	..	3	1	25	Urban
20,708	496	2,050	104	20	4	31	2,191	733	TOTAL
									Champaran—
51,257	114	593	134	30	9	286	126	4,269	Rural
264	..	1	2	..	..	3	6	11	Urban
51,521	114	594	136	30	9	289	132	4,280	TOTAL
									Darbhanga—
49,674	219	2,835	154	73	16	163	316	2,566	Rural
578	7	17	7	1	2	13	5	65	Urban
50,252	226	2,852	161	74	18	176	321	2,631	TOTAL
									Dhanbad—
22,307	46	80	4	4	..	..	81	372	Rural
10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Urban
22,317	46	80	4	5	..	..	81	372	TOTAL
									Gaya—
17,691	298	8,158	444	298	10	51	314	1,729	Rural
210	2	4	2	36	..	..	195	72	Urban
17,901	300	8,162	446	334	10	51	509	1,801	TOTAL
									Hazaribagh—
79,931	407	3,864	90	8	6	21	484	3,485	Rural
968	32	16	6	17	..	3	13	37	Urban
80,899	439	3,880	96	25	6	24	497	3,522	TOTAL
									Monghyr—
30,212	162	1,439	150	18	2	73	197	2,287	Rural
1,110	26	66	5	5	..	6	5	41	Urban
31,322	188	1,505	155	23	2	79	202	2,328	TOTAL

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock — Cattle — Males over three years: Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks†	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Females over three years — Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production: In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Muzaffarpur—								
Rural	779	402,994	7,707	411,480	94,245	84,922	17,382	196,549
Urban	22	1,837	85	1,944	2,401	846	136	3,383
Total	801	404,831	7,792	413,424	96,646	85,768	17,518	199,932
Palamau—								
Rural	820	255,727	6,554	263,101	78,290	98,209	31,197	207,696
Urban	3	2,226	38	2,267	939	877	107	1,923
Total	823	257,953	6,592	265,368	79,229	99,086	31,304	209,619
Patna—								
Rural	959	245,722	2,942	249,623	63,868	35,487	8,048	107,403
Urban	128	6,169	196	6,493	8,759	2,797	295	11,851
Total	1,087	251,891	3,138	256,116	72,627	38,284	8,343	119,254
Purnea—								
Rural	3,936	618,361	10,607	632,904	172,547	122,835	43,831	339,213
Urban	48	4,491	89	4,628	3,060	1,774	428	5,262
Total	3,984	622,852	10,696	637,532	175,607	124,609	44,259	344,475
Ranchi—								
Rural	3,944	400,688	14,733	419,365	86,570	57,372	27,988	171,930
Urban	44	919	16	979	1,476	886	93	2,455
Total	3,988	401,607	14,749	420,344	88,046	58,258	28,081	174,385
Saharsa—								
Rural	813	280,064	4,973	285,850	117,411	88,882	25,113	231,406
Urban	..	863	5	868	462	161	22	645
Total	813	280,927	4,978	286,718	117,873	89,043	25,135	232,051
Santhal Perganas—								
Rural	6,000	488,448	18,285	512,733	122,739	148,796	64,263	335,798
Urban	94	2,291	500	2,885	3,206	2,095	561	5,862
Total	6,094	490,739	18,785	515,618	125,945	150,891	64,824	341,660

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Livestock—*contd.* — Cattle—*contd.* — Females over three years: Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Young stock — Under 1 year: Males	Females	Total	1 to 3 years: Males	Females	District
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
10,087	4,198	210,834	48,085	43,538	91,623	47,353	43,164	Muzaffarpur— Rural
194	144	3,721	980	1,063	2,043	411	429	Urban
10,281	4,342	214,555	49,065	44,601	93,666	47,764	43,593	Total
629	4,783	213,108	46,068	42,616	88,684	39,357	37,292	Palamau— Rural
..	5	1,928	563	747	1,310	863	792	Urban
629	4,788	215,036	46,631	43,363	89,994	40,220	38,084	Total
4,795	2,580	114,778	34,763	33,389	68,152	30,062	34,707	Patna— Rural
76	66	11,993	3,471	4,138	7,609	1,176	1,776	Urban
4,871	2,646	126,771	38,234	37,527	75,761	31,238	36,483	Total
21,370	6,301	366,884	98,169	84,617	182,786	95,057	96,309	Purnea— Rural
64	48	5,374	1,561	1,556	3,117	1,038	1,332	Urban
21,434	6,349	372,258	99,730	86,173	185,903	96,095	97,641	Total
87,496	20,082	279,508	62,282	57,031	119,313	46,222	46,694	Ranchi— Rural
33	28	2,516	786	1,032	1,818	178	323	Urban
87,529	20,110	282,024	63,068	58,063	121,131	46,400	47,017	Total
6,748	2,054	240,208	65,632	55,121	120,753	54,941	50,244	Saharsa— Rural
..	6	651	207	151	358	86	71	Urban
6,748	2,060	240,859	65,839	55,272	121,111	55,027	50,315	Total
43,582	17,444	396,824	74,838	67,580	142,418	62,549	67,145	Santhal Parganas— Rural
84	94	6,040	1,525	1,840	3,365	1,048	1,605	Urban
43,666	17,538	402,864	76,363	69,420	145,783	63,597	68,750	Total

TABLE

District	Livestock—*contd.*						
	Cattle—*contd.*						
	Young Stock—*contd.*				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Muzaffarpur—							
Rural	90,517	95,438	86,702	182,140	506,918	297,536	804,454
Urban	840	1,391	1,492	2,883	3,335	5,213	8,548
TOTAL	91,357	96,829	88,194	185,023	510,253	302,749	813,002
Palamau—							
Rural	76,649	85,425	79,908	165,333	348,526	293,016	641,542
Urban	1,655	1,426	1,539	2,965	3,693	3,467	7,160
TOTAL	78,304	86,851	81,447	168,298	352,219	296,483	648,702
Patna—							
Rural	64,769	64,825	68,096	132,921	314,448	182,874	497,322
Urban	2,952	4,647	5,914	10,561	11,140	17,907	29,047
TOTAL	67,721	69,472	74,010	143,482	325,588	200,781	526,369
Purnea—							
Rural	191,366	193,226	180,926	374,152	826,130	547,810	1,373,940
Urban	2,370	2,599	2,888	5,487	7,227	8,262	15,489
TOTAL	193,736	195,825	183,814	379,639	833,357	556,072	1,389,429
Ranchi—							
Rural	92,916	108,504	103,725	212,229	527,869	383,233	911,102
Urban	501	964	1,355	2,319	1,943	3,871	5,814
TOTAL	93,417	109,468	105,080	214,548	529,812	387,104	916,916
Saharsa—							
Rural	105,185	120,573	105,365	225,938	406,423	345,573	751,996
Urban	157	293	222	515	1,161	873	2,034
TOTAL	105,342	120,866	105,587	226,453	407,584	346,446	754,030
Santhal Parganas—							
Rural	129,694	137,387	134,725	272,112	650,120	531,549	1,181,669
Urban	2,653	2,573	3,445	6,018	5,458	9,485	14,943
TOTAL	132,347	139,960	138,170	278,130	655,578	541,034	1,196,612

No. 26—*contd.*

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Breeding Bulls *	Working Bullocks †	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows, *i.e.*, cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
				In milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
						Muzaffarpur—
1,930	1,276	399	3,605	66,622	41,503	Rural
5	12	..	17	499	256	Urban
1,935	1,288	399	3,622	67,121	41,759	TOTAL
						Palamau—
693	6,907	501	8,101	24,289	29,411	Rural
1	..	..	1	218	118	Urban
694	6,907	501	8,102	24,507	29,529	TOTAL
						Patna—
1,317	20,684	872	22,873	66,154	32,957	Rural
31	60	5	96	2,003	810	Urban
1,348	20,744	877	22,969	68,157	33,767	TOTAL
						Purnea—
2,117	30,975	990	34,082	50,599	29,438	Rural
7	252	11	270	426	261	Urban
2,124	31,227	1,001	34,352	51,025	29,699	TOTAL
						Ranchi—
4,730	125,001	4,999	134,730	13,947	9,127	Rural
5	52	7	64	445	170	Urban
4,735	125,053	5,006	134,794	14,392	9,297	TOTAL
						Saharsa—
756	2,801	326	3,883	50,706	31,333	Rural
..	4	..	4	83	32	Urban
756	2,805	326	3,887	50,789	31,365	TOTAL
						Santhal Parganas—
8,199	95,667	6,376	110,242	21,734	19,358	Rural
126	502	157	785	671	539	Urban
8,325	96,169	6,533	111,027	22,405	19,897	TOTAL

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

TABLE

). 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock—*contd.* / Buffaloes—*contd.* / Females over three years—*contd.* / Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.* / Not calved	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.* / Total	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Muzaffarpur—					
Rural	15,359	123,484	8,641	2,625	134,750
Urban	50	805	11	31	847
TOTAL	15,409	124,289	8,652	2,656	135,597
Palamau—					
Rural	8,384	62,084	486	777	63,347
Urban	1	337	1	..	338
TOTAL	8,385	62,421	487	777	63,685
Patna—					
Rural	8,562	107,673	5,372	2,213	115,258
Urban	116	2,929	16	38	2,983
TOTAL	8,678	110,602	5,388	2,251	118,241
Purnea—					
Rural	10,399	90,436	5,595	1,313	97,344
Urban	92	779	15	6	800
TOTAL	10,491	91,215	5,610	1,319	98,144
Ranchi—					
Rural	4,412	27,486	17,089	3,237	47,812
Urban	11	626	28	2	656
TOTAL	4,423	28,112	17,117	3,239	48,468
Saharsa—					
Rural	10,205	92,244	3,037	948	96,229
Urban	14	129	..	..	129
TOTAL	10,219	92,373	3,037	948	96,358
Santhal Parganas—					
Rural	9,301	50,393	19,986	3,323	73,702
Urban	320	1,530	391	319	2,240
TOTAL	9,621	51,923	20,377	3,642	75,942

Livestock—*contd.* / Buffaloes—*contd.* / Young Stock / Under 1 year / Males	Under 1 year / Females	Under 1 year / Total	1 to 3 years / Males	1 to 3 years / Females	1 to 3 years / Total	District
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Muzaffarpur—
22,710	27,499	50,209	11,602	23,275	34,877	Rural
107	187	294	77	92	169	Urban
22,817	27,686	50,503	11,679	23,367	35,046	TOTAL
						Palamau—
11,504	12,443	23,947	5,766	9,499	15,205	Rural
70	118	188	124	101	225	Urban
11,574	12,561	24,135	5,830	9,600	15,430	TOTAL
						Patna—
24,702	29,588	54,290	12,212	24,566	36,778	Rural
559	788	1,347	130	361	491	Urban
25,261	30,376	55,637	12,342	24,927	37,269	TOTAL
						Purnea—
24,609	23,905	48,514	15,846	16,983	32,829	Rural
161	190	351	69	105	174	Urban
24,770	24,095	48,865	15,915	17,088	33,003	TOTAL
						Ranchi—
9,297	7,661	16,958	9,459	7,279	16,738	Rural
95	78	173	13	17	30	Urban
9,392	7,739	17,131	9,472	7,296	16,768	TOTAL
						Saharsa—
23,786	22,612	46,398	8,597	13,723	22,320	Rural
31	39	70	26	35	61	Urban
23,817	22,651	46,468	8,623	13,758	22,381	TOTAL
						Santhal Parganas—
13,318	10,503	23,821	13,814	12,190	26,004	Rural
521	434	955	514	309	823	Urban
13,839	10,937	24,776	14,328	12,499	26,827	TOTAL

TABLE 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock—*contd.*									District
	Buffaloes—*contd.*						Total Bovine			
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total Buffaloes						
	Total 3 years and under							Sheep		
								Over one year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(62)
Muzaffarpur—										**Muzaffarpur—**
Rural	34,312	50,774	85,086	37,917	185,524	**223,441**	544,835	483,060	1,027,895	Rural
Urban	184	279	463	201	1,126	**1,327**	3,536	6,339	9,875	Urban
TOTAL	34,496	51,053	85,549	38,118	186,650	**224,768**	548,371	489,399	1,037,770	TOTAL
Palamau—										**Palamau—**
Rural	17,210	21,942	39,152	25,311	85,289	**110,600**	373,837	378,305	752,142	Rural
Urban	194	219	413	195	557	**752**	3,888	4,024	7,912	Urban
TOTAL	17,404	22,161	39,565	25,506	85,846	**111,352**	377,725	382,329	760,054	TOTAL
Patna—										**Patna—**
Rural	36,914	54,154	91,068	59,787	169,412	**229,199**	374,235	352,286	726,521	Rural
Urban	689	1,149	1,838	785	4,132	**4,917**	11,925	22,039	33,964	Urban
TOTAL	37,603	55,303	92,906	60,572	173,544	**234,116**	386,160	374,325	760,485	TOTAL
Purnea—										**Purnea—**
Rural	40,455	40,888	81,343	74,537	138,232	**212,769**	900,667	686,042	1,586,709	Rural
Urban	230	295	525	500	1,095	**1,595**	7,727	9,357	17,084	Urban
TOTAL	40,685	41,183	81,868	75,037	139,327	**214,364**	908,394	695,399	1,603,793	TOTAL
Ranchi—										**Ranchi—**
Rural	18,756	14,940	33,696	153,486	62,752	**216,238**	681,355	445,985	1,127,340	Rural
Urban	108	95	203	172	751	**923**	2,115	4,622	6,737	Urban
TOTAL	18,864	15,035	33,899	153,658	63,503	**217,161**	683,470	450,607	1,134,077	TOTAL
Saharsa—										**Saharsa—**
Rural	32,383	36,335	68,718	36,266	132,564	**168,830**	442,689	478,137	920,826	Rural
Urban	57	74	131	61	203	**264**	1,222	1,076	2,298	Urban
TOTAL	32,440	36,409	68,849	36,327	132,767	**169,094**	443,911	479,213	923,124	TOTAL
Santhal Parganas—										**Santhal Parganas—**
Rural	27,132	22,693	49,825	137,374	96,395	**233,769**	787,494	627,944	1,415,438	Rural
Urban	1,035	743	1,778	1,820	2,983	**4,803**	7,278	12,468	19,746	Urban
TOTAL	28,167	23,436	51,603	139,194	99,378	**238,572**	794,772	640,412	1,435,184	TOTAL

Livestock—*contd.*								
Sheep								
Over one year								
Upto one year	Males	Females	Total	Total Sheep				
(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)				
1,555	2,549	7,815	10,355	11 910				
..	14	20	34	34				
1,555	2,554	7,835	10,389	11,944				
6,615	5,717	42,783	48,500	55,115				
128	147	775	922	1,050				
6,743	5,864	43 558	49 422	56,165				
4,029	6 916	17,857	24,773	28,802				
32	192	160	352	384				
4,061	7,108	18,017	25,125	29,186				
3,814	3,562	8,104	11 666	15,480				
2	18	10	28	30				
3,816	3,580	8,114	11,694	15,510				
15,347	19,401	47,663	67,064	82,411				
..	4	5	9	9				
15,347	19,405	47,668	67,073	82,420				
1,484	1,779	6,201	7,980	9,464				
..	..	..	..	..				
1,484	1,779	6,201	7,980	9,464				
49,851	37,187	142,944	180,131	229,982				
87	86	292	378	465				
49,938	37,273	143,236	180,509	230,447				

TABLE

District	Livestock—*contd.* Goats: Upto one year	Goats: Over one year: Males	Goats: Over one year: Females	Goats: Over one year: Total	Total Goats
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Muzaffarpur—					
Rural	71,500	100,853	264,616	365,469	436,969
Urban	1,052	2,314	4,560	6,874	7,926
TOTAL	72,552	103,167	269,176	372,343	444,895
Palamau—					
Rural	35,239	27,004	121,179	148,183	183,422
Urban	279	302	616	918	1,197
TOTAL	35,518	27,306	121,795	149,101	184,619
Patna—					
Rural	41,738	36,832	122,425	159,257	200,995
Urban	3,811	4,008	10,990	14,998	18,809
TOTAL	45,549	40,840	133,415	174,255	219,804
Purnea—					
Rural	146,023	172,592	321,681	494,273	640,296
Urban	1,965	1,051	3,318	4,369	6,334
TOTAL	147,988	173,643	324,999	498,642	646,630
Ranchi—					
Rural	105,718	131,895	322,063	453,958	559,676
Urban	158	384	1,432	1,816	1,974
TOTAL	105,876	132,279	323,495	455,774	561,650
Saharsa—					
Rural	32,555	43,915	93,736	137,651	170,206
Urban	130	136	234	370	500
TOTAL	32,685	44,051	93,970	138,021	170,706
Santhal Parganas—					
Rural	135,718	141,955	368,139	510,094	645,812
Urban	14,539	19,934	41,521	61,455	75,994
TOTAL	150,257	161,889	409,660	571,549	721,806

No. 26—*contd.*

Livestock—*contd.* Horses and Ponies: Young Stock: Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Upto one year: Males	Upto one year: Females	Upto one year: Total	One to three years: Males	One to three years: Females	One to three years: Total	District
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Muzaffarpur—
2,731	1,048	320	242	562	1,013	638	1,651	Rural
19	22	23	9	32	12	4	16	Urban
2,750	1,070	343	251	594	1,025	1,025	1,667	TOTAL
								Palamau—
2,453	1,872	517	543	1,060	902	676	1,578	Rural
129	31	10	4	14	20	9	29	Urban
2,582	1,903	527	547	1,074	922	685	1,607	TOTAL
								Patna—
734	741	230	248	478	554	636	1,190	Rural
266	120	94	50	144	120	83	203	Urban
1,000	861	324	298	622	674	719	1,393	TOTAL
								Purnea—
10,522	6,659	2,194	1,891	4,085	3,297	2,563	5,860	Rural
134	48	24	18	42	125	63	188	Urban
10,656	6,707	2,218	1,909	4,127	3,422	2,626	6,048	TOTAL
								Ranchi—
1,988	757	311	289	600	723	404	1,127	Rural
37	2	4	4	8	14	5	19	Urban
2,025	759	315	293	608	737	409	1,146	TOTAL
								Saharsa—
4,684	3,752	1,331	1,382	2,713	1,733	1,608	3,341	Rurl
15	25	3	2	5	9	3	12	Urban
4,699	3,777	1,334	1,384	2,718	1,742	1,611	3,353	TOTAL
								Santhal Parganas—
2,763	1,326	515	518	1,033	790	463	1,253	Rural
57	20	10	11	21	38	22	60	Urban
2,820	1,346	525	529	1,054	828	485	1,313	TOTAL

No. 26—*concld.*

District	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*									
	Young Stock—*contd.*									
	Total 3 years and under			Total horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Muzaffarpur—										
Rural	1,333	880	2,213	4,064	1,928	5,992	175	2,546	2,378	**4,924**
Urban	35	13	48	54	35	89	2	168	129	**297**
TOTAL	1,368	893	2,261	4,118	1,963	6,081	177	2,714	2,507	**5,221**
Palamau—										
Rural	1,419	1,219	2,638	3,872	3,091	6,963	1	22	50	**72**
Urban	30	13	43	159	44	203	..	12	17	**29**
TOTAL	1,449	1,232	2,681	4,031	3,135	7,166	1	34	67	**101**
Patna—										
Rural	784	884	1,668	1,518	1,625	3,143	15	302	355	**657**
Urban	214	133	347	480	253	733	7	293	256	**549**
TOTAL	998	1,017	2,015	1,998	1,878	3,876	22	595	611	**1,206**
Purnea—										
Rural	5,491	4,454	9,945	16,013	11,113	27,126	97	116	68	**184**
Urban	149	81	230	283	129	412	7	23	39	**62**
TOTAL	5,640	4,535	10,175	19,296	11,242	27,538	104	139	107	**246**
Ranchi—										
Rural	1,034	693	1,727	3,022	1,450	4,472	12	45	40	**85**
Urban	18	9	27	55	11	66	..	40	30	**70**
TOTAL	1,052	702	1,754	3,077	1,461	4,538	12	85	70	**155**
Saharsa—										
Rural	3,064	2,990	6,054	7,748	6,742	14,490	39	17	9	**26**
Urban	12	5	17	27	30	57	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,076	2,995	6,071	7,775	6,772	14,547	39	17	9	**26**
Santhal Parganas—										
Rural	1,305	981	2,286	4,068	2,307	6,375	29	91	22	**113**
Urban	48	33	81	105	53	158	9	98	55	**153**
TOTAL	1,353	1,014	2,367	4,173	2,360	6,533	38	189	77	**266**

District	Livestock—*concld.*			Poultry					
				Fowls			Ducks		
	Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	
Muzaffarpur—									
Rural	47	6,828	1,494,740	47,849	36,735	52,042	136,626	1,354	Rural
Urban	..	267	18,490	2,863	1,677	1,765	6,305	99	Urban
TOTAL	47	7,095	1,513,230	50,712	38,412	53,807	142,931	1,453	TOTAL
Palamau—									
Rural	..	35,600	1,033,315	96,256	48,353	206,641	351,250	341	Rural
Urban	..	616	11,007	1,707	1,498	2,921	6,126	71	Urban
TOTAL	..	36,216	1,044,322	97,963	49,851	209,562	357,376	412	TOTAL
Patna—									
Rural	142	19,659	979,034	39,426	20,187	54,972	114,585	1,535	Rural
Urban	..	2,045	56,491	13,813	6,652	12,993	33,458	716	Urban
TOTAL	142	21,704	1,036,425	53,239	26,839	67,965	148,043	2,251	TOTAL
Purnea—									
Rural	5	17,449	2,287,346	305,946	235,665	576,574	1,118,185	9,372	Rural
Urban	6	2,003	25,938	3,541	2,177	4,993	10,711	86	Urban
TOTAL	11	19,452	2,313,284	309,487	237,842	581,567	1,128,896	9,458	TOTAL
Ranchi—									
Rural	4	117,561	1,891,561	458,195	268,604	643,663	1,370,462	8,585	Rural
Urban	..	722	9,578	3,427	1,397	3,136	7,960	229	Urban
TOTAL	4	118,283	1,901,139	461,622	270,001	646,799	1,378,422	8,814	TOTAL
Saharsa—									
Rural	..	5,294	1,120,345	28,296	21,817	38,250	88,363	559	Rural
Urban	..	108	2,963	261	282	458	1,001	8	Urban
TOTAL	..	5,402	1,123,308	28,557	22,099	38,708	89,364	567	Total
Santhal Parganas—									
Rural	13	223,050	2,520,812	367,553	190,335	661,666	1,219,554	16,669	Rural
Urban	1	781	97,307	2,898	1,121	2,804	6,823	415	Urban
TOTAL	14	223,831	2,618,119	370,451	191,456	664,470	1,226,377	17,084	TOTAL

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agri. Machinery and Implements	
	Ducks—*contd.*			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings *	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Muzaffarpur—							
Rural	698	562	2,614	5,982	145,222	680,308	13,036
Urban	69	52	220	169	6,694	633	40
TOTAL	767	614	2,834	6,151	151,916	680,941	13,076
Palamau—							
Rural	115	85	541	1,542	353,333	118,019	258
Urban	47	62	180	901	7,207	615	10
TOTAL	162	147	721	2,443	360,540	118,634	268
Patna—							
Rural	793	1,017	3,345	14,008	131,938	133,211	929
Urban	436	472	1,624	4,106	39,188	2,456	139
TOTAL	1,229	1,489	4,969	18,114	171,126	135,667	1,068
Purnea—							
Rural	4,090	4,751	18,213	89,340	1,225,738	284,781	4,154
Urban	81	63	230	1,271	12,212	1,181	91
TOTAL	4,171	4,814	18,443	90,611	1,237,950	285,962	4,245
Ranchi—							
Rural	4,444	4,271	17,300	17,265	1,405,027	288,693	1,226
Urban	110	71	410	95	8,465	259	..
TOTAL	4,554	4,342	17,710	17,360	1,413,492	288,952	1,226
Saharsa—							
Rural	302	309	1,170	3,421	92,954	127,634	1,105
Urban	10	18	36	..	1,037	316	..
TOTAL	312	327	1,206	3,421	93,991	127,950	1,105
Santhal Parganas—							
Rural	8,985	9,889	35,543	65,668	1,320,765	312,367	1,128
Urban	159	121	695	1,415	8,933	1,138	40
TOTAL	9,144	10,010	36,238	67,083	1,329,698	313,505	1,168

*The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 26—*contd.*

Agricultural machinery and implements—*contd.*									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
									Muzaffarpur-
44,700	295	2,604	201	30	5	76	383	3,387	Rural
257	11	8	..	..	..	2	5	21	Urban
44,957	306	2,612	201	30	5	78	388	3,408	TOTAL
									Palamau—
3,055	34	923	76	2	2	2	156	1,489	Rural
208	10	90	3	..	1	3	2	65	Urban
3,263	44	1,013	79	2	3	5	158	1,554	TOTAL
									Patna—
11,495	231	4,703	656	56	..	11	198	502	Rural
1,064	4	4	8	7	1	13	5	28	Urban
12,559	235	4,707	664	63	1	24	203	530	TOTAL
									Purnea—
67,697	391	417	49	2	5	145	209	2,295	Rural
798	1	3	5	..	..	11	55	6	Urban
68,495	392	420	54	2	5	156	264	2,301	TOTAL
									Ranchi—
11,765	20	82	13	5	1	7	1,229	3,421	Rural
24	1	2	..	..	..	..	24	11	Urban
11,789	21	84	13	5	1	7	1,253	3,432	TOTAL
									Saharsa—
25,307	61	183	24	..	9	64	226	960	Rural
147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Urban
25,454	61	183	24	..	9	64	226	964	TOTAL
									Santhal Parganas
64,050	92	662	60	2	..	12	383	2,007	Rural
478	4	21	5	9	3	2	2	1	Urban
64,528	96	683	65	11	3	14	385	2,008	TOTAL

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock — Cattle — Males over three years: Breeding Bulls†	Working Bullocks ‡	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Females over three years: Breeding cows *i.e.*, cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production: In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Saran—								
Rural .	1,396	331,656	2,832	335,884	89,596	53,667	20,904	164,167
Urban .	18	2,243	108	2,369	1,778	903	205	2,886
Total .	1,414	333,899	2,940	338,253	91,374	54,570	21,109	167,053
Shahabad—								
Rural .	630	426,927	3,939	431,496	119,261	93,104	42,740	255,105
Urban .	23	5,233	126	5,382	3,998	1,856	732	6,586
Total .	653	432,160	4,065	436,878	123,259	94,960	43,472	261,691
Singbhum—								
Rural .	8,324	342,069	22,278	372,671	45,356	67,643	30,378	143,377
Urban .	88	2,157	108	2,353	6,105	3,224	586	9,915
Total .	8,412	344,226	22,386	375,024	51,461	70,867	30,964	153,292
Total Bihar—								
Rural .	35,375	6,139,730	142,924	6,318,029	1,737,851	1,544,352	497,006	3,779,209
Urban .	689	58,379	2,057	61,125	54,891	27,280	5,259	87,430
Total 1956.	36,064	6,198,109	144,981	6,379,154	1,792,742	1,571,632	502,265	3,866,639
Total 1951*	61,079	5,888,088	273,904	6,223,071	1,515,348	1,813,051	686,112	4,014,511

Livestock — Cattle — Females over three years: Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Young Stock — Under 1 year: Males	Females	Total	1 to 3 years: Males	Females	District
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								Saran—
1,278	1,846	167,291	47,284	41,371	88,655	35,198	32,545	Rural
83	29	2,998	795	924	1,719	452	485	Urban
1,361	1,875	170,289	48,079	42,295	90,374	35,650	33,030	Total
								Shahabad—
4,751	3,233	263,089	66,082	61,509	127,591	43,774	43,752	Rural
5	33	6,624	1,767	2,035	3,802	900	1,300	Urban
4,756	3,266	269,713	67,849	63,544	131,393	44,674	45,052	Total
								Singbhum—
67,458	31,553	242,388	40,272	38,687	78,959	37,516	38,901	Rural
82	29	10,026	2,501	3,772	6,273	882	1,885	Urban
67,540	31,582	252,414	42,773	42,459	85,232	38,398	40,786	Total
								Total Bihar—
297,503	133,513	4,210,225	1,021,454	913,198	1,934,652	854,386	843,210	Rural
2,227	1,511	91,168	25,687	29,950	55,637	13,040	16,927	Urban
299,730	135,024	4,301,393	1,047,141	943,148	1,990,289	867,426	860,137	Total 1956
538,484	235,196	4,788,191	969,205	889,791	1,858,996	851,010	855,017	Total 1951

*1951 Livestock Census data for Bihar have been adjusted to present data for the new set-up Bihar

†Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

‡Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

State after re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

TABLE

No. 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock—*contd.* Cattle—*contd.* Young Stock—*contd.* 1 to 3 years Total	Total 3 years and under Males	Total 3 years and under Females	Total 3 years and under Total	Total Cattle Males	Total Cattle Females	Total Cattle Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Saran—							
Rural	67,743	82,482	73,916	156,398	418,366	241,207	659,573
Urban	937	1,247	1,409	2,656	3,616	4,407	8,023
TOTAL	68,680	83,729	75,325	159,054	421,982	245,614	667,596
Shahabad—							
Rural	87,526	109,856	105,261	215,117	541,352	368,350	909,702
Urban	2,200	2,667	3,335	6,002	8,049	9,959	18,008
TOTAL	89,726	112,523	108,596	221,119	549,401	378,309	927,710
Singhbhum—							
Rural	76,417	77,788	77,588	155,376	450,459	319,976	770,435
Urban	2,767	3,383	5,657	9,040	5,736	15,683	21,419
TOTAL	79,184	81,171	83,245	164,416	456,195	335,659	791,854
Total Bihar—							
Rural	1,697,596	1,875,840	1,756,408	3,632,248	8,193,869	5,966,633	14,160,502
Urban	29,967	38,727	46,877	85,604	99,852	138,045	237,897
TOTAL 1956	1,727,563	1,914,567	1,803,285	3,717,852	8,293,721	6,104,678	14,398,399
TOTAL 1951	1,706,027	1,820,215	1,744,808	3,565,023	8,043,286	6,532,999	14,576,285

No. 26—*contd.*

Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes Males over three years Breeding Bulls *	Working Bullocks †	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Females over three years Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production In Milk	Dry	District
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
						Saran—
1,266	473	357	2,096	74,700	38,372	Rural
4	14	..	18	653	359	Urban
1,270	487	357	2,114	75,353	38,731	TOTAL
						Shahabad—
1,443	1,094	233	2,770	90,047	63,719	Rural
15	38	1	54	1,168	691	Urban
1,458	1,132	234	2,824	91,215	64,410	TOTAL
						Singhbhum—
5,203	63,576	3,850	72,629	3,971	3,642	Rural
54	303	2	359	2,470	866	Urban
5,257	63,879	3,852	72,988	6,441	4,508	TOTAL
						Total Bihar—
47,628	600,784	31,353	679,765	786,614	493,264	Rural
339	3,041	257	3,637	13,552	6,320	Urban
47,967	603,825	31,610	683,402	800,166	499,584	TOTAL 1956
63,310	586,926	55,422	705,658	548,147	553,911	TOTAL 1951

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

TABLE

District	Livestock—*contd.* / Buffaloes—*contd.* / Females over three years—*contd.*				
	Breeding cows *i.e.*, cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.*		Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
	Not calved	Total			
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Saran—					
Rural .	14,308	127,380	1,825	1,166	130,371
Urban .	99	1,111	8	4	1,123
TOTAL .	14,407	128,491	1,833	1,170	131,494
Shahabad—					
Rural .	29,491	183,257	5,907	2,233	191,397
Urban .	152	2,011	4	6	2,021
TOTAL .	29,643	185,268	5,911	2,239	193,418
Singhbhum—					
Rural .	2,586	10,199	5,070	1,247	16,516
Urban .	98	3,434	7	1	3,442
TOTAL .	2,684	13,633	5,077	1,248	19,958
Total Bihar—					
Rural .	182,230	1,462,108	101,340	32,329	1,595,777
Urban .	1,496	21,368	977	578	22,923
TOTAL 1956	183,726	1,483,476	102,317	32,907	1,618,700
TOTAL 1951	246,354	1,348,412	163,961	57,313	1,569,686

No. 26—*contd.*

Livestock—*contd.* / Buffaloes—*contd.* / Young stock						District
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Saran—
19,251	30,557	49,808	6,803	21,901	28,704	Rural
120	304	424	39	217	256	Urban
19,371	30,861	50,232	6,842	22,118	28,960	TOTAL
						Shahabad—
33,478	45,456	78,934	13,824	32,573	46,397	Rural
355	540	895	142	337	479	Urban
33,833	45,996	79,829	13,966	32,910	46,876	TOTAL
						Singhbhum—
2,411	1,845	4,256	1,867	1,467	3,334	Rural
473	752	1,225	111	228	339	Urban
2,884	2,597	5,481	1,978	1,695	3,673	TOTAL
						Total Bihar—
314,349	353,622	667,971	172,465	269,649	442,114	Rural
4,244	5,451	9,695	1,721	2,847	4,568	Urban
318,593	359,073	677,666	174,186	272,496	446,682	TOTAL 1956
258,975	267,400	526,375	164,631	230,271	394,902	TOTAL 1951

TABLE

No. 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes—*contd.* Young Stock—*contd.* Total 3 years and under Males	Females	Total	Total Buffaloes Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Saran—						
Rural .	26,054	52,458	78,512	28,150	182,829	210,979
Urban .	159	521	680	177	1,644	1,821
TOTAL .	26,213	52,979	79,192	28,327	184,473	212,800
Shahabad—						
Rural .	47,302	78,029	125,331	50,072	269,426	319,498
Urban .	497	877	1,374	551	2,898	3,449
TOTAL .	47,799	78,906	126,705	50,623	272,324	322,947
Singhbhum—						
Rural .	4,278	3,312	7,590	76,907	19,828	96,735
Urban .	584	980	1,564	943	4,422	5,365
TOTAL .	4,862	4,292	9,154	77,850	24,250	102,100
Total Bihar—						
Rural .	486,814	623,271	1,110,085	1,166,579	2,219,048	3,385,627
Urban .	5,965	8,298	14,263	9,602	31,221	40,823
TOTAL 1956	492,779	631,569	1,124,348	1,176,181	2,250,269	3,426,450
TOTAL 1951	423,606	497,671	921,277	1,129,264	2,067,357	3,196,621

No. 26—*contd.*

Livestock—*contd.* Total Bovine Males	Females	Total	Sheep Upto one year	Over one year Males	Females	Total	Total Sheep	District
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Saran—
446,516	424,036	870,552	4,331	7,286	20,140	27,426	31,757	Rural
3,793	6,051	9,844	197	277	754	1,031	1,228	Urban
450,309	430,087	880,396	4,528	7,563	20,894	28,457	32,985	TOTAL
								Shahabad—
591,424	637,776	1,229,200	14,958	22,038	80,998	103,036	117,994	Rural
8,600	12,857	21,457	1	119	207	326	327	Urban
600,024	650,633	1,250,657	14,959	22,157	81,205	103,362	118,321	TOTAL
								Singhbhum—
527,366	339,804	867,170	36,866	38,955	107,822	146,777	183,643	Rural
6,679	20,105	26,784	51	95	267	362	413	Urban
534,045	359,909	893,954	36,917	39,050	108,089	147,139	184,056	TOTAL
								Total Bihar—
9,360,448	8,185,681	17,546,129	181,480	203,892	660,899	864,791	1,046,271	Rural
109,454	169,266	278,720	681	1,131	3,259	4,390	5,071	Urban
9,469,902	8,354,947	17,824,849	182,161	205,023	664,158	869,181	1,051,342	TOTAL 1956
9,172,550	8,600,356	17,772,906	134,658	207,659	565,790	773,449	908,107	TOTAL 1951

TABLE

District	Livestock—*contd.* Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Saran—					
Rural .	70,887	105,196	225,247	330,443	401,330
Urban .	966	1,595	3,600	5,195	6,161
TOTAL .	71,853	106,791	228,847	335,638	407,491
Shahabad—					
Rural .	21,863	46,695	98,798	145,493	167,356
Urban .	1,442	2,373	5,500	7,873	9,315
TOTAL .	23,305	49,068	104,298	153,366	176,671
Singhbhum—					
Rural .	104,581	85,580	306,980	392,560	497,141
Urban .	7,374	1,452	9,423	10,875	18,249
TOTAL .	111,955	87,032	316,403	403,435	515,390
Total Bihar—					
Rural .	1,196,886	1,414,183	3,713,753	5,127,936	6,324,822
Urban .	42,794	45,624	111,492	157,116	199,910
TOTAL 1956 .	1,239,680	1,459,807	3,825,245	5,285,052	6,524,732
TOTAL 1951 .	854,069	1,484,678	3,242,846	4,727,524	5,581,593

No. 25—*contd.*

Livestock—*contd.* Horses and Ponies							
		Young Stock					
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Upto one year			One to three years			District
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Saran—
1,877	870	371	189	560	946	730	1,676	Rural
71	62	2	2	4	30	13	43	Urban
1,948	932	373	191	564	976	743	1,719	TOTAL
								Shahabad—
2,792	1,803	848	668	1,516	1,575	1,175	2,750	Rural
155	146	40	22	62	55	52	107	Urban
2,947	1,949	888	690	1,578	1,630	1,227	2,857	TOTAL
								Singhbhum—
557	89	45	57	102	29	22	51	Rural
11	4	6	5	11	13	13	26	Urban
568	93	51	62	113	42	35	77	TOTAL
								Total Bihar—
42,771	25,512	9,425	8,147	17,572	16,581	12,424	29,005	Rural
1,553	873	402	249	651	713	414	1,127	Urban
44,324	26,385	9,827	8,396	18,223	17,294	12,838	30,132	TOTAL 1956
57,106	28,775	..	..	30,054 (a)	18,393	14,987	33,380	TOTAL 1951

(a) Details not available.

TABLE

No. 26—*contd.*

District	Livestock—*contd.*										Poultry						District
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*										Livestock—*contd.*			Fowls			Ducks	
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys			Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens* Total	Ducks	
	Total 3 years & under																	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total								
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Saran—																			Saran—
Rural .	1,317	919	2,236	3,194	1,789	4,983	268	6,148	5,614	11,762	107	12,004	1,332,763	29,381	18,185	28,553	76,119	764	Rural
Urban .	32	15	47	103	77	180	2	200	92	292	..	295	18,002	1,500	1,426	1,192	4,118	73	Urban
Total .	1,349	934	2,283	3,297	1,866	5,163	270	6,348	5,706	12,054	107	12,299	1,350,765	30,881	19,611	29,745	80,237	837	Total
Shahabad—																			Shahabad—
Rural .	2,423	1,843	4,266	5,215	3,646	8,861	306	4,003	3,477	7,480	588	18,546	1,550,331	42,609	25,497	53,841	121,947	2,734	Rural
Urban .	95	74	169	250	220	470	11	359	138	497	2	1,587	33,666	4,328	2,201	3,191	9,720	384	Urban
Total .	2,518	1,917	4,435	5,465	3,866	9,331	317	4,362	3,615	7,977	590	20,133	1,583,997	46,937	27,698	57,032	131,667	3,118	Total
Singhbhum—																			Singhbhum—.
Rural .	74	79	153	631	168	799	..	..	..	..	..	16,489	1,565,242	397,234	247,007	755,774	1,400,015	29,524	Rural
Urban .	19	18	37	30	22	52	..	38	30	68	..	929	46,495	6,716	2,411	5,956	15,083	654	Urban
Total .	93	97	190	661	190	851	..	38	30	68	..	17,418	1,611,737	403,950	249,418	761,730	1,415,098	30,178	Total
Total Bihar—																			Total Bihar—
Rural .	26,006	20,571	46,577	68,777	46,083	114,860	1,334	16,455	14,807	31,262	1,558	668,154	25,734,390	2,401,190	1,477,258	3,943,703	7,822,151	100,298	Rural
Urban .	1,115	663	1,778	2,668	1,536	4,204	73	1,829	1,320	3,149	9	16,484	507,620	68,279	33,392	61,140	162,811	3,773	Urban
Total 1956	27,121	21,234	48,355	71,445	47,619	119,064	1,407	18,284	16,127	34,411	1,567	684,638	26,242,010	2,469,469	1,510,650	4,004,843	7,984,962	104,071	Total 19
Total 1951	18,393	14,987	63,434 (*b*)	75,499	43,762	149,315 (*b*)	2,357	20,844	18,968	39,812	1,335	634,290	25,089,715	1,961,497	1,493,411	3,805,678	7,260,586	132,825	Total 19

(*b*) Include 30,054 for which details are not available.

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agri. Machinery & Implements	
	Ducks—*contd.*			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Saran—							
Rural .	531	541	1,836	10,275	88,286	166,289	21,267
Urban .	42	56	171	479	4,768	930	148
Total .	573	597	2,007	10,754	92,998	167,219	21,415
Shahabad—							
Rural .	1,386	1,228	5,348	14,724	142,619	195,824	3,279
Urban .	294	270	948	491	11,159	1,394	98
Total .	1,680	1,498	6,296	15,215	153,778	197,218	3,377
Singhbhum—							
Rural .	15,600	30,267	55,421	55,524	1,510,969	796,152	1,843
Urban .	370	283	1,257	2,525	18,865	791	27
Total .	15,970	30,536	56,678	58,049	1,529,825	796,943	1,870
Total Bihar—							
Rural .	51,733	50,625	202,646	424,141	6,448,938	3,722,423	194,034
Urban .	2,250	2,607	8,036	16,715	187,556	22,504	904
Total 1956	53,983	52,622	210,676	440,856	6,636,494	3,744,927	194,938
Total 1951 .	71,836	68,722	293,383	..	7,553,969	2,295,778	29,617

*The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed

No. 26—*concld.*

Carts	Agricultural Machinery and Implements—*concld.*									District
	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil Engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies			
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers		
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	
										Saran—
35,645	576	4,721	132	35	9	65	443	7,189		Rural
324	1	..	1	2	..	5	8	50		Urban
35,969	577	4,721	133	37	9	70	451	7,239		Total
										Shahabad—
23,713	833	8,110	493	84	8	48	324	1,869		Rural
520	25	15	15	2	4	1	9	19		Urban
24,233	858	8,125	508	86	12	49	333	1,888		Total
										Singhbhum—
58,805	28	124	51	..	..	11	279	524		Rural
401	..	..	10	2	..	2	3	—		Urban
59,206	28	124	61	2	..	13	282	524		Total
										Total Bihar—
617,678	4,303	41,548	2,832	664	86	1,063	7,538	39,059		Rural
7,695	124	247	72	85	11	67	338	456		Urban
625,373	4,427	41,795	2,904	749	97	1,130	7,876	39,515		Total 19
452,364	1,073	29,183	622	264	494		N.A.	N.A		Total 19

N. A.—Not available.

M/P316DES—740—1-4-57—GIPS



Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—U. P.

(According to Livestock Census, 1956)

The provisional all-India data based on the District Abstract Returns relating to the Eighth All-India Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1956 were published in September, 1956 ssue of this journal. Final figures of this Census have as yet become available for a few States only. The receipt of the detailed returns of this Census is likely to be delayed at east from a few States affected by Re-organisation of States on 1st November, 1956. Besides, the three States of Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur are expected to conduct the Census in 1957 and as such data from these States will become available during the later half of 1957 only. Therefore, to avoid delay in publishing of the State-wise which have become available, it is proposed to publish individual State figures after their scrutiny either as supplement to or as special tables in this journal in instalments. This supplement gives data for U.P. only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements

District	Livestock														District
	Cattle								Cattle—*contd.*						
	Males over three years				Females over three years				Females over three years			Young Stock			
					Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production							Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Breeding Bulls *	Working Bullocks @	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Agra—																	Agra—
Rural	148	125,355	875	126,378	29,684	30,133	6,308	66,125	24	310	66,459	16,803	13,266	30,069	20,908	15,651	Rural
Urban	15	1,767	565	2,347	2,066	2,028	497	4,591	15	1,541	6,147	1,860	1,110	2,970	1,112	563	Urban
Total	163	127,122	1,440	128,725	31,750	32,161	6,805	70,716	39	1,851	72,606	18,663	14,376	33,039	22,020	16,214	Total
Aligarh—																	Aligarh—
Rural	150	182,795	1,129	184,074	26,147	27,701	4,797	58,645	8	229	58,882	14,595	14,191	28,786	16,212	16,014	Rural
Urban	42	5,379	24	5,445	2,232	1,330	256	3,818	3	49	3,870	925	1,325	2,250	805	940	Urban
Total	192	188,174	1,153	189,519	28,379	29,031	5,053	62,463	11	278	62,752	15,520	15,516	31,036	17,017	16,954	Total
Allahabad—																	Allahabad—
Rural	288	394,072	5,615	399,975	80,995	97,112	17,232	195,339	61	660	196,060	44,190	42,911	87,101	45,706	38,784	Rural
Urban	44	2,028	381	2,453	4,689	1,549	414	6,652	5	17	6,674	1,235	1,920	3,155	735	1,282	Urban
Total	332	396,100	5,996	402,428	85,684	98,661	17,646	201,991	66	677	202,734	45,425	44,831	90,256	46,441	40,066	Total
Azamgarh—																	Azamgarh—
Rural	166	413,151	3,124	416,441	65,030	73,168	14,902	153,100	13	410	153,523	35,885	33,736	69,621	37,106	30,172	Rural
Urban	9	2,606	39	2,654	971	477	91	1,539	10	2	1,551	459	495	954	230	254	Urban
Total	175	415,757	3,163	419,095	66,001	73,645	14,993	154,639	23	412	155,074	36,344	34,231	70,575	37,336	30,426	Total
Bahraich—																	Bahraich—
Rural	213	349,628	2,002	351,843	60,163	169,265	26,581	256,009	53	604	256,666	42,941	42,865	85,806	49,252	43,229	Rural
Urban	5	904	37	946	933	547	103	1,583	3	3	1,589	384	518	902	198	286	Urban
Total	218	350,532	2,039	352,789	61,096	169,812	26,684	257,592	56	607	258,255	43,325	43,383	86,708	49,450	43,515	Total
Ballia—																	Ballia—
Rural	181	143,948	480	144,609	50,339	41,871	6,817	99,027	19	275	99,321	24,915	22,717	47,632	16,557	23,271	Rural
Urban	5	3,474	17	3,496	1,896	773	466	3,135	..	2	3,137	1,024	938	1,962	339	800	Urban
Total	186	147,422	497	148,105	52,235	42,644	7,283	102,162	19	277	102,458	25,939	23,655	49,594	16,896	24,071	Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

@Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livstcock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock—*contd.*												District
	Cattle—*contd.*							Buffaloes					
	Young Stock—*contd.*				Total Cattle			Males over three years				Females over three years	
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under						Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks†	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total					In Milk	Dry
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Agra—														Agra—
Rural	36,559	37,711	28,917	66,628	164,089	95,376	259,465	147	31,761	221	32,129	93,468	40,332	Rural
Urban	1,675	2,972	1,673	4,645	5,319	7,820	13,139	115	2,600	67	2,782	1,834	2,784	Urban
Total	38,234	40,683	30,590	71,273	169,408	103,196	272,604	262	34,361	288	34,911	95,302	43,116	Total
Aligarh—														Aligarh—
Rural	32,226	30,807	30,205	61,012	214,881	89,087	303,968	414	15,986	221	16,621	123,143	66,104	Rural
Urban	1,745	1,730	2,265	3,995	7,175	6,135	13,310	53	858	13	924	5,037	2,247	Urban
Total	33,971	32,537	32,470	65,007	222,056	95,222	317,278	467	16,844	234	17,545	128,180	68,351	Total
Allahabad—														Allahabad—
Rural	84,490	89,896	81,695	171,591	489,871	277,755	767,626	385	24,870	280	25,535	71,894	57,044	Rural
Urban	2,017	1,970	3,202	5,172	4,423	9,876	14,299	33	231	4	268	1,689	800	Urban
Total	86,507	91,866	84,897	176,763	494,294	287,631	781,925	418	25,101	284	25,803	73,583	57,844	Total
Azamgarh—														Azamgarh—
Rural	67,278	72,991	63,908	136,899	489,432	217,431	706,863	420	4,490	277	5,187	35,594	39,795	Rural
Urban	484	689	749	1,438	3,343	2,300	5,643	11	31	17	59	413	269	Urban
Total	67,762	73,680	64,657	138,337	492,775	219,731	712,506	431	4,521	294	5,246	36,007	40,064	Total
Bahraich—														Bahraich—
Rural	92,481	92,193	86,094	178,287	444,036	342,760	786,796	704	58,482	263	59,449	45,528	54,164	Rural
Urban	484	582	804	1,386	1,528	2,393	3,921	13	519	6	538	407	161	Urban
Total	92,965	92,775	86,898	179,673	445,564	345,153	790,717	717	59,001	269	59,987	45,935	54,325	Total
Ballia—														Ballia—
Rural	39,828	41,472	45,988	87,460	186,081	145,309	331,390	266	10	17	293	23,054	14,627	Rural
Urban	1,139	1,363	1,738	3,101	4,859	4,875	9,734	5	4	4	13	423	264	Urban
Total	40,967	42,835	47,726	90,561	190,940	150,184	341,124	271	14	21	306	23,477	14,891	Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*				
	Buffaloes—*contd.*				
	Females over three years				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
	Not calved	Total			
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Agra—					
Rural	13,277	147,077	8,605	731	156,413
Urban	579	5,197	396	56	5,649
Total	13,856	152,274	9,001	787	162,062
Aligarh—					
Rural	19,547	208,794	198	253	209,245
Urban	537	7,821	114	44	7,979
Total	20,084	216,615	312	297	217,224
Allahabad—					
Rural	14,653	143,591	193	444	144,228
Urban	142	2,631	8	24	2,663
Total	14,795	146,222	201	468	146,891
Azamgarh—					
Rural	13,062	108,451	99	205	108,755
Urban	53	735	11	24	770
Total	13,115	109,186	110	229	109,525
Bahraich—					
Rural	15,582	115,274	83	158	115,515
Urban	10	578	6	..	584
Total	15,592	115,852	89	158	116,099
Ballia—					
Rural	3,275	40,956	18	26	41,000
Urban	134	821	..	1	822
Total	3,409	41,777	18	27	41,822

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes—*contd.*						
Young Stock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			District
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Agra—
20,484	36,345	56,829	9,513	39,122	48,635	Rural
2,381	1,087	3,468	1,395	528	1,923	Urban
22,865	37,432	60,297	10,908	39,650	50,558	Total
						Aligarh—
25,427	54,400	79,827	9,238	62,058	71,296	Rural
898	2,018	2,916	314	1,919	2,233	Urban
26,325	56,418	82,743	9,552	63,977	73,529	Total
						Allahabad—
13,647	30,335	43,982	7,286	30,116	37,402	Rural
267	578	845	205	393	598	Urban
13,914	30,913	44,827	7,491	30,509	38,000	Total
						Azamgarh—
13,920	23,044	36,964	6,809	23,026	29,835	Rural
106	164	270	50	107	157	Urban
14,026	23,208	37,234	6,859	23,133	29,992	Total
						Bahraich—
18,197	21,164	39,361	12,188	23,643	35,831	Rural
122	166	288	48	88	136	Urban
18,319	21,330	39,649	12,236	23,731	35,967	Total
						Ballia—
6,334	11,154	17,488	1,348	10,568	11,916	Rural
90	240	330	21	247	268	Urban
6,424	11,394	17,818	1,369	10,815	12,184	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock—*contd.*									District
	Buffaloes—*contd.*						Total Bovine			
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total Buffaloes						
	Total 3 years and under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	
Agra—										**Agra—**
Rural	29,997	75,467	105,464	62,126	231,880	294,006	226,215	327,256	553,471	Rural
Urban	3,776	1,615	5,391	6,558	7,264	13,822	11,877	15,084	26,961	Urban
Total	33,773	77,082	110,855	68,684	239,144	307,828	238,092	342,340	580,432	Total
Aligarh—										**Aligarh—**
Rural	34,665	116,458	151,123	51,286	325,703	376,989	266,167	414,790	680,957	Rural
Urban	1,212	3,937	5,149	2,136	11,916	14,052	9,311	18,051	27,362	Urban
Total	35,877	120,395	156,272	53,422	337,619	391,041	275,478	432,841	708,319	Total
Allahabad—										**Allahabad—**
Rural	20,933	60,451	81,384	46,468	204,679	251,147	536,339	482,434	1,018,773	Rural
Urban	472	971	1,443	740	3,634	4,374	5,163	13,510	18,673	Urban
Total	21,405	61,422	82,827	47,208	208,313	255,521	541,502	495,944	1,037,446	Total
Azamgarh—										**Azamgarh—**
Rural	20,729	46,070	66,799	25,916	154,825	180,741	515,348	372,256	887,604	Rural
Urban	156	271	427	215	1,041	1,256	3,558	3,341	6,899	Urban
Total	20,885	46,341	67,226	26,131	155,866	181,997	518,906	375,597	894,503	Total
Bahraich—										**Bahraich—**
Rural	30,385	44,807	75,192	89,834	160,322	250,156	533,870	503,082	1,036,952	Rural
Urban	170	254	424	708	838	1,546	2,236	3,231	5,467	Urban
Total	30,555	45,061	75,616	90,542	161,160	251,702	536,106	506,313	1,042,419	Total
Ballia—										**Ballia—**
Rural	7,682	21,722	29,404	7,975	62,722	70,697	194,056	208,031	402,087	Rural
Urban	111	487	598	124	1,309	1,433	4,983	6,184	11,167	Urban
Total	7,793	22,209	30,002	8,099	64,031	72,130	199,039	214,215	413,254	Total

District	Livestock—*contd.*								
	Upto one year	Sheep							
		Over one year			Total sheep				
		Males	Females	Total					
(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)				
Agra—									
Rural	7,176	2,410	29,491	31,901	39,077	Rural			
Urban	286	215	868	1,083	1,369	Urban			
Total	7,462	2,625	30,359	32,984	40,446	Total			
Aligarh—									
Rural	4,554	2,243	23,917	26,160	30,714	Rural			
Urban	168	166	1,257	1,423	1,591	Urban			
Total	4,722	2,409	25,174	27,583	32,305	Total			
Allahabad—									
Rural	20,313	14,549	95,868	110,417	130,730	Rural			
Urban	16	75	218	293	309	Urban			
Total	20,329	14,624	96,086	110,710	131,039	Total			
Azamgarh—									
Rural	6,798	9,323	39,469	48,792	55,590	Rural			
Urban	11	6	1	7	18	Urban			
Total	6,809	9,329	39,470	48,799	55,608	Total			
Bahraich—									
Rural	6,303	5,095	26,333	31,428	37,731	Rural			
Urban	2	15	12	27	29	Urban			
Total	6,305	5,110	26,345	31,455	37,760	Total			
Ballia—									
Rural	3,035	5,993	15,957	21,950	24,985	Rural			
Urban	185	329	828	1,157	1,342	Urban			
Total	3,220	6,322	16,785	23,107	26,327	Total			

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.* Goats: Upto one year	Goats: Over one year: Males	Goats: Over one year: Females	Goats: Over one year: Total	Total Goats
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Agra—					
Rural . . .	34,399	4,745	74,165	78,910	113,309
Urban . . .	1,819	668	3,902	4,570	6,389
Total .	36,218	5,413	78,067	83,480	119,698
Aligarh—					
Rural . . .	20,374	5,965	44,843	50,808	71,182
Urban . . .	1,534	1,018	4,353	5,371	6,905
Total .	21,908	6,983	49,196	56,179	78,087
Allahabad—					
Rural . . .	60,487	20,251	136,629	156,880	217,367
Urban . . .	3,873	1,474	7,595	9,069	12,942
Total .	64,360	21,725	144,224	165,949	230,309
Azamgarh—					
Rural . . .	63,547	33,279	136,358	169,637	233,184
Urban . . .	1,596	2,354	3,571	5,925	7,521
Total .	65,143	35,633	139,929	175,562	240,705
Bahraich—					
Rural . . .	58,153	32,496	110,818	143,314	201,467
Urban . . .	1,718	833	3,851	4,684	6,402
Total .	59,871	33,329	114,669	147,998	207,869
Ballia—					
Rural . . .	18,715	14,359	50,223	64,582	83,297
Urban . . .	1,677	692	2,301	2,993	4,670
Total .	20,392	15,051	52,524	67,575	87,967

Agricultual Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.* Horses and Ponies: Young stock: Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Upto one year: Males	Upto one year: Females	Upto one year: Total	One to three years: Males	One to three years: Females	One to three years: Total	District
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Agra—
2,241	4,658	496	645	1,141	896	1,382	2,278	Rural
283	157	40	23	63	73	58	131	Urban
2,524	4,815	536	668	1,204	969	1,440	2,409	Total
								Aligarh—
2,958	4,410	436	528	964	1,124	1,578	2,702	Rural
308	307	38	30	68	164	127	291	Urban
3,266	4,717	474	558	1,032	1,288	1,705	2,993	Total
								Allahabad—
4,330	5,738	722	781	1,503	2,124	2,439	4,563	Rural
291	548	76	61	137	182	142	324	Urban
4,621	6,286	798	842	1,640	2,306	2,581	4,887	Total
								Azamgarh—
1,759	1,110	144	74	218	818	290	1,108	Rural
64	59	5	2	7	49	19	68	Urban
1,823	1,169	149	76	225	867	309	1,176	Total
								Bahraich—
3,417	4,580	1,111	1,157	2,268	2,350	2,324	4,674	Rural
115	140	41	22	62	209	90	299	Urban
3,532	4,720	1,152	1,179	2,331	2,559	2,414	4,973	Total
								Ballia—
877	901	136	79	215	618	497	1,115	Rural
71	41	7	5	12	45	26	71	Urban
948	942	143	84	227	663	523	1,186	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years and under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Agra—										
Rural .	1,392	2,027	3,419	3,633	6,685	10,318	1,570	2,847	5,442	8,289
Urban .	113	81	194	396	238	634	270	530	347	877
Total .	1,505	2,108	3,613	4,029	6,923	10,952	1,840	3,377	5,789	9,166
Aligarh—										
Rural .	1,560	2,106	3,666	4,518	6,516	11,034	1,336	9,173	6,222	15,395
Urban .	202	157	359	510	464	974	110	1,134	492	1,626
Total .	1,762	2,263	4,025	5,028	6,980	12,008	1,446	10,307	6,714	17,021
Allahabad—										
Rural .	2,846	3,220	6,066	7,176	8,958	16,134	73	5,147	1,435	6,582
Urban .	258	203	461	549	751	1,300	..	319	204	523
Total .	3,104	3,423	6,527	7,725	9,709	17,434	73	5,466	1,639	7,105
Azamgarh—										
Rural .	962	364	1,326	2,721	1,474	4,195	74	2,590	2,382	4,972
Urban .	54	21	75	118	80	198	20	435	114	549
Total .	1,016	385	1,401	2,839	1,554	4,393	94	3,025	2,496	5,521
Bahraich—										
Rural .	3,461	3,481	6,942	6,878	8,061	14,939	447	1,394	1,527	2,921
Urban .	250	112	362	365	252	617	109	269	63	332
Total .	3,711	3,593	7,304	7,243	8,313	15,556	556	1,663	1,590	3,253
Ballia—										
Rural .	754	576	1,330	1,631	1,477	3,108	35	2,174	873	3,047
Urban .	52	31	83	123	72	195	5	354	80	434
Total .	806	607	1,413	1,754	1,549	3,303	40	2,528	953	3,481

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*concld.*		Poultry						
		Fowls				Ducks		
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	District
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Agra—
4,104	9,529	739,667	6,532	1,728	3,003	11,263	177	Rural
117	1,320	37,937	3,204	915	1,151	5,270	61	Urban
4,221	10,849	777,604	9,736	2,643	4,154	16,533	238	Total
								Aligarh—
2,679	12,714	826,011	11,267	3,305	6,563	21,135	220	Rural
68	2,092	40,728	4,320	1,185	1,928	7,433	228	Urban
2,747	14,806	866,739	15,587	4,490	8,491	28,568	448	Total
								Allahabad
3,242	89,880	1,482,781	38,880	8,359	24,958	72,197	1,100	Rural
96	585	34,428	4,888	2,034	2,822	9,744	376	Urban
3,338	90,465	1,517,209	43,768	10,393	27,780	81,941	1,476	Total
								Azamgarh—
902	38,879	1,225,400	47,932	16,054	38,677	102,663	530	Rural
13	987	16,205	4,181	1,283	5,976	11,440	69	Urban
915	39,866	1,241,605	52,113	17,337	44,653	114,103	599	Total
								Bahraich—
18	15,016	1,309,491	17,214	5,364	10,462	33,040	232	Rural
..	24	12,980	4,372	1,106	1,475	6,953	49	Urban
18	15,040	1,322,471	21,586	6,470	11,937	39,993	281	Total
								Ballia—
226	12,261	529,046	8,192	3,602	6,496	18,290	145	Rural
28	966	18,807	2,158	625	1,066	3,849	58	Urban
254	13,227	547,853	10,350	4,227	7,562	22,139	203	Total

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agri. Machinery and Implements	
	Ducks—*contd.*					Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings ‡	Total	Others	Total Poultry	Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Agra—							
Rural . . .	115	173	465	41	11,769	98,867	3,780
Urban . . .	54	26	141	27	5,438	1,613	385
Total .	169	199	606	68	17,207	100,480	4,165
Aligarh—							
Rural . . .	147	150	517	377	22,029	98,783	975
Urban . . .	76	40	344	1,203	8,980	2,287	49
Total .	223	190	861	1,580	31,009	101,070	1,024
Allahabad—							
Rural . . .	474	301	1,875	8,637	82,709	206,206	1,560
Urban . . .	258	139	773	332	10,849	838	38
Total .	732	440	2,648	8,969	93,558	207,044	1,598
Azamgarh—							
Rural . . .	389	150	1,069	341	104,073	3,236	273,878
Urban . . .	52	46	167	190	11,797	26	1,408
Total .	441	196	1,236	531	115,870	3,262	275,286
Bahraich—							
Rural . . .	200	106	538	154	33,732	2,738	205,040
Urban . . .	23	27	99	95	7,147	24	554
Total .	223	133	637	249	40,879	2,762	205,594
Ballia—							
Rural . . .	110	48	303	369	18,962	88,625	747
Urban . . .	36	14	108	208	4,165	1,911	116
Total .	146	62	411	577	23,127	90,536	863

‡The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—*contd.*									
	Sugarcane crushers				Tractors		Ghanies		
Carts	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	District
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
									Agra—
15,512	7	1,076	50	7	1	58	665	445	Rural
528	52	15	4	1	2	4	39	30	Urban
16,040	59	1,091	54	8	3	62	704	475	Total
									Aligarh—
26,696	41	2,195	167	101	1	101	1,829	207	Rural
665	10	40	8	16	1	1	520	58	Urban
27,361	51	2,235	175	117	2	102	2,349	265	Total
									Allahabad—
3,236	76	10,841	66	7	1	19	173	2,715	Rural
88	10	5	..	4	1	..	33	28	Urban
3,324	86	10,846	66	11	2	19	206	2,743	Total
									Azamgarh—
8,552	8	38,628	103	4	1	49	299	4,135	Rural
117	8	61	..	..	..	4	66	117	Urban
8,669	16	38,689	103	4	1	53	365	4,252	Total
									Bahraich—
41,971	35	251	22	1	8	89	415	3,996	Rural
243	..	..	..	1	..	1	32	36	Urban
42,214	35	251	22	2	8	90	447	4,032	Total
									Ballia—
3,913	3	11,770	46	7	..	20	182	2,015	Rural
289	..	45	4	..	..	3	26	163	Urban
4,202	3	11,815	50	7	..	23	208	2,178	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks@	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production			
					In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Banaras—								
Rural	173	281,292	1,326	282,791	59,712	62,763	10,231	132,706
Urban	37	2,492	48	2,577	3,536	1,551	162	5,249
Total	210	283,784	1,374	285,368	63,248	64,314	10,393	137,955
Banda—								
Rural	317	201,346	6,330	207,993	83,010	114,789	20,517	218,316
Urban	14	2,445	51	2,510	2,041	1,467	191	3,699
Total	331	203,791	6,381	210,503	85,051	116,256	20,708	222,015
Barabanki—								
Rural	82	262,385	858	263,325	42,493	48,374	6,467	97,334
Urban	42	3,838	16	3,896	1,082	794	79	1,955
Total	124	266,223	874	267,221	43,575	49,168	6,546	99,289
Bareilly—								
Rural	219	224,189	1,486	225,894	36,517	27,172	2,659	66,348
Urban	20	5,437	33	5,490	3,075	625	78	3,778
Total	239	229,626	1,519	231,384	39,592	27,797	2,737	70,126
Basti—								
Rural	365	607,996	4,081	612,442	74,819	92,069	19,197	186,685
Urban	2	1,578	5	1,585	889	279	33	1,201
Total	367	609,574	4,086	614,027	75,708	92,948	19,230	187,886
Bijnor—								
Rural	240	224,975	3,698	228,913	49,749	52,120	7,757	109,626
Urban	14	11,206	202	11,422	4,097	1,907	303	6,307
Total	254	236,181	3,900	240,335	53,846	54,027	8,060	115,933
Budaun—								
Rural	868	238,906	998	240,772	31,712	30,896	3,537	66,145
Urban	51	7,497	94	7,642	1,661	735	83	2,479
Total	919	246,403	1,092	248,414	33,373	31,631	3,620	68,624

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

@Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years]kept for work only.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*								
Cattle—*contd.*								
Females over three years			Young Stock					
			Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	District
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								Banaras—
12	376	133,094	27,463	28,870	56,333	25,699	27,600	Rural
16	4	5,269	1,076	1,776	2,852	291	502	Urban
28	380	138,363	28,539	30,646	59,185	25,990	28,102	Total
								Banda—
4	634	218,954	45,692	43,691	89,383	48,297	38,486	Rural
1	13	3,713	989	1,064	2,053	460	534	Urban
5	647	222,667	46,681	44,755	91,436	48,757	39,020	Total
								Barabanki—
9	434	97,777	21,132	21,625	42,757	20,353	16,158	Rural
5	12	1,972	416	513	929	271	268	Urban
14	446	99,749	21,548	22,138	43,686	20,624	16,426	Total
								Bareilly—
32	138	66,518	21,401	19,273	40,674	28,430	19,011	Rural
..	11	3,789	1,056	1,195	2,251	557	630	Urban
32	149	70,307	22,457	20,468	42,925	28,987	19,641	Total
								Basti—
33	474	187,192	43,620	41,625	85,245	41,396	34,505	Rural
..	2	1,203	371	438	809	245	275	Urban
33	476	188,395	43,991	42,063	86,054	41,641	34,780	Total
								Bijnor—
8	342	109,976	27,346	24,903	52,249	34,151	29,979	Rural
3	34	6,344	2,119	2,290	4,409	1,316	1,291	Urban
11	376	116,320	29,465	27,193	56,658	35,467	31,270	Total
								Budaun—
106	119	66,370	16,999	15,571	32,570	17,939	13,881	Rural
14	12	2,505	803	810	1,613	545	530	Urban
120	131	68,875	17,802	16,381	34,183	18,484	14,411	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*						
	Cattle—*contd.*						
	Young Stock—*con'd.*				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Banaras—							
Rural	53,299	53,162	56,470	109,632	335,953	189,564	525,517
Urban	793	1,367	2,278	3,645	3,944	7,547	11,491
Total	54,092	54,529	58,748	113,277	339,897	197,111	537,008
Banda—							
Rural	86,783	93,989	82,177	176,166	301,982	301,131	603,113
Urban	994	1,449	1,598	3,047	3,959	5,311	9,270
Total	87,777	95,438	83,775	179,213	305,941	306,442	612,383
Barabanki—							
Rural	36,511	41,485	37,783	79,268	304,810	135,560	440,370
Urban	539	687	781	1,468	4,583	2,753	7,336
Total	37,050	42,172	38,564	80,736	309,393	138,313	447,706
Bareilly—							
Rural	47,441	49,831	38,284	88,115	275,725	104,802	380,527
Urban	1,187	1,613	1,825	3,438	7,103	5,614	12,717
Total	48,628	51,444	40,109	91,553	282,828	110,416	393,244
Basti—							
Rural	75,901	85,016	76,130	161,146	697,458	263,322	960,780
Urban	520	616	713	1,329	2,201	1,916	4,117
Total	76,421	85,632	76,843	162,475	699,659	265,238	964,897
Bijnor—							
Rural	64,130	61,497	54,882	116,379	290,410	164,858	455,268
Urban	2,607	3,435	3,581	7,016	14,857	9,925	24,782
Total	66,737	64,932	58,463	123,395	305,267	174,783	480,050
Budaun—							
Rural	31,820	34,938	29,452	64,390	275,710	95,822	371,532
Urban	1,075	1,348	1,340	2,688	8,990	3,845	12,835
Total	32,895	36,286	30,792	67,078	284,700	99,667	384,367

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks@	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 yrs. not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
377	1,989	38	2,404	46,593	119,255	Banaras—Rural
13	189	2	204	1,830	694	Urban
390	2,178	40	2,608	48,423	119,949	Total
382	13,249	422	14,053	49,332	44,537	Banda—Rural
7	356	8	371	663	608	Urban
389	13,605	430	14,424	49 995	45,145	Total
245	5,695	165	6,105	49,722	37,552	Barabanki—Rural
11	82	17	110	597	519	Urban
256	5,777	182	6,215	50,319	38,071	Total
141	32,437	147	32,725	52,868	26,590	Bareilly—Rural
22	1,070	1	1,093	2,592	712	Urban
163	33,507	148	33,818	55,460	27,302	Total
1,283	785	132	2,200	58,090	43,961	Basti—Rural
7	6	1	14	221	102	Urban
1,290	791	133	2,214	58,311	44,063	Total
221	11,569	209	11,999	33,158	19,276	Bijnor—Rural
35	1,028	14	1,077	2,596	865	Urban
256	12,597	223	13,076	35,754	20,141	Total
193	17,334	357	17,884	86,599	43,940	Budaun—Rural
40	482	16	538	2,453	980	Urban
233	17,816	373	18,422	89,052	44,920	Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

@Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*				
	Buffaloes—*contd.*				
	Females over three years—*contd.*				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production (*contd.*)		Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
	Not calved	Total			
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Banaras—					
Rural	6,505	172,353	241	104	172,698
Urban	42	2,566	12	3	2,581
Total	6,547	174,919	253	107	175,279
Banda—					
Rural	11,135	105,004	122	234	105,360
Urban	107	1,378	3	3	1,384
Total	11,242	106,382	125	237	106,744
Barabanki—					
Rural	8,604	95,878	34	484	96,396
Urban	60	1,176	5	9	1,190
Total	8,664	97,054	39	493	97,586
Bareilly—					
Rural	3,109	82,567	32	81	82,680
Urban	44	3,348	6	22	3,376
Total	3,153	85,915	38	103	86,056
Basti—					
Rural	15,296	117,347	118	200	117,665
Urban	19	342	..	2	344
Total	15,315	117,689	118	202	118,009
Bijnor—					
Rural	5,592	58,026	61	127	58,214
Urban	166	3,627	16	16	3,659
Total	5,758	61,653	77	143	61,873
Budaun—					
Rural	9,730	140,269	168	324	140,761
Urban	144	3,577	38	21	3,636
Total	9,874	143,846	206	345	144,397

Agricultural Machinery & Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						District
Buffaloes—*contd.*						
Young Stock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Banaras—
8,286	19,118	27,404	3,818	18,470	22,288	Rural
335	616	951	48	124	172	Urban
8,621	19,734	28,355	3,866	18,594	22,460	Total
						Banda—
14,926	23,019	37,945	9,361	21,584	30,945	Rural
203	344	547	84	171	255	Urban
15,129	23,363	38,492	9,445	21,755	31,200	Total
						Barabanki—
11,295	22,270	33,565	5,006	19,781	24,787	Rural
99	249	348	39	248	287	Urban
11,394	22,519	33,913	5,045	20,029	25,074	Total
						Bareilly—
18,390	24,662	43,052	9,579	24,218	33,797	Rural
616	771	1,387	225	498	723	Urban
19,006	25,433	44,439	9,804	24,716	34,520	Total
						Basti—
19,943	26,646	46,589	10,994	25,391	36,385	Rural
43	94	137	41	71	112	Urban
19,986	26,740	46,726	11,035	25,462	36,497	Total
						Bijnor—
10,925	15,838	26,763	5,936	17,014	22,950	Rural
800	1,193	1,993	230	531	761	Urban
11,725	17,031	28,756	6,166	17,545	23,711	Total
						Budaun—
26,816	40,202	67,018	10,651	38,377	49,028	Rural
723	1,255	1,978	237	981	1,218	Urban
27,539	41,457	68,996	10,888	39,358	50,246	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery & Implements—contd.

District	Livestock—*contd.*									District
	Buffaloes—*contd.*						Livestock—*contd.*			
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total Buffaloes			Total Bovine			
	Total 3 years and under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	
Banaras—										**Banaras—**
Rural	12,104	37,588	49,692	14,508	210,286	224,794	350,461	399,850	750,311	Rural
Urban	383	740	1,123	587	3,321	3,908	4,531	10,868	15,399	Urban
Total	12,487	38,328	50,815	15,095	213,607	228,702	354,992	410,718	765,710	Total
Banda—										**Banda—**
Rural	24,287	44,603	68,890	38,340	149,963	188,303	340,322	451,094	791,416	Rural
Urban	287	515	802	658	1,899	2,557	4,617	7,210	11,827	Urban
Total	24,574	45,118	69,692	38,998	151,862	190,860	344,939	458,304	803,243	Total
Barabanki—										**Barabanki—**
Rural	16,301	42,051	58,352	22,406	138,447	160,853	327,216	274,007	601,223	Rural
Urban	138	497	635	248	1,687	1,935	4,831	4,440	9,271	Urban
Total	16,439	42,548	58,987	22,654	140,134	162,788	332,047	278,447	610,494	Total
Bareilly—										**Bareilly—**
Rural	27,969	48,880	76,849	60,694	131,560	192,254	336,419	236,362	572,781	Rural
Urban	841	1,269	2,110	1,934	4,645	6,579	9,037	10,259	19,296	Urban
Total	28,810	50,149	78,959	62,628	136,205	198,833	345,456	246,621	592,077	Total
Basti—										**Basti—**
Rural	30,937	52,037	82,974	33,137	169,702	202,839	730,595	433,024	1,163,619	Rural
Urban	84	165	249	98	509	607	2,299	2,425	4,724	Urban
Total	31,021	52,202	83,223	33,235	170,211	203,446	732,894	435,449	1,168,343	Total
Bijnor—										**Bijnor—**
Rural	16,861	32,852	49,713	28,860	91,066	119,926	319,270	255,924	575,194	Rural
Urban	1,030	1,724	2,754	2,107	5,383	7,490	16,964	15,308	32,272	Urban
Total	17,891	34,576	52,467	30,967	96,449	127,416	336,234	271,232	607,466	Total
Budaun—										**Budaun—**
Rural	37,467	78,579	116,046	55,351	219,340	274,691	331,061	315,162	646,223	Rural
Urban	960	2,236	3,196	1,498	5,872	7,370	10,488	9,717	20,205	Urban
Total	38,427	80,815	119,242	56,849	225,212	282,061	341,549	324,879	666,428	Total

District	Livestock—*contd.*								
	Sheep								
	Upto one year	Over one year							
		Males	Females	Total					
					Total sheep				
(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)				
					Banaras—				
15,179	14,288	101,995	116,283	131,462	Rural				
162	256	826	1,082	1,244	Urban				
15,341	14,544	102,821	117,365	132,706	Total				
					Banda—				
5,802	4,048	20,840	24,888	30,690	Rural				
78	13	162	175	253	Urban				
5,880	4,061	21,002	25,063	30,943	Total				
					Barabanki—				
1,200	1,246	4,584	5,830	7,030	Rural				
50	71	126	197	247	Urban				
1,250	1,317	4,710	6,027	7,277	Total				
					Bareilly—				
754	777	4,074	4,851	5,605	Rural				
7	9	64	73	80	Urban				
761	786	4,138	4,924	5,685	Total				
					Basti—				
5,345	6,328	23,184	29,512	34,857	Rural				
..	6	8	14	14	Urban				
5,345	6,334	23,192	29,526	34,871	Total				
					Bijnor—				
3,161	2,127	13,423	15,550	18,711	Rural				
188	152	976	1,128	1,316	Urban				
3,349	2,279	14,399	16,678	20,027	Total				
					Budaun—				
2,001	1,658	10,956	12,614	14,615	Rural				
120	31	813	844	964	Urban				
2,121	1,689	11,769	13,458	15,579	Total				

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.* Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Banaras—					
Rural . . .	34,710	22,868	85,668	108,536	143,246
Urban . . .	2,012	1,762	5,863	7,625	9,637
Total . . .	36,722	24,630	91,531	116,161	152,883
Banda—					
Rural . . .	47,449	12,971	109,320	122,291	169,740
Urban . . .	1,571	565	2,962	3,527	5,098
Total . . .	49,020	13,536	112,282	125,818	174,838
Barabanki—					
Rural . . .	44,492	18,976	100,167	119,143	163,635
Urban . . .	1,476	664	3,362	4,026	5,502
Total . . .	45,968	19,640	103,529	123,169	169,137
Bareilly—					
Rural . .	15,501	8,694	39,081	47,775	63,276
Urban . .	1,881	843	4,375	5,218	7,099
Total . . .	17,382	9,537	43,456	52,993	70,375
Basti—					
Rural . . .	62,071	32,242	106,047	138,289	200,360
Urban . . .	760	575	1,282	1,857	2,617
Total . . .	62,831	32,817	107,329	140,146	202,977
Bijnor—					
Rural . . .	6,110	3,913	16,490	20,403	26,513
Urban . . .	1,628	835	3,932	4,767	6,395
Total . . .	7,738	4,748	20,422	25,170	32,908
Budaun—					
Rural . . .	22,607	8,060	52,663	60,723	83,330
Urban . . .	1,975	737	4,549	5,286	7,261
Total . . .	24,582	8,797	57,212	66,009	90,591

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.* Horses and Ponies								
		Young Stock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	District
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Banaras—
891	1,049	102	57	159	728	346	1,074	Rural
115	106	18	21	39	120	19	139	Urban
1,006	1,155	120	78	198	848	365	1,213	Total
								Banda—
3,734	3,783	571	646	1,217	1,430	1,341	2,771	Rural
104	70	15	12	27	77	53	130	Urban
3,838	3,853	586	658	1,244	1,507	1,394	2,901	Total
								Barabanki—
2,576	1,996	421	412	833	1,148	1,104	2,252	Rural
179	149	8	5	13	36	71	107	Urban
2,755	2,145	429	417	846	1,184	1,175	2,359	Total
								Bareilly—
3,094	1,166	341	274	615	1,268	792	2,060	Rual
891	176	33	24	57	586	80	666	Urban
3,985	1,342	374	298	672	1,854	872	2,726	Total
								Basti—
2,507	1,053	359	191	550	1,193	512	1,705	Rural
126	103	8	6	14	27	26	53	Urban
2,633	1,156	367	197	564	1,220	538	1,758	Total
								Bijnor—
1,970	2,291	170	207	377	516	584	1,100	Rural
756	369	84	50	134	209	113	322	Urban
2,726	2,660	254	257	511	725	697	1,422	Total
								Budaun—
1,908	1,946	243	252	495	836	1,011	1,847	Rural
277	45	25	8	33	166	50	216	Urban
2,185	1,991	268	260	528	1,002	1,061	2,063	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Banaras—										
Rural .	830	403	1,233	1,721	1,452	3,173	4	2,159	2,076	4,235
Urban .	138	40	178	253	146	399	10	506	315	821
Total .	968	443	1,411	1,974	1,598	3,572	14	2,665	2,391	5,056
Banda—										
Rural. .	2,001	1,987	3,988	5,735	5,770	11,505	629	1,399	259	1,658
Urban .	92	65	157	196	135	331	18	174	61	235
Total .	2,093	2,052	4,145	5,931	5,905	11,836	647	1,573	320	1,893
Barabanki—										
Rural. .	1,569	1,516	3,085	4,145	3,512	7,657	136	2,058	1,599	3,657
Urban .	44	76	120	223	225	448	15	379	195	574
Total .	1,613	1,592	3,205	4,368	3,737	8,105	151	2,437	1,794	4,231
Bareilly—										
Rural .	1,609	1,066	2,675	4,703	2,232	6,935	29	168	192	360
Urban .	619	104	723	1,510	280	1,790	56	189	125	314
Total .	2,228	1,170	3,398	6,213	2,512	8,725	85	357	317	674
Basti—										
Rural .	1,552	703	2,255	4,059	1,756	5,815	50	3,135	3,132	6,267
Urban .	35	32	67	161	135	296	2	154	52	206
Total .	1,587	735	2,322	4,220	1,891	6,111	52	3,289	3,184	6,473
Bijnor—										
Rural .	686	791	1,477	2,656	3,082	5,738	336	998	1,106	2,104
Urban .	293	163	456	1049	532	1,581	164	788	201	989
Total .	979	954	1,933	3,705	3,614	7,319	500	1,786	1,307	3,093
Budaun—										
Rural .	1,079	1,263	2,342	2,987	3,209	6,196	48	579	937	1,516
Urban .	191	58	249	468	103	571	43	393	106	499
Total .	1,270	1,321	2,591	3,455	3,312	6,767	91	972	1,043	2,015

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*			Poultry					
			Fowls				Ducks	District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Banaras—
1,700	10,427	1,044,558	20,839	10,049	21,992	52,880	269	Rural
46	409	27,965	3,382	1,328	2,533	7,243	194	Urban
1,746	10,836	1,072,523	24,221	11,377	24,525	60,123	463	Total
								Banda—
968	12,243	1,018,849	4,995	1,878	4,201	11,074	357	Rural
50	674	18,486	1,984	463	809	3,256	24	Urban
1,018	12,917	1,037,335	6,979	2,341	5,010	14,330	381	Total
								Barabanki—
504	27,568	811,410	19,134	4,630	7,399	31,163	791	Rural
41	228	16,326	2,713	549	444	3,706	137	Urban
545	27,796	827,736	21,847	5,179	7,843	34,869	928	Total
								Bareilly—
49	11,237	660,272	21,332	6,684	15,745	43,761	434	Rural
42	930	29,607	10,454	2,183	3,629	16,266	475	Urban
91	12,167	689,879	31,786	8,867	19,374	60,027	909	Total
								Basti—
129	57,607	1,468,704	22,059	7,507	23,515	53,081	161	Rural
6	482	8,347	525	210	168	903	8	Urban
135	58,089	1,477,051	22,584	7,717	23,683	53,984	169	Total
								Bijnor—
73	13,793	642,462	20,054	8,380	13,685	42,119	169	Rural
74	2,033	44,824	12,651	2,751	6,823	22,225	338	Urban
147	15,826	687,286	32,705	11,131	20,508	64,344	507	Total
								Budaun—
607	13,206	765,741	9,656	3,638	4,951	18,245	297	Rural
18	748	30,309	4,675	871	1,275	6,821	127	Urban
625	13,954	796,050	14,331	4,509	6,226	25,066	424	Total

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agri. Machinery and Implements	
	Ducks—*contd.*			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Banaras—							
Rural . . .	174	105	548	6,005	59,433	134,691	359
Urban . . .	138	42	374	72	7,689	867	5
Total . . .	312	147	922	6,077	67,122	135,558	364
Banda—							
Rural . . .	306	283	946	276	12,296	96,151	1,801
Urban . . .	17	4	45	78	3,379	934	162
Total . . .	323	287	991	354	15,675	97,085	1,963
Barabanki—							
Rural . . .	343	205	1,339	713	33,215	147,098	1,221
Urban . . .	47	35	219	106	4,031	1,910	50
Total . . .	390	240	1,558	819	37,246	149,008	1,271
Bareilly—							
Rural . . .	247	249	930	745	45,436	127,068	5,198
Urban . . .	192	58	725	4,774	21,765	2,885	289
Total . . .	439	307	1,655	5,519	67,201	129,953	5,487
Basti—							
Rural . . .	153	167	481	5,120	58,682	300,055	6,255
Urban . . .	13	..	21	2	926	604	17
Total . . .	166	167	502	5,122	59,608	300,659	6,272
Bijnor—							
Rural . . .	118	96	383	1,150	43,653	107,415	3,130
Urban . . .	134	85	557	1,406	24,188	4,249	142
Total . . .	252	181	940	2,556	67,840	111,664	3,272
Budaun—							
Rural . . .	196	266	759	1,124	20,128	136,538	5,299
Urban . . .	49	23	199	771	7,791	3,513	224
Total . . .	245	289	958	1,895	27,919	140,051	5,523

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Carts	Agricultural Machinery and Implements—*contd.*								District
	Sugarcane crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
									Banaras—
2,134	11	31,434	37	3	5	27	336	2,204	Rural
127	..	123	1	1	..	..	161	34	Urban
2,261	11	31,557	38	4	5	27	497	2,238	Total
									Banda—
42,693	..	185	16	..	..	52	66	1,432	Rural
473	..	3	2	..	1	6	28	60	Urban
43,166	..	188	18	..	1	58	94	1,492	Total
									Barabanki—
29,161	15	1,173	64	5	2	60	113	3,507	Rural
442	..	155	2	..	..	7	66	64	Urban
29,603	15	1,328	66	5	2	67	179	3,571	Total
									Bareilly—
70,145	40	2,445	78	9	3	157	172	1,022	Rural
1,018	19	88	5	5	1	2	34	64	Urban
71,163	59	2,533	83	14	4	159	206	1,086	Total
									Basti—
48,643	29	7,418	51	40	3	67	155	7,755	Rural
114	..	4	..	..	..	2	4	38	Urban
48,757	29	7,422	51	40	3	69	159	7,793	Total
									Bijnor—
75,596	279	3,328	181	44	11	232	376	1,156	Rural
3,663	15	273	1	4	..	42	117	282	Urban
79,259	294	3,601	182	48	11	274	493	1,438	Total
									Budaun—
61,468	78	1,541	69	382	3	24	324	1,250	Rural
2,103	7	1,857	19	3	..	6	79	105	Urban
63,571	85	3,398	88	385	3	30	403	1,355	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock—*contd.*							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks†	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production			
					In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bulandshahr—								
Rural	157	223,558	1,103	2,24,818	34,595	27,164	5,008	66,767
Urban	46	7,535	60	7,641	2,333	997	160	3,490
Total	203	231,093	1,163	232,459	36,928	28,161	5,168	70,257
Dehra Dun—								
Rural	827	52,068	1,711	54,606	19,717	23,128	5,069	47,914
Urban	29	882	33	944	2,169	926	177	3,272
Total	856	52,950	1,744	55,550	21,886	24,054	5,246	51,186
Deoria—								
Rural	206	347,532	2,336	350,074	62,696	77,352	9,923	149,971
Urban	12	3,294	138	3,444	1,202	672	146	1,920
Total	218	350,826	2,474	353,518	63,898	77,924	10,069	151,891
Etah—								
Rural	59	174,144	1,172	175,375	20,382	22,106	3,363	45,851
Urban	14	2,353	16	2,383	943	380	68	1,391
Total	73	176,497	1,188	177,758	21,325	22,486	3,431	47,242
Etawah—								
Rural	99	91,477	893	92,469	27,310	29,573	6,398	63,281
Urban	16	627	16	659	1,071	320	71	1,462
Total	115	92,104	909	93,128	28,381	29,893	6,469	64,743
Farrukhabad—	..							
Rural	55	149,793	1,152	151,000	29,124	30,254	4,460	63,838
Urban	7	2,533	5	2,545	2,442	431	80	2,953
Total	62	152,326	1,157	153,545	31,566	30,685	4,540	66,791
Fatehpur—								
Rural	136	171,491	3,515	175,142	51,026	49,541	9,176	109,743
Urban	7	1,258	9	1,274	1,038	506	78	1,622
Total	143	172,749	3,524	176,416	52,064	50,047	9,254	111,365

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Liverstock—*contd.*								
Cattle—*contd.*								
Females over three years			Young Stock					
			Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	District
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								Bulandshahr—
13	182	66,962	19,119	17,199	36,318	24,949	18,949	Rural
4	44	3,538	1,087	1,242	2,329	813	934	Urban
17	226	70,500	20,206	18,441	38,647	25,762	17,883	Total
								Dehra Dun—
6	100	48,020	11,091	11,654	22,745	12,298	13,232	Rural
..	6	3,278	924	1,141	2,065	224	424	Urban
6	106	51,298	12,015	12,795	24,810	12,522	13,656	Total
								Deoria—
..	657	150,628	32,495	28,407	60,902	43,332	31,214	Rural
..	22	1,942	531	597	1,128	432	430	Urban
..	679	152,570	33,026	29,004	62,030	43,764	31,644	Total
								Etah—
14	82	45,947	11,423	9,746	21,169	17,979	8,847	Rural
..	3	1,394	337	506	843	162	288	Urban
14	85	47,341	11,760	10,252	22,012	18,141	9,135	Total
								Etawah—
45	766	64,092	17,007	14,032	31,039	33,116	18,966	Rural
..	22	1,484	458	503	961	179	328	Urban
45	788	65,576	17,465	14,535	32,000	33,295	19,294	Total
								Farukhabad—
12	690	64,540	15,359	14,593	29,952	25,219	15,346	Rural
..	5	2,958	675	992	1,667	160	318	Urban
12	695	67,498	16,034	15,585	31,619	25,379	15,664	Total
								Fatehpur—
9	305	110,057	27,381	25,809	53,190	31,058	27,243	Rural
1	10	1,633	508	528	1,036	227	281	Urban
10	315	111,690	27,889	26,337	54,226	31,285	27,524	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*						
	Cattle—*contd.*						
	Young Stock—*contd.*				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 Years	Total 3 years and under					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
landshahr—							
Rural	43,898	44,068	36,148	80,216	268,886	103,110	371,996
Urban	1,747	1,900	2,176	4,076	9,541	5,714	15,255
Total	45,645	45,968	38,324	84,292	278,427	108,824	387,251
ehra Dun—							
Rural	25,530	23,389	24,886	48,275	77,995	72,906	150,901
Urban	648	1,148	1,565	2,713	2,092	4,843	6,935
Total	26,178	24,537	26,451	50,988	80,087	77,749	157,836
eoria—							
Rural	74,546	75,827	59,621	135,448	425,901	210,249	636,150
Urban	862	963	1,027	1,990	4,407	2,969	7,376
Total	75,408	76,790	60,648	137,438	430,308	213,218	643,526
Etah—							
Rural	26,826	29,402	18,593	47,995	204,777	64,540	269,317
Urban	450	499	794	1,293	2,882	2,188	5,070
Total	27,276	29,901	19,387	49,288	207,659	66,728	274,387
Etawah—							
Rural	52,082	50,123	32,998	83,121	142,592	97,090	239,682
Urban	507	637	831	1,468	1,296	2,315	3,611
Total	52,589	50,760	33,829	84,589	143,888	99,405	243,293
Farrukhabad—							
Rural	40,565	40,578	29,939	70,517	191,578	94,479	286,057
Urban	478	835	1,310	2,145	3,380	4,268	7,648
Total	41,043	31,413	31,249	72,662	194,958	98,747	293,705
Fatehpur—							
Rural	58,301	58,439	53,052	111,491	233,581	163,109	396,690
Urban	508	735	809	1,544	2,009	2,442	4,451
Total	58,809	59,174	53,861	113,035	235,590	165,551	401,141

Agricultural Machinery & Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Breeding Bulls *	Working Bullocks†	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows *i.e.* cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
				In milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
						Bulandshahr—
302	6,221	98	6,621	121,619	54,006	Rural
35	949	18	1,002	4,488	1,563	Urban
337	7,170	116	7,623	126,107	55,569	Total
						Dehra Dun—
404	153	39	596	9,005	6,606	Rural
18	46	3	67	1,806	522	Urban
422	199	42	663	10,811	7,128	Total
						Deoria—
1,096	56	150	1,302	34,256	24,911	Rural
6	10	..	16	280	91	Urban
1,102	66	150	1,318	34,536	25,002	Total
						Etah—
114	20,383	146	20,643	104,367	58,338	Rural
4	453	1	458	1,681	749	Urban
118	20,836	147	21,101	106,048	59,087	Total
						Etawah—
263	90,051	326	90,640	69,847	38,262	Rural
10	978	15	1,003	802	328	Urban
273	91,029	341	91,643	70,649	38,590	Total
						Farrukhabad—
142	42,312	321	42,775	66,862	39,982	Rural
5	411	3	419	1,817	433	Urban
147	42,723	324	43,194	68,679	40,415	Total
						Fatehpur—
191	38,335	302	38,828	51,615	35,775	Rural
3	532	4	539	548	268	Urban
194	38,867	306	39,367	52,163	36,043	Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes—*contd.* Females over three years—*contd.* Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.* Not calved	Total	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Bulandshahr—					
Rural	17,453	193,078	48	126	193,252
Urban	333	6,384	135	101	6,620
Total	17,786	199,462	183	227	199,872
Dehra Dun—					
Rural	1,802	17,413	5	30	17,448
Urban	30	2,358	1	1	2,360
Total	1,832	19,771	6	31	19,808
Deoria—					
Rural	3,646	62,813	549	396	63,758
Urban	37	408	2	3	413
Total	3,683	63,221	551	399	64,171
Etah—					
Rural	13,188	175,893	206	183	176,282
Urban	94	2,524	39	9	2,572
Total	13,282	178,417	245	192	178,854
Etawah—					
Rural	10,711	118,820	1,693	756	121,269
Urban	42	1,172	20	11	1,203
Total	10,753	119,992	1,713	767	122,472
Farrukhabad—					
Rural	8,069	114,913	322	440	115,675
Urban	69	2,319	2	10	2,331
Total	8,138	117,232	324	450	118,006
Fatehpur—					
Rural	9,640	97,030	386	297	97,713
Urban	27	843	7	11	861
Total	**9,667**	**97,873**	**393**	**308**	**98,574**

District	Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes—*contd.* Young Stock Under 1 year Males	Females	Total	1 to 3 years Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Bulandshahr—						
Rural	24,969	55,694	80,663	5,326	53,457	58,783
Urban	805	1,652	2,457	211	1,378	1,589
Total	25,774	57,346	83,120	5,537	54,835	60,372
Dehra Dun—						
Rural	1,631	3,540	5,171	643	3,320	3,963
Urban	368	517	885	45	148	193
Total	1,999	4,057	6,056	688	3,468	4,156
Deoria—						
Rural	10,686	15,203	25,889	6,300	15,277	21,577
Urban	76	95	171	30	61	91
Total	10,762	15,298	26,060	6,330	15,338	21,668
Etah—						
Rural	27,668	47,047	74,715	11,354	49,266	60,620
Urban	354	724	1,078	106	554	660
Total	28,022	47,771	75,793	11,460	49,820	61,280
Etawah—						
Rural	18,025	28,812	46,837	12,374	35,724	48,098
Urban	178	294	472	68	255	323
Total	18,203	29,106	47,309	12,442	35,979	48,421
Farrukhabad—						
Rural	18,545	28,015	46,560	10,766	34,037	44,803
Urban	388	668	1,056	76	243	319
Total	18,933	28,683	47,616	10,842	34,280	45,122
Fatehpur—						
Rural	15,071	22,699	37,770	8,881	25,458	34,339
Urban	136	220	356	41	145	186
Total	**15,207**	**22,919**	**38,126**	**8,922**	**25,603**	**34,525**

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

Livestock—*contd.*

District	Buffaloes—*contd.*					
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Bulandshahr—						
Rural	30,295	109,151	139,446	36,916	302,403	339,319
Urban	1,016	3,030	4,046	2,018	9,650	11,668
Total	31,311	112,181	143,492	38,934	312,053	350,987
Dehra Dun—						
Rural	2,274	6,860	9,134	2,870	24,308	27,178
Urban	413	665	1,078	480	3,025	3,505
Total	2,687	7,525	10,212	3,350	27,333	30,683
Deoria—						
Rural	16,986	30,480	47,466	18,288	94,238	112,526
Urban	106	156	262	122	569	691
Total	17,092	30,636	47,728	18,410	94,807	113,217
Etah—						
Rural	39,022	96,313	135,335	59,665	272,595	332,260
Urban	460	1,278	1,738	918	3,850	4,768
Total	39,482	97,591	137,073	60,583	276,445	337,028
Etawah—						
Rural	30,399	64,536	94,935	121,039	185,805	306,844
Urban	246	549	795	1,249	1,752	3,001
Total	30,645	65,085	95,730	122,288	187,557	309,845
Farrukhabad—						
Rural	29,311	62,052	91,363	72,086	177,727	249,813
Urban	464	911	1,375	883	3,242	4,125
Total	29,775	62,963	92,738	72,969	180,969	253,938
Fatehpur—						
Rural	23,952	48,157	72,109	62,780	145,870	208,650
Urban	177	365	542	716	1,226	1,942
Total	24,129	48,522	72,651	63,496	147,096	210,592

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*

Total Bovine			Sheep					District
			Upto One year	Over one year			Total sheep	
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Bulandshahr—
305,802	405,513	711,315	3,314	2,256	13,601	15,857	19,171	Rural
11,559	15,364	26,923	96	166	508	614	710	Urban
317,361	420,877	738,238	3,410	2,362	14,109	16,471	19,881	Total
								Dehra Dun—
80,865	97,214	178,079	7,586	6,836	21,745	28,631	36,217	Rural
2,572	7,868	10,440	31	116	119	235	266	Urban
83,437	105,082	188,519	7,617	7,002	21,864	28,866	36,483	Total
								Deoria—
444,189	304,487	748,676	4,034	9,120	20,833	29,953	33,987	Rural
4,529	3,538	8,067	7	55	127	182	189	Urban
448,718	308,025	756,743	4,041	9,175	20,960	30,135	34,176	Total
								Etah—
264,442	337,135	601,577	2,785	1,634	15,881	17,515	20,300	Rural
3,800	6,038	9,838	53	16	181	197	250	Urban
268,242	343,173	611,415	2,838	1,650	16,062	17,712	20,550	Total
								Etawah—
263,631	282,895	546,526	5,977	3,878	16,033	19,911	25,888	Rural
2,545	4,067	6,612	21	12	189	201	222	Urban
266,176	286,962	553,138	5,998	3,890	16,222	20,112	26,110	Total
								Farrukhabad—
263,664	272,206	535,870	4,933	2,829	20,153	23,002	27,935	Rural
4,263	7,510	11,773	45	27	209	236	281	Urban
267,927	279,716	547,643	4,978	2,876	20,362	23,238	28,216	Total
								Fatehpur—
296,361	308,979	605,340	18,208	12,052	70,827	82,919	101,127	Rural
2,725	3,668	6,393	47	46	164	210	257	Urban
299,086	312,647	611,733	18,255	12,138	70,991	83,129	101,384	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

Livestock—*contd.*

District	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Bulandshahr—					
Rural	13,496	6,117	31,900	38,017	51,513
Urban	1,887	733	4,528	5,261	7,148
Total	15,383	6,850	36,428	43,278	58,661
Dehra Dun—					
Rural	16,288	11,572	43,850	55,422	71,710
Urban	208	516	1,139	1,655	1,863
Total	16,496	12,088	44,989	57,077	73,573
Deoria—					
Rural	45,781	37,693	132,772	170,465	216,246
Urban	833	491	1,871	2,362	3,195
Total	46,614	38,184	134,643	172,827	219,441
Etah—					
Rural	19,025	6,524	43,485	50,009	69,034
Urban	1,767	644	3,936	4,580	6,347
Total	20,792	7,168	47,421	54,589	75,381
Etawah—					
Rural	55,130	6,964	90,512	97,476	152,606
Urban	2,080	566	4,862	5,428	7,508
Total	57,210	7,530	95,374	102,904	160,114
Farrukhabad—					
Rural	52,737	9,108	91,158	100,266	153,003
Urban	1,716	467	4,796	5,263	6,979
Total	54,453	9,575	95,954	105,529	159,982
Fatehpur—					
Rural	58,352	14,664	100,526	115,190	173,542
Urban	1,655	218	1,995	2,213	3,868
Total	60.007	14,882	102,521	117,403	177,410

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*

Horses and Ponies								
		Young Stock						
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Upto one year			One to three years			District
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Bulandshahr—
1,631	3,321	304	335	639	804	1,293	2,097	Rural
313	347	30	19	49	148	84	232	Urban
1,944	3,668	334	354	688	952	1,377	2,329	Total
								Dehra Dun—
913	174	21	16	37	85	34	119	Rural
106	27	14	4	18	88	10	98	Urban
1,019	201	35	20	55	173	44	217	Total
								Deoria—
1,198	802	124	116	240	749	237	986	Rural
29	30	10	2	12	38	41	79	Urban
1,227	832	134	118	252	787	278	1,065	Total
								Etah—
1,843	2,347	274	312	586	923	987	1,910	Rural
137	157	24	17	41	103	67	170	Urban
1,980	2,504	298	329	627	1,026	1,054	2,080	Total
								Etawah—
1,942	3,022	515	607	1,122	948	1,350	2,298	Rural
252	110	11	15	26	87	32	119	Urban
2,194	3,132	526	622	1,148	1,035	1,382	2,417	Total
								Farrukhabad—
1,862	2,063	275	338	613	757	962	1,719	Rural
217	165	11	28	39	77	46	123	Urban
2,079	2,228	286	366	652	834	1,008	1,842	Total
								Fatehpur—
2,620	1,983	355	400	755	1,037	946	1,983	Rural
194	132	14	11	25	47	17	64	Urban
2,814	2,115	369	411	780	1,084	963	2,047	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*									
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies			Mules			Donkeys
	Total 3 years and under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Bulandshahr—										
Rural .	1,108	1,628	2,736	2,739	4,949	7,688	748	6,285	5,882	12,167
Urban .	178	103	281	491	450	941	78	1,335	412	1,747
Total .	1,286	1,731	3,017	3,230	5,399	8,629	826	7,620	6,294	13,914
Dehra Dun—										
Rural .	106	50	156	1,019	224	1,243	592	19	12	31
Urban .	102	14	116	208	41	249	80	1	1	2
Total .	208	64	272	1,227	265	1,492	672	20	13	33
Deoria—										
Rural .	873	353	1,226	2,071	1,155	3,226	31	3,580	1,938	5,518
Urban .	48	43	91	77	73	150	..	101	19	120
Total .	921	396	1,317	2,148	1,228	3,376	31	3,681	1,957	5,638
Etah—										
Rural .	1,197	1,299	2,496	3,040	3,646	6,686	320	3,045	2,011	5,056
Urban .	127	84	211	264	241	505	131	530	248	778
Total .	1,324	1,383	2,707	3,304	3,887	7,191	451	3,575	2,259	5,834
Etawah—										
Rural .	1,463	1,957	3,420	3,405	4,979	8,384	56	590	1,170	1,760
Urban .	98	47	145	350	157	507	54	188	217	405
Total .	1,561	2,004	3,565	*3,755	5,136	8,891	110	778	1,387	2,165
Farrukhabad—										
Rural .	1,032	1,300	2,332	2,894	3,363	6,257	64	2,163	1,183	3,346
Urban .	88	74	162	305	239	544	7	458	145	603
Total .	1,120	1,374	2,494	3,199	3,602	6,801	71	2,621	1,328	3,949
Fatehpur—										
Rural .	1,392	1,346	2,738	4,012	3,329	7,341	46	2,148	781	2,929
Urban .	61	28	89	255	160	415	60	127	116	243
Total .	1,453	1,374	2,827	4,267	3,489	7,756	106	2,275	897	3,172

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock —*concld.*			Poultry					
			Fowls				Ducks	
Camels	Pigs	Total Live stock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	District
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Bulandshahr—
4,655	17,450	824,707	22,568	6,033	12,793	41,394	353	Rural
148	2,115	39,810	5,706	1,561	3,288	10,555	398	Urban
4,803	19,565	864,517	28,274	7,594	16,081	51,949	751	Total
								Dehra Dun—
1	1,168	289,041	8,655	3,751	8,779	21,185	43	Rural
..	485	13,385	2,895	938	2,547	6,380	61	Urban
1	1,653	3,02,426	11,550	4,689	11,326	27,565	104	Total
								Deoria—
95	25,142	10,32,921	9,425	5,048	6,295	20,768	140	Rural
47	560	12,328	1,153	342	800	2,295	41	Urban
142	25,702	10,45,249	10,578	5,390	7,095	23,063	181	Total
								Etah—
571	14,111	717,655	10,181	3,189	4,829	18,199	216	Rural
12	1,234	19,095	5,896	1,230	1,418	8,544	289	Urban
583	15,345	736,750	16,077	4,419	6,247	26,743	505	Total
								Etawah—
1,652	12,754	749,626	6,083	2,264	4,616	12,963	88	Rural
9	797	16,114	935	268	374	1,577	34	Urban
1,661	13,551	765,740	7,018	2,532	4,990	14,540	122	Total
								Farrukhabad—
279	18,904	745,658	14,227	4,272	5,692	24,191	321	Rural
14	407	20,608	5,521	1,182	1,444	8,147	86	Urban
293	19,311	766,266	19,748	5,454	7,136	32,338	407	Total
								Fatehpur—
697	46,284	937,306	15,213	3,349	9,353	27,915	897	Rural
51	459	11,746	1,172	240	641	2,053	93	Urban
748	46,743	949,052	16,385	3,589	9,994	29,968	990	Total

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agricultural Machinery & Implements		
	Ducks—*con'd.*					Plough		Carts
	Drakes	Ducklings‡	Total	Others	Total Poultry	Wooden	Iron	
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Bulandshahr—								
Rural	153	153	659	2,756	44,809	111,246	464	57,918
Urban	189	185	772	2,884	14,211	3,018	173	1,447
Total	342	338	1,431	5,640	59,020	114,264	637	59,365
Dehra Dun—								
Rural	19	12	74	82	21,341	25,178	240	4,370
Urban	28	6	95	41	6,516	234	8	181
Total	47	18	169	123	27,857	25,412	248	4,551
Deoria—								
Rural	123	90	353	563	21,684	175,005	9,223	4,7815
Uran	44	11	96	31	2,422	1,510	63	445
Total	167	101	449	594	24,106	176,515	9,286	48,260
Etah—								
Rural	125	178	519	218	18,936	102,154	4,914	34,171
Urban	57	57	403	403	9,350	1,099	34	451
Total	182	235	922	621	28,286	103,253	4,948	34,622
Etawah—								
Rural	70	36	194	342	13,499	100,269	22,179	30,098
Urban	24	13	71	4	1,652	801	326	293
Total	94	49	265	346	15,151	101,070	22,505	30,391
Farrukhabad—								
Rural	206	146	673	447	25,311	109,196	11,915	38,310
Urban	19	..	105	634	8,886	854	149	416
Total	225	146	778	1,081	34,197	110,050	12,064	38,726
Fatehpur—								
Rural	638	293	1,828	3,209	32,952	106,008	2,947	38,838
Urban	42	23	158	39	2,250	679	35	451
Total	680	316	1,986	3,248	35,202	106,687	2,982	39,289

‡ The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Agricultural Machinery & Implements—*contd.*								
Sugarcane crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
								Bulandshahr—
64	4,746	211	58	1	148	945	233	Rural
7	583	24	6	2	20	336	118	Urban
71	5,329	235	64	3	168	1,281	351	Total
								Dehra Dun—
19	104	3	..	3	107	122	27	Rural
..	..	..	1	2	8	18	1	Urban
19	104	3	1	5	115	140	28	Total
								Deoria—
30	8,134	111	12	2	186	305	6,452	Rural
..	73	3	..	..	4	8	84	Urban
30	8,207	114	12	2	190	313	6,536	Total
								Etah—
20	898	103	32	..	66	782	1,165	Rural
..	153	10	3	..	2	77	47	Urban
20	1,051	113	35	..	68	859	1,212	Total
								Etawah—
73	2,978	92	3	2	32	137	653	Rural
..	71	..	..	..	1	105	28	Urban
73	3,049	92	3	2	33	242	681	Total
								Farrukhabad—
108	3,905	219	17	..	39	250	1,682	Rural
1	11	6	..	1	3	81	60	Urban
109	3,916	225	17	1	42	331	1,742	Total
								Fatehpur—
18	1,059	133	1	1	25	270	1,481	Rural
..	3	2	..	..	..	25	21	Urban
18	1,062	135	1	1	25	295	1,502	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—*contd.*

District	Livestock																				District
	Cattle																				
	Males over three years				Females over three years				Cattle—*contd.*												
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks@	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production				Females over three years			Young Stock								
					In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over 3 years	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years					
												Males	Females	Total	Males	Females				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				
Fyzabad—																				Fyzabad—
Rural	88	353,772	1,721	355,581	47,723	45,591	9,527	102,841	6	293	103,140	24,329	23,375	47,604	26,656	20,710				Rural
Urban	35	2,708	68	2,811	1,733	991	146	2,870	1	13	2,884	724	951	1,675	320	521				Urban
Total	123	356,480	1,789	358,392	49,456	46,582	9,673	105,711	7	306	106,024	25,053	24,326	49,279	26,976	21,231				Total
Ghazipur—																				Ghazipur—
Rural	177	192,216	726	193,119	40,889	40,479	7,535	88,903	14	235	89,152	21,711	20,869	42,580	19,840	20,509				Rural
Urban	10	2,157		2,169	959	475	100	1,534	3	1	1,538	419	503	922	197	345				Urban
Total	187	194,373	728	195,288	41,848	40,954	7,635	90,437	17	236	90,690	22,130	21,372	43,502	20,037	20,854				Total
Gonda—																				Gonda—
Rural	176	515,240	1,903	517,319	76,278	150,225	22,529	249,032	29	514	249,575	47,396	46,689	94,085	48,030	42,837				Rural
Urban	17	1,647	20	1,684	1,313	813	261	2,387	2	9	2,398	615	706	1,321	397	536				Urban
Total	193	516,887	1,923	519,003	77,591	151,038	22,790	251,419	31	523	251,973	48,011	47,395	95,406	48,427	43,373				Total
Gorakhpur—																				Gorakhpur—
Rural	241	445,496	3,108	448,845	65,840	88,887	13,712	168,439	22	285	168,746	39,476	36,592	76,068	54,279	39,741				Rural
Urban	19	1,648	4	1,671	881	771	136	1,788	4	10	1,802	436	503	939	460	433				Urban
Total	260	447,144	3,112	450,516	66,721	89,658	13,848	170,227	26	295	170,548	39,912	37,095	77,007	54,739	40,174				Total
Hamirpur—																				Hamirpur—
Rural	471	185,820	7,121	193,412	60,650	78,025	14,473	153,148	4	327	153,479	32,026	30,833	62,859	32,655	29,879				Rural
Urban	8	6,261	164	6,433	2,925	2,900	815	6,640	..	50	6,690	1,356	1,355	2,711	1,008	1,165				Urban
Total	479	192,081	7,285	199,845	63,575	80,925	15,288	159,788	4	377	160,169	33,382	32,188	65,570	33,663	31,044				Total
Hardoi—																				Hardoi—
Rural	90	300,121	3,016	303,227	49,749	66,268	7,249	123,266	4	510	123,780	29,548	25,997	55,545	34,558	21,983				Rural
Urban	20	6,568	58	6,646	1,837	882	151	2,870	4	13	2,887	826	880	1,706	488	370				Urban
Total	110	306,689	3,074	309,873	51,586	67,150	7,400	126,136	8	523	126,667	30,374	26,877	57,251	35,046	22,353				Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.
@Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*						
	Cattle—*contd.*						
	Young Stock—*contd.*				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Fyzabad—							
Rural .	47,366	50,985	43,985	94,970	406,566	147,125	553,691
Urban .	841	1,044	1,472	2,516	3,855	4,356	8,211
Total .	48,207	52,029	45,457	97,486	410,421	151,481	561,902
Ghazipur—							
Rural .	40,349	41,551	41,378	82,929	234,670	130,530	365,200
Urban .	542	616	848	1,464	2,785	2,386	5,171
Total .	40,891	42,167	42,226	84,393	237,455	132,916	370,371
Gonda—							
Rural .	90,867	95,426	89,526	184,952	612,745	339,101	951,846
Urban .	933	1,012	1,242	2,254	2,696	3,640	6,336
Total .	91,800	96,438	90,768	187,206	615,441	342,741	958,182
Gorakhpur—							
Rural .	94,020	93,755	76,333	170,088	542,600	245,079	787,679
Urban .	893	896	936	1,832	2,567	2,738	5,305
Total .	94,913	94,651	77,269	171,920	545,167	247,817	792,984
Hamirpur—							
Rural .	62,534	64,681	60,712	125,393	258,093	214,191	472,284
Urban .	2,173	2,364	2,520	4,884	8,797	9,210	18,007
Total .	64,707	67,045	63,232	130,277	266,890	223,401	490,291
Hardoi—							
Rural .	56,541	64,106	47,980	112,086	367,333	171,760	539,093
Urban .	858	1,314	1,250	2,564	7,960	4,137	12,097
Total .	57,399	65,420	49,230	114,650	375,293	175,897	551,190

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks@	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows *i.e.*, cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
						Fyzabad—
440	543	77	1,060	45,960	32,362	Rural
10	76	23	109	639	317	Urban
450	619	100	1,169	46,599	32,679	Total
						Ghazipur—
107	102	29	238	32,461	21,006	Rural
..	22	15	37	425	239	Urban
107	124	44	275	32,886	21,245	Total
						Gonda—
599	10,595	202	11,396	60,309	63,359	Rural
78	86	8	172	526	351	Urban
677	10,681	210	11,568	60,835	63,710	Total
						Gorakhpur—
364	128	98	590	42,737	28,624	Rural
7	65	..	72	175	139	Urban
371	193	98	662	42,912	28,763	Total
						Hamirpur—
468	1,653	87	2,208	34,187	36,591	Rural
11	158	7	176	929	951	Urban
479	1,811	94	2,384	35,116	37,542	Total
						Hardoi—
180	32,261	315	32,756	59,891	45,302	Rural
16	904	5	925	2,058	833	Urban
196	33,165	320	33,681	61,949	46,135	Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

@Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*				
	Buffaloes—*contd.*				
	Females over three years—*contd.*				
	Breeding cows *i.e.*, cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.*		Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
	Not calved	Total			
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Fyzabad—					
Rural	9,247	87,569	35	767	87,771
Urban	153	1,109	26	13	1,148
Total	9,400	88,678	61	180	88,919
Ghazipur—					
Rural	6,188	59,655	5	38	59,698
Urban	42	706	..	100	806
Total	6,230	60,361	5	138	60,504
Gonda—					
Rural	15,260	138,928	253	294	139,475
Urban	62	939	8	47	994
Total	15,322	139,867	261	341	140,469
Gorakhpur—					
Rural	6,106	77,467	12	110	77,589
Urban	34	348	..	1	349
Total	6,140	77,815	12	111	77,938
Hamirpur—					
Rural	8,655	79,433	67	166	79,666
Urban	285	2,165	6	15	2,186
Total	8,940	81,598	73	181	81,852
Hardoi—					
Rural	10,365	115,558	48	336	115,942
Urban	163	3,054	2	40	3,096
Total	**10,528**	**118,612**	**50**	**376**	**119,038**

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes—*contd.*						District
Young Stock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Fyzabad—
9,859	19,031	28,890	5,502	15,983	21,485	Rural
128	270	398	63	111	174	Urban
9,987	19,301	29,288	5,565	16,094	21,659	Total
						Ghazipur—
9,686	14,912	24,598	1,835	15,169	17,004	Rural
96	228	324	34	121	155	Urban
9,782	15,140	24,922	1,869	15,290	17,159	Total
						Gonda—
19,113	26,282	45,395	13,116	26,829	39,945	Rural
128	174	302	58	141	199	Urban
19,241	26,456	45,697	13,174	26,970	40,144	Total
						Gorakhpur—
14,483	19,684	34,167	7,588	19,886	27,474	Rural
62	68	130	57	79	136	Urban
14,545	19,752	34,297	7,645	19,965	27,610	Total
						Hamirpur—
10,662	16,867	27,529	5,538	16,176	21,714	Rural
266	373	639	131	325	456	Urban
10,928	17,240	28,168	5,669	16,501	22,170	Total
						Hardoi—
16,966	25,950	42,916	8,973	25,374	34,347	Rural
490	822	1,312	132	425	557	Urban
17,456	26,772	44,228	9,105	25,799	34,904	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*					
	Buffaloes—*contd.*					
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Fyzabad—						
Rural .	15,361	35,014	50,375	16,421	122,785	139,206
Urban .	191	381	572	300	1,529	1,829
Total .	15,552	35,395	50,947	16,721	124,314	141,035
Ghazipur—						
Rural .	11,521	30,081	41,602	11,759	89,779	101,538
Urban .	130	349	479	167	1,155	1,322
Total .	11,651	30,430	42,081	11,926	90,934	102,860
Gonda—						
Rural .	32,229	53,111	85,340	43,625	192,586	236,211
Urban .	186	315	501	358	1,309	1,667
Total .	32,415	53,426	85,841	43,983	193,895	237,878
Gorakhpur—						
Rural .	22,071	39,570	61,641	22,661	117,159	139,820
Urban .	119	147	266	191	496	687
Total .	22,190	39,717	61,907	22,852	117,655	140,507
Hamirpur—						
Rural .	16,200	33,043	49,243	18,408	112,709	131,117
Urban .	397	698	1,095	573	2,884	3,457
Total .	16,597	33,741	50,338	18,981	115,593	134,574
Hardoi—						
Rural .	25,939	51,324	77,263	58,695	167,266	225,961
Urban .	622	1,247	1,869	1,547	4,343	5,890
Total .	26,561	52,571	79,132	60,242	171,609	231,851

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
			Upto one year	Over one year				
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	Total sheep	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Fyzabad—
422,987	269,910	692,897	4,617	6,129	31,962	38,091	42,708	Rural
4,155	5,885	10,040	13	14	10	24	37	Urban
427,142	275,795	702,937	4,630	6,143	31,972	38,115	42,745	Total
								Ghazipur—
246,429	220,309	466,738	8,527	7,428	48,332	55,760	64,287	Rural
2,952	3,541	6,493	4	17	107	124	128	Urban
249,381	223,850	473,231	8,531	7,445	48,439	55,884	64,415	Total
								Gonda—
656,370	531,687	1,188,057	6,970	6,510	30,397	36,907	43,877	Rural
3,054	4,949	8,003	140	74	52	126	266	Urban
659,424	536,636	1,196,060	7,110	6,584	30,449	37,033	44,143	Total
								Gorakhpur—
565,261	362,238	927,499	4,801	5,062	20,836	25,898	30,699	Rural
2,758	3,234	5,992	1	3	1	4	5	Urban
568,019	365,472	933,491	4,802	5,065	20,837	25,902	30,704	Total
								Hamirpur—
276,501	326,900	603,401	10,101	4,188	28,853	33,041	43,142	Rural
9,376	12,094	21,464	319	121	888	1,009	1,328	Urban
285,871	338,994	624,865	10,420	4,309	29,741	34,050	44,470	Total
								Hardoi—
426,028	339,026	765,054	5,567	4,621	22,963	27,584	33,151	Rural
9,507	8,480	17,987	42	30	190	220	262	Urban
435,535	347,506	783,041	5,609	4,651	23,153	27,804	33,413	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

Livestock—*contd.*

District	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
yzabad—					
Rural .	22,580	19,168	68,166	87,334	109,914
Urban .	1,653	918	3,403	4,321	5,974
Total .	24,233	20,086	71,569	91,655	115,888
azipur—					
Rural .	37,340	14,121	64,856	78,977	116,317
Urban .	1,514	542	1,920	2,462	3,976
Total .	38,854	14,663	66,776	81,439	120,293
nda—					
Rural .	43,345	26,604	84,259	110,863	154,208
Urban .	2,529	1,184	3,344	4,528	7,057
Total .	45,874	27,788	87,603	115,391	161,265
rakhpur .					
Rural .	59,805	28,638	114,702	143,340	203,145
Urban .	585	553	1,709	2,262	2,847
Total .	60,390	29,191	116,411	145,602	205,992
mirpur—					
Rural .	51,942	12,138	109,843	121,981	173,923
Urban .	3,245	557	6,413	6,970	10,215
Total .	55,187	12,695	116,256	128,951	184,138
rdoi—					
Rural .	37,859	12,497	87,603	100,100	137,959
Urban .	3,307	1,180	7,205	8,385	11,692
Total .	41,166	13,677	94,808	108,485	149,651

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*

Horses and Ponies								
		Youngstock						District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Fyzabad—
1,529	1,051	228	209	437	761	518	1,279	Rural
282	119	6	12	18	58	55	113	Urban
1,811	1,170	234	221	455	819	573	1,392	Total
								Ghazipur—
1,821	179	86	36	122	581	93	674	Rural
51	52	5	..	5	31	4	35	Urban
1,872	231	91	36	127	612	97	709	Total
								Gonda—
2,440	2,336	570	603	1,173	1,298	1,202	2,500	Rural
344	149	19	24	43	69	36	105	Urban
2,784	2,485	589	627	1,216	1,367	1,238	2,605	Total
								Gorakhpur—
1,569	631	132	118	250	767	354	1,121	Rural
54	49	16	9	25	53	10	63	Urban
1,623	680	148	127	275	820	364	1,184	Total
								Hamirpur
1,187	820	157	149	306	395	352	747	Rural
149	123	5	8	13	63	29	92	Urban
1,336	943	162	157	319	458	381	839	Total
								Hardoi—
3,481	2,631	585	653	1,238	1,600	1,201	2,801	Rural
264	228	29	18	47	81	86	167	Urban
3,745	2,859	614	671	1,285	1,681	1,287	2,968	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*									
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies			Mules			
	Total three years and under							Donkeys		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	86)	(87)	(88)
Fyzabad—										
Rural .	989	727	1,716	2,518	1,778	4,296	7	1,442	1,276	2,718
Urban .	64	67	131	346	186	532	11	493	119	612
Total .	1,053	794	1,847	2,864	1,964	4,828	18	1,935	1,395	3,330
Ghazipur—										
Rural .	667	129	796	2,488	308	2,796	52	1,703	1,988	3,691
Urban .	36	4	40	87	56	143	..	156	115	271
Total .	703	133	836	2,575	364	2,939	52	1,859	2,103	3,962
Gonda—										
Rural .	1,868	1,805	3,673	4,308	4,141	8,449	312	1,757	1,807	3,564
Urban .	88	60	148	432	209	641	29	139	31	170
Total .	1,956	1,865	3,821	4,740	4,350	9,090	341	1,896	1,838	3,734
Gorakhpur—										
Rural .	899	472	1,371	2,468	1,103	3,571	19	2,683	2,820	5,503
Urban .	69	19	88	123	68	191	11	170	72	242
Total .	968	491	1,459	2,591	1,171	3,762	30	2,853	2,892	5,745
Hamirpur—										
Rural .	552	501	1,053	1,739	1,321	3,060	..	56	53	109
Urban .	68	37	105	217	160	377	154	160	76	236
Total .	620	538	1,158	1,956	1,481	3,437	154	216	129	345
Hardoi—										
Rural .	2,185	1,854	4,039	5,666	4,485	10,151	15	278	256	534
Urban .	110	104	214	374	332	706	11	629	207	836
Total .	2,295	1,958	4,253	6,040	4,817	10,857	26	907	463	1,370

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*			Poultry					
			Fowls				Ducks	
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	District
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Fyzabad—
471	39,151	892,162	14,325	4,859	10,456	29,640	168	Rural
3	309	17,518	3,618	944	2,553	7,115	102	Urban
474	39,460	909,680	17,943	5,803	13,009	36,755	270	Total
								Ghazipur—
147	8,991	663,019	20,166	6,260	15,994	42,420	358	Rural
3	425	11,439	1,924	556	901	3,381	129	Urban
150	9,416	674,458	22,090	6,816	16,895	45,801	487	Total
								Gonda—
9	27,239	1,425,715	18,314	5,773	16,204	40,291	260	Rural
24	48	16,238	3,813	1,343	3,117	8,273	95	Urban
33	27,287	1,441,953	22,127	7,116	19,321	48,564	355	Total
								Gorakhpur—
10	47,782	1,218,228	16,203	7,076	15,093	38,372	278	Rural
..	278	9,566	1,404	568	752	2,724	48	Urban
10	48,060	1,227,794	17,607	7,644	15,845	41,096	326	Total
								Hamirpur—
169	15,458	839,262	9,621	3,448	8,839	21,908	593	Rural
10	1,630	35,414	3,050	810	1,842	5,702	58	Urban
179	17,088	874,676	12,671	4,258	10,681	27,610	651	Total
								Hardoi—
577	27,516	974,957	9,856	3,202	4,211	17,269	485	Rural
39	1,702	33,235	8,105	1,804	2,775	12,684	128	Urban
616	29,218	1,008,192	17,961	5,066	6,986	29,953	613	Total

*The criterion to distinguish etween adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agricultural Machinery and Implements	
	Ducks—*contd.*			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Fyzabad—							
Rural	151	109	428	201	30,269	160,708	2,744
Urban	64	74	240	341	7,696	1,266	25
Total	215	183	668	542	37,965	161,974	2,769
Ghazipur—							
Rural	238	79	675	272	43,367	110,771	578
Urban	78	33	240	2	3,623	920	5
Total	316	112	915	274	46,990	111,691	583
Gonda—							
Rural	231	161	652	442	41,385	241,306	6,335
Urban	45	22	162	309	8,744	634	8
Total	276	183	814	751	50,129	241,940	6,343
Gorakhpur—							
Rural	231	142	651	1,578	40,601	227,081	7,370
Urban	44	...	92	357	3,173	522	40
Total	275	142	743	1,935	43,774	227,603	7,410
Hamirpur—							
Rural	361	244	1,198	78	23,184	83,604	1,484
Urban	21	6	85	81	5,868	2,459	113
Total	382	250	1,283	159	29,052	86,063	1,597
Hardoi—							
Rural	313	242	1,040	603	18,912	168,925	9,731
Urban	89	30	247	509	13,440	3,195	126
Total	402	272	1,287	1,112	32,352	172,120	9,857

‡The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to bred.

Agricultural Machinery & Implements—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—*contd.*									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
									Fyzabad—
11,510	69	19,754	64	10	1	28	133	4,469	Rural
189	1	10	2	2	..	..	5	41	Urban
11,699	70	19,764	66	12	1	28	138	4,510	Total
									Gazipur—
4,553	9	16,722	28	3	..	16	95	2,350	Rural
124	..	31	..	..	..	..	50	50	Urban
4,677	9	16,753	28	3	..	16	145	2,400	Total
									Gonda—
48,295	20	951	87	38	9	126	222	6,818	Rural
189		200	..	..	..	2	106	68	Urban
48,484	20	1,151	87	38	9	128	328	6,886	Total
									Gorakhpur—
49,004	33	6,383	157	18	3	198	129	6,753	Rural
324	..	1	4	..	..	..	45	117	Urban
49,328	33	6,384	161	18	3	198	174	6,870	Total
									Hamirpur—
65,413	2	709	24	3	..	46	44	1,165	Rural
1,803	1	7	15	2	..	7	23	120	Urban
67,216	3	716	39	5	..	53	67	1,285	Total
									Hardoi—
63,797	21	3,552	42	4	12	65	186	2,230	Rural
1,787	..	15	11	1	..	8	55	65	Urban
65,584	21	3,567	53	5	12	73	241	2,295	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultual Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls *	Working Bullocks @	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk prodction			
					In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jalaun—								
Rural	**372**	98,792	856	100,020	29,417	33,223	4,436	**67,076**
Urban	**5**	2,753	47	2,805	2,257	1,140	254	**3,651**
Total	**377**	101,545	903	102,825	31,674	34,363	4,690	**70,727**
Jaunpur—								
Rural.	**81**	307,035	1,470	308,586	45,971	58,011	8,250	**112,232**
Urban	**20**	3,527	25	3,572	1,218	565	115	**1,898**
Total	**101**	310,562	1,495	312,158	47,189	58,576	8,365	**114,130**
Jhansi—								
Rural.	**745**	246,312	14,939	261,996	76,390	124,222	30,686	**231,298**
Urban	**51**	9,675	317	10,043	4,763	4,206	532	**9,501**
Total	**796**	255,987	15,256	272,029	81,153	128,428	31,218	**240,799**
Kanpur—								
Rural	**349**	179,287	1,690	181,326	66,386	77,411	12,057	**155,854**
Urban	**31**	1,135	10	1,176	5,736	1,441	191	**7,368**
Total	**380**	180,422	1,700	182,502	72,122	78,852	12,248	**163,222**
Kheri—								
Rrual	**253**	262,899	2,001	265,153	53,668	115,142	18,863	**187,673**
Urban	**26**	4,592	34	4,652	1,498	2,585	329	**4,412**
Total	**279**	267,491	2,035	269,805	55,166	117,727	19,192	**192,085**
Lucknow—								
Rural.	**53**	136,139	767	136,959	24,650	32,409	3,641	**60,700**
Urban	**32**	2,407	7	2,446	4,038	946	116	**5,100**
Total	**85**	138,546	774	139,405	28,688	33,355	3,757	**65,800**
Mainpuri—								
Rural	**80**	131,622	1,351	133,053	21,913	22,666	4,714	**49 293**
Urban	**7**	1,341	10	1,358	691	341	41	**1.073**
Total	**87**	132,963	1,361	134,411	22,604	23,007	4,756	**50,366**

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

@Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

District	Livestock—*contd.*								
	Cattle—*contd.*								
	Females over three years			Young Stock					
				Under 1 year		1 to 3 years			
	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
									Jalaun—
4	325	67,405	15,389	15,919	31,308	15,833	18,975		Rural
4	7	3,662	1,016	1,117	2,133	529	730		Urban
8	332	71,067	16,405	17,036	33,441	16,362	19,705		Total
									Jaunpur—
31	169	112,432	21,438	23,102	44,540	21,125	21,317		Rural
13	35	1,946	646	732	1,378	341	536		Urban
44	204	114,378	22,084	23,834	45,918	21,466	21,853		Total
									Jhansi—
9	988	232,295	45,835	45,042	90,877	55,614	55,668		Rural
2	27	9,530	2,403	2,604	5,007	1,787	2,229		Urban
11	1,015	241,825	48,238	47,646	95,884	57,401	57,897		Total
									Kanpur—
10	846	156,710	35,533	33,867	69,400	45,747	41,161		Rural
5	7	7,380	1,656	2,383	4,039	313	808		Urban
15	853	164,090	37,189	36,250	73,439	46,060	41,969		Total
									Kheri—
6	398	188,077	32,424	30,622	63,046	46,002	38,592		Rural
6	31	4,449	722	874	1,596	798	864		Urban
12	429	192,526	33,146	31,496	64,642	46,800	39,456		Total
									Lucknow—
10	123	60,833	14,126	13,531	27,657	15,646	11,675		Rural
..	10	5,110	1,140	1,859	2,999	339	667		Urban
10	133	65,943	15,266	15,390	30,656	15,985	12,342		Total
									Mainpuri—
6	154	49,453	13,003	10,404	23,407	28,434	10,857		Rural
..	12	1,085	281	380	661	165	221		Urban
6	166	50,538	13,284	10,784	24,068	28,599	11,078		Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*						
	Cattle—*contd.*						
	Young Sotck—*contd.*				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Jalaun—							
Rural .	34,808	31,222	34,894	66,116	131,242	102,299	233,541
Urban .	1,259	1,545	1,847	3,392	4,350	5,509	9,859
Total .	36,067	32,767	36,741	69,508	135,592	107,808	243,400
Jaunpur—							
Rural .	42,442	42,563	44,419	86,982	351,149	156,851	508,000
Urban .	877	987	1,268	2,255	4,559	3,214	7,773
Total .	43,319	43,550	45,687	89,237	355,708	160,065	515,773
Jhansi—							
Rural .	111,282	101,449	100,710	202,159	363,445	333,005	696,450
Urban .	4,016	4,190	4,833	9,023	14,233	14,363	28,596
Total .	115,298	105,639	105,543	211,182	377,678	347,368	725,046
Kanpur—							
Rural .	86,908	81,280	75,028	156,308	262,606	231,738	494,344
Urban .	1,121	1,969	3,191	5,160	3,145	10,571	13,716
Total .	88,029	83,249	78,219	161,468	265,751	242,309	508,060
Khori—							
Rural .	84,594	78,426	69,214	147,640	343,579	257,291	600,870
Urban .	1,662	1,520	1,738	3,258	6,172	6,187	12,359
Total .	86,256	79,946	70,952	150,898	349,751	263,478	613,229
Lucknow—							
Rural .	27,321	29,772	25,206	54,978	166,731	86,039	252,770
Urban .	1,006	1,479	2,526	4,005	3,925	7,636	11,561
Total .	28,327	31,251	27,732	58,983	170,656	93,675	264,331
Mainpuri—							
Rural .	39,291	41,437	21,261	62,698	174,490	70,714	245,204
Urban .	386	446	601	1,047	1,804	1,686	3,490
Total .	39,677	41,883	21,862	63,745	176,294	72,400	248,694

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks @	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 yrs not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
183	1,838	52	2,073	32,081	22,566	**Jalaun—** Rural
7	343	2	352	1,192	489	Urban
190	2,181	54	2,425	33,273	23,055	Total
518	6,180	158	6,856	47,414	42,905	**Jaunpur—** Rural
30	242	14	286	1,292	962	Urban
548	6,422	172	7,142	48,706	43,867	Total
1,094	524	127	1,745	36,472	44,538	**Jhansi—** Rural
67	84	6	157	1,927	1,482	Urban
1,161	608	133	1,902	38,399	46,020	Total
408	75,151	380	75,939	79,907	50,892	**Kanpur—** Rural
55	715	14	784	4,567	831	Urban
463	75,866	394	76,723	84,474	51,723	Total
377	81,359	307	82,043	34,492	42,658	**Kheri—** Rural
24	2,534	12	2,570	677	814	Urban
401	83,893	319	84,613	35,169	43,472	Total
289	7,688	149	8,126	28,059	19,150	**Lucknow—** Rural
32	386	3	421	3,547	1,126	Urban
321	8,074	152	8,547	31,606	20,276	Total
190	42,621	250	43,061	95,037	50,950	**Mainpuri—** Rural
3	822	1	826	1,545	627	Urban
193	43,443	251	43,887	96,582	51,577	Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

@Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*				
	Buffaloes—*contd.*				
	Females over three years—*contd.*				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
	Not calved	Total			
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Jalaun—					
Rural	4,292	58,939	205	139	59,283
Urban	131	1,812	4	6	1,822
Total	4,423	60,751	209	145	61,105
Jaunpur—					
Rural	8,151	98,470	79	177	98,726
Urban	425	2,679	1	16	2,696
Total	8,576	101,149	80	193	101,422
Jhansi—					
Rural	13,469	94,479	14	193	94,686
Urban	217	3,626	9	4	3,639
Total	13,686	98,105	23	197	98,325
Kanpur—					
Rural	10,890	141,689	1,013	529	143,231
Urban	365	5,763	10	34	5,807
Total	11,255	147,452	1,023	563	149,038
Kheri—					
Rural	9,195	86,345	60	178	86,583
Urban	106	1,597	7	27	1,631
Total	9,301	87,942	67	205	88,214
Lucknow—					
Rural	4,207	51,416	156	72	51,644
Urban	95	4,768	1	3	4,772
Total	4,302	56,184	157	75	56,416
Mainpuri—					
Rural	15,306	161,293	559	225	162,077
Urban	117	2,289	12	3	2,304
Total	15,423	163,582	571	228	164,381

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes—*contd.*						
Young Stock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			District
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Jalaun—
6,488	13,853	20,341	2,948	17,154	20,102	Rural
301	538	839	88	264	352	Urban
6,789	14,391	21,180	3,036	17,418	20,454	Total
						Jaunpur—
6,996	18,408	25,404	4,990	19,410	24,400	Rural
429	457	886	158	392	550	Urban
7,425	18,865	26,290	5,148	19,802	24,950	Total
						Jhansi—
13,661	18,381	32,042	9,109	21,635	30,744	Rural
499	790	1,289	215	708	923	Urban
14,160	19,171	33,331	9,324	22,343	31,667	Total
						Kanpur—
18,181	31,354	49,535	13,165	38,894	52,059	Rural
675	1,004	1,679	78	201	279	Urban
18,856	32,358	51,214	13,243	39,095	52,338	Total
						Kheri—
14,385	16,214	30,599	10,346	20,902	31,248	Rural
243	308	551	149	316	465	Urban
14,628	16,522	31,150	10,495	21,218	31,713	Total
						Lucknow—
5,496	10,436	15,932	3,330	11,078	14,408	Rural
601	984	1,585	134	350	484	Urban
6,097	11,420	17,517	3,464	11,428	14,892	Total
						Mainpuri—
22,663	40,592	63,255	11,561	40,237	51,798	Rural
359	660	1,019	136	484	620	Urban
23,022	41,252	64,274	11,697	40,721	52,418	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes—*contd.* Young Stock—*contd.* Total 3 years and under Males	Females	Total	Total Buffaloes Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Jalaun—						
Rural	9,436	31,007	40,443	11,509	90,290	101,799
Urban	389	802	1,191	741	2,624	3,365
Total	9,825	31,809	41,634	12,250	92,914	105,164
Jaunpur—						
Rural	11,986	37,818	49,804	18,842	136,544	155,386
Urban	587	849	1,436	873	3,545	4,418
Total	12,573	38,667	51,240	19,715	140,089	159,804
Jhansi—						
Rural	22,770	40,016	62,786	24,515	134,702	159,217
Urban	714	1,498	2,212	871	5,137	6,008
Total	23,484	41,514	64,998	25,386	139,839	165,225
Kanpur—						
Rural	31,346	70,248	101,594	107,285	213,479	320,764
Urban	753	1,205	1,958	1,537	7,012	8,549
Total	32,099	71,453	103,552	108,822	220,491	329,313
Kheri—						
Rural	24,731	37,116	61,847	106,774	123,699	230,473
Urban	392	624	1,016	2,962	2,255	5,217
Total	25,123	37,740	62,863	109,736	125,954	235,690
Lucknow—						
Rural	8,826	21,514	30,340	16,952	73,158	90,110
Urban	735	1,334	2,069	1,156	6,106	7,262
Total	9,561	22,848	32,409	18,108	79,264	97,372
Mainpuri—						
Rural	34,224	80,829	115,053	77,285	242,906	320,191
Urban	495	1,144	1,639	1,321	3,448	4,769
Total	**34,719**	**81,973**	**116,692**	**78,606**	**246,354**	**324,960**

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.* Total Bovine Males	Females	Total	Sheep Over one year Upto one year	Males	Females	Total	Total Sheep	District
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Jalaun—
142,751	192,589	335,340	6,943	4,069	24,845	28,914	35,857	Rural
5,091	8,133	13,224	76	53	276	329	405	Urban
147,842	200,722	348,564	7,019	4,122	25,121	29,243	36,262	Total
								Jaunpur—
369,991	293,395	663,386	14,052	10,881	95,760	106,641	120,693	Rural
5,432	6,759	12,191	361	107	423	530	891	Urban
375,423	300,154	675,577	14,413	10,988	96,183	107,171	121,584	Total
								Jhansi—
387,960	467,707	855,667	23,674	8,160	64,044	72,204	95,878	Rural
15,104	19,500	34,604	768	371	1,879	2,250	3,018	Urban
403,064	487,207	890,271	24,442	8,531	65,923	74,454	98,896	Total
								Kanpur—
369,891	445,217	815,108	6,198	6,795	27,979	34,774	40,972	Rural
4,682	17,583	22,265	55	55	34	89	144	Urban
374,573	462,800	837,373	6,253	6,850	28,013	34,863	41,116	Total
								Kheri—
450,353	380,990	831,343	3,862	2,591	18,208	20,799	24,661	Rural
9,134	8,442	17,576	1	23	219	242	243	Urban
459,487	389,432	848,919	3,863	2,614	18,427	21,041	24,904	Total
								Lucknow—
183,683	159,197	342,880	1,066	1,111	5,354	6,465	7,531	Rural
5,081	13,742	18,823	8	19	76	95	103	Urban
188,764	172,939	361,703	1,074	1,130	5,430	6,560	7,634	Total
								Mainpuri—
251,775	313,620	565,395	4,734	2,875	22,804	25,679	30,413	Rural
3,125	5,134	8,259	78	16	417	433	511	Urban
254,900	318,754	573,654	4,812	2,891	23,221	26,112	30,924	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Jalaun—					
Rural	25,313	4,868	51,785	56,653	81,966
Urban	2,586	1,088	5,039	6,127	8,713
Total	27,899	5,956	56,824	62,780	90,679
Jaunpur—					
Rural	27,387	16,648	60,847	77,495	104,882
Urban	1,556	624	3,213	3,837	5,393
Total	28,943	17,272	64,060	81,332	110,275
Jhansi—					
Rural	65,348	16,276	149,502	165,778	231,126
Urban	4,877	1,851	11,125	12,976	17,853
Total	70,225	18,127	160,627	178,754	248,979
Kanpur—					
Rural	69,444	13,725	118,891	132,616	202,060
Urban	2,805	1,014	6,469	7,483	10,288
Total	72,249	14,739	125,360	140,099	212,348
Kheri—					
Rural	52,418	19,014	98,506	117,520	169,938
Urban	2,835	563	5,283	5,846	8,681
Total	55,253	19,577	103,789	123,366	178,619
Lucknow—					
Rural	16,431	7,438	36,072	43,510	59,941
Urban	2,585	1,171	5,429	6,600	9,185
Total	19,016	8,609	41,501	50,110	69,126
Mainpuri—					
Rural	32,104	6,107	61,199	67,306	99,410
Urban	1,503	450	3,716	4,166	5,669
Total	33,607	6,557	64,915	71,472	105,079

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*								
Horses and Ponies								
		Youngstock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	District
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Jalaun—
909	1,381	203	215	418	399	445	844	Rural
133	136	8	9	17	65	17	82	Urban
1,042	1,517	211	224	435	464	462	926	Total
								Jaunpur—
1,267	784	83	41	124	544	281	825	Rural
111	45	7	8	15	45	45	90	Urban
1,378	829	90	49	139	589	326	915	Total
								Jhansi—
945	1,534	247	235	482	479	510	989	Rural
369	139	55	31	86	146	57	203	Urban
1,314	1,673	302	266	568	625	567	1,192	Total
								Kanpur—
1,908	2,031	349	410	759	1,033	1,171	2,204	Rural
256	176	42	43	85	117	111	228	Urban
2,164	2,207	391	453	844	1,150	1,282	2,432	Total
								Kheri—
2,239	2,943	542	644	1,186	1,341	1,364	2,705	Rural
355	205	58	34	92	106	62	168	Urban
2,594	3,148	600	678	1,278	1,447	1,426	2,873	Total
								Lucknow—
1,291	793	173	173	346	541	400	941	Rural
446	520	21	31	52	154	181	335	Urban
1,737	1,313	194	204	398	695	581	1,276	Total
								Mainpuri—
2,191	3,140	454	486	940	990	1,298	2,288	Rural
277	122	8	6	14	184	57	241	Urban
2,468	3,262	462	492	954	1,174	1,355	2,529	Total

Number of Livestocks, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years and under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Jalaun—										
Rural .	602	660	1,262	1,511	2,041	3,552	19	439	485	924
Urban .	73	26	99	206	162	368	99	284	106	390
Total .	675	686	1,361	1,717	2,203	3,920	118	723	591	1,314
Jaunpur—										
Rural .	627	322	949	1,894	1,106	3,000	16	1,049	950	1,999
Urban .	52	53	105	163	98	261	2	370	104	474
Total .	679	375	1,054	2,057	1,204	3,261	18	1,419	1,054	2,473
Jhansi—										
Rural .	726	745	1,471	1,671	2,279	3,950	22	461	762	1,223
Urban .	201	88	289	570	227	797	75	431	256	687
Total .	927	833	1,760	2,241	2,506	4,747	97	892	1,018	1,910
Kanpur—										
Rural .	1,382	1,581	2,963	3,290	3,612	6,902	190	1,029	1,523	2,552
Urban .	159	154	313	415	330	745	297	117	167	284
Total .	1,541	1,735	3,276	3,705	3,942	7,647	487	1,146	1,690	2,836
Kheri—										
Rural .	1,883	2,008	3,891	4,122	4,951	9,073	69	80	41	121
Urban .	164	96	260	519	301	820	39	35	72	107
Total .	2,047	2,104	4,151	4,641	5,252	9,893	108	115	113	228
Lucknow—										
Rural .	714	573	1,287	2,005	1,366	3,371	84	1,071	962	2,033
Urban .	175	212	387	621	732	1,353	38	432	276	708
Total .	889	785	1,674	2,626	2,098	4,724	122	1,503	1,238	2,741
Mainpuri—										
Rural .	1,444	1,784	3,228	3,635	4,924	8,559	290	2,076	2,131	4,207
Urban .	192	63	255	469	185	654	87	315	200	515
Total .	1,636	1,847	3,483	4,104	5,109	9,213	377	2,391	2,331	4,722

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*			Poultry					District
			Fowls				Ducks	
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Jalaun—
341	9,451	467,450	4,455	2,214	3,951	10,620	256	Rural
29	1,092	24,320	2,241	791	1,369	4,401	182	Urban
370	10,543	491,770	6,696	3,005	5,320	15,021	438	Total
								Jaunpur—
2,343	21,497	917,816	19,673	8,721	20,842	49,236	168	Rural
47	311	19,570	4,014	848	1,849	6,711	37	Urban
2,390	21,808	937,386	23,687	9,569	22,691	55,947	205	Total
								Jhansi—
115	5,001	1,192,982	7,697	2,809	11,372	21,878	85	Rural
17	1,608	58,659	4,016	1,214	2,727	7,957	235	Urban
132	6,609	1,251,641	11,713	4,023	14,099	29,835	320	Total
								Kanpur—
534	27,078	1,095,396	10,731	4,137	7,675	22,543	747	Rural
26	3,181	37,230	3,918	907	1,669	6,494	1,132	Urban
560	30,259	1,132,626	14,649	5,044	9,344	29,037	1,879	Total
								Kheri—
15	8,201	1,043,421	21,280	6,439	17,592	45,311	345	Rural
2	1,382	28,850	2,541	689	1,174	4,404	53	Urban
17	9,583	1,072,271	23,821	7,128	18,766	49,715	398	Total
								Lucknow—
327	16,714	432,881	7,207	1,743	2,502	11,452	278	Rural
100	584	30,894	5,541	1,651	2,199	9,391	532	Urban
427	17,298	463,775	12,748	3,394	4,701	20,843	810	Total
								Mainpuri—
1,390	13,904	723,568	6,544	2,182	3,684	12,410	236	Rural
28	925	16,648	2,221	517	642	3,380	29	Urban
1,418	14,829	740,216	8,765	2,699	4,326	15,790	265	Total

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agriculture Machinery and Implements		
	Ducks—*contd.*					Ploughs		Carts
	Drakes	Ducklings‡	Total	Others	Total Poultry	Wooden	Iron	
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Jalaun—								
Rural	238	131	625	115	11,360	51,697	226	**38,301**
Urban	710	32	924	97	5,422	1,259	9	**1,114**
Total	948	163	1,549	212	16,782	52,956	235	**39,415**
Jaunpur—								
Rural	105	38	311	115	49,662	190,047	2,147	**2,895**
Urban	43	44	124	1	6,836	1,395	20	**243**
Total	148	82	435	116	56,498	191,442	2,167	**3,138**
Jhansi—								
Rural	80	114	279	25	22,182	115,140	174	**54,891**
Urban	214	17	466	48	8,471	[3,511	21	**2,950**
Total	294	131	745	73	30,653	118,651	195	**57,841**
Kanpur—								
Rural	549	423	1,719	897	25,159	135,807	21,207	**66,309**
Urban	303	246	1,681	111	8,286	583	250	**220**
Total	852	669	3,400	1,008	33,445	136,390	21,457	**66,529**
Kheri—								
Rural	337	291	973	276	46,560	165,706	16,702	**89,696**
Urban	60	33	146	338	4,888	2,864	177	**1,913**
Total	397	324	1,119	614	51,448	168,570	16,879	**91,609**
Lucknow—								
Rural	182	144	604	1,919	13,975	80,829	1,213	**13,243**
Urban	253	135	920	522	10,833	937	51	**122**
Total	435	279	1,524	2,441	24,808	81,766	1,264	**13,365**
Mainpuri—								
Rural	175	262	673	123	13,206	95,834	5,627	**29,132**
Urban	13	72	114	88	3,582	922	104	**284**
Total	188	334	787	211	16,788	96,756	5,731	**29,416**

‡The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—*contd.*								
Sugarcane crushers				Tractors		Ghanies		District
Worked by power	Worked by bullocks	Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
								Jalaun—
1	348	33	5	14	48	44	934	Rural
..	65	5	..	73	3	19	44	Urban
1	413	38	5	87	51	63	978	Total
								Jaunpur—
17	41,417	44	..	2	5	205	2,397	Rural
3	323	2	1	..	2	138	200	Urban
20	41,740	46	1	2	7	343	2,597	Total
								Jhansi—
5	343	52	1	13	40	77	782	Rural
5	70	11	..	1	9	19	226	Urban
10	413	63	1	14	49	96	1,008	Total
								Kanpur—
7	1,079	130	12	..	91	210	1,332	Rural
2	2	2	..	..	2	28	75	Urban
9	1,081	132	12	..	93	238	1,407	Total
								Kheri—
54	2,114	94	6	14	340	149	1,719	Rural
16	513	6	1	1	6	43	54	Urban
70	2,627	100	7	15	346	192	1,773	Total
								Lucknow—
10	398	68	5	14	26	101	1,262	Rural
1	31	7	1	..	2	42	90	Urban
11	429	75	6	14	28	143	1,352	Total
								Mainpuri—
4	2,478	85	4	1	20	257	1,111	Rural
1	59	12	..	..	3	13	35	Urban
5	2,537	97	4	1	23	270	1,146	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.																		District
	Cattle																		
	Males over three years				Females over three years				Females over three years			Young Stock						
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks†	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production				Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Under 1 year		1 to 3 years				
					In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Mathura—																		Mathura—
Rural	249	106,643	474	107,366	30,793	29,577	5,281	65,651	9	244	65,904	15,873	15,840	31,713	10,839	16,053		Rural
Urban	39	2,792	10	2,841	3,065	2,251	339	5,655	..	52	5,707	1,625	1,941	3,566	610	1,303		Urban
Total	288	109,435	484	110,207	33,858	31,828	5,620	71,306	9	296	71,611	17,498	17,781	35,279	11,449	17,356		Total
Meerut—																		Meerut—
Rural	438	291,869	1,592	293,899	49,673	30,878	5,047	85,598	9	250	85,857	28,573	25,183	53,756	33,774	26,840		Rural
Urban	53	9,640	324	10,017	4,800	1,899	321	7,020	10	56	7,086	2,264	2,643	4,907	1,466	1,850		Urban
Total	491	301,509	1,916	303,916	54,473	32,777	5,368	92,618	19	306	92,943	30,837	27,826	58,663	35,240	28,690		Total
Mirzapur—																		Mirzapur—
Rural	891	278,582	7,559	287,032	99,271	128,404	34,972	262,647	138	1,069	263,854	52,765	50,093	102,858	51,051	51,299		Rural
Urban	7	2,523	7	2,537	1,776	1,004	50	2,830	..	4	2,834	564	873	1,437	223	339		Urban
Total	898	281,105	7,566	289,569	101,047	129,408	35,022	265,477	138	1,073	266,688	53,329	50,966	104,295	51,274	51,638		Total
Moradabad—																		Moradabad—
Rural	137	319,216	2,466	321,819	55,996	43,509	6,707	106,212	12	296	106,520	29,859	27,867	57,726	40,396	31,719		Rural
Urban	43	9,402	319	9,764	3,993	1,612	206	5,811	..	16	5,827	1,803	2,244	4,047	970	1,437		Urban
Total	180	328,618	2,785	331,583	59,989	45,121	6,913	112,023	12	312	112,347	31,662	30,111	61,773	41,366	33,156		Total
Muzaffarnagar—																		Muzaffarnagar—
Rural	325	189,288	916	190,529	41,421	25,014	3,715	70,150	16	213	70,379	22,492	20,458	42,950	24,716	18,393		Rural
Urban	25	9,396	26	9,447	2,643	1,275	173	4,091	1	23	4,115	1,120	1,221	2,341	1,023	971		Urban
Total	350	198,684	942	199,976	44,064	26,289	3,888	74,241	17	236	74,494	23,612	21,679	45,291	25,739	19,364		Total
Nainital—																		Nainital—
Rural	581	77,580	3,663	81,824	23,965	37,625	5,913	67,503	53	427	67,983	12,151	13,008	25,159	14,480	14,119		Rural
Urban	9	1,567	14	1,590	1,053	794	83	1,930	..	5	1,935	472	654	1,126	376	439		Urban
Total	590	79,147	3,677	83,414	25,018	38,419	5,996	69,433	53	432	69,918	12,623	13,662	26,285	14,856	14,558		Total
Partabgarh—																		Partabgarh—
Rural	147	299,520	1,512	301,179	41,575	58,034	6,924	106,533	3	219	106,755	20,478	20,125	40,603	25,316	20,164		Rural
Urban	8	1,516	11	1,535	371	388	104	863	..	..	863	232	212	444	210	204		Urban
Total	155	301,036	1,523	302,714	41,946	58,422	7,028	107,396	3	219	107,618	20,710	20,337	41,047	25,526	20,368		Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

† Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*						
	Cattle—*contd.*						
	Young Stock—*contd.*				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Mathura—							
Rural	26,892	26,712	31,893	58,605	134,078	97,797	231,875
Urban	1,913	2,235	3,244	5,479	5,076	8,951	14,027
Total	28,805	28,947	35,137	64,084	139,154	106,748	245,902
Meerut—							
Rural	60,614	62,347	52,023	114,370	356,246	137,880	494,126
Urban	3,316	3,730	4,493	8,223	13,747	11,579	25,326
Total	63,930	66,077	56,516	122,593	369,993	149,459	519,452
Mirzapur—							
Rural	102,350	103,816	101,392	205,208	390,848	365,246	756,094
Urban	562	787	1,212	1,999	3,324	4,046	7,370
Total	102,912	104,603	102,604	207,207	394,172	369,292	763,464
Moradabad—							
Rural	72,115	70,255	59,586	129,841	392,074	166,106	558,180
Urban	2,407	2,773	3,681	6,454	12,537	9,508	22,045
Total	74,522	73,028	63,267	136,295	404,611	175,614	580,225
Muzaffarnagar—							
Rural	43,109	47,208	38,851	86,059	237,737	109,230	346,967
Urban	1,994	2,143	2,192	4,335	11,590	6,307	17,897
Total	45,103	49,351	41,043	90,394	249,327	115,537	364,864
Nainital—							
Rural	28,599	26,631	27,127	53,758	108,455	95,110	203,565
Urban	815	848	1,093	1,941	2,438	3,028	5,466
Total	29,414	27,479	28,220	55,699	110,893	98,138	209,031
Partabgarh—							
Rural	45,480	45,794	40,289	86,083	346,973	147,044	494,017
Urban	414	442	416	858	1,977	1,279	3,256
Total	45,894	46,236	40,705	86,941	348,950	148,323	497,273

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—contd.						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks†	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 yrs. not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
						Mathura—
232	24,675	108	25,015	77,547	38,163	Rural
27	923	7	957	3,117	1,684	Urban
259	25,598	115	25,972	80,664	39,847	Total
						Meerut—
352	5,562	78	5,992	150,976	61,628	Rural
143	982	27	1,152	6,946	2,156	Urban
495	6,544	105	7,144	157,922	63,784	Total
						Mirzapur—
498	1,758	121	2,377	27,730	29,440	Rural
5	51	..	56	575	210	Urban
503	1,809	121	2,433	28,305	29,650	Total
						Moradabad—
183	25,553	242	25,978	81,531	34,029	Rural
31	960	27	1,018	3,507	1,486	Urban
214	26,513	269	26,996	85,038	35,515	Total
						Muzaffarnagar—
243	8,600	87	8,930	71,998	32,333	Rural
15	718	7	740	4,052	1,743	Urban
258	9,318	94	9,670	76,050	34,076	Total
						Nainital—
372	14,032	280	14,684	14,394	12,600	Rural
7	78	4	89	383	237	Urban
379	14,110	284	14,773	14,777	12,837	Total
						Partabgarh—
374	7,271	148	7,793	43,968	43,973	Rural
4	45	..	49	342	201	Urban
378	7,316	148	7,842	44,310	44,174	Total

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

† Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*				
	Buffaloes—*contd.*				
	Females over three years—*contd.*				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.*		Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
	Not calved	Total			
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Mathura—					
Rural . . .	10,558	126,268	401	340	127,009
Urban . . .	347	5,148	12	36	5,196
Total . . .	10,905	131,416	413	376	132,205
Meerut—					
Rural . . .	13,281	225,885	69	108	226,062
Urban . . .	467	9,569	33	54	9,656
Total . . .	13,748	235,454	102	162	235,718
Mirzapur—					
Rural . . .	6,654	63,824	32	127	63,983
Urban . . .	8	793	9	89	891
Total . . .	6,662	64,617	41	216	64,874
Moradabad—					
Rural . . .	9,949	125,509	44	108	125,661
Urban . . .	185	5,178	40	79	5,297
Total . . .	10,134	130,687	84	187	130,958
Muzaffarnagar—					
Rural . . .	7,270	111,601	154	209	111,964
Urban . . .	401	6,196	14	10	6,220
Total . . .	7,671	117,797	168	219	118,184
Nainital—					
Rural . . .	2,594	29,588	63	68	29,719
Urban . . .	59	679	47	8	734
Total . . .	2,653	30,267	110	76	30,453
Partabgarh—					
Rural . . .	7,726	95,667	71	243	95,981
Urban . . .	67	610	..	1	611
Total . . .	7,793	96,277	71	244	96,592

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes—*contd.*						
Young Stock						
under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	District
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Mathura—
19,819	33,915	53,734	7,293	35,171	42,464	Rural
753	1,336	2,089	228	937	1,165	Urban
20,572	35,251	55,823	7,521	36,108	43,629	Total
						Meerut—
33,882	72,256	106,138	6,359	56,933	63,292	Rural
1,678	3,066	4,744	421	2,224	2,645	Urban
35,560	75,322	110,882	6,780	59,157	65,937	Total
						Mirzapur—
9,722	13,411	23,133	4,919	13,087	18,006	Rural
120	211	331	25	78	103	Urban
9,842	13,622	23,464	4,944	13,165	18,109	Total
						Moradabad—
29,236	37,847	67,083	14,225	40,040	54,265	Rural
1,009	1,516	2,525	290	914	1,204	Urban
30,245	39,363	69,608	14,515	40,954	55,469	Total
						Muzaffarnagar—
21,739	35,703	57,442	5,223	29,856	35,079	Rural
1,048	1,859	2,907	322	1,110	1,432	Urban
22,787	37,562	60,349	5,545	30,966	36,511	Total
						Nainital—
4,408	6,058	10,466	2,994	5,834	8,828	Rural
153	157	310	62	84	146	Urban
4,561	6,215	10,776	3,056	5,918	8,974	Total
						Partabgarh—
7,696	17,926	25,622	4,935	19,653	24,588	Rural
69	159	228	31	88	119	Urban
7,765	18,085	25,850	4,966	19,741	24,707	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.* Buffaloes—*contd.* Young Stock—*contd.* Total 3 years and under			Total Buffaloes		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Mathura—						
Rural .	27,112	69,086	96,198	52,127	196,095	248,222
Urban .	981	2,273	3,254	1,938	7,469	9,407
Total .	28,093	71,359	99,452	54,065	203,564	257,629
Meerut—						
Rural .	40,241	129,189	169,430	46,233	355,251	401,484
Urban .	2,099	5,290	7,389	3,251	14,946	18,197
Total .	42,340	134,479	176,819	49,484	370,197	419,681
Mirzapur—						
Rural .	14,641	26,498	41,139	17,018	90,481	107,499
Urban .	145	289	434	201	1,180	1,381
Total .	14,786	26,787	41,573	17,219	91,661	108,880
Moradabad—						
Rural .	43,461	77,887	121,348	69,439	203,548	272,987
Urban .	1,299	2,430	3,729	2,317	7,727	10,044
Total .	44,760	80,317	125,077	71,756	211,275	283,031
Muzaffarnagar—						
Rural .	26,962	65,559	92,521	35,892	177,523	213,415
Urban .	1,370	2,969	4,339	2,110	9,189	11,299
Total .	28,332	68,528	96,860	38,002	186,712	224,714
Nainital—						
Rural .	7,402	11,892	19,294	22,086	41,611	63,697
Urban .	215	241	456	304	975	1,279
Total .	7,617	12,133	19,750	22,390	42,586	64,976
Partabgarh—						
Rural .	12,631	37,579	50,210	20,424	133,560	153,984
Urban .	100	247	347	149	858	1,007
Total .	12,731	37,826	50,557	20,573	134,418	154,991

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.* Total Bovine			Sheep Upto one year	Sheep Over one year		Total sheep	District
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Mathura—
186,205	293,892	480,097	7,447	2,807	31,084	33,891	41,338	Rural
7,014	16,420	23,434	356	145	1,062	1,207	1,563	Urban
193,219	310,312	503,531	7,803	2,952	32,146	35,098	42,901	Total
								Meerut—
402,479	493,131	895,610	4,156	2,210	14,996	17,206	21,362	Rural
16,998	26,525	43,523	363	257	1,111	1,368	1,731	Urban
419,477	519,656	939,133	4,519	2,467	16,107	18,574	23,093	Total
								Mirzapur—
407,866	455,727	863,593	9,800	6,963	45,483	52,446	62,246	Rural
3,525	5,226	8,751	1	39	108	147	148	Urban
411,391	460,953	872,344	9,801	7,002	45,591	52,593	62,394	Total
								Moradabad—
461,513	369,654	831,167	3,406	2,667	14,737	17,404	20,810	Rural
14,854	17,235	32,089	125	216	587	803	928	Urban
476,367	386,889	863,256	3,531	2,883	15,324	18,207	21,738	Total
								Muzaffarnagar—
273,629	286,753	560,382	3,193	2,261	11,784	14,045	17,238	Rural
13,700	15,496	29,196	160	182	859	1,041	1,201	Urban
287,329	302,249	589,578	3,353	2,443	12,643	15,086	18,439	Total
								Nainital—
130,541	136,721	267,262	139	80	424	504	643	Rural
2,742	4,003	6,745	26	51	362	413	439	Urban
133,283	140,724	274,007	165	131	786	917	1,082	Total
								Partabgarh—
367,397	280,604	648,001	7,268	4,942	39,308	44,250	51,518	Rural
2,126	2,137	4,263	30	3	49	52	82	Urban
369,523	282,741	652,264	7,298	4,945	39,357	44,302	51,600	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.* Goats: Upto one year	Goats: Over one year: Males	Goats: Over one year: Females	Goats: Over one year: Total	Total Goats
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Mathura—					
Rural .	17,153	5,042	40,170	45,212	62,365
Urban .	1,807	767	3,344	4,111	5,918
Total .	18,960	5,809	43,514	49,323	68,283
Meerut—					
Rural .	10,532	4,430	27,523	31,953	42,485
Urban .	1,759	1,140	3,790	4,930	6,689
Total .	12,291	5,570	31,313	36,883	49,174
Mirzapur—					
Rural .	39,306	14,105	83,598	97,703	137,009
Urban .	589	707	2,722	3,429	4,018
Total .	39,895	14,812	86,320	101,132	141,027
Moradabad—					
Rural .	8,761	5,812	24,504	30,316	39,077
Urban .	3,513	1,460	7,023	8,483	11,996
Total .	12,274	7,272	31,527	38,799	51,073
Muzaffarnagar—					
Rural .	4,237	1,971	12,485	14,456	18,693
Urban .	752	376	2,569	2,945	3,697
Total .	4,989	2,347	15,054	17,401	22,390
Nainital—					
Rural .	2,814	1,595	4,747	6,342	9,156
Urban .	346	282	1,723	2,005	2,351
Total .	3,160	1,877	6,470	8,347	11,507
Partabgarh—					
Rural .	50,596	19,142	130,073	149,215	199,811
Urban .	973	414	1,246	1,660	2,633
Total .	51,569	19,556	131,319	150,875	202,444

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.* Horses and Ponies: Youngstock: Upto one year: Males	Upto one year: Females	Upto one year: Total	One to three years: Males	One to three years: Females	One to three years: Total	District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years					
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Mathura—
1,532	2,467	266	310	576	631	1,072	1,703	Rural
455	201	15	9	24	137	78	215	Urban
1,987	2,668	281	319	600	768	1,150	1,918	Total
								Meerut—
2,457	3,484	323	301	624	1,094	1,368	2,462	Rural
563	388	45	32	77	187	120	307	Urban
3,020	3,872	368	333	701	1,281	1,488	2,769	Total
								Mirzapur—
1,711	1,743	435	383	818	632	619	1,251	Rural
130	18	7	2	9	105	28	133	Urban
1,841	1,761	442	385	827	737	647	1,384	Total
								Moradabad—
2,327	2,617	211	223	434	1,131	1,275	2,406	Rural
364	531	56	77	133	262	233	495	Urban
2,691	3,148	267	300	567	1,393	1,508	2,901	Total
								Muzaffarnagar—
2,449	1,543	324	210	534	1,312	635	1,947	Rural
300	194	41	22	63	249	103	352	Urban
2,749	1,737	365	232	1,597	1,561	738	2,299	Total
								Nainital—
1,503	589	81	108	189	151	170	321	Rural
160	144	68	43	111	80	77	157	Urban
1,663	733	149	151	300	231	247	478	Total
								Partabgarh—
1,815	2,720	338	342	680	830	999	1,829	Rural
85	118	8	4	12	48	7	55	Urban
1,900	2,838	346	346	692	878	1,006	1,884	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Mathura—										
Rural .	897	1,382	2,279	2,429	3,849	6,278	829	4,345	5,260	9,605
Urban .	152	87	239	607	288	895	71	692	325	1,017
Total .	1,049	1,469	2,518	3,036	4,137	7,173	900	5,037	5,585	10,622
Meerut—										
Rural .	1,417	1,669	3,086	3,874	5,153	9,027	1,285	9,685	8,485	18,170
Urban .	232	152	384	795	540	1,335	195	1,337	400	1,737
Total .	1,649	1,821	3,470	4,669	5,693	10,362	1,480	11,022	8,885	19,907
Mirzapur—										
Rural .	1,067	1,002	2,069	2,778	2,745	5,523	5	748	755	1,503
Urban .	112	30	142	242	48	290	47	293	89	382
Total .	1,179	1,032	2,211	3,020	2,793	5,813	52	1,041	844	1,885
Moradabad—										
Rural .	1,342	1,498	2,840	3,669	4,115	7,784	93	936	1,251	2,187
Urban .	318	310	628	682	841	1,523	109	1,133	145	1,278
Total .	1,660	1,808	3,468	4,351	4,956	9,307	202	2,069	1,396	3,465
Muzaffarnagar—										
Rural .	1,636	845	2,481	4,085	2,388	6,473	531	5,514	3,463	8,977
Urban .	290	125	415	590	319	909	51	898	695	1,593
Total .	1,926	970	2,896	4,675	2,707	7,382	582	6,412	4,158	10,570
Nainital—										
Rural .	232	278	510	1,735	867	2,602	38	16	15	31
Urban .	148	120	268	308	264	572	95	42	8	50
Total .	380	398	778	2,043	1,131	3,174	133	58	23	81
Partabgarh—										
Rural .	1,168	1,341	2,509	2,983	4,061	7,044	4	897	852	1,749
Urban .	56	11	67	141	129	270	..	58	57	115
Total .	1,224	1,352	2,576	3,124	4,190	7,314	4	955	909	1,864

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*			Poultry					District
			Fowls				Ducks	
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Mathura—
2,031	8,873	611,416	4,634	1,479	3,496	9,609	106	Rural
117	2,403	35,418	2,581	626	2,657	5,864	58	Urban
2,148	11,276	646,834	7,215	2,105	6,153	15,473	164	Total
								Meerut—
7,386	33,062	1,028,387	31,313	7,331	16,963	55,607	530	Rural
420	3,192	58,822	9,225	3,713	5,094	18,032	176	Urban
7,806	36,254	1,087,209	40,538	11,044	22,057	73,639	706	Total
								Mirzapur—
987	5,888	1,076,754	19,798	7,282	29,681	56,761	189	Rural
35	537	14,208	2,001	413	894	3,308	32	Urban
1,022	6,425	1,090,962	21,799	7,695	30,575	60,069	221	Total
								Moradabad—
584	11,945	913,647	24,685	7,252	10,850	42,787	482	Rural
89	1,246	49,258	12,873	3,073	6,689	22,635	489	Urban
673	13,191	962,905	37,558	10,325	17,539	65,422	971	Total
								Muzaffarnagar—
1,231	23,073	636,598	29,974	7,358	18,408	55,740	393	Rural
338	2,154	39,139	5,456	1,421	1,954	8,831	138	Urban
1,569	25,227	675,737	35,430	8,779	20,362	64,571	531	Total
								Nainital—
15	714	280,461	14,944	5,162	17,142	37,248	224	Rural
..	679	10,931	1,242	251	1,049	2,542	17	Urban
15	1,393	291,392	16,186	5,413	18,191	39,790	241	Total
								Partabgarh
2,454	43,569	954,150	28,556	6,025	19,742	54,323	326	Rural
26	253	7,642	1,055	169	1,005	2,229	38	Urban
2,480	43,822	961,792	29,611	6,194	20,747	56,552	364	Total

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Poultry—*contd.*					Agri. Machinery & Implements	
	Ducks—*contd.*					Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total	Others	Total Poultry	Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Mathura—							
Rural	63	73	242	137	9,988	66,339	1,091
Urban	20	34	112	368	6,344	1,480	61
Total	83	107	354	505	16,332	67,819	1,152
Meerut—							
Rural	276	202	1,008	3,871	60,486	132,094	4,142
Urban	86	65	327	1,798	20,157	3,908	271
Total	362	267	1,335	5,669	80,643	136,002	4,420
Mirzapur—							
Rural	186	115	490	2,812	60,063	122,254	1,820
Urban	37	14	83	77	3,468	681	8
Total	223	129	573	2,889	63,531	122,935	1,828
Moradabad—							
Rural	322	163	967	2,831	46,585	166,220	2,250
Urban	225	204	918	2,022	25,575	3,322	155
Total	547	367	1,885	4,853	72,160	169,542	2,405
Muzaffarnagar—							
Rural	241	132	766	4,939	61,445	82,615	4,771
Urban	50	32	220	2,147	11,198	3,532	236
Total	291	164	986	7,086	72,643	86,147	5,007
Nainital—							
Rural	165	108	497	252	37,997	34,260	11,176
Urban	13	14	44	59	2,645	565	35
Total	178	122	541	311	40,642	34,825	11,211
Partabgarh—							
Rural	185	148	659	904	55,886	159,407	221
Urban	8	8	54	13	2,296	799	..
Total	193	156	713	917	58,182	160,206	221

* The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—*Contd.*									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
									Mathura—
19,700	4	664	44	106	8	30	522	108	Rural
958	..	432	6	5	..	4	124	14	Urban
20,658	4	1,096	50	111	8	34	646	122	Total
									Meerut—
83,970	190	7,707	472	216	23	336	1,099	273	Rural
2,729	16	249	46	38	16	28	144	48	Urban
86,699	206	7,956	518	254	39	364	1,243	321	Total
									Mirzapur—
2,251	2	4,974	26	5	2	68	95	1,777	Rural
56	..	47	1	..	..	..	22	10	Urban
2,307	2	5,021	27	5	2	68	117	1,787	Total
									Moradabad—
94,631	196	3,621	239	195	17	188	244	1,582	Rural
2,434	14	361	14	3	2	16	89	112	Urban
97,065	210	3,982	253	198	19	204	333	1,694	Total
									Muzaffarnagar
51,971	140	3,623	207	123	4	311	663	195	Rural
2,564	13	152	43	20	..	20	90	23	Urban
54,535	153	3,775	250	143	4	331	753	218	Total
									Nainital—
19,537	107	759	32	19	148	586	39	187	Rural
392	4	2	..	1	..	2	3	..	Urban
19,929	111	761	32	20	148	588	42	187	Total
									Partabgarh—
2,009	42	11,174	24	1	..	12	119	2,885	Rural
44	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	37	Urban
2,053	42	11,175	24	1	1	12	119	2,922	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
					Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production			
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks†	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pilibhit—								
Rural	129	112,919	1,263	114,311	19,591	29,301	3,207	52,099
Urban	4	2,238	6	2,248	1,067	590	59	1,716
Total	133	115,157	1,269	116,559	20,658	29,891	3,266	53,815
Rae Bareli—								
Rural	126	301,348	4,351	305,825	56,971	80 753	10,179	147,903
Urban	6	1,903	10	1,919	1,083	486	33	1,602
Total	132	303,251	4,361	307,744	58,054	81,239	10,212	149,505
Rampur—								
Rural	64	116,548	755	117,367	17,006	14,778	1,358	33,142
Urban	5	5,003	37	5,045	1,543	403	55	2,001
Total	69	121,551	792	122,412	18,549	15,181	1,413	35,143
Saharanpur—								
Rural	292	231,851	2,842	234,985	57,316	46,830	7,369	111,515
Urban	39	8,347	103	8,489	4,294	2,659	272	7,225
Total	231	240,198	2,945	243,474	61,610	49,489	7,641	118,740
Shahjahanpur—								
Rural	105	185,246	1,417	186,768	35,637	45,564	4,037	85,238
Urban	16	1,802	13	1,831	1,480	629	50	2,159
Total	121	187,048	1,430	188,599	37,117	46,193	4,087	87,397
Sitapur—								
Rural	192	311,779	1,826	313,797	62,030	100,419	19,211	181,660
Urban	9	1,815	848	2,672	1,853	906	127	2,886
Total	201	313,594	2,674	316,469	63,883	101,325	19,338	184,546
Sultanpur—								
Rural	451	344,624	3,612	348,687	40,047	54,880	11,888	106,815
Urban	8	137	3	148	309	83	13	405
Total	459	344,761	3,615	348,835	40,356	54,963	11,901	107,220

* Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

† Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*								
Cattle—*contd.*								
Females over three years			Young Stock					
			Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	District
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	151	52,251	13,460	11,912	25,372	20,370	14,043	Pilibhit—
5	44	1,765	549	609	1,158	234	337	Rural / Urban
6	195	54,016	14,009	12,521	26,530	20,604	14,380	Total
14	522	148,439	32,639	31,396	64,035	42,096	31,378	Rae Bareli—
..	8	1,610	421	573	994	287	227	Rural / Urban
14	530	150,049	33,060	31,969	65,029	42,383	31,605	Total
7	63	33,212	9,856	8,839	18,695	14,058	8,918	Rampur—
1	..	2,002	656	860	1,516	601	382	Rural / Urban
8	63	35,214	10,512	9,699	20,211	14,659	9,300	Total
63	616	112,194	31,292	29.687	60.979	37,332	33,825	Saharanpur—
40	26	7,291	2,116	2,521	4,637	1,643	1,965	Rural / Urban
103	642	119,485	33,408	32,208	65,616	38,975	35,790	Total
8	117	85,363	22,586	18,962	41,548	30,371	17,784	Shahjahanpur—
5	2	2,166	625	719	1,344	318	400	Rural / Urban
13	119	87,529	23,211	19,681	42,892	30,689	18,184	Total
24	1,105	182,789	37,463	35,580	73,043	35,275	35,061	Sitapur—
1	13	2,900	786	1,053	1,839	1,444	394	Rural / Urban
25	1,118	185,689	38,249	36,633	74,882	36,719	35,455	Total
50	453	107,318	21,820	21,653	43,473	28.709	22,047	Sultanpur—
..	5	410	81	130	211	59	88	Rural / Urban
50	458	107,728	21,901	21,783	43,684	28,768	22,135	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*						
	Cattle—*contd.*						
	Young Stock—*contd.*				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Pilibhit—							
Rural	34,413	33,830	25,955	59,785	148,141	78,206	226,347
Urban	571	783	946	1,729	3,031	2,711	5,742
Total	34,984	34,613	26,901	61,514	151,172	80,917	232,089
Rae Bareli—							
Rural	73,474	74,735	62,774	137,509	380,560	211,213	591,773
Urban	514	708	800	1,508	2,627	2,410	5,037
Total	73,988	75,443	63,574	139,017	383,187	213,623	596,810
Rampur—							
Rural	22,976	23,914	17,757	41,671	141,281	50,969	192,250
Urban	983	1,257	1,242	2,499	6,302	3,244	9,546
Total	23,959	25,171	18,999	44,170	147,583	54,213	201,796
Saharanpur—							
Rural	71,157	68,624	63,512	132,136	303,609	175,706	479,315
Urban	3,608	3,759	4,486	8,245	12,248	11,777	24,025
Total	74,765	72,383	67,998	140,381	315,857	187,483	503,340
Shahjahanpur—							
Rural	48,155	52,957	36,746	89,703	239,725	122,109	361,834
Urban	718	943	1,119	2,062	2,774	3,285	6,059
Total	48,873	53,900	37,865	91,765	242,499	125,394	367,893
Sitapur—							
Rural	70,336	72,738	70,641	143,379	386,535	253,430	639,965
Urban	1,838	2,230	1,447	3,677	4,902	4,347	9,249
Total	72,174	74,968	72,088	147,056	391,437	257,777	649,214
Sultanpur—							
Rural	50,756	50,529	43,700	94,229	399,216	151,018	550,234
Urban	147	140	218	358	288	628	916
Total	50,903	50,669	43,918	94,587	399,504	151,646	551,150

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks†	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
56	35,812	115	35,983	15,385	11,712	Pilibhit—Rural
9	1,275	16	1,300	681	309	Urban
65	37,087	131	37,283	16,066	12,021	Total
250	8,208	201	8,659	44,623	43,497	Rae Bareli—Rural
6	138	5	149	629	297	Urban
256	8,346	206	8,808	45,252	43,794	Total
108	17,211	103	17,422	25,305	12,686	Rampur—Rural
21	770	22	813	1,623	507	Urban
129	17,981	125	18,235	26,928	13,193	Total
346	1,633	123	2,102	63,430	36,461	Saharanpur—Rural
60	448	6	514	3,640	1,451	Urban
406	2,081	129	2,616	67,070	37,912	Total
55	56,635	151	56,841	49,379	30,666	Shajahanpur—Rural
91	1,694	31	1,816	1,484	503	Urban
146	58,329	182	58,657	50,863	31,169	Total
224	59,942	229	60,395	50,957	50,658	Sitapur—Rural
17	247	4	268	657	339	Urban
241	60,189	233	60,663	51,614	50,997	Total
1,225	2,312	249	3,786	46,369	41,989	Sultanpur—Rural
3	17	..	20	191	36	Urban
1,228	2,329	249	3,806	46,560	42,025	Total

* Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

† Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*				
	Buffaloes —*contd.*				
	Females over three years —*contd.*				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.*		Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
	Not calved	Total			
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Pilibhit—					
Rural	1,780	28,877	34	41	28,952
Urban	21	1,011	1	12	1,024
Total	1,801	29,888	35	53	29,976
Rae Bareli—					
Rural	10,560	98,680	40	320	99,040
Urban	44	970	..	13	983
Total	10,604	99,650	40	333	100,023
Rampur—					
Rural	2,009	40,000	16	67	40,083
Urban	24	2,154	..	1	2,155
Total	2,033	42,154	16	68	42,238
Saharanpur—					
Rural	10,251	110,142	68	239	110,449
Urban	266	5,357	23	43	5,423
Total	10,517	115,499	91	282	115,872
Shahjahanpur—					
Rural	4,766	84,811	16	78	84,905
Urban	59	2,046	7	5	2,058
Total	4,825	86,857	23	83	86,963
Sitapur—					
Rural	16,195	117,810	68	441	118,319
Urban	65	1,061	2	..	1,063
Total	16,260	118,871	70	441	119,382
Sultanpur—					
Rural	13,475	101,833	44	411	102,288
Urban	3	230	..	1	231
Total	13,478	102,063	44	412	102,519

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd*						
Buffaloes—*contd.*						
Young Stock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			District
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	46)
						Pilibhit—
5,737	6,878	12,615	4,297	8,709	13,006	Rural
222	223	445	55	143	198	Urban
5,959	7,101	13,060	4,352	8,852	13,204	Total
						Rae Bareli—
12,106	21,115	33,221	7,881	25,655	33,536	Rural
124	313	437	31	103	134	Urban
12,230	21,428	33,658	7,912	25,758	33,670	Total
						Rampur—
9,769	11,959	21,728	5,148	10,525	15,673	Rural
404	602	1,006	216	369	585	Urban
10,173	12,561	22,734	5,364	10,894	16,258	Total
						Saharanpur—
16,398	29,144	45,542	5,241	30,588	35,829	Rural
904	1,461	2,365	310	894	1,204	Urban
17,302	30,605	47,907	5,551	31,482	37,033	Total
						Shahjahanpur—
18,188	23,031	41,219	8,629	20,438	29,067	Rural
419	552	971	155	331	486	Urban
18,607	23,583	42,190	8,784	20,769	29,553	Total
						Sitapur—
18,630	23,874	42,504	10,968	25,194	36,162	Rural
212	300	512	69	229	298	Urban
18,842	24,174	43,016	11,037	25,423	36,460	Total
						Sultanpur—
9,181	19,289	28,470	6,150	20,572	26,722	Rural
27	41	68	9	18	27	Urban
9,208	19,330	28,538	6,159	20,590	26,749	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*					
	Buffaloes —*contd.*					
	Young Stock —*con'd.*			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Pilibhit—						
Rural	10,034	15,587	25,621	46,017	44,539	90,556
Urban	277	366	643	1,577	1,390	2,967
Total	10,311	15,953	26,264	47,594	45,929	93,523
Rae Bareli—						
Rural	19,987	46,770	66,757	28,646	145,810	174,456
Urban	155	416	571	304	1,399	1,703
Total	20,142	47,186	67,328	28,950	147,209	176,159
Rampur—						
Rural	14,917	22,484	37,401	32,339	62,567	94,906
Urban	620	971	1,591	1,433	3,126	4,559
Total	15,537	23,455	38,992	33,772	65,693	99,465
Saharanpur—						
Rural	21,639	59,732	81,371	23,741	170,181	193,922
Urban	1,214	2,355	3,569	1,728	7,778	9,506
Total	22,853	62,087	84,940	25,469	177,959	203,428
Shahjahanpur—						
Rural	26,817	43,469	70,286	83,658	128,374	212,032
Urban	574	883	1,457	2,390	2,941	5,331
Total	27,391	44,352	71,743	86,048	131,315	217,363
Sitapur—						
Rural	29,598	49,068	78,666	89,993	167,387	257,380
Urban	281	529	810	549	1,592	2,141
Total	29,879	49,597	79,476	90,542	168,979	259,521
Sultanpur—						
Rural	15,331	39,861	55,192	19,117	142,149	161,266
Urban	36	59	95	56	290	346
Total	15,367	39,920	55,287	19,173	142,439	161,612

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
				Over one year				
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Males	Females	Total	Total sheep	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Pilibhit—
194,158	122,745	316,903	475	336	2,546	2,882	3,357	Rural
4,608	4,101	8,709	..	5	13	18	18	Urban
198,766	126,846	325,612	475	341	2,559	2,900	3,375	Total
								Rae Bareli—
409,206	357,023	766,229	11,947	7,956	39,497	47,453	59,400	Rural
2,931	3,809	6,740	43	81	85	166	209	Urban
412,137	360,832	772,969	11,990	8,037	39,582	47,619	59,609	Total
								Rampur—
173,620	113,536	287,156	1,320	1,059	6,866	7,925	9,245	Rural
7,735	6,370	14,105	14	42	372	414	428	Urban
181,355	119,906	301,261	1,334	1,101	7,238	8,339	9,673	Total
								Saharanpur—
327,350	345,887	673,237	5,037	2,784	16,875	19,659	24,696	Rural
13,976	19,555	33,531	443	171	1,234	1,405	1,848	Urban
341,326	365,442	706,768	5,480	2,955	18,109	21,064	26,544	Total
								Shahjahanpur
323,383	250,483	573,866	1,657	771	7,417	8,188	9,845	Rural
5,164	6,226	11,390	..	3	..	3	3	Urban
328,547	256,709	585,256	1,657	774	7,417	8,191	9,848	Total
								Sitapur—
476,528	420,817	897,345	2,750	2,400	11,240	13,640	16,390	Rural
5,451	5,939	11,390	2	22	6	28	30	Urban
481,979	426,756	908,735	2,752	2,422	11,246	13,668	16,420	Total
								Sultanpur—
418,333	293,167	711,500	8,186	6,774	46,166	52,940	61,126	Rural
344	918	1,262	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
418,677	294,085	712,762	8,186	6,774	46,166	52,940	61,126	Total

Number of Livestocks, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.* Goats: Upto one year	Goats: Over one year: Males	Goats: Over one year: Females	Goats: Over one year: Total	Total Goats
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Pilibhit—					
Rural .	12,762	5,884	27,055	32,939	45,701
Urban .	717	568	2,381	2,949	3,666
Total .	13,479	6,452	29,436	35,888	49,367
Rae Bareli—					
Rural	61,215	16,975	114,665	131,640	192,855
Urban .	1,368	572	2,941	3,513	4,881
Total .	62,583	17,547	117,606	135,153	197,736
Rampur—					
Rural .	5,163	3,559	16,351	19,910	25,073
Urban .	509	530	1,486	2,016	2,525
Total .	5,672	4,089	17,837	21,926	27,598
Saharanpur—					
Rural .	5,580	3,093	16,867	19,960	25,540
Urban .	1,523	488	2,805	3,293	4,816
Total .	7,103	3,581	19,672	23,253	30,356
Shahjahanpur—					
Rural .	29,289	12,158	63,464	75,622	104,911
Urban .	2,206	571	4,519	5,090	7,296
Total .	31,495	12,729	67,983	80,712	112,207
Sitapur—					
Rural .	74,293	25,841	141,006	166,847	241,140
Urban .	3,617	1,002	5,744	6,746	10,363
Total .	77,910	26,843	146,750	173,593	251,503
Sultanpur—					
Rural .	43,238	23,034	116,411	139,445	182,683
Urban	325	38	412	450	775
Total .	43,563	23,072	116,823	139,895	183,458

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.* Horses and Ponies: Youngstock: Upto one year: Males	Upto one year: Females	Upto one year: Total	One to three years: Males	One to three years: Females	One to three years: Total	District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years					
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Pilibhit—
2,134	781	188	176	364	687	378	1,065	Rural
196	70	34	36	70	132	40	172	Urban
2,330	851	222	212	434	819	418	1,237	Total
								Rae Bareli—
3,275	2,993	636	597	1,233	1,641	1,376	3,017	Rural
338	148	19	21	40	27	16	43	Urban
3,613	3,141	655	618	1,273	1,668	1,392	3,060	Total
								Rampur—
1,028	869	104	149	253	412	407	819	Rural
498	104	34	36	70	623	81	704	Urban
1,526	973	138	185	323	1,035	488	1,523	Total
								Saharanpur—
3,693	1,269	223	191	414	938	404	1,342	Rural
1,464	197	118	27	145	138	32	170	Urban
5,157	1,466	341	218	559	1,076	436	1,512	Total
								Shahjahanpur—
2,077	2,196	323	313	636	904	662	1,566	Rural
153	430	53	58	111	75	137	212	Urban
2,230	2,626	376	371	747	979	799	1,778	Total
								Sitapur—
3,805	3,086	639	699	1,338	1,931	1,728	3,659	Rural
190	143	47	32	79	132	75	207	Urban
3,995	3,229	686	731	1,417	2,063	1,803	3,866	Total
								Sultanpur—
1,812	1,819	281	314	595	1,053	1,020	2,073	Rural
11	6	1	..	1	1	1	2	Urban
1,823	1,825	282	314	596	1,054	1,021	2,075	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock: Total 3 years & under			Total horses and ponies						
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Pilibhit—										
Rural .	875	554	1,429	3,009	1,335	4,344	52	21	5	26
Urban .	166	76	242	362	146	508	..	67	33	100
Total .	1,041	630	1,671	3,371	1,481	4,852	52	88	38	126
Rae Bareli—										
Rural .	2,277	1,973	4,250	5,552	4,966	10,518	14	1,032	1,279	2,311
Uraban .	46	37	83	384	185	569	1	123	82	205
Total .	2,323	2,010	4,333	5,936	5,151	11,087	15	1,155	1,361	2,516
Rampur—										
Rural .	516	556	1,072	1,544	1,425	2,969	25	219	246	465
Urban .	657	117	774	1,155	221	1,376	6	24	20	44
Total .	1,173	673	1,846	2,699	1,646	4,345	31	243	266	509
Saharanpur—										
Rural .	1,161	595	1,756	4,854	1,864	6,718	311	1,134	1,025	2,159
Urban .	256	59	315	1,720	256	1,976	64	412	482	894
Total .	1,417	654	2,071	6,574	2,120	8,694	375	1,546	1,507	3,053
Shahjahanpur—										
Rural .	1,227	975	2,202	3,304	3,171	6,475	21	76	103	179
Urban .	128	195	323	281	625	906	24	217	163	380
Total .	1,355	1,170	2,525	3,585	3,796	7,381	45	293	266	559
Sitapur—										
Rural .	2,570	2,427	4,997	6,375	5,513	11,888	73	514	338	852
Urban .	179	107	286	369	250	619	1	254	132	386
Total .	2,749	2,534	5,283	6,744	5,763	12,507	74	768	470	1,238
Sultanpur—										
Rural .	1,334	1,334	2,668	3,146	3,153	6,299	32	236	199	435
Urban	2	1	3	13	7	20	..	50	75	125
Total .	1,336	1,335	2,671	3,159	3,160	6,319	32	286	274	560

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd*			Poultry					District
			Fowls				Ducks	
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Pilibhit—
8	8,633	379,024	15,003	4,654	10,652	30,309	321	Rural
13	416	13,430	4,019	1,276	1,376	6,671	72	Urban
21	9,049	392,454	19,022	5,930	12,028	36,980	393	Total
								Rae Bareli—
1,065	71,300	1,103,692	10,562	2,948	5,799	19,309	437	Rural
42	339	12,986	1,440	366	397	2,203	17	Urban
1,107	71,639	1,116,678	12,002	3,314	6,196	21,512	454	Total
								Rampur—
46	1,975	326,954	11,024	3,602	6,122	20,748	379	Rural
3	168	18,655	5,764	2,158	936	8,858	189	Urban
49	2,143	345,609	16,788	5,760	7,058	29,606	568	Total
								Saharanpur—
795	22,231	755,687	37,664	8,144	17,101	62,909	616	Rural
132	2,380	45,641	9,198	2,076	3,741	15,015	246	Urban
927	24,611	801,328	46,862	10,220	20,842	77,924	862	Total
								Shahjahanpur—
53	16,185	711,535	11,758	4,708	6,921	23,387	559	Rural
15	670	20,684	5,996	1,411	1,705	9,112	139	Urban
68	16,855	732,219	17,754	6,119	8,626	32,499	698	Total
								Sitapur—
403	25,140	1,193,231	12,537	3,388	5,290	21,215	525	Rural
18	205	23,012	5,255	1,163	1,763	8,181	179	Urban
421	25,345	1,216,243	17,792	4,551	7,053	29,396	704	Total
								Sultanpur—
1,409	67,287	1,030,771	23,439	5,234	13,536	42,209	368	Rural
..	17	2,199	230	60	116	406	3	Urban
1,409	67,304	1,032,970	23,669	5,294	13,652	42,615	371	Total

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Poultry—contd. Ducks—contd. Drakes	Ducklings*	Total	Others	Total Poultry	Agri. Machinery & Implements: Ploughs Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Pilibhit—							
Rural	228	165	714	345	31,368	68,363	8,843
Urban	55	17	144	555	7,370	1,240	206
Total	283	182	858	900	38,738	69,603	9,049
Rae Bareli—							
Rural	282	201	920	241	20,470	154,206	640
Urban	13	4	34	..	2,237	749	32
Total	295	205	954	241	22,707	154,955	672
Rampur—							
Rural	215	169	763	290	21,801	61,806	4,596
Urban	155	83	427	978	10,263	1,849	64
Total	370	252	1,190	1,268	32,064	63,655	4,660
Saharanpur—							
Rural	231	224	1,071	3,276	67,256	105,444	2,357
Urban	102	121	469	1,074	16,558	2,983	91
Total	333	345	1,540	4,350	83,814	108,427	2,448
Shahjahanpur—							
Rural	246	218	1,023	447	24,857	119,785	6,383
Urban	73	46	258	1,833	11,203	1,358	53
Total	319	264	1,281	2,280	36,060	121,143	6,436
Sitapur—							
Rural	413	356	1,294	756	23,265	195,409	6,056
Urban	57	52	288	805	9,274	863	103
Total	470	408	1,582	1,561	32,539	196,272	6,159
Sultanpur—							
Rural	237	234	839	465	43,513	169,585	812
Urban	3	..	6	..	412	58	1
Total	240	234	845	465	43,925	169,643	813

*The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Carts	Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd. Sugarcane crushers: Worked by power	Worked by bullocks	Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors: Govt.	Private	Ghanies: Five seers and more	Less than five seers	District
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
39,240	54	3,304	81	2	3	203	48	688	Pilibhit— Rural
750	120	338	1	..	..	7	3	37	Urban
39,990	174	3,642	82	2	3	210	51	725	Total
31,503	3	740	49	2	..	18	124	1,977	Rae Bareli— Rural
335	..	85	..	..	..	1	26	32	Urban
31,838	3	825	49	2	..	19	150	2,009	Total
31,832	31	207	28	6	2	250	38	428	Rampur— Rural
1,377	3	1	4	10	1	11	20	83	Urban
33,209	34	208	32	16	3	261	58	511	Total
59,991	116	1,732	116	26	8	235	567	384	Saharanpur— Rural
1,878	15	229	23	9	1	23	41	29	Urban
61,869	131	1,961	139	35	9	258	608	413	Total
60,573	59	4,165	52	10	1	96	169	1,424	Shahjahanpur— Rural
770	19	257	2	1	..	4	16	64	Urban
61,343	78	4,422	54	11	1	100	185	1,488	Total
71,273	19	1,773	121	4	11	111	465	3,048	Sitapur— Rural
461	1	5	7	1	5	3	34	74	Urban
71,734	20	1,778	128	5	16	114	499	3,122	Total
6,699	5	21,138	28	..	..	16	81	3,902	Sultanpur— Rural
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	Urban
6,706	5	21,138	28	..	..	16	82	3,906	Total

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock—*contd.*							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls *	Working Bullocks @	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work.	Total males over three years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production			
					In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Unao—								
Rural	122	222,188	3,105	225,415	48,141	58,545	8,012	114,698
Urban	3	2,611	9	2,623	1,049	835	121	2,005
Total	125	224,799	3,114	228,038	49,190	59,380	8,133	116,703
Total Uttar Pradesh—								
Rural	12,374	11,604,053	121,906	11,738,333	2,274,177	2,843,821	481,891	5,599,889
Urban	986	176,244	4,295	181,525	100,594	52,064	8,729	161,327
Total 1956	13,360	11,780,297	126,201	11,919,858	2,374,771	2,895,885	490,620	5,761,276
Total 1951	10,883	11,454,742	162,746	11,628,371	2,442,132	3,169,575	484,343	6,096,050

District	Livestock—*contd.*								
	Cattle—*contd.*								
	Females over three years			Young Stock					
				Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Unao—									
Rural	17	790	115,505	28,514	25,579	54,093	35,602	22,031	Rural
Urban	..	6	2,011	564	516	1,080	313	250	Urban
Total	17	796	117,516	29,078	26,095	55,173	35,915	22,281	Total
Total Uttar Pradesh—									
Rural	1,060	19,439	5,620,438	1,268,912	1,199,608	2,468,520	1,478,761	1,218,116	Rural
Urban	187	2,299	163,873	43,355	51,517	94,872	26,220	31,169	Urban
Total 1956	1,247	21,788	5,784,311	1,312,267	1,251,125	2,563,392	1,504,981	1,249,285	Total 1956
Total 1951	3,467	20,530	6,120,047	1,453,358	1,400,765	2,854,123	1,562,986	1,347,312	Total 1951

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.
†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*						
	Cattle—*contd.*						
	Young Stock						
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under			Total Cattle		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Unao—							
Rural .	57,633	64,116	47,610	111,726	289,531	163,115	452,646
Urban .	563	877	766	1,643	3,500	2,777	6,277
Total .	58,196	64,993	48,376	113,369	293,031	165,892	458,923
Total Uttar Pradesh—							
Rural .	2,696,877	2,747,673	2,417,724	5,165,397	14,486,006	8,038,162	22,524,168
Urban .	57,389	69,575	82,686	152,261	251,100	246,559	497,659
Total 1956	2,754,266	2,817,248	2,500,410	5,317,658	14,737,106	8,284,721	23,021,827
Total 1951 .	2,910,298	3,016,344	2,748,077	5,764,421	14,644,715	8,868,124	23,512 839

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Breeding Bulls*	Working Bullocks†	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
						Unao—
216	26,735	406	27,357	55,002	39,547	Rural
27	451	4	482	864	474	Urban
243	27,186	410	27,839	55,866	40,021	Total
						Total Uttar Pradesh—
17,641	972,750	9,003	999,394	2,694,215	1,885,342	Rural
1,252	26,069	484	27,805	80,367	35,753	Urban
18,893	998,819	9,487	1,027,199	2,774,582	1,921,095	Total 195
15,170	1,010,330	16,306	1,041,806	2,113,684	2,478,350	Total 195

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.
†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

District	Livestock—*contd.* / Buffaloes—*contd.* / Females over three years—*contd.* / Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.* / Not calved	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—*contd.* / Total	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding	Total females over 3 years
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Unao—					
Rural	11,093	106,642	164	429	106,235
Urban	137	1,475	15	11	1,501
Total	11,230	107,117	179	440	107,736
Total Uttar Pradesh—					
Rural	453,368	5,032,925	16,971	11,452	5,061,343
Urban	7,017	123,137	1,110	1,043	125,290
Total 1956	460,385	5,156,062	18,081	12,495	5,186,633
Total 1951	368,102	4,960,136	15,535	12,228	4,987,899

District	Livestock—*contd.* / Buffaloes—*contd.* / Young Stock / Under 1 year / Males	Under 1 year / Females	Under 1 year / Total	1 to 3 years / Males	1 to 3 years / Females	1 to 3 years / Total	District
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	
Unao—							
Rural	13,758	23,596	37,354	8,426	23,950	32,376	Rural
Urban	206	355	561	50	160	210	Urban
Total	13,964	23,951	37,915	8,476	24,110	32,586	Total
Total Uttar Pradesh—							
Rural	724,093	1,197,173	1,921,266	358,060	1,224,839	1,582,899	Rural
Urban	20,613	31,772	52,385	7,221	20,289	27,510	Urban
Total 1956	744,706	1,228,945	1,973,651	365,281	1,245,128	1,610,409	Total 1956
Total 1951	648,323	1,061,833	1,710,156	302,798	1,147,829	1,510,627	Total 1951

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*					
	Buffaloes—*contd.*					
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Unao—						
Rural .	22,184	47,546	69,730	49,541	153,781	203,322
Urban .	256	515	771	738	2,016	2,754
Total .	22,440	48,061	70,501	50,279	155,797	206,076
Total Uttar Pradesh—						
Rural .	1,082,153	2,422,012	3,504,165	2,061,547	7,483,360	9,564,907
Urban .	27,834	52,061	79,895	55,639	177,351	232,990
Total 1956 .	1,109,987	2,474,073	3,584,060	2,137,186	7,660,711	9,797,897
Total 1951 .	1,011,121	2,209,662	3,220,783	2,062,927	7,197,561	9,250,488

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
			Up to one year	Over one year				
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	Total sheep	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Unao—
339,072	316,896	655,968	6,695	5,310	27,546	32,856	39,551	Rural
4,238	4,793	9,031	51	66	221	287	338	Urban
343,310	321,689	664,999	6,746	5,376	27,767	33,143	39,889	Total
								Total Uttar Pradesh—
16,567,553	15,521,522	32,089,075	303,046	228,540	1,347,470	1,576,010	1,879,056	Rural
306,739	423,910	730,649	5,053	3,908	18,297	22,205	27,258	Urban
16,874,292	15,945,432	32,819,724	308,099	232,448	1,365,767	1,598,215	1,906,314	Total 1956
16,697,642	16,065,685	32,763,327	173,634	262,089	1,200,488	1,462,577	1,636,211	Total 1951

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.* Goats: Upto one year	Goats: Over one year: Males	Goats: Over one year: Females	Goats: Over one year: Total	Total Goats
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Unao—					
Rural .	43,899	11,428	80,283	91,711	135,601
Urban .	1,036	378	2,251	2,629	3,665
Total .	44,926	11,806	82,534	94,340	139,266
Total Uttar Pradesh—					
Rural .	1,699,569	662,772	3,602,108	4,264,880	5,964,449
Urban .	86,286	37,643	184,249	221,892	308,178
Total 1956 .	1,785,855	700,415	3,786,357	4,486,772	6,272,627
Total 1951 .	870,249	890,851	3,462,526	4,353,377	5,223,626

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.* Horses and Ponies: Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young Stock: Upto one year: Males	Upto one year: Females	Upto one year: Total	One to three years: Males	One to three years: Females	One to three years: Total	District
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Unao—
2,777	1,906	429	395	824	1,107	913	2,020	Rural
126	73	6	8	14	146	63	209	Urban
2,903	1,979	435	403	838	1,253	976	2,229	Total
								Total Uttar Pradesh—
101,443	98,729	15,730	16,110	31,840	45,535	42,224	87,759	Rural
12,952	8,066	1,343	1,005	2,348	6,045	3,012	9,057	Urban
114,395	106,795	17,073	17,115	34,188	51,580	45,236	96,816	Total 1956
141,004	128,017	..	..	27,076 (a)	35,830	38,648	74,478	Total 1951

(a) Details not available.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—*contd.*									
	Horses and Ponies—*contd.*						Mules	Donkey		
	Young Stock—*contd.*			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Unao—										
Rural .	1,536	1,308	2,844	4,313	3,214	7,527	160	866	1,209	2,075
Urban .	152	71	223	278	144	422	..	118	172	290
Total .	1,688	1,379	3,067	4,591	3,358	7,949	160	984	1,381	2,365
Total Uttar Pradesh—										
Rural .	61,265	58,334	119,599	162,708	157,063	319,771	11,192	92,014	79,698	171,712
Urban .	7,388	4,017	11,405	20,340	12,083	32,423	2,749	17,813	8,192	26,005
Total 1956 .	68,653	62,351	131,004	183,048	169,146	352,194	13,941	109,827	87,890	197,717
Total 1951 .	35,830	38,648	101,554 (b)	176,834	166,665	370,575 (b)	31,686	123,032	103,355	241,948 (c)

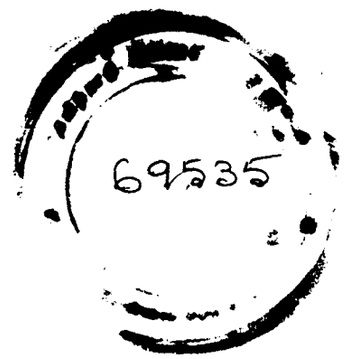
(b) Includes 21,076 for which details are not available.
(c) Includes 15,561 for which details are not available.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.

Livestock—*contd.*			Poultry					District
			Fowls					
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Unao—
326	29,075	870,283	1 . 2	3,415	4,664	21,081	555	Rural
50	747	14,543	2,5o	629	557	3,754	46	Urban
376	29,822	884,826	15,570	4,044	5,221	24,835	601	Total
								Total Uttar Pradesh—
48,392	1,097,106	41,580,753	789,403	245,929	558,786	1,594,118	17,207	Rural
2,506	46.416	1,176,184	198,094	52,711	94,113	344,918	7,745	Urban
50,898	1,143,522	42,756,937	987,497	298,640	652,899	1,939,036	24,952	Total 1956
38,944	963,253	41,269,570	715,594	375,428	842,239	1,933,261	29,407	Total 1951

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

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Number of Livestock, Poultry a

District	Poultry—contd.					Agricultural Machinery and Implements		
	Ducks—contd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs		Carts
	Drakes	Ducklings‡	Total			Wooden	Iron	
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Unao—								
Rural .	422	376	1,353	993	23,427	132,432	4,215	56,434
Urban .	27	3	76	125	3,955	1,341	45	838
Total .	449	379	1,429	1,118	27,382	133,773	4,260	57,272
Total Uttar Pradesh—								
Rural .	11,209	8,471	36,887	61,872	1,692,877	5,874,201	696,043	1,849,693
Urban .	4,353	2,275	14,373	27,958	387,249	75,051	6,537	40,409
Total 1956	15,562	10,746	51,260	89,830	2,080,126	5,949,252	702,580	1,890,102
Total 1951	17,662	15,468	62,537	..	1,995,798	5,940,571	156,855	1,577,613

‡The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

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