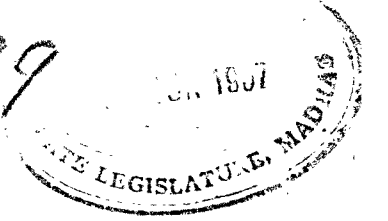


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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has, with a view to creating an incentive for research workers and to recognising outstanding research work done by them in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied subjects, decided to institute 11 prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000 each. These prizes will be known as "The Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prizes for Agricultural Research" and one prize will be awarded annually for outstanding research work done in India in each of the following subjects—

1. Agronomy,
2. Agricultural Engineering,
3. Agricultural Chemistry,
4. Agricultural Botany,
5. Agricultural Zoology (including Fisheries),
6. Horticulture,
7. Animal Breeding,
8. Animal Nutrition (including Physiology and Biochemistry),
9. Animal Diseases,
10. Dairying, and
11. Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Economics and Statistics.

2. These prizes will be in the form of gold medals or cash or both and the first prize in each subject will be awarded for outstanding research work done in the country either individually or jointly during the Calendar year 1957; i.e., 1st January to 31st December, 1957, and thereafter for such research work carried out during each subsequent calendar year.

3. The award of each of the prizes shall be based on significant advances in human knowledge in a particular subject as revealed by books, monographs or papers published in the name of the candidate or any other unpublished account of the outstanding research work done or discoveries and inventions made by him. The selection of a candidate for the award of a prize will be made on the recommendations of a Judging Committee consisting of eminent scientists appointed for the purpose by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The award of a prize may be made to more than one research worker and the prize money divided amongst them in such proportion and manner as may be decided by the Council.

4. All research workers, engaged in research work in India, in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences are eligible for competing for these prizes. Applications should be submitted in *quintuplicate*, in the prescribed form, which can be had, free of cost, from the Additional Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi. Candidates working in Research Institutes etc. should submit their applications through the Head of the Institute/Department etc. Others may submit their applications direct.

5. All applications should be sent in a sealed cover and addressed to the Additional Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April 1958. The cover of applications should be superscribed as under :

"Application for the award of 'The Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prize for Research in.....'"

Applications received after the 30th April 1958, will not be considered.

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1. GENERAL REVIEW

The Government of India had to take steps to check the steep rise in the prices of cotton during March 1957. The Textile Commissioner was authorised on 30th March to requisition stocks by directing those holding stocks to make sales of cotton as specified by him. Also from 30th March, the Government stopped sales of Indian cotton against unutilised export licences except in respect of firm commitments, entered into prior to 30th March.

The Government of India announced that a limited quota of rice products, namely, parched rice (murmura), ground parched rice (sattu), parched paddy or puffed rice (kheel) and beaten rice (chura) will be released for export upto the end of June 1957 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier. Besides, the Government released a limited quota of rice bran, paddy bran and rice meal of Andhra origin for export from the ports of Vishakhapatnam and Kakinada and other ports in Andhra Pradesh up to the end of June, 1957 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

The Trade Agreement between India and Finland was extended up to December 31, 1957. List of items of exports from India to Finland includes, inter alia, vegetable oils, tobacco, hides and skins, cashewnuts, spices, jute goods, coffee and shellac. Machinery for farming is an important item from the point of view of agriculture among the items available for export from Finland to India.

The weather continued to be generally dry during the month. Scattered thunder showers accompanied by hailstorm were, however, reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Also, there were local thunder showers in west Rajasthan, plains of west Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and coastal Andhra Pradesh. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory. In certain parts of U.P., Bombay, and Madras, however, the crops like rabi jowar, cotton, wheat and paddy were reported to have been slightly affected by heavy rains.

A number of crop estimates for the year, 1956-57 became available. The All-India First Estimates of Rabi Pulses (other than Gram and Tur), Potato and Tobacco for 1956-57 showed increases of 6.3 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively in acreage as compared to their corresponding adjusted estimates for the preceding year. The All-India Second Estimates of Small Millets and Tur (Arhar) for 1956-57, however, showed a decline of 0.1 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively in area as compared to their corresponding adjusted estimates for the preceding year. The All-India Third Estimate of Cotton and the All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut for 1956-57 showed increases of 3.0 per cent and 3.2 per cent in acreage and 20.8 per cent and 5.8 per cent in production respectively over their corresponding adjusted estimates for the preceding year. The All-India Final Estimate of Castorseed for 1956-57 showed an increase of 2.3 per cent in production despite a decline of 0.9 per cent in acreage as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate for the preceding year.

Prices of foodgrains on the whole remained more or less steady at the previous month's level. Wheat prices showed some easy tendency in U. P. and Bihar but remained generally steady elsewhere. Prices of rice exhibited an easy tendency in Madras and Orissa but a firm tendency in Assam, Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal; and remained steady elsewhere. As regards coarse grains, prices of jowar showed an easy tendency in

U. P. and Mysore but firm tendency in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan; bajra prices declined in Madras but rose in Punjab and maize prices exhibited a firm undertone in Bihar and Madras. In other parts of the country, prices of all these coarse grains remained more or less constant.

Sugar markets remained more or less steady during the first half of the month and showed only slight variations during the second half. Prices at Kanpur and Madras rose slightly but declined at Patna. Prices of gur ruled easy at Hapur, but remained steady at other centres.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils were generally firm and gained considerably over the preceding month's closing levels. Upward trend in groundnut markets during the first three weeks was mainly due to keen support from vanaspati interests; in the last week, however, prices of groundnut and groundnut oil showed some decline. Rise in linseed oil prices at Bombay was attributed to poor arrivals and insufficiency of ready stocks and a contributory factor towards the rise in castor oil prices was expectation of a considerable improvement in foreign demand.

Both the spot and futures sections of the Bombay Cotton market exhibited rise in prices. The main factors responsible for this rise in prices were the psychological effect of approach of the delivery date for the maturing Jarilla contracts, expectation of greater export demand for Indian cotton as a result of the decision of the Japanese Government to increase the sterling allocation for the purchase of cotton, and reports of higher mill consumption in December.

Calcutta loose jute market opened steady but hardened later in sympathy with the jute goods section. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The baled jute sector registered a sharp rise in prices during the first week in sympathy with the loose jute section. Thereafter, the prices registered a fall but the extent of fall varied from variety to variety.

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

- (i) Total imports of foodgrains into the country since the beginning of January 1957 upto the end of March 1957 amounted to 798.0 thousand tons comprising 568.2 thousand tons of wheat and 229.8 thousand tons of rice as compared to 397 thousand tons comprising 191.5 thousand tons of wheat and 205.5 thousand tons of rice during the corresponding period of the last year.
- (ii) Both the opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st March 1957 and the closing stocks with factories on 22nd March 1957 were higher than those on the corresponding dates last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period between 1st November 1956 and 22nd March 1957 were also higher than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season.
- (iii) Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during December 1956 were nil as against 1,289 tons and 11,841 tons respectively during December 1955. Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during December 1956 were 1,886 tons and 4,777 tons respectively as against 4,702 tons and 4,640 tons respectively during December 1955.
- (iv) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during 1st September, 1956 to 21st March, 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season but consumption of raw cotton by mills during 1st September, 1956 to 21st March, 1957 was higher than that during the corresponding period of

the last season. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 21st March, 1957 were higher than those on the corresponding date of the last year. Imports as well as exports of raw cotton during December 1956 were lower than those during December 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 February 1957 were all lower than those during February 1956. Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of February 1957 were higher than those at the end of February 1956.
- (vi) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during December 1956 amounted to 1.83 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.17 millions as against 6.74 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1.83 millions during December 1955.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING MARCH 1957

The weather during the month under review continued to be generally dry over major portions of the country. Scattered thunder showers accompanied by hailstorms occurred in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Local thunder showers were also reported from west Rajasthan, plains of west Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra and coastal Andhra Pradesh towards the middle of the month.

The rainfall during the month under review was in excess of the normal in Orissa, west Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, east Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Vidarbha, coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Mysore, and normal in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, west Rajasthan and Madras. It was deficient in Bihar and Himachal Pradesh and scanty in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Rayalaseema and Kerala. Elsewhere there was no rainfall.

Preparation of lands for cultivation, transplantation of baysakhi paddy, late sown rabi-crops, ragi, sugarcane and chillies, harvesting of wheat, gram, jowar, rabi paddy, 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 U.P., Bombay and Madras, where the crops such as, rabi jowar, cotton, wheat and paddy were reported to have been slightly affected by heavy rains hailstorm and attack of insects and pests.

Except for sporadic cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore States, the condition of the cattle in the country was reported to be generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The All-India Second Estimate of Small Millets for 1956-57 puts the area and production at 11.53 million acres and 1.73 million tons as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 11.54 million acres and 1.60 million tons respectively in 1955-56. The production estimate at this stage gives figures for kharif small millets only; estimates of rabi

millets is included in the final estimate. Despite the decrease in area, the production of kharif small millets during the current year is 7.9% higher than that of the previous year due generally to favourable weather conditions at the growing time.

Total world production of maize, barley, oats and rye in 1956-57, outside the Soviet Union and China, is estimated at 252 million tons, i.e., about 6 million tons more than in the previous year. Of this, maize accounts for 130 million tons, barley 54 million tons, oats 48 million tons and rye 20 million tons. While world production of maize and barley indicates an increase of 4 million tons and 5 million tons respectively, oats and rye production is reported to be somewhat lower.

The Government of India announced on 28th March 1957 that a limited quota of rice products namely, parched rice (murmura), ground parched rice (sattu), parched paddy or puffed rice (kheel) and beaten rice (chura) will be released for export up to the end of June 1957 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

The Government of India have also released a limited quota for export of rice bran, paddy bran and rice meal of Andhra origin from the ports of Vishakhapatnam and Kakinada and other ports in Andhra Pradesh up to the end of June 1957 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January, 1957 upto the end of March, 1957 amounted to 798.0 thousand tons comprising 568.2 thousand tons of wheat and 229.8 thousand tons of rice. During the corresponding period last year total imports amounted to 397.0 thousand tons comprising 191.5 thousand tons of wheat and 205.5 thousand tons of rice.

Prices of foodgrains during the month under review remained more or less steady at previous month's level.

Wheat prices showed some easy tendency in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Elsewhere, they generally ruled steady at previous month's level. Prices of rice showed an easy tendency in Madras and Orissa, but in Assam, Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal they exhibited a firm tendency. In other parts of the country, they generally remained steady at previous month's level. Wheat prices generally ranged between Rs. 15½ and Rs. 18½ per maund in Bihar; Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 in Bombay; Rs. 13½ and Rs. 17½ in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 16 and Rs. 17½ in Punjab and Rs. 16 and Rs. 17¾ in Madhya Pradesh. Prices of rice generally ranged between Rs. 16¾ and Rs. 22 per maund in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 19 and Rs. 22½ in Assam; Rs. 18¾ and Rs. 20 in Bihar; Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 16¾ and Rs. 18 in Madras; Rs. 15½ and Rs. 17 in Orissa and Rs. 17½ and Rs. 22 per maund in West Bengal.

In the case of coarsegrains prices of jowar showed an easy tendency in the States of U. P. and Mysore. Elsewhere they generally remained steady except in parts of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan where a firm tendency was noticed. Bajra prices declined in Madras but rose in Punjab. Maize prices ruled steady in most of the States except in Bihar and Madras where a firm undertone was noticed. In other parts of the country, prices of all these coarsegrains did not show any significant variations. Prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 11¼ and Rs. 14-10-0 per maund in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 11 and Rs. 12¾ in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 9½ and Rs. 13¾ in Mysore and Rs. 10 and Rs. 12½ per maund in Uttar Pradesh. Bajra prices generally ranged between Rs. 12½ and Rs. 16 per maund in Bombay; Rs. 10 and Rs. 12¾ in Madras; Rs. 13¾ and Rs. 14 in Punjab and Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 per maund in Rajasthan. Maize prices generally ranged between Rs. 14½ and Rs. 16 per maund in Bihar; Rs. 12½ and Rs. 14 in Bombay; Rs. 12½ and Rs. 13¾ in Madras; Rs. 13½ and Rs. 14 in Rajasthan and Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 per maund in Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review the harvesting of sugarcane was in progress throughout the country while it was complete in some of the areas. Preparation of land and sowing of sugarcane crop for 1957-58 season continued in some parts of the country.

Sugar—The All-India Final Estimate of Sugar produced directly from cane in vacuum pan factories puts the current season's production at 20.21 lakh tons against 18.62 lakh tons during the previous season. This shows an increase of 1.59 lakh tons or about 8.5% in production during the current year as compared to last year. The increase in sugar production has been shared mainly by U.P. (78 thousand tons), Bombay (51 thousand tons), Punjab (33 thousand tons) and Madhya Pradesh (11 thousand tons). In Bihar however, a fall of about 11 thousand tons is expected.

The total production of sugar in India during the current season upto 22nd March 1957 amounted to 14.30 lakh tons as against 13.23 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 22nd March 1957 was 142 as against 124 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st March, 1957 were about 10.61 lakh tons as against 8.79 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November, 1956 to 22nd March, 1957 was 7.84 lakh tons as against 6.49 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on 22nd March, 1957 were 11.74 lakh tons as compared with 10.88 lakh tons on the same date of the last season.

The Government of India released during March 1957 a quantity of 1.96 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 0.14 lakh tons released for export. This brings up the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production to 5.88 lakh tons including 0.44 lakh tons released for export.

Sugar markets remained more or less steady during the first half of the month while during the second half they showed slight variations. Prices at Kanpur and Madras rose slightly while they fell at Patna. The table below gives the week-end whole-sale prices of sugar at certain important centres of India:—

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)					
		Week-ending					
		23-2-57	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
Hapur	Crystal	31 3	31 3	31 3	31 3	31 3	31 3
Kanpur	FAQ	30 8	30 8	30 8	N.R.	30 14	30 14
Jullundur	Phagwara	30 4	N.R.	30 4	30 6	30 4	30 4
Calcutta	Indian Medium	31 8	31 8	31 12	31 12	31 12	31 12
Nagpur	Medium	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Madras	Imported	30 10	30 10	30 15	30 15	32 1	32 1
Bombay	D-28	32 2	33 7	N.R.	33 8	33 11	33 7
Patna		N.R.	N.R.	31 0	31 0	N.R.	30 0

N R.—Not reported.

Gur—Average daily arrivals of gur during March 1957 in Hapur market were about 1,500 mds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 97,000 mds. at the end of March 1957 as compared to 89,000 mds. at the end of February 1957.

Prices of gur during the month under review ruled easy at Hapur while at other centres they remained steady. The table below gives the week-end whole sale prices of gur at certain important centres in India:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending					
		23-2-57	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. I	9 14	10 8	10 0	10 2	10 2	9 14
Kanpur	FAQ	10 11	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	10 11
Calcutta	Deshi (Medium)	13 4	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8
Madras	II Sort	14 6	14 6	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12
Bombay	Kolhapur	18 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Patna		N.Q.	14 0	12 0	N.Q.	12 0	12 0

N.R.—Not reported.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During the month under review, prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils generally remained firm and registered some sizeable gains over the previous month's closing levels. In groundnut markets, the trend was upward due mainly to keen support from vanaspati interests; in the last week, however, this section suffered a small set-back. Poor arrivals and insufficiency of ready goods were factors which caused linseed oil prices to move up in the Bombay market. Expectations of considerable improvement in foreign demand for Indian castor oil led to a rise in its prices.

(a) Groundnut

The All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut for 1956-57 puts the area under and production of the crop at 13,101 thousand acres and 4,086 thousand tons (nuts in shell) as compared to the partially revised estimate for 1955-56 of 12,692 thousand acres and 3,862 thousand tons respectively. These show an increase of 3.2% in area and 5.8% in production. The increase in acreage has been reported by almost all the groundnut growing States and has been particularly marked in Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan. The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the States except Andhra Pradesh. The increase in production has, however, been more marked in Mysore, Bombay and Madras and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. In six districts of Andhra Pradesh, the crop was affected by heavy rains during the south-west monsoon period.

The groundnut section of the Bombay market ruled firm throughout the month under review. There was good demand from crushers and vanaspati factories over the major part of the month, except for the last week when prices lost some ground on account of

reduced buying support. The month-end closing quotation for groundnut at Bombay stood at Rs. 24-12-0 per md., higher than the previous month's closing quotation by Re. 1. Groundnut oil prices at Bombay advanced by Rs. 3-6-0 per md. during the course of the month. This rise in internal prices took place in spite of a significant downward movement in groundnut oil prices at European ports.

The following table gives the week-end prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay, Madras and European ports:—

(Rs. per md.)

	Week-ending					
	23-2-57	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
1. Groundnut (Kernel)—						
Bombay	23 12	24 8	24 8	24 13	25 0	24 12
Madras	24 10	24 15	24 13	25 7	25 7	25 2
2. Groundnut oil—						
Bombay	52 2	54 6	54 6	55 2	55 13	55 8
Madras	49 14	51 13	51 13	55 0	52 8	51 13
European Port—						
Indian 3% Crude	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
South African	N.Q.	70 8	68 9	69 1	64 14	64 10

During December 1956, exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were nil as compared to 1,289 tons of groundnuts and 11,841 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1955. During the 9 month period, April to December, 1956, exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil were tons and tons respectively as against 14,680 tons and 97,263 tons for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(b) Linseed

During March 1957 linseed prices fluctuated within narrow limits though the underlying tone of the market was firm. In the case of linseed oil, however, the prices recorded sizeable gains over the previous month's closing quotations. The advance in oil prices was due to shortage of ready goods, poor arrivals and keen enquiries from crushers. At U.K. ports, Indian linseed oil advanced by Rs. 2 per maund during the course of the month.

The following table shows the weekly prices of linseed and linseed oil during March 1957:—

(Rs. per maund)

Linseed	Week-ending					
	23-2-57	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
Bombay (Bold)	20 1	20 8	20 13	21 2	21 1	21 1
Calcutta (Small)	21 0	21 4	21 14	22 0	22 8	21 4
Kanpur (Bold)	22 0	22 2	22 8	21 0	21 4	21 12
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay	42 10	44 8	45 9	44 8	46 4	45 9
Kanpur	52 0	51 0	52 0	50 0	49 4	49 4
U.K. Ports (Indian variety)	51 7	52 7	52 14	53 14	53 14	53 6

Exports of linseed oil during December 1956 amounted to 1,886 tons bringing the total since April, 1956 to 27,956 tons. Exports of linseed oil for the corresponding periods of the preceding year were 4,702 tons and 64,061 tons respectively. There were no exports of linseed as these have remained banned for a long time now.

(c) Castorseed

During March 1957, castorseed market remained firm and recorded some advance in prices on account of buying on export enquiries. Trade expectations of a reduction in export duty on castor oil, reports of bad weather conditions in producing areas, Australia's purchase of large quantity of castor oil and Russia's entry in the market for oil were also factors responsible for rise in prices. Later, this uptrend was somewhat checked by the inability of spot prices to go up. At European ports, however, castor oil prices declined by Rs. 3 per maund during the course of the month under review.

The following table shows the trend of the prices of castorseed and castor oil during March 1957:—

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week-ending					
	23-2-57	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
<i>Castorseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	21 3	22 8	23 3	23 0	22 10	23 1
Madras	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	20 14	20 2	19 8	19 6	19 6	20 10
Jadeherla	22 2	22 5	22 8	22 13	22 7	22 13
<i>Castor Oil—</i>						
Bombay (Commercial)	51 13	53 10	54 10	54 12	53 10	55 2
Kanpur	56 0	55 4	55 8	55 0	55 8	55 0
Madras	52 11	51 14	51 14	50 3	50 3	50 3
U.K. Ports (Indian Commercial C.I.F.)	78 6	78 6	73 8	74 7	74 7	75 7
N.S.—No Stock.						

Exports of castor oil during December 1956 amounted to 4,777 tons bringing the total since April, 1956 to 34,690 tons. Exports of castor oil for the corresponding periods of the preceding year were 4,640 tons and 33,023 tons respectively. There were no exports of castorseed as these have remained banned for a long time now.

(iv) COTTON

The All-India Third Estimate of Cotton puts the current year's acreage at 18.1 million acres and production at 40.8 lakh bales, as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate of 17.6 million acres and 33.8 lakh bales for the 1955-56 season. The current year's estimate, thus, shows an increase of 3 per cent in area and 20.8 per cent in production over

the corresponding estimate of last year. The production of cottonseed, according to this estimate, is placed at 1,429 thousand tons during 1956-57 as against the adjusted estimate of 1,184 thousand tons for 1955-56, thereby showing an increase of 245 thousand tons. The increase in acreage has been reported mainly by Bombay and to a lesser extent by Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Assam and Kerala and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing during the current year as compared to the previous year. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases recorded mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan due to diversion of some area under cotton crop to wheat and other rabi crops. The increase in production has been reported in almost all the cotton growing States except Bihar and Mysore. The increase has, however, been more marked in the case of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and has been attributed to increase in acreage, favourable weather conditions and to efforts made under the Extension Schemes during the current year. The increase in production has occurred mostly in Americans, Jarilla, Broach Vijay, and Surti-Suyog while the production of Malvi and Omaras has declined.

According to the latest estimates framed by the Trade at the end of February, 1957, the current season's cotton crop is put at 52.06 lakh bales as against their earlier estimate of 54.19 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1955-56 season were 46.52 and 46.36 lakh bales respectively.

The third estimate of the 1956-57 cotton crop published by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture places the crop at 6,942,813 cantars, compared with 7,252,416 cantars harvested a year ago. Karnak and Giza 30 showed declines of more than 10 per cent, while the Manufi crop increased from last year's figure of 298,707 cantars to 795,052 cantars. The Ashmouni crop is practically the same as last year.

The cotton crop is reported to be making an excellent progress in Sudan and according to the Gezira Board's preliminary estimate, the total long staple production there is placed at 625,000 bales compared with 430,000 bales produced during 1955-56.

It was announced by the Government of India on 28th February, 1957 that the ceiling fixed for import of raw cotton stapling 1-3/16 inches and above from soft currency areas during the current licencing period was reached as early as 14th February, 1957.

It was also announced by the Government of India on 30th March, 1957 that no further sales of Indian cotton against licences issued to exporters and still remaining unutilised would be allowed and that only firm commitments entered into on or before 30th March will be permitted to go forward provided documentary evidence, as required, is produced not later than 6th April.

Imports of raw cotton during December, 1956 amounted to 29 thousand bales as against 47 thousand bales during the preceding month and 35 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the 1955-56 season. Total imports during the first 4 months of the current season amounted to 163 thousand bales compared to 137 thousand bales in the corresponding period of the last season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during December, 1956 stood at 32 thousand bales compared to 9 thousand bales during November 1956 and 48 thousand bales during December, 1955. Total exports during the first four months of the current cotton season were 62 thousand bales as against 273 thousand bales exported in the corresponding period of the 1955-56 season.

MP25DES

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

	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)					
	Consumption during		Total Consumption		Stock of cotton with mills as on	
	Dec. 1956	Dec. 1955	1-9-56 to 31-12-56	1-9-55 to 31-12-55	31-12-56	31-12-55
Indian cotton	4.08	3.97	15.25	15.19	10.73	10.83
Egyptian cotton	0.09	0.16	0.44	0.59	0.29	0.29
Other foreign cotton	0.41	0.39	1.57	1.27	1.48	1.30
Total	4.58	4.55	17.26	17.05	12.50	12.42

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared to the corresponding period 1955-56 is given below:—
(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-56 to 21-3-57	1-9-55 to 21-3-56
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	10.33	10.55
Consumption of cotton by mills	7.34	7.10
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 21st March, 1957	5.80	5.63

Both the spot and the futures sections of the Bombay cotton market ruled firm during the month under review. Jarilla MGF which opened at Rs. 795 per candy at the beginning of the month went up steadily touching new highs by the close of the month. Similar was the case with Deshi and American varieties in Punjab at Abohar. Factors mainly responsible for giving strength to the bullish tendencies were the psychological effect of approach of the delivery date for the maturing Jarilla Contract, expectation of enlarged export demand for Indian cotton as a result of the decision of the Japanese Government to increase the sterling allocation for the purchase of cotton and reports of higher mill consumption in December. The position actually became so serious towards the close of the month that at first the Textile Commissioner warned that trading above the prescribed basic ceiling price will not be allowed and subsequently the Government of India authorised the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to requisition cotton by directing those holding cotton stocks to make sales of the commodity as specified by him.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of cotton lint at various markets in India:—

State Centre	(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)				
	Andhra Adoni	Bombay Bombay	Punjab Abohar		
	Mungari	Jarilla M.G.F.	Deshi	American	
Variety	1	2	3	4	5
Week-ending—					
2-3-57	N.A.	795 0 0	676 0 0	820 0 0	
9-3-57	N.A.	784 0 0	681 0 0	819 0 0	
16-3-57	640 0 0	805 0 0	681 0 0	819 0 0	
23-3-57	640 0 0	803 0 0	693 2 0	843 3 0	

A. = Not Available.

The easy trend witnessed in the Karachi cotton market during the last month, continued during the month under review. The month opened at Rs. 800 per candy for 4F. Punjab at Karachi and fell to Rs. 791 by the close of the first week and ruled steady near about this level during the later part of the month. The absence of trade support was responsible for the berish tendencies. Although Japan made larger sterling allocations for the purchase of cotton from the sterling area, no sizable enquiry was reported from Pakistan. All these factors helped towards the continuance of the easy trend.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at the Karachi market:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)		
(4.F. Punjab)		
Week ending	(Roller ginned)	
2-3-57	800	0 0
9-3-57	791	0 0
16-3-57	792	0 0

The New York cotton market also ruled easy during the first part of the month under review. The news of favourable rain in the Texas cotton belt and consequent moderate withdrawals from Soil Bank commitments were the chief contributory factors making for the easy trend. Offerings of qualities in good demand were small while domestic mill support was limited. The prices, however, tended to move up in the second half of the month as a result of good buying, induced by expectation of an upward revision in final Soil Bank acreage. But for the reports of a further increase in certified stocks, the improvement would have been quite marked. The following table gives the latest available week-end quotations at the New York market:—

Week ending	Cents per lbs.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.	
1-3-57	35.35	1,316	0 0
8-3-57	35.20	1,311	0 0
15-3-57	35.25	1,313	0 0
22-3-57	35.45	1,320	0 0

(v) JUTE

During the month of March 1957 weather conditions were reported to be generally favourable for agricultural operations in all the jute growing States, though light showers accompanied by hail storms were reported in some districts of U.P.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during February 1957 amounted to 5.61 lakh bales as against 7.38 lakh bales during the preceding month and 6.82 lakh bales during February 1956. Total arrivals of raw jute (India and Pakistan) during the current season (July 1956 to February 1957) amounted to 46.26 lakh bales as compared to 45.82 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during February 1957 amounted to 0.36 lakh bales as against 0.56 lakh bales during the preceding month and 1.49 lakhs bales during

February 1956. Total imports from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of February 1957 amounted to 4.82 lakh bales as compared to 11.23 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during February 1957 was of the order of 4.87 lakh bales as against 5.19 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.54 lakh bales in February 1956.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 14.24 lakh bales at the end of February 1957 as against 13.64 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 13.16 lakh bales at the end of February 1956.

During the month of March 1957 the Calcutta loose jute market opened steady but thereafter it hardened in sympathy with the jute goods section. Mills showed some interest in the raw jute market and purchased small lots on offer. Sellers, on the other hand, were reluctant to discount rates and reduced their offerings, as imports in most up-country agencies were poor and prices were high. In the succeeding fortnight the market became somewhat quiet in sympathy with the goods section. As mills seemed to be interested only in replenishing their run down stocks and they purchased limited quantities at market rates. Sellers were, generally, reserved and unwilling to reduce rates. Prices, however, fluctuated within narrow limits. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta market :—

(March/April delivery)

(Rupees per maund)

Variety	Week-ending				
	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
Northern	28 0 0	29 8 0	29 0 0	29 0 0	28 8 0
Assam (Upper)	27 8 0	29 8 0	29 0 0	28 8 0	28 0 0
Orissa	30 0 0	32 0 0	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 0 0
Murshidabad	27 0 0	28 8 0	28 0 0	27 8 0	27 0 0
Western	26 8 0	28 0 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	26 0 0
Junglee	25 8 0	27 8 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	25 8 0
Daisee	30 8 0	32 8 0	31 8 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
U.P.	25 8 0	27 8 0	26 8 0	26 0 0	35 8 0

The baled jute sector of the Calcutta market opened quiet but witnessed a sharp increase in prices in sympathy with the loose jute section. Thereafter, the prices registered a fall, but the extent of fall differed from variety to variety. During the succeeding weeks prices of all varieties of jute ruled steady except for Pak. N.C. variety, the price of which registered a fall. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta :—

(March/April Delivery)

(Rupees per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
Mill Firsts	210 0 0	220 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	210 0 0
Mill Lightenings	185 0 0	220 0 0	195 0 0	195 0 0	190 0 0
Daisee L.G.	185 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	185 0 0
Pak. N.C.	103 0 0	114 0 0	111 0 0	106 0 0	105 0 0

In the up-country markets arrivals of raw jute were reported to be poor especially in Assam and Northern Bengal as the growers were busy with field operations and were unable to market whatever little jute they had. As a result prices tended to advance and ruled above the Calcutta parity rates. Individual prices of jute fluctuated within narrow limits but the pattern of fluctuation differed from centre to centre. The following table gives the prices of bottom varieties of raw jute in some of the important up country markets.

(Rupees per maund)

Centre	Week-ending				
	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
Purnea (Bihar)	24 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 8 0
Nowgong (Assam)	23 3 0	23 11 0	24 3 0	23 4 0	23 4 0
Belakoba (West Bengal)	24 5 0	25 4 0	24 12 0	25 4 0	25 4 0
Danpur (Orissa)	26 0 0	26 2 0	26 8 0	26 7 0	26 9 0

The Calcutta jute goods market exhibited a firm trend in the earlier part of the month but thereafter it ruled easy. The market was influenced by the interest of overseas buyers. Thereafter, jittery conditions characterised the gunny market. There has been a lot of bull liquidation and the nervousness has been taken advantage of by the bears to hammer down prices. That the weakness was due to fatka activity was evident from the fact that there was probably more foreign business than had been reported for some time. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking :—

Variety/Unit	Week-ending				
	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57
Hessian 40" x 10 oz. (Rs. per 100 yards)	39 12 0	40 15 0	40 6 0	40 8 0	40 13 0
Sacking B. Twills (Rs. per 100 bags)	106 0 0	112 8 0	110 4 0	110 0 0	110 14 0

(vi) TOBACCO

The prices of Nipani (Chewing) tobacco at Bombay fluctuated between Rs. 60 and Rs. 65 per maund, during the month under review. At Calcutta, the prices of Jutty (medium) variety of tobacco ruled steadily at Rs. 90-14-0 per maund. Motihari variety at Calcutta also ruled steadily at Rs. 92-14-0 per maund, except that in the closing week of the month the quotation advanced by Re. 1. At Guntur, however, the prices of various grades of Flue-cured Virginia tobacco (re-dried strips) moved up exceeding by significant margins the closing levels of the previous month. For example, Grade I, which was quoted at Rs. 226-4-7 per maund, at the end of February, 1957 rose to Rs. 264-13-9 per maund on 23rd March 1957.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during February 1957 amounted to 7.35 million lbs., consisting of 6.25 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia and 1.1 million lbs. of Sun-cured (Natu) and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were lower at 1.87 million lbs. Despatches of tobacco from this market during February 1957 consisted of 2.75 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 0.17 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and 0.32 million lbs. of Natu and other varieties totalling 3.24 million lbs. as against total despatches of 3.65 million lbs. in the previous month.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of February 1957 were higher at 13.29 million lbs. against 9.51 million lbs. at the end of previous month.

About 4.68 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during February 1957 as against 1.86 million lbs. graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during February 1957, 4.4 million lbs. were of Flue-cured Virginia type, 37,000 lbs. of Sun-cured (Natu) country, 69,400 lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia, 92,600 lbs. of Jutty variety besides small quantities of Motihari and white Burley varieties.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during December 1956 amounted to 1.83 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.17 millions as against 6.74 million lbs. valued at Rs. 6.05 millions exported during the corresponding month of 1955. Of the 1.83 million lbs. exported during December 1956 the Flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 1.7 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.04 millions. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were Netherlands, U. K. and Belgium each accounting for 0.65, 0.17 and 0.25 million lbs. respectively. Total exports of raw tobacco during the nine months April to December 1956 amounted to 82.12 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1084 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 13 pumping plants were distributed during January and February 1957. In Andhra Pradesh, 27 oil engines and 3 electric motors were distributed during January 1957. The Industries Department of the State had put down 14 noteworthy borings benefiting an area of about 92 acres. In Bihar, the progress has been slow in respect of the medium irrigation schemes during January 1957 but efforts were being made to push up the work. So far 37 schemes have been completed against the target of 125 schemes. During the month of February 1957, it has been reported, the intensification of efforts was made by Bihar Government to achieve the target particularly with regard to the completion of minor irrigation schemes.

In Andhra Pradesh, an area of 495 acres was brought under cultivation with the aid of tractors and bull dozers during January 1957. In Delhi, 123 acres of land were reclaimed during January 1957. During the month of February 1957, 41 acres of Rabi area were embanked and 22 acres of paddy area were bunded in Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh. In addition, 40 acres of land were reclaimed by the Government tractors.

In Andhra Pradesh 4296 tons of ammonium sulphate, 11 tons of superphosphorse, 5 tons of urea and 6 tons of other chemical fertilizers were distributed during January 1957. A quantity of 17830 tons of compost was utilized. Besides, in Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh during January 1957, 321 tons of ammonium sulphate, 45 tons of superphosphate and 1139 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture were distributed. In addition, 7200 tons of urban compost and 12322 tons of rural compost were distributed during January 1957.

In Andhra, region of Andhra Pradesh, 27 tons of paddy, 14 tons of green manure and 2 tons of jowar seeds were distributed during January 1957. In Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh, 2387 maunds of paddy, 77 maunds of green manure and 13 maunds of wheat seeds were distributed during January 1957.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

As provided under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, the Central Warehousing Corporation was established on 2nd March, 1957. This Corporation would have 14 directors including six representatives of the Government of India, one representative each of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India and six non-officials. Among the non-officials, four will be representatives of the Scheduled Banks, Cooperative Societies, Insurance Corporations, Investment Trusts and other financial institutions and the recognised institutions and joint stock banks dealing in agricultural produce. The Secretary, Union Ministry of Agriculture and Joint Secretary (Cooperation) will be Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Corporation. Among the important functions of this Corporation will be the setting up of a chain of about 100 warehouses during the Second Five Year Plan period, all over the country. It will also promote the formation of State Warehousing Corporations in each State which in turn will establish about 250 warehouses at important centres in the States. The authorised capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation is Rs. 20 crores divided into two lakh shares of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each. Half of this share capital will be issued in the first instance. The creation of this Corporation is an important step towards the establishment of orderly marketing which will also promote rural credit facilities.

(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Mysore have published in the Mysore Gazette, four Bills on tenancy viz. the Bombay Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Bill, 1957; the Hyderabad and Madras Areas Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Bill, 1957; the Mysore Tenancy (Amendment and Continuance of Tenancies) Bill, 1957; and the Coorg Tenants Bill, 1957. The first three of these Bills mainly provide for the maintenance of *status quo* in respect of tenancy conditions in the areas which, before re-organisation of States on 1st November, 1956, were parts of old Bombay, Hyderabad or Madras States or constituted the old Mysore State. The fourth one provides for certain safeguards for tenants in the Coorg district of Mysore (formerly Coorg State). The measures envisaged in these Bills are generally of an *ad hoc* nature, because the question of introducing uniform tenancy law to the extent possible, applicable all over the State, is under the examination of the State Government.

The Bombay Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Bill provides for the suspension of provisions contained in section 31 to 31D (relating to the conditions governing the landlords' right to terminate tenancy and acquire land for personal cultivation) and sections 32 to 32R (regarding the purchase by tenants of the lands cultivated by them) in the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, in so far as that Act applies to areas which formerly comprised parts of the old Bombay State but are now included in the Mysore State. The period of suspension extends from 2nd August, 1956 to the 31st December, 1957. The lands that have been already taken over by landlords from tenants shall have to be restored to tenants. The Bill also provides that the voluntary surrenders of land by tenants to landlords wherever they occur, should be verified before the Mamlatdar and also registered in the office of the Mamlatdar.

Under the Hyderabad and Madras Areas Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Bill, the landlord's rights to terminate tenancies under certain conditions, as provided under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 (in those areas of the present Mysore State which were formerly a part of the old Hyderabad State) and

under the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 (in those areas of the present Mysore State which were formerly a part of the Madras State) have been suspended till 31st December, 1957. Further, a voluntary surrender by a cultivating tenant of his right in any land leased to him in favour of the landlord will have to be registered in the office of the Tehsildar. The Bill also provides for assumption and management by the Government of surrendered lands, which the landlord is not entitled to retain under law, and for leasing out of those lands by Government, in order of priority to cooperative farming societies, agricultural labourers, landless persons or other agriculturists.

The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment and Continuance of Tenancies) Bill provides against the termination of any tenancies till 31st December, 1957, which may be permissible under the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952, in the areas formerly comprised in the pre-Reorganisation State of Mysore. Like the Hyderabad and Madras Areas Bill, it also provides for the verification and registration of any surrender of rights on land by tenants in favour of landlords in the office of the Amildar and assumption and management of surrendered lands by the Government.

The Coorg Tenants Bill would apply to the Coorg District (formerly Coorg State) where no tenancy legislation has been in force so far. The Bill provides that the maximum rent for any land shall not exceed 1/3rd of the crop or crops raised on such land or the value thereof. The landlords are prohibited from evicting tenants except under prescribed conditions. Like the Mysore Bill the provisions have also been made for verification and registration of voluntary surrenders of lands by tenants in favour of landlords and for assumption and management of certain surrendered lands by the Government.

The Government of Mysore have already promulgated four Ordinances containing the provisions given in the aforesaid four Bills. As soon as these Bills are duly enacted as Acts they will replace the Ordinances.

(iv) LAND TAXATION

Government of Bombay have published the Hyderabad Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1957. The Bill provides for adjusting in terms of the decimal coinage the rates of tax levied under the Hyderabad Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 following the introduction of the decimal coinage system. Besides amending sections 11 and 29 of the said Act, the Bill also seeks to amend the schedule of rates. The schedule as amended would be:—

On the first Rs. 2000 of total income	Nil
„ „ next Rs. 3500 „ „	5 naye paise per rupee
„ „ „ 5000 „ „	10 „ „ „
„ „ „ 5000 „ „	20 „ „ „
On the balance of total income	25 „ „ „

(v) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

An agreement was arrived at between the management of plantations and labour in Madras State over future wage rates. According to the agreement, workers will, on an average, get an increase of 3½ annas in their daily wages, a rise in the employers' contribution to provident fund to 8½ per cent with effect from January 1957, and retirement gratuity benefit at the rate of 15 days wages for each year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months. The agreement will come into force with retrospective effect from 24th October 1956 and will be abided by for the period of the Second Five Year Plan.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of March 1957

- 2nd March . . . The Central Warehousing Corporation set up.
- 14th March . . . All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1956-57 released.
- 23rd March . . . All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1956-57 released.
- 28th March . . . Government of India announced their decision to release a limited quota of rice products for export upto the end of June, 1957 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.
- 30th March . . . 1. All-India Second Estimate of Small Millets, 1956-57 released.
2. The Government of India authorised the Textile Commissioner to requisition stocks of cotton by directing those holding the stocks to make sales as specified by him.
3. The Government of India stopped further sales of Indian cotton against the still unutilised export licences except in respect of firm commitments entered into prior to 30th March.

(b) Committee on Agricultural Personnel

The Planning Commission have set up the Committee to make a detailed study of the problem of augmenting the supply of trained personnel for agriculture and allied fields. It is expected to report by the end of 1957. It may however, submit interim proposals for implementation during 1958-59. Its terms of reference are:

- (i) to examine the present position in regard to the supply of trained technical, scientific and administrative personnel in the relation to existing or expected shortages;
- (ii) to make a fresh assessment of requirements for trained personnel during the second and third five-year plans, keeping in view the increased targets of agricultural production and the long-term proposals of development in different fields;
- (iii) to review the present programmes for the expansion of training facilities and the progress made in their implementation;
- (iv) to recommend measure for augmenting training facilities and to formulate a phased programme for giving effect to them; and
- (v) to make such other proposals as may be considered necessary.

(c) Training in Farm Machinery Utilization

The Agricultural Machinery Utilization Training Centre at Budni (Madhya Pradesh), 30 miles off Bhopal where the Central Tractor Organisation has a large workshop, is expected to train 112 technicians each year. To provide facilities for practical education to trainees a small farm of about 300 acres is also attached to the Centre. The two types of training courses, one of three months' duration and the other of five and a half months' duration, are attended by nominees of State Governments and directly recruited candidates.

(d) Controlling Plant Diseases

The Plant Diseases Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research met in New Delhi on 4th and 5th March, 1957. The Committee recommended trials on an all-India basis to test the efficiency of different fungicides available in the country for the control of fungus diseases of plants. It laid down a definite programme of work for such trials. Besides, it examined, *inter alia*, technical programmes of the schemes for investigation of blast disease of rice and foot root disease of paddy and laid down future lines of work. Progress on foorki disease of cardamom was also examined. This is an important virus disease responsible for severe damage to the cardamom crop.

(e) Co-ordination of Agricultural Research

The Statistical Committee of the I.C.A.R. considered a number of reports received from the Departments of Agricultural Statistics in various States at its meeting, held on 14th March, 1957 in New Delhi. It recommended that similar reports should be invited from all the States and Central Agricultural Research Institutes with a view to coordinate agricultural research activities all over the country. Among the reports considered were those relating to—(1) the statistical analysis of breeding data on the kankrej herd of cattle at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand; (2) the study of rearing and seeding practices and milk yields of cattle and buffalo in Punjab and Pepsu; and (3) the results of fertilizer trials carried out with the cooperation of T.C.M. on paddy and wheat at various centres in the country. The Committee also considered the report dealing with the study of cultivation practices and the area and yield in pepper in Madras and Travancore and recommended that similar investigations in respect of coffee should also be undertaken.

(f) Meeting of the Agricultural Economics Committee of the I.C.A.R.

A number of questions were discussed by the Agricultural Economics Committee of the I.C.A.R. at its meeting, held in New Delhi on 11th March. In pursuance of a recommendation of the Estimates Committee of the Union Parliament regarding the examination of economic implications of agricultural research schemes, the Committee appointed a sub-committee to consider the question in regard to the selected research schemes which have already been completed. In respect of the research schemes which are still in operation, the Committee decided that the final reports of these schemes should contain a separate section dealing with their economic implications. The Committee approved in principle the syllabi for agricultural economics for undergraduate and post-graduate students, in agricultural colleges. Among the progress reports of several regional research schemes, considered by the Committee, were those relating to:—(1) the nature and extent of non-farm employment in a rural area of Bombay (ii) methods, and practices of farm accounts and (iii) the study of intensive cultural practices on small holdings. Besides, the Committee showed considerable interest in the report of the preliminary study of the cost of rearing sheep in Bombay. The Committee also approved:—(a) a technical programme for the study of mechanised farming, (b) a scheme for enquiry into factors influencing cropping patterns of individual farms, and (c) the technical programme of the proposed study on the cost of production of cotton and rotation crops in the principal regions of the country.

(g) Meeting of the Agronomy Committee of the I.C.A.R.

The Committee which concluded its two day meeting on 5th March, 1957 in New Delhi discussed, *inter alia*, technical programmes connected with the green manuring schemes and research on the nature and extent of the intake of different forms of phosphates by

leguminous green manuring crops and their availability to paddy. The object of the coordinated green manuring scheme is to find suitable types of green manuring crops under different soil and climatic conditions and to fit them into important cropping schemes, both under rainfed and irrigated cultivation. Other important schemes discussed included a study at Khalsa College, Amritsar, of the cost of reclamation of saline and alkaline lands. Among others, the Committee also approved reports on Co-ordinated Weed Control Schemes in Andhra, Assam, Bhopal, Calcutta, Gwalior, Himachal Pradesh, Madras and Nagpur and a co-ordinated scheme of pasture grasses and fodder production in Bhopal, Bihar, Bombay, Coorg, Mysore, West Bengal and the I.A.R.I., Delhi (where a grass land survey is being carried out directly by the I.C.A.R.).

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) Increase in World Production of Wood

Data given in the F.A.O.'s "Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics" which is based on the information gathered from more than 120 countries and territories show an increase in the production of and trade in wood during 1955 as compared to the preceding year. While the production of wood rose by 3 per cent, estimated market value of the yield rose by more than 7 per cent on account of higher prices and increased output of processed commodities. The approximate increases in the world production of some of the items in 1955 over the 1954 levels were: plywood industry 17 per cent; wood pulp, 9 per cent, paper and paper board, 10 per cent; and newsprint 8 per cent. The production of fibreboard also recorded a steady rise. Expansion in world trade in wood was to the tune of 16 per cent in the value of exports and 21 per cent in the value of imports. Consumption of wood showed wide variations between different regions but the average world consumption excluding unrecorded cuttings for fuelwood was 740 cubic meters per 1,000 persons.

Source : United Nations Weekly Newsletter, March 8, 1957.

(b) International Development Centre on Watershed Management

The Centre which was jointly sponsored by the F.A.O. and the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India concluded its four-week session on 13th March, 1957. The Centre was held in India at Hazaribagh (Bihar). Representatives from Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines and India participated in the activities of the Centre. Various aspects of watershed management and soil erosion in Asia and the Far East were discussed. Among the subjects discussed were:—(i) watershed behaviour and development; (ii) economic considerations in watershed development; (iii) social and political factors in watershed development; (iv) forestry in relation to watershed management; (v) grassland problems in catchment areas; (vi) research in problems of watershed management; etc. Also participants from different countries presented reports based on the experiences of their respective countries. Field trips in the Damodar Valley Catchment were also arranged for the delegates. The last week of the course was devoted to the study of the case problems. A sub-catchment of about one square mile was previously surveyed and selected for this purpose. The participants were grouped in four batches and each batch was required to prepare a project plan for this watershed.

(c) The New Five Year Plan of Poland

The new five-year plan (1956—60) of Poland stipulates 25 per cent increase in agricultural production, 53—57 per cent in industrial production and 50 per cent in national income.

The production levels of various agricultural commodities to be attained by 1960 are as follows: grains, 14.2 million tons; potatoes; 38.0 million tons sugar beets, 9.2 million tons; milk, 12.5 million tons; meat 12.1 million tons; and wool, 15.2 million tons. Although cultivated area is expected to increase by about 1.2 million acres, major reliance is placed on greater yields for achieving the production targets. Increased supplies of fertilizers, tractors and other equipment are also stipulated. Provision of short-term and long-term loans at reduced rates of interest to farmers belonging to collective and "co-operative" arms will also help increase agricultural production.

Source—Agriculture Abroad, December 1956; pp. 24-25.

(d) Machine Tractor Stations in Russia

At present there are more than 9,000 M.T.S.'s equipped with over 12 lakh tractors, about 3 lakh combines and large number of other machines. Nearly 99 per cent of the total collective farm crop areas are cultivated by the M.T.S.'s, each working the fields of ten collective farms. Apart from their main job of cultivating the land, M.T.S.'s are now engaged in many other agricultural processes, such as, (i) fodder storage, (ii) afforestation; (iii) construction of ponds, reservoirs and irrigation canals (iv) improvement of pasture land (v) mechanisation of labour at stock-breeding farms, etc. Also, *inter alia*, M.T.S.'s (1) provide the collective farms with agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinary surgeons etc. (2) help them to improve organisation of work and thus secure higher labour productivity; and (3) assist them in drawing up their production plans, training collective-farm cadres, perfecting their system of accounting, etc. M.T.S.'s relations with collective farms are defined in an agreement mutually arrived at to develop collective farm production. The agreement has the force of law and its fulfilment is equally binding on M.T.S.'s and collective farms. The agreement specifies the volume, type, quality and time-limit of operations to be carried out by the M.T.S. Though M.T.S.'s are assigned a guiding role, collective farmers' organisational independence is not materially restricted by the agreements. All expenses connected with the working of tractors and other agricultural machinery are borne by the M.T.S.'s. Payment for the work done is made by the collective farm in kind according to the rates fixed by the government for each agricultural zone. The State determines the quality of the work performed by each M.T.S. on the basis of the amount of farm produce obtained by collective farms as well as by the money incomes earned from each 100 hectares of the cultivated area. The goal fixed by the government is to cut production cost, i.e., expenditure of labour and other resources, to the minimum. M.T.S. Councils have been set up with a view to facilitate closer contact between M.T.S.'s and collective farms. The Council consists of the M.T.S. director, specialists, tractor brigade leaders and farm managers. The Council draws up plans for the use of tractors and other agricultural machines in collective farms, exercises control over their implementation and examines other questions. Every six months the M.T.S. director and collective farm chairman report to the general meeting of the collective farmers on the fulfilment of the agreement.

Source—Agriculture and its Mechanisation in the Soviet Union—Special Issue of the Tass Bulletin, "News and Views from the Soviet Union," March 12, 1957; pp. 4—7.

VI. SPECIAL NOTES

(a) FINAL ESTIMATE OF THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR DIRECTLY FROM CANE IN VACUUM PAN FACTORIES IN INDIA FOR THE 1956-57 SEASON

1. Number of Factories

Out of 159 registered factories, 149 factories were reported to be working during the 1956-57 season as compared to 143 factories in 1955-56 season. Except two factories—one in Bombay and one in Rajasthan—all other factories which were in operation during 1955-56 season were also working during the current season. In addition to these eight new factories (five in Bombay and three in Punjab) were also working during this season. Besides these 149 factories two more factories may also start-working in this season. Table No. I gives the State-wise distribution of existing factories as well as those working during the current and the last seasons.

2. Duration of Season

For the country as a whole, the average duration of crushing season is expected to be somewhat shorter than in the last season. It is expected to be somewhat longer in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan, Kerala and West Bengal while in other States it is likely to be shorter as compared to the actual duration in the last season.

Table No. II gives the frequency distribution of factories according to the dates of commencement of crushing. It will appear from this table that on the whole the crushing season this year commenced earlier than last year. By the end of November, 1956 about 110 factories had commenced crushing operations against 66 which were in production on the same date in 1955.

The crushing operations are not likely to continue as late as they did during the 1955-56 season; while 41 factories were crushing cane even after 31st May in 1956, only 13 factories are expected to remain in operation during 1957 after that date.

The number of factories working for more than 150 days during the 1956-57 season (as shown in table IV) is expected to be about 71 as against 63 during 1955-56 season. The table below gives the State-wise average duration of sugar crushing season:—

State	1956-57 Estimated (days)	1955-56 Actual (days)
U.P.	153	147
Bihar	130	134
Bombay	126	142
Andhra	149	165
Rest of India	140	141
All-India	143	144

3. Cane Crushed, Sugar Production and Percentage Recovery

It is estimated that during 1956-57 season about 207 lakh tons of sugarcane will be crushed against 189 lakh tons actually crushed during 1955-56 season. Consequently the production of sugar during the current season is expected to go up to about 20.21 lakh tons

as against 13.62 lakh tons actually produced during the last season. This shows an increase of about 1.59 lakh tons or 8.5 per cent in the production of sugar this season over that of the previous season. The production of sugar is expected to fall slightly in the States of Bihar, Andhra, Mysore, and West Bengal while in other States it is expected to go up. Significant increases are expected in the case of U.P., (77.9 thousand tons) Bombay (50.6 thousand tons), Punjab (33.4 thousand tons) and Madhya Pradesh (10.6 thousand tons).

Recovery of sugar from cane is expected to go down from 9.83 per cent in 1955-56 to 9.76% in 1956-57. It may go up slightly in Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Madras while in all other States a decline is expected.

TABLE NO. I

Statement Distribution of Sugar Factories In India—State-wise

States	No. of factories			
	Registered		Working	
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56
Uttar Pradesh	69	68	68	68
Bihar	28	28	28	28
Bombay	22	16	19*	15
Andhra Pradesh	11	10	9	9
Punjab	7	4	7	4
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	5	5
Mysore	5	4	4	4
Madras	5	5	4	4
Rajasthan	3	3	2	3
Kerala	1	1	1	1
Orissa	1	1	1	1
West Bengal	1	1	1	1
Assam	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	159	147	149	143

*Excluding Malegaon and Rahuri which are expected to start crushing this season.

TABLE NO. II

Frequency distribution of Factories according to estimated dates of Commencement of cane crushing season, 1956-57

Date of start	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India	
						1956-57	1955-56
Till 4th Oct.	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
5th to 31st Oct.	3	1	4	1	..	9	5
1st to 7th Nov.	13	2	2	..	1	18	7
8th to 15th Nov.	6	4	2	1	..	13	5
10th to 22nd Nov.	18	7	4	2	4	35	30
23rd to 30th Nov.	17	8	1	1	6	33	17
1st to 7th Dec.	8	5	1	3	3	20	42
8th to 15th Dec.	2	..	..	1	2	5	12
16th to 22nd Dec.	..	..	..	..	2	2	8
23rd to 31st Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1st to 7th Jan.	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
8th to 15th Jan.	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
16th to 22nd Jan.	..	..	1	..	1	2	1
23rd to 31st Jan.	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
After 31st Jan.	..	..	4	..	2	6	3
TOTAL	68	28	19	9	25	149	143

TABLE NO. III

Frequency distribution of factories according to estimated dates of close of cane crushing season, 1956-57

Date of close	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India	
						1956-57	1955-56
Till 15th Feb.	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
16th to 28/29th Feb.	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
1st to 7th March	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8th to 15th March	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
16th to 22nd March	2	4	..	..	..	6	3
23rd to 31st March	1	2	..	..	..	3	5
1st to 7th April	7	2	..	..	..	8	3
8th to 15th April	12	6	1	1	1	20	17
16th to 22nd April	..	3	..	1	3	8	7
23rd to 30th April	9	4	4	2	5	24	13
1st to 7th May	3	..	4	1	1	10	11
8th to 15th May	6	3	4	2	7	22	10
16th to 22nd May	3	3	3	2	..	11	11
23rd to 31st May	14	1	3	..	4	22	10
After 31st May	11	..	..	..	2	13	41
TOTAL	68	28	19	9	25	149	143

TABLE NO. IV

Frequency distribution of Factories with regard to the estimated number of working days during 1956-57 season

Number of working days	U.P.	Bihar	Bombay	Andhra	Rest of India	Total for India	
						1956-57	1955-56
200 and over	6	..	..	..	2	8	18
190—199	4	..	..	1	..	5	5
180—189	6	..	..	1	..	7	10
170—179	7	2	2	1	3	15	8
160—169	10	4	4	..	4	22	12
150—159	6	1	4	1	2	14	10
140—149	5	2	1	2	2	12	15
130—139	2	7	3	..	2	15	17
120—129	8	2	..	2	1	14	7
110—119	9	2	..	1	5	15	10
100—109	4	5	..	..	2	11	9
80—99	1	3	1	..	..	5	12
60—79	..	..	..	..	1	1	8
59 and below	..	..	4	..	1	5	6
TOTAL	68	28	19	9	25	149	143
Average duration of season 1956-57 (Estimated)	153	130	126	149	140	143	—
Average duration of season 1955-56 (Actual)	147	134	142	165	141	144	—

TABLE No. V
Estimated production of sugar and Molasses with recoveries (statewise) for the seasons 1956-57 and 1955-56 (Actual)

State	Number of working factories		Average number of working days		Total cane crushed ('000 ton)		Total Sugar made ('000 tons)		Total Molasses produced ('000 tons)		Recovery of sugar cane %		Recovery of Molasses % cane	
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56
	Esti- mated	Actual	Esti- mated	Actual	Esti- mated	Actual	Esti- mated	Actual	Esti- mated	Actual	Esti- mated	Actual	Esti- mated	Actual
Uttar Pradesh	68	68	153	147	1,10,37	1,01,87	10,67	9,89	3,98	3,81	9.67	9.71	3.61	3.74
Bihar	28	28	130	134	32,18	32,69	3,08	3,19	1,16	1,23	9.58	9.76	3.60	3.67
Bombay	19	15	126	142	21,55	16,73	2,46	1,95	82	65	11.41	11.67	3.80	3.90
Andhra	9	9	149	165	14,73	14,57	137	1,38	63	63	9.35	9.47	4.26	4.35
Punjab	7	4	112	121	7,75	4,26	71	38	30	17	9.18	8.88	3.87	3.94
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	148	119	4,89	3,81	47	36	19	15	9.57	9.50	3.89	3.94
Mysore	4	4	136	176	4,51	5,66	45	57	19	23	9.99	10.17	4.22	4.01
Madras	4	4	182	164	6,56	6,08	79	54	29	27	8.97	8.86	4.45	4.53
Rajasthan	2	3	149	127	1,65	1,45	16	14	7	6	9.38	9.44	4.18	4.08
Kerala	1	1	175	136	1,34	87	12	8	5	4	8.87	9.07	4.00	4.08
Orissa	1	1	100	153	45	44	4	4	3	3	8.00	9.05	8.59	8.17
West Bengal	1	1	145	140	1,03	96	9	10	4	4	9.00	10.46	4.00	4.50
All India	149	143	144	2,07,01	1,89,39	20,21	18,62	7,75	7,31	9.76	9.83	3.74	3.85	

(B) INDEX NUMBERS OF HARVEST PRICES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee on official Statistics, 1946, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture undertook the Compilation of Index Numbers of Harvest Prices of Principal Crops in India. These index numbers have been published from time to time in 'Agricultural Prices in India' (entitled 'Indian Agricultural Price Statistics' upto 1951), an annual publication of the Directorate. The series has been brought upto date and the Index Numbers for the period 1939-40 to 1955-56 are given in the Statements No. I-IV. Statement No. I gives the "Group" and "All-Commodities" Index Numbers. Statements No. II-IV give the Index Numbers for individual crops in each of the groups, viz., Foodgrains Oilseeds and Miscellaneous crops.

A brief description of the scope and method of construction of these Index Numbers is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

2. *Base-period*—The base period of the series is the agricultural year 1938-39, i.e. July 1938 to June 1939.

3. *Weights*—A system of double weighting has been adopted in working out this series. In the first instance to work out a commodity index, moving weights have been used for combining the price relatives for different States into the commodity price relative taking their weighted geometric mean; figures of the current year's production in the different States covered being used as weights. Subsequently, to work out the all-commodity index, weights have been assigned to the different crops in proportion to the average value of production of each crop in the States covered by the series during the three years ending 1938-39. The production has been evaluated at harvest prices prevailing in the different States during the period under reference.

4. *Crops covered*—The index covers the following 15 crops divided into three groups:—

- (a) *Foodgrains* —
Rice, Jwar, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Barley and Gram.
- (b) *Oilseeds* :—
Groundnut, Sesamum, Rape and Mustard and Linseed.
- (c) *Miscellaneous* :—
Sugar (raw), Tobacco, Cotton and Jute.

The area under these 15 crops in the States covered by the series on an average accounted for above 75 per cent of the total cultivated area in these States and about 54 per cent of the total cultivated area in the country as a whole during the quinquennium ending 1953-54.

Other important crops such as pulses other than gram, plantation crops, spices etc. could not be included in the index numbers because of the non-availability of the prices and other relevant data for these commodities in the base year.

5. *States covered*—The States covered by the index are the former part 'A' States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal and the former part 'C' State of Delhi. The total geographical area of these States formed about 60 per cent of the total geographical area of the country.

6. *Nature of prices data*—The prices data forming the basis of the Index Numbers are 'Harvest Season Prices' reported by the branches of the State Bank of India (formerly, the Imperial Bank of India). For each crop, important marketing centres have been selected in the States covered by the Index and for each of these centres, weekly wholesale Prices during the prescribed harvest period of 6-8 weeks are reported by the

concerned branches of the State Bank of India. A simple average of the weekly quotations is taken to represent the "Harvest Season Price" for that commodity at that centre. It is these prices that are utilized in the construction of the index.

These "Harvest Season Prices", it may be pointed out, are different from the "Farm (Harvest) Prices" published by the Directorate in "Agricultural Prices in India." The Farm (Harvest) Price is defined as the average wholesale price at which the commodity is disposed of by the producer at the village site, during the specified harvesting period. The Farm (Harvest) Price data are collected every week from a number of villages, selected on a purposive basis, during the specified harvest period of six to eight weeks in respect of the important crops; the weekly prices are averaged into tehsil and district averages by taking their simple mean; and the State average is worked out as a weighted average of the district prices with the production of the crop in the districts as weights. The Farm (Harvest) Prices are not being reported by all the States at present, and, as such, the question of their utilisation in the construction of the index is yet to wait.

7. *Method of construction*—Chain base method has been used in the construction of the Index in view of the fact that price quotations are not uniformly available throughout the period. The current year's price relatives are computed in relation to the previous year and are linked with the base year through the intermediate years.

The detailed method of computing the price relatives and averaging is as under:—

A. *Computation of State Price Relative for each crop*—

The price relative for each crop is worked out for each State as follows:—

- (i) For each year, the price relative for each variety of crop at each centre is computed in relation to the corresponding price for the previous year.
- (ii) A simple geometric average for such price relatives for the different varieties of the crop at each centre gives the price relative of the crop at that centre.
- (iii) A simple geometric average of the price relatives at the different centres gives the single price relative for the State for the crop.

B. *Computation of All-India Price Relative for each crop*—

The price relatives for the different States are combined into the commodity price relative taking their weighted geometric mean, figures of the current year's production in the different States covered being used as weights. As the price relative in each year is computed with the previous year as the base, the system of moving weights has been adopted.

C. *Linking with base year*:—

After compiling the price indices for each year relative to the previous year, these are linked through the successive intermediate years with the base year (i.e. Agricultural year 1938-39) to get the Index Numbers for each of the crops.

D. *Group and All-Crop Indices* —

The weighted arithmetic mean of the index numbers for the individual crops with the average value of their production during the three years ending 1938-39 as weights, give the All-India Index Numbers of Harvest Prices for "Groups" and "All-Crops". Hitherto the type of average used for combining, crop-wise indices into "Group" and "All-Commodities" indices was weighted geometric mean. This has now been changed to "weighted arithmetic mean" to fall in line with other current series of Index Numbers such as agricultural production, wholesale prices etc. The "Group" and "All-Commodities" Index Numbers, published earlier, have been revised according to the revised method of averaging. The series given below for the years 1939-40 to 1955-56 is thus based on uniform method of construction.

STATEMENT I
Index Numbers of Harvest Prices of Principal Crops in India
ALL-COMMODITIES AND GROUP INDICES

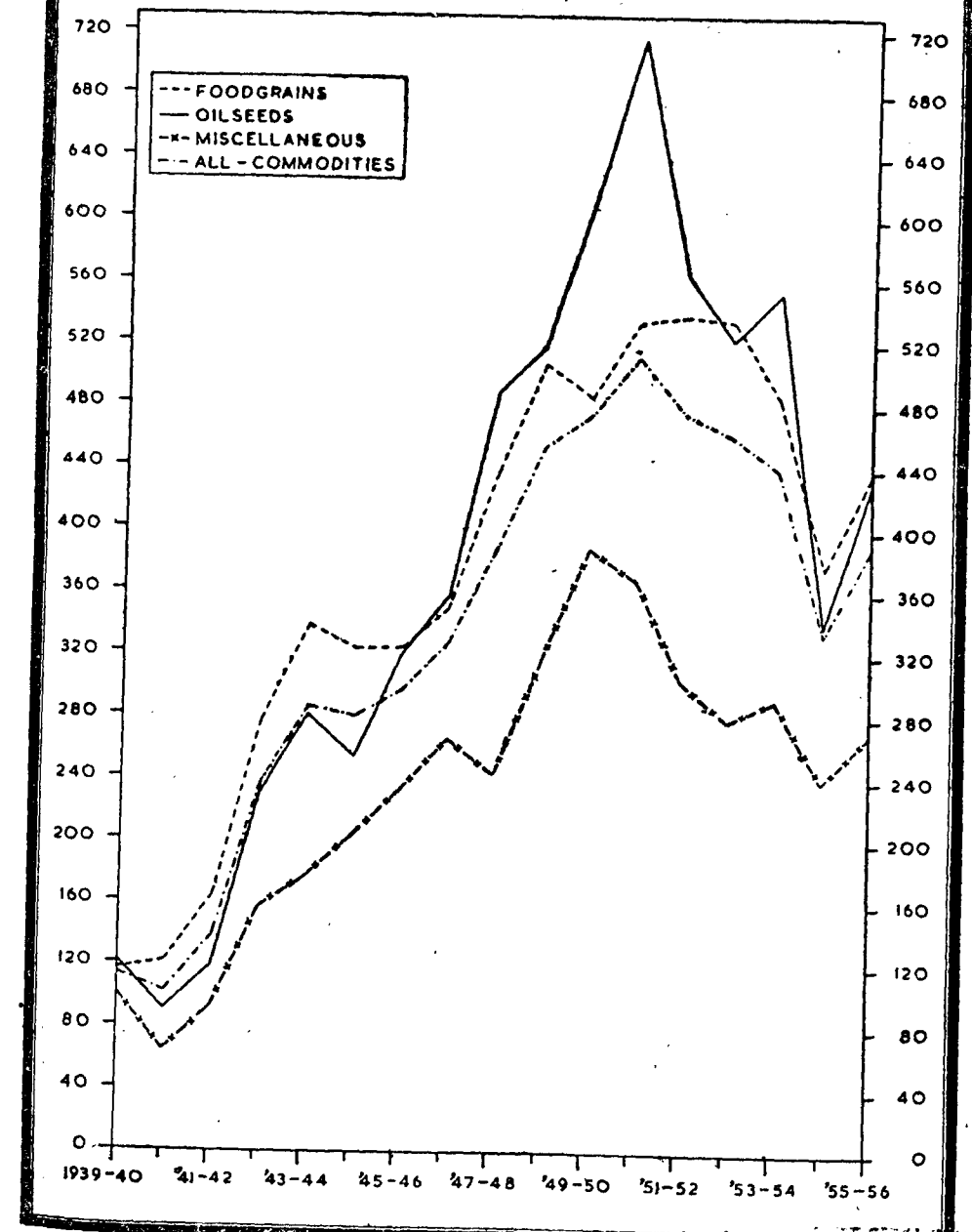
(Agricultural Year—1938-39=100)

Years	Groups			All-commodities
	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Miscellaneous	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	
Weight	59	13	28	100
1939-40	117	121	100	113
1940-41	122	90	64	102
1941-42	164	119	92	138
1942-43	277	230	157	237
1943-44	339	281	177	286
1944-45	323	254	204	280
1945-46	324	320	233	297
1946-47	350	358	266	328
1947-48	435	488	243	388
1948-49	506	518	316	454
1949-50	485	611	388	474
1950-51	534	716	368	511
1951-52	538	564	303	476
1952-53	535	522	278	461
1953-54	486	553	291	440
1954-55	376	338	239	333
1955-56	437	430	268	380

@Covers the former States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal and Delhi as constituted before the Reorganisation of States on 1st November, 1956.

- (a) The crops covered in this group are Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Barley and Gram.
 (b) The crops covered in this group are Groundnut, Linseed, Sesamum and Rape and Mustard.
 (c) The crops covered in this group are Sugarcane, Cotton, Jute and Tobacco.

INDEX NUMBERS OF HARVEST PRICES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA
ALL COMMODITIES AND GROUP INDICES
 AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1938-39=100



STATEMENT II

Index Numbers of Harvest Prices of Principal Crops in India

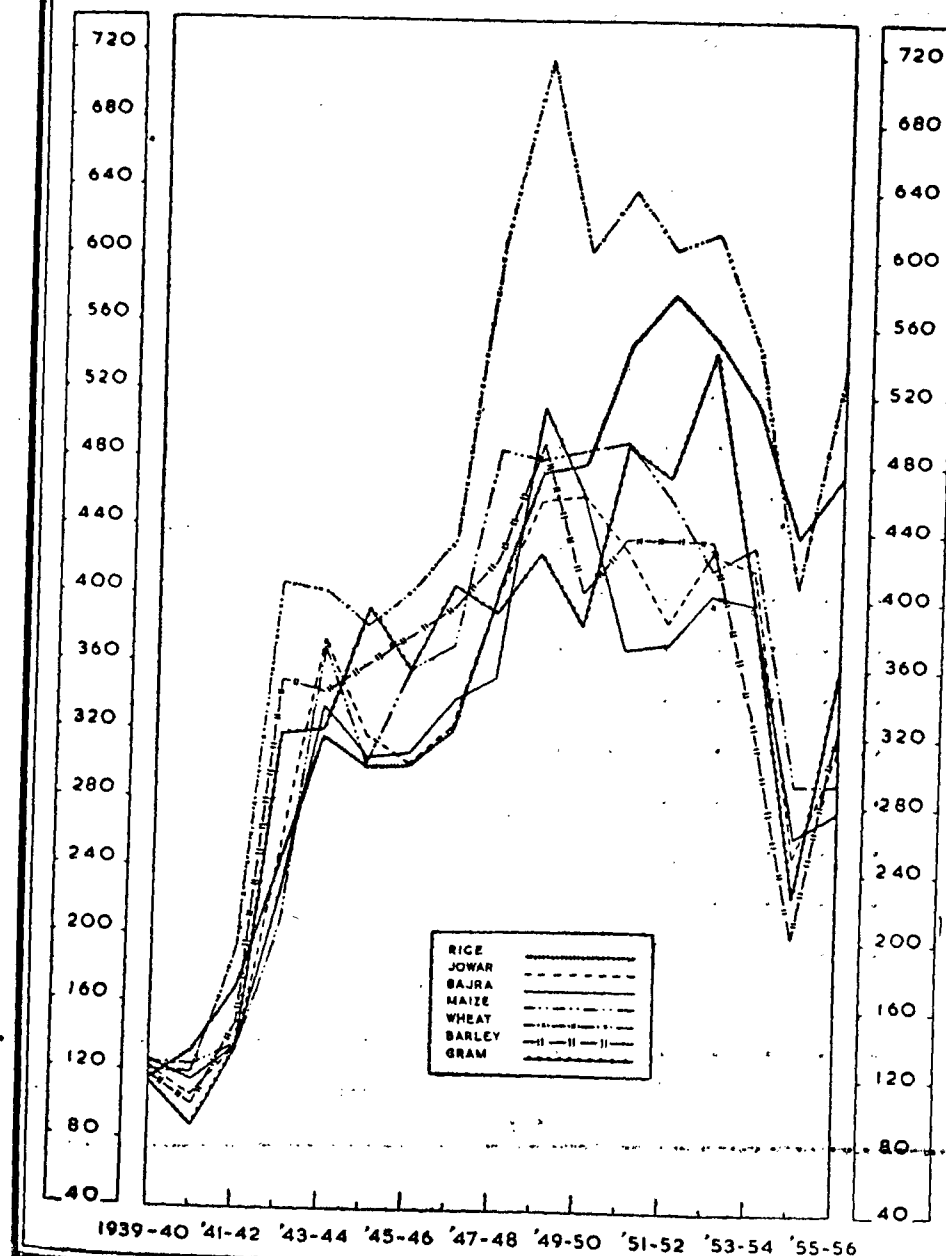
FOOD GRAINS

(Agricultural Year—1938-39=100)

Years	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Total Food-grains
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Weight	33	6	2	2	9	2	5	59
1939-40	115	122	126	125	120	116	133	117
1940-41	133	106	115	124	119	100	87	122
1941-42	170	135	135	136	193	149	134	164
1942-43	243	246	225	209	407	350	318	277
1943-44	316	374	335	370	402	343	321	339
1944-45	300	318	305	300	382	N.A.	392	323
1945-46	300	302	308	357	403	N.A.	356	324
1946-47	321	323	339	371	433	394	406	350
1947-48	401	401	353	486	619	422	390	435
1948-49	473	457	512	481	713	490	425	506
1949-50	479	460	460	487	603	403	383	485
1950-51	549	429	370	492	640	435	490	534
1951-52	579	386	374	459	605	435	471	538
1952-53	553	426	403	417	515	434	545	535
1953-54	515	417	398	411	547	330	398	486
1954-55	436	250	261	292	407	202	226	376
1955-56	472	31	276	293	531	322	356	437

INDEX NUMBERS OF HARVEST PRICES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA
FOOD-GRAINS

AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1938-39=100



STATEMENT III

Index Numbers of Harvest Prices of Principal Crops in India

OILSEEDS

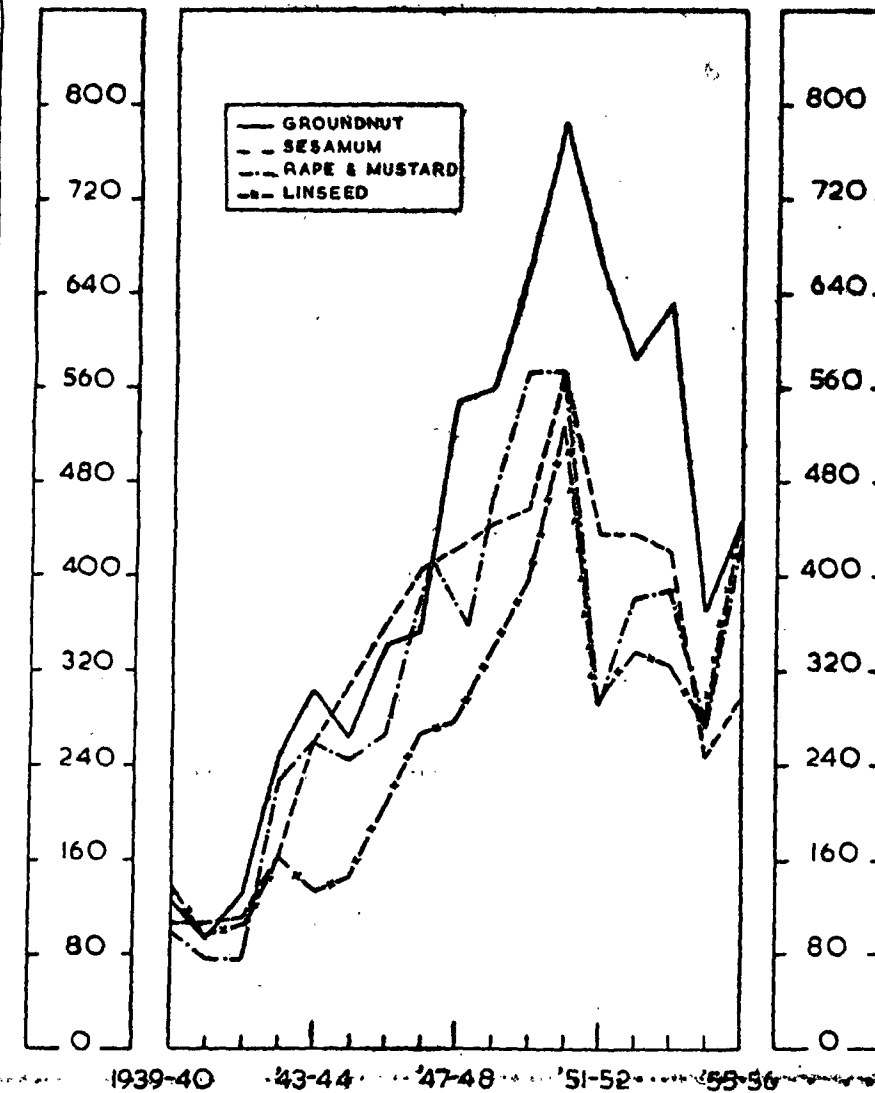
(Agricultural Year—1938-39=100)

Years	Groundnut	Sesamum	Rape and Mustard	Linseed	Total Oilseeds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Weight	9	1	2	1	13
1939-40	126	105	99	137	121
1940-41	91	106	76	93	90
1941-42	131	110	75	104	119
1942-43	246	163	225	163	230
1943-44	305	257	257	132	281
1944-45	262	306	244	145	254
1945-46	341	358	264	203	320
1946-47	351	405	412	268	358
1947-48	548	421	358	279	488
1948-49	559	442	462	338	518
1949-50	660	457	573	395	611
1950-51	784	570	576	527	716
1951-52	669	436	290	297	564
1952-53	584	434	380	335	522
1953-54	630	419	388	323	553
1954-55	370	247	272	273	338
1955-56	444	206	424	445	430

INDEX NUMBERS OF HARVEST PRICES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA

OILSEEDS

AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1938-39=100



STATEMENT IV

Index Numbers of Harvest Prices of Principal crops in India

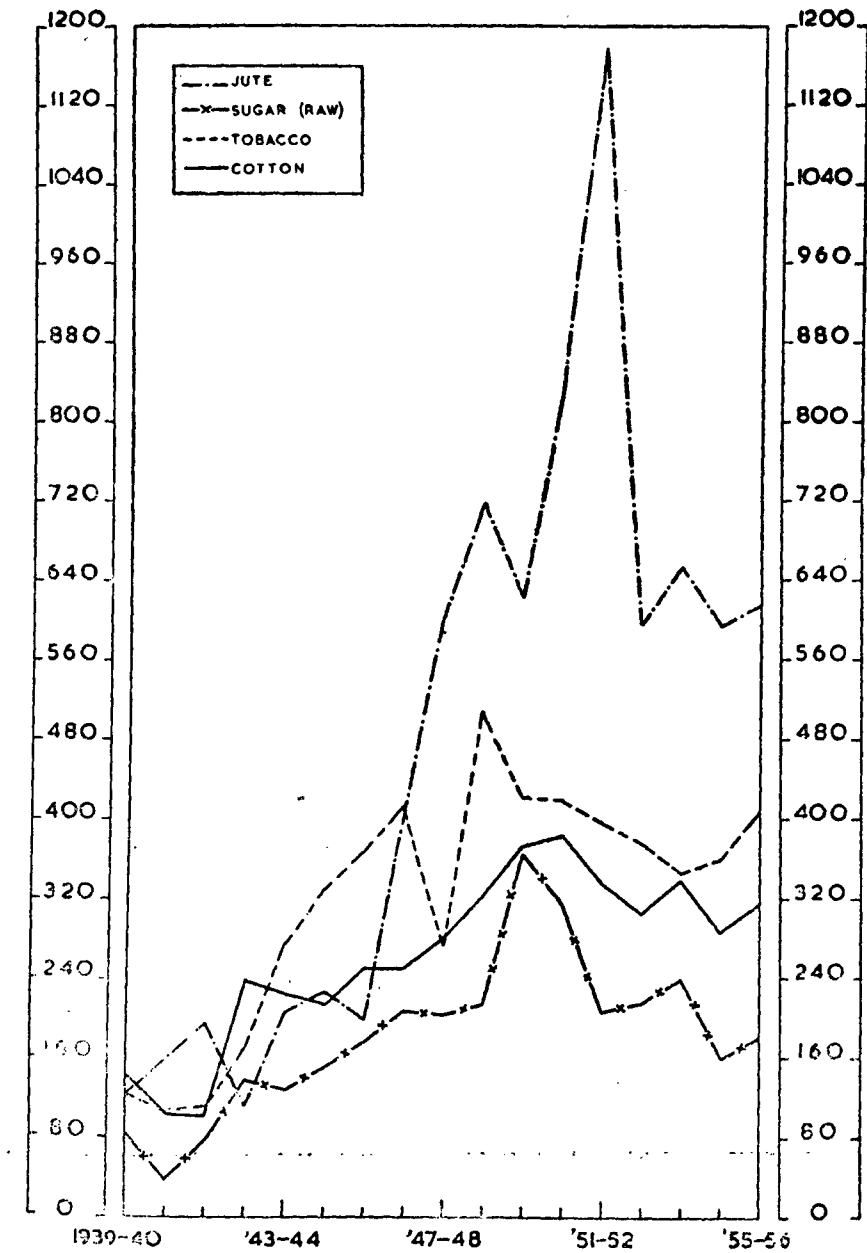
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

(Agricultural Year—1938-39=100)

Years	Sugar (Raw)	Tobacco	Cotton	Jute	Total Miscel- laneous
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Weight	17	7	3	1	28
1939-40	82	123	143	124	100
1940-41	39	106	104	N.A.	64
1941-42	77	111	102	194	92
1942-43	139	170	239	112	157
1943-44	128	272	225	207	177
1944-45	150	329	214	226	204
1945-46	176	368	250	199	233
1946-47	209	412	250	N.A.	268
1947-48	203	272	280	602	243
1948-49	213	506	322	718	316
1949-50	364	421	373	622	388
1950-51	317	418	384	831	368
1951-52	207	396	337	1177	303
1952-53	214	376	307	595	278
1953-54	239	347	339	652	291
1954-55	160	360	289	504	239
1955-56	181	408	316	614	268

INDEX NUMBERS OF HARVEST PRICES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1938-39=100



PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES
SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimates of Rabi Pulses (other than Gram and Tur), Potato and Tobacco, 1956-57.

All-India Second Estimates of Small Millets and Tur (Arhar), 1956-57.

All-India Third Estimates of Cotton, 1956-57.

All-India Final Estimates of Groundnut and Castorseed, 1956-57.

Area and Production of certain Minor Crops in India, 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Area and Production of Tea and Number of Persons Employed during 1955.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Jammu & Kashmir (According to Livestock Census, 1956).

TABLE No. 1
Rainfall during March, 1957
(From 1st March, 1957 to 27th March, 1957)
(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1st March 1957 to 27th March 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)	14	(-) 57	(-) 81
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	14	(-) 11	(-) 45
Gangetic West Bengal	7	(-) 20	(-) 75
Orissa	25	(+) 2	(+) 8
Chota Nagpur	31	(+) 11	(+) 50
Bihar	7	(-) 5	(-) 41
U. P. East	14	(+) 5	(+) 50
U. P. West	35	(+) 21	(+) 139
Punjab (including Delhi)	22	(+) 5	(+) 26
Himachal Pradesh	65	(-) 6	(-) 9
Jammu & Kashmir	68	(+) 25	(+) 69
Rajasthan, West	3	(-) 2	(-) 40
Rajasthan, East	10	(+) 5	(+) 117
Madhya Pradesh, West	21	(+) 14	(+) 196
Madhya Pradesh, East	44	(+) 28	(+) 177
Gujarat	0	(-) 1	(-) 100
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(-) 2	(-) 100
Konkan	0	(-) 1	(-) 100
Maharashtra	4	(+) 1	(+) 32
Vidarbha	43	(+) 31	(+) 264
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	17	(+) 8	(+) 90
Telangana	24	(+) 13	(+) 125
Rayalaseema	0	(-) 4	(-) 98
Madras	10	(-) 3	(-) 24
Coastal Mysore	2	0	(-) 14
Mysore, North	11	(+) 6	(+) 124
Mysore, South	14	(+) 7	(+) 95
Kerala (including Laccadives)	5	(-) 26	(-) 85

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 April

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Bao and sali, jute and sugarcane	Sail, bura paddy, plucking of tea
Bihar	Kharif crops, sugarcane	Wheat, gram, pulses and barley.
Bombay	Kharif crops	Rabi paddy, wheat, jowar, Bengal gram, rabi castor and cotton.
Madhya Pradesh	Sugarcane	Wheat, rabi paddy, jowar, gram and pulses, sugarcane tobacco and castor.
Madras & Andhra	Kharif paddy, kharif cotton and sugarcane	Rabi paddy, rabi jowar, cotton turmeric, gram, linseed, and rape and mustard.
Orissa	Kharif crops	Wheat and rabi paddy.
Punjab	Sugarcane, cotton and arhar	Wheat, linseed, gram and barley.
Uttar Pradesh	Kharif crops, turmeric, sugarcane and jute	Wheat, barley, gram, arhar, peas, Rape and mustard, castor and Zaid vegetables.
West Bengal	Jute, maize, ragi, autumn rice and sesamum and sugarcane.	Gram, pulses, wheat, barley, Boro rice, tobacco, chillies and sugarcane.
Mysore	Potatoes and sugarcane	Ragi, cotton and potatoes.
Rajasthan	Sugarcane	All Rabi crops.

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	5,303	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‡	4,137‡@
Mesta	528	618	1,018‡	1,201‡

* Partially revised estimate being 12,692,000 acres.

** 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.

*** Partially revised estimate being 3,862,000 tons of nuts in shells.

† In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(a) Partially Revised Estimate being 1,739 thousand acres.

@ " " " " 4,197 thousand bales.

§ " " " " 1,405 thousand acres.

‡‡ " " " " 124 thousand tons.

§ 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	Corres. adjusted estimate of previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corres. adjusted estimate of previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rice	Second	24-2-57	72,512	71,886	(+) 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	Second	30-3-57	11,527	11,535	(—) 0.1	1,728	1,601	(+) 7.9
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	Second	10-3-57	5,581	5,725	(—) 2.5	1,603	1,705	(—) 6.0
Other Kharif Pulses	First	8-11-56	10,785	11,096	(—) 2.8	..	..	..
Other Rabi Pulses	"	Apr. 1957	9,827	9,237	(+) 6.3	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	23-12-56	4,532	3,945	(+) 14.9	58,914	50,455	(+) 16.8
Potato	First	7-4-1957	573	560	(+) 2.3	..	..	..
Tobacco	"	6-4-57	826	809	(+) 2.1	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	14-3-57	13,101	12,692	(+) 3.2	4,086@	3,862@	(+) 5.8
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	..	..	..
Castorseed	Final	10-4-57	1,403	1,405	(—) 0.2	129	124	(+) 4.0
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	23-3-57	18,084	17,553	(+) 3.0	4,084†	3,382†	(+) 20.8
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 bales of 400 lbs. each.

@In terms of nuts in shell.

‡In bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, 1956-57

(Released in April 1957)

I. SUMMARY

Area (Thousand acres)	1956-57 First	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Actual	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand acres)	9,827	9,237	(+) 590	(+) 6.3

N.B.—Please see footnotes of Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been showed by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bombay, Rajasthan and Delhi, and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. As between various pulses, the increase in area has occurred mostly in the case of Lakh, and Masur.

This Estimate covers the period generally up to the end of December 1956. Till then, the condition of the crops was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 85% of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

(Released in April 1957)

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres. adjusted estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Urad	4	4
	Mung	39	38
	Kulthi	168	182
	Masur	4	4
	Others	69	75
	Total	284	303(A)
Assam	Urad	97	97
	Mung	32	32
	Masur	9	9
	Peas	17	17
	Lakh or Khesari	19	19
	Total	174@	174 (A)
Bihar		2,227	1,711
Bombay (†)	Urad or Mash	61	60
	Mung	13	13
	Masur	30	30
	Kulthi	29	29
	Peas	9	9
	Lakh or Khesari	332	332
Total	Others	169	156
	Total	643	629

II. DETAILS

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	Urad or Mash	538	528 (+) 10
	Mung or Math	132	168 (—) 36
	Masur	411	417 (—) 6
	Kulthi	18	21 (—) 3
	Peas	233	248 (—) 15
	Lakh or Khesari	1,364	1,268 (+) 96
	Others	54	51 (+) 3
	Total	2,750	2,701 (+) 49
Orissa	Masur	806	806 . . .
Punjab	Peas	115	111 (+) 4
	Other Pulses	16	17 (—) 1
	Total	10	1 (+) 9
	Total	141	129 (+) 12
Uttar Pradesh	Masur	361	318 (+) 43
	Peas	2,033	2,049 (—) 16
	Total	2,394	2,367 (+) 27
Mysore*	Urad	3	3 . . .
	Mung	7	7 . . .
	Kulthi	306	323 (—) 17
	Other	49	49 . . .
	Total	365	382 (—) 17
Rajasthan	Peas	27	21(A) (+) 6
Delhi	Other	10	8 (+) 2
Himachal Pradesh	Masur	2	2 . . .
	Peas	1	1 . . .
	Other	1	1 . . .
	Total	4	4 . . .
Tripura	Mash	1	1 . . .
	Other	1	1 . . .
	Total	2	2 . . .
ALL INDIA	Urad or Mash	704	693 (+) 11
	Mung	223	258 (—) 35
	Masur	932	891 (+) 41
	Peas	2,309	2,341 (—) 32
	Kulthi	521	555 (—) 34
	Lakh or Khesari	1,715	1,619 (+) 96
	Others**	3,423	2,880 (+) 543
	Total	9,827	9,237 (+) 590

(A) Adjusted Estimate. @ 1955-56 data repeated. (†) Includes Estimated data for merged territories.

*Includes pulse-wise details in respect of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara, Gulberga, Raichur & Bedar districts.

**Also include data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Delhi for which details are not available.

NOTE— (1) Madras, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are not reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Rabi Pulses other than Gram & Tur are not grown in Manipur, and Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.1. All-India First Estimate of Potato, 1956-57

(Released in April 1957)

I. SUMMARY¹

	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres- ponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	573	560	+13	+2.3

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shown by Bombay, West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore states and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Rajasthan.

The Estimate generally covers the period up to the end of December 1956. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

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

II. DETAILS

	Areas (Thousand acres)		
	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 Correspond- ing First Estimate	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	51@	5	. . .
Bihar	68	7	(—) 2
Bombay	24†	12	(+) 12
Madhya Pradesh	20	19	(+) 1
Madras	2	1	(+) 1
Orissa	23	23(A)	. . .
Punjab	20	15	(+) 5
Uttar Pradesh	228	243	(—) 15
West Bengal	117	107	(+) 10
Mysore	13	12(A)	(+) 1
Rajasthan	3	3(A)	. . .
Delhi	(a)	(a)	. . .
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	. . .
Tripura	3	3	. . .
TOTAL	573	560	(+) 13

(A) Adjusted Estimate. (a) Less than 500 acres.

@ 1955-56 data repeated. (†) Includes estimated data for Marathwada region.

NOTE— 1. Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Potato is not grown in Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.2. All-India First Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57
(Released in April, 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	826	809	(+) 17	(+) 2.1

NOTE—Please see footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the States. This increase has been particularly marked in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan and Bihar 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 Bombay and Uttar Pradesh.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the end of December 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory, except in some parts of Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh, where the crop was reported to have been damaged to some extent by heavy rains and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tobacco crop during the current year. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90% of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS.

State		Area (Thousand acres)		
		1956-57 (First Estimate)	1955-56 Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	Nicotiana Rustica	25	23	(+) 2
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(i) Virginia	179	175	(+) 4
	(ii) Others	119	114	(+) 5
	TOTAL	323	312	(+) 11
Assam	Nicotiana Tabacum	23*	23	..
	Nicotiana Rustica	17@	15	(+) 2
	Nicotiana Tabacum	15@	14	(+) 1
	TOTAL	32	29	(+) 3
Bombay	Nicotiana Rustica	1@	1	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum	194@	199	(—) 5
	TOTAL	195(f)	200	(—) 5
Madhya Pradesh†	Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum	6	6	..
	TOTAL	8	8	..
Madras	Nicotiana Rustica	5	5	..
	Nicotiana Tabacum—			
	(i) Virginia	7	..	(+) 3
	(ii) Others	3	36	(+) 1
	TOTAL	45	41(A)	(+) 4

II. DETAILS—contd.

	1	2	3	4
Orissa	Nicotiana Tabacum	12	12	..
Uttar Pradesh	Nicotiana Rustica	17	15	(+) 2
	Nicotiana Tabacum	6	7	(—) 1
	TOTAL	23	22	(+) 2
West Bengal	Nicotiana Rustica	21	23	(—) 2
	Nicotiana Tabacum			
	(i) Virginia	(a)	(a)	..
	(ii) Others	16	15	(+) 1
	TOTAL	37	38 (A)	(—) 1
Mysore	Nicotiana Rustica	1	(a)	(+) 1
	Nicotiana Tabacum			
	(i) Virginia	1	1	..
	(ii) Others	106	106	..
	TOTAL	108	107	(+) 1
Kerala	Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
	Nicotiana Rustica	14	12	(+) 2
	Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
	Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	Nicotiana Tabacum	1	(a)	(+) 1
Tripura	Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
	TOTAL	2	1	(+) 1
ALL INDIA	Nicotiana Rustica	90	84	(+) 6
	Nicotiana Tabacum	736	725	(+) 11
	TOTAL	826	809	(+) 17

(a) Below 500 acres. (A) Adjusted Estimate. *Relates to 1955-56.
@Variety-wise details estimated. (f) Includes estimated data for Marathwada Region but excludes data for Vidarbha Region which will be included in Final Estimate.
†Excludes data for Mahakoshal Region which will be included at the final estimate.

4.3. All-India Second Estimate of Small Millets, 1956-57
(Released in March, 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres):				
Kharif	11,040	11,042	(—) 2	(—) 0.02
Rabi	487	493	(—) 6	(—) 1.2
Total	11,527	11,535	(—) 8	(—) 0.1
Production (Thousand tons)—				
Kharif only	1,728	1,601	(+) 127	(+) 7.9

NOTE—(1) Production estimates for Rabi crops will be included in the Final Estimate only.
(2) Please see footnotes to Statement II.

There is only a nominal fall in area under small millets this year as compared to last year. The declines recorded in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have largely been offset by increases in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

Despite the decrease in area, the production of Kharif small millets during the current year shows a sizeable increase due generally to favourable weather conditions prevailing during the growing period of the crops. The increase in production has been reported by all the States except Bombay and Mysore.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle or third week of January 1957. Till then, the condition of the standing crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts of Andhra Pradesh and in parts of Himachal Pradesh where the crops were affected by excessive rains during the South-West monsoon period.

This Estimate does not include the entire area sown to small millets since only preliminary estimates of area in respect of rabi crops have been included in the Estimate. Complete estimates of area sown to both Kharif and Rabi small millets will be included in the Final Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)			
	1956-57 (Second (Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted (Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Second (Estimate)	1956-56 (Adjusted or decrease (Second (—) or Col. Estimate) (5) over col. (6)	Increase(+ or decrease (—) or Col. (5) over col. (6)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>							
Kharif	1,776	1,827	(—)51	255	238	(+)17	
Rabi	176	182	(—) 6	..	..	..	
<i>Bihar (Kharif)†</i>	755	694	(+)61	135	113	(+)22	
<i>Bombay‡</i>							
Kharif	990	1,012	(—)22	217	235	(—)18	
Rabi	92	84	(+) 8	..	..	..	
<i>Madhya Pradesh§—</i>							
Kharif	3,552	3,619	(—)67	413	366	(+)47	
Rabi	12	12	..	..	..	..	
<i>Madras—</i>							
<i>Kharif—</i>							
Korra	55	57	(—) 2	18	18	..	
Varagu	507	507	..	218	218	..	
Samai	311	315	(—) 4	58	58	..	
TOTAL	873	879	(—) 6	294	294	..	
<i>Rabi—</i>							
Korra	15	17	(—) 2	..	..	..	
Varagu	91	98	(—) 7	..	..	..	
Samai	81	79	(+) 2	..	..	..	
TOTAL	187	194	(—) 7	..	..	..	

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa (Kharif)	111	111	..	12	12	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Kharif—						
Kodan	959	917	(+) 42	160	122	(+) 38
Kutki	12	7	(+) 5	1	1	..
Kakun	25	20	(+) 5	2	2	..
Sawan	420	399	(+) 21	63	37	(+) 26
Total	1,416	1,343	(+) 73	226	162	(+) 64
West Bengal†—						
Kharif	10@	10	..	2@	2	..
Rabi	15@	15	..	..	..	..
Mysore (Kharif).	1,238	1,281	(—) 43	125	135	(—) 10
Rajasthan—						
Kharif	255	202	(+) 53	38	33	(+) 5
Rabi	5	6	(—) 1	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Kharif—						
Chalai	18	19	(—) 1	4	4	..
China	9	9	..	2	2	..
Kangri	8	8	..	1	1	..
Ogla	7	6	(—) 1	1	1	..
Others	22	22	..	3	3	..
Total	64	64	..	11	11	..
ALL-INDIA—						
Kharif	11,040	11,042	(—) 2	1,728	1,601	(+) 127
Rabi	487	493	(—) 6	..	..	..
TOTAL	11,527	11,535	(—) 8	..	..	..

†Including territories transferred to West Bengal.

‡Excludes territories transferred from Bihar.

@ 1955-56 final estimate data repeated provisionally for want of information for current year.

§ Important Small millets included in the State are :

Old Bombay State : Kodra, Vari, Sawa, Banti and Rala.

Vidarbha region: Kodon-Kutki, Sawan, Rala and Rajgira.

Saurashtra and Kutch: Small millets are not grown.

§ Important Small millets included in the State are :

Maharashtra region: Kodon—Kutki, Sawan, Rala and Rajgira.

Madhya Bharat region: Sama, Kondo, Kutki, etc.

Vindhya Pradesh region: Kodo, Sawan, Kakun, Kutki, Meghari, Phikar, Rali & Basara.

Bhopal region: Kodon, Kutki, Sawan.

NOTE :—(1) Assam, Kerala, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura are relatively minor growing states information for which will be included in the Final Estimate.

(2) Small millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in Delhi, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands.

(3) While area figures given above cover both Kharif and Rabi crops, production data relate to kharif crops only. Production data for rabi crops will be included in the Final Estimate.

4.4. All-India Second Estimate of Tur (Arhar) 1956-57 (Released in March, 1957)

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Correspon- ding Adjusted Second Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Area (Thousand acres)	5,581	5,725	(—) 144	(—) 2.5
Production (Thousand tons)	1,603	1,705	(—) 102	(—) 6.0

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

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the tur growing States except Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, and has been attributed to unfavourable weather condition at the time of sowing. The decline in acreage is particularly marked in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

The decrease in production has been shared largely by Madhya Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Mysore, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed (partly to decline in acreage and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by increase recorded by Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan States.

The Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of January 1957.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Tur crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area under Tur at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	371	383	(—) 12	36	38	(—) 2
Assam	7	7	..	2	2	..
Bihar	341	435	(—) 94	83	93	(—) 10
Bombay†	1,495	1,511(A)	(—) 16	566	575(A)	(—) 9
Madhya Pradesh	911	998	(—) 87	258	395	(—) 137
Madras	143	148	(—) 5	21	21	..
Orissa	23	23	..	3	3	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,572	1,497	(+) 75	539	471	(+) 68
West Bengal	25†	25	..	8†	8	..
Mysore	660	670	(—) 10	83@	96@	(—) 13
Rajasthan	33	28(A)	(+) 5	4	3	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	5,581	5,725	(—) 144	1,603	1,705	(—) 102

(a) Below 500 acres (b) Below 500 tons. (A) Adjusted Estimate. † 1955-56 data repeated.
@Estimated. ‡ Includes estimated data for merged territories.

NOTES—

1. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.
2. Tur is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.5. All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1956-57 (Released in March, 1957)

I—SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	18,084	17,553	(+) 531	3.0
Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lb. each)	4,084	3,382	(+) 702	20.8
Production of Cottonseed (Thousand tons)	1,429	1,184	(+) 245	20.7

Please see foot-notes (1) to (4) elow.

I—SUMMARY BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

(1)	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bengals	795	912	(—) 117	283	266	(+) 17
Americans	2,993	2,812	(+) 181	1,021	718	(+) 303
Jarilla (including Virnar and Verum)	1,783	1,596	(+) 187	467	289	(+) 178
H. 420	141	146	(—) 5	25	18	(+) 7
Oomras	878	958	(—) 80	123	152	(—) 29
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,226	1,233	(—) 7	100	97	(+) 3
Malvi	1,242	1,503	(—) 261	251	351	(—) 100
Broach-Vijay	1,297	1,139	(+) 158	314	292	(+) 22
Surti-Suyog	716	599	(+) 117	182	148	(+) 34
Dholleras	1,733	1,558	(+) 175	345	322	(+) 23
Southerns	1,565	1,490	(+) 75	287	268	(+) 19
Comilas	55	54	(+) 1	16	15	(+) 1
TOTAL	18,084(1)	17,553(2)	(+) 531	4,084(3)	3,382(4)	(+) 702

- (1) Includes 3,525,000 acres for Vidarbha and 135,000 acres for Kutch for which variety-wise details are not available.
- (2) Includes 3,425,000 acres for Vidarbha and 128,000 acres for Kutch for which variety-wise details are not available.
- (3) Includes 620,000 bales for Vidarbha and 50,000 bales for Kutch for which variety-wise details are not available.
- (4) Includes 432,000 bales for Vidarbha and 14,000 bales for Kutch for which variety-wise details are not available.

I—SUMMARY—BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Long Staple	.	5,470	5,208 (+) 262	1,268	1,033 (+) 235	
Medium Staple	.	6,691	6,377 (+) 314	1,615	1,370 (+) 245	
Short Staple	.	2,263	2,415 (-) 152	531	533 (-) 2	
TOTAL	.	18,084(1)	17,553(2) (+) 531	4,084(3)	3,382(4) (+) 702	

Please see footnotes (1) to (4) on page 49.

The increase in acreage under the current year has been reported mainly by Bombay and to a lesser extent by Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Assam and Kerala and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing during the current year as compared to the previous year. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases recorded mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan due to diversion of some area under cotton crop to wheat and other rabi crops.

The increase in production has been reported by almost all the cotton growing States except Bihar and Mysore. But this increase has been more marked in the case of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to the favourable weather conditions during the growing period.

As regards the different varieties of cotton, the increase in production has occurred mostly in Americans, Jarilla, Broach-Vijay, and Surti-Suyog and a decline in production has occurred in the case of Malvi, and Oomras. The increase in production has been shared mainly by long and medium staple cotton.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period up to the middle or end of November, 1956. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be on the whole, satisfactory. In certain parts of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh the standing crop was, however, affected to some extent by the incessant rains and pests during the south-west monsoon period.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Third Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent of the area under the crop 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 53.40 to 54.19 lakh bales as against their corresponding estimates of 47.27 to 47.81 lakh bales for 1955-56 and their final estimates of 46.36 to 46.91 lakh bales.

II—DETAILS—STATE-WISE

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	.	837	759(A) (+) 78	132	111(A) (+) 21	
Bombay	.	35	33 (+) 2	8	8	
Bihar	.	9	13 (-) 4	3	8 (-) 5	
Bombay†	.	10,581	9,978(A) (+) 603	2,001	1,642(A) (+) 359	
Calcutta	.	22	20 (+) 2	11	9 (+) 2	
Madhya Pradesh	.	2,228	2,411 (-) 183	626	513 (+) 113	
Madras	.	655	636(A) (+) 19	220	207(A) (+) 13	
Mysore	.	1,701	1,758(A) (-) 57	227*	232* (-) 5	
Nagpur	.	23	24(A) (-) 1	2	2(A) ..	
Punjab	.	1,287	1,193(A) (+) 94	629	446(A) (+) 183	
Rajasthan	.	551	572(A) (-) 21	173	169(A) (+) 4	
Tamil Nadu	.	134	134 ..	43	27 (+) 16	
West Bengal	.	(a)	(a) ..	(b)	(b) ..	
Uttar Pradesh	.	(a)	(a) ..	(b)	(b) ..	
Uttarakhand	.	1	1 ..	1	1 ..	
Madhawal Pradesh	.	20	21 (-) 1	8	7 (+) 1	
Tripura	.					
TOTAL	.	18,084	17,553 (+) 531	4,084	3,382 (+) 702	

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Estimated.

† Estimated for merged territories.

NOTES 1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton Estimate.

2. Cotton is not grown in Manipur and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

II—DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
		1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh—					
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	75	70	9	5
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	75	82	11	9
Westerns	Medium	167	163	19	19
White and Red Northern	Medium	100	74	12	9
Warrangal & Kakinadas	Medium	66	62	12	11
Mungari	Short	274	230	58	49
Chimnapathi	Short	3	3	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	77	75	11	9
TOTAL		837	759	132	111

II—DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. <i>Assam</i> — Comillas	Short	35	33	8	8
3. <i>Bihar</i> — U.P. Deshi	Short	9	13	3	8
4. <i>Bombay</i> — Surti-Suyog	Long	716	599	182	148
Jayadhar (incl. Jayawant)	Long	29	21	6	4
Bombay American†	Long	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	7	7	1	1
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	1,109	1,109	89	89
M. P. American (incl. Buri & Combodia)	Long	..	..	..	..
H 420 (incl. Verum & other medium staple)	Long	..	..	..	..
Jarilla (incl. Virnar)	Medium	1,469	1,441	320	257
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,297	1,139	314	292
Gujarat Dholeras	Medium	49	48	10	11
Saurashtra American (Combodia)	Medium	..	..	..	..
Kalyan	Medium	489	315	102	78
Saurashtra	Medium	939	939	182	182
M. P. Oomras	Short	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	415	415	51	51
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	146	136	23	32
Mathio	Short	256	256	51	51
TOTAL		10,581(1)	9,978(2)	2,001(3)	1,642(4)
5. <i>Kerala</i> — Travancore Cochin American	Long	22	20	11	9
6. <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> — M. P. American (incl. Buri & Combodia)	Long	120	119	21	15
H. 420 (incl. Verum & other medium staple)	Long	141	146	25	18
Malvi	Medium	1,120	1,384	235	834
Jarilla (incl. Virnar)	Medium	314	155	147	32
M.B. American	Medium	291	273	159	53
M. P. Oomras	Short	187	191	27	21
M.B. Oomras	Short	53	141	11	39
V. P. Deshi	Short	2	2	1	1
TOTAL		2,228	2,411	626	513
7. <i>Madras</i> — Karungnies	Long	266	258	65	63
Madras American (Combodia & Uganda)†	Long	242	232	117	111
Tirunelvelies	Medium	92	92	24	24
Nadam, Bourdon and Uppam	Medium	55	54	14	9
TOTAL		655	636	220	207
8. <i>Mysore</i> — Mysore American and others	Long	385	379	75	73
Bombay American	Long	763	794	73	76
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	42	54	2	3
Jaydhar (incl. Jayawant)	Long	511	531	77	80
TOTAL		1,701	1,758	227	232
9. <i>Orissa</i> — U. P. Deshi (incl. Oomras)	Short	21	22	2	2
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	2	2	(b)	(b)
TOTAL		23	24	2	2

II—DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)		Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. <i>Long Staple</i> — Bombay Americans*	763	794	73	76
Madhya Pradesh American	120	119	21	15
Punjab American*	967	787	504	329
Madras American*	242	232	117	111
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad American	82	89	12	10
Mysore American and others*	385	379	75	73
Travancore-Cochin American	22	20	11	9
H-420	141	146	25	18
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,226	1,233	100	97
Surti-Suyog	716	599	182	148
Southern Jayadhar	540	552	83	84
Southern Karungnies	266	258	65	63
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	5,470	5,208	1,268	1,033
II. <i>Medium Staple</i> — U. P. American	42	39	16	9
M.B. American	291	273	159	53
Rajasthan American	79	80	33	33
Saurashtra American	..	..	..	..
Jarilla (incl. Virnar & Verum)	1,783	1,596	467	289
Broach-Vijay	1,297	1,139	314	292
Malvi	1,242	1,503	251	351
Gujarat Dholeras	49	48	10	11
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	939	939	182	182
Dholeras Kalyan	489	315	102	78
Southern-Westerns	167	163	19	19
Southern Warangal & Kakinadas	66	62	12	11
Southern-White & red Northern	100	74	12	9
Southern-Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	55	54	14	9
Southern-Tirunelvelies	92	92	24	24
TOTAL—MEDIUM STAPLE	6,691	6,377	1,615	1,370
III. <i>Short Staple</i> — Bengals-Punjab Deshi	321	407	126	118
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	124	132	33	29
Bengals-Rajasthan Deshi	350	373	124	119
M.B. Oomras	53	141	11	39
M.P. Oomras I	187	191	27	21
M.P. Oomras II	..	..	..	..
M.P. Oomras III	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad Oomras	492	490	62	60
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	146	136	23	32
Dholeras-Mathio	256	256	51	51
Southern-Mungari	274	230	58	49
Southern-Chinnapathi	5	5	(b)	(b)
Comillas	55	54	16	15
TOTAL, SHORT STAPLE	2,263	2,415	531	533
GRAND TOTAL	18,084(1)	17,533(2)	4,084(3)	3,382(4)

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 bales. *Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.
N.B.—Please see footnotes (1) to (4) on page 49.

II—DETAILS—PRODUCTION —COTTON SEED*

(Thousand tons)

State	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	46	39	(+)7
2. Assam	3	3	..
3. Bihar	1	3	(—)2
4. Bombay	700	575	(+)125
5. Kerala	4	3	(+)1
6. Madhya Pradesh	219	189	(+)39
7. Madras	77	73	(+)4
8. Mysore	79	81	(—)2
9. Orissa	1	1	..
10. Punjab	220	156	(+)64
11. Rajasthan	61	59	(+)2
12. Uttar Pradesh	15	9	(+)6
13. W. Bengal	(b)	(b)	..
14. Delhi	(b)	(b)	..
15. Himachal Pradesh	(b)	(b)	..
16. Tripura	3	2	(+)1
TOTAL	1,429	1,184	(+) 245

* Production of cotton seed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.

(b) Below 500 tons.

4.6 All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1956-57

(Released in March, 1957)

I—SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (3) over Col. (2)			
			Absolute		Per cent	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
Area (Thousand acres)	13,101	12,692	(+)	409	(+)	3.2
Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)	4,086	3,862	(+)	224	(+)	5.8

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the groundnut growing States. But this increase is more marked in the case of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and has been attributed to sufficient and timely rainfall at the time of sowing.

The increase in production has also been reported by almost all the States except Andhra Pradesh. But the increase in production has been more marked in Mysore, Bombay and Madras and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to the favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. In Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh, the crop was affected by heavy rains during the South-West monsoon period.

The production estimates for 1955-56 and 1956-57 in respect of the portion of reorganised Bombay State falling in the pre-reorganisation Bombay State are based on the results of crop-cutting surveys.

II—DETAILS—VARIETY-WISE—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Punjab—						
Punjab American†	.	.	.	.	.	.
Punjab Deshi	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Long	967	787	504	329
		Short	320	406	125	117
		TOTAL	1,287	1,193	629	446
11. Rajasthan—						
Rajasthan American	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malvi	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rajasthan Deshi	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Medium	79	80	33	33
		Medium	122	119	16	17
		Short	350	373	124	119
		TOTAL	551	572	173	169
12. Uttar Pradesh—						
U.P. (Parso) American	.	.	.	.	.	.
U. P. Deshi	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Medium	42	39	16	9
		Short	92	95	27	18
		TOTAL	134	134	43	27
13. West Bengal—						
W.B. (Parbhani) American	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Long	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
14. Delhi—						
U. P. Deshi	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Short	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
15. Himachal Pradesh—						
Punjab Deshi	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Short	1	1	1	1
16. Tripura—						
Comilas	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Short	20	21	8	7
ALL INDIA	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Long	5,470	5,208	1,268	1,033
		Medium	6,691	6,377	1,615	1,370
		Short	2,263	2,415	531	533
		TOTAL	18,084(1)	17,553(2)	4,084(3)	3,382(4)

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

N.B.—Please see foot notes (1) to (4) on page 49.

II—DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Trade Descriptions	Area (Thousand Acres)		Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Third Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Bengal—				
U. P. Deshi	124	132	33	29
Punjab Deshi	321	407	126	118
Rajasthan Deshi	350	373	124	119
TOTAL	795	912	283	266

II—DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. Americans—				
Punjab American	967	787	504	329
Madhya Pradesh American	120	119	21	15
Madras American	242	232	117	111
Bombay American	763	794	73	76
Madhya Bharat American	291	273	159	53
Rajasthan American	79	80	33	33
Hyderabad American	82	89	12	10
Mysore American and others*	385	379	75	73
U. P. American	42	39	16	9
Saurashtra American	..	..	..	..
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Travancore-Cochin American	22	20	11	9
TOTAL	2,993	2,812	1,021	718
III. Jarilla (Including Virnar and Verum)	1,783	1,596	467	289
IV. H. 420	141	146	25	18
V. Oomras—				
M. P. Oomras I	187	191	27	21
M. P. Oomras II	..	..	..	..
M. P. Oomras III	..	..	..	..
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	146	136	23	32
Hyderabad Oomras	492	490	62	60
M. B. Oomras	53	141	11	39
TOTAL	878	958	123	152
VI. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,226	1,233	100	97
VII. Malvi	1,242	1,503	251	351
VIII. Broach-Vijay	1,297	1,139	314	292
IX. Surti-Suyog	716	599	182	148
X. Dholleras—				
Gujarat Dholleras	49	48	10	11
Saurashtra & Kutch-Dholleras	939	939	182	182
Kalyan	489	315	102	78
Mathio	256	256	51	51
TOTAL	1,733	1,558	345	322
XI. Southern—				
Bombay Jayadhar	540	552	83	84
Westerns	167	163	19	19
Mungari	274	230	58	49
White and Red Northern	100	74	12	9
Warrangal and Kakinadas	66	62	12	11
Chinnapathi	5	5	(b)	(b)
Karungannies	266	258	65	63
Tirunelvelies	92	92	24	24
Nadam Bourbon & Uppam	55	54	14	9
TOTAL	1,565	1,490	287	268
XII. Comillas	55	54	16	15
GRAND TOTAL	18,084(1)	17,553(2)	4,084(3)	3,382(4)

*Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

N. B.—Please see footnotes (1) to (4) on page 49.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand tons in Shell)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	3,109	3,071	(+)38	1,095	1,132	
Bombay†	4,695	4,545	(+)150	1,137*	1,049*	
Kerala	35	35	—	17	14	
Madhya Pradesh	669	640	(+)29	159	154	
Madras	1,801	1,778	(+)23	855	821	
Mysore	2,070	2,035	(+)35	557	469	
Orissa	58 (P)	57	(+)1	16(P)	16	
Punjab	148	133	(+)15	43	38	
Rajasthan	164	106	(+)58	45	36	
Uttar Pradesh	352	292	(+)60	162	133	
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	
TOTAL	13,101	12,692	(+)409	4,086	3,862	

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

(P) Provisional.

*Based on Random Sample Crop-Cutting Survey. Results in respect of old Bombay portion reorganised Bombay State.

†Estimated.

NOTE—Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Delhi, and Andamans to any appreciable extent.

4-7. All-India Final Estimate of Castorseed, 1956-57

(Released in April 10th, 1957)

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)		1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)		Increase (+) Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,403	1,405	(—)2			
Production (Thousand tons)	129	124	(+)5			

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent by Bihar and Bombay. This decrease has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions during the sowing time. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to a certain extent by small increases recorded in Madras and Madhya Pradesh.

Despite an over all decrease in acreage, there has been an increase in production of castorseed during the current year. This increase in production has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Adhra Pradesh	839	845	(—)6	65	62	(+)3
Assam	4*	4*	..	1*	1*	..
Bihar	16	17	(—)1	3	3	..
Bombay†	313	315	(—)2	36	35	(+)1
Madhya Pradesh	22	20	(+)2	4	4	..
Madras	34	31	(+)3	6	5	(+)1
Mysore	113	111	(+)2	8	8	..
Orissa	52	53	(—)1	4	4	..
Rajasthan	4	4	..	1	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	6	5	(+)1	1	1	..
Total	1,403	1,405	(—)2	129	124	(+)5

* Final estimate data repeated for want of information.

† Includes estimates for merged territories.

Note—(1) Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, and Kerala are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Castorseed is not grown in West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.8. Production of Tea in South India

Districts	(Lbs.)					
	January		February		January to February	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Anamallais	2,056,612	1,989,788	1,667,343	1,777,217	37,23,955	3,767,005
Central Travancore	1,160,164	1,470,175	1,090,399	1,077,157	2,250,563	2,547,332
Cochin.						
(Nelliampathies)	180,560	167,605	147,861	119,540	328,421	287,145
Coorg	15,960	13,073	25,909	17,526	41,869	30,599
Kanan Devans	1,542,521	1,077,845	1,113,583	967,800	2,656,104	2,045,645
Kanya Kumari(a)	27,531	..	34,647	..	62,178	..
Madurai	82,991	39,364	95,426	50,120	178,417	89,484
Malabar	28,166	35,388	30,931	25,488	59,097	60,876
Mundakayam	73,363	109,201	66,239	113,222	139,602	222,423
Mysore	192,012	150,365	232,957	135,997	424,969	286,362
Nilgiris	882,901	512,437	1,074,320	844,838	1,957,221	1,357,275
Nilgiri Wynaad	909,494	620,684	789,845	575,100	1,699,339	1,195,784
South-Travancore	291,288	380,739	299,082	423,325	590,370	804,054
Tirunelveli	28,376	24,257	57,629	30,023	86,005	54,280
Wynaad	560,478	481,896	673,793	510,942	1,234,271	992,838
TOTAL	8,032,417	7,072,807	7,399,964	6,668,295	15,432,381	13,741,102

(a) Kanya Kumari is a new district now included in the Madras State after the Re-organisation of States on 1st November 1956. Last year the estates in this district were included in South Travancore.

Source—United Planters' Association of Southern India.

4.9. Estimates of Gur Production 1955-56

State	1954-55 (Revised Estimate)	1955-56 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra	250,718	219,578
Assam	46,928	55,308
Bombay	312,530	256,894
Madhya Pradesh	31,176	31,176
Madras	268,382	249,786
Orissa	81,850	74,047
Punjab	300,960	344,080
Uttar Pradesh	1,186,362	1,114,892
West Bengal	91,102	98,542
Hyderabad	138,408	135,644
Madhya Bharat	19,088	8,706
Mysore	71,706	82,856
PEPSU	87,696	67,586
Rajasthan	28,574	34,614
Saurashtra	37,710	35,824
Other States*	20,352	..
TOTAL—INDIA	2,973,542	2,809,533

*Includes Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin, Bhopal, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodity	During the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-1957 to 27-3-1957
	6-3-1957	13-3-1957	20-3-1957	27-3-1957	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	491,412	46,921	74,241	33,593	539,548*
Rice	16,884	24,812	27,351	21,341	219,635*
TOTAL	66,296	71,733	101,592	54,934	759,183*

*Amended figures.

TABLE No. 6
Coffee Cured
(A) 1955-56 Crop

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
December 1956	796	331	2,158	3,285
January 1957	613	102	318	1,033
February 1957	8	9	7	24

(B) 1956-57 Crop

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
December 1956	21,612	..	..	21,612
January 1957	66,572	6,379	490	73,441
February 1957	85,346	17,847	4,472	107,665

TABLE No. 7
Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1955-56 Crop

Particulars	Upto January 31, 1957				Upto February 28, 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
1. Receipts (inclusive of Gain in weight)	17,006	5,276	11,737(a)	34,019	17,009	5,277	11,737(a)	34,023
2. Sold against pool sales and allotments (inclusive of drriage)	10,016	3,481	9,112	22,609	10,710	3,830	9,950	24,490
3. Sold for export	5,850	1,304	600	7,754	5,850	1,304	600	7,754
4. Balance as on January 31/February 28	1,140	491	2,025	3,656	449	143	1,187	1,779
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	200	..	..	200	200	..	..	200

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(B) 1956-57 Crop

Particulars	Upto January 31, 1957				Upto February 28, 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
1. Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	11,824	1,202	278(a)	13,304	18,351	3,460	2,528(a)	24,339
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments	591	..	..	591	1,430	..	..	1,430
3. Balance as on January 31/February 28	11,233	1,202	278	12,713	16,921	3,460	2,538	22,909
4. To be sold for export against balance allocation	3,109	2,955	1,270	7,334	4,870	2,900	1,850	9,620

(a) Includes 155 tons of Robusta Plantation.

7.1. Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

Date	Place of Sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry of Lots	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
8-1-57	Coimbatore	206 9	212 9	164 8	174 15	153 9	154 14
		to		to		to	
		216 7		179 6		155 9	
13-2-57	Bangalore	220 0	221 12	193 0	193 14	156 10	158 0
		to		to		to	
		228 0		194 0		163 9	

Source: Indian Coffee Board Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8
Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

Country	December 1955	December 1956	April to December 1955	April to December 1956
Ceylon	—	—	188	493
U.S.A.	113	32	2429	1113
Other Countries	132	6	422	426
Total	245	38	3039	2032

Source: Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India.

8.1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

Destination	December 1955	December 1956	Nine months April—Dec. 1955	Nine month April—Dec. 1956
To—				
United Kingdom	2069	167	26108	29353
Nigeria	—	—	—	335
Kenya	—	—	194	—
Australia	—	11	136	11
Sweden	—	—	—	—
Irish Republic	—	—	236	419
Denmark	—	—	386	224
Netherlands	83	645	2279	3392
Belgium	51	250	2067	3218
France	—	—	—	660
Aden	547	—	4516	4730
Pakistan Western	—	—	—	1
Pakistan Eastern	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	128	2	422	309
Indonesia	2064	—	9285	4552
Hong Kong	68	224	945	987
Burma	—	—	98	—
Japan	863	—	5467	978
China	978	—	20921	23003
Egypt	616	—	2230	1203
Other Countries	268	526	2581	3747
TOTAL	6735	1825	77871	82122

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		
			March 1957 (30-3-57)	February 1957 (23-2-57)	March 1956 (31-3-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	591	16 14 0	16 8 0	16 0 0
	Chandausi	Dara	16 8 0	17 0 0	14 8 0
	Saugor		16 0 0	16 4 0	14 8 0
Jowar	Akola	White	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 8 0
Gram	Abohar		12 2 0	12 12 0	11 11 0
Maize	Bahraich		14 4 0	13 8 0	12 4 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16 10 0	17 8 0	14 7 0
	Patna		18 0 0	17 8 0	13 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	16 8 0	17 0 0	16 0 0
	Patna		17 8 0	18 0 0	18 8 0
	Bombay		19 6 0	18 4 0	19 4 0
	Madras	Nagpur	19 4 0	20 1 0	19 11 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	9 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi	12 0 0	N.S.	10 12 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	12 0 0	13 8 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	33 7 0	32 2 0	31 2 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 12 0	31 8 0	31 10 0
Gur	Hapur		9 14 0	9 14 0	11 10 0
	Madras	II Sort	12 12 0	14 6 0	10 4 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	18 0 0	18 0 0	19 4 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U. P.)	215 0 0	215 0 0	195 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	195 0 0	185 0 0	174 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	202 0 0	197 8 0	200 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	30 14 0	41 2 0	41 2 0
		Pomfret	82 15 0	102 13 0	102 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	90 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0
		Hilsa	55 0 0	50 0 0	N.R.
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	65 0 0	80 0 0	60 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	98 12 0	92 8 0	97 8 0
	Bombay		100 0 0	100 0 0	84 0 0
	Jullundur		110 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	29 0 0	38 0 0	27 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	32 0 0	33 15 0	M.C.
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	30 10 0	34 9 0	27 0 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24 12 0	23 12 0	26 6 0
	Madras	Superior	25 2 0	24 10 0	24 8 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	21 1 0	20 1 0	26 9 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	20 8 0	22 0 0	M.C.
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	23 1 0	21 3 0	18 9 0
	Badapalle		22 3 0	22 2 0	18 5 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37 8 0	37 8 0	35 8 0
		Black	36 0 0	36 0 0	35 8 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 8 0	10 8 0	12 2 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 12 0(a)	13 0 0	13 6 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	40 12 0	43 4 0	33 14 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		69 8 0	75 8 0	63 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	75 8 0	N.Q.	M.C.
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		55 8 0	52 2 0	55 1 0
	Madras		51 13 0	49 14 0	51 8 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		45 9 0	42 10 0	66 13 0
	Kanpur		49 4 0	52 0 0	M.C.
Castor Oil	Bombay		55 2 0	51 13 0	44 6 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	55 0 0	56 0 0	M.C.
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	69 2 0	69 2 0	69 2 0
	Bombay		70 8 0	64 4 0	65 6 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		58 3 0	59 9 0	51 0 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	9 12 0	11 0 0	M.C.
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 5 0	7 2 0	M.C.
	Bombay		7 14 0	7 12 0	8 2
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	312 0 0	302 8 0	300 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	299 0 0	319 0 0	298 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	693 0 0	666 15 0	667 0 0
		320F	843 3 0	776 8 0	850 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	800 0 0	775 0 0	770 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	282 14 0	267 7 0	262 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	210 0 0	205 0 0	180 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	190 0 0	180 0 0	170 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles	37 8 0	35 8 0	34 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Dooar			
		Dust	1 10 0	1 13 6	1 13 0
		Export			
		Clean black Pekoe	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	233 0 0	229 0 0	217 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	241 0 0	230 0 0	244 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	N.R.	232 0 0	225 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	220 0 0	225 0 0	217 0 0

TABLE No. 9—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	27 0 0	26 8 0	46 0 0
	Cochin	Good	15 5 0	15 15 0	39 12 0
Chillies	Patna		80 0 0	70 0 0	N.Q.
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	64 4 0	67 5 0	91 10 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	36 12 0	39 12 0	105 14 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	190 0 0	176 0 0	175 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	900 0 0	960 0 0	880 0 0
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips			
		(Grade 4)	2 5 0	2 7 0	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	125 14 0	125 1 0	125 1 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	10 7 0(a)	10 7 0	10 8 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	13 0 0	15 10 0	16 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	141 9 0	141 9 0	111 14 0
		Mangalore	167 14 0	164 9 0	171 2 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	8 8 0	12 8 0	7 12 0
<i>Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works freight paid to railhead desti- nations in res- pect of supplies made to State Governments.		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate	F. O. R. Des- patching Sta- tions for supply to State Gov- ernments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate	F. O. R. Des- patching Stations for supply to State Govern- ments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate	F. O. R. Des- patching Sta- tions for supply to State Gov- ernments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea	F. O. R. Des- patching Sta- tions.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.
N.S.—No stock.

N.R.—Not reported.
M.C.—Market closed.

(a) Relates to previous week.
N.T.—No transaction.

9-1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.) (4)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from (5)
(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 other- wise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	9-3-57	13 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	9-3-57	25 0 0
	Dacca		16-3-57	36 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		9-3-57	19 0 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4F Punjab Rollerginned }	23-3-57	84 0 0
		{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	23-3-57	800 0 0*
	Karachi			93 0 0
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	23-3-57	886 0 0*
	Lyallpur		9-3-57	10 13 0
				20 0 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	23-3-57	(Per bag) 207 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	16-3-57	35 0 0
				170 0 0†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

†Rupees per bale 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.)	28-3-57	221½ Cents	14 8 0
			Winter May		28-3-57	222½ Cents	14 9 0
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-3-57	223½ Cents	14 15 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	13% Protein Class 2 in Store	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-3-57	168½ Cents	11 8 00
			No. 1 Northern Manitoba				
	U. K.	London	Australian F.a. q. Cargoes (c.i.f.) Apr./May	Ton	28-3-57	£27 5 0	13 5 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.)	28-3-57	131½ Cents	9 3 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	December	Unit (48 lbs.)	28-3-57	95 Cents	8 2 0@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) April/May	Metric ton	29-3-57	£74 0 0	36 13 0
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		South-African bulk (c.i.f.) April	Ton	29-3-57	£132 0 0	64 10 0
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K.	Metric ton	29-3-57	£58 0 0	28 14 0
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina Uruguay Shipt (c.i.f.)	Ton	29-3-57	£102 0 0	49 15 0
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial 2% (c. i. f.) Drums afloat.	Ton	29-3-57	£154 0 0	75 7 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	29-3-57	35.45 Cents.	1,320 0 0*
			May	Lb.	29-3-57	35.17 Cents.	1,310 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	29-3-57	£111 0 0	264 0 0†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-3-57 (Canada 2.66- $\frac{7}{16}$ to 2.68- $\frac{3}{4}$ 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		
				March 1957 (30-3-57)	February 1957 (23-2-57)	March 1956 (31-3-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry) —						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 14 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0(a)	4 0 0	4 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 0 0(a)	10 0 0	6 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 12 0(a)	1 12 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3 8 0(a)	3 8 0	2 8 0
Vegetables —						
Peas	Madras		Seer	0 15 0	0 13 0	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0 5 3	0 5 0	0 8 0
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 7 0
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 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		
			March 1957 (30-3-57)	February 1957 (23-2-57)	March 1956 (31-3-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0(a)	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 11 0(a)	0 10 0	0 10 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 0 0(a)	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 3	2 13 3	2 9 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	N.Q.	2 4 0
Pork	Bombay		2 0 0(a)	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0(a)	0 12 0	0 8 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0

N.Q.—No Quotation.

TABLE No. 13

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

(In rupees, annas and pies)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				March 1957 (30-3-57)	February 1957 (23-2-57)	March 1956 (31-3-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 12 9	N.Q.	1 15 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 4 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 2 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				March 1957 (30-3-57)	February 1957 (23-2-57)	March 1956 (31-3-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	85 to 100	95 to 120	100 to 150
	Andhra Pradesh— Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	370(b)	370	350
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	N.R.	200	200

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300 to 450 (b)	250 to 300	300
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	400 to 1000	550 to 850
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	100 to 175 (b)	125 to 200	200
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	400 to 800	475 to 650

N.R. —Not reported.

(b) Relates to fortnight ended. 15-3-57.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: Year ended August, 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	2-2-57	9-2-57	16-2-57	23-2-57	February 1957	January 1957	February 1956
Food Articles	407.0	405.2	407.7	403.7	405.8	392.1	335.3
Industrial Raw Materials	526.1	523.7	517.5	514.5	520.5	525.0	464.0
Semi-manufactured Articles	412.9	412.5	407.6	405.4	409.8	412.4	355.8
Manufactured Articles	386.9	386.9	385.0	384.1	385.5	387.4	375.4
Miscellaneous	591.0	592.8	577.7	579.4	585.2	592.7	529.1
All Commodities	427.2	426.2	424.2	421.8	424.8	422.3	378.3

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer 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	96
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 November	93	101	100	..	104
1956 October	106	105	103	..	114
1956 November	109	105	103	..	..

*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	..	..	92	90	87	84	100	77
1950	93	95	100	97	104	98	126	81
1951	96	98	102	99	104	101	95	97
1952	94	97	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	101	103	102
1954	93	95	100	100	100	110	110	106
1955	85	90	98	100	100	101	115	110
1955 November	88	92	97	101	100	104	102	112
1956 October	100	101	100	103	104	104	103	113
1956 November	..	103	100	103	105	104	..	..

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

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

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo- war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil- lies	Pota- toes	Milk	Tobac- co
Maibang (Assam)	94	..	..	..	..	84	86	89	..	109	75	141	..	70
Kudchi (Bombay)	126	..	185	..	76	96	89	81	..	99	109	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	227	..	75	87	..	69	..	92	110	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	120	..	111	..	..	103	..	103	105	88	117	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	123	..	..	..	..	79	94	84	..	111	164	..	163	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	86	140	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
*Shankargarh (U.P.)	76	70	121	..	..	92	90	83	..	121	90	..	78	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	145	..	203	..	86	99	88	93	91	90	163	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	145	..	..	..	..	68	99	101	..	293	145	94	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	52	..	61	60	..	89	91	109	95	113	..	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	November 1956	October 1956	November 1955
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	464	455	363
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	370
West Godavari	Alamara	459	459	349
Kurnool	Madavaram	541	532	394
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	479	477	365
	Agaram	444	460	361
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	436	435	412
Mathurai	Eriodu	458	455	359
	Gokilapuram	449	448	376
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	473	472	389
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	437	436	350
	Kunnathur	442	442	359
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	587	568	449

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 December	107	108	75	82	98	99	101	103
1956 November	118	116	87	93	110	108	113	114
1956 December	118	116	83	91	111	108	113	115

* 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 pice)

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. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Dec. 1956	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Nov. 1956	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	Dec. 1956	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..
		Nov. 1956	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
				to	to	to	to	to	to
		Dec. 1956	8	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
				2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
				to	to	to	to	to	to
				3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
Bombay—									
Bhuj	Bhuj	Nov. 1956	8	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		Dec. 1956	8	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Madhya Pradesh									
Rewa	Rewa	Jan. 1957	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1957	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Feb. 1957	7	..	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	.. 0
2. Tumkur	Nerekere	"	6	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Dec. 1956	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0
		Jan. 1957	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

21-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hours	(In rupees, annas and pice)					
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Agricultural Labour	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Madras</i>										
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Dec. '56	Man	8	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
			Woman	8	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
			Child	8	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	Dec. '56	Man	8	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
			Child	8	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0
<i>Punjab</i>										
1. Hissar	Mangali	Dec. '56	Man	8	0 0	..	2 0 0	2 0	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	..
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	"	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..
4. Kangra	Birta	"	Man	8	N.R.	N.R.	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	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Child	8	..	1 10 0	1 0 0	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
6. Ferozepore	Sodhinegar	"	Man	8	2 0 0	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
7. Hissar	Mangali	Jan. '57	Man	8	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	..	..
			Woman	8	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..
			Child	8	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..
8. Rohtak	Sunderpur	"	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
10. Kangra	Birta	"	Man	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
11. Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	2 2 0	2 2 0
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	1 0 0	..	1 4 0	1 4 0
			Child	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
12. Ferozepore	Sodhinegar	"	Man	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

21-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>									
1. West Godavari	Tadepaligudam	Dec. 1956	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	..
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
<i>Assam</i>									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Nov. 1956	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Dec. 1956	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
2. Nowgong	Topsakuchi	Nov. 1956	8	4 0 0	..	..	1 12 0	..	1 4 0
		Dec. 1956	8	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0
			..	..	..	..	2 8 0	..	1 12 0
<i>Bombay</i>									
1. Bhuj	Bhuj	Nov. 1956	8	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
		Dec. 1956	8	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>									
1. Rewa	Rewa	Jan. 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
		Feb. 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
<i>Mysore</i>									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Feb. 1957	7	2 0 0	0 11 0	..	0 11 0	..	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>									
1. Chamba	Chowari	Dec. 1956	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0
		Jan. 1957	..	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

Crop	Forecast	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
		For the Released year on 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	
Jowar	First	1956-57	10-12-56	1,309	1,162 (+)	12-7	2-4
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	
Barley	Second	1955-56	21-6-56	576	602 (-)	4-3	
Pulses—							
Gram	Second	1955-56	14-6-56	3,094	2,707 (+)	14-3	
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017 (+)	4-8	
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193 (+)	22-8	
Oilseeds—							
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216 (-)	1-9	
Rape and Mustard	Second	1955-56	9-6-56	1,909	1,604 (+)	19-0	
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74 (+)	2-7	
Fibres—							
Cotton	Second	1956-57	9-1-57	3,384	3,137 (+)	7-9	
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243 (+)	31-5	
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74 (+)	3-4	
					1,604@	1,508@(+)	6-4
					5,592†	4,662†	19-9
					53†	54†	2-3

* 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 February 1957 (from 26th January 1957 to 22nd February 1957) and for the period from 1st September 1956 upto the last Friday (i.e., 22nd February 1957) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Des- cription)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of February 1957 (from 26-1-57 to 22-2-57)	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	Since 1st Septem- ber 1956	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	93	20	854	3,029	
	Northerns	..	84	556	1,493	
	Westerns	799	129	1,831(a)	6,421	
	Mungari	100	73	557	752	
	Coconadas	48	133	795	3,107	
	TOTAL	1,040	439	4,593(a)	14,802	
	Cotton Waste	..	205	88	327	
ASSAM	Comillas	832	817	2,258	1,556	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	391	..	1,251	1,139	
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	NOTE—Cotton press- ed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	391	..	1,251	1,139	
	Cotton Waste	7,268	6,690	42,909	36,878	

NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—contd.						
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya	1,064	20,439	1,064	20,439	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas kantha, Sabar, Mehsana, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	145	..	145	..	
	3. Gujerat Dhol-leras	496	782	496	782	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	783	3,899	783	3,899	
	Others	332	..	332	..	
	TOTAL	2,820	25,120	2,820	25,120	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	35,244	28,176	158,376	90,785	East West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	514	..	994	..	
	TOTAL	35,758	28,176	159,370	90,785	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	4,370	2,405	23,299	22,468	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	51	1,451	8,071	
	4. Cambodia	413	456	2,220	2,460	
	Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	4	..	
	TOTAL	4,783	2,912	26,974	32,999	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi	..	214	3,261	7,314	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	..	3,850	1,537	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	1,348	1,245	4,048	6,761	
	6. Jarilla	231	..	5,107	2,860	
	TOTAL	1,579	1,459	16,266	18,472	

TABLE No. 23—contd

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—conclld.						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	1,064	20,439	1,064	20,439	
	2. Surti Suyog	145	..	145	..	
	3. Gujerat Dhol-leras	496	782	496	782	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia)	783	3,899	783	3,899	
	5. Jarilla	39,845	30,581	186,782	116,113	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	51	5,301	9,608	
	8. Cambodia	2,275	1,701	7,262	9,221	
	9. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi	..	214	3,265	7,314	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	Others	332	..	332	..	
	TOTAL	44,940	57,667	205,430	167,376	
	Cotton Waste	4,338	4,634	28,118	28,985	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	†	467	†	3,438	
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	†	9,618	†	35,530	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.
4. Nagpur	1. C.P. & Berar Americans	..	N.A.	..	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Bala-ghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.	..	..	
	3. C.P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	9,879	†	38,486	
5 Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.	..	..	Seoni, Chhindwara
	2. C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	Betul and Mandla.
	TOTAL	†	879	†	2,458	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH*—						
<i>contd.</i>						
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 Yectmal.		
TOTAL		†	87,091	†	316,243	
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		†	107,934	†	396,155	
Cotton Waste		†	201	†	901	
MADRAS						
1. Westerns	..	..	..	..	The whole State.	
2. Mungari	..	..	..	..		
3. White and Red Northern.	..	..	..	..		
4. Madras Cambodia	2,155	2,236	17,276	23,485		
5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	912	158	14,664	21,564		
6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..		
7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..		
8. Tinnevellis	..	..	80	3,259		
9. Karunganni	..	3	204	4,052		
10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL		3,067	2,397	32,224	52,360	
Cotton Waste		5,530	4,162	29,831	28,700	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	3,617	3,433	18,737	13,646	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (in- cluding Simla Dist- rict).
	2. Punjab Ameri- can.	13,775	12,070	57,767	46,423	
TOTAL		17,392	15,503	76,504	60,069	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	428	649	1,847	1,313	Kangra, Hoshiar- pur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab Ameri- can.	8,664	10,894	52,777	46,309	
TOTAL		9,092	11,543	54,624	47,622	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	50	110	1,293	222	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab Ameri- can.	4,492	5,176	24,433	26,466	
TOTAL		4,542	5,286	25,726	26,688	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	1,886	3,939	17,371	14,163	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab Ameri- can.	41,311	42,667	175,037	183,852	
TOTAL		43,197	46,606	192,408	198,015	
TOTAL—PUNJAB						
	1. Punjab Desi	5,981	8,131	39,248	29,344	
	2. Punjab Ameri- can.	68,242	70,807	310,014	303,050	
TOTAL		74,223	78,938	349,262	332,394	
Cotton Waste		299	551	1,025	1,243	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	98	131	3,028	504	Dehra Dun, Saha- ranpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar
	2. Perso-American	241	500	2,102	1,567	
TOTAL		339	631	5,130	2,071	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH— <i>contd.</i>						
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	97	..	162	15	Mathura, Far- rukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	295	..	1,825	1,486	
	TOTAL	392	..	1,987	1,501	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fateh- pur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahan- pur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Ba- daun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garh- wal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Bana- ras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azam- garh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai- Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRA- DESH.	1. U. P. Deshi	195	131	3,190	519	
	2. Perso-American	536	500	3,927	3,053	
	TOTAL	731	631	7,117	3,572	
	Cotton Waste	..	13	1,665	1,567	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL .						
	1. Comillas	1,419	364	2,793	1,682	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	..	52	..	
	TOTAL	1,419	364	2,845	1,682	
	Cotton Waste	1,173	..	2,142	2,023	
HYDERABAD .						
	1. Hyderabad American.	†	1,321	4,424**	3,305	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	†	11,825	3,977**	43,615	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	†	..	86**	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	†	14,662	..	44,717	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant.	†	302	1,603	7,608	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary.	†	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	†	102	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas.	†	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	28,110	10,090	99,245	
	Cotton Waste	†	675	1,271**	2,021	
MADHYA BHARAT .						
	1. U. P. Deshi	†	258	†	2,185	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	†	20,418	†	67,795	
	3. Jarilla	†	29,151	†	84,411	
	4. Malvi	†	14,031	†	25,781	
	5. M.B. Oomras	†	4,833	†	11,706	
	TOTAL	†	68,691	†	191,878	
	Cotton Waste	†	1,504	†	6,770	
MYSORE .						
	1. Mysore American.	102	505	102	860	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary.	459	1,332	4,290	7,363	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	1,074	2,006	3,299	9,170	
	TOTAL	1,635	3,843	7,691	17,393	
	Cotton Waste	100	..	527	777	
P.E.P.S.U.						
	1. Punjab Deshi	12,792	17,026	17,104	70,713	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American.	32,335	25,862	41,916	112,857	
	TOTAL	45,127	42,888	59,020	183,570	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	10,866	8,681	34,039	30,080	The whole State
	2. Rajasthan Desi	7,423	12,163	48,303	38,231	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	4,352	2,691	5,284	5,952	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	22,641	23,535	87,626	74,263	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras.	302	2,850	302	6,551	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	15,842	12,498	42,317	31,252	
	TOTAL	16,144	15,348	42,619	37,803	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	3,720	3,585	12,836	7,579	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	1,372	790	4,160	1,561	
	TOTAL	5,092	4,375	16,996	9,140	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	139	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	N.A.				The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL	†	794	†	2,849	
	Cotton Waste	†	..	†	..	
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras.	85	162	85	2,616	The whole State.
	2. Any other	232	52	232	52	
	TOTAL	317	214	317	2,668	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL@	COTTON LINT					
	COTTON WASTE					

N.A.—Not available. (a) Includes 2 bales for which details are not available.

† Information not received.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal.

* Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after re-organisation of the State on 1st November 1956 for col. (3) while cols. (4) and (6) the corresponding month and period last year are inclusive of data for above regions. The data upto October, 1956 for col. (5) relate to the set-up of the States before re-organisation on 1st November 1956.

** Includes data upto October, 1956, for old Hyderabad State and from November 1956 to January, 1957 for Telangana region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after re-organisation.

NOTE.—Information relates to the set-up of the States before their re-organisation on November 1st 1956.

TABLE No. 24

Area and Production of Certain Minor Crops in India, 1954-55 and 1955-56

Crops	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons or otherwise indicated)	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bananas	344	362	1,864	1,853
Papaya	10	11	104	133
Sweet Potatoes	477	388	1,555	1,232
Tapioca	638	547	1,833	1,799
Turmeric	125	140	138	156
Sannhemp	598	616	119	123
Indigo	11	11	135(a)	128(a)
Opium	64	64	10*	10*
Lae	..	..	1,023*	1,248*
Coconuts	1,589	1,597	4,082,027†	4,097,372†

*In thousand maunds of 82-2/7 lbs. each.

†In thousand nuts.

(a) In tons.
NOTE.—Data are based on *ad hoc*-estimates framed by State Authorities and are therefore, subject to revision.

TABLE No. 25

Area and Production of Tea and Number of Persons Employed during 1955

State	Area ('000 acres)	Production ('000 lbs.)	No. of Persons Employed (Daily Average)		
			Garden Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Temporary) No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Assam	386	335,524	445,176	30,148	41,878
2. Bihar	4	2,357	2,744	502	524
3. Madras	81	62,700	72,640	4,829	14,054
4. Punjab	9	2,036	439	1,268	4,964
5. Uttar Pradesh	6	2,098	1,401	406	962
6. West Bengal	192	164,040	196,393	1,468	6,158
7. Mysore	4	2,268	4,996	8,511	1,112
8. Travancore-Cochin (Kerala)	84	58,911	75,515	5,567	2,034
9. Coorg	(a)	313	435	..	105
10. Himachal Pradesh	2	197	9	601	1,311
11. Tripura	12	4,913	5,989	..	..
TOTAL—ALL-INDIA (P)	780	635,357	805,737	53,300	73,102

(a) Below 500 acres.

(P) Provisional.

TABLE
Number of Livestock Poultry and
(According to Livestock

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)
Anantnag—								
Rural	566	78,440	845	79,851	40,264	50,816	8,793	99,873
Urban	5	791	17	813	1,128	1,337	134	2,599
TOTAL	571	79,231	862	80,664	41,392	52,153	8,927	102,472
Baramula—								
Rural	330	78,225	511	79,066	32,655	53,236	7,340	93,231
Urban	19	1,182	..	1,201	1,586	1,487	41	3,114
TOTAL	349	79,407	511	80,267	34,241	54,723	7,381	96,345
Doda—								
Rural	2,972	58,262	1,053	62,287	22,249	48,774	4,441	75,464
Urban	29	1,123	1	1,153	393	502	77	972
TOTAL	3,001	59,385	1,054	63,440	22,642	49,276	4,518	76,436
Jammu—								
Rural	234	62,989	964	64,187	30,770	32,944	4,882	68,596
Urban	8	148	9	165	1,469	486	111	2,066
TOTAL	242	63,137	973	64,352	32,239	33,430	4,993	70,662
Kathua—								
Rural	181	44,256	1,236	45,673	22,960	31,469	4,373	58,802
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	181	44,256	1,236	45,673	22,960	31,469	4,373	58,802
Leh—								
Rural	854	592	4	1,450	4,603	7,027	1,118	12,748
Urban	..	101	..	101	301	400	55	756
TOTAL	854	693	4	1,551	4,904	7,427	1,173	13,504
Poonch—								
Rural	59	53,894	646	54,599	22,159	18,726	3,427	44,312
Urban	5	1,051	2	1,058	765	230	88	1,083
TOTAL	64	54,945	648	55,657	22,924	18,956	3,515	45,395

*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.

No. 26

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir†.

Census 1956).

District	LIVESTOCK								
	Cattle—contd.								
	Female over three years			Young Stock					
	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	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Anantnag—									
Rural	75	185	100,133	20,625	18,541	39,166	28,559	36,492	65,051
Urban	90	65	2,754	600	502	1,102	258	568	826
TOTAL	165	250	102,887	21,225	19,043	40,268	28,817	37,060	65,877
Baramula—									
Rural	32	116	93,379	18,748	18,027	36,775	26,454	31,983	58,437
Urban	1	..	3,115	613	955	1,568	236	384	620
TOTAL	33	116	96,494	19,361	18,982	38,343	26,690	32,367	59,057
Doda—									
Rural	10	200	75,674	12,260	12,734	24,994	17,749	18,779	36,528
Urban	78	45	1,095	171	162	333	191	191	382
TOTAL	88	245	76,769	12,431	12,896	25,327	17,940	18,970	36,910
Jammu—									
Rural	5	516	69,117	19,136	19,052	38,188	31,775	28,091	59,866
Urban	21	61	2,148	629	896	1,525	213	366	579
TOTAL	26	577	71,265	19,765	19,948	39,713	31,988	28,457	60,445
Kathua—									
Rural	27	451	59,280	14,884	15,827	30,711	19,411	21,547	40,958
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	27	451	59,280	14,884	15,827	30,711	19,411	21,547	40,958
Leh—									
Rural	8	16	12,772	866	1,817	2,683	691	1,853	2,544
Urban	..	..	756	7	10	17	11	21	32
TOTAL	8	16	13,528	873	1,827	2,700	702	1,874	2,576
Poonch—									
Rural	29	181	44,522	12,773	12,395	25,168	13,171	12,518	25,689
Urban	..	3	1,086	350	300	650	100	60	160
TOTAL	29	184	45,608	13,123	12,695	25,818	13,271	12,578	25,849

†This is the third State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in this Journal, the other two States being U. P. and Bihar.

TABLE
Number of Livestock Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cattle—contd.					
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Cattle		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Anantnag—						
Rural	49,184	55,033	104,217	129,035	155,166	284,201
Urban	858	1,070	1,928	1,671	3,824	5,495
TOTAL	50,042	56,103	106,145	130,706	158,990	289,696
Baramula—						
Rural	45,202	50,010	95,212	124,268	143,389	267,657
Urban	849	1,339	2,188	2,050	4,454	6,504
TOTAL	46,051	51,349	97,400	126,318	147,843	274,161
Doda—						
Rural	30,009	31,513	61,522	92,296	107,187	199,483
Urban	362	353	715	1,515	1,448	2,963
TOTAL	30,371	31,866	62,237	93,811	108,635	202,446
Jammu—						
Rural	50,911	47,143	98,054	115,098	116,260	231,358
Urban	842	1,262	2,104	1,007	3,410	4,417
TOTAL	51,753	48,405	100,158	116,105	119,670	235,775
Kathua—						
Rural	34,295	37,374	71,669	79,968	96,654	176,622
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	34,295	37,374	71,669	79,968	96,654	176,622
Leh—						
Rural	1,557	3,670	5,227	3,007	16,442	19,449
Urban	18	31	49	119	787	906
TOTAL	1,575	3,701	5,276	3,126	17,229	20,355
Poonch—						
Rural	25,944	24,913	50,857	80,543	69,435	149,978
Urban	450	360	810	1,508	1,446	2,954
TOTAL	26,394	25,273	51,667	82,051	70,881	152,932

No. 26—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Anantnag—						
Rural	175	6	4	185	2,723	3,896
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	175	6	4	185	2,723	3,896
Baramula—						
Rural	259	2	5	266	3,510	6,391
Urban	..	..	..	..	2	3
TOTAL	259	2	5	266	3,512	6,394
Doda—						
Rural	679	137	7	823	8,470	12,035
Urban	..	8	..	8	38	38
TOTAL	679	145	7	831	8,508	12,073
Jammu—						
Rural	265	11,004	147	11,416	18,071	14,340
Urban	4	96	39	139	784	208
TOTAL	269	11,100	186	11,555	18,855	14,548
Kathua—						
Rural	374	11,128	93	11,595	10,468	10,367
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	374	11,128	93	11,595	10,468	10,367
Leh—						
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poonch—						
Rural	1,234	259	55	1,548	23,598	18,456
Urban	2	..	..	2	213	79
TOTAL	1,236	259	55	1,550	23,811	18,535

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Include all bullocks and un-castrated males over three years kept for work only.

TABLE
Number of Livestock Poultry, and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK					
Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>					
District	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Anantnag—					
Rural	219	6,838	..	3	6,841
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	219	6,838	..	3	6,841
Baramula—					
Rural	874	10,775	1	4	10,780
Urban	..	5	..	..	5
TOTAL	874	10,780	1	4	10,785
Doda—					
Rural	1,293	21,798	4	61	21,863
Urban	..	76	..	..	76
TOTAL	1,293	21,874	4	61	21,939
Jammu—					
Rural	4,392	36,803	6,055	5,777	48,635
Urban	105	1,097	117	5	1,219
TOTAL	4,497	37,900	6,172	5,782	49,854
Kathua—					
Rural	3,071	23,906	323	234	24,463
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,071	23,906	323	234	24,463
Leh—					
Rural	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..
Poonch—					
Rural	6,044	48,098	61	62	48,221
Urban	26	318	..	..	318
TOTAL	6,070	48,416	61	62	48,539

No. 26—*contd.*Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK						
Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>						District
Young Stock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Anantnag—
241	1,232	1,473	114	4,862	4,976	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
241	1,232	1,473	114	4,862	4,976	TOTAL
						Baramula—
198	1,349	1,547	192	1,953	2,145	Rural
..	1	1	1	3	4	Urban
198	1,350	1,548	193	1,956	2,149	TOTAL
						Doda—
720	3,461	4,181	674	3,982	4,656	Rural
5	20	25	6	29	35	Urban
725	3,481	4,206	680	4,011	4,691	TOTAL
						Jammu—
7,119	6,510	13,629	4,963	9,092	14,055	Rural
106	206	312	25	19	44	Urban
7,225	6,716	13,941	4,988	9,111	14,099	TOTAL
						Kathua—
3,244	5,475	8,719	3,148	6,767	9,915	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
3,244	5,475	8,719	3,148	6,767	9,915	TOTAL
						Leh—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
						Poonch—
3,030	12,643	15,673	2,406	11,905	14,311	Rural
29	62	91	7	28	35	Urban
3,059	12,705	15,764	2,413	11,933	14,346	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Anantnag—						
Rural	355	6,094	6,449	540	12,935	13,475
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	355	6,094	6,449	540	12,935	13,475
Baramula—						
Rural	390	3,302	3,692	656	14,082	14,738
Urban	1	4	5	1	9	10
TOTAL	391	3,306	3,697	657	14,091	14,748
Doda—						
Rural	1,394	7,443	8,837	2,217	29,306	31,523
Urban	11	49	60	19	125	144
TOTAL	1,405	7,492	8,897	2,236	29,431	31,667
Jammu—						
Rural	12,082	15,602	27,684	23,498	64,237	87,735
Urban	131	225	356	270	1,444	1,714
TOTAL	12,213	15,827	28,040	23,768	65,681	89,449
Kathua—						
Rural	6,392	12,212	18,604	17,987	36,705	54,692
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	6,392	12,212	18,604	17,987	36,705	54,692
Leh—						
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poonch—						
Rural	5,436	24,548	29,984	6,984	72,769	79,753
Urban	36	90	126	38	408	446
TOTAL	5,472	24,638	30,110	7,022	73,177	80,199

No. 26—contd.

Machinery & Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Anantnag—								
129,575	168,101	297,676	112,176	44,803	245,176	289,979	402,155	Rural
1,671	3,824	5,495	1,104	922	2,797	3,719	4,823	Urban
131,246	171,925	303,171	113,280	45,725	247,973	293,698	406,978	TOTAL
Baramula—								
124,924	157,471	282,395	106,737	40,013	215,236	255,249	361,986	Rural
2,051	4,463	6,514	437	753	2,493	3,246	3,683	Urban
126,975	161,934	288,909	107,174	40,766	217,729	258,495	365,669	Total
Doda—								
94,513	136,493	231,006	40,107	30,695	126,292	156,987	197,094	Rural
1,534	1,573	3,107	390	327	909	1,236	1,626	Urban
96,047	138,066	234,113	40,497	31,022	127,201	158,223	198,720	TOTAL
Jammu—								
138,596	180,497	319,093	3,803	2,816	5,777	8,593	12,396	Rural
1,277	4,854	6,131	1	14	5	19	20	Urban
139,873	185,351	325,224	3,804	2,830	5,782	8,612	12,416	TOTAL
Kathua—								
97,955	133,359	231,314	10,599	6,986	27,391	34,377	44,976	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
97,955	133,359	231,314	10,599	6,986	27,391	34,377	44,976	TOTAL
Leh—								
3,007	16,442	19,449	11,769	18,545	31,989	50,534	62,303	Rural
119	787	906	20	90	105	195	215	Urban
3,126	17,229	20,355	11,789	18,635	32,094	50,729	62,518	TOTAL
Poonch—								
87,527	142,204	229,731	16,635	7,030	28,699	35,729	52,364	Rural
1,546	1,854	3,400	2	9	29	38	40	Urban
89,073	144,058	233,131	16,637	7,039	28,728	35,767	52,401	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Anantnag—					
Rural	10,827	1,339	18,065	19,404	30,231
Urban	74	70	154	224	298
TOTAL	10,901	1,409	18,219	19,628	30,529
Baramula—					
Rural	18,835	3,337	39,327	42,664	61,499
Urban	129	75	444	519	648
TOTAL	18,964	3,412	39,771	43,183	62,147
Doda—					
Rural	20,126	12,478	57,305	69,783	89,909
Urban	330	165	582	747	1,077
TOTAL	20,456	12,643	57,887	70,530	90,986
Jammu—					
Rural	50,874	12,159	86,099	98,258	149,132
Urban	68	132	547	679	747
TOTAL	50,942	12,291	86,646	98,937	149,879
Kathua—					
Rural	33,228	10,700	58,891	69,591	102,819
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	33,228	10,700	58,891	69,591	102,819
Leh—					
Rural	15,677	14,195	45,977	60,172	75,849
Urban	98	307	1,020	1,327	1,425
TOTAL	15,775	14,502	46,997	61,499	77,274
Poonch—					
Rural	21,865	8,784	55,995	64,779	86,644
Urban	5	14	106	120	125
TOTAL	21,870	8,798	56,101	64,899	86,769

No. 26—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and K-shmir—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Horses and Ponies								District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Anantnag—								
7,269	7,358	1,164	1,143	2,307	1,189	1,247	2,436	Rural
198	83	34	23	57	41	34	75	Urban
7,467	7,441	1,198	1,166	2,364	1,230	1,281	2,511	TOTAL
Baramula—								
6,439	6,265	1,082	941	2,023	1,172	1,288	2,460	Rural
197	22	10	4	14	57	11	68	Urban
6,636	6,287	1,092	945	2,037	1,229	1,299	2,528	TOTAL
Doda—								
910	1,328	196	202	398	216	191	407	Rural
79	12	16	2	18	9	1	10	Urban
989	1,340	212	204	416	225	192	417	TOTAL
Jammu—								
2,832	1,455	172	170	342	443	425	868	Rural
90	22	65	11	76	186	29	215	Urban
2,922	1,477	237	181	418	629	454	1,083	TOTAL
Kathua—								
769	1,162	168	185	353	168	222	390	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
769	1,162	168	185	353	168	222	390	TOTAL
Leh—								
2,317	3,004	127	196	323	231	258	489	Rural
50	18	3	2	5	10	14	24	Urban
2,367	3,022	130	198	328	241	272	513	TOTAL
Poonch—								
2,487	2,547	402	412	814	477	605	1,082	Rural
..	1	6	2	8	55	22	77	Urban
2,487	2,548	408	414	822	532	627	1,159	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK										
District	Horses and Ponies—contd.									
	Youngstock—contd.			Total horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys		
	Total 3 years & under			Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Total							
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Anantnag—										
Rural	2,353	2,390	4,743	9,622	9,748	19,370	626	1,021	462	1,483
Urban	75	57	132	273	140	413	85	99	142	241
TOTAL	2,428	2,447	4,875	9,895	9,888	19,783	711	1,120	604	1,724
Baramula—										
Rural	2,254	2,229	4,483	8,693	8,494	17,187	506	25	27	52
Urban	67	15	82	264	37	301	6	6	..	6
TOTAL	2,321	2,244	4,565	8,957	8,531	17,488	512	31	27	58
Doda—										
Rural	412	393	805	1,322	1,721	3,043	77	35	71	106
Urban	25	3	28	104	15	119	37	21	159	180
TOTAL	437	396	833	1,426	1,736	3,162	114	56	230	286
Jammu—										
Rural	615	595	1,210	3,447	2,050	5,497	554	675	606	1,281
Urban	251	40	291	341	62	403	74	110	21	131
TOTAL	866	635	1,501	3,788	2,112	5,900	628	785	627	1,412
Kathua—										
Rural	336	407	743	1,105	1,569	2,674	398	1,286	119	1,405
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	336	407	743	1,105	1,569	2,674	398	1,286	119	1,405
Leh—										
Rural	358	454	812	2,675	3,458	6,133	108	2,910	2,625	5,535
Urban	13	16	29	63	34	97	5	201	200	401
TOTAL	371	470	841	2,738	3,492	6,230	113	3,111	2,825	5,936
Poonch—										
Rural	879	1,017	1,896	3,366	3,564	6,930	1,812	62	91	153
Urban	61	24	85	61	25	86	38	9	17	26
TOTAL	940	1,041	1,981	3,427	3,589	7,016	1,850	71	108	179

No. 26—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
..	..	751,541	245,724	52,654	463,050	761,428	1,743	Anantnag—
..	..	11,355	7,593	2,248	9,922	19,763	369	Rural
..	..	762,896	253,317	54,902	472,972	781,191	2,112	Urban
..	..	762,896	253,317	54,902	472,972	781,191	2,112	TOTAL
..	..	723,625	172,073	33,072	371,855	577,000	2,463	Baramulla—
..	..	11,158	4,069	734	8,352	13,135	125	Rural
..	..	734,783	176,142	33,806	380,187	590,135	2,588	Urban
..	..	734,783	176,142	33,806	380,187	590,135	2,588	TOTAL
..	..	521,235	33,294	13,892	30,248	77,434	10	Doda—
..	..	6,146	1,763	468	1,226	3,457	4	Rural
..	..	527,381	35,057	14,360	31,474	80,891	14	Urban
..	..	527,381	35,057	14,360	31,474	80,891	14	TOTAL
817	171	488,941	21,069	6,526	36,476	64,071	19	Jammu—
2	30	7,538	810	246	947	2,003	4	Rural
819	201	496,479	21,879	6,772	37,423	66,074	23	Urban
819	201	496,479	21,879	6,772	37,423	66,074	23	TOTAL
411	168	384,165	6,640	2,613	9,746	18,999	1	Kathua—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
411	168	384,165	6,640	2,613	9,746	18,999	1	Urban
411	168	384,165	6,640	2,613	9,746	18,999	1	TOTAL
20	..	169,397	4,601	2,175	241	7,017	..	Leh—
29	..	3,078	130	20	..	150	..	Rural
49	..	172,475	4,731	2,195	241	7,167	..	Urban
49	..	172,475	4,731	2,195	241	7,167	..	TOTAL
..	24	377,658	35,346	11,610	34,711	81,667	4	Poonch—
..	6	3,721	201	80	232	513	..	Rural
..	30	381,379	35,547	11,690	34,943	82,180	4	Urban
..	30	381,379	35,547	11,690	34,943	82,180	4	TOTAL

* The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRI. MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings †	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Anantnag—							
Rural.	38,562	2,175	42,480	58	803,966	82,399	..
Urban	1,478	719	2,566	169	22,498	517	7
TOTAL	40,040	2,894	45,046	227	826,464	82,916	7
Baramula—							
Rural	12,014	3,154	17,631	68	594,699	93,725	..
Urban	327	131	583	..	13,718	863	163
TOTAL	12,341	3,285	18,214	68	608,417	94,588	163
Doda—							
Rural	51	6	67	4	77,505	38,843	..
Urban	9	..	13	..	3,470	761	..
TOTAL	60	6	80	4	80,975	39,604	..
Jammu—							
Rural	322	108	449	14	64,534	30,798	2,088
Urban	39	5	48	..	2,051	109	15
TOTAL	361	113	497	14	66,585	30,907	2,103
Kathua—							
Rural	14	13	28	6	19,033	25,464	8,184
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	14	13	28	6	19,033	25,464	8,184
Leh—							
Rural	7	..	7	..	7,024	5,030	3,645
Urban	..	..	..	..	150	..	217
TOTAL	7	..	7	..	7,174	5,030	3,862
Poonch—							
Rural	33	19	56	7	81,730	33,852	3
Urban	..	..	..	..	513	560	..
TOTAL	33	19	56	7	82,243	34,412	3

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 26—*contd.*

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—*contd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>									
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)
Anantnag—									
3	1	..	14	..	4	..	607	1,169	Rural
..	2	24	..	..	..	..	18	12	Urban
3	3	24	14	..	4	..	625	1,181	TOTAL
Baramula—									
70	..	..	..	1	..	..	233	423	Rural
88	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	54	Urban
158	..	..	..	1	..	..	235	477	TOTAL
Doda—									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	210	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Urban
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	212	TOTAL
Jammu—									
474	29	675	8	..	94	5	96	133	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	Urban
474	29	675	8	..	94	5	107	133	TOTAL
Kathua—									
200	..	329	..	..	..	2	322	183	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
200	..	329	..	..	..	2	322	185	TOTAL
Leh—									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
Poonch—									
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	85	73	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	85	73	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Srinagar—								
Rural .	345	41,046	523	41,914	21,089	30,109	4,579	55,777
Urban .	118	239	36	393	6,419	3,887	828	11,134
TOTAL .	463	41,285	559	42,307	27,508	33,996	5,407	66,911
Udhampur—								
Rural .	467	70,525	2,249	73,241	21,668	46,425	6,572	74,665
Urban .	19	454	140	613	553	488	77	1,118
TOTAL .	486	70,979	2,389	73,854	22,221	46,913	6,649	75,783
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—								
Rural .	6,008	488,229	8,031	502,268	218,417	319,526	45,525	583,468
Urban .	203	5,089	205	5,497	12,614	8,817	1,411	22,842
TOTAL 1956	6,211	493,318	8,236	507,765	231,031	328,343	46,936	606,310
TOTAL 1951	..	414,728	1,334	416,062	177,172	308,122	..	485,294

*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.

No. 26—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—contd.

LIVESTOCK									District
Cattle— <i>contd.</i>									
Females over three years			Young Stock						
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	Total	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
19	213	56,009	11,125	11,143	22,268	15,120	18,770	33,890	Srinagar—
7	6	11,147	1,693	2,012	3,705	398	655	1,053	Rural
26	219	67,156	12,818	13,155	25,973	15,518	19,425	34,943	Urban
9	563	75,237	14,969	16,081	31,050	25,500	27,056	52,556	TOTAL
160	2	1,280	371	314	685	209	229	438	Udhampur—
169	565	76,517	15,340	16,395	31,735	25,709	27,285	52,994	Rural
214	2,441	586,123	125,386	125,617	251,003	178,430	197,089	375,519	Urban
357	182	23,381	4,434	5,151	9,585	1,616	2,474	4,090	TOTAL
571	2,623	609,504	129,820	130,768	260,588	180,046	199,563	379,609	TOTAL 1956
..	..	485,294	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cattle— <i>contd.</i>					
	Youngstock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Cattle		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Srinagar—						
Rural	26,245	29,913	56,158	68,159	85,922	154,081
Urban	2,091	2,667	4,758	2,484	13,814	16,298
TOTAL	28,336	32,580	60,916	70,643	99,736	170,379
Udhampur—						
Rural	40,469	43,137	83,606	113,710	118,374	232,084
Urban	580	543	1,123	1,193	1,823	3,016
TOTAL	41,049	43,680	84,729	114,903	120,197	235,100
TOTAL JAMMU AND KASHMIR—						
Rural	303,816	322,706	626,522	806,084	908,829	1,714,913
Urban	6,050	7,625	13,675	11,547	31,006	42,553
TOTAL 1956	309,866	330,331	640,197	817,631	939,835	1,757,466
TOTAL 1951	..	..	419,949†	416,062	485,294	1,321,305(a)

†Details not available.

(a) Includes 419,949 for which details are not available.

No. 26—*contd.*

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Srinagar—						
Rural	56	23	4	83	917	1,401
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	56	23	4	83	917	1,401
Udhampur—						
Rural	884	6,042	160	7,086	18,253	23,016
Urban	295	8	..	303	27	50
TOTAL	1,179	6,050	160	7,389	18,280	23,066
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—						
Rural	3,926	28,601	475	33,002	86,010	89,902
Urban	301	112	39	452	1,064	378
TOTAL 1956	4,227	28,713	514	33,454	87,074	90,280
TOTAL 1951	3,131	..	24,575	27,706	73,980	108,086

*Includes all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

† Includes all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

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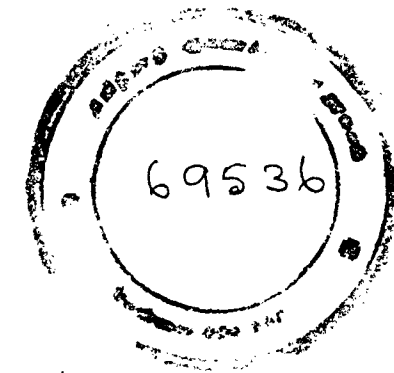


TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK					
District	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>	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)
Srinagar—					
Rural	137	2,455	..	5	2,460
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	137	2,455	..	5	2,460
Udhampur—					
Rural	5,451	46,720	248	271	47,239
Urban	24	101	34	..	135
TOTAL	5,475	46,821	282	271	47,374
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—					
Rural	21,481	197,393	6,692	6,417	210,502
Urban	155	1,597	151	5	1,753
TOTAL 1956	21,636	198,990	6,843	6,422	212,255
TOTAL 1951	..	182,066	..	..	182,066

No. 26—*contd.*Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK						
Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>						District
Young Stock.						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
						Srinagar—
52	360	412	38	566	604	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
52	360	412	38	566	604	TOTAL
						Udhampur—
4,494	9,454	13,948	4,523	13,018	17,541	Rural
46	23	69	19	18	37	Urban
4,540	9,477	14,017	4,542	13,036	17,578	TOTAL
						TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—
19,098	40,484	59,582	16,058	52,145	68,203	Rural
186	312	498	58	97	155	Urban
19,284	40,796	60,080	16,116	52,242	68,358	TOTAL 1956
..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Srinagar—						
Rural .	90	926	1,016	173	3,386	3,559
Urban .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	90	926	1,016	173	3,386	3,559
Udhampur—						
Rural .	9,017	22,472	31,489	16,103	69,711	85,814
Urban .	65	41	106	368	176	544
TOTAL .	9,082	22,513	31,595	16,471	69,887	86,358
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—						
Rural .	35,156	92,029	127,785	68,158	303,131	371,289
Urban .	244	409	653	696	2,162	2,858
TOTAL 1956	35,400	93,038	128,438	68,854	305,293	374,147
TOTAL 1951	..	..	73,158†	27,706	182,066	282,930(b)

†Details not available.

(b) Includes 73,158 for which details are not available.

No. 26—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—contd.

LIVESTOCK								District
Total Bovine			Sheep					
Males	Females	Total	Upto One year	Over one year			Total Sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Srinagar—
68,332	89,308	15,640	51,968	22,415	122,351	144,766	196,734	Rural
2,484	13,814	16,298	206	1,548	2,572	4,120	4,326	Urban
70,816	103,122	173,938	52,174	23,963	124,923	148,886	201,060	TOTAL
								Udhampur—
129,813	188,085	317,898	27,531	16,998	75,518	92,516	120,047	Rural
1,561	1,999	3,560	491	23	79	102	593	Urban
131,374	190,084	321,458	28,022	17,021	75,597	92,618	120,640	TOTAL
								TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—
874,242	1,211,960	2,086,202	381,325	190,301	878,429	1,068,730	1,450,055	Rural
12,243	33,168	45,411	2,651	3,686	8,989	12,675	15,326	Urban
886,485	1,245,128	2,131,613	383,976	193,987	887,418	1,081,405	1,465,381	TOTAL 1956
443,768	667,360	1,604,235(c)	..	..	..	..	978,809†	TOTAL 1951

† Details not available.

(c) Includes 493,107 for which details are not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(86)	(67)	(68)
Srinagar—					
Rural .	6,574	842	10,276	11,118	17,692
Urban .	42	171	439	610	652
TOTAL .	6,616	1,013	10,715	11,728	18,344
Udhampur—					
Rural .	50,481	25,442	117,816	143,258	193,739
Urban .	170	160	687	847	1,017
TOTAL .	50,651	25,602	118,503	144,105	194,756
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—					
Rural .	228,487	89,276	489,751	579,027	807,514
Urban .	916	1,094	3,979	5,073	5,989
TOTAL 1956	229,403	90,370	493,730	584,106	813,503
TOTAL 1951	..	..	..	..	487,415†

† Details not available.

No. 26—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir —contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Horses and Ponies								District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young stock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Srinagar—								
4,788	3,147	583	572	1,155	928	796	1,724	Rural
69	30	53	19	72	198	101	299	Urban
4,857	3,177	636	591	1,227	1,126	897	2,023	TOTAL
Udhampur—								
1,554	2,209	238	305	543	275	395	670	Rural
265	235	5	4	9	5	1	6	Urban
1,819	2,444	243	309	552	280	396	676	TOTAL
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—								
29,365	28,475	4,132	4,126	8,258	5,099	5,427	10,526	Rural
948	423	192	67	259	561	213	774	Urban
30,313	28,898	4,324	4,193	8,517	5,660	5,640	11,300	TOTAL 1956
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies— <i>contd.</i>						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young stock— <i>contd.</i>			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)
Srinagar—										
Rural	1,511	1,368	2,879	6,299	4,515	10,814	70	39	23	62
Urban	251	120	371	320	150	470	..	48	33	81
TOTAL	1,762	1,488	3,250	6,619	4,665	11,284	70	87	56	143
Udhampur—										
Rural	513	700	1,213	2,067	2,909	4,976	975	29	30	59
Urban	10	5	15	275	240	515	88	37	10	47
TOTAL	523	705	1,228	2,342	3,149	5,491	1,063	66	40	106
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—										
Rural	9,231	9,553	18,784	38,596	38,028	76,624	5,126	6,682	4,054	10,136
Urban	753	280	1,033	1,701	703	2,404	333	531	582	1,113
TOTAL 1956	9,984	9,833	19,817	40,297	38,731	79,028	5,459	6,613	4,636	11,249
TOTAL 1951	..	..	..	..	..	59,799†	3,669	..	..	11,015†

† Details not available.

No. 26—*cont'd.*

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—*cont'd.*

LIVESTOCK— <i>cont'd.</i>			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Srinagar—
..	..	383,012	117,554	20,880	224,889	363,323	1,284	Rural
..	..	21,827	23,606	10,109	12,305	46,020	528	Urban
..	..	404,839	141,160	30,989	237,194	409,343	1,812	TOTAL
								Udhampur—
12	16	637,716	15,660	13,492	14,229	43,381	1	Rural
..	..	5,820	1,203	260	440	1,903	..	Urban
12	10	643,536	16,863	13,752	14,669	45,284	1	TOTAL
								TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR.
1,260	373	4,437,290	651,961	156,914	1,185,445	1,994,320	5,525	Rural
31	36	70,643	39,375	14,165	33,404	86,944	1,030	Urban
1,291	409	4,507,933	691,336	171,079	1,218,849	2,081,264	6,555	TOTAL 1956
880	N.A.	3,145,822	563,507	180,544	344,221	1,088,272	37,579	TOTAL 1951(d)

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

N.A.—Not available.

(d) Figures for the year 1945 have been repeated for poultry as no census for the same was conducted during 1951.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>				AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS		
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>			Others	Ploughs		Total Poultry
	Drakes	Ducklings	Total		Wooden	Iron	
	†						
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Srinagar—							
Rural	12,638	3,061	16,983	..	380,306	42,899	15
Urban	2,443	809	3,780	..	49,800	26	..
TOTAL	15,081	3,870	20,763	..	430,106	42,925	15
Udhampur—							
Rural	11	1	13	2	43,396	40,181	57
Urban	3	..	3	..	1,906	182	..
TOTAL	14	1	16	2	45,302	40,363	57
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR—							
Rural	63,652	8,537	77,714	159	2,072,193	393,191	13,992
Urban	4,299	1,664	6,993	169	94,106	3,018	402
TOTAL 1956	67,951	10,201	84,707	328	2,166,299	396,209	14,394
TOTAL 1951(d)	11,711	435	49,725	..	1,137,997	412,951	4,226

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

(d) Figures for the year 1945 have been repeated for Poultry as no census for the same was conducted during 1951.

No. 26—*contd.*

Machinery and Implements in Jammu and Kashmir—*concl.*

AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irriga- tion purpose	Electric pumps for irriga- tion purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		Districts
	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)
Srinagar—									
10	..	..	..	8	1	..	379	309	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	27	Urban
10	..	..	..	8	1	..	410	336	TOTAL
Udhampur—									
..	..	145	..	..	..	..	359	342	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	Urban
..	..	145	..	..	..	..	359	349	TOTAL
TOTAL JAMMU & KASHMIR.									
757	30	1,158	22	9	99	7	2,130	2,844	Rural
88	2	24	..	..	..	..	62	102	Urban
845	32	1,182	22	9	99	7	2,192	2,946	TOTAL 1956
999	..	605†	16,424†	..	13		..	..	TOTAL 1951

† Includes figures for power.

‡ Relate to Looms and Oil Crushers.

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Vol.	Month/Year	Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired.
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6	XI	Feb. '57	864	23·3	3	5	15,11,678	15,111,678
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9	XI	March '57	875	..	..	8	will	mill
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MP25DEStatistics—650—11.5.57—GHS

I. GENERAL REVIEW

The Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture were again merged into a single Ministry of Food and Agriculture with two separate departments viz., the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Food.

The Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference was held at Mussoorie from the 26th to the 30th April 1957. In his inaugural address to this Conference, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission referred, *inter alia*, to the strategic role of agriculture in the successful implementation of the plan and suggested a series of measures to step-up agricultural production. Also, the conference made a number of recommendations bearing on different programmes for agricultural development under implementation in the country.

During the month under review, the Government of India took a series of measures to hold prices in the cotton markets. The Forward Markets Commission closed the futures market officially for a day on the 17th April 1957. Simultaneously, margins on transactions put through at rates higher than sub-ceilings were doubled; trading in the July Jarilla and August Vijay contracts was prohibited, ceiling rates were revised downward in respect of May Jarilla and June Vijay contracts from Rs. 820 and Rs. 970 to Rs. 754 and Rs. 878 per candy respectively. Besides, a series of announcements permitting imports of a total of 90,000 bales of raw cotton from soft currency areas were made. The Government of India issued a notification on 26th April 1957 prohibiting inter-mill sales of cotton imported against actual users' licences.

The rainfall during the month was in excess of the normal in U.P., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, east Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, Vidarbha, Telangana and North Mysore, normal in Orissa, Maharashtra, coastal Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, and deficient in Assam, Chota Nagpur, west Rajasthan, Rayalaseema, Madras and south Mysore. Elsewhere there was no rainfall. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Bihar, Bombay, Mysore, Madras and Rajasthan where crops were affected slightly either by attack of insects and pests or by hail storms, strong winds and excessive rains.

A number of crop estimates for the year 1956-57 became available in April and the first week of May. The second estimates of rape and mustard and linseed showed an increase of 118 and 287 thousand acres in area as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimates of the previous year. Second Estimate of jowar, though showed a decrease of 1335 thousand acres in area, registered an increase of 204 thousand tons in production. Final estimates of rice, maize and mesta have shown an increase of 1310, 128 and 166 thousand acres in area and 1296 thousand tons, 466 thousand tons and 315 thousand bales respectively in production as compared to the adjusted estimates of the previous year. Even though the final estimates of ragi showed a decrease of 2 thousand acres in area, it showed an increase of 94 thousand tons in output over the last year's adjusted estimates.

Foodgrains prices, excepting those of rice, remained generally steady during the month. Market prices of wheat which had shown an abrupt rise in most of the assembling markets of major wheat producing States during the first few days of the month, eased after 11th April, due to the arrival of the new crop. Wheat prices showed an easy tendency in Punjab and Rajasthan but a firm tendency in parts of Bihar and Bombay. Rice prices

M/P50DES—3

showed a rise in Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal. In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed an easy tendency in Andhra Pradesh. Elsewhere, they generally ruled steady except in parts of Madhya Pradesh and U.P., where a firm tendency was noticed. Bajra prices strengthened slightly in Bombay and Punjab. Elsewhere they remained more or less steady at the previous month's level. Maize prices showed an easy tendency in Bihar and U.P. but increased a little at some centres in Punjab.

Sugar markets remained more or less steady during the month under review. At Jullundur and Madras, however, prices showed a fall in the last week of April. Gur prices remained steady to firm during the month.

Oilseeds and vegetable oil prices exhibited a rising tendency during April. The advance in castor seed and oil prices was due to the increased interest evinced by shippers, while increases in groundnut and linseed oil prices were due to demand from crushers and overseas enquiries respectively.

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market showed an easy tendency towards the end of the month under review mainly on account of series of measures taken by the Government including large imports of raw cotton, downward revision of ceiling rates of certain varieties for forward contracts and banning of trading in certain contracts.

Calcutta loose jute market remained steady during the greater part of the month due to the reserved attitude of sellers and reluctance of mills to follow any rise in the price of raw jute. Similar steadiness characterised the baled jute sector of the Calcutta market.

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

(i) Total imports of cereals in the country since the beginning of January 1957 upto the end of April 1957 amounted to 1131 thousand tons comprising 759.9 thousand tons of wheat and 371.1 thousand tons of rice as against 161.2 thousand tons wheat only during the corresponding period of the last year.

(ii) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st April 1957 and closing stocks on 22nd April 1957 were higher than those on the corresponding dates of last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period November 1, 1956 and April 22, 1957 were also higher than those during the same period of the preceding season. Average daily arrivals of gur during April 1957 at Hapur market were about 340 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 96,500 tons at the end of April 1957 as compared to 97,000 tons at the end of March 1957.

(iii) Export of groundnut and groundnut oil during January 1957 amounted to 296 tons and 1,156 tons respectively as compared to 3,342 tons of groundnuts and 10,666 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1956. Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during January 1957 aggregated 1,081 tons and 1,697 tons as compared to 1,489 tons and 1,609 tons respectively during January 1956.

(iv) Imports and exports of raw cotton into and from India during December 1956 were lower than those during December 1955. The consumption of raw cotton by mills throughout India during February 1957 was higher than that during February 1956. Stocks of raw cotton with mills all over India were however a little lower than those on the same date in the preceding year. Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1956 to 18th April 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

(v) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during March 1957 were lower than those during both the preceding month and 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 in the preceding month but lower than that during the corresponding month of the previous year; stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of March 1957 were lower than those at the end of the preceding month but slightly higher than at the end of the corresponding month of the last year; imports of raw jute from Pakistan during March 1957 were slightly lower than those during the preceding month and were only about one-fourth of those during the corresponding month of the last year.

(vi) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January 1957 amounted to 2.1 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.1 Million.

II. WEATHER CROP, AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING APRIL 1957

The weather during the month under review was characterised by thunder-storm activity in the Central parts of the country, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab-Kumaon hills and the extreme South Peninsula and scattered thunder showers in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Orissa.

The rainfall during the month under review was in excess of the normal in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, east Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, Vidarbha, Telengana and north Mysore, normal in Orissa, Maharashtra, coastal Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, and deficient in Assam, Chota Nagpur, west Rajasthan Rayalaseema, Madras and south Mysore. Elsewhere, there was no rainfall.

Preparation of land for next kharif crops such as autumn paddy, sugarcane and jute, harvesting, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops such as wheat, barley and gram, picking of cotton and crushing of sugarcane were the main agricultural operations carried out in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in certain parts of Bihar, Bombay, Mysore, Madras and Rajasthan where crops were affected slightly either by attack of insects and pests or by hailstorms, strong winds and excessive rains.

Except for sporadic cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Orissa, Bihar, Madras and Mysore, the condition of the cattle in the country was reported to be generally satisfactory during the month.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The All-India Final Estimates in respect of rice, maize and ragi for 1956-57 have now become available. The All-India Final Estimate of Rice for 1956-57 puts the area and production at 78.2 million acres and 28.1 million tons as against the Partially Revised Estimate of 76.9 million acres and 26.8 million tons respectively thereby showing an increase of 1.7% in area and 4.8% in production over last year. The increase in production has been reported by all the States except U. P. and is partly due to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

According to All-India Final Estimate of Maize for 1956-57 the area and production have gone up to 9.2 million acres and 3.0 million tons as against the Partially Revised Estimate of 9.1 million acres and 2.6 million tons respectively for 1955-56. This shows an increase of 1.4% in area and 18.2% in production in 1956-57 over last year.

All-India Final Estimate of Ragi for 1956-57 places the area and production at 5.67 million acres and 1.91 million tons during the current year as against Partially Revised Estimate of 5.69 million acres and 1.82 million tons respectively in 1955-56. Despite a decrease of about 0.3% in area, the production has increased by 5.2% during the current year due mainly to favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period of the crop.

The Final Estimates of the area and production of wheat and other coarse cereals are not yet available. While on present estimate, wheat crop might turn out to be somewhat better than last year the total coarse grains might aggregate practically to the same total as last year, when it was 19.5 million tons.

The All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur for 1956-57 puts the area at 9.8 million acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 9.2 million acres for 1955-56 thereby showing an increase of 6.3% during the current year.

World production (excluding U.S.S.R.) of rice in 1955-56 amounted to 194.0 million tons in terms of paddy as against 182.3 million tons in 1954-55. For 1956-57, the indications are for a still higher level of production due to increased acreages and favourable weather conditions in many producing areas. The harvested area in Burma in 1956-57 is reported to have reached the post-war peak level of 10 million acres. In Formosa, the rice crop has been estimated at 2.3 million tons as against 2.2 million tons last year. In China, Philippines and Pakistan, the production is expected to be higher this year. In the United States, however, the production declined to 2.1 million tons in 1956-57 from 2.5 million tons in 1955-56.

World production of wheat in 1956-57 (excluding U.S.S.R. and China) has been provisionally estimated at 128 million tons as against 130 million tons in 1955-56 and 125 million tons in 1954-55. In four major exporting countries of the world viz., Australia, Argentina, U.S.A. and Canada, the production increased from 47.5 million tons in 1954-55 to 49.4 million tons in 1955-56 and further to 52.3 million tons in 1956-57. The increase in 1956-57 in the aggregate production of the four countries was achieved despite a fall in the output in Australia. Reduction in the wheat crop in U.S.A. is envisaged as a result of the United States 'Soil Bank' legislation under which wheat growers will receive payment for voluntary reduction of wheat land below their allotments.

Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January 1957 upto the end of April, amounted to 1,131 thousand tons comprising 759.9 thousand tons of wheat and 371.1 thousand tons of rice. During the corresponding period of last year total imports amounted to 161.2 thousand tons of wheat only.

Market prices of wheat which ruled generally steady to easy during March 1957 showed with the beginning of April, an abrupt rise in most of the assembling markets of major wheat producing states. The sudden spurt was occasioned by hailstorms, rains and cloudy weather, in later half of March, 1957, which delayed harvesting and threshing of the new wheat crop. The rise was however a passing phase. After about the 11th April, the

position eased with the arrival of new crop and the falling tendency continued during the rest of the month. The downward tendency was mainly noticed at the following centres;

Centre	Order of fall between 12th and 30th April, '57 (Per Maund)					Rs. As. P.		
<i>Punjab—</i>								
Abohar	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	0
Moga	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	0
Amritsar	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	0
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>								
Aligarh	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Hapur	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	0
Saharanpur	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	0
Bahraich	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	0
<i>Rajasthan—</i>								
Bharatpur	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	0
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	0

In Bihar and Bombay, however, a firm tendency in wheat prices was noticed. They hardened from Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 17-0-0 at Dhanduka and from Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 18-0-0 at Chanda (Bombay) and from Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 at Patna (Bihar).

Wheat prices generally ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per maund in Bihar; Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 in Bombay; Rs. 13 and Rs. 17-8 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16 in Punjab; Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16 per maund in Rajasthan.

Rice prices which generally remained steady to firm throughout April, 1957, showed a rise, particularly in Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal.

Prices of rice generally ranged between Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 21 per maund in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 21-4 and Rs. 23-8 in Assam; Rs. 18-12 and Rs. 21-8 in Bihar; Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 20 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 17-12 and Rs. 19-12 in Kerala; Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 17-8 in Orissa and Rs. 18 and Rs. 22-8 per maund in West Bengal.

In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar showed an easy tendency in Andhra Pradesh. Elsewhere they generally ruled steady except in parts of Madhya Pradesh and U.P. where firm tendency was noticed. Bajra prices strengthened slightly in Bombay and Punjab. Elsewhere they remained more or less steady at previous month's level. Maize prices showed an easy tendency in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh but rose slightly at some centres in Punjab. Jowar prices generally ranged between Rs. 11-1 and Rs. 15 per maund in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 in Rajasthan and Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 13-8 per maund in Uttar Pradesh. Prices of bajra generally ranged between Rs. 13-7 and Rs. 18 per md. in Bombay; Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 14-8 in Punjab; Rs. 13-12 and Rs. 15-4 in Rajasthan and Rs. 11 and Rs. 14 in Uttar Pradesh. Maize prices generally ranged between Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 15-8 per md. in Bihar; Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 in Bombay; Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 13-8 in Punjab; Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 14 in Rajasthan and Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 in Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane: During the month under review the preparation of land and sowing of sugarcane crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar: The total production of sugar in India during the current season upto 22nd April, 1957 amounted to 17.60 lakh tons as against 15.99 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 22nd April, 1957 was 113 as against 109 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st April, 1957 were about 12.35 lakh tons as against 11.33 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November, 1956 to 22nd April, 1957 was 9.88 lakh tons as against 7.67 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on 22nd April, 1957 were 13.00 lakh tons as compared with 12.83 lakh tons on the same date of the last season.

The Government of India released during April, 1957 a quantity of 0.31 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 0.27 lakh tons released for exports. This brings up the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production to 6.16 lakh tons including 0.67 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export upto 31st March, 1957 amounted to about 79 thousand tons. The actual export upto that date amounted to about 22 thousand tons, which were despatched to West Asian countries (11.3 thousand tons); Far Eastern countries (3.7 thousand tons); Burma (6.11 thousand tons); and U.K. (1.0 thousand tons).

Sugar markets remained more or less steady during the month under review. At Jullundur and Madras however, prices showed a fall in the last week of the month. The table below shows the week-end whole sale prices of sugar for certain important centres in India:—

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		30-3-57	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57
Hapur	Crystal	31 3 0	31 1 0	31 2 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Kanpur	FAQ	30 14 0	30 12 0	30 14 0	30 12 0	30 14 0
Jullundur	Phagwara	30 4 0	29 12 0	N.R.	29 12 0	29 6 0
Calcutta	Indian					
	Medium	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0
Nagpur	Medium	N.R.	N.R.	35 0 0	N.R.	N.R.
Madras	Imported	32 1 0	32 9 0	32 12 0	32 12 0	31 10 0
Bombay	D-28	33 7 0	32 14 0	33 8 0	33 9 0	33 7 0
Patna.		30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	N.R.	30 0 0

N. R.—Not reported.

Gur: Average daily arrivals of gur during April, 1957 in the Hapur market amounted to about 340 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 96,500 maunds at the end of April, 1957 as against 97,000 at the end of March, 1957.

Gur prices remained either steady or ruled firm during the month under review. Prices at Bombay and Calcutta rose by about Rs. 4 and Re. 1 per maund respectively. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres in the country:

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending.				
		30-3-57	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	9 14 0	9 12 0	11 1 0	11 8 0	11 8 0
Kanpur	FAQ	10 11 0	11 7 0	10 12 0	11 5 0	11 5 0
Calcutta	Deshi (Medium)	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Madras	II Sort.	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 12 0
Bombay	Kolhapur	18 0 0	17 8 0	20 8 0	21 0 0	21 8 0
Patna		12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

As compared to the level of prices in March 1957, there has been a further rise in prices of vegetable oils during the month under review. In the castor section of the market, this rise was well pronounced, as the gains made week after week were sustained throughout. This rising trend in castor oil prices was due to increased interest evinced by shippers in this commodity. In the groundnut and linseed sections though prices manifested a sagging tendency during the first half of the month, they fully recovered and ruled at comparatively higher levels during the later part of the month, consequent on demand from crushers for groundnut and on revival of overseas enquiries for linseed oil.

(a) GROUNDNUT

Conditions in the groundnut section of the Bombay Market became rather dull in the early part of the month, following bull liquidation induced by fresh arrivals in the market and poor enquiries for seeds and oil. But during the later half of the month, there was a revival of mill interest which imparted considerable strength to the groundnut market and consequently groundnut and oil prices recovered and advanced. The month end closing quotation for groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay stood at Rs. 25-8 per maund and Rs. 56-8 per maund respectively as compared to their corresponding levels of Rs. 24-12 and Rs. 55-8 per maund at the end of March 1957. Groundnut oil prices at European ports remained more or less firm during the month.

The following table gives the week end prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay, Madras and European ports.

	Week ending				
	30-3-57	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57
1. Groundnut (Kernel)—					
Bombay	24 12	24 4	N.A.	24 8	25 8
Madras	25 2	24 13	24 10	24 10	25 4
2. Groundnut oil—					
Bombay	55 8	54 12	55 2	55 14	56 8
Madras	51 3	51 8	51 8	51 8	52 12
European Ports—					
Indian 3% Crude	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
South African	64 10	65 10	65 10	65 6	64 10

N.A.—Not available.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

During January 1957, exports of groundnut and groundnut oil amounted to 296 and 1,156 tons respectively as compared to 3,342 tons of groundnuts and 10,666 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1956. During the 10 months period April 1956 to January 1957, exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were 462 tons and 1,944 tons respectively as against 18,022 tons and 107,928 tons for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(b) LINSEED

The All-India Second Estimate of linseed for 1956-57 puts the area at 3,052 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 2,765 thousand acres for 1955-56. This shows an increase of 10.4 per cent in area. During the first two weeks of the month under review, the linseed market at Bombay remained featureless and quiet mainly due to slackness in demand for oil from overseas interest. But subsequently the market picked up strength on revival of enquiries for linseed oil. The restricted supplies from upcountry centres also lent further support and as a result prices made some advances towards the end of the month.

The following table shows the weekly prices of linseed and linseed oil during April 1957.

	Week ending				
	30-3-57	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57
Linseed—					
Bombay (bold)	21 1	21 0	21 2	22 1	22 0
Calcutta (small)	21 4	22 0	21 0	22 4	22 10
Kanpur (bold)	21 12	21 6	21 0	21 8	22 8
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	45 9	44 12	44 13	46 3	47 12
Kanpur	49 4	49 4	48 0	50 4	52 12
U.K. Ports (Indian Variety)	53 6	53 14	54 14	56 5	56 5

Exports of linseed oil during January 1957 amounted to 1,081 tons bringing the total since April, 1956 to 29,037 tons. Export of linseed oil for the corresponding periods of the preceding year were 1,489 tons and 65,304 tons respectively. There were no exports of linseed as these have remained banned for a long time now.

(c) CASTORSEED

The All-India Final Estimate of castor seed for 1956-57 puts the area under and production of the crop at 1403 thousand acres and 129 thousand tons respectively as against the partially revised estimate of 1405 thousand acres and 124 thousand tons for the preceding season. Thus, despite a 0.2 per cent decline in acreage under castor during the current year, production increased by 4.0 per cent.

During April 1957 castor seed section of the Bombay Oilseeds market remained highly buoyant and prices both of seed and oil, registered progressive increases. Towards the end of the month, castor seed and oil were quoted at Rs. 25-11 per maund and Rs. 59-4 per maund at Bombay as compared to their corresponding levels of Rs. 23-1 and Rs. 55-2 at the end of March 1957. A similar trend in prices was noticed in Madras and Kanpur markets. Important factors that contributed to this rise in values of castor were large scale replacement buying and bear covering and hopes of fresh support from export houses. There had also been a rise in prices of Indian castor oil at European ports.

The following table shows the trend of the prices of castor seed and castor oil during April 1957.

	Week ending				
	30-3-57	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57
Castorseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	23 1	23 14	24 1	24 5	25 11
Madras (Salem)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	20 10	20 10	21 5	22 14	23 5
Jadcherla	22 13	24 3	23 9	24 3	24 2
Castor Oil—					
Bombay (Commercial)	55 2	57 0	57 5	58 6	59 4
Kanpur	55 0	57 8	58 4	58 10	60 12
Madras	50 3	50 3	51 14	56 12	56 0
U.K. Ports (Indian Commercial C.I.F.)	75 7	77 14	77 6	78 6	79 13

N.S.—No stock.

Exports of castor oil during January 1957 amounted to 1,697 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 36,387 tons. Exports of castor oil for the corresponding periods of the preceding year were 1,609 tons and 34,632 tons respectively. There were no exports of castorseed as these have remained banned for a long time now.

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimate framed by M/s. Volkart Brothers at the end of March 1957 puts the current season's cotton crop at 50·31 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. gross) as against their earlier estimate of 52·06 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1955-56 season were 46·45 and 46·36 lakh bales respectively.

New crop sowings were completed throughout the country with the exception of a few localities in the northern Delta. Weather was generally favourable. It appears that Menoufi acreage is being increased at the expense of Karnak and to a small extent of Giza 30.

The Government of India announced on the 18th April its decision to issue licences for the import of 50,000 bales of raw cotton of staple length 1-1/32" to 1-3/16" from soft currency areas. The entire quota was licensed within less than a week. On April 22, Government further announced its decision to permit the import of 20,000 bales of raw cotton stapling over 1-3/16" from soft currency areas. This amount also was fully licensed within a week. Again on the 25th April, Government announced an import quota of 20,000 bales of Egyptian cotton of the 1956-57 crop stapling over 1-3/16" from the Sterling Area "against a special payments procedure". Total import quota announced during the month came to 90,000 bales.

Imports of raw cotton during December 1956 amounted to 29 thousand bales as against 47 thousand bales during the preceding month and 35 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the 1955-56 season. Total imports during the first four months of the current season beginning September 1956 amounted to 163 thousand bales as compared to 137 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

Exports of raw cotton during December 1956 amounted to 32 thousand bales compared to 9 thousand bales during the preceding month and 48 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports during the first four months of the current season were 62 thousand bales as compared to 273 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

The table below gives the latest position about consumption of raw cotton by India mills and the cotton stocks held by them.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Consumption during		Total Consumption		Stocks with mills as on	
	February	February	1-9-56	1-9-55	28-2-57	29-2-56
	1957	1956	to 28-2-57	to 29-2-56		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Cotton	3·83	3·49	23·24	22·21	11·52	11·88
Egyptian Cotton	0·06	0·17	0·57	0·91	0·27	0·63
Other Foreign Cotton	1·37	0·36	2·35	1·97	1·55	1·11
Total	4·26	4·02	26·16	25·09	13·34	13·62

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay during the current season as compared with the corresponding period of 1955-56 is given below:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-56 to 18-4-57	1-9-55 to 18-4-56
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	12·30	13·11
Consumption of cotton by mills	8·50	7·96
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 21st April, 1957	5·96	6·34

A series of measures were taken by the Government of India to hold the price line in the cotton markets. The Forward Markets Commission closed the futures market officially for a day on 17th April. Simultaneously, margins on transactions put through at rates higher than sub-ceilings were doubled, trading in the July Jarilla and August Vijay contracts was prohibited. Ceiling rates were revised downward in respect of May Jarilla and June Vijay contracts from Rs. 820 and Rs. 970 to Rs. 754 and Rs. 878 per candy respectively. Besides, a series of announcements permitting imports of a total of 90,000 bales of raw cotton from soft currency areas were made during the month under review. Furthermore, Government of India issued a notification on 26th April prohibiting inter-mill sales of cotton imported against actual-user licences. Another notification directing all holders of kapas to get it ginned before 31st May was also issued. All these measures in conjunction with measures undertaken earlier during March such as ban on all export sales of Indian cotton and grant of powers to the Textile Commissioner to requisition stocks of cotton succeeded in reducing inflationary pressures and bringing down cotton prices. The price of Jarilla MGF at Bombay market came down from Rs. 800 per candy on 30th March to Rs. 770 per candy on 27th April and the price of Deshi cotton at Abohar (Punjab) moved down from Rs. 686 per candy on 13th April to Rs. 676 per candy on 27th April. The price of American cotton at Abohar (Punjab) also dropped to Rs. 857-8-0 per candy on 27th April after it had risen to Rs. 867 per candy on 20th April from 857 per candy on 13th April.

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. each)

State Centre	Andhra Adoni	Bombay Bombay	Punjab Abohar			
	Mungari	Jarilla MGF	Deshi		American	
Week-ending						
30-3-57	N.T.	800 0 0	N.R.		N.R.	
6-4-57	N.T.	790 0 0	N.R.		N.R.	
13-4-57	N.T.	790 0 0	686 0 0	858	0 0	
20-4-57	N.T.	800 0 0	681 0 0	867	0 0	
27-4-57	700 0 0	770 0 0	676 8 0	857	8 0	

N.R.—Not reported.

N.T.—No transaction.

The Karachi cotton market exhibited somewhat irregular movements. The market closed at the end of the month more or less at the opening level in respect of 4F Punjab R.G. During the first week spot prices of cotton were influenced generally by bullish conditions in futures prices. Factors which contributed towards the bullish tendency in the futures section of the Karachi market were the optimistic advices from Bombay, the decision of the Government of India to ban all exports of Indian cotton and reports of a business deal of about 5,000 bales with China. During the second week, the Karachi market ruled distinctly bearish largely due to fears of competition from U.S. cotton in world markets especially in Communist countries because of contemplated barter deals with these countries in exchange for U.S. surplus commodities. During the third week, however, prices regained the lost ground. Factors helping the recovery were the prospect of better demand for Pakistan cotton from Japan and China following the ban on exports of Indian cotton and rumours that a Chinese charter had been arranged for the shipment of 25,000 bales to China next month. During the last week spot prices registered further improvement under the impact of bullish conditions in futures section on account of expectations of enlarged overseas demand in the absence of competition from Indian cotton.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at the Karachi market:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)									
Week-ending								4F Punjab (Roller Ginned)	
30-3-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	803 0 0	
6-4-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	815 0 0	
13-4-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	796 0 0	
20-4-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	802 0 0	
27-4-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		..

New York cotton market ruled fully steady during the first fortnight. Reduction in stocks held by the C.C.C. in consequence of large export sales, Soil Bank considerations and the reported purchase of about 20,000 bales of U.S. cotton by Formosa for May-June shipment tended to raise prices but their effect was countered by hedging and profit taking sales. During the third week the prices declined but they recovered during the fourth week. Factors affecting the price movements during the latter half of the month under review were uncertainty regarding the future course of cotton policy and commission house buying induced by the recent unwanted rains in cotton tracts, especially Texas and Oklahoma.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at the New York market:—

Week-ending								Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each
29-3-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.45	1320
5-4-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.45	1320
12-4-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.45	1320
18-4-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.00	1303
26-4-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.40	1318

(v) JUTE

Scattered thundershowers which occurred locally during the first half of the month in almost all the jute growing States proved helpful to the sowing operations. But subsequently, rains were deficient in Bihar and Madras and scanty in Assam and West Bengal. The resultant dry and hot weather hampered the germination and growth of the seedlings.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during March, 1957 amounted to 4.79 lakh bales as against 5.65 lakh bales during the preceding month and 6.45 lakh bales during March, 1956. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July 1956 to March, 1957 amounted to 51.09 lakh bales as compared to 52.27 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during March, 1957 amounted to 0.38 lakh bales as compared to 0.40 lakh bales during the preceding month and 1.60 lakh bales during March, 1956. Total imports from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of March, 1957 amounted to 5.24 lakh bales as compared to 12.83 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during March 1957 was of the order of 5.17 lakh bales as against 4.87 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.79 lakh bales in March, 1956.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 13.84 lakh bales at the end of March, 1957 as against 14.26 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 13.70 lakh bales at the end of March, 1956.

During the month of April, 1957, the Calcutta loose jute market opened steady and remained so for the greater part of the month. There were only fractional changes in the quotations for a few varieties. Sellers, on the whole, maintained their reserved attitude in the absence of any appreciable imports into the up-country markets. Mills were also reluctant to follow any rise in the raw jute sector.

The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta market:

(April-May Delivery)					(Rs. per maund)			
					Week-ending			
Variety					6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-5
Northern	.	.	.	.	28.50	28.50	28.50	29.50
Assam (Upper)	..	.	.	.	28.50	28.50	28.50	29.00
Orissa	.	.	.	.	31.50	32.00	31.50	32.00
Western	.	.	.	.	27.00	27.50	27.50	28.00
Murshidabad	.	.	.	.	26.50	26.50	26.50	27.00
Jungli	.	.	.	.	26.00	26.00	25.50	26.50
Daisee	.	.	.	.	31.50	31.00	31.00	32.00
U.P.	.	.	.	.	26.00	26.00	25.00	26.50

Similar steadiness characterized the baled jute sector of the Calcutta market. A slight fall in the earlier part of the month was however, reported in the Daisee L.G. and Pak. N.C. varieties. No important business was transacted. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

Variety	(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)			
	(April/May delivery)			
	Week-ending			
	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57
Mill Firsts	210.00	210.00	210.00	220.00
Mill Lightnings	190.00	190.00	190.00	200.00
Daisee L.G.	195.00	190.00	190.00	200.00
Pak N.C.	104.00	103.00	103.00	106.00

In the up-country markets dealers at some centres were eager to clear the stocks in view of the new crop ahead, and this tended to put a downward pressure on prices. On the other hand new arrivals of raw jute in the up country markets were reported to be generally poor and at places practically nil, except in certain parts of Bihar where mesta and jungli jute were still coming forward. The net effect was that generally there was no major change in the prices in these markets, barring a few centres which experienced a decline in the price level. The following table gives the prices of bottom varieties of raw jute in some of the important up country markets:—

Centre	(Rs. per maund)			
	Week-ending			
	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57
Purnea (Bihar)	24.31	24.00	24.00	24.00
Nowgong (Assam)	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25
Belakoba (West Bengal)	26.00	24.31	24.31	23.81
Dahpur (Orissa)	26.37	26.62	27.00	27.00

The Calcutta jute goods market exhibited a rising trend in hessian and a mixed trend in sacking during the month under review. In the early part of the month there were some enquiries from U.K., North America and Argentina on a small scale for both hessian and sacking for early shipments. This led to some optimism in the market, which however, was not kept up because the earlier expectation of decline in mill stocks was not much justified.

In the latter part of the month prices again recorded a slight increase due to high burlap consumption in U.S.A. and reports of Burma calling for an increased quantity against its recent orders. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking:—

Variety	Unit	Week-ending				
		29-3-57	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57
Hessian	Rs. per 100 yards.	40.81	41.12	41.12	41.31	41.69
40" × 10 oz.	yards.					
Sacking	Rs. per 100 bags.	110.85	112.12	110.87	111.12	111.37
B Twills.	bags.					

(vi) TOBACCO

The all-India first estimate of Tobacco for 1956-57 puts the acreage under the crop at 826 thousand acres as compared to the last year's adjusted first estimate of 809 thousand acres. The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the states.

At Calcutta the price of Jutty (medium) tobacco ruled steady at Rs. 90-14-0 per maund throughout the month. On the other hand, Motihari (medium) tobacco showed a marked tendency to increase. Its price which stood at Rs. 93-14-0 per maund during the first week went up to Rs. 98-14-0 per maund during the last week of the month. The price of Nipani (Chewing) tobacco declined to some extent during the third week but recovered in the last week fully to the level of Rs. 65 a maund. At Guntur the price of Flue-cured virginia (redried strips) was steady during the first two weeks. But in the third week there was a slight decrease. For example the price of Grade III tobacco, which was quoted at Rs. 231-12-0 per maund decreased to Rs. 226-4-0 per maund during the third week.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during March 1957 amounted to 17.48 million lbs., consisting of 17.42 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia and 0.06 million lbs. of Sun-cured (Natu) and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were lower at 7.35 million lbs. Despatches of tobacco from this market during March 1957 consisted of 9.06 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 0.12 million lbs. of Sun-cured Virginia and 0.74 million lbs. of Sun-cured (Natu) and other varieties, total despatches being 9.92 million lbs. as against 3.24 million lbs. in the previous month.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of March 1957 stood at 20.24 million lbs. against 13.29 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 13.15 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during March, 1957 as against 4.68 million lbs. graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during March 1957 12.96 million lbs. were of Flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January, 1957 amounted to 2.1 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.1 million. Of the 201 million lbs. exported during January 1957 the Flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 1.2 million lbs. worth Rs. 0.5 million. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were Singapore and Aden each accounting for 0.78 and 0.5 million lbs. respectively. Total exports of raw tobacco during the ten months April 1956—January 1957 amounted to 84.22 million lbs. valued at Rs. 109.5 millions.

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, 5 small irrigation schemes were completed by the Directorate of Agriculture benefiting an area of 1065 acres. 8 drainage schemes were also taken up for execution. In Madras 4 noteworthy borings were completed successfully during February 1957. In Andhra Pradesh, 17 oil engines and 3 electric motors were distributed during February 1957. 2 more oil engines and pump sets were also supplied under hiring system in this State during February 1957. The Industries Department of the Andhra

Pradesh, had put down 11 noteworthy and 1 artesian boring benefiting an area of about 131 acres during February 1957. 1 filter point tube-well was also sunk in the State during this month. In Telangana region, 10 new wells and 6 old wells were completed during February 1957. In Bihar, special efforts were made to achieve the targets for the completion of minor irrigation schemes.

In Andhra Pradesh, 526 acres of land were brought under cultivation with the aid of tractors and bull dozers in February 1957. Besides, about 92 acres were bunded in Telangana area during this month. In March 1957, 316 acres of waste land were reclaimed by the Government Tractors in West Bengal. During this month, 229 acres of rabi area were embanked and 50 acres of paddy area bunded in the Rewa Division of Madhya Pradesh.

In Madras, 7705 tons of rural compost were prepared during February 1957. The quantity of fertilisers distributed in Andhra during February 1957 was 3514 tons of ammonium sulphate, 60 tons of super phosphate, 1225 tons of paddy fertiliser mixture and 217 tons of other chemical fertilisers. The quantity of compost prepared in this state during February 1957 was 8277 tons for Andhra region and 445 tons for Telangana region and the quantity distributed was 9385 tons and 1442 tons respectively. In Rewa division of Madhya Pradesh, 4 tons of town compost were prepared and 19 tons distributed during March 1957.

The quantity of improved seeds distributed in Andhra region during February, 1957 was 39 tons of paddy seeds and 1230 lbs. of millet seeds. In Telangana region also 2737 maunds of paddy seeds were distributed. In Madras, 46 tons of paddy seeds and 4 tons of millet seeds were also distributed during February 1957.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

The State Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussoorie from 26th to 30th April 1957 agreed with most of the recommendations of its sub-committee on co-operation which had *inter alia* recommended that : (a) Administrative arrangements and facilities should be so planned and extended that every village is able to take advantage of the cooperative credit or multi-purpose societies, (b) suitable persuasive measures may be taken to bring larger number of agricultural families within the fold of cooperation ; (c) Each member should be persuaded to subscribe a minimum share capital of Rs. 10 in early stages and that this sum should be raised to 10 per cent of his annual production loan requirements during the stage of intensive development; (d) Members of cooperative societies in a village should meet, discuss and solve their problems ; (e) The cooperative marketing societies should be so organised as to serve the needs of the cultivators in every block and (f) Cooperation, production and/or marketing should be undertaken in each block in at least two of these subjects viz., Dairying and Milk Supply, Poultry, Silk-Worm rearing, Bee-keeping, Brick making, Oil crushing, Gur and Khandsari manufacture, Coir mat making and other village industries. The Sub-Committee on Cooperation had also stressed the need to examine the problem of advancing credit to a large class of producers, many of whom, while not credit-worthy in the orthodox sense, would be in a position to increase their production and repay their loan if credit was available.

(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill, 1957 received the assent of the President on 13th April 1957. This amending Bill, which now becomes an Act replaces an ordinance promulgated by the Government of Bombay this year to remove doubts regarding interpretation of certain sections of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955, which came into force on August 1, 1956. The more important provisions of this Act, regarding the compulsory purchase of land by tenants however, were to come into effect only from April 1, 1957. While the administrative arrangements necessary for the implementation of these provisions were being made, it was noticed that certain sections gave rise to interpretations other than those intended when the Act was framed. The ordinance was therefore, promulgated to remove these doubts.

The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1957, received the assent of the President on 14th April 1957. This legislation seeks to clarify that the concessional rates of assessment for Gharkhed lands and lands allotted to Barkhalidars for personal cultivation would be applicable only in respect of lands allotted under certain sections of the Act for which applications were to be made within a prescribed period.

The following Bills of the Mysore Legislative Assembly have been assented to by the President :—

- (a) The Bombay Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Bill, 1957.
- (b) The Hyderabad and Madras Areas Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Bill, 1957.
- (c) The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment and continuance of Tenancies) Bill, 1957.
- (d) The Coorg Tenants Bill, 1957.

Details of these Bills were given in the April issue of this journal.

The Punjab Laws (Extension No. 1) Act, 1957 which received the assent of the President recently was enacted to provide for the extension of certain laws to the territories which comprised the State of P.E.P.S.U. before the reorganisation of States in November 1956. Under this new Act, the P.E.P.S.U. Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 2007 B.K. has been repealed and in its place the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948 has been made applicable to the whole of the reorganised State of Punjab.

The Government of U. P. have published the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which seeks to provide for the payment of compensation to those tenure-holders whose lands are used for the purposes of common utilities like roads, schools, extension of abadi etc. under the land consolidation programmes. Earlier, Sec. 14(1) (ee) of the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, had provided for a contribution by tenure holders towards land required for purposes of common utility without any compensation. But in a recent judgment the High Court held that section 14(1) (ee) is invalid because it contravenes the provisions of Article 31 of the Constitution in as much as it provides for taking away of tenure-holder's land without payment of compensation. The amending Bill provides that :—(1) In respect of land contributed or to be contributed by any tenure-holder for public purposes under and in pursuance of the Consolidation scheme —there shall be paid to the tenure holder in cash, in the manner prescribed, compensation which shall be in amount equal to—

- (a) in the case of land held as *bhumidar*, four times the value determined at hereditary rates applicable thereto, and

(b) in the case of land held as *sirdar*, two times such valuation.

(2) Where any land in respect of which compensation is paid or is to be paid under sub-section (1) is in the occupation of an *asami* there shall be paid to the *asami* out of the compensation payable to the *bhumidar* or *sirdar*, as the case may be, an amount equal to 5 per cent of such compensation in respect of his right, title and interest therein. The provision for payment of compensation has been given retrospective effect to validate action taken in this connection so far. Further, the Bill seeks to empower a Consolidation Officer to effect partition of joint holdings on his own initiative, so as to make consolidation of holdings more effective. A scheme of consolidation including more than one village has also been provided for. The Bill also seeks to remove other defects and shortcomings found in the working of the Act.

Another Bill proposed to be introduced in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, is the Kumaon Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1957. The new Bill, which is on the lines of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 provides for (a) Acquisition of the right of *hissedars* on payment of compensation, and (b) Introduction in Kumaon of land tenures similar, as far as possible, to those introduced in the rest of the State of Uttar Pradesh under the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

(iv) PANCHAYATS

The Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference, held at Mussoorie from the 26th to 30th April 1957, has recommended that "with a view to promoting coordination between Community Development Administration and Panchayats a few Presidents of Panchayats should be included in the Block Advisory Committees". The conference suggested the establishment of Panchayats covering all the villages in the States, as soon as possible. It was also suggested that Panchayats should be entrusted with development works for increasing agricultural production, raising village forests and grazing grounds, planting trees, afforestation of waste lands and improvement of livestock. It was felt, that judicial powers should not be vested in the Panchayats entrusted with development work but separate Panchayat courts should be constituted for performing judicial functions. In order to assure certain minimum revenue to Panchayats the conference suggested that the Panchayats should be empowered to levy house tax, vehicle tax and lighting tax (where street lighting was provided). The conference also recommended that for unifying the Panchayat legislation in various States, the Union Ministry of Health should draft a model bill which should be circulated to State Governments for their adoption subject to modifications necessary to suit local conditions.

The Government of Rajasthan has published a Bill to amend the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953. The Rajasthan Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 1957 proposes to lay down that conviction for an offence punishable under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 will be deemed to be a disqualification for election of members to Panchayats established or to be established under the Rajasthan Panchayat Act, 1953.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of April 1957

7th April	All-India First Estimate of Potato, 1956-57 released.
10th April	All-India Final Estimate of Castorseed, 1956-57 released.

16th April	All-India First Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57 released.
18th April	Decision announced to issue licences for the import of 50,000 bales of raw cotton of staple length 1-1/32 inches to 1-3/16 inches from soft currency areas.
19th April	All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses, other than Gram and Tur, 1956-57 released.
20th April	All-India Second Estimate of Linseed, 1956-57 released.
21st April	All-India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1956-57 released.
22nd April (i)	Decision announced to issue licences for the import of 20,000 bales of raw cotton stapling over 1-3/16 inches from soft currency areas.
(ii)	All-India Final Estimate of Ragi 1956-57 released.
25th April	Decision announced to permit a further quantity of 20,000 bales of Egyptian cotton of 1956-57 crop stapling over 1-3/16 inches from the sterling area against a special payments procedure.
26th April (i)	Sixth Development Commissioners' conference opened at Mussoorie.
(ii)	All-India Second Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1956-57 released.
29th April	All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1956-57, released.
30th April	Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference at Mussoorie concluded.

(b) Development Commissioners Conference

The Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference was held in Mussoorie from the 26th of April to the 30th of April 1957. Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, inaugurating the Conference called upon the people to make a great national effort to increase agricultural production. He said no programme for industrialization can succeed unless it has, as its counterpart, a programme for a large increase in agricultural production.

Referring to the role of agriculture in the successful implementation of the Plan, Mr. Krishnamachari said the large industrial development envisaged under the second and future plans was bound to lead to rapidly increasing demands for agricultural products and these would have to be met by expanding production. There should also be an additional margin for exports for earning foreign exchange, the demand for which would also increase as the plans progressed. Further, he observed that it was only by increased production that the inflationary pressures caused by deficit financing could be held in check.

Referring to the measures to step-up agricultural production, he urged the State Governments to utilize fully irrigation facilities that had been made available as the result of expenditure incurred in the First Five Year Plan and to set up N.E.S. or Community Project Blocks in areas where irrigation facilities remained unutilized and bring land under irrigation within the minimum possible time. The Chairman stressed the need for the immediate opening of National Extension or Community Projects Blocks in the areas under wheat, rice and jowar cultivation for which improved strains of seeds were available and observed that along with improved seeds every acre of land should use fertilizers and organic green manures in suitable proportions. Among other measures suggested by him to step up agricultural production were: ensuring maximum local participation in the execution of contour bunding and soil conservation schemes, integration of rural life with urban life through N.E.S. movement, consolidation of holdings on a systematic basis in every N.E.S. and C.P. area, guarantee by the state that prices would not be permitted to fall to unremunerative levels; and testing carefully the techniques, seeds, fertilizers etc. under local conditions before they were recommended.

The plenary session of the Conference approved, among others, the following recommendations of sub-committee on Agriculture:—

(i) A block-wise break up of additional agricultural production in N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks should be aimed at and the minimum increase in additional production during the next three years should be of the order of 50 per cent over the present figure in irrigated areas and in areas of assured rainfall and 30 per cent in the remaining areas, the first year accounting for at least 20 per cent increase. It was, however, recognized that in special conditions this minimum may have to be adjusted to suit local conditions.

(ii) Each village in a block should have an agricultural plan and targets for each item of agricultural production should be worked out on the basis of the funds available for this purpose from various sources.

(iii) Every block should have an agricultural programme of additional production and the increase in agricultural production should be not only in major crops like wheat and rice but in total agricultural production including commercial crops like jute, oilseeds, cotton etc.

(iv) The targets of areas to be treated with soil conservation measures should be laid down.

(v) A suitable minimum programme for the reclamation of waste land with the help of manual labour should be laid down.

(vi) Specific targets for increasing the area in double and triple croppings should be determined.

(vii) More emphasis be laid on the percentage of the area covered with improved seed than on the quantity of seed distributed.

(viii) It is recognized that the use of fertilizers is the first step towards immediate increase in production. By and large the use of phosphatic fertilizers be stepped up to the level of nitrogenous fertilizers, the actual proportions in different states depending upon the needs of the soil. Each block should endeavour to consume 500 tons of fertilizers during the third year in irrigated areas and areas of assured rainfall.

(ix) In addition to preparing larger quantities of better quality compost, the production of green manure has also to be promoted and at least 50 maunds of organic manure should be applied to every acre of land in post-intensive blocks.

(x) In the post-intensive stage every acre of land should be covered with better methods of cultivation particularly line sowing.

(xi) In order to introduce improved implements for better timing of operations and to reduce the labour and power requirements for different operations, it is recommended that a special zonal technical committee be set up to go into these questions. All States in the zone should be represented on this Technical Committee.

(xii) Crops with low-acre yields be replaced by those with high-acre yields and the production of crops like sugarcane and fodder should largely be increased by intensive cultivation methods.

(xiii) To provide an incentive to the cultivator to adopt intensive measures and to achieve the increased targets of agricultural production, minimum prices should be guaranteed for the principal crops and announced well in advance of the sowing season.

(c) Storage and Preservation of Foodgrains

The conference of Regional Directors of Food concluded its four-day session in New Delhi on 8th April 1957. In his inaugural address to the Conference, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture laid great stress on the importance of the building up of food stocks. He pointed out that the government were taking every possible step to build up stocks before the annual lean periods of rice and wheat. The conference discussed the problem of storage and clearance of foodgrains and related technical processes such as (i) disinfection and fumigation of stocks, (ii) check on quality of grain before release from sales depots, (iii) proper upkeep and maintenance of technical equipment and (iv) short refresher courses in inspection and storage. The conference also reviewed the progress in the construction of grain godowns and drew up a programme for the construction of new accommodation after assessing the requirements of storage accommodation at different centres. Food distribution arrangements through fair price shops were also reviewed at the conference.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) Coordination of Rinderpest Control Schemes—Recommendations at F.A.O. Meeting

The F.A.O. meeting for co-ordination of work under rinderpest schemes in India and Pakistan concluded its two day discussions in New Delhi on April 10, 1957. The meeting was attended by representatives of F.A.O., T.C.M., Pakistan and India. Among others, the meeting made the following important recommendations:—

(i) F.A.O. should provide a veterinary liaison officer to assist in co-ordinating rinderpest control scheme in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal and Ceylon;

(ii) Campaign to eradicate rinderpest from this sub-continent should receive the fullest support of the concerned governments and all possible assistance from such international agencies as F.A.O.;

(iii) There should be closest cooperation among the countries where the disease occurs and prompt measures should be taken to control and eradicate disease;

(iv) Preparation of improved rinderpest vaccines should be encouraged;

(v) The Governments concerned should encourage informal meetings at frequent intervals between veterinary representatives for discussion of the progress

of the campaign and future plans. Reports about the disease should be interchanged at monthly intervals and should be sent direct from one veterinary authority to another;

- (vi) Outbreaks of rinderpest in border areas should be reported by telegram by the Director of the border state to his counterpart in the neighbouring country;
- (vii) Priority should be given to the establishment of "immune belts" on each side of international borders. Such belts are particularly important where seasonal grazing migrations occur across the boundary, and should be sufficiently deep to cover the area of migration. Immunised cattle and buffaloes should be suitably marked;
- (viii) Quarantine stations or check-posts should be established along specified cattle routes to control the movement of cattle and buffaloes across the border so as to ensure that only vaccinated cattle and buffaloes are allowed to cross the border; and
- (ix) Animals exported to other countries should also be properly vaccinated against rinderpest by the exporting country before shipment.

(b) World Census of Agriculture

The first conference of Asian Statisticians, which was sponsored by ECAFE, the U.N. Statistical Office and the F.A.O. opened on 8th April in Bangkok and concluded on April 17, 1957. The conference called for the widest possible cooperation by Asian countries in F.A.O. planned agricultural census of the world in 1960 and the majority of Asian delegates indicated their Governments' full participation.

The conference emphasized the importance of obtaining accurate statistics about the Asian countries to the common advantage of all countries so that the figures may be internationally comparable. The conference advocated the use of sampling methods in the agricultural censuses held in the ECAFE region. At the same time, it noted that several countries should have expert assistance in using the statistical techniques of sampling.

The conference expressed appreciation for the various ways in which the F.A.O. was planning to help the countries of the region in the planning and conduct of the 1960 census. A resolution urging the countries to request F.A.O. for technical help in the field was adopted by the conference.

The conference stressed the lack of training facilities and the present shortage of trained personnel which existed in almost every Asian country. A resolution requesting the F.A.O., the U.N. statistical office and ECAFE to organize a regional training centre in 1958 to train census officers was adopted by the conference.

Japan has offered to be host for this regional training centre. India has also indicated her readiness to have the regional centre here.

(c) The New Five Year Plan of Czechoslovakia

The new Five-Year Plan (1956-60) of Czechoslovakia lays down a target of 30 per cent increase in agricultural production by 1960 over that of 1955. The production of foodstuffs in 1960 would be higher than in the pre-war years if this target can be achieved. The production levels to be attained by 1960 in respect of a number agricultural products are as follows:—

bread grains,	2.97	million tons;
coarse grains,	3.9	million tons;
potatoes,	10.4	million tons;
milk,	4.98	million tons;
eggs,	210	million dozen.

One of the measures to achieve the plan targets would be the expansion of cultivated area by about 568 thousand acres. The major emphasis, however, will be on higher yields per hectare. Higher yields will be attained through mechanisation and greater use of fertilisers.

Rapid development of livestock production is another target laid down in the new Five-Year Plan. The measures outlined to realize this aim, *inter alia*, are (i) improved cattle breeding, (ii) extended herd-building and (iii) production of more and better fodder with greater emphasis on coarse grain production.

As in the Plans of other communist countries, "Socialisation" of agriculture is one of the fundamental objectives of the Five Year Plan of Czechoslovakia also. A new collectivization campaign had been launched in 1956. As a result, the number of co-operatives went up from 7,016 on January 1, 1956 to 8,277 on October 15, 1956.

Source: Agriculture Abroad, February 1957.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Rice, Ragi, Maize and Mesta, 1956-57.

All-India Second Estimates of Jowar, Linseed and Rape & Mustard, 1956-57.

Number of Agricultural Machinery and Implements—All India 1951 and 1956.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Bihar (According to 1956 Livestock Census).

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Mustard Seed, Oil and Cake during 1956-57.

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Linseed, Oil and Cake during 1956-57.

Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957.

TABLE No. 1

1. Rainfall during April 1957

(Between 28th Mar. 1957 to 24th Apr. 1957 and from 1st Mar. 1957 to 24th Apr. 1957).

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28th March 1957 to 24th April 1957 Actual (m.m.)	Excess or deficit compared to Normal (m.m.)	Rainfall from 1st March 1957 to 24th April 1957 Actual (m.m.)	Excess or deficit compared to Normal (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	128	(—) 53	142	(—) 43
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	4	(—) 57	18	(—) 79
Gangetic West Bengal	6	(—) 24	13	(—) 77
Orissa	22	(—) 1	47	(+) 3
Chota Nagpur	0	(—) 17	31	(—) 20
Bihar	3	(—) 11	10	(—) 61
U. P. East	4	(—) 1	18	(+) 20
U. P. West	20	(+) 12	55	(+) 144
Punjab (including Delhi)	13	(+) 2	35	(+) 27
Himachal Pradesh	186	(+) 128	251	(+) 94
Jammu and Kashmir	111	(+) 64	179	(+) 98
Rajasthan, West	2	(—) 2	5	(—) 36
Rajasthan, East	10	(+) 6	20	(+) 128
Madhya Pradesh, West	20	(+) 14	41	(+) 226
Madhya Pradesh, East	36	(+) 16	80	(+) 121
Gujarat	0	(—) 0	0	(—) 92
Saurashtra and Kutch	0	(—) 1	0	(—) 97
Konkan	5	(+) 3	5	(+) 104
Maharashtra	16	(+) 2	20	(+) 15
Vidarbha	89	(+) 78	132	(+) 463
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	9	(—) 5	26	(+) 15
Telangana	36	(+) 18	60	(+) 107
Rayalaseema	11	(—) 1	11	(—) 28
Madras	16	(—) 15	26	(—) 41
Coastal Mysore	3	(—) 17	5	(—) 75
Mysore, North	39	(+) 20	50	(+) 109
Mysore, South	14	(—) 15	28	(—) 23
Kerala (including Laccadives)	98	(+) 12	103	(—) 12

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 May.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Sesamum	Rabi Paddy and Plucking of Tea.
Bihar	Kharif Castor, Arhar, Groundnut and Kharif Sesamum.	..
Bombay	Sugarcane, Groundnut and Turmeric.	Gram and Rabi Castor.
Madhya Pradesh	All Kharif Crops	Summer Vegetables.
Andhra Pradesh & Madras	Kharif, Rice, Sesamum and Sugarcane	Rabi Paddy, Gram and Cotton.
Orissa	Kharif Jowar and Sugarcane	..
Punjab	Kharif Rice, Desi and early varieties of Cotton.	Oats & Potatoes.
Uttar Pradesh	Raddy, early Kharif Crops, Minor Millets and Cotton.	Zaid Paddy and Zaid Tobacco.
West Bengal	Sugarcane, Jute, Maize, Ragi, Autumn Rice, Broadcast Winter Rice, Turmeric, Cotton, Sannhemp and other Kharif Crops.	Boro (Summer Rice), Wheat and Sesamum.
Mysore	Potato and Sugarcane	Rabi Rice.

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 (76,864)	24,531	25,474 (26,846)
Jowar	43,446	42,721	9,093	6,940
Bajra	27,983	27,025	3,421	3,400
Maize	9,311	8,909 (9,116)	2,939	2,519 (2,554)
Ragi	5,711	5,627 (5,693)	1,646	1,844 (1,820)
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	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
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	13,548	12,585 (12,692)	4,128*	3,804* (3,862)
Castorseed	1,394	1,462 (1,405)	124	126 (124)
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	(1,739) 618 (572)	1,018**	(4,197) 1,201 (1,159)**

†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.

NOTE—Figures within brackets relate to partially Revised Estimates for 1955-56.

TABLE No. 3

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 previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Rice	Final	29-4-57	78,174	76,864	(+)1·7	28,142	26,846	(+)4·8
Jowar	Second	21-4-57	39,839	41,174	(—)3·2	4,516	4,312	(+)4·7
Bajra	First	January 57	23,620	24,987	(—)5·5	..	..	..
Maize	Final	1-5-57	9,244	9,116	(+)1·4	3,020	2,554	(+)18·2
Ragi	Final	22-4-57	5,674	5,693	(—)0·3	1,914	1,820	(+)5·2
Small Millets	Second	30-3-57	11,527	11,535	(—)0·1	1,728	1,601	(+)7·9
Wheat	First	22-2-57	30,502	27,756	(+)9·9	..	..	..
Barley	..	22-2-57	8,270	8,259	(+)0·13	..	..	..
Pulses—								
Gram	..	21-2-57	22,937	22,269	(+)3·0	..	..	..
Tur	Second	10-3-57	5,581	5,725	(—)2·5	1,603	1,705	(—)6·0
Other Kharif Pulses.	First	8-11-56	10,785	11,096	(—)2·8	..	..	..
Other Rabi Pulses.	..	19-4-57	9,827	9,237	(+)6·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	23-12-56	4,532	3,945	(+)14·9	58,914	50,455	(+)16·8
Potato	First	7-4-57	573	560	(+)2·3	..	..	..
Tobacco	First	16-4-57	826	809	(+)2·1	..	..	..
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Final	14-3-57	13,101	12,692	(+)3·2	4,086@	3,862@	(+)5·8
Sesamum	Third	27-2-57	4,996	5,423	(—)7·9	417	434	(—)3·9
Rape and Mustard.	Second	26-4-57	2,682	2,564	(+)4·6	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	20-4-57	3,052	2,765	(+)10·4	..	..	..
Castorseed	Final	10-4-57	1,403	1,405	(—)0·2	129	124	(+)4·0
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	23-3-57	18,084	17,553	(+)3·0	4,084†	3,382†	(+)20·8
Jute	Final	15-12-56	1,883	1,739	(+)8·3	4,221†	4,197†	(+)0·6
Mesta	Final	4-5-57	738	572	(+)29·0	1,474†	1,159†	(+)27·2

*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.

@In terms of nuts in shell.

‡In bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

4. All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1956-57

(Released in April 1957)

I. SUMMARY

Area, Production	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)	78,174	76,864	(+)1,310	(+)1·7
Production (Thousand tons)	28,142	26,846	(+)1,296	(+)4·8

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

All the principal rice producing states except West Bengal and Orissa share the increase in acreage during the current year. The increase in acreage has been attributed generally to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in area is more marked in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan States.

The increase in production has been reported by all the States except Uttar Pradesh and is partly due to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. Notable increases in production have been reported by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and Assam. The decrease in production has only been reported by Uttar Pradesh despite the increase recorded in area and has been attributed to adverse seasonal conditions and damage caused to the crop by floods.

The production estimates for 1956-57 and 1955-56 in respect of Andhra Pradesh [with the exception of Summer (III) crop in respect of Telengana region], Assam, Bihar, Bombay (old Bombay State, Marathwada region and Bhandara and Chanda districts of Vidarbha region only), Madhya Pradesh (excluding Bhopal region), Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Mysore, Kerala (excepting Malabar district) and Himachal Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys. Crop estimation surveys were also in progress on Summer (III) crop in Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh but the results of the surveys in respect of this region have not yet become available. Hence, production estimates of Summer (III) crop utilised in this Estimate for the said region are based on traditional method. These estimates for Telengana region may, therefore, undergo revision when data based on the result of crop estimation surveys become available.

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the "Non-Reporting Areas" that is, areas for which no forecasts are prepared. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise non-reporting pockets in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur, which account for an area of 843,000 acres and a production 401,000 tons during 1956-57.

II. DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Autumn (I Crop)	5,911	5,527	(+)384	2,720*	2,557*	(+)163
Winter (II Crop)	634	604	(+)30	310*	311*	(-)1
Summer (III Crop)*	559	597	(-)38	195	178	(+)17
TOTAL	7,104	6,728	(+)376	3,225	3,046	(+)179
Assam (Excl. N.E.F.A.)—						
Autumn	1,002	1,007	(+)15	363*	368*	(-)5
Winter	3,273	3,191	(+)82	1,334*	1,253*	(+)81
Summer	18	20	(-)2	8	12	(-)4
TOTAL	4,313	4,218	(+)95	1,705	1,633	(+)72
Bihar—						
Autumn	1,180	1,186	(-)6	200*	217*	(-)17
Winter	11,336	11,017	(+)319	3,682*	3,225*	(+)457
Summer	12@	12	..	3@	3	—
TOTAL	12,528	12,215	(+)313	3,885	3,443	(+)440
Bombay—						
Autumn†	4,096	4,010	(+)86	1,500†	1,407†	(+)93
Summer	17	15	(+)2	6	5	(+)1
TOTAL	4,113	4,025	(+)88	1,506	1,412	(+)94
Jammu & Kashmir—						
Winter	489	463	(+)26	234	213	(+)21
Madhya Pradesh—						
Autumn@@	9,547	9,456	(+)91	3,146	2,873	(+)273
Madras—						
Autumn (I Crop)	4,161	4,116	(+)45	2,301	2,166	(+)135
Winter (II Crop)	1,284	1,282	(+)2	753	751	(+)2
Summer (III Crop)	93	93	—	49	47	(+)2
TOTAL	5,538	5,491	(+)47	3,103*	2,964*	(+)139
Orissa—						
Autumn	11,317	1,256	(+)61	263	221	(+)42
Winter	7,979	8,077	(-)98	1,868	1,847	(+)21
Summer	29	28	(+)1	7	6	(+)1
TOTAL	9,325	9,361	(-)36	2,138	2,074	(+)64
Punjab—						
Autumn	733	674	(+)59	277*	202*	(+)75
Uttar Pradesh—						
Winter	9,513	9,277	(+)236	2,262	2,542	(-)280
Summer	20@	20	—	5@	5	..
TOTAL	9,533	9,297	(+)236	2,267*	2,547*	(-)280
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,268	1,296	(-)28	375*	409*	(-)34
Winter	8,751	8,817	(-)66	3,942*	3,719*	(+)223
Summer	41@	41	..	18@	18	..
TOTAL	10,060	10,154	(-)94	4,335	4,146	(+)189

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mysore							
Autumn		1,151	1,145	(+)6	552	560	(—)8
Winter		849	814	(+)35	495	478	(+)17
Summer		30	22	(+)8	17	12	(+)5
TOTAL		2,030	1,981	(+)49	1,064*	1,050*	(+)14
Rajasthan—							
Autumn		228	169	(+)59	86	86	..
Kerala††							
Autumn		1,023	1,023	..	429	428	(+)1
Winter		677	676	(+)1	323	323	..
Summer		183	183	..	110	110	..
TOTAL		1,883	1,882	(+)1	862	861	(+)1
Delhi—							
Autumn		1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh—							
Autumn		111	111	..	39*	39*	..
Manipur—							
Autumn		222@	222	..	117@	117	..
Tripura—							
Autumn		135	139	(—)4	39	41	(—)2
Winter		268	265	(+)3	110	93	(+)17
Summer		3	3	..	1	1	..
TOTAL		406	407	(—)1	150	135	(+)15
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—							
Autumn		10	9	(+)1	3	3	..
INDIA—							
Autumn		32,116	31,347	(+)769	12,410	11,694	(+)716
Winter		45,053	44,483	(+)570	15,313	14,755	(+)558
Summer		1,005	1,034	(—)29	419	397	(+)22
TOTAL		78,174	76,864	(+)1,310	28,142	26,846	(+)1,296

(a) Less than 500 tons.

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

** Production estimates in respect of Telengana region are based on traditional method as survey results have not become available as yet [Summer (III) crop is mostly grown in Telengana region]. These estimates may, therefore, undergo revision when data based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys become available.

@ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

† Production estimates in respect of old Bombay State (excluding territories transferred to Mysore), Bhandara and Chanda districts of Vidarbha region and Marathwada region are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys, while those for Saurashtra region and Amravati, Akola, Wardha, Buldana, Yeotmal and Nagpur districts of Vidarbha region are based on the traditional method (Rice is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kutch region).

†† Except Malabar district, production estimates are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys. For Malabar district, production estimates are based on traditional method.

£ Relates to the set-up of the State existing before Reorganisation.

‡ Includes an area of 7,360 acres and a production of 2,453 tons as estimates for the crop grown in non-reporting (forest) areas.

@@ Includes an area of 55,704 acres and a production of 8,692 tons as estimates for the crop grown in non-reporting (forest) areas.

££ Estimates for Mysore include the following data for the crop grown in non-reporting areas:

	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Autumn	15,620	9,343
Winter	53,118	29,399
Summer	291	123

‡ Data relate to Valley production only.

Production estimates in respect of Mahakoshal, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh regions are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

NOTE—Information in respect of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands is not available.

4.1. All-India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1956-57

(Released in April 1957)

I. SUMMARY

Area/Production	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or De- crease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)—				
Kharif	25,801	27,326	(—)1,525	(—)5.6
Rabi	14,038	13,848	(+)190	(+)1.4
TOTAL	39,839	41,174	(—)1,335	(—)3.2
Production (Thousand tons)—				
Kharif only	4,516	4,312	(+)204	(+)4.7

N.B.(1)—Production estimates for rabi crop will be included in the Final Estimate only

(2) Please see footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been reported mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. In the case of Rajasthan, the heavy decline in area is due to excessive rains at the time of sowing.

Despite the decrease in area, there has been an increase in the production of kharif jowar. This increase in production is attributed generally to favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period. The increase in production is reported by all the kharif jowar producing states except Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Bombay and Uttar Pradesh.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the middle of January, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Krishna, Nellore, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts of Andhra Pradesh and Sagar, Damoh and Narasimhapur districts of Madhya Pradesh, where the crop was damaged to some extent on account of continuous and excessive rains.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to jowar during 1956-57, since only preliminary estimates of area in respect of rabi crop have been included in it. Complete estimates of area sown to both kharif and rabi jowar will be included in the Final Estimate. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 94% of the area finally reported.

Kerala has become "Reporting Area" for this Estimate for the first time.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 5 over Col. 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Kharif	3,482	3,583	(—)101	611	666	(—)55
Rabi	1,890	1,754	(+)136	..	..	..
Bihar†—						
Kharif	8	5	(+)3	1	1	..
Bombay—						
Kharif	8,964	9,136	(—)172	1,553	1,339	(+)214
Rabi	8,279	8,158	(+)211	..	..	..
Kerala—						
Kharif	10	9	(+)1	2	2	..
Madhya Pradesh—						
Kharif	4,501	5,046	(—)545	664	653	(+)11
Rabi	30	30	..	..	..	..
Madras—						
Kharif	1,079	1,080	(—)1	342	341	(+)1
Rabi	405	402	(+)3	132	131	(+)1
Mysore—						
Kharif	2,642	2,849	(—)207	478	534	(—)56
Rabi	3,434	3,504	(—)70	..	..	..
Orissa—						
Kharif	17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab—						
Kharif	706	700	(+)6	46	33	(+)13
Rajasthan—						
Kharif	2,141	2,700	(—)559	231	232	(—)1
Uttar Pradesh—						
Kharif	2,180	2,170	(+)10	443	374	(+)69
West Bengal—						
Kharif	3	4	(—)1	1	1	..
Delhi—						
Kharif	68	27	(+)41	9	2	(+)7
ALL-INDIA—						
Kharif	25,801	27,326	(—)1,525	4,516	4,312	(+)204
Rabi	14,038	13,848	(+)190	..	..	..
TOTAL	39,839	41,174	(—)1,335	..	..	..

† Relates to the set-up of the State existing before Reorganisation.

NOTE— (1) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Jowar is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(3) Area figures relate to both kharif and rabi jowar, while production relates to kharif jowar only. Production figures for rabi jowar will be included in the Final Estimate.

4.2. All-India Final Estimate of Maize, 1956-57

(Released in May 1957)

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)	9,244	9,116	(+)128	(+)1.4
Production (Thousand tons)	3,020	2,554	(+)466	(+)18.2

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

The increase in area during the current year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and has been attributed to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases reported mainly by Rajasthan and Bombay.

The significant increase in production has been shared by all the maize-producing states except Rajasthan, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. Notable increases in production have been reported by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Bihar. The increase in production has been attributed partly to increases in area and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop. The decrease in production is marked in the case of Rajasthan and Bombay and is due partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the period of growth. In Bombay, especially, the crop suffered heavily in growth and production in the Gujarat Division on account of continuous and heavy rains during the South-West monsoon period.

II. DETAILS

States	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	457	468	(—)11	113**	112**	(+)1
Assam	38@	38	..	7@	7	..
Bihar†	1,449	1,347	(+)102	401	261	(+)140
Bombay†	464	557	(—)93	84†	187†	(—)103
Jammu & Kashmir	515	459	(+)56	151	135†	(+)16
Madhya Pradesh@@	1,048	1,041	(+)7	186	194	(—)8
Madras	13	12	(+)1	6	5	(+)1

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mysore	..	33	33	..	6	6	..
Orissa	..	63	63	..	10	10	..
Punjab	..	1,009	985	(+)24	651*	389*	(+)262
Rajasthan	..	1,230	1,335	(—)105	313*	524*	(—)211
Uttar Pradesh	..	2,513	2,371	(+)142	979*	616*	(+)363
West Bengal‡	..	127	126	(+)1	38	37	(+)1
Delhi	..	4	3	(+)1	1	(a)	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh	..	281	278	(+)3	74	71	(+)3
TOTAL	..	9,244	9,116	(+)128	3,020	2,554	(+)466

(a) Less than 500 tons.

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

† Estimates in respect of Gujarat districts are based on the results of random sample cropcutting surveys.

‡ Includes an estimated area of 935 acres and a production of 86 tons in respect of the non-reporting (forest) areas.

** Estimates are based on the results of random sample surveys so far as kharif crop in Telengana region is concerned. Estimates for rabi crop (Telengana region only) and Andhra region are based on the traditional method (Maize is grown to a small extent only during rabi season as also in Andhra region.)

@ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

@ @ Includes an estimated area of 7,590 acres and a production of 1,187 tons in respect of the non-reporting (forest) areas.

£ Relates to the set-up of the State existing before Reorganisation.

NOTE—(i) During 1956-57, cropcutting surveys on Maize were also in progress in Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh region of Madhya Pradesh. Reliable survey results in respect of these areas have, however, not become available so far. As such, the production estimates for these regions utilised in this Estimate are based on the traditional method.

(ii) Maize is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.3. All-India Final Estimate of Ragi, 1956-57

(Released in April 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand acres)	5,674	5,693	(—)19	(—)0.3
Production (Thousand tons)	1,914	1,820	(+)94	(+)5.2

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

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and has been attributed largely to unfavourable weather at the time of sowing.

Despite the decrease in area, there has been increase in production of ragi during the current year. This increase in production has been attributed to favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period of the crop. The increase in production has been shared by all the ragi producing states except Mysore and Orissa, where negligible decrease in production is reported.

The production estimates for 1955-56 and 1956-57 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay (Ratnagiri and Dangs districts only), Madras, and Mysore are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys.

This estimate also includes information in respect of the "Non-Reporting Areas", that is, areas for which forecasts are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise Punjab and non-reporting pockets in Mysore, which together account for an area of 216 thousand acres and a production of 82 thousand tons during 1956-57.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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
Andhra Pradesh	759	788	(-)-29	268*	220*	(+)-48
Bihar†	343	348	(-)-5	73	62	(+)-11
Bombay‡	672	669	(+)-3	219	198	(+)-21
Kerala	12	11	(+)-1	7	6	(+)-1
Madhya Pradesh	38	35	(+)-3	4	4	..
Madras	880	867	(+)-13	352*	333*	(+)-19
Mysore£	2,124	2,133	(-)-9	823*	832*	(-)-9
Orissa	302	304	(-)-2	62	63	(-)-1
Punjab	7@	7	..	2@	2	..
Rajasthan	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Uttar Pradesh	472	465	(+)-7	90	86	(+)-4
West Bengal†	24	24	..	6	6	..
Himachal Pradesh	41	42	(-)-1	8	8	..
TOTAL	5,674	5,693	(-)-19	1,914	1,820	(+)-94

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

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

†Relates to the set-up of the State existing before Reorganisation.

‡Production estimates in respect of Ratnagiri and Dangs districts are based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys while those for other districts are based on traditional method.

@ Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

£ Includes an area of 209 thousand acres and a production of 80 thousand tons as estimates for non-reporting areas.

NOTE—Ragi is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.4. All-India Second Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1956-57

(Released in April 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)	2,682	2,564	(+)-118	(+)-4.6

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

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by Punjab, U. P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases reported mainly by Rajasthan and West Bengal.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of February, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate relates to the area sown exclusively 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 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

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 Pradesh	1	2	(-)-1
Assam	289	282	(+)-7
Bihar £	258	220	(+)-38
Bombay	73	70	(+)-3
Madhya Pradesh	148	132	(+)-16
Mysore	7	7	..
Orissa	127	127	..
Punjab	682	624	(+)-58
Rajasthan	520	545	(-)-25
Uttar Pradesh†	375	345	(+)-30
West Bengal £	181	187	(-)-6
Delhi	3	4	(-)-1
Himachal Pradesh	8	9	(-)-1
Tripura	10	10	..
TOTAL	2,682	2,564	(+)-118

† Data relate to pure crop and exclude data relating to the crop sown mixed with other crops.

£ Relates to the set up of state existing before reorganisation.

NOTE— 1. Madras, Vidarbha region of Bombay and Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh, report estimate for this crop at the Final Estimate stage only.

2. Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are non-reporting for this Estimate.

3. Rape and Mustard is not grown in Manipur and Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-5. All-India Second Estimate of Linseed, 1956-57

(Released in April 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
	1	3	4	5
Area (Thousand acres)	3,052	2,765	(+)287	(+)10.4

N. B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by all the Linseed growing States except West Bengal and Punjab. This increase has been marked in the case of Bombay, M.P. and Bihar and has been attributed generally to favourable weather at the sowing time. The increase has, however, been offset to a certain extent by the decreases registered in West Bengal and Punjab.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of February, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This 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 75% of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	68	60	(+) 8
Bihar†	246	203	(+)43
Bombay	565	541(A)	(+)24
Madhya Pradesh	1,427	1,230	(+)197
Mysore	214	208	(+) 6
Orissa	35	35	..
Punjab	26	27	(—)1
Rajasthan	298	287	(+)11
Uttar Pradesh*	158	127	(+)31
West Bengal †	13	45	(—)32
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
TOTAL	3,052	2,765	(+)287

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Data relate to pure crop. The area under the crop sown mixed with other crops will be included in the Final Estimate.

†Relates to the set-up of State existing before reorganization.

NOTE.—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, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minocoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-6. All-India Final Estimate of Mesta, 1956-57

(Released in May 1957)

I—SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3).	
			Absolute	Per cent.
	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres).	738	572	(+)166	29.0
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,474	1,159	(+)315	27.2

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

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by West Bengal, Bombay and Bihar and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. Some minor decrease in acreage during the current year has, however, been reported from Mysore and Madhya Pradesh.

The overall increase in the current year's production has been shared by almost all the States except Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The increase is more marked in West Bengal, Bihar and Bombay and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions at the growing period of the crop.

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)
Andhra Pradesh	124	123	(+)1	261	270	(—)9
Assam	5	5	..	11	9	(+)2
Bihar*	54	24	(+)30	105	35	(+)70
Bombay	150	114(A)	(+)36	165	109 (A)	(+)56
Madhya Pradesh	24	25	(—)1	19	21	(—)2
Madras	1	1	..	2	2	(—)1
Mysore	57	63	(—)6	55	54	(+)1
Orissa	25	23	(+)2	50	45	(+)5
Punjab	1	1	..	2	2	..
West Bengal*	297	193	(+)104	804	612	(+)192
TOTAL	738	572	(+)166	1,474	1,159	(+)315

(A)—Adjusted.

*Relates to the set-up of State existing before Re-organisation.

NOTES—(i) U.P. is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.

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

4.7. Production* of Tea in North India

(In million lbs.)

District	1955	1956
Assam Valley	323.36	323.81
Cachar	45.32	42.37
Darjeeling	15.70	16.47
Dooars	131.81	133.69
Terai	14.07	14.87
Bihar	2.14	2.17
All others	6.65	6.67
TOTAL	539.05	540.05

* Revised Estimate.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4.8. Production of Tea in South India

(lbs.)

District.	March		January to March	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	2,137,279	2,054,390	5,887,010	5,821,395
Central Travancore	2,212,253	1,277,824	4,453,461	3,825,156
Cochin (Nelliampathies)	200,636	177,893	529,057	465,038
Coorg	28,282	32,880	70,151	63,479
Kanan Devans	1,610,058	1,131,217	4,287,072	3,176,862
Kanya Kumari (a)	45,165	..	109,066	..
Madurai	165,458	91,936	343,875	181,420
Malabar	19,601	36,200	78,698	97,076
Mundakayam	179,675	70,105	346,100	292,528
Mysore	253,228	240,638	678,197	527,000
Nilgiris	2,203,628	1,964,646	4,318,808	3,321,921
Nilgiri Wynaad	939,019	786,211	2,644,358	1,981,995
South Travancore	506,365	334,336	1,096,735	1,138,390
Tirunclveli	116,771	103,279	202,776	157,559
Wynaad	844,532	760,611	2,128,181	1,753,449
TOTAL	11,461,950	9,062,166	27,173,545	22,803,268

* Includes revised figures for January and February, 1957.

(a) Kanyakumari is a new district now included in the Madras State after the Re-organisation of States on 1st November, 1956. Last year the estates in this district were included in South Travancore.

Source : United Planters Association of Southern India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodity					(Tons)
	During the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-57 to 24-4-57
	3-4-57	10-4-57	17-4-57	24-4-57	
Wheat	56,711	55,700	39,955	25,751	717,229*
Rice	21,643	25,551	41,657	31,365	340,017*
TOTAL	78,354	81,251	81,612	57,116	1,057,246*

* Amended figure.

TABLE No. 6
Coffee Cured
(A)—1955-56 Crop

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
January, 1957	613	102	318	1,033
February, 1957	8	9	7	24
March, 1957	266	12	20	298

(B)—1956-57 Crops

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
January, 1957	66,572	6,379	490	73,441
February, 1957	85,346	17,847	4,472	107,665
March, 1957	93,455	15,565	13,994	123,014

TABLE No. 7
Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A)—1955-56 Crop

Particulars	Upto February 28th 1957				Upto March 31st 1957			
	Arabica Plantations & Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantations & Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Receipts (inclusive of Grain in weight.)	17,009	5,277	11,737(a)	34,023	17,023	5,278	11,738(a)	34,039
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales & allotments (inclusive of driage)	10,710	3,830	9,950	24,490	10,960	3,945	10,822	25,727
3. Sold for exports	5,850	1,304	600	7,754	6,050	1,304	600	7,954
4. Balance as on February 28th/ March 31	449	143	1,187	1,779	13	29	316	358
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	200	..	..	200	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.

TABLE NO. 7—*contd.*
(B)—1956-57 Crop

									(Tons)
Particulars	Upto February 28th 1957				Upto March 31st 1957				Total
	Arabica Plan- tations.	Arabica Cherry Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Total and Est. Pdd.	Cherry Pmt. Total and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Plan- tations.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Total and Est. Pdd.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Receipts (inclusive of Grain in weight)	18,351	3,460	2,528	24,339	21,169	5,451	8,364(b)	34,984	
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales & allotments	..	..	(a)	..	766	168	3	937	
3. Sold on export	1,430	..	..	1,430	2,678	85	..	2,763	
4. Balance as on February 28/March 31.	16,921	3,460	2,528	22,909	17,725	5,198	8,361	31,284	
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation.	4,870	2,900	1,850	9,620	3,622	2,815	1,850	8,287	

(a) Includes 155 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes 535 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(a) Includes 155 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes 535 tons of Robusta Plantation.

7.1. Pool Sales of Coffee

Date	Place of Auction	(Rupees per Cwt.)					
		Plantation 'A'		Arabian Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
9-4-57	Mysore	Rs. a. 211 3 to 213 8	Rs. a. 212 10	Rs. a. ..	Rs. a. ..	Rs. a. 153 15 to 154.0	Rs. a. 153 15

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8
8. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Imports

Articles and countries from which imported	January, 1957 Quantity (in lbs.)	January, 1957 Value (in Rs.)
For Cigarette Manufacture—		
U.S.A.	437	2,135
Virginia Flue cured for Cigarette Manufacture—		
U. K.	150	2,409
U. S. A.	2,98,135	13,91,375
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot—		
Burma	21,280	10,522
U. S. A.	291	4,060
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured—		
Burma	22,512	10,973
U. S. A.	22,428	1,62,973
Total	3,65,233	15,84,447

8.1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

	January, 1957 Quantity (lbs.)	January, 1957 Value (Rs.)
For Manufacture of Bidis—		
Aden	33,183	11,560
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco—		
Aden	2,11,469	1,07,490
Singapore	10,300	11,000
Yemen	16,545	12,090
Natu Desi Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture—		
U. K.	48,774	77,852
Belgium	17,150	10,517
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture—		
U.S.S.R.	8	4
Germany	4	2
Netherlands	1,68,566	81,760
Austria	4	2
Singapore	6,59,119	2,87,048
Malaya	3,81,583	1,20,341
Egypt	9	5
Virginia sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture—		
U. K.	1,08,328	1,67,489
Netherlands	32,248	20,824
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco —		
Aden	28,685	4,460
Ceylon	983	1,210
Saudi Arabia	1,120	680
Tobacco—Stalks and Stems—		
Aden	21,846	3,500
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured—		
Aden	2,08,872	91,959
Maldives	8,072	8,938
Ceylon	3,912	4,072
Singapore	1,18,407	54,000
Malaya	1,438	2,673
Total	20,80,611	10,79,476

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 1957 (27-4-57)	March 1957 (30-3-57)	April 1956 (28-4-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	16 0 0	16 5 0	N.R.
	Chandausi	F.A.Q. Mixed	15 3 0	16 8 0	12 14 0
	Sagar	Pissi	13 5 0	16 0 0	14 12 0
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	13 0 0	11 0 0	11 4 0
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	11 9 0	12 12 0	9 12 0
Maize	Bahraich	Deshi	13 0 0	14 4 0	9 8 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		17 12 0	16 10 0	14 7 0
	Patna		17 0 0	18 0 0	11 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	18 0 0	16 8 0	14 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0
	Bombay		19 6 0	19 6 0	17 12 0
	Madras	Nagpur	20 1 0	19 4 0	17 10 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Safed	9 0 0	9 0 0	6 8 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	15 8 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	N.R.	13 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	33 7 0	33 7 0	32 4 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	31 12 0	31 12 0	31 12 0
Gur	Hapur		11 8 0	9 14 0	11 0 0
	Madras	II Sort	12 12 0	12 12 0	11 8 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	21 8 0	18 0 0	19 8 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	215 0 0	215 0 0	195 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	205 0 0	195 0 0	195 5 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	205 0 0	202 0 0	200 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	41 2 0	30 14 0	41 2 0
	Calcutta	Pomfret	102 14 0	82 14 0	102 14 0
		Rohu	80 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0
		Hilsa	50 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	80 0 0	65 0 0	75 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	90 0 0	98 12 0	95 0 0
	Bombay		94 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0
	Jullundur		115 0 0	110 0 0	101 0 0

TABLE No. 9—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseed, Oil and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Rai	30 0 0	29 0 0	28 14 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	32 12 0	32 0 0	29 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	30 4 0	30 10 0	27 8 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	25 8 0	24 12 0	24 10 0
	Madras	Superior	25 4 0	25 2 0	24 3 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22 0 0	21 1 0	23 6 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21 0 0	20 8 0	23 4 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	25 11 0	23 1 0	18 14 0
	Kanpur		23 5 0	20 10 0	15 8 0
	Jadcherla	(Hyd. Dn.)	24 2 0	22 13 0	18 7 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	38 0 0	37 8 0	35 8 0
		Black	36 8 0	36 0 0	35 8 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 14 0	11 8 0	10 14 0
	Abohar	Desi	14 4 0	14 0 0	13 8 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	40 2 0	40 12 0	33 9 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		77 8 0	69 8 0	75 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	80 8 0	75 8 0	78 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		56 8 0	55 8 0	54 0 0
	Madras		52 11 0	51 13 0	51 0 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		47 12 0	45 9 0	61 5 0
	Kanpur		52 12 0	49 4 0	61 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		59 4 0	55 2 0	48 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	60 12 0	55 0 0	49 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	70 12 0	69 2 0	74 1 0
	Bombay		67 10 0	70 8 0	66 2 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		59 7 0	55 15 0	50 15 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	9 12 0	9 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7 4 0	7 4 0	7 0 0
	Bombay		8 6 0	7 14 0	7 14 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	309 10 0	N.Q.	300 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani III	N.T.	N.T.	280 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	676 8 0	N.R.	667 0 0
		320 F	857 8 0	N.R.	876 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	770 0 0	800 0 0	775 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	282 14 0	282 14 0	267 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	220 0 0	210 0 0	170 0 0
		Mill Lightings	200 0 0	190 0 0	165 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	31 8 0	30 8 0	30 0 0
<i>Pakistan</i>					
		District Middles	39 0 0	37 8 0	33 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Doar	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
		Dust			
		Export			
		Clean Black Pekoe	N.Q.	2 3 0	2 0 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	238 0 0	231 0 0	213 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	245 0 0	232 0 0	242 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	226 0 0	238 0 0	222 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	224 0 0	220 0 0	213 0 0

TABLE No. 9—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric . . .	Calcutta . .	Erode . .	24 0 0	27 0 0	46 0 0
	Cochin . .	Good . .	13 7 0	15 5 0	33 11 0
Chillies . . .	Bombay . .	Ghati . .	46 7 0	50 0 0	53 8 0
Pepper . . .	Alleppey . .	Palai . .	68 13 0	64 4 0	91 13 0
Ginger . . .	Cochin . .	Dry . .	42 13 0	36 12 0	94 14 0
Cardamom . .	Calcutta . .	Big (Kalimpong)	195 0 0	190 0 0	228 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	880 0 0	900 0 0	960 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur . .	Flue cured Virginia Non-redried strips of 1956 crop (Grade 4) . .	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 4 0
Rubber . . .	Kottayam . .	Sheet . .	120 2 0	125 14 0	125 1 0
Orange (per 100)	Bombay . .	Ordinary . .	10 7 0	10 7 0	7 4 0
	Madras . .	Sathukudi Big	13 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0
Arecanuts . .	Madras . .	Singapore . .	141 9 0	141 9 0	111 14 0
		Mangalore . .	167 14 0	164 14 0	171 2 0
Onions . . .	Calcutta . .	Bombay dry	9 0 0	8 8 0	6 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia . . .	F. O. R. works freight paid to rail head desti- nations in res- pect of supplies made to State Governments.		315 0 0	315 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Phosphate . . .	F. O. R. Des- patching Sta- tions for supply to State Governments.	(Double quality)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
3. Triple Super Phosphate . . .	F. O. R. Despatch- ing Stations for supply to State Govern- ments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
4. Nitro Phosphate . . .	F. O. R. Des- patching Sta- tions for supply to State Govern- ments.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
5. Urea . . .	F. O. R. Des- patching Sta- tions.		600 0 0	600 0 0	570 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.
N.S.—No stock.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.T.—No transactions.

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 other- wise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat . . .	Lyallpur . .		13-4-57	15 0 0
Rice . . .	Lyallpur . .	Ordinary . .	13-4-57	24 0 0
	Dacca . .		13-4-57	34 0 0
Gur . . .	Lyallpur . .		13-4-57	20 0 0
Cotton Lint . . .	Karachi . .	{ 4 F Punjab Rollergrined }	20-4-57	84 3 0
	Karachi . .	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	20-4-57	802 0 0*
				93 3 0
Cotton seed . . .	Karachi . .	N.T. Popta . .	20-4-57	888 0 0*
	Lyallpur . .		13-4-57	12 0 0
				22 8 0†
Wool . . .	Karachi . .	Sind Yellow 70 %	20-4-57	205 0 0
Jute . . .	Dacca . .	(Mid.'s) . .	13-4-57	1 4 0
				103 0 0

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Per bag.

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.)	11-4-57	225 cents	14 11 0
			Winter May	"	11-4-57	225½ cents	14 11 0
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	11-4-57	229 cents	14 15 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	13% Protein Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1	Bushel (60 lbs.)	11-4-57	168 cents	11- 7 0*
	U. K.	London	Northern Manitoba Australian F. a. q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes Apr./May	Ton	26-4-57	£27 5 0	13 5 0

*Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 13-4-57 (Canada 2.68-1/16 to 2.68=3/16 dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

10.1 Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	11-4-57	132 cents	9 4 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	July	Unit (48 lbs.)	11-4-57	92½ cents	7 14 0@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan April/May (c.i.f.)	Metric Ton	26-4-57	£72 0 0	35 13 0
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W. African (c.i.f.) bulk	Ton	26-4-57	£127 0 0	62 7 0
Linseed	European Ports		3/6% May/June Ethiopian 3% May/June (c.i.f.) U. K.	Metric Ton	26-4-57	£54 0 0	26 14 0
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina Uruguay Shipt (c.i.f.) April	Ton	26-4-57	£101 5 0	49 9 0
Castor-oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c. & f.) drums afloat	Ton	26-4-57	£163 0 0	79 13 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	26-4-57	35.40 cents	1318 0 0*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mar.	Lb.	26-4-57	35.31 cents	1315 0 0*
			Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) shipt	Ton	26-4-57	£114 0 0	271 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 13-4-57 (Canada 2.68-1/16 to 2.68-3/16 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		
				April 1957 (27-4-57)	March 1957 (30-3-57)	April 1956 (28-4-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	N.S.	N.S.	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 8 0	0 8 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 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1 8 0	0 15 0	1 8 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0 5 6	0 5 3	0 5 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 8 0
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
Cauliflowers	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

N.S.—No supply. 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	Centro	Quality	Month-end prices		
			April 1957 (27-4-57)	March 1957 (30-3-57)	April 1956 (28-4-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 13 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 1 0
		Without bones	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Pork	Bombay		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 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	Centro	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				April 1957 (27-4-57)	March 1957 (30-3-57)	April 1956 (28-4-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	1 8 9	1 12 9	1 15 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 4 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		
				April 1957 (27-4-57)	March 1957 (30-3-57)	April 1956 (28-4-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75 0 0	75 0 0	80 0 0
				to	to	to
				110 0 0	95 0 0	130 0 0
				(b)		
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	200 0 0	200 0 0

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	300 0 0 300 0 0 325 0 0	to 375 0 0 350 0 0	
				(b)		
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	400 0 0 600 0 0	to 1000 0 0
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	175 0 0 150 0 0 125 0 0	to 225 0 0 200 0 0	
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	400 0 0 450 0 0	

N.R.—Not reported.

(b) Relates to fortnight ended 15-4-57.

TABLE No. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	2-3-57	9-3-57	16-3-57	23-3-57	30-3-57	March 1957	Feb. 1957	March 1956
Food Articles	402.8	402.4	402.4	403.6	401.4	402.5	406.0	351.6
Industrial Raw Materials	516.3	519.3	514.1	520.8	519.9	518.0	520.5	475.6
Semi-manufactured Articles	403.2	403.7	403.9	403.8	400.6	403.3	410.6	369.4
Manufactured Articles	384.0	384.2	384.5	383.9	384.1	384.1	385.5	374.8
Miscellaneous	574.9	569.7	568.4	567.1	567.2	569.8	585.2	508.1
All Commodities	421.2	421.5	420.8	422.0	420.7	421.2	425.0	387.3

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Consumer 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	..	95	88	67	53
1950	101	94	96	80	70
1951	110	104	109	97	86
1952	97	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	98
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1955 December	89	101	100	..	104
1956 November	..	105	103	..	114
1956 December	..	106	103	..	114

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

@Base: April—December, 1953=100.

Source: 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 December	88	92	97	100	100	101	..	110
1956 November	100	103	100	103	105	104	103	113
1956 December	..	..	100	103	104	104	102	113

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18
Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for
January 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo- war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil- lies	Pota- toes	Milk	Tobac- co
Maibang (Assam)	101	..	..	..	..	84	86	89	..	109	75	105	..	70
Kudchi (Bombay)	126	..	129	..	74	93	89	81	..	99	110	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	215	..	76	87	..	69	..	92	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	120	..	111	..	..	100	..	101	107	89	117	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	126	..	..	..	..	79	91	85	..	105	151	..	166	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	86	140	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	76	70	121	..	..	92	90	78	..	115	90	..	78	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	145	..	221	..	79	92	88	93	100	90	137	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	148	..	..	..	..	68	99	101	..	298	143	94	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	55	..	66	59	..	89	65	108	90	91	..	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	December 1956	November 1956	December 1955
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	475	464	371
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	418
West Godavari	Alamura	448	459	354
Kurnool	Madavaram	565	541	394
<i>Madras—</i>				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	478	479	374
	Agaram	449	444	367
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	454	436	412
Mathurai	Eriodu	458	458	354
	Gokilapuram	417	449	376
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	474	473	375
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	405	437	360
	Kunnathur	442	442	359
<i>Kerala—</i>				
Malabar	Koduvalli	563	587	501

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
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 January	108	109	77	85	100	100	100	103
1956 December	118	116	83	91	111	108	113	115
1957 January	117	116	83	91	111	109	113	115

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

TABLE No. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in some States

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. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	January 1957	8	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	7	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Assam—										
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	January 1957	8	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	2 0 0	to 1 8 0	to 1 0 0	2 0 0	to 1 8 0	to 1 0 0	
				3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	
Bombay—										
1. Thana	Kalyan	December 1956	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 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	January 1957	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	
2. Trichur	Vilvathom	"	9	1 12 0	0 12 0	0	..	..	..	
Himachal Pradesh—										
1. Chamba	Chowari	February 1957	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0	
N. R.—Not reported.										

N. R.—Not reported.

Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

State/District	Village	Month and year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	(In rupees, annas and pies)					
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Agricultural Labour	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Madras—										
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	15th Jan. 1957	Man Woman Child	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	0
2. Tirunelveli	Malayanukulam	"	Man Woman Child	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0	0
Punjab—										
1. Hissar	Mangoli	February 1957	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	"	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 9	2 8 0	..
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	..	..	..

Daily Rural Wages in some States

State/District	Villages	Month and Year	Normal daily working Hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudam	January 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	..
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	0 8 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	7	3 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	January 1957	8	4 0 0	..	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	to 2 8 0	..	1 12 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	December 1956	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 4 0*	..	0 8 0*
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	January 1957	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	0 5 0
2. Trichur	Vilvathom	"	9	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	February 1957	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

N. R. = Not reported.

*Per animal per month.

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

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Production (tons)			
				Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—									
Rice	Final	1955-56	22-1-57	21,904	23,700	7,209	8,405	(—)14.2	(—)14.2
Jowar	First	1956-57	10-12-56	1,309	1,162	388	370	(+)+12.7	(+)+12.7
Bajra	Second	1956-57	10-1-57	2,302	2,122	315	370	(+)+8.5	(+)+4.9
Maize	First	1956-57	11-12-56	1,073	1,038	315	370	(+)+3.4	(+)+4.9
Wheat	Final	1955-56	28-1-57	11,289	10,661	3,315	3,172	(+)+5.9	(+)+4.5
Barley	Final	1955-56	15-11-56	580	568	148	141	(+)+2.1	(+)+4.7
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1955-56	24-9-57	3,345	3,131	720	649	(+)+6.8	(+)+10.9
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017	12,042	12,275	(—)4.8	(—)1.9
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	117	90	(+)+22.8	(+)+29.7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	36	36	(—)1.9	(—)0.9
Rape and Mustard	Final	1955-56	25-9-56	2,008	1,821	321	324*	(+)+10.3	(—)16.7
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	14	12	(+)+2.7	(+)+16.7
Fibres—									
Cotton	Second	1956-57	9-1-57	3,384	3,137	1,604@	1,508@	(+)+7.9	(+)+6.4
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	5,592†	4,662†	(+)+31.5	(+)+19.9
Ten	Final	1955-56	18-4-56	76	74	53†	54†	(+)+3.4	(—)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 March 1957 (from 23rd February 1957 to 29th March 1957) and for the period from 1st September 1956 up to the last Friday (i. e., 29th March 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 March 1957 (from 23-2-57 to 29-3-57)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1956	During the corresponding period of last year	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
ANDHRA	Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	167	1,560	1,021	4,589	
	Northerns	..	..	556	1,493	
	Westerns	518	6,207	2,349	12,628	
	Mungari	66	462	723(a)	1,214	
	Coconadas	110	111	905	3,218	
	TOTAL	861	8,340	5,554(a)	23,142	
	Cotton Waste	40	41	128	368	
ASSAM	Comillas	1,019	1,245	3,277	2,801	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
BOMBAY*—						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach & Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	116	..	1,367	1,139	
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	7. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	116	..	1,367	1,139	
	Cotton Waste	7,618	3,982	50,527	40,860	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—<i>contd.</i>						
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	90,575	173,502	91,639	193,941	Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	29,403	45,308	29,548	45,308	
	3. Gujarat Dhol-leras	6,708	11,050	7,204	11,832	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	2,372	32	3,155	3,931	
	Others	7,566	..	7,898	..	
	TOTAL	136,624	229,892	139,444	255,012	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	16,344	40,365	174,720	131,150	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	404	685	1,398	685	
	TOTAL	16,748	41,050	176,118	131,835	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	4,208	5,160	27,507	27,628	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	2,146	1,451	10,217	
	4. Cambodia	584	877	2,804	3,337	
	5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi	..	..	4	..	
	TOTAL	4,792	8,183	31,766	41,182	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi	..	1,255	3,261	8,569	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	103	791	3,953	2,328	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	764	882	4,812	7,643	
	6. Jarilla	77	..	5,184	2,860	
	Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	944	2,928	17,210	21,400	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—<i>concl.</i>						
TOTAL—	1. Broach Vijaya	90,575	173,502	91,639	193,941	
BOMBAY	2. Surti Suyog	29,403	45,308	29,548	45,308	
	3. Gujarat Dhol-leras	6,708	11,050	7,204	11,832	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	2,372	32	3,155	3,931	
	5. Jarilla	20,629	45,525	207,411	161,638	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	103	2,937	5,404	12,545	
	8. Cambodia	1,752	2,444	9,014	11,665	
	9. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi	..	1,255	3,265	8,569	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	Others	7,566	..	7,898	..	
	TOTAL	159,108	282,053	364,538	449,429	
	Cotton Waste	4,815	5,296	32,933	34,281	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.	
	TOTAL	†	540	†	3,978	
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	†	7,237	†	42,767	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	Jabalpur, Sag and Damoh.	
	TOTAL	†	..	†	..	
4. Nagpur	1. C. P. & Berar Americans.	..	N.A.	..	Nagpur, Chand Wardha, Bal-ghat and Bhar-dara.	
	2. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.	..	..	
	3. C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	7,677	†	46,163	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.	..	Seoni, Chhindwar, Betul and Mandla.	
	2. C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	342	†	2,800	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	}		N.A.		Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bas- tar.
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		†	68,056	†	384,299	
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		†	83,852	†	480,007	
Cotton Waste		†	476	†	1,377	
MADRAS						
1. Western	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	..	
3. White and Red Northerns.	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Madras Cambodia	5,394	5,783	22,670	29,268		
5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	242	150	14,906	21,714		
6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Warrangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Tinnevellis	249	..	329	3,259		
9. Karunganni	1,183	111	1,387	4,163		
10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	7,068	6,044	39,292	58,404		
Cotton Waste	6,504	5,824	36,335	34,524(P)		

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	1,223	1,508	19,960	15,154	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (in- cluding Simla Dist- rict).
	2. Punjab American	11,118	8,152	68,885	54,575	
	TOTAL	12,341	9,660	88,845	69,729	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	281	211	2,128	1,524	Kangra, Hoshiar- pur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab Ameri- can	6,472	8,971	59,249	55,280	
	TOTAL	6,753	9,182	61,377	56,804	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	28	1,293	250	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab Ameri- can	2,937	3,317	27,370	29,783	
	TOTAL	2,937	3,345	28,663	30,033	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	515	1,888	17,886	16,051	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab Ameri- can	41,665	37,514	216,702	221,366	
	TOTAL	42,180	39,402	234,588	237,417	
TOTAL— PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi 2. Punjab Ameri- can.	2,019 62,192	3,635 57,954	41,267 372,206	32,979 361,004	
	TOTAL	64,211	61,589	413,473	393,983	
	Cotton Waste	463	235	1,488	1,478	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	232	94	3,260	598	Dehra Dun, Saha- ranpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	83	..	2,262(b)	1,567	
	TOTAL	315	94	5,522(b)	2,165	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	162	15	Mathura, Far- rukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,825	1,486	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,987	1,501	
3. Lower Doab & Bundel- khand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fateh- pur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahan- pur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Ba- daun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garh- wal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Bana- ras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azam- garh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai- Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U.P. Deshi	232	94	3,422	613	
	2. Perso-American	83	..	4,087(b)	3,053	
	TOTAL	315	94	7,509(b)	3,666	
	Cotton Waste	182	99	1,847	1,666	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL						
	1. Comillas	2,275	1,148	5,068	2,830	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	52	..	
	TOTAL	2,275	1,148	5,120	2,830	
	Cotton Waste	1,369	991	3,511	3,014	
HYDERABAD						
	1. Hyderabad American	†	559	4,244**	3,864	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	†	9,027	3,977**	52,642	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	†	..	86**	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	†	4,983	..	49,700	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	†	4,933	1,603	12,541	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	†	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	†	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas	†	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	19,502	10,090	118,747	
	Cotton Waste	†	861	1,271**	2,882	
MADHYA BHARAT						
	1. U. P. Deshi	†	..	†	2,185	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	†	16,155	†	83,950	
	3. Jarilla	†	19,798	†	104,209	
	4. Malvi	†	9,203	†	34,984	
	5. M. B. Oomras	†	3,250	†	14,956	
	TOTAL	†	48,406	†	240,284	
	Cotton Waste	†	1,371	†	8,141	
MYSORE						
	1. Mysore American	510	711	612	1,571	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	1,044	2,077	5,334	9,440	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	269	1,867	3,568	11,037	
	TOTAL	1,823	4,655	9,514	22,046	
	Cotton Waste	71	78	598	855	
P.E.P.S.U.						
	1. Punjab Deshi	7,943	13,087	25,047	83,800	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	36,865	25,325	78,781	138,182	
	TOTAL	44,808	38,412	103,828	221,982	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans. 2. Rajasthan Desi 3. M.B. Oomras 4. Malvi 5. U. P. Desi 6. Jarilla 7. Others	† † † † † † †	† † † † † † †	34,039 48,303 5,284 ..	30,080 38,231 5,952 ..	The whole State.
	TOTAL	†	†	87,626	74,263	
	Cotton Waste	†	†	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras. 2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	12,813 12,088	22,523 11,281	13,115 54,405	29,074 42,533	The whole State.
	TOTAL	24,901	33,804	67,520	71,607	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi 2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	2,204 1,088	4,654 716	15,040 5,247(P)	12,233 2,277	The whole State.
	TOTAL	3,292	5,370	20,287	14,510	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	139	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi 2. M.B. Oomras	N.A.				The whole State.
	TOTAL	†	734	†	2,883	
	Cotton Waste	†	..	†	..	
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras 2. Any other	3,780 1,191	230 397	3,865 1,423	2,846 449	
	TOTAL	4,971	627	5,288	3,295	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL@	COTTON LINT					
	COTTON WASTE					

N. A.—Not available.

Information not received.

(P) Provisional and subject to revision.

(a) Includes 100 bales for which details are not available.

(b) Includes 77 bales for which details are not available.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from M.P., Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan & Bhopal.

*Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after re-organisation of the State on 1-11-56 for Col. (3) while in respect of Cols. (4) and (6) the corresponding month and period last year are inclusive of data for those regions. The data up to October 1956 for Col. (5) relate to the set-up of the States before re-organisation on 1-11-56.

**Includes data up to October 1956, for old Hyderabad State and from November, 1956 to January, 1957 for Telangana region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after re-organisation.

NOTE—Information relates generally to the set-up of the States before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

TABLE No. 24

Provisional Number of Agricultural Machinery and Implements—All-India,
(According to 1956 Livestock Census)

(In thousands)

Serial. No.	Item	1956 Census*	1951 Census
1	Ploughs—		
	(i) Wooden	36,548	31,780
	(ii) Iron	1,787	931
2	Carts	10,707	9,863
3	Sugarcane Crushers—		
	(i) Worked by power	21	21
	(ii) Worked by bullocks	548	520
4	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	113	95
5	Electric pumps for irrigation purposes	55	30
6	Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	18	8
7	Ghanies—		
	(i) Five seers and more	93	242
	(ii) Less than five seers	202	204

*Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

NOTE—The reference date of the Eighth Livestock Census was 15th April 1956. The Census was conducted in all States except Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur where it was postponed due to administrative and other difficulties. Out of the States which conducted the Census, data have not yet become available from Assam and Hyderabad. Tentative figures of agricultural implements in respect of these five States have been utilized to complete the All India totals for 1956.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural
(According to

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)
Chingleput—								
Rural	4,975	260,074	17,858	282,907	85,247	88,618	38,289	212,154
Urban	142	16,413	1,119	17,674	10,127	4,540	2,114	16,781
TOTAL	5,117	276,487	18,977	300,581	95,374	93,158	40,403	228,935
Coimbatore—								
Rural	3,976	291,291	17,077	312,344	106,617	95,212	44,819	246,648
Urban	1,018	55,164	3,047	59,229	27,547	17,454	8,934	53,935
TOTAL	4,994	346,455	20,124	371,573	134,164	112,666	53,753	300,583
Kanya Kumari—								
Rural	514	31,241	1,320	33,075	11,206	10,882	3,410	25,498
Urban	22	1,830	70	1,922	2,763	1,298	221	4,282
TOTAL	536	33,071	1,390	34,997	13,969	12,180	3,631	29,780
Madras—								
Rural	156	2,122	99	2,377	11,233	1,226	548	13,007
Urban	156	2,122	99	2,377	11,233	1,226	548	13,007
TOTAL	156	2,122	99	2,377	11,233	1,226	548	13,007
Madurai—								
Rural	2,447	325,189	32,972	360,608	71,542	74,213	53,774	199,529
Urban	316	32,666	1,663	34,645	17,792	7,274	5,938	31,004
TOTAL	2,763	357,855	34,635	395,253	89,334	81,487	59,712	230,533
Nilgiris—								
Rural	872	4,734	602	6,208	12,768	6,125	3,268	22,161
Urban	48	426	21	495	2,255	574	348	3,177
TOTAL	920	5,160	623	6,703	15,023	6,699	3,616	25,338
North Arcot—								
Rural	3,744	461,041	32,137	496,922	96,747	86,235	55,477	238,459
Urban	427	23,983	1,737	26,147	10,396	4,415	2,539	17,350
TOTAL	4,171	485,024	33,874	523,069	107,143	90,650	58,016	255,809

†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.

No. 25
Machinery and Implements in Madras*
1956 Livestock Census)

District	Livestock							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Chingleput—								
Rural	2,277	5,167	219,598	32,905	34,627	67,532	32,617	32,321
Urban	252	551	17,584	3,654	3,384	7,038	2,944	2,937
TOTAL	2,529	5,718	237,182	36,559	38,011	74,570	35,561	35,258
Coimbatore—								
Rural	37,767	9,161	293,576	54,150	51,177	105,327	53,686	49,878
Urban	6,364	2,884	63,183	12,432	13,216	25,648	9,202	9,568
TOTAL	44,131	12,045	356,759	66,582	64,393	130,975	62,888	59,446
Kanya Kumari—								
Rural	239	828	26,565	6,549	6,927	13,476	6,923	8,735
Urban	4	60	4,346	1,178	1,467	2,645	572	946
TOTAL	243	888	30,911	7,727	8,394	16,121	7,495	9,681
Madras—								
Rural	56	30	13,093	2,871	4,317	7,188	1,124	1,708
Urban	56	30	13,093	2,871	4,317	7,188	1,124	1,708
TOTAL	56	30	13,093	2,871	4,317	7,188	1,124	1,708
Madurai—								
Rural	75,658	21,220	296,407	35,600	33,581	69,181	34,707	33,783
Urban	4,479	1,408	36,891	7,216	7,336	14,552	3,287	3,542
TOTAL	80,137	22,628	333,298	42,816	40,917	83,733	37,994	37,325
Nilgiris—								
Rural	62	50	22,273	4,084	5,637	9,721	2,162	2,805
Urban	6	13	3,196	394	945	1,339	185	393
TOTAL	68	63	25,469	4,478	6,582	11,060	2,347	3,198
North Arcot—								
Rural	65,829	20,601	324,889	45,697	44,547	90,244	42,751	39,940
Urban	2,805	452	20,607	4,416	4,762	9,178	2,228	2,228
TOTAL	68,634	21,053	345,496	50,113	49,309	99,422	44,979	42,168

*This is the fourth State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in this Journal. Data for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir were published in February (Supplement), March and April 1957 issues of this Journal respectively. Data given pertain to the new set-up of the State after Reorganisation on November 1, 1956.

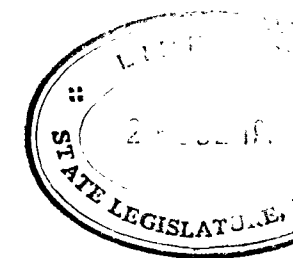


TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

District	Livestock						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Cattle			
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Males	Females	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Chingleput—							
Rural .	64,938	65,522	66,948	132,470	348,429	286,546	634,975
Urban .	5,881	6,598	6,321	12,919	24,272	23,905	48,177
TOTAL .	70,819	72,120	73,269	145,389	372,701	310,451	683,152
Coimbatore—							
Rural .	103,564	107,836	101,055	208,891	420,180	394,631	814,811
Urban .	18,770	21,634	22,784	44,418	80,863	85,967	166,830
TOTAL .	122,334	129,470	123,839	253,309	501,043	480,598	981,641
Kanya Kumari—							
Rural .	15,658	13,472	15,662	29,134	46,547	42,227	88,774
Urban .	1,518	1,750	2,413	4,163	3,672	6,759	10,431
TOTAL .	17,176	15,222	18,075	33,297	50,219	48,986	99,205
Madras—							
Rural .	2,832	3,995	6,025	10,020	6,372	19,118	25,490
Urban .	2,832	3,995	6,025	10,020	6,372	19,118	25,490
TOTAL .	2,832	3,995	6,025	10,020	6,372	19,118	25,490
Madurai—							
Rural .	68,490	70,307	67,364	137,671	430,915	363,771	794,686
Urban .	6,829	10,503	10,878	21,381	45,148	47,769	92,917
TOTAL .	75,319	80,810	78,242	159,052	476,063	411,540	887,603
Nilgiris—							
Rural .	4,967	6,246	8,442	14,688	12,454	30,715	43,169
Urban .	578	579	1,338	1,917	1,074	4,534	5,608
TOTAL .	5,545	6,825	9,780	16,605	13,528	35,249	48,777
North Arcot—							
Rural .	82,691	88,448	84,487	172,935	585,370	409,376	994,746
Urban .	4,456	6,644	6,990	13,634	32,791	27,597	60,388
TOTAL .	87,147	95,092	91,477	186,569	618,161	436,973	1,055,134

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

District	Livestock					
	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	
					In milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Chingleput—						
Rural .	1,177	31,042	3,014	35,233	39,233	23,484
Urban .	915	1,955	395	3,265	7,070	2,498
TOTAL .	2,092	32,997	3,409	38,498	46,303	25,982
Coimbatore—						
Rural .	1,740	4,233	1,609	7,582	58,844	25,636
Urban .	270	669	464	1,403	15,036	5,419
TOTAL .	2,010	4,902	2,073	8,985	73,880	31,055
Kanya Kumari—						
Rural .	303	20,658	356	21,317	2,687	2,227
Urban .	13	656	21	690	636	233
TOTAL .	316	21,314	377	22,007	3,323	2,460
Madras—						
Rural .	60	163	45	268	11,635	1,027
Urban .	60	163	45	268	11,635	1,027
TOTAL .	60	163	45	268	11,635	1,027
Madurai—						
Rural .	1,007	13,466	3,307	17,780	41,415	21,511
Urban .	199	992	377	1,568	10,554	2,955
TOTAL .	1,206	14,458	3,684	19,348	51,969	24,466
Nilgiris—						
Rural .	330	1,954	241	2,525	6,608	3,339
Urban .	23	201	4	228	601	253
TOTAL .	353	2,155	245	2,753	7,209	3,592
North Arcot—						
Rural .	1,198	19,259	3,491	23,948	35,528	15,916
Urban .	237	1,254	322	1,813	4,870	2,359
TOTAL .	1,435	20,513	3,813	25,761	40,398	18,275

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>	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)
Chingleput—					
Rural	11,245	73,962	1,813	2,467	78,242
Urban	952	10,520	434	163	11,117
TOTAL	12,197	84,482	2,247	2,630	89,359
Coimbatore—					
Rural	13,725	98,205	1,779	1,369	101,353
Urban	2,964	23,419	670	247	24,336
TOTAL	16,689	121,624	2,449	1,616	125,689
Kanya Kumari—					
Rural	537	5,451	1,430	189	7,070
Urban	40	909	41	14	964
TOTAL	577	6,360	1,471	203	8,034
Madras—					
Rural	350	13,012	35	82	13,129
Urban					
TOTAL	350	13,012	35	82	13,129
Madurai—					
Rural	15,969	78,895	3,795	2,072	84,762
Urban	1,607	15,116	246	166	15,528
TOTAL	17,576	94,011	4,041	2,238	100,290
Nilgiris—					
Rural	1,740	11,687	372	25	12,084
Urban	98	952	1	..	953
TOTAL	1,838	12,639	373	25	13,037
North Arcot—					
Rural	9,988	61,432	2,778	2,475	66,685
Urban	837	8,066	185	177	8,428
TOTAL	10,825	69,498	2,963	2,652	75,113

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Madras—*contd.*

District	Livestock					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Chingleput—						
Rural	12,991	15,136	28,127	9,250	11,642	20,892
Urban	1,664	1,585	3,249	1,153	1,243	2,396
TOTAL	14,655	16,721	31,376	10,403	12,885	23,288
Coimbatore—						
Rural	20,606	31,287	51,893	6,592	19,373	25,965
Urban	5,429	7,766	13,195	1,701	3,416	5,117
TOTAL	26,035	39,053	65,088	8,293	22,789	31,082
Kanya Kumari—						
Rural	1,173	1,257	2,430	1,348	1,168	2,516
Urban	153	228	381	47	76	123
TOTAL	1,326	1,485	2,811	1,395	1,244	2,639
Madras—						
Rural	1,843	2,201	4,044	621	954	1,575
Urban						
TOTAL	1,843	2,201	4,044	621	954	1,575
Madurai—						
Rural	14,208	20,606	34,814	7,024	12,396	20,320
Urban	3,167	3,749	6,916	1,322	1,745	3,067
TOTAL	17,375	24,355	41,730	9,246	14,141	23,387
Nilgiris—						
Rural	1,430	2,052	3,482	824	1,246	2,070
Urban	90	219	309	55	87	142
TOTAL	1,520	2,271	3,791	879	1,333	2,212
North Arcot—						
Rural	12,452	15,630	28,082	7,814	10,876	18,690
Urban	1,555	2,017	3,572	733	988	1,721
TOTAL	14,007	17,647	31,654	8,547	11,864	20,411

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock					
	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)
Chingleput—						
Rural .	22,241	26,778	49,019	57,474	105,020	162,494
Urban .	2,817	2,828	5,645	6,082	13,945	20,027
TOTAL .	25,058	29,606	54,664	63,556	118,965	182,521
Coimbatore—						
Rural .	27,198	50,660	77,858	34,780	152,013	186,793
Urban .	7,130	11,182	18,312	8,533	35,518	44,051
TOTAL .	34,328	61,842	96,170	43,313	187,531	230,844
Kanya Kumari—						
Rural .	2,521	2,425	4,946	23,838	9,495	33,333
Urban .	200	304	504	890	1,268	2,158
TOTAL .	2,721	2,729	5,450	24,728	10,763	35,491
Madras—						
Rural .	2,464	3,155	5,619	2,732	16,284	19,016
Urban .	2,464	3,155	5,619	2,732	16,284	19,016
TOTAL .	2,464	3,155	5,619	2,732	16,284	19,016
Madurai—						
Rural .	22,132	33,002	55,134	39,912	117,764	157,676
Urban .	4,489	5,494	9,983	6,057	21,022	27,079
TOTAL .	26,621	38,496	65,117	45,969	138,786	184,755
Nilgiris—						
Rural .	2,254	3,298	5,552	4,779	15,382	20,161
Urban .	145	306	451	373	1,259	1,632
TOTAL .	2,399	3,604	6,003	5,152	16,641	21,793
North Arcot—						
Rural .	20,266	26,506	46,772	44,214	93,191	137,405
Urban .	2,288	3,005	5,293	4,101	11,433	15,534
TOTAL .	22,554	29,511	52,065	48,315	104,624	152,932

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

Livestock								District
Total Bovine			Sheep					
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
405,903	391,566	797,469	65,090	45,213	205,787	251,000	316,090	Chingleput—
30,354	37,850	68,204	1,607	2,115	4,328	6,443	8,050	Rural
436,257	429,416	865,673	66,697	47,328	210,115	257,443	324,140	Urban
								TOTAL
454,960	546,644	1,001,604	196,927	91,466	567,972	659,438	856,365	Coimbatore—
89,396	121,485	210,881	17,870	10,246	46,728	56,974	74,844	Rural
544,356	668,129	1,212,485	214,797	101,712	614,700	716,412	931,209	Urban
								TOTAL
70,385	51,722	122,107	3,984	1,967	7,247	9,214	13,198	Kanya Kumari—
4,562	8,027	12,589	581	130	468	598	1,179	Rural
74,947	59,749	134,696	4,565	2,097	7,715	9,812	14,377	Urban
								TOTAL
9,104	35,402	44,506	131	268	273	541	672	Madras—
9,104	35,402	44,506	131	268	273	541	672	Rural
								Urban
								TOTAL
470,827	481,535	952,362	107,170	84,923	365,339	450,262	557,432	Madurai—
51,205	68,791	119,996	2,423	2,827	9,115	11,942	14,365	Rural
522,032	550,326	1,072,358	109,593	87,750	374,454	462,204	571,797	Urban
								TOTAL
17,233	46,097	63,330	773	874	2,222	3,096	3,869	Nilgiris—
1,447	5,793	7,240	126	162	572	734	860	Rural
18,680	51,890	70,570	899	1,036	2,794	3,830	4,729	Urban
								TOTAL
629,584	502,567	1,132,151	138,451	89,734	467,176	556,910	695,361	North Arcot—
36,892	39,030	75,922	4,726	3,686	15,195	18,881	23,607	Rural
666,476	541,597	1,208,073	143,177	93,420	482,371	575,791	718,968	Urban
								TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock					Total Goats
	Upto one year	Goats				
		Over one year		Total		
		Males	Females			
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	
Chingleput—						
Rural . . .	30,640	23,065	74,914	97,979	128,619	
Urban . . .	1,593	2,078	3,654	5,732	7,325	
TOTAL . . .	32,233	25,143	78,568	103,711	135,944	
Coimbatore—						
Rural . . .	95,368	37,951	166,274	204,225	299,593	
Urban . . .	10,597	6,094	20,347	26,441	37,038	
TOTAL . . .	105,965	44,045	186,621	230,666	336,631	
Kanya Kumari—						
Rural . . .	15,558	4,120	19,348	23,468	39,026	
Urban . . .	1,684	280	1,518	1,798	3,482	
TOTAL . . .	17,242	4,400	20,866	25,266	42,508	
Madras—						
Rural . . .	985	659	1,762	2,421	3,406	
Urban . . .						
TOTAL . . .	985	659	1,762	2,421	3,406	
Madurai—						
Rural . . .	86,421	55,828	199,045	254,873	341,294	
Urban . . .	2,473	2,974	9,085	12,059	14,532	
TOTAL . . .	88,894	58,802	208,130	266,932	355,826	
Nilgiris—						
Rural . . .	1,721	875	3,052	3,927	5,648	
Urban . . .	400	188	643	831	1,231	
TOTAL . . .	2,121	1,063	3,695	4,758	6,879	
North Arcot—						
Rural . . .	58,630	41,403	147,616	189,019	247,649	
Urban . . .	3,684	2,902	6,581	9,483	13,167	
TOTAL . . .	62,314	44,305	154,197	198,502	260,816	

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

Livestock								District
Horses and Ponies								
Young Stock								
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)
495	1,001	7	8	15	12	17	29	Chingleput—
88	331	46	15	61	28	29	57	Rural
583	1,332	53	23	76	40	46	86	Urban
								TOTAL
469	1,322	72	156	228	134	231	365	Coimbatore—
298	336	59	74	133	86	114	200	Rural
767	1,658	131	230	361	220	345	565	Urban
								TOTAL
24	9	..	6	6	5	5	10	Kanya Kumari—
11	9	1	..	1	2	1	3	Rural
35	18	1	6	7	7	6	13	Urban
								TOTAL
62	51	33	29	62	25	17	42	Madras—
62	51	33	29	62	25	17	42	Rural
								Urban
								TOTAL
1,299	142	17	41	58	99	27	126	Madurai—
214	143	50	67	117	76	81	157	Rural
1,513	285	67	108	175	175	108	283	Urban
								TOTAL
43	30	32	11	43	23	81	104	Nilgiris—
27	43	2	4	6	..	2	2	Rural
70	73	34	15	49	23	83	106	Urban
								TOTAL
186	104	19	18	37	12	16	28	North Arcot—
115	94	85	51	136	83	101	184	Rural
301	198	104	69	173	95	117	212	Urban
								TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Livestock										
District	Horses and Ponies—contd.									
	Young Stock—contd.			Total horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys		
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Chingleput—										
Rural	19	25	44	514	1,026	1,540	26	1,048	1,406	2,454
Urban	74	44	118	162	375	537	5	143	181	324
TOTAL	93	69	162	676	1,401	2,077	31	1,191	1,587	2,778
Coimbatore—										
Rural	206	387	593	675	1,709	2,384	8	5,950	8,619	14,569
Urban	145	188	333	443	524	967	30	1,779	2,408	4,187
TOTAL	351	575	926	1,118	2,233	3,351	38	7,729	11,027	18,756
Kanya Kumari—										
Rural	5	11	16	29	20	49	..	547	198	745
Urban	3	1	4	14	10	24	..	92	35	127
TOTAL	8	12	20	43	30	73	..	639	233	872
Madras—										
Rural	58	46	104	120	97	217	1	53	69	122
Urban	58	46	104	120	97	217	1	53	69	122
TOTAL	58	46	104	120	97	217	1	53	69	122
Madurai—										
Rural	116	68	184	1,415	210	1,625	19	5,522	7,426	12,948
Urban	126	148	274	340	291	631	4	956	1,136	2,092
TOTAL	242	216	458	1,755	501	2,256	23	6,478	8,562	15,040
Nilgiris—										
Rural	55	92	147	98	122	220	23	273	54	327
Urban	2	6	8	29	49	78	5	1	3	4
TOTAL	57	98	155	127	171	298	28	274	57	331
North Arcot—										
Rural	31	34	65	217	138	355	1	2,467	1,886	4,353
Urban	168	152	320	283	246	529	28	605	605	1,210
TOTAL	199	186	385	500	384	884	29	3,072	2,491	5,563

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

Livestock—contd.			Poultry					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
..	16,648	1,262,846	228,899	72,487	257,135	558,521	102,576	Chingleput—
..	2,533	86,978	11,661	3,686	10,510	25,857	5,756	Rural
..	19,181	1,349,824	240,560	76,173	267,645	584,378	108,332	Urban
..	36,595	2,211,118	209,751	81,997	373,348	665,096	3,419	TOTAL
..	9,591	337,538	40,585	14,501	61,692	116,778	628	Coimbatore—
..	46,186	2,548,656	250,336	96,498	435,040	781,874	4,047	Rural
..	13,558	188,683	173,083	58,665	138,717	370,465	6,700	Urban
..	2,385	19,786	16,168	6,064	11,198	33,430	337	TOTAL
..	15,943	208,469	189,251	64,729	149,915	403,895	7,037	Kanya Kumari—
..	1,619	50,543	12,552	4,172	12,491	29,215	1,491	Rural
..	1,619	50,543	12,552	4,172	12,491	29,215	1,491	Urban
..	35,299	1,900,979	323,258	106,471	575,732	1,005,461	8,880	TOTAL
1	3,705	155,326	27,105	10,327	44,025	81,457	7,436	Madras—
1	39,004	2,056,305	350,363	116,798	619,757	1,086,918	16,316	Rural
..	78	73,495	13,629	5,325	19,773	38,727	66	Urban
..	154	9,572	5,140	1,386	4,692	11,218	132	TOTAL
..	232	83,067	18,769	6,711	24,465	49,945	198	Madurai—
..	64,646	2,144,516	247,236	78,011	291,855	617,102	68,771	Rural
..	7,821	122,284	12,803	5,380	14,319	32,502	3,990	Urban
..	72,467	2,266,800	260,039	83,391	306,174	649,604	72,761	TOTAL

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Chingleput—							
Rural	25,899	24,215	152,690	2,403	713,614	157,714	3,176
Urban	2,009	2,066	9,831	270	35,958	8,167	145
TOTAL	27,908	26,281	162,521	2,673	749,572	165,881	3,321
Coimbatore—							
Rural	795	779	4,993	1,529	671,618	211,342	2,232
Urban	276	228	1,132	392	118,302	36,550	1,115
TOTAL	1,071	1,007	6,125	1,921	789,920	247,892	3,347
Kanya Kumari—							
Rural	1,328	1,448	9,476	..	379,941	36,695	139
Urban	93	127	557	..	33,987	1,089	7
TOTAL	1,421	1,575	10,033	..	413,928	37,784	146
Madras—							
Rural	616	304	2,411	189	31,815	302	13
Urban	616	304	2,411	189	31,815	302	13
TOTAL	616	304	2,411	189	31,815	302	13
Madurai—							
Rural	2,949	2,896	14,725	1,990	1,022,176	225,729	6,427
Urban	2,490	702	10,628	580	92,665	15,832	989
TOTAL	5,439	3,598	25,353	2,570	1,114,841	241,561	7,416
Nilgiris—							
Rural	59	24	149	11	38,887	3,181	2
Urban	46	10	188	28	11,434	5	15
TOTAL	105	34	337	39	50,321	3,186	17
North Arcot—							
Rural	21,895	17,610	108,276	789	726,167	301,971	2,083
Urban	2,491	1,647	8,128	187	40,817	11,289	186
TOTAL	24,386	19,257	116,404	976	766,984	313,260	2,269

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

District	Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.							
	Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies
		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)
Chingleput—								
Rural	34,080	67	227	4,432	1,890	26	71	371
Urban	2,461	1	3	87	496	..	2	29
TOTAL	36,541	68	230	4,519	2,386	26	73	400
Coimbatore—								
Rural	85,066	433	718	2,431	4,705	41	102	1,062
Urban	16,752	280	35	299	2,373	39	22	331
TOTAL	101,818	713	753	2,730	7,078	80	124	1,393
Kanya Kumari—								
Rural	4,936	11	57	80	8	1	1	218
Urban	445	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
TOTAL	5,381	11	57	81	8	1	1	228
Madras—								
Rural	684	4	2	3	2	..	2	5
Urban	684	4	2	3	2	..	2	5
TOTAL	684	4	2	3	2	..	2	5
Madurai—								
Rural	43,543	53	301	1,373	1,535	88	25	253
Urban	7,665	17	27	124	133	10	8	93
TOTAL	51,208	70	328	1,497	1,668	98	33	346
Nilgiris—								
Rural	72	..	..	2	1	..	2	..
Urban	50	..	..	..	4	..	10	..
TOTAL	122	..	..	2	5	..	12	..
North Arcot—								
Rural	33,966	397	3,626	4,597	3,306	10	45	1,371
Urban	2,709	27	158	238	546	..	2	144
TOTAL	36,675	424	3,784	4,835	3,852	10	47	1,515

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Ramanathapuram—								
Rural	2,447	260,844	21,211	284,502	64,804	37,301	37,516	139,621
Urban	284	13,982	609	14,875	9,268	2,418	1,505	13,191
TOTAL	2,731	274,826	21,820	299,377	74,072	39,719	39,021	152,812
Salem—								
Rural	4,990	449,782	50,255	505,027	126,641	146,273	78,466	351,380
Urban	404	40,931	3,637	44,972	15,500	7,251	3,983	26,734
TOTAL	5,394	490,713	53,892	549,999	142,141	153,524	82,449	378,114
South Arcot—								
Rural	3,336	422,199	35,049	460,584	136,831	115,601	89,335	341,767
Urban	228	17,774	1,969	19,971	13,265	7,186	3,686	24,137
TOTAL	3,564	439,973	37,018	480,555	150,096	122,787	93,021	365,904
Tanjore—								
Rural	2,495	455,887	18,415	476,797	131,954	110,012	66,086	308,052
Urban	314	28,842	2,444	31,600	20,078	7,409	4,817	32,304
TOTAL	2,809	484,729	20,859	508,397	152,032	117,421	70,903	340,356
Tiruchirapalli—								
Rural	3,566	420,680	19,082	443,328	94,562	91,990	52,754	239,306
Urban	323	29,881	2,053	32,257	13,260	5,324	3,341	21,925
TOTAL	3,889	450,561	21,135	475,585	107,822	97,314	56,095	261,231
Tirunelveli—								
Rural	1,616	211,481	6,832	219,929	48,295	30,932	18,819	99,046
Urban	566	49,563	2,524	52,653	20,965	10,400	6,999	38,364
TOTAL	2,182	261,044	9,356	272,582	69,260	41,332	25,818	137,410
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—								
Rural	34,978	3,594,443	252,810	3,882,231	987,214	893,394	543,013	2,423,621
Urban	4,248	313,577	20,992	338,817	174,449	76,769	44,973	296,191
TOTAL 1956	39,226	3,908,020	273,802	4,221,048	1,161,663	970,163	587,986	2,719,812
TOTAL 1951‡	43,457	3,833,419	462,837	4,339,713	995,369	921,939	675,128	2,592,436

*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.

‡ 1951 Livestock Census data for Madras State have been adjusted to present data for the new set-up Madras State after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

District	Livestock							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Ramanathapuram—								
Rural	22,229	8,488	170,338	27,433	25,220	52,653	22,645	22,210
Urban	490	145	13,826	3,118	3,945	7,063	1,188	1,336
TOTAL	22,719	8,633	184,164	30,551	29,165	59,716	23,833	23,546
Salem—								
Rural	223,408	53,403	628,191	73,468	72,935	146,403	65,700	75,147
Urban	6,480	1,371	34,585	6,772	5,288	12,060	3,758	3,749
TOTAL	229,888	54,774	662,776	80,240	78,223	158,463	69,458	78,896
South Arcot—								
Rural	46,521	23,420	411,708	66,125	60,007	126,132	57,601	53,982
Urban	828	530	25,495	6,403	6,240	12,643	3,240	3,447
TOTAL	47,349	23,950	437,203	72,528	66,247	138,775	60,841	57,429
Tanjore—								
Rural	1,182	4,590	313,824	62,783	56,770	119,553	56,419	58,252
Urban	1,182	190	33,676	8,475	9,365	17,840	4,480	5,563
TOTAL	2,364	4,780	347,500	71,258	66,135	137,393	60,899	63,815
Tiruchirapalli—								
Rural	53,267	9,560	302,133	47,476	45,182	92,658	39,737	37,103
Urban	5,330	1,579	28,834	5,646	5,803	11,449	2,645	2,840
TOTAL	58,597	11,139	330,967	53,122	50,985	104,107	42,382	39,943
Tirunelveli—								
Rural	603	1,476	101,125	20,747	20,911	41,658	18,309	18,505
Urban	272	723	39,359	9,362	9,600	18,962	5,303	5,427
TOTAL	875	2,199	140,484	30,109	30,511	60,620	23,612	23,932
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—								
Rural	529,042	157,964	3,110,627	477,017	457,521	934,538	433,257	432,661
Urban	28,548	9,936	334,675	71,937	75,668	147,605	40,156	43,684
TOTAL 1956	557,590	167,900	3,445,302	548,954	533,189	1,082,143	473,413	476,345
TOTAL 1951	645,827	246,774	3,485,037	411,651	421,171	832,822	756,669	746,632

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Total	Males	Females				
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Ramanathapuram—							
Rural	44,855	50,078	47,430	97,508	334,580	217,768	552,348
Urban	2,524	4,306	5,281	9,587	19,181	19,107	38,288
TOTAL	47,379	54,384	52,711	107,095	353,761	236,875	590,636
Salem—							
Rural	140,847	139,168	148,082	287,250	644,195	776,273	1,420,468
Urban	7,507	10,530	9,037	19,567	55,502	43,622	99,124
Total	148,354	149,698	157,119	306,817	699,697	819,895	1,519,592
South Arcot—							
Rural	111,583	123,726	113,989	237,715	584,310	525,697	1,110,007
Urban	6,687	9,643	9,687	19,330	29,614	35,182	64,796
TOTAL	118,270	133,369	123,676	257,045	613,924	560,879	1,174,803
Tanjore—							
Rural	114,671	119,202	115,022	234,224	595,999	428,846	1,024,845
Urban	10,043	12,955	14,928	27,883	44,555	48,604	93,159
TOTAL	124,714	132,157	129,950	262,107	640,554	477,450	1,118,004
Tiruchirapalli—							
Rural	76,840	87,213	82,285	169,498	530,541	384,418	914,959
Urban	5,485	8,291	8,643	16,934	40,548	37,477	78,025
TOTAL	82,325	95,504	90,928	186,432	571,089	421,895	992,984
Tirunelveli—							
Rural	36,814	39,056	39,416	78,412	258,985	140,541	399,526
Urban	10,730	14,665	15,027	29,692	67,318	54,386	121,704
TOTAL	47,544	53,721	54,443	108,164	326,303	194,927	521,230
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—							
Rural	865,918	910,274	890,182	1,800,456	4,792,505	4,000,809	8,793,314
Urban	83,840	112,093	119,352	231,445	450,910	454,027	904,937
TOTAL 1956	949,758	1,022,367	1,009,534	2,031,901	5,243,415	4,454,836	9,698,251
TOTAL 1951	1,503,301	1,168,320	1,167,803	2,336,123	5,508,033	4,652,840	10,160,873

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

District	Livestock					
	Buffaloes					
	Males over three years			Females over three years		District
	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	
	*	†			In milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Ramanathapuram—						Ramanathapuram—
Rural	3,719	10,251	2,935	16,905	23,179	Rural
Urban	50	346	43	439	4,965	Urban
TOTAL	3,769	10,597	2,978	17,344	28,144	TOTAL
Salem—						Salem—
Rural	1,933	10,722	3,618	16,273	59,074	Rural
Urban	560	1,921	645	3,126	8,409	Urban
TOTAL	2,493	12,643	4,263	19,399	67,483	TOTAL
South Arcot—						South Arcot—
Rural	955	25,905	3,698	30,558	26,892	Rural
Urban	109	1,313	137	1,559	4,371	Urban
TOTAL	1,064	27,218	3,835	32,117	31,263	TOTAL
Tanjore—						Tanjore—
Rural	1,535	42,561	5,862	49,958	67,122	Rural
Urban	460	2,199	225	2,884	10,173	Urban
TOTAL	1,995	44,760	6,087	52,842	77,295	TOTAL
Tiruchirapalli—						Tiruchirapalli—
Rural	1,173	18,308	3,925	23,406	61,610	Rural
Urban	261	2,485	367	3,113	7,569	Urban
TOTAL	1,434	20,793	4,292	26,519	69,179	TOTAL
Tirunelveli—						Tirunelveli—
Rural	753	11,757	1,731	14,241	34,418	Rural
Urban	330	2,697	859	3,886	12,502	Urban
TOTAL	1,083	14,454	2,590	18,127	46,920	TOTAL
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—						TOTAL MADRAS STATE—
Rural	15,823	210,116	33,787	259,726	456,610	Rural
Urban	3,487	16,851	3,904	24,242	98,391	Urban
TOTAL 1956	19,310	226,967	37,691	283,968	555,001	TOTAL 1956
TOTAL 1951	20,289	273,421	70,344	364,054	519,694	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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows, i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Ramanathapuram—					
Rural	8,561	42,120	2,820	1,646	46,586
Urban	818	7,310	21	49	7,380
TOTAL	9,379	49,430	2,841	1,695	53,966
Salem—					
Rural	15,436	100,426	5,461	5,747	111,634
Urban	1,441	12,360	998	378	13,736
Total	16,877	112,786	6,459	6,125	125,370
South Arcot—					
Rural	12,294	54,977	4,882	2,336	62,195
Urban	779	7,188	134	62	7,384
TOTAL	13,073	62,165	5,016	2,398	69,579
Tanjore—					
Rural	23,261	133,815	3,127	1,802	138,744
Urban	2,624	16,389	762	204	17,355
TOTAL	25,885	150,204	3,889	2,006	156,099
Tiruchirapalli—					
Rural	21,568	117,793	5,816	3,470	127,079
Urban	1,757	13,212	1,171	813	15,186
TOTAL	23,325	131,005	6,987	4,273	142,265
Tirunelveli—					
Rural	10,183	63,514	1,994	717	66,225
Urban	2,266	19,714	297	572	20,583
TOTAL	12,449	83,228	2,291	1,289	86,838
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—					
Rural	144,507	842,277	36,067	24,315	902,659
Urban	16,533	148,167	4,995	2,97	156,079
TOTAL 1956	161,040	990,444	41,062	27,232	1,058,738
TOTAL 1951	205,712	1,017,234	65,830	43,607	1,126,671

No. 25—*contd.*Machinery and Implements in Madras—*contd.*

District	Livestock					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Ramanathapuram—						
Rural	7,858	10,563	18,421	3,975	5,589	9,564
Urban	1,634	1,972	3,606	400	644	1,044
TOTAL	9,492	12,535	22,027	4,375	6,233	10,608
Salem—						
Rural	22,418	29,816	52,234	12,475	20,651	33,126
Urban	2,945	3,397	6,342	1,573	1,995	3,568
TOTAL	25,363	33,213	58,576	14,048	22,646	36,694
South Arcot—						
Rural	10,464	12,064	22,528	6,568	8,470	15,038
Urban	1,546	1,666	3,212	570	704	1,274
TOTAL	12,010	13,730	25,740	7,138	9,174	16,312
Tanjore—						
Rural	24,374	27,288	51,662	16,133	19,984	36,117
Urban	3,485	3,834	7,319	1,626	2,260	3,886
TOTAL	27,859	31,122	58,981	17,759	22,244	40,003
Tiruchirapalli—						
Rural	22,919	27,627	50,546	10,126	14,816	24,942
Urban	2,840	3,349	6,189	1,626	1,633	3,259
TOTAL	25,759	30,976	56,735	11,752	16,449	28,201
Tirunelveli—						
Rural	11,570	14,851	26,421	7,626	10,291	17,917
Urban	4,291	5,223	9,514	2,202	3,219	5,421
TOTAL	15,861	20,074	35,935	9,828	13,510	23,338
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—						
Rural	162,463	208,177	370,640	90,655	136,502	227,157
Urban	30,642	37,206	67,848	13,629	18,964	32,593
TOTAL 1956	193,105	245,383	438,488	104,284	155,466	259,750
TOTAL 1951	155,615	201,900	357,515	169,038	267,755	436,793

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Ramanathapuram—						
Rural.	11,833	16,152	27,985	28,738	62,738	91,476
Urban	2,034	2,616	4,650	2,473	9,996	12,469
TOTAL	13,867	18,768	32,635	31,211	72,734	103,945
Salem—						
Rural.	34,893	50,467	85,360	51,166	162,101	213,267
Urban	4,518	5,392	9,910	7,644	19,128	26,772
TOTAL	39,411	55,859	95,270	58,810	181,229	240,039
South Arcot—						
Rural.	17,032	20,534	37,566	47,590	82,729	130,319
Urban	2,116	2,370	4,486	3,675	9,754	13,429
TOTAL	19,148	22,904	42,052	51,265	92,483	143,748
Tanjore—						
Rural.	40,507	47,272	87,779	90,465	186,016	276,481
Urban	5,111	6,094	11,205	7,995	23,449	31,444
TOTAL	45,618	53,366	98,984	98,460	209,465	307,925
Tiruchirapalli—						
Rural	33,045	42,443	75,488	56,451	169,522	225,973
Urban	4,466	4,982	9,448	7,579	20,168	27,747
TOTAL	37,511	47,425	84,936	64,030	189,690	253,720
Tirunelveli—						
Rural.	19,196	25,142	44,338	33,437	91,367	124,804
Urban	6,493	8,442	14,935	10,379	29,025	39,404
TOTAL	25,689	33,584	59,273	43,816	120,392	164,208
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—						
Rural	253,118	344,679	597,797	512,844	1,247,338	1,760,182
Urban	44,271	56,170	100,441	68,513	212,249	280,762
TOTAL 1956	297,389	400,849	698,238	581,357	1,459,587	2,040,944
TOTAL 1951	324,653	440,655	794,308	688,707	1,596,326	2,285,033

No. 25—*contd.*Machinery and Implements in Madras—*contd.*

Livestock								District
Total Bovine			Sheep					
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Femles	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Ramanatha-
363,318	280,506	643,824	228,744	136,217	547,023	683,240	911,984	puram—
21,654	29,103	50,757	1,921	3,051	7,269	10,320	12,241	Rural
384,972	309,609	694,581	230,665	139,268	554,292	693,560	924,225	Urban
								TOTAL
695,361	938,374	1,633,735	230,767	174,975	678,202	853,177	1,083,944	Salem—
63,146	62,750	125,896	9,971	11,627	19,421	31,048	41,019	Rural
758,507	1,001,124	1,759,631	240,738	186,602	697,623	884,225	1,124,963	Urban
								TOTAL
631,900	608,426	1,240,326	92,859	55,066	311,807	366,873	459,772	South Arcot—
33,289	44,936	78,225	2,156	1,862	7,088	8,950	11,106	Rural
665,189	653,362	1,318,551	95,055	56,928	318,895	375,823	470,878	Urban
								TOTAL
686,464	614,862	1,301,326	41,344	36,649	114,071	150,720	192,064	Tanjore—
52,550	72,053	124,603	857	2,192	2,732	4,924	5,781	Rural
739,014	686,915	1,425,929	42,201	38,841	116,803	155,644	197,845	Urban
								TOTAL
586,992	553,940	1,140,932	233,127	104,837	664,229	769,066	1,002,193	Tiruchirapalli—
48,127	57,645	105,772	8,636	6,181	25,340	31,521	40,157	Rural
635,119	611,585	1,246,704	241,763	111,018	689,569	800,587	1,042,350	Urban
								TOTAL
292,422	231,908	524,330	113,730	88,082	7,456,455	544,537	658,267	Tirunelveli—
77,697	83,411	161,108	8,040	9,180	39,976	49,156	57,196	Rural
370,119	315,319	685,438	121,770	97,262	496,431	593,693	715,463	Urban
								TOTAL
								TOTAL MADRAS
5,305,349	5,248,147	10,553,496	1,453,006	910,003	4,387,530	5,297,533	6,750,539	STATE—
519,423	666,276	1,185,699	59,045	53,527	178,505	232,032	291,077	Rural
5,824,772	5,914,423	11,739,195	1,512,051	963,530	4,566,035	5,529,565	7,041,616	Urban
								TOTAL 1956
6,196,740	6,249,166	12,445,906	1,219,125	1,487,009	5,219,721	6,706,730	7,925,855	TOTAL 1951

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock				
	Upto one year	Goats			Total Goats
		Over one year			
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Ramanatha- puram—					
Rural .	79,658	59,590	156,374	215,964	295,622
Urban .	3,170	3,814	7,695	11,509	14,679
TOTAL .	82,828	63,404	164,069	227,473	310,301
Salem—					
Rural .	126,687	88,837	285,555	374,392	501,079
Urban .	8,484	8,768	14,204	22,972	31,456
TOTAL .	135,171	97,605	299,759	397,364	532,535
South Arcot—					
Rural .	102,757	60,435	231,607	292,042	394,799
Urban .	4,714	5,035	10,024	15,059	19,773
TOTAL .	107,471	65,470	241,631	307,101	414,572
Tanjore—					
Rural .	103,829	62,651	196,278	258,929	362,758
Urban .	7,851	5,572	16,432	22,004	29,855
TOTAL .	111,680	68,223	212,710	280,933	392,613
Tiruchirapalli—					
Rural .	176,478	83,617	359,562	443,179	619,657
Urban .	9,393	6,090	22,051	28,141	37,539
TOTAL .	185,876	89,707	381,613	471,320	657,196
Tirunelveli—					
Rural .	63,137	48,162	162,065	210,227	273,364
Urban .	7,520	7,947	19,524	27,471	34,991
TOTAL .	70,657	56,109	181,589	237,698	308,355
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—					
Rural .	940,884	566,534	2,001,690	2,568,224	3,509,108
Urban .	62,553	52,401	133,520	185,921	248,474
TOTAL 1956 .	1,003,437	618,935	2,135,210	2,754,145	3,757,582
TOTAL 1951 .	727,260	878,910	2,407,144	3,286,054	4,013,314

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

District	Livestock							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Young Stock							
	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)
Ramanathapuram—								
Rural	1,135	613	836	213	1,049	118	46	164
Urban	92	88	29	47	76	24	32	56
TOTAL	1,227	701	865	260	1,125	142	78	220
Salem—								
Rural	1,639	2,543	1,018	187	1,205	116	194	310
Urban	379	420	79	64	143	73	55	128
TOTAL	2,018	2,963	1,097	251	1,348	189	249	438
South Arcot—								
Rural	158	239	17	34	51	20	33	53
Urban	88	203	218	381	599	36	69	105
TOTAL	246	442	235	415	650	56	102	158
Tanjore—								
Rural	566	675	50	60	110	31	49	80
Urban	180	90	7	9	16	27	41	68
TOTAL	746	765	57	69	126	58	90	148
Tiruchirapalli—								
Rural	159	300	18	53	71	16	46	62
Urban	123	144	36	40	76	17	26	43
TOTAL	282	444	54	93	147	33	72	105
Tirunelveli—								
Rural	70	174	1	..	1	2	1	3
Urban	123	79	10	11	21	10	6	16
TOTAL	193	253	11	11	22	12	7	19
TOTAL—MADRAS STATE—								
Rural	6,243	7,152	2,087	787	2,874	588	746	1,334
Urban	1,800	2,031	655	792	1,447	487	574	1,061
TOTAL 1956	8,043	9,183	2,742	1,579	4,321	1,075	1,320	2,395
TOTAL 1951	6,913	6,796	..	..	1,869 (a)	2,184	2,538	4,722

(a) Details not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock—contd.			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total								Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Ramanathapuram—										
Rural	954	259	1,213	2,089	872	2,961	3	4,229	6,025	10,254
Urban	53	79	132	145	167	312	13	894	1,027	1,921
TOTAL	1,007	338	1,345	2,234	1,039	3,273	16	5,123	7,052	12,175
Salem—										
Rural	1,134	381	1,515	2,773	2,924	5,697	35	5,015	4,281	9,296
Urban	152	119	271	531	539	1,070	9	627	588	1,215
TOTAL	1,286	500	1,786	3,304	3,463	6,767	44	5,642	4,869	10,511
South Arcot—										
Rural	37	67	104	195	306	501	2	1,226	1,567	2,793
Urban	254	450	704	342	653	995	..	329	358	687
TOTAL	291	517	808	537	959	1,496	2	1,555	1,925	3,480
Tanjore—										
Rural	81	109	190	647	784	1,431	..	877	797	1,674
Urban	34	50	84	214	140	354	8	132	132	264
TOTAL	115	159	274	861	924	1,785	8	1,009	929	1,938
Tiruchirapalli—										
Rural	34	99	133	193	399	592	5	1,933	2,643	4,576
Urban	53	66	119	176	210	386	..	387	470	857
TOTAL	87	165	252	369	609	978	5	2,320	3,113	5,433
Tirunelveli—										
Rural	3	1	4	73	175	248	18	5,889	7,086	12,975
Urban	20	17	37	143	96	239	..	2,128	2,546	4,674
TOTAL	23	18	41	216	271	487	18	8,017	9,632	17,649
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—										
Rural	2,675	1,533	4,208	8,918	8,685	17,603	140	34,976	41,988	76,964
Urban	1,142	1,366	2,508	2,942	3,397	6,339	103	8,126	9,558	17,684
TOTAL 1956	3,817	2,899	6,716	11,860	12,082	23,942	243	43,102	51,546	94,648
TOTAL 1951	2,184	2,538	6,591	9,097	9,334	20,300	286	48,674	59,584	119,127
			(b)			(b)				(c)

(b) Includes 1,869 for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 10,869 for which details are not available.

No. 25—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—contd.

Livestock—contd.			Poultry					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Fowls			Ducks		
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†			
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
57	26,180	1,890,885	326,759	138,550	523,598	990,907	10,958	Ramanathapuram—
..	3,742	83,665	23,478	7,179	28,772	59,429	1,078	Rural
57	29,922	1,974,550	350,237	145,729	554,370	1,050,336	12,036	Urban
16	52,504	3,286,306	450,870	187,527	668,300	1,306,697	5,392	TOTAL
..	10,520	211,185	33,752	18,249	48,293	100,294	1,027	Salem—
16	63,024	3,497,491	484,622	205,776	716,593	1,406,991	6,419	Rural
..	109,978	2,208,171	255,747	87,028	374,671	717,446	42,311	Urban
..	6,798	117,584	15,213	6,976	18,856	41,045	1,175	TOTAL
..	116,776	2,325,755	270,960	94,004	393,527	758,491	43,486	South Arcot—
..	8,475	1,867,728	307,768	119,573	376,176	803,517	5,425	Rural
..	2,312	163,177	31,759	9,796	25,981	67,536	1,256	Urban
..	10,787	2,030,905	339,527	129,369	402,157	871,053	6,681	TOTAL
..	52,162	2,820,117	394,026	160,381	712,673	1,267,080	20,082	Tanjore—
..	6,200	190,911	28,632	10,393	46,005	85,030	2,329	Rural
..	58,362	3,011,028	422,658	170,774	758,678	1,352,110	22,411	Urban
..	26,965	1,496,167	259,950	98,443	365,367	723,760	35,508	TOTAL
..	6,435	264,643	55,199	19,727	50,907	125,833	3,570	Tiruchirapalli—
..	33,400	1,760,810	315,149	118,170	416,274	849,593	39,078	Rural
73	443,088	21,351,011	3,190,976	1,194,458	4,679,345	9,064,779	310,088	Urban
1	63,815	1,813,192	314,047	117,836	377,741	809,624	30,205	TOTAL
74	506,903	23,164,203	3,505,023	1,312,294	5,057,086	9,874,403	340,293	TOTAL MADRAS STATE—
8	399,721	24,924,517	3,129,437	1,212,433	3,742,084	8,083,954	133,472	Rural
								Urban
								TOTAL 1956
								TOTAL 1951

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Poultry—contd.					Agri. Machinery & Implements	
	Ducks—contd.				Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total	Others		Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Ramanathapuram—							
Rural .	2,042	1,927	14,927	811	1,006,645	200,229	4,375
Urban .	547	819	2,444	338	62,211	8,157	571
TOTAL .	2,589	2,746	17,371	1,149	1,068,856	208,386	4,946
Salem—							
Rural .	1,621	1,387	8,400	2,941	1,318,038	449,115	15,703
Urban .	1,624	760	3,411	94	103,799	31,105	895
TOTAL .	3,245	2,147	11,811	3,035	1,421,837	480,220	16,598
South Arcot—							
Rural .	10,978	12,528	65,817	12,618	795,881	330,788	8,485
Urban .	515	252	1,942	278	43,265	9,711	642
TOTAL .	11,493	12,780	67,759	12,896	839,146	340,499	9,127
Tanjore—							
Rural .	2,399	2,212	10,036	459	814,012	299,002	24,290
Urban .	399	497	2,152	156	69,844	11,902	1,230
TOTAL .	2,798	2,709	12,188	615	883,856	310,904	25,520
Tiruchirappalli —							
Rural .	3,842	3,306	27,230	1,873	1,296,183	334,715	2,359
Urban .	1,204	617	4,150	483	89,663	20,538	529
TOTAL .	5,046	3,923	31,380	2,356	1,385,846	355,253	2,888
Tirunelveli—							
Rural .	6,035	2,594	44,137	227	768,124	119,960	1,112
Urban .	1,456	634	5,660	86	131,579	25,772	491
TOTAL .	7,491	3,228	49,797	313	899,703	145,732	1,603
TOTAL MADRAS STATE—							
Rural .	79,842	70,926	460,856	25,651	9,551,286	2,670,441	70,383
Urban .	13,766	8,663	52,634	3,081	865,339	180,419	6,828
TOTAL 1936	93,608	79,589	513,490	28,732	10,416,625	2,850,860	77,211
TOTAL 1951	45,778	42,443	221,693	..	8,305,647	2,890,494	56,872

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—concl'd.

Machinery and Implements in Madras—concl'd.

Carts	Sugaracane 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)
45,307 3,515	167 7	101 10	511 55	1,321 131	1 18	7 4	1,695 306	473 189	Ramanatha- puram— Rural Urban
48,822	174	111	566	1,452	19	11	2,001	660	TOTAL
58,289 12,596	197 23	1,704 164	3,331 347	1,997 329	3 3	22 5	931 154	345 114	Salam— Rural Urban
70,885	220	1,868	3,678	2,326	6	27	1,085	459	TOTAL
56,941 3,905	156 10	3,283 161	7,383 417	2,254 176	27 1	91 8	1,603 271	365 31	South Arcot— Rural Urban
60,846	166	3,444	7,800	2,430	28	99	1,874	396	TOTAL
86,270 8,508	26 1	462 13	753 59	180 43	3 1	39 5	806 202	144 67	Tanjore— Rural Urban
94,778	27	475	812	223	4	44	1,008	211	TOTAL
65,675 5,138	120 5	2,173 58	1,941 238	1,074 118	.. 4	25 13	1,854 143	809 115	Tiruchurapalli— Rural Urban
70,813	125	2,231	2,179	1,192	4	38	1,997	924	TOTAL
49,432 11,800	5 11	24 45	797 262	984 362	.. 11	8 16	501 203	903 274	Tirunelveli— Rural Urban
61,232	16	69	1,059	1,346	11	24	704	1,177	TOTAL
563,577 76,228	1,632 386	12,676 676	27,631 2,130	19,255 4,713	200 87	438 97	10,665 1,891	4,556 963	TOTAL MADRAS STATE— Rural Urban
639,805	2,018	13,352	29,761	23,968	287	535	12,556	5,519	TOTAL 1956
669,143	1,567	17,192	13,678	13,702	224		14,609	6,257	TOTAL 1951

TABLE No. 26
Month-end Wholesale Prices of Linseed, Oil and Cake during 1956-57

Commodity /Centre	(Rs. & As. per maund)											
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Linseed—												
Bombay (Bold) .	23 6	24 6	20 10	21 8	22 1	22 9	22 5	24 2	23 11	26 6	20 1	21 1
Calcuttia (Small).	21 12	22 8	21 4	22 8	24 4	23 10	23 8	26 0	25 0	25 10	21 0	21 4
Kanpur . .	23 4	23 0	21 12	22 8	25 4	23 12	24 4	26 0	25 12	N.R.	22 0	20 8
Linseed Oil—												
Bombay (Com- mercial) .	61 5	56 8	44 12	47 6	51 6	48 9	48 2	52 2	54 6	54 8	42 10	45 9
Kanpur . .	61 0	58 8	54 0	55 0	60 0	54 4	55 4	57 14	57 8	56 0	52 0	49 4
Calcuttia . .	58 8	59 0	49 0	52 0	59 0	54 0	52 8	57 0	56 8	59 0	49 0	49 0
Hyderabad .	60 8	56 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.R.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Linseed Cake—												
Bombay (Undicor)	7 12	7 5	7 5	8 15	9 14	10 12	10 8	11 7	11 6	10 8	10 2	8 13
Kanpur . .	8 12	9 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	10 4	10 12	12 4	12 4	12 0	10 2	9 4
N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported.												

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.R.—Not reported.

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TABLE No. 27

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Mustard Seed, Oil and Cake during 1956-57

Commodity/Centre	(Rs. & As. per maund)											
	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March
<i>Mustard Seed—</i>												
Calcutta (Yellow)	30 8	32 0	31 8	36 0	39 0	38 8	38 0	41 0	39 0	45 0	38 0	30 0
Kanpur .	29 8	34 0	33 12	34 8	40 0	37 12	37 10	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 15	32 0
Hapur (Lahi) .	25 12	25 12	26 0	27 0	30 0	28 8	30 0	32 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	27 4
Bombay (Rajkot)	24 6	21 8	23 0	28 14	34 1	31 9	31 8	20 8	31 8	35 0	31 5	31 12
Purnea (Red) .	24 0	26 0	26 0	N.R.	32 8	N.R.	32 0	N.R.	N.R.	28 0	N.R.	27 0
Delh .	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	N.R.	35 8	37 0	38 0	N.R.	39 8
<i>Mustard Oil—</i>												
Calcutta (Local).	75 0	78 0	74 8	80 8	94 0	84 0	91 8	95 0	86 0	89 0	75 8	69 8
Kanpur .	78 0	80 12	80 0	80 8	94 0	86 9	91 5	98 4	92 0	N.R.	N.Q.	75 8
Hapur (Local) .	67 0	68 0	71 0	74 0	82 0	78 0	81 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	75 0
Delhi (Pukki ghani)	62 0	64 0	65 0	67 0	75 0	74 0	N.R.	82 0	83 0	78 0	N.R.	60 0
<i>Mustard Cake—</i>												
Kanpur .	8 8	9 0	8 12	8 12	9 11	10 0	10 4	11 4	10 4	N.R.	N.R.	9 12
Delhi (Papri) .	8 8	8 8	8 6	8 12	9 12	9 12	N.R.	11 12	11 4	11 8	N.R.	11 0

N. R.—Not reported.

N. Q.—Not quoted.

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TABLE No. 28

Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957 upto the week ending 31st March 1957

Countrywise destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 31st March, 1957	(Metric tons)		
		Quantity shipped upto the week ending 31st March 1947 via.		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES				
1. Basreh	16,450	9,749	..	9,749
2. Jaddah	200	200	..	200
3. Aden	2,100	100	..	100
4. Zanzibar	1,350	500	..	500
5. Babrein	2,150	525	..	525
6. Muscat	100	100	..	100
7. Dubai	200	100	..	100
8. Umsaid	400	..	..	..
9. Nairobi	27,000	..	..	..
TOTAL	49,950	11,274	..	11,274
B. FAR EAST COUNTRIES INCLUDING MALAYA				
1. Penang	6,650	..	1,773	1,773
2. Sweetenham	3,550	..	1,419	1,419
3. Singapore	1,250	..	471	471
4. Malayan Ports	1,000	..	..	..
5. Malacca	1,200	..	..	..
6. Kotabahr	100	..	..	..
TOTAL	13,750	..	3,663	3,663
C. BURMA, CEYLON AND PAKISTAN				
1. Colombo	8,250	..	..	..
2. Rangoon	6,000	..	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	14,250	..	,000	6,000
D. LONDON				
.	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	78,950	11,274	10,663	21,937

GENERAL REVIEW

The most important event in May 1957 was the presentation of the Union Budget for 1957-58 to Parliament. Among other things, the Finance Minister increased the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 5.62 to Rs. 11.25 per cwt and that on vegetable non-essential oils from Rs. 70 to Rs. 112 per ton. Excise duty on certain types of unmanufactured tobacco was also increased at various rates so as to yield a total of Rs. 6.15 crores annually. The novel feature of this year's budget is the imposition of an annual tax on wealth and a tax on expenditure. The Finance Minister observed that the excise duties were levied with the object of restraining domestic consumption in the interest of larger exports needed for securing foreign exchange. The Finance Minister has built up from out of the additional receipts of taxation a food subsidy fund of the order of Rs. 25 crores for keeping down food prices, particularly in the more vulnerable areas.

The ninth meeting of the National Development Council was held in New Delhi on the 3rd and 4th June 1957. At this meeting, the National Development Council considered, *inter alia*, the food and economic situation in the country, progress of the annual plan for 1956-57, resources for the current year's plan, and the question of rehabilitating the displaced persons pouring in from East Pakistan. The Council also discussed the fourth annual report on evaluation of C. P. & N.E.S. Blocks, the question of family planning and a proposal (accepted in principle earlier) to replace sales taxes levied in States on mill made textiles, tobacco (including manufactured tobacco), and sugar by a surcharge on central excise duties on these articles and to distribute the income derived from these duties among the States. An important decision of the National Development Council related to the guarantee of minimum prices for agricultural commodities as an incentive to step up agricultural production substantially.

The meetings of the Import and Export Advisory Councils were held in New Delhi on the 6th and 7th June 1957. At the Import Advisory Council meeting, the Minister for Commerce and Industry made a strong plea for reducing our dependence on imports of goods other than industrial equipment. At the Export Advisory Council meeting, he said that exports of agricultural commodities have proved "most disappointing" and revealed that the yield from cotton, both raw and waste, pulses, grain, groundnuts, groundnut oil, pepper, chillies and potatoes had fallen in 1956 as compared with 1955 mainly due to the production not keeping pace with the rise in domestic demand. The Minister stressed the need for enlarging our exports as our requirements of foreign exchange were very large.

Another important event during the month was the passing of a bill by Indian Parliament amending clause (f) of subsection (3) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Under the amended Act, the Central Government can now direct a person holding stock of food grains to sell the whole or a specific part of it to any person or class of persons at the average market price prevailing in the locality during the period of three months preceding the date of the issue of notification and not the market rate prevailing on the date of sale as was the case prior to the amendment. The object of the amendment is to discourage hoarding and to prevent undue profiteering by the trade. The Bill received the assent of the President on 4th June 1957 and came into force immediately. On the 6th June 1957, an order was issued extending the provision of the new law to 12 States and 3 Union Territories with respect to purchase of paddy and rice. The States and Union Territories covered are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. This notification will remain in force for three months.

The rainfall during May 1957, was in excess of the normal in East U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Rajasthan, Vidarbha, Kerala, Coastal and South Mysore, normal in Assam, Punjab, East Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Madras, deficient in Orissa, Chhota Nagpur, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema and scanty over the remaining parts of the country.

The outturn of harvested rabi crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the hail storm affected parts of U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and the Punjab.

During May and early June 1957, all-India final estimates for 1956-57 in respect of jowar, bajra, Kharif pulses other than tur, sesamum, black pepper and ginger and second estimates of wheat, barley, gram and tobacco for the year 1956-57 became available. The all-India final estimates of jowar, bajra, kharif pulses other than tur and sesamum for 1956-57 put the area and production at 41,314; 27,542; 16,166 and 5,433 thousand acres and 7,427; 2,926; 1,664 and 451 thousand tons respectively as against the partially revised estimates of 42,904; 28,024; 15,567 and 5,653 thousand acres and 6,602; 3,379; 1,632 and 457 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56. The all-India final estimates of black pepper and ginger for 1956-57 are placed at 234 and 40 thousand acres and 31.6 and 14.9 thousand tons as against the partially revised estimates 233 and 40 thousand acres and 32.1 and 15.3 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56. The all-India second estimates for 1956-57 in respect of wheat, barley and gram put the area at 30,268; 8,331 and 23,354 thousand acres and production at 8,172; 2,434 and 5,350 thousand tons against the corresponding adjusted estimates of 27,957; 8,332 and 22,333 thousand acres and 7,534; 2,357 and 4,636 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56. The all-India second estimate of tobacco for 1956-57 places the area at 900 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 847 thousand acres for 1955-56.

During May 1957, prices of wheat generally showed a downward trend in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Punjab and in parts of Rajasthan and Bombay. Elsewhere, they generally remained steady at the previous month's closing levels. Prices of rice generally showed an upward movement in most of the rice growing states except that at some centres in Assam a somewhat easy tendency was noticed. In the case of coarse grains, prices of jowar generally ruled steady in most of the states except in Bombay where they showed a tendency to firm up. Prices of bajra ruled steady to firm in U.P., Rajasthan, and Bombay. Elsewhere, they did not show significant variations. Maize prices exhibited a hardening tendency in U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. Elsewhere, they generally remained steady.

Sugar prices were steady in the first half of May but showed a hardening tendency during the second half of the month. Gur prices generally ruled firm but they recorded some gains at some centres.

Slow but steady rise in prices characterized the market for edible oils and oilseeds during the month of May. Groundnut, rape and mustard and sesamum, and their oils, registered modest to substantial gains due to increased demand and tight supply position.

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market ruled generally firm during the month due to active mill demand. With a view to check excessive speculation in cotton futures, the East India Cotton Association, under a directive from the Forward Markets Commission, notified on May 20, 1957 a rise in the margin deposit on Vijay June Contract to Rs. 400 per candy in respect of all purchases made at or above Rs. 824 per candy. This change has taken effect from June 1, 1957.

Calcutta loose jute market opened firm with prices rising upward in the earlier part of the month followed by steady conditions thereafter. In the baled jute sector, prices of all important varieties registered an advance during the second week and remained steady at higher levels for the remaining part of the month.

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

- (i) Total imports of cereals in the country since the beginning of January upto the end of May 1957 amounted to 1395.1 thousand tons, comprising 924.6 thousand tons of wheat and 470.5 thousand tons of rice as against 199 thousand tons of wheat only during the corresponding period of the last year.
- (ii) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st May 1957 and closing stocks on 22nd May 1957 were higher than those on the corresponding date of last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period 1st November 1956 and 22nd May 1957 were also higher than those during the same period of the preceding season. Average daily arrivals of gur during May 1957 at Hapur market were about 122 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 79,500 maunds at the end of May 1957 as compared to 96,500 maunds at the end of April 1957.
- (iii) Export of groundnut and groundnut oil during January 1957 amounted to 296 tons and 1,156 tons respectively as compared to 3,342 tons of groundnuts and 10,666 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1956. Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during January 1957 aggregated 1,081 tons and 1,697 tons as compared to 1,489 tons and 1,609 tons respectively during January 1956.
- (iv) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1956 and 16th May 1957, were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season, but consumption of raw cotton by mills during the same period was higher. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 21st May 1957 were lower than those on the corresponding date of the last year. Imports as well as exports of raw cotton during January 1957 were higher than those during the corresponding month of the previous year.
- (v) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations, imports from Pakistan, stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta and consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during April 1957 were all lower than those during April 1956.
- (vi) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January 1957 amounted to 2.1 million lbs. worth Rs. 11 lakhs.

II. WHETHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING MAY 1957

The weather during the month under review was characterized by good thunderstorm activity in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and extreme South Peninsula. A temporary advance of the monsoon in Kerala and the neighbouring areas was reported during the end of the month.

The rainfall during the month was in excess of the normal in West Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, West Rajasthan, Vidarbha, Coastal and South Mysore and Kerala, normal in Assam, Punjab, East Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Madras, deficient in Orissa, Chhota Nagpur, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema and scanty over the remaining parts of the country.

Harvesting of rabi crops like wheat, barley and gram was almost completed in the northern and peninsular India. The outturn of harvested rabi crops was reported to be generally satisfactory except in the hailstorm affected parts of U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. Sowing of irrigated crops like sugarcane, cotton, summer rice and vegetables was in progress in various parts of the country. Preparation of land for sowing of autumn paddy and maize was in progress in the north east region of India.

Except for some cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Mysore, the condition of the cattle in the country was reported to be generally satisfactory during the month.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

An important event during the month under review was the passing of a Bill by Indian Parliament amending clause (f) of sub section (2) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Under the amended Act, the Central Government can now direct a person holding stocks of foodgrains to sell the whole or a specified part of it to any person or class of persons at the average market price prevailing in the locality during the period of three months preceding the date of the issue of notification and not the market rate prevailing on the date of sale as was the case prior to the amendment. The object of the amendment is to discourage hoarding and to prevent undue profiteering by the trade. The Bill received the assent of the President on 4th June 1957 and came into force immediately. On 6th June 1957, an order was issued extending the provisions of the new law to 12 States and 3 Union Territories with respect to purchase of paddy and rice. The States and Union Territories covered are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. This notification will remain in force for 3 months.

On 5th June 1957, the Government of India issued a notification prohibiting the export of rice (including paddy) and wheat products (maida, suji, rawa, whole-meal atta and resultant atta) from Greater Bombay to any place outside it except under permits to be issued by the Bombay Government. Import of rice from outside into Bombay city will continue to be allowed. Similarly, export of wheat products from Bombay city to areas which have traditionally been recipients of these items will be allowed to the extent of reasonable quantities on export permits.

The State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd., entered into a contract on 1st May 1957 with the Trade Delegation from the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam under which the Corporation has agreed to purchase 7,000 metric tons of rice from Viet-Nam's 1956-57 crops. Under the terms of this contract, rice was to be shipped at the end of May 1957.

During the month of May 1957 final estimates of jowar, bajra and kharif pulses (other than tur) and second estimate of gram for the 1956-57 season were issued. The final estimate of jowar for 1956-57 puts the acreage and production at 41.3 million acres and 7.43 million tons against the partially revised estimates of 42.9 million acres and 6.60

million tons for 1955-56. This shows a decline in acreage of 3.7 per cent and an increase in production of 12.5 per cent. Increase in the production of jowar occurred mainly in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In the case of bajra, the current season's area and production are estimated at 27.54 million acres and 2.93 million tons against the corresponding partially revised estimates of 28.0 million acres and 3.38 million tons for the preceding season. This shows a decline in acreage and production of bajra of 1.7 per cent and 13.4 per cent respectively. The decline in production occurred mainly in Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

The final estimate of kharif pulses (other than tur) for 1956-57 puts the area and production at 16.2 million acres and 1.7 million tons respectively showing an increase of 3.8 per cent in area and 2 per cent in production over the previous year. The increase in production was reported mainly by Bombay, Punjab and Rajasthan.

According to the all-India second estimate of gram for 1956-57, the area and production stood at 23.4 million acres and 5.4 million tons as against the corresponding adjusted estimates of 22.3 million acres and 4.6 million tons for 1955-56, thus showing an increase of 4.6 per cent in area and 5.4 per cent in production.

The world production of rice in 1956-57 is likely to exceed the high level of the last season as a result of larger acreage and favourable weather conditions in many producing areas. The final estimate of rice in Burma puts the area and production during 1956-57 at 10.0 million acres and 6.36 million tons. Production of paddy in North Viet-Nam in 1956-57 is estimated at 4.07 million tons as against 3.54 million tons in the previous season. In Australia, the rice crop in the irrigated area is reported to be showing great improvement following hot weather.

Total imports of cereals into India since the beginning of the calendar year up to the end of May amounted to 1,951.1 thousand tons, comprising 924.6 thousand tons of wheat and 470.5 thousand tons of rice. During the same period of 1956, total imports of cereals (comprising wheat only) amounted to 199 thousand tons.

During May 1957 prices of wheat generally showed a downward trend in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and in certain parts of Rajasthan and Bombay. Elsewhere they generally remained steady at the previous month's closing levels. Prices of wheat during May 1957 generally ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 per maund in Bihar; Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 in Bombay; Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 18 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18 in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 13 and Rs. 16-8-0 in Punjab and Rs. 13-4-0 and Rs. 18 per maund in Rajasthan.

Prices of rice generally showed an upward movement in most of the rice growing States except that at some centres in Assam, a somewhat easy tendency was noticed. During the month under review rice prices generally ranged between Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 per maund in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 21-12 and Rs. 26 in Assam; Rs. 19 and Rs. 23 in Bihar; Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 21-5 in Kerala; Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17-8 in Orissa, Rs. 19 and Rs. 23 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 per maund in West Bengal.

In the case of coarse grains prices of jowar generally ruled steady in most of the States except in Bombay where they showed a tendency to firm up. Prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 15-8 per maund in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15-8 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 10 and Rs. 14-8 in Rajasthan, Rs. 12-11 and Rs. 18-8 in Bombay and Rs. 10 and Rs. 16 in Punjab. Prices of bajra ruled steady to firm in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Bombay. Elsewhere they did not show significant variations. Bajra prices generally ranged between Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 16 per maund in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 in Rajasthan, Rs. 12-12 and Rs. 16 in Punjab, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14-8 in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 14 and Rs. 19-8 per maund in Bombay. Maize prices exhibited a hardening

tendency in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Elsewhere they generally remained steady. Maize prices generally ranged between Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 13 and Rs. 15-8 per maund in Rajasthan.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month under review, preparation of land and sowing of sugarcane crop was in progress throughout the country.

Sugar—The most important event during the month was the enhancement of the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 5.62 to Rs. 11.25 per cwt. The increase in excise duty is expected to reduce the internal demand for sugar and thus divert increasing quantities for export. The total production of sugar in India during the current season upto 22nd May, 1957 amounted to 19.46 lakh tons as against 17.56 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 22nd May, 1957 was 74 as against 61 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st May, 1957 were about 13.14 lakh tons as against 12.58 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November, 1956 to 22nd May, 1957 was 11.90 lakh tons as against 9.10 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on 22nd May, 1957 were 12.82 lakh tons as compared with 12.54 lakh tons on the same date of the last season.

The Government of India released during May, 1957 a quantity of 3.79 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 0.42 lakh tons released for export. This brings the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production to 9.92 lakh tons including 1.09 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export upto 30th April, 1957 amounted to about 114 thousand tons out of which actual exports upto that date amounted to about 34 thousand tons. These exports were shared by West Asian countries (14.1 thousand tons), Far Eastern Countries (7.7 thousand tons), Burma (5.9 thousand tons), Ceylon (5.3 thousand tons), and U.K. (1.0 thousand tons).

The tone of the sugar market was steady in the first half of the month under review. But towards the close of the month, market prices of sugar exhibited a hardening tendency. Thus, during the month of May prices at Hapur, Kanpur, Madras and Calcutta increased by about Rs. 4 per maund while at Jullundur the increase was of the order of Rs. 4-12-0 per maund. The table below shows week end whole-sale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India:—

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		27-4-57	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
Hapur	Crystal	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 7 0	34 9 0	35 1 0
Kanpur	FAQ	30 14 0	30 14 0	30 14 0	34 8 0	34 8 0
Jullundur	Phagwara	29 6 0	29 6 0	29 8 0	34 0 0	34 4 0
Calcutta	Indian (Medium)	31 12 0	31 12 0	32 2 0	34 12 0	35 0 0
Nagpur	Medium	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Madras	Imported	31 10 0	30 10 0	30 8 0	35 9 0	35 9 0
Bombay	D-28	33 7 0	33 7 0	33 7 0	34 0 0	36 0 0
Patna		30 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Average daily arrivals of gur during May, 1957 in Hapur market amounted to about 122 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 79,500 maunds at the end of May, 1957 as compared with 96,500 maunds at the end of April, 1957.

Gur prices generally ruled firm and recorded sizeable gains at some centres. Prices at Bombay and Calcutta rose by about Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 per maund respectively. The table below gives the week-end prices of gur at certain important centres of India:—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		27-4-57	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	11 8 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	11 12 0	12 0 0
Kanpur	FAQ	11 5 0	11 5 0	11 4 0	N.Q.	11 13 0
Calcutta	Deshi (Medium)	13 8 0	14 4 0	14 8 0	14 12 0	14 8 0
Madras	II Sort	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 12 0
Bombay	Kolhapur	21 8 0	22 8 0	23 0 0	23 8 0	23 0 0
Patna		12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The All India Final Estimate for Sesamum for 1956-57 puts the area under the crop at 5,433 thousand acres and production at 45 thousand tons as compared with the previous year's partially Revised Estimate of 5,653 thousand acres and 457 thousand tons. This shows a decline of 3.9 per cent in acreage and of 1.3 per cent in production.

The decline in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, U.P. and Bihar and has been attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. Some increase in acreage has, however been reported by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

The decline in production has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar and Mysore and has been attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to heavy rains during the growing period of the crop. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by small increases reported mainly by U.P., Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

Slow but steady rise in prices characterized the market for edible oils and oilseeds during the month of May. Groundnut, rape and mustard and sesamum, and their oils, registered modest to substantial gains, thanks to increase in demand, supply position remaining tight. As far the non-edible oils and oilseeds, both the castor and linseed markets displayed a mixed trend.

The Budget for 1957-58 which was presented to Parliament during the month contained two provisions having a direct bearing on the market for oils and oilseeds. One was the proposal in the General Budget to enhance the excise duty on non-essential oils from Rs. 70 to Rs. 112 per ton. This came into effect from 16th May 1957. The other was the provision in the Railway Budget to levy a surcharge of 6½ per cent on railway freight on all commodities, including oils and oilseeds.

(a) Groundnut

The Groundnut Section of the Bombay market exhibited considerable strength during the month. The improvement in rates was occasioned by the buying support which was encouraged by a variety of factors. Scarcity of stocks, enlarged enquiries from Vanaspathi interests, firm advices from up-country centres and increased demand from spot houses contributed to the uptrend of prices. Groundnut oil prices in Bombay advanced by Rs. 3-14-0 over last month's closing quotation.

The following table gives the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during May 1957.

(Rs. per md.)

	Week ending				
	27-4-57	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
1. Groundnut (Kernel)—					
Bombay	24 8*	24 9	25 1	25 9	26 12
Madras	25 4	24 15	25 7	25 7	25 4
2. Groundnut Oil—					
Bombay	56 8	56 15	58 6	59 1	60 6
Madras	52 11	52 11	53 3	54 15	54 11
3. European Port—					
Indian 3 per cent crude	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
S. African	64 10	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal

*As on 20-4-57.

During January 1957, exports of groundnut and groundnut oil amounted to 296 and 1,156 tons respectively as compared to 3,342 tons of groundnuts and 10,666 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1956. During the 10 months period April 1956 to January 1957, exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were 462 tons and 944 tons respectively as against 18,022 tons and 107,928 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Linseed

The oil section of the linseed market has been inactive during the month under review. Internal prices being out of Parity with overseas markets, export business remained rather dull. The market firmed up during the second week of the month on account of keen interest shown by local buyers, but this tendency could not be maintained in view of the continued in-activity of shippers.

In the seed section, the undertone remained steady during the first week, both buyers and sellers remaining rather reserved. Prices registered an advance towards the middle of the month following improvement in the prices of oil. But quieter conditions prevailed in the last week of the month, buyers being disinclined to commit themselves for large quantities until the oil market showed improvement.

The following table shows the prices of linseed and linseed oil during May 1957.

(Rs. per md.)

	Week-ending				
	27-4-57	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
Linseed—					
Bombay	22 0	22 4	22 5	22 4	22 4
Calcutta	22 10	22 12	23 0	22 10	22 4
Kanpur	21 0	21 12	23 0	22 12	20 12
Linseed Oil—					
Bombay	47 12	43 12	47 8	46 9	44 13
Kanpur	52 12	54 12	56 8	53 7	52 5
European Ports	56 5	55 6	56 6	56 6	56 6

Exports of linseed oil during January 1957 amounted to 1,081 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 29,037 tons. Export of linseed oil for the corresponding periods of the preceding year were 1,489 tons and 65,304 tons respectively. There were no exports of linseed as these have remained banned for a long time now.

(c) Castorseed

The castorseed market was adversely affected in the earlier part of the month due to the apprehension of increased competition from Brazil based on reports of higher castor output in that country. There were also reports of U.S. preference for cheaper Brazilian oil. But the market staged a smart recovery in the second week of the month and remained firm thereafter, as a result of the ability of shippers to book business abroad at higher prices. Expectations of a sharp increase in the consumption of castor oil in U.S.A. has sided the market sentiment.

In Bombay castor oil prices registered an increase of Re. 1 over last month's closing quotation. An increasing trend was evident at U.K. Ports also.

The following table shows the trend of prices during May 1957.

(Rs. per md.)

	Week-ending				
	27-4-57	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
Castorseed—					
Bombay	25 11	25 1	25 9	25 9	26 12
Kanpur	23 5	22 14	22 8	22 8	22 10
Jadcherla	24 2	24 6	25 5	25 14	26 6
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	59 4	57 4	60 15	59 13	60 4
Kanpur	60 12	59 12	60 12	60 12	60 12
Madras	56 0	55 2	55 2	58 2	60 1
U.K. Ports	79 13	79 15	80 14	80 14	83 5

Exports of castor oil during January 1957 amounted to 1,697 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 36,387 tons. Exports of castor oil for the corresponding periods of the preceding year were 1,609 tons and 34,632 tons respectively. There were no exports of castor seed as these have remained banned for a long time now.

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimate framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of April, 1957 puts the current season's crop at a lower figure of 49.73 lakh bales (of 400 lbs. gross) than their earlier estimate of 50.31 lakh bales. Their corresponding estimate for the 1955-56 season was 45.72 lakh bales and the final estimate 46.36 lakh bales.

In order to augment internal supplies of long-staple cotton, the Government of India made arrangements for the import of a further quantity of 160,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) of American cotton. Of this, 100,000 bales will be under the Development Assistance Programme and the balance of 60,000 bales under P.L. 480.

With a view to check excessive speculation in cotton futures, the East Indian Cotton Association, under a directive from the Forward Markets Commission, notified on May 20, 1957 a rise in the margin deposit on Vijay June Contract to Rs. 400 per candy in respect of all purchases made at or above Rs. 824 per candy. The change was to take effect from June 1, 1957. A similar margin, it will be recalled, was in force for the Jarilla May Contract whenever the price of that contract ruled above Rs. 700 per candy.

The Jarilla May Contract, which was to close on 25th May was brought to an end two days earlier on 23rd May. This step was considered necessary in the interest of stability of the market.

The Board of East India Cotton Association has recommended to the Forward Markets Commission that there should be only one hedge contract for the 1957-58 season to be known as the Indian Cotton Contract. The idea of reverting to a single hedge contract has been put forward in the belief that it will improve the working of the futures market. The basis of the new Contract has been proposed to be Fine M.G. Moglai Jarilla 25/32" Staple, as per standard to be prepared from Jarilla cotton grown in the former Hyderabad State. Further, it is recommended that the months of delivery should be March, May and August.

Total world production during the current season (1956-57) is expected to be 38.3 million bales as against 39.6 million bales during the preceding season. Total production in the non-communist world is expected to decline from 30.9 million bales in 1955-56 season to 28.9 million bales in the current season. U.S.A. alone accounts for 1.5 million bales of this decline. The decline of 2.0 million bales in the current season's outturn in the non-communist world is expected to be partly offset by an increase of 0.7 million bales in the outturn in the communist world. The production of cotton in the communist countries, as a whole, during the current season is put at 9.4 million bales as against 8.7 million bales during the preceding season.

Total world consumption of cotton during the current season is expected to go up to 38.9 million bales from 37.9 million bales during the preceding season. This expected increase in the total world cotton consumption by one million bales is equally shared by the communist and the non-communist world, each accounting for an increase of half a million bales. Total consumption of cotton in the non-communist areas during the current season expected to touch an all time record level of 29.0 million bales as compared to 28.5 million bales during the preceding season. In the communist world, consumption of cotton expected to increase from 9.4 million bales in 1955-56 to 9.9 million bales in the current season.

The United States of America removed extra long staple cotton from the current list of strategic and critical materials. A bill permitting the withdrawal of 50 thousand bales of extra long staple cotton from the stock pile for commercial sale has been passed by the House of Representatives and forwarded to the Senate. Further, it has been announced that the present cotton export policy would be extended to the 1957-58 season with no significant change. It may be recalled that the cotton export programme was initiated in August 1955 when it was announced that export of not more than one million bales of short staple cottons stapling 15/16" and below would be allowed. Later the policy announcement of February 28, 1956 extended the scope of the programme to all qualities and unlimited quantities of cotton.

The Egyptian government has announced that all discounts for sales of Egyptian cotton would be valid for exports upto the end of August 1957. The discounts in force are:—

	Per cent
(i) for U.S. Dollars from U.S.A. and Canada	16.66
(ii) for free dollars and D. Marks	13.04
(iii) for Italian lire and Indian Rupees	9.09

The Sudanese Government has raised the tax on cotton exports in respect of Sakel types by about 50 per cent to 8.64 cents per pound from the previous rate of 5.83 cents per pound. The Government have also established reserve prices as follows:

	In equivalent cent per pound	
GS	74.88	X G3S 70.27
XG2S	73.73	G3S 67.10
G2S	72.00	XG4S 65.66

The latest available data on imports into and exports of raw cotton from India reveal that imports of raw cotton during January 1957 were 244 thousand bales as compared to 29 thousand bales during the preceding month and 52 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the 1955-56 season. Total imports during the period September 1956 to January 1957 (first five months of the current season) amounted to 407 thousand bales as compared to 189 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

Exports of raw cotton during January 1957 amounted to 173 thousand bales as against 32 thousand bales during December 1956 and 30 thousand bales during January 1956. Total exports of raw cotton during the first five months of the current season aggregated to 235 thousand bales as against 303 thousand bales during the corresponding period of the preceding season. The table below gives the latest position of consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills and cotton stocks held by them.

	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)					
	Consumption during		Total Consumption during		Stock with mills as on	
	March 1957	March 1956	1-9-56 to 31-3-57	1-9-55 to 31-3-56	31-3-57	31-3-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Indian Cotton	4.0	3.48	27.24	25.69	12.22	13.60
Egyptian Cotton	0.06	0.18	0.63	1.09	0.28	0.88
Other Foreign Cotton	0.41	0.33	2.76	2.30	1.72	1.24
Total	4.47	3.99	30.63	29.08	14.22	15.72

The latest position of arrivals consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is given below:—

	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1-9-56 to 16-5-57	1-9-55 to 16-5-56
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	14.31	15.07
Consumption of cotton by mills at Bombay	9.48	9.05
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 21st May	6.36	6.63

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market ruled generally firm during the month. The price of Jarilla MGF rose from Rs. 770 per candy on 4th May to Rs. 790 per candy on 11th May, and to Rs. 800 per candy on 25th May. Active mill demand consequent on fears of shortage of supplies before the new crop arrivals was primarily responsible for the bullish tendency in the market. Such varieties as Vijay, Surtis, Jarillas, Laxami, Punjab Specialities, Wagad, Jaydhar, Dholleras and Indo-American 170-Co2 were particularly in demand. Among foreign cottons, Californian and Elapaso descriptions were especially in good demand.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of cotton at various markets in India:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)				
State Centre Variety	Andhra Adoni Mungari	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Punjab	
			Deshi	American
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Week-ending—				
4-5-57	710.0	770.0	686.0	848.0
11-5-57	730.0	790.0	686.0	867.0
18-5-57	N.Q.	790.0	686.0	848.0
25-5-57	N.Q.	800.0	686.0	848.0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Certain steps were taken during the month to check the bullish tendency. As already mentioned, the Government of India permitted import of 160,000 bales of U. S. cotton and the Forward Markets Commission closed the Jarilla May contract two days earlier than its due date of expiry and raised the margin rates in respect of Vijay June contract to Rs. 400 per candy in respect of transactions above Rs. 824 per candy.

The Karachi cotton market exhibited a distinctly bearish trend during the first fortnight of the month under review. The price of 4-F Punjab (Roller Ginned) declined steadily from Rs. 787 per candy on 27th April to Rs. 774 per candy on 11th May and to Rs. 739 per candy on 18th May. During the next week, there was some recovery and on 25th May the price ruled at Rs. 749 per candy, the fears of keener competition from the U.S. cotton in world markets were mainly responsible for the bearish trend. Some strength was imparted by better export enquiries and smaller crop arrivals during the second half of the month under review.

The table below gives the week-end quotations at the Karachi market:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)

Week-ending	4-F Punjab (Roller ginned)
27-4-57	787.0
4-5-57	779.0
11-5-57	774.0
18-5-57	739.0
25-5-57	749.0

The New York cotton market ruled steady during the first fortnight of the month. A slight gain was recorded during the third week. Fears regarding possibilities of shift in government policy towards free market in cotton had a depressing influence on the market but reports of adverse rains in certain cotton belts gave some strength to the market. The following table gives the latest available week-end quotations at the New York market.

Week-ending	Cents per lbs.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
3-5-57	35.35	1,316
10-5-57	35.35	1,316
17-5-57	35.35	1,316
24-5-57	35.50	1,322
31-5-57	N.Q.	N.Q.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(v) JUTE

Weather conditions in Assam have been favourable and the crop is reported to be making good progress there. In Bihar and North Bengal, the drought continues. In lower Bengal and Orissa there have been thunder showers, which have enabled more sowing to be done. Rain is however badly needed in most jute growing areas and it is feared that if the present drought continues, the crop during the next season will be adversely affected.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during April 1957 amounted to 3.76 lakh bales as against 4.79 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.77 lakh bales during April 1956. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July 1956 to April 1957 amounted to 54.85 lakh bales as compared to 57.05 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during April 1957 amounted to 0.35 lakh bales as compared to 0.38 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.94 lakh bales during April 1956. Total imports from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of April 1957 amounted to 5.59 lakh bales as compared to 13.77 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I. J. M.A. during April 1957 was of the order of 5.17 lakh bales as against 5.17 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5.45 lakh bales during April 1956. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of April 1957 amounted to 50.42 lakh bales as against 51.97 lakh bales during the same period of the preceding season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 12·56 lakh bales at the end of April 1957 as against 13·85 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 13·19 lakh bales at the end of April 1956.

The Calcutta loose jute market opened firm with prices rising upwards in the earlier part of the month followed by steady conditions thereafter. The prospects of new jute crop dominated the activity in the raw jute market. Sellers were not inclined to offer jute in large quantities in expectation of better prices later on. Mills, on the other hand encouraged by considerable volume of overseas business were keen to purchase as much jute as possible at market rates to cover their commitments in the gunny sector. Consequently, prices of all varieties of jute recorded an increase. Thereafter, the market witnessed steady condition, which was attributed partly to continued drought in many jute growing districts and partly to the poor arrivals at Cossipore market. Mills showed some interest but sellers were unwilling to discount rates. As a result only small business was put through and that too mostly in mesta and lower quality jute. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta market.

May/June Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending			
	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
Northern	30·00	31·00	31·50	31·50
Assam (Upper)	30·00	31·00	31·50	31·50
Orissa	32·00	33·50	34·00	34·00
Western	29·00	30·50	30·50	30·50
Murshidabad	27·50	29·00	29·00	28·50
Jungli	26·50	28·00	28·00	28·00
Daisee	32·50	33·50	33·50	33·50
U.P.	26·50	28·00	28·00	28·00

Conditions similar to those of loose raw jute characterised the baled jute sector of the Calcutta market. Prices of all important varieties of baled jute registered an advance during the second week and remained steady at the higher levels for the remaining part of the month.

The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta—

(May/June Delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week-ending			
	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
Mill Firsts	225·00	235·00	235·00	235·00
Mill Lightnings	205·00	215·00	215·00	215·00
Daisee L.G.	210·00	215·00	215·00	215·00
Pak. N.C.	112·00	117·00	117·00	116·00

In the up-country markets, however, prices fluctuated both ways within narrow limits. In the first two weeks the rising market induced the dealers in up-country centres to withhold supplies in the hope of getting better prices later. But when the Calcutta market showed no further rise and at the same time arrivals in these up-country centres were normal, stocks hanged heavy on dealers and the prices in the later half of the month receded. The following table gives the prices of bottom varieties of raw jute in some of the important up-country markets—

Centre	Week-ending			
	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
Purnea (Bihar)	24·00	..	..	..
Nowgong (Assam)	25·13	..	26·00*	25·50*
Belakoba (W. Bengal)	24·50	24·31	25·25	24·75
Danpur (Orissa)	27·00	27·75	..	..

Investigation Centre shifted from Nowgong to Barpeta Road.

The jute goods section also showed a firm tendency partly as a result of the rise in raw jute prices and partly due to good overseas enquiries, particularly from Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Burma. The following table shows the week-end quotations of both hessian and sacking.

Variety	Unit	Week-ending				
		24-4-57	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57
Hessian 40" × 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	14·69	N.A.	42·65	42·85	43·25
Sacking B. Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	112·37	N.A.	116·35	117·00	116·90

N.A.=Not available.

(vi) TOBACCO

As a result of enhancement of excise duty in the 1957-58 Budget on certain varieties of unmanufactured tobacco, prices of the affected varieties went up substantially during the month of May. For instance, the price of Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta which stood at Rs.101·6 before the presentation of budget on 15-5-57 rose to Rs. 121·3 on 18-5-57. The budget provision for higher excise duty was as under—

- (i) If other than flue-cured and used for the manufacture of cigarettes or smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes—from 56 N.P. per lb. to 75 N.P. per lb.
- (ii) If not flue-cured and not actually used for the manufacture of cigarettes or smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes and such tobacco cured in whole leaf form and packed or tied in bundles, hanks or bunches or in the form of twists or coils from 37 N.P. to 50 N.P. per lb.
- (iii) If other than flue-cured and not otherwise specified—from 87 N.P. per lb. to 100 N.P. per lb.

The price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco which is not among the categories affected by a higher excise duty was steady at Rs. 65 per maund, throughout the month of May 1957. At Guntur, the price of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips), which reached the low level of Rs. 2.30 per lb. for Grade I during the first week of May 1957 recovered fully to Rs. 3.25 per lb. for Grade I during the second week and ruled steady at that level.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur Market during April 1957 amounted to 18.66 million lbs. consisting of 14.27 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.95 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 3.44 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were lower at 17.48 million lbs. Despatches of tobacco from this market during April 1957 consisted of 6.55 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.09 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia, and 1.26 million lbs. of 'Natu' and other varieties, total despatches being 7.90 million lbs. as against 9.92 million lbs. in the previous month.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of April 1957 stood at 30.22 million lbs. against 20.24 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 13.51 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during April 1957 as against 13.15 million lbs. graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during April 1957, 13.23 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January 1957 amounted to 2.1 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.1 million. Of the 2.1 million lbs. exported during January 1957 the flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 1.2 million lbs. worth Rs. 0.5 million. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were Singapore and Aden each accounting for 0.78 and 0.5 million lbs. respectively. Total exports of raw tobacco during the ten months April 1956—January 1957 amounted to 84.22 million lbs. valued at Rs. 109.5 millions.

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, 4 small irrigation schemes were completed by the Directorate of Agriculture benefiting an area of 403 acres, during April 1957. Six pumping plants were also distributed during the period. In Madhya Pradesh, construction of 12 wells was completed during April 1957. During March 1957, 13 new wells and 9 old wells were completed and 19 oil engine pump sets were supplied to the cultivators in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra region, 47 oil engines and 33 electric motors under hire-purchase system and 18 oil engines and petrol pump sets under hiring system were also supplied to the ryots during March 1957. 35 filter point tubewells were sunk during this period. The Industries Department of Andhra Pradesh put down eleven noteworthy borings besides one artesian boring benefiting an area of 138 acres.

During April 1957, 375 acres of waste land were reclaimed by the Government tractors in West Bengal. In Madhya Pradesh 40 acres of Rabi area was embanked and 24 acres of paddy area was bunded during this period. 678 acres of land was also reclaimed by Tractor unit, Satna. In March 1957 an area of 681 acres was reclaimed, 4075 acres were bunded and 1043 acres of land were mechanically cultivated with tractors and bull-dozers in Andhra 25 tractors were also distributed to ryots under hire-purchase system. In Telangana area 31 acres were reclaimed by tractors and bulldozers and an area of 229 acres was ploughed by the departmental tractors during March 1957.

In Andhra region, 2,754 tons of ammonium sulphate, 42 tons of superphosphate and 982 tons of other chemical fertilizers including urea were supplied while in Telangana region 1,177 tons of ammonium sulphate, 16 tons of superphosphate, and 944 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture were supplied to ryots, during March 1957. In Andhra region, 46,307 tons of rural compost and 35,103 tons of urban compost were distributed during this month. In Telangana region the quantity of rural compost and urban compost distributed during this month was 5,188 tons and 1,764 tons respectively. In Andhra region, 1,119 tons of green manure seed and 414 tons of other manures were also distributed. In April 1957 eight tons of town compost were prepared in Madhya Pradesh.

In Andhra region, 14 tons of paddy seeds and 4 tons of millet seeds were distributed whereas in Telangana region the distribution of paddy seeds stood at 5 tons, and 800 lbs. during the month of March 1957.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The Government of Punjab have published the Punjab Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks Bill, 1957 which seeks to facilitate the working of cooperative land mortgage banks in the State of Punjab. At present, there is no cooperative agency for the disbursement of long term credit to agriculturists in Punjab and the long term *taccavi* loans advanced by the Government are not adequate in relation to the rising needs of this type of credit in the State. To fill up this lacuna in the field of supply of institutional credit, the State Government have, in accordance with the policy of the Central Government, formulated a scheme under their Second Five Year Plan, for the setting up of a State Land Mortgage Bank and a net-work of district mortgage Banks. The Bill under reference is intended to provide the legal basis for the proposed credit structure. It lays down provisions for the setting up of a State Mortgage Bank, issue of debentures by the proposed Bank, State Government's guarantees for principal and interest on debenture issues and other related matters.

The Committee on Cooperative Legislation which was appointed by the Government of India in 1956 for modernising, rationalising and simplifying cooperative laws in the country has concluded its work. The Committee has drafted a model cooperative societies bill and rules and by-laws for various types of cooperatives such as credit, marketing, labour, housing, small-scale industries and dairy etc.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation was held in New Delhi on 31st May 1957 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture). The Corporation decided to issue 100,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each. The Central Government has agreed to guarantee the principal and a minimum rate of dividend at 3½ per cent of the paid-up value of the capital. The Board of Directors also decided to speed up the formation of State Warehousing Corporations. The Bihar Government has already set up a Corporation, and the Bombay Government has approached the Central Corporation for contribution of Rs. 7 lakhs to the share capital of the State Corporation. The Board decided to appoint a managing director and a consulting engineer for the Central Corporation shortly.

(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill received the assent of the President on 31st May, 1957. Details of this Bill were given in the May issue of this Journal.

The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Ordinance, 1957, promulgated by the Governor of Kerala in April, 1957, provides for the protection of tenants, Kudikidappukars and certain other classes of persons cultivating land against evictions. It lays down that "no suit or other proceedings for eviction of a person from his holding shall be instituted in any court and all suits, proceedings in execution of decrees or orders and other proceedings for such eviction shall be stayed." Protection against eviction is also provided for Kudikidappukars in respect of their Kudiyruppu (home-stead farms) and for Varomdars (a type of lease-holders) and persons cultivating others' lands under Sambalapattom or Coolypattom arrangements. The Ordinance is applicable to all lands in the State of Kerala, other than (a) lands owned by the Government, (b) rights on land created by the Administrator General, Official Trustee or Receiver appointed by a Court etc. (c) buildings rented out including houses, shops or warehouses and the sites thereof together with the gardens or lands appurtenant thereto, (d) lands or buildings or both given on lease for industrial or commercial purposes, (e) lands transferred for felling timber, or for fugitive cultivation or for planting tea, coffee, rubber, or any other special crop prescribed by a rule or order made by the Government or the erection of any building for the purpose of or ancillary to the cultivation of such crop or the preparation of the same for the market.

A Bill on the lines of the above mentioned Ordinance has been introduced in the Kerala Vidhan Sabha. The Bill, is intended to be a temporary measure and would be followed by the enactment of a comprehensive legislation relating to tenancy and agrarian reforms.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have introduced in the State Assembly, the Uttar Pradesh Land Reforms (Evacuee Land) Bill, 1957, to amend the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950. The Bill proposes to provide the custodian and the Government of India with powers to transfer *Sirdari* interests vested in them in respect of evacuee properties, and to give opportunity to such persons as are recorded as occupiers of any evacuee land in the Khasra or Khatauni for the year 1363 *Fasli* (or in case no such record was prepared in that year, then in respect of an earlier year when such record was prepared), to acquire superior rights in those lands after making the prescribed payments. This measure would facilitate the disposal of evacuee properties.

(iv) LAND TAXATION

I. The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957.—The Government of Assam have published the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which provides for the safety of Government interest in respect of various loans and advances issued by them. At present, housing loans and other kinds of loans are being issued by the State Government to different individuals against mortgage of landed properties. Now so far as lands covered by periodical pattas are concerned, these can be sold in public auction free of encumbrances for arrears of revenue. If such lands are sold free of encumbrances for non-payment of amounts payable as arrears of revenue, the Government loses the amounts advanced to individuals who obtained housing loans against the pledge of lands and the houses constructed thereon. The Bill seeks to make the Government's position secure in this respect.

II. The Punjab Commercial Crops Purchase Tax Bill, 1957.—Government of Punjab has published the Punjab Commercial Crops Purchase Tax Bill, 1957. The object of the proposed legislation is to levy a tax on all the purchases of commercial crops like unginned cotton, groundnuts, gur and chillies, made in the markets. The rates of tax assessment (expressed as a percentage of the gross sale price) are fixed at 1% for cotton ½% for groundnuts, 2% for gur and 2% for chillies.

(v) PANCHAYATS

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have published the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 1957 which seeks (a) to preclude incapacitated and unsuitable persons, and persons convicted under the Untouchability (offences) Act, 1955 and other laws from seeking Panchayat elections, (b) to provide for the removal of disqualified persons who managed to get elected, (c) to fix a definite time limit up to which certain disqualifications should remain operative and (d) to provide for facilitating the disposal of election petitions.

(vi) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Fourth Session of the Asian Regional Conference of I.L.O. will be held at New Delhi from November 13 to 26, 1957. This will be preceded by the Eighth Session of the Asian Advisory Committee of I.L.O. on November 11 and 12. The Regional Conference will discuss labour and social problems of small-scale and handicraft industries in Asian countries and conditions of life and work of share-croppers, tenant farmers and similar categories of agricultural workers. Labour-management relations is one of the important items on the agenda.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the month of May 1957

4th May	All-India Final Estimate of Mesta, 1956-57 released.
15th May	(i) Budget of the Government of India for 1957-58 presented to Parliament. (ii) Bank rate raised from 3½ p.c. to 4 p.c. by the Reserve Bank of India.
18th May	All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1956-57 released.
20th May	All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses (other than Tur), 1956-57 released.
22nd May	(i) All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger, 1956-57 released. (ii) All-India Final Estimate of Black Pepper, 1956-57 released.
25th May	All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum, 1956-57 released.

(b) National Development Council

The ninth meeting of the National Development Council was held at New Delhi on the 3rd and 4th June, 1957.

The Council, among other things, considered the food and agricultural situation in the country. The Food and Agriculture Minister stressed the urgency of utilizing irrigation which was already available through the completion of major projects and urged State Chief Ministers to place special stress on the programme for setting up seed farms for nucleus seed and on the scheme for developing local manurial resources.

Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, pointed out that a minimum increase of 3 million tons in food production each year was essential if the demand for food on account of increase in population, rise in consumption standards and the needs of industrial development was to be met. He indicated that the Planning Commission was addressing States individually regarding the speeding up of the agricultural production programme, including utilization of available irrigation supplies.

The Council also had a discussion about the quality of available agricultural statistics and decided that further efforts should be made to improve statistics relating to areas and yield of agricultural crops and to secure uniformity in the methods of collecting data. The council recommended early consultations between officials of State Governments and the Central Statistical Organization and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for this purpose.

The Council also discussed the general question of meeting the food requirements of different States. It was pointed out that prices had risen in recent months in several States, including those which are normally surplus, because substantial quantities were being exported to highly deficit areas. This called for appropriate action. The need for building up a reserve stock was stressed.

On the working of fair price shops, there was consensus of opinion that for the system to operate, it would be desirable to have family identity cards.

The Council agreed that minimum prices for foodgrains should be fixed. The levels of prices to be announced for the kharif season are being considered separately.

Concluding the discussion, the Prime Minister pointed out that in working any system of minimum prices, cooperatives especially marketing cooperatives, would have an essential role. He also stressed that the food problem must be so managed that if imports in sufficient quantity were not available at any time on account of international or other factors, the country would not be faced with an impossible problem.

(c) Estimates of National Income

The national income of India at 1948-49 prices was Rs. 10,420 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 10,280 crores in 1954-55 as compared to Rs. 10,030 crores in 1953-54. The *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices correspondingly rose from Rs. 268·7 in 1953-54 to Rs. 271·9 in 1954-55 and Rs. 272·1 in 1955-56. This is revealed by the fourth issue of the annual paper on national income just released by the Central Statistical Organisation. The estimates for 1954-55 included in this paper are based on the detailed method of estimation followed for the earlier years and show an upward revision over the preliminary estimates published last year. The estimates for 1955-56 however, based on partial material and are subject to revision.

The table below indicates the trend of national income (or net national output) at 1948-49 prices since 1948-49.

Year	Net National Output at 1948-49 prices (Rs. crores)	Per capita net output at 1948-49 prices (Rs.)
1948-49	8,650	246·9
1949-50	8,820	248·6
1950-51	8,850	246·3
1951-52	9,100	250·1
1952-53	9,460	256·6
1953-54	10,030	268·7
1954-55	10,280	271·9
1955-56 (Preliminary)	10,420	272·1

On the whole, during the First Five Year Plan period (1951-52 to 1955-56) the national income in real terms increased by 17·7 per cent as against the original plan target of 11 per cent. The corresponding rise in the per capita income was 10·5 per cent.

Expressed at current prices, the national income stood at Rs. 9,650 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 9,620 crores in 1954-55, or Rs. 830 crores and Rs. 860 crores lower than the 1953-54 level. The *per capita* income at current prices correspondingly declined from Rs. 280·7 in 1953-54 to Rs. 254·4 in 1954-55 and Rs. 252·0 in 1955-56. The fall in the national income at current prices in 1955-56 and 1954-55 was entirely due to price changes, the national income in real terms having shown a rise in both the years.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) World Demographic Trends

The Demographic Year Book for 1956 prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations reveals several important trends in population growth. The population of the world is increasing pretty fast and if the present rate of population expansion continues, it is estimated that there will be twice as many people by the end of this century as there are today. During the last hundred years or so there has been a markedly accelerated growth of the population of the world, the estimated population of the world in 1850 being 1171 million and today approximately 2700 million. This increase is attributed mainly to improved living conditions and medical facilities.

According to the U.N. survey, the fastest rate of population growth (2·6%) per year is reported from the countries of Latin America and the biggest absolute increase has taken place in Asia which already has half the population of the world.

Estimates of age distribution show that 34% of the population is under the age of 15, 58 per cent between 15 and 59, and 8 per cent over 60.

The Annual also contains statistics on the distribution of ethnic minorities in various countries and on the languages spoken.

The Year book also points attention to the present inadequacy of population statistics and to errors and omissions. The error in the U.S. census figures is estimated at 1·4 per cent due largely to the movement of people. In some regions of S.E. Asia, where census statistics are virtually non-existent, it is estimated that only 9 per cent of births are recorded annually.

The authors of the Year Book insist upon the need for more countries to understand the importance of the registration of vital statistics, as the essential basis for economic and social planning.

VI. SPECIAL NOTES

PATIL DELEGATION'S REPORT ON CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

Brief Summary:—

The view that cooperative farming is necessary in India from economic as well as social considerations is expressed by the Indian Delegation which visited China in July–September 1956 to study agrarian cooperatives. The Delegation says that in addition to increasing production through intensification of agriculture, cooperative farming would open up new avenues of employment and help in attaining a higher standard of living.

The Delegation has recommended a demonstration programme of about 10,000 cooperative farming societies, one for every group of 50 villages within the next four years to be followed by a nation-wide programme when both the leadership and the people have gained greater experience in the movement. The Delegation consisted of Shri R. K. Patil (Leader), Shri D. K. Barooah; Shri H. V. Tripathi; Shri H. D. Malviya; Shri B. J. Patel; Shri F. N. Rana and Shri M. P. Bhargava (Member-Secretary).

In China, the Delegation found that 92% of the rural house-holds had joined one million agrarian cooperatives in that country. 62% of the households had joined advanced type of agrarian cooperatives where there was no return for ownership of land and the yield was distributed according to contributions of labour only. According to the report, out of 19 societies visited by the delegation, 18 had registered an increase in their overall production. While a part of the increased production could be attributed to settled conditions, fixed prices and liberal loans granted by the Government, a substantial part could not have been available in the absence of cooperatives.

The success of the cooperatives is attributed to the efforts of the people supported by entire machinery of the Government and the Communist Party in China. Individual and group incentives have been preserved by evolving a system of work evaluation known as 'norms' and a system of management known as the 'long contract'. The norms are fixed on the basis of experience of the average output of an average worker. Under the 'long contract' a group of people jointly contract to produce a certain quantity and they retain as much as 80% of any increased production over the contracted figure.

The Delegation was greatly impressed with the leadership of cooperatives which appeared to achieve results by persuasion and conviction rather than use of authority. Leadership was provided mostly by young men and women. Besides a managing committee, the members elected a supervision committee and members' participation and democratic working was secured by organising members into production teams which serve basic units for labour organisation. The development of bureaucratic tendencies was as effectively curbed by generally requiring office bearers to put in a minimum number of work days in agricultural operations.

The Delegation noticed that every cooperative had an annual plan and a long range plan of three to five years. The object of every cooperative was to increase the income of 90% of its members year after year. The Delegation also observed that the abolition of Kulak economy and land reforms have greatly influenced recent achievements in the field of agriculture in China. Land was given to all those who wanted to work on it and the maximum holdings were reduced to double the area available per household. However, the land reforms only provided a climate. The cooperatives would not have been formed but for a deliberate policy of the Chinese Government and the Communist Party to promote and strengthen this form of organisation.

According to the Delegation, the large masses of cultivators in China have joined cooperatives voluntarily and they saw no signs of suppression or helplessness among the cultivators. The Delegation rather noticed considerable enthusiasm among the members of the cooperatives which had been harnessed for rapid agricultural development.

During its tour of Japan, the Delegation found that in that country more than 95% of the total farm households are members of cooperative societies which supply 39% of the total agricultural finance and hold 65% of the total savings of farm households. These cooperatives also marketed about 96% of the surplus rice and 85% of the surplus wheat and barley. There are, however, no agrarian cooperatives in Japan. The economy of that country, unlike that of China, is based on the system of free enterprise and individual initiative.

With the above background in view, the Delegation points to the huge pressure of population on land in India, unlikelihood of any decrease in this pressure in the near future, the great disparities in the distribution of land holdings, the vast amount of unemployment and under-employment of agricultural population on the one hand and the existence of an immense work potential in the form of efforts needed for irrigation works, bunding, embankments, soil conservation, etc. on the other hand. According to the Delegation this situation arises mainly out of the limitations inherent in family farming which is characterised by considerations of money cost (outlay) and benefit (return) to the individual farmer rather than social costs and social benefits. The result is that under the present structure of agriculture, many improvements are not sufficiently remunerative. The report, therefore, adds that "Family farming is all right in countries where land is abundant and holdings are cultivated by considerations of net money return rather than crop productivity. In India, both land and capital are scarce, and labour is plentiful and lot of labour today goes waste since it remains unemployed and under-employed over a considerable period. The emphasis in India has, therefore, to be not only on net return but more so on increased production over a total area through intensified cultivation by making the fullest use of the available man-power." The report then points out that cooperative farming will enable the fuller utilisation of capital resources, reduction of costs, and will help in mobilising savings and capital formation. It will also offer opportunities for utilising a part of the surplus labour force for improving village communications and housing and for the provision of other social amenities. As for the possible influence of co-operative farming on our democratic institutions, the report states that the character of country's institutions is independent of the manner of cultivation of land. The report says that cooperative farming, as any village organisation, should promote rather than retard, the growth of democratic institutions in the country. The Delegation however, admits that transformation from family farming to cooperative farming is no easy task. In accepting cooperative farming a farmer has to change over to a new way of life, and he has to subject himself to a group discipline which will mean some loss of individual freedom. But after weighing the advantages of increased economic welfare against the loss of individual freedom, the Delegation feels that advantages of cooperative farming are greater and far outweigh the losses that would be involved.

The Delegation further states that the programme of agrarian cooperatives can only develop in an atmosphere of equality and non-exploitation. To this effect it suggests that in India cultivation of land through hired labour should be discouraged and every family should be entitled to retain only so much land which it can cultivate through family labour. The excess land should form part of a pool which should be cultivated cooperatively by groups of landless workers and small farmers who agree to bring into the pool their own lands. Rent should be payable for the surplus land. The State should accept

responsibility for the payment of rent and interpose itself between the owners and the cooperatives. Keeping the above conclusions in view the Delegation has recommended the following programme for the development of cooperative farming in India during the next four years.

"A well-laid demonstration programme of cooperative farming societies should be worked out with the object of having at least one society in every group of 50 villages in the next four years. This would mean roughly about 10,000 societies.

"An effort should be made to organise as many societies as may be possible in Community Project areas and the National Extension Blocks which have been in existence for two years.

"The principle of voluntariness should be scrupulously adhered to. A person should be free to leave a cooperative society whenever he chooses to do so, but this should also be permissible at the end of a season.

"Wherever a sizeable area of Government land is available in which rights have not accrued to individual peasants, it should be settled with cooperatives consisting of landless agricultural workers for cooperative farming. Small owners and tenants should be admitted to these cooperatives wherever they agree to pool their lands.

"A quick survey of the existing societies may be undertaken so that only the genuine societies are retained and are properly helped to serve as useful demonstration centres. The suggestions made by us regarding State assistance, internal organisation and management etc. should be tried out in the first instance in these societies so that experience may be gained immediately and suitable techniques and methods evolved."

The optimum size of a cooperative farm in India should be evolved carefully on the basis of experience gained in demonstration programme.

Each cooperative farming society should prepare a detailed five year plan in which the targets to be reached each year should be indicated. Priority should be accorded to the development of suitable techniques of work distribution and work supervision with adoption of Chinese methods of group and team working wherever possible.

In evaluating the daily performance of each member the quality and quantity of work put in by him should be taken and objective standards for assessment of work laid down. At the end of a season, the net produce should be distributed among the members as payment for labour in proportion to the work put in by each.

The State should ensure that cooperative farming societies get the assistance which is available to individual farmers or other types of agricultural and industrial cooperative societies.

The principle of State Partnership should be applied to cooperative farming societies and all facilities given to large sized credit societies, marketing societies etc. by the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board should be extended to them.

In some States, cooperative farming societies are subject to agricultural income-tax. This puts the member cultivators who would not be liable to such taxation individually, at a great disadvantage. These and similar handicaps should be removed.

Wherever operations relating to consolidation of holdings are undertaken, the Delegation recommends that lands of cooperatives who have formed or agree to form them into cooperative farming societies and the land that may be available with the Government should be consolidated at one place.

The Delegation points out that the policy of State purchases and guaranteed price has helped agrarian cooperatives in China and unit cooperatives in Japan. Similar measures, it says, are necessary in our country. In case, however, this cannot be immediately

adopted on a large scale, Government should agree to purchase produce of cooperative farming societies at the minimum price which should be indicated in advance.

As regards the administrative machinery, the Delegation has made the following main recommendations: (i) At the national level, the responsibility of planning and promoting programmes of cooperative farming should be entrusted to the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board which should have a standing committee to deal with matters relating to cooperative farming. The Government of India may increase its contribution to the Board, if necessary, so that the programme can be implemented on the scale suggested; (ii) To assist the Board and to give advice to State Governments in the formulation of their programme, the Ministry of Agriculture should have a special officer for cooperative farming with specialists on the subject to help him; and (iii) for planning and executing programme of cooperative farming each State should have a committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister-in-charge of Cooperation and a Sub-committee of which Development Commissioner should be the Chairman. The Delegation has also recommended the appointment by each State of a special Officer for Cooperative Farming who should be assisted by specialists and appropriate staff, the cost being shared equally between the Centre and the State. For coordinating the work at district level, the Delegation has further recommended the appointment of a Committee presided over by the District Officer and of a sub-Committee of the District Development Board which should include among its members representatives of cooperative farming societies and panchayats.

For spreading the knowledge and information about cooperative farming among the villagers, the Delegation has recommended that about two lakh youngmen should be selected and trained in the techniques of organisation and management in the next four years. For ensuring follow-up action and exchange of experience, a refresher course should be organised at the end of each year. Village Level Workers and other members of National Extension Service should be given training in matters relating to cooperative farming. The training of instructors for cooperative farming should receive the Government's first attention, says the Delegation, and for that purpose, the Government of India should set up half a dozen regional training centres.

Two members of the Delegation gave a minute of dissent wherein they stated that it would be dangerous if our policy were unduly influenced by an uncritical study of developments in one country, particularly when those developments are recent and pertaining to a country whose agrarian policies emanate from political philosophy which can only be carried out by totalitarian political parties. According to these members, if we isolate the communist ideology and the agrarian policy followed by the Chinese Government, an erroneous impression will be created that a similar policy can be followed by India without adopting similar means. The dissenting members further consider it as utterly unwarranted to assume that increase in agricultural production can be ascribed wholly or even mainly to cooperativisation. The real cause for the improvement of Chinese agriculture, they say, is the capacity of the Chinese people for hard labour and this now pays high dividends because it is supported by credit, improved seeds, better implements, etc. and the advantages of peace and security. These dissenting members feel that the Japanese experience clearly shows that a combination of family farming and service cooperatives with a liberal aid from a welfare State would be the correct policy to follow for increasing production per acre in over-populated countries. These members do not, however, completely rule out cooperation in production provided it can be brought about through understanding and free will of the people themselves.

VII. SPECIAL ARTICLE

BUDGETING APPROACH IN FARM PLANNING*

By

Dr. G. D. AGRAWAL

&

S. M. PATHAK

At the instance of the U. P. Government Scientific Research Committee, this project was sponsored to find out the possible increase in the production and net return from farming under farmers' conditions through farm planning by the budgeting method in combination with a programme of improved agricultural practices. The investigation was conducted on 24 cultivators' holdings in two villages, Rarha and Halpura in district Kanpur. The villages are situated at a distance of 29 and 41 miles respectively from Kanpur city. They were selected at a long distance from Kanpur to eliminate the influence of the city conditions and thereby to ensure typical farming conditions as prevalent in rural areas. The work on the project was started in June, 1954 and the collection of field data was completed in July 1956.

Both the villages have fertile alluvial loam soils. Nearly the entire cultivated area of the village Halpura is irrigated with wells. In 1955-56, i.e., in the second year of the project, the well irrigation in this village was largely replaced by tubewell. In Rarha all the cultivated area is irrigated with canal. Both villages are inhabited by *Kurmis*, a caste well known for its farming skill. The major crops of the villages are maize, wheat, jowar, arhar, and potato. In Halpura in addition to these crops tobacco is also grown extensively.

OBJECTS

1. To explore the possibilities of budgeting approach to farm planning in India.
2. To evaluate and measure the economic and other benefits accruing to the farmer by the adoption of the improved agricultural practices. The recommendations regarding the improved practices were drawn up on a coordinated basis for the farm as a unit.
3. To find out the suitability of the recommendations for the average farmer in terms of his resources, i.e., land, labour, equipment, and marketing facility and his needs for foodgrains and cattle feed.
4. To determine precisely the direction and extent of additional state and cooperative assistance needed by the farmer to enable him to adopt the recommended practices.
5. As an ancillary to the above, data concerning farm assets, farming costs and returns, etc. also became available for 24 cultivators' holdings for two agricultural years 1954-56.

TECHNICAL PROGRAMME

The agricultural holdings of each village were surveyed to find out their distribution in various size-groups. Twelve farms from the most representative size-group were selected in each village. Six of these were selected purposively from amongst the farmers who were willing to adopt the recommended practices. The remaining farmers were

* This article is the second in the series of articles on farm planning. The first article entitled Planning Farm Development by Mr. E. F. Daniel was published in February 1957 issue of this Journal.

selected randomly. Beginning with agricultural year namely, 1st June, 1954, detailed physical data and cost records were maintained for each selected holding on day-to-day basis by the cost accounting method. Printed schedules were used for the purpose.

No farm planning was done in the case of randomly selected farmers. The object of maintaining farm accounts in their case was to get information concerning production, cost and return, etc. on holdings under the village system of farming. Alternative farm plans were prepared for the remaining six farms in consultation with the departmental technical experts and after free discussion with the farmers concerned. The practicability of the alternative farm plan was the major guiding consideration in preparing the alternative farm plans. The average size of sample holdings following and those not following the alternative farm plan was 8.79 and 8.49 acres respectively.

Although it was known that the farmers could increase their earnings by growing sugarcane, yet since the facility for marketing sugarcane to sugar mills was not available and the farmers were not familiar with the technique of *gur* making, sugarcane was not included in the cropping scheme prepared under the alternative farm plan. Sugarcane was also liable to damage by blue bulls and jackals. Similarly, the cultivation of maize was known to be uneconomic but it was not recommended to drop its cultivation because the farmer needed it for his own consumption and for his cattle and also, according to the local custom, for payment of wages to the labourers. Maize was retained in the cropping scheme also because there was no other alternative crop which fitted so well in the rotational arrangements. Detailed schedules of all the cultural operations had been prepared separately for all the twelve selected farms following planned farming, i.e. number of ploughings, irrigations, quantity of improved seeds and manure and time of other cultural operations, etc.

The additional requirements of improved seeds, fertilizers and implements for the adoption of the alternative plan was assessed well in advance. The District Agricultural Officer made available such assistance to the extent he could do that within his budget resources. No other special arrangements for such assistance could materialise. The Research Assistant, who was a graduate in Agriculture with post-graduate training in agricultural economics stayed in the villages at the time of important agricultural operations and helped the farmers in the adoption of recommended improved agricultural practices by actually demonstrating the improved methods on the cultivators' farms. The Agricultural Economist, incharge of the project, also paid visits to supervise the filling of the schedules and mainly to ensure better cooperation of the farmers with the project programmes and to remove difficulties faced in the execution of the project. In preparing the alternative farm plan the emphasis in the main was placed on the adoption of the following improved practices :—

1. Use of high yielding and improved varieties of seed.
2. Timeliness of cultural operations.
3. Green manuring.
4. Turning in of green manure with soil turning ploughs.
5. Use of fertilizers.
6. Interculture in wheat with hand hoe.
7. Use of 'Olpad' thresher in threshing *Rabi* crops.

A pre-operational survey of the cropping programme followed by the farmers before the introduction of the project in the villages showed that the crops grown by them were quite suited to their farming conditions, resources and needs and it was not thought

necessary to make any drastic change in it. However, the practice of keeping the land fallow during the rainy season was discouraged and the farmers following the alternative plan grew green manure crops in these fields. An examination of their manurial resources revealed that after the application of available farm yard manure to the maize and potato crops little manure was left with them for use in wheat. They were also not in a position to purchase manures for their wheat crop. Green manuring, therefore, suited them very well as it did not require much additional expense and at the same time met fully the requirement of nitrogen for wheat.

The budgets for the sample farms were prepared for 1954-55 on the basis of the farming practices followed by the selected farmers before the adoption of the alternative farm plans. The information required in preparing these budgets i.e., yield of crops, quantities of seeds, manure, human and bullock labour, etc. was enquired from the farmers. The valuation of these items was done according to their prices current in 1954-55. In these estimates, the yields taken into account were higher than the average, i.e., those yields which the farmers got in a good agricultural year. No such budgets were prepared for the sample farms not following the alternative farm plan. The comparative data of the farms concerning income, expenses, etc. as in the budget estimates before farm planning and those actually obtained after the implementation of farm plan and also those of the sample farms not following farm plans are given below:—

TABLE 1

Gross income, etc., on the farmers' holdings before and after the adoption of a farm plan
(Value in rupees)

	Budget Estimates before farm planning	Budget Estimates based on the alterna- tive farm plan	Actual results obtained after farm planning			
			1954-55		1955-56	
			Value	Per cent difference	Value	Per cent difference
Gross income . . .	2,084	2,867	2,587	24.1	2,717	30.3
Total cultivation expenses . . .	1,237	1,682	1,497	21.2	1,517	25.1
Net return . . .	847	1,285	1,090	23.7	1,170	38.2
Return to capital, family labour and management . . .	1,213	1,596	1,415	16.7	1,498	23.5
Interest on investment—						
(a) Land @ 3% . . .	217	217	217	..	217	..
(b) Draught cattle and implement @ 5 per cent . . .	28	42	32	..	37	..
Return to family labour and management . . .	968	1,337	1,166	20.5	1,214	27.9
Gross return per M.W.D.* . . .	3.2	3.81	3.6	13.0	3.7	16.0
Net return per M.W.D. . .	2.1	2.57	2.4	14.3	2.45	17.0

* M. W. D. Represents Man Working Day.

TABLE 2

Comparison of gross income, etc. of the farms (A) not following and (B) following alternative a farm plan

(Value in rupees)

Measures	1954-55			1955-56		
	A	B	Different in percent	A	B	Difference in percent
Gross income . . .	2,096	2,587	23.0	21,112	2,717	29.0
Total cultivation expenses . . .	1,221	1,497	21.5	1,241	1,517	21.6
Net return . . .	875	1,090	24.5	871	1,170	34.3
Return to capital, family labour and management . . .	1,187	1,415	19.2	1,192	1,498	25.9
Interest on investment—						
(i) Land @ 3 per cent . . .	234	217	..	231	217	..
(ii) Draught cattle and implement @ 5 per cent . . .	28	32	..	24	37	..
Return to family labour and management . . .	925	1,166	26.0	936	1,214	32.9
Gross return per M.W.D. . .	3.2	3.6	13.0	3.2	3.7	16.0
Net return per M.W.D. . .	2.1	2.4	14.3	2.15	2.45	15.2

There was increase in the value of gross produce and net returns in all the 12 cases in both the years. The percentage increase in the value of gross produce, net return and return to capital investment, family labour and management show an increase of 24 to 30, 29 to 38 and 17 to 24 per cent respectively. However, the income actually received falls short by about 19 per cent when compared with the estimated income from the alternative plan, based on the recommended practices. In no case the income received is equal to that estimated. The major causes responsible for the lower income are (i) the slightly lower prices actually received as compared with the estimated value of the farm produce and (ii) the lower yield of potato than the estimated yield as it was not possible to procure enough quantity of potato seed of the variety which had been recommended originally for sowing and which was a high yielding one.

The values of gross income, total expenses, net returns and other measures of profit for each individual holding before planning and those actually realised in 1954-55 and 1955-56 after the adoption of the planned programmes of farming are given in appendices

I, II and III. The terms used for various measures of farm profit are explained in appendix IV. The range for increases in gross income and other values in percentage form are shown below:—

Particulars	Range of variation in 1954-55	Percentage 1955-56
Gross receipt	17 to 36	20 to 43
Cost of cultivation	8 to 36	16 to 37
Net return	12 to 52	27 to 74
Return to capital, family labour and management	10 to 35	12 to 42

The highest values of different measures of farm profit have been realised in case No. 6 in both the years. This farmer was able to implement nearly fully the recommendations made under the alternative plan for his holding. He applied the recommended doses of manure to potato and wheat crops. He won the first prize in the wheat crop competition for the district in the first year of the project and the first prize for the district in potato crop competition in the second year of the project. The per cent increase in net returns exceeds 30 per cent in 4 cases in first year and in 5 cases in the second year.

The comparative yields of the principal crops in maunds per acre on the sample farms are given below:—

Crops	Yield on farms before planning	Yields in mds. per acre	
		1954-55	1955-56
Potato	99.0	128.5	134.7
Wheat	10.5	12.6	13.1
Maize	7.6	9.2	9.5

It will be seen that the average increase in yields after planning is not at all high. The highest yield obtained by the selected farmers following planned farming are given below:—

Crops	Years	
	1954-55	1955-56
Potato	307.6	298.5
Wheat	27.3	25.9
Maize	16.5	15.5

Even these yields are less than the highest yields in the area as indicated in the crop competitions. Therefore, it is possible to have still larger increase in the total returns if the farm plan is based on more adequate resources. In this project, the planning was done on a very modest basis as explained later.

The prices taken into consideration in preparing the budget estimates of income and various other returns and those actually realised in 1954-55 and 1955-56 are given below:—

Commodities	Prices per md. in rupees		
	Used in preparing alternative budget	1954-55	1955-56
Potato	4.5	4.3	4.5
Wheat	15.0	13.5	14.5
Maize	10.5	9.0	10.0

The prices actually realised in 1954-55 were slightly lower than those taken into consideration in preparing the alternative budget for the farmers following the improved plan. The farmer realised better prices in 1955-56 as compared with 1954-55. Both better prices and better yields account for higher values of gross income, etc. The weather conditions in both the years were nearly normal. The crops did not suffer any appreciable damage due to bad weather conditions or prevalence of insect pests and diseases. Only a small area under wheat was effected by rust in 1955-56 while there was some damage by rats in 1954-55.

The total cultivation expenses also increased to the extent of 21 per cent to 25 per cent. The increase in expenses is accounted for mainly by the following:—

Items	Percentage increase due to	
	1954-55	1955-56
Cakes and fertilizers	54	56
Wages	24	23
Seed	19	20
Miscellaneous	3	1

Cakes and fertilisers account for more than 50 per cent of the increase in the farming expenses. Wage constitutes the next major item of increased expenses, however, it does not actually increase the expenses, for the additional labour is mostly the family labour and the increase in cost represents only its imputed value.

On an average the cultivation expenses increased by Rs. 260 and Rs. 300 and the gross income by Rs. 503 and Rs. 633 during the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively. Thus for each additional rupee there has been an increase of Rs. 2.0 and Rs. 2.1 in the values of gross produce and Rs. 1.70 and Rs. 1.82 in the total return on capital investment, family labour and management respectively during the years of study, i.e., 1954-55 and 1955-56.

CONCLUSIONS

This project has demonstrated clearly the advantage of budgeting method in improving the yield and net return in farming. As an extension method it can be commended greatly. Firstly, because the farmer finds the farm programme prepared in this manner readily acceptable. The usual practice is to recommend to the farmer improved practices without any attempt at coordinating them. In this case the plan was prepared treating

the farm as a unit and took fully into consideration the farmer's resources, marketing facility, technical ability, etc. The farmers find it difficult to synthesise the individual recommendations emanating from different sources. Secondly, this approach carries complete conviction to the farmer as he is able to know his gains and losses in rupees and *paisas* whereas generally the economic aspects are less emphasised by the scientists who usually confine their observations to quantitative increase in yields. Thirdly, farm planning as an ocular extension demonstration was found to have better effect not only on the farmers following the alternative plan but also on the rest of the farmers of these villages. The present method of half-plot demonstration being limited in area and to a few plots here and there is not so effective in demonstrating the differences between the local and improved practices. Contrary to this, in the planning approach to farming, there are fields after fields showing distinctly different crop growth and giving better yields.

In the absence of adequate additional funds it was not possible for all the sample farmers to implement completely the recommendations made in the alternative plan. The district agricultural staff had been visiting the villages even before and as a result of their efforts the farmers in these villages had adopted to some extent the improved methods of farming and their average yields were higher than the average for the district. Both these facts strengthen further the confidence that in the case of more backward areas with poor farming methods the increase in the production and net returns through farm planning would be of a much higher order.

APPENDIX I

Existing values of gross income, etc., and other measures of farm efficiency on the holdings before planning (Value in rupees)

Measures	Average	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 8	Case 9	Case 10	Case 11	Case 12
Gross income	2,084	803	841	1,153	1,178	1,435	1,815	1,827	2,165	2,595	3,490	3,500	4,207
Cost of cultivation	1,237	435	465	718	796	946	1,130	1,141	1,295	1,588	2,075	2,018	2,337
Net return	847	368	376	435	382	489	685	686	870	1,007	1,415	1,482	1,870
Return to capital, family labour and management	1,213	529	603	695	643	764	1,059	1,008	1,163	1,532	1,915	1,932	2,413
Interest on investment—													
A. Land @ 3 per cent	217	102	103	120	147	143	168	196	231	303	328	345	414
B. Implements & draught cattle @ 5 per cent	28	14	15	17	21	22	24	31	32	37	39	41	43
Return to family labour and management	968	413	485	558	475	599	877	781	900	1,192	1,558	1,546	1,956
Gross return per M.W.D.	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1
Net return per M.W.D.	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1

APPENDIX II

Actual values of gross income and other measures of farm efficiency on the holdings in 1954-55

Measure	Average	(Value in rupees)											
		Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 8	Case 9	Case 10	Case 11	Case 12
Gross income	2,587	1,041	1,035	1,427	1,434	1,735	2,447	2,337	2,568	3,417	4,081	4,367	5,156
Cost of cultivation	1,497	556	612	808	925	1,077	1,405	1,387	1,398	2,976	2,475	2,401	3,037
Net return	1,090	485	423	619	499	658	1,042	958	1,170	1,441	1,606	1,966	2,119
Return to capital, family labour & management	1,415	711	732	795	863	961	1,360	1,312	1,336	1,782	2,105	2,274	2,665
Interest on investment—													
A. Land @ 3 per cent	217	102	103	120	147	143	168	196	231	303	328	345	414
B. Implement and draught cattle @ 5 per cent	32	18	19	21	23	29	30	32	38	39	42	44	49
Return to family labour and management	1,166	591	610	654	698	789	1,162	1,088	1,067	1,420	1,735	1,885	2,202
Gross return per M.W.D.	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3
Net return per M.W.D.	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3

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APPENDIX III

Actual values of gross income and other measures of farm efficiency on the holdings in 1955-56

Measures	(Value in rupees)												
	Average	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7	Case 8	Case 9	Case 10	Case 11	Case 12
Gross income	2,717	1,161	1,138	1,387	1,671	1,823	2,597	2,466	2,691	3,287	4,470	4,623	5,290
Cultivation expenses	1,547	584	637	836	930	1,072	1,404	1,418	1,537	1,897	2,539	2,678	3,032
Net return	1,170	577	501	551	741	751	1,193	1,048	1,154	1,390	1,931	1,945	2,258
Return to capital, family labour and management	1,498	727	715	812	1,005	1,012	1,474	1,354	1,553	1,788	2,427	2,400	2,709
Interest on investment—													
A. Land @ 3 per cent	217	102	103	120	147	143	168	196	231	303	328	345	414
B. Draught cattle and implement @ 5 per cent	37	18	23	21	29	24	41	41	49	48	49	53	48
Return to family labour and management	1,244	607	589	671	833	845	1,265	1,117	1,273	1,437	2,050	2,011	2,247
Gross return per M.W.D.	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4
Net return per M.W.D.	2.45	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3

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APPENDIX IV

*Explanation of terms used**Gross income*

- (i) Cash received for the produce (main as well as the by-product).
- (ii) Values of the produce used in the household or held over for the family.
- (iii) Value of seed kept for sowing.
- (iv) Value of the produce given over as wages or customary charges.

Cultivation expenses

- (i) Wages of hired labour paid in cash or kind.
- (ii) Imputed value of family labour.
- (iii) Value of seed, manure (purchased) and other cash expenditure.
- (iv) Rent of land.
- (v) Depreciation on live-stock and implements.
- (vi) Interest on land, draught cattle and implements.
- (vii) Other miscellaneous costs incurred in marketing, etc.

Net income

Difference between gross income and cultivation expenses.

Return to capital, family labour and management

Comprises net income, imputed wages of family labour and interest on owned capital.

Return to family labour and management

Includes net income and imputed wages of family labour.

Gross return per Man Working Day

Has been obtained by dividing the value of gross produce by the total man days utilised on the farm in the agricultural year. Female and child labour have been converted into man equivalents.

Net return per Man Working Day

Has been obtained by dividing net income and wages of family and hired labour by the total man days in the year.

NOTE.—The views expressed in this article are the personal views of the authors and should not be taken to represent the views of the Government.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Jowar, Bajra, Kharif Pulses other than Tur, Sesamum, Black Pepper and Dry Ginger, 1956-57.

All-India Second Estimates of Wheat, Barley, Gram and Tobacco, 1956-57.

Number of Live-stock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Himachal Pradesh (According to Live-stock Census, 1956).

Progress of Collection and Distribution of Land under the Bhoodan Movement.

Results of crop competitions in various States during 1955-56.

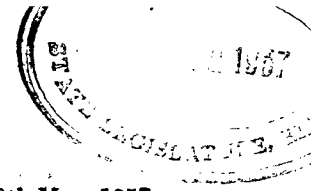


TABLE No. 1
Rainfall during May, 1957
Between 25th April, 1957 and 29th May, 1957 and from 1st March, 1957 to 29th May, 1957.
(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 25-4-57 to 29-5-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess (+) or deficit (—) compared to Normal (m.m.)	Rainfall from 1-3-57 to 29-5-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess (+) or deficit (—) compared to Normal (m.m.) (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	371	(+) 17	513	(—) 15
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	26	(—) 266	44	(—) 88
Gangetic West Bengal	8	(—) 112	21	(—) 88
Orissa	10	(—) 69	57	(—) 54
Chota Nagpur	2	(—) 50	33	(—) 64
Bihar	1	(—) 61	11	(—) 88
U. P. East	3	(—) 17	21	(—) 41
U. P. West	14	(—) 3	69	(+) 72
Punjab (including Delhi)	8	(—) 5	43	(+) 5
Himachal Pradesh	87	(+) 21	338	(+) 73
Jammu and Kashmir	101	(+) 60	280	(+) 115
Rajasthan, West	23	(+) 11	28	(+) 43
Rajasthan, East	3	(—) 11	23	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh, West	6	(—) 5	47	(+) 99
Madhya Pradesh, East	12	(—) 16	92	(+) 43
Gujarat	2	(—) 5	2	(—) 75
Saurashtra and Kutch	2	(—) 6	2	(—) 80
Konkan	30	(+) 18	35	(+) 125
Maharashtra	46	(+) 22	66	(+) 62
Vidarbha	23	(+) 10	155	(+) 325
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	11	(—) 33	37	(—) 45
Telangana	10	(—) 20	70	(+) 18
Rayalaseema	46	(+) 7	57	(+) 3
Madras	46	(—) 16	72	(—) 32
Coastal Mysore	127	(+) 26	132	(+) 7
Mysore, North	37	..	87	(+) 42
Mysore, South	197	(+) 94	225	(+) 62
Kerala (including Laccadives)	408	(+) 152	511	(+) 37

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 June

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Kharif Paddy and Sesamum	Potatoes and Plucking of Tea.
Bihar	Kharif Paddy (Aman), Groundnut and Castor	..
Bombay	Kharif Paddy, Cotton, Jowar, Groundnut and Sannhemp	..
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif Paddy and Oilseeds	Summer vegetables.
Madras and Andhra	Kharif Paddy, Cotton, Ragi, Groundnut and Gingelly	Cotton and Groundnut.
Orissa	Kharif Paddy, Jowar and Cotton	..
Punjab	Kharif Paddy, Oilseeds, Maize, Jowar, Pulses, Desi Cotton and Sannhemp	Tobacco and Summer vegetables.
U.P.	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Bajra and Cotton	Zaid Tobacco.
West Bengal	Jute, Maize, Ragi, Autumn Rice, Broadcast Winter Rice, Cotton and Sannhemp.	Summer Til.
Mysore	Jowar, Ragi and Potato	Rabi Rice.

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 or Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final or Partially Revised)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—</i>				
Rice	75,949	76,864 (p)	24,531	26,846 (p)
Jowar	43,446	42,904 (p)	9,093	6,602 (p)
Bajra	27,983	28,024 (p)	3,421	3,379 (p)
Maize	9,311	9,116 (p)	2,939	2,554 (p)
Ragi	5,711	5,693 (p)	1,646	1,820 (p)
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
<i>Pulses—</i>				
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
Potato	658	693	1,736	1,839
Sugarcane*	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	40 (p)	14	15 (p)
Pepper (Black)	208	233 (p)	26	32 (p)
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	1,492	363	340
Tobacco	846	921	244	259
<i>Oilseeds—</i>				
Groundnut	13,548	12,692 (p)	4,128†	4,086†(p)
Castorseed	1,394	1,405 (p)	124	129 (p)
Sesamum	6,501	5,653 (p)	589	451 (p)
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
<i>Fibres—</i>				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227§	3,998§
Jute	1,243	1,739 (p)	2,928†	4,197†(p)
Mesta	528	572 (p)	1,018†	1,159†(p)

*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 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(p) Relates to Partially Revised Estimate.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (Acres)			Production (Tons)		
			Current Estimate	Corres- ponding adjusted Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase(+) or decrease(—)	Current Estimate	Corres- ponding adjusted Estimate of the previous year	Percent- age increase (+) or decrease(—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Cereals—</i>								
Rice	Final	29-4-57	78,174	76,864	(+)1·7	28,142	26,846	(+) 4·8
Jowar	Final	11-6-57	41,314	42,904	(—)3·7	7,427	6,602	(+)12·5
Bajra	Final	11-6-57	27,542	28,024	(—)1·7	2,926	3,379	(—)13·4
Maize	Final	1-5-57	9,244	9,116	(+)1·4	3,020	2,554	(+)18·2
Ragi	Final	22-4-57	5,674	5,693	(—)0·3	1,914	1,820	(+) 5·2
Small Millets	Second	30-3-57	11,527	11,535	(—)0·1	1,728	1,601	(+) 7·9
Wheat	Second	June, 57	30,268	27,957	(+)8·3	8,173	7,534	(+) 8·5
Barley	Second	June, 57	8,331	8,332	(—)0·01	2,434	2,357	(+) 3·3
<i>Pulses—</i>								
Gram	Second	18-5-57	23,354	22,333	(+)4·6	5,350	4,636	(+) 5·4
Tur	Second	10-3-57	5,581	5,725	(—)2·5	1,603	1,705	(—) 6·0
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	20-5-57	16,166	15,567	(+)3·8	1,664	1,632	(+) 2·0
Other Rabi Pulses	First	19-4-57	9,827	9,237	(+)6·3	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	23-12-56	4,532	3,945	(+)14·9	58,914	50,455	(+)16·8
Potato	First	7-4-57	573	560	(+)2·3	..	..	..
Tobacco	Second	6-6-57	900	847	(+)6·3	..	..	..
Pepper (Black)	Final	22-5-57	233·6	232·5	(+)0·5	31·6	32·1	(—) 1·6
Ginger (Dry)	Final	22-5-57	39·7	39·8	(—)0·3	14·9	15·3	(—) 2·6
<i>Oilseeds—</i>								
Groundnut	Final	14-3-57	13,101	12,692	(+)3·2	4,086§	3,862§	(+) 5·8
Sesamum	Final	25-5-57	5,433	5,653	(—)3·9	451	457	(—) 1·3
Rape and Mustard	Second	26-4-57	2,682	2,564	(+)4·6	..	..	..
Linseed	Second	20-4-57	3,052	2,765	(+)10·4	..	..	..
Castorseed	Final	10-4-57	1,403	1,405	(—)0·2	129	124	(+) 4·0
<i>Fibres—</i>								
Cotton	Third	23-3-57	18,084	17,553	(+)3·0	4,084†	3,382†	(+)20·8
Jute	Final	15-12-56	1,883	1,739	(+)8·3	4,221†	4,197†	(+) 0·6
Mesta	Final	4-5-57	738	572	(+)29·0	1,474†	1,159†	(+)27·2

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw Sugar or gur are 5,943 and 5,096 thousand tons for 1956-57 and 1955-56 respectively.

§In terms of nuts in shell.

†In bales of 400 lbs. each.

‡In bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4
All-India Final Estimates of Major Millets (Jowar and Bajra), 1956-57
(Released in June 1957)
I. SUMMARY

Crop	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)				
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Parti- ally Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Parti- ally Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (6) over Col. (7)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Absolute	Percent
Jowar	41,314	42,904	(—)1,590	7,427	6,602	(+)825	(+)12.5	
Bajra	27,542	28,024	(—)482	2,926	3,379	(—)453	(—)13.4	
TOTAL	68,856	70,928	(—)2,072	10,353	9,981	(+)372	(+)3.7	

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)			
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	7,775	7,929	(—)154	1,375	1,433	(—)58	
Bihar	21	15	(+)6	4	3	(+)1	
Bombay	25,788	26,181	(—)393	4,044	3,459	(+)585	
Madhya Pradesh	4,833	5,253	(—)420	1,194	853	(+)341	
Madras	3,261	3,281	(—)20	718	714	(+)4	
Orissa	28	28	..	5	5	..	
Punjab	3,148	3,281	(—)133	285	419	(—)134	
Rajasthan	11,018	11,811	(—)793	739	997	(—)258	
Uttar Pradesh	4,962	4,908	(+)54	915	933	(—)18	
West Bengal	3	4	(—)1	1	1	..	
Mysore	7,881	8,077	(—)196	1,047	1,135	(—)88	
Kerala	10	9	(+)1	2	2	..	
Jammu & Kashmir	42	42	..	11	11	..	
Delhi	86	109	(—)23	13	16	(—)3	
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..	
TOTAL	68,856	70,928	(—)2,072	10,353	9,981	(+)372	

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II of Jowar and Bajra.

4.1. All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1956-57
(Reporting and Non-reporting Areas)
(Released in June 1957)
I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
	(1)	(2)	Absolute	Percent
Area (Thousand acres)	41,314	42,904	(—)1,590	(—)3.7
Production (Thousand tons)	7,427	6,602	(+)825	(+)12.5

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

The overall decrease in acreage during the current year has been accounted for mostly by kharif crop and is shared mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Bombay. The decrease is attributable largely to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

Despite the decrease in area, there is a substantial increase in the production during the current year. The increase is shared mainly by kharif crop in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. This increase in production is attributable largely to better seasonal conditions prevailing during the growing period of the crop as compared to last year.

II.—DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Parti- ally Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Parti- ally Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh						
Kharif	4,015	4,060	(—)45	738	767	(—)29
Rabi	2,165	2,257	(—)92	314	357	(—)43
TOTAL	6,180	6,317	(—)137	1,052*	1,124*	(—)72
Bihar						
Kharif	8	5	(+)3	1	1	..
Bombay†						
Kharif	8,980	9,111	(—)131	1,855	1,356	(+)499
Rabi	8,247	8,243	(+)4	1,304	1,251	(+)53
TOTAL	17,227	17,354	(—)127	3,159§	2,607§	(+)552
Madhya Pradesh†						
Kharif	4,328	4,742	(—)414	1,116*	759*	(+)357
Rabi	31	38	(—)7	3	4	(—)1
TOTAL	4,359	4,780	(—)421	1,119	763	(+)356
Madras						
Kharif	1,297	1,322	(—)25	330	338	(—)8
Rabi	543	543	..	140	140	..
TOTAL	1,840	1,865	(—)25	470*	478*	(—)8

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa							
Kharif		17	17	..	3	3	..
Punjab							
Kharif		706	700	(+)6	45*	33*	(+)12
Uttar Pradesh							
Kharif		2,180	2,170	(+)10	443*	374*	(+)69
West Bengal							
Kharif		3	4	(-)1	1	1	..
Mysore @							
Kharif		3,031	3,198	(-)167	505	586	(-)81
Rabi		3,572	3,566	(+)6	399	404	(-)5
Total		6,603	6,764	(-)161	904*	990*	(-)86
Rajasthan							
Kharif		2,150	2,863	(-)713	224*	220*	(+)4
Kerala							
Kharif		10	9	(+)1	2	2	..
Jammu & Kashmir							
Kharif		1	1	..	(a)||	(a)	..
Delhi							
Kharif		30	55	(-)25	4	6	(-)2
ALL-INDIA							
Kharif		26,756	28,257	(-)1,501	5,267	4,446	(+)821
Rabi		14,558	14,647	(-)89	2,160	2,156	(+)4
TOTAL		41,314	42,904	(-)1,590	7,427	6,602	(+)825

(a)—Less than 500 tons. @ Includes an area of 44,863 acres and a production of 10,212 tons as estimates for the crop grown in non-reporting areas.

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

†—Includes the following area and production as estimates for the crop grown in the non-reporting areas:

	Area	Production
	(acres)	(tons)
Kharif	23,744	1,590
Rabi	237	43

‡—Includes the following area and production as estimates for the crop grown in the non-reporting areas:

	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Kharif	20,691	1,487
Rabi	687	56

§—Production estimates in respect of old Bombay State, Vidarbha and Marathwada regions are based on the results of crop estimation surveys while, for other regions (viz. Kutch and Saurashtra), they are based on traditional (viz. annawari) method.

||—Previous years' data repeated.

NOTE.—(1) During 1956-57, Crop estimation Surveys on jowar were also in progress in the Saurashtra region of Bombay State. Reliable survey results in respect of this region have, however, not become available so far. Hence, production estimates utilised for the above region in this all-India estimate are based on traditional method.

(2) Jowar is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (including N.E.F.A.), Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.2. All-India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1956-57

(Reporting and Non-reporting Areas)

(Released in June 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col.(2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	27,542	28,024	(-)482	(-)1.7
Production (Thousand tons)	2,926	3,379	(-)453	(-)13.4

N, B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Punjab and Rajasthan and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

The substantial decline in the over-all production of Bajra during the current year is due partly to unfavourable climatic conditions such as untimely and heavy rains during the period of growth and partly to decrease in area. The decrease in production has been reported mainly by Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The decrease in the case of Uttar Pradesh despite the increase in area reported by the State is due to the damage caused to the crop by heavy rains and floods during the South-West monsoon period.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	1,595	1,612	(-)17	323*	309*	(+)14
Bihar†	13	10	(+)3	3	2	(+)1
Bombay‡	8,561	8,827	(-)266	885†	852†	(+)33
Jammu & Kashmir	41**	41	..	11**	11	..
Madhya Pradesh††	474	473	(+)1	75||	90||	(-)15
Madras	1,421	1,416	(+)5	248*	236*	(+)12
Mysore§§	1,278	1,313	(-) 35	143§	145§	(-)2
Orissa	11	11	..	2	2	..
Punjab	2,442	2,581	(-)139	240*	386*	(-)146
Rajasthan	8,868	8,948	(-)80	515*	777*	(-)262
Uttar Pradesh	2,782	2,738	(+)44	472*	559*	(-)87
West Bengal†	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Delhi	56	54	(+)2	9	10	(-)1
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
INDIA	27,542	28,024	(-) 482	2,926	3,379	(-) 453

(a) —Less than 500 acres.

(b) —Less than 500 tons.

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

†—Relates to the set-up of the State existing before Re-organisation.

‡—Production estimates in respect of old Bombay State are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting experiments.

§Production estimates in respect of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldurg and Bellary districts are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

||Production figure for M. Bharat region is based on the results of crop estimate on surveys.

¶Includes an area of 391 acres and a production of 17 tons as estimates for the crop grown in non-reporting (forest) areas.

**Previous year's data repeated.

††Includes an area of 210 acres and a production of 25 tons as estimates for the crop grown in non-reporting (forest) areas.

§§Includes an area of 3,564 acres and a production of 734 tons as estimates for the crop grown in non-reporting areas.

NOTES.—(1) During 1956-57, crop-cutting surveys on bajra were also conducted in Marathwada and Saurashtra regions of Bombay State but reliable survey results in respect of these regions have not become available so far. As such, production estimates for these regions utilised in this Estimate are based on traditional method.

(2) Bajra is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Anadaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

MP70DES—9

4.3. All-India Second Estimate of Rabi Cereals (Wheat and Barley), 1956-57

(Released in June 1957)

I. SUMMARY

. Rabi Cereals	Area (Thousand acres)				Production (Thousand tons)			
	1956-57 Second Estimate	1955-56 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)		1956-57 Second Estimate	1955-56 Adjusted Second Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (6) over Col. (7)	
			Absolute	Percent			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wheat . . .	30,268	27,957	(+)2,311	(+)8.3	8,173	7,534	(+)639	(+)8.5
Barley . . .	8,331	8,332	(—)1	(—)0.01	2,434	2,357	(+)77	(+)3.3
TOTAL . . .	38,599	36,289	(+)2,310	(+) 6.4	10,607	9,891	(+) 716	(+) 7.2

The increase in the overall acreage during the current year has been shared by all the rabi cereals growing States except Bihar, West Bengal and Mysore and is due generally to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed to, besides favourable climatic conditions, diversion of areas of Kharif crops unmaturing owing to excessive and continuous rains, to rabi crops. The decrease in area reported by Bihar is mostly due to unfavourable season at the time of sowing.

The overall increase in production has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and is generally due to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crops. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decrease mainly in Bihar and Bombay, where adverse weather conditions have been reported to have affected the crops to a considerable extent, especially in Bihar State.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of March, 1957. Till then, the condition of rabi cereals was reported to be generally satisfactory except in some parts of Bihar and Rajasthan States, where it is reported to be poor owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to rabi cereals during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area under wheat and barley finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 Second Estimate	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 Second Estimate	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	57	56	(+)1	5	5	..
Bihar	2,303	2,580	(—)277	281	563	(—)282
Bombay	3,344	3,178	(+)166	558	609	(—)51
Madhya Pradesh . . .	7,629	6,454	(+)1,175	1,441	1,386	(+)55
Mysore	717	720	(—)3	72	73	(—)1
Orissa	14	14	..	3	3	..
Punjab	5,340	5,086	(+)254	2,000	1,759	(+)241
Rajasthan	4,025	3,390	(+)635	1,249	1,042	(+)207
Uttar Pradesh	14,513	14,155	(+)358	4,824	4,278	(+)546
West Bengal	193	205	(—)12	62	65	(—)3
Delhi	97	92	(+)5	23	19	(+)4
Himachal Pradesh . . .	367	359	(+)8	89	89	..
TOTAL	38,599	36,289	(+)2,310	10,607	9,891	(+)716

N. B. —Please see footnotes to Statement II of Wheat and Barley.

4.4. All-India Second Estimate of Wheat, 1956-57

(Released in June 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
Area (Thousand acres)	30,268	27,957	(+)2,311	(+)8.3
Production (Thousand tons)	8,173	7,534	(+)639	(+)8.5

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

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by all the principal wheat producing States except Bihar and is due generally to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed to diversion of areas of kharif crops, unmaturing owing to excessive and continuous rains, to rabi crops. The heavy decrease in the case of Bihar is attributable to unfavourable weather.

The increase in production during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh and is due partly to the increase in area and partly to favourable climatic conditions prevailing during the growing period. This increase in production has been offset to some extent by the decreases reported mainly by Bihar and Bombay due to adverse seasonal conditions during the period of growth. The serious shortfall of wheat production as reported by Bihar has been attributed to the visitation of hailstorms and unseasonal rains which affected the rabi crops, especially wheat, to a great extent.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the 1st of March, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Bharatpur, Sikar, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jodhpur and Banswara districts of Rajasthan and Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts of Bihar, where it is reported to be poor on account of unfavourable weather conditions.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to wheat during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	48	48	..	4	4	..
Bihar	1,415	1,650	(-)235	153	360	(-)207
Bombay	3,314	3,146	(+)168	551	601	(-)50
Madhya Pradesh . . .	7,196	5,997	(+)1,199	1,339	1,284	(+)55
Mysore	708	711	(-)3	70	71	(-)1
Orissa	13	13	..	3	3	..
Punjab	4,749	4,460	(+)289	1,814	1,562	(+)252
Rajasthan	2,741	2,176	(+)565	796	638	(+)158
Uttar Pradesh	9,583	9,266	(+)317	3,303	2,873	(+)430
West Bengal	122	125	(-)3	41	43	(-)2
Delhi	85	78	(+)7	22	18	(+)4
Himachal Pradesh . .	294	287	(+)7	77	77	..
TOTAL	30,268	27,957	(+)2,311	8,173	7,534	(+)639

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

(ii) Wheat is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.5. All-India Second Estimate of Barley, 1956-57

(Released in June 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,331	8,332	(-)1	(-)0.01
Production (Thousand tons)	2,434	2,357	(+)77	(+)3.3

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

The insignificant decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and is due generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease has been offset to a great extent by the increase in area reported by Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh due to favourable season at the time of sowing.

Despite the area remaining almost stationary, the production of barley during the current year shows an increase shared by Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan only. The increase reported in respect of these States is due partly to the increase in area and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the period of the growth. Bihar has reported considerable shortfall in production during the current year due to unseasonal conditions prevailing during the growing period.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of February or the beginning of March, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in Jaipur, Alwar and Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan and Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts of Bihar, where it is reported to be poor due to unfavourable climatic conditions.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to barley crop during 1956-57. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	9	8	(+) 1	1	1	..
Bihar	888	930	(-)42	128	203	(-)75
Bombay†	30	32	(-) 2	7	8	(-) 1
Madhya Pradesh* . .	433	457	(-)24	102	102	..
Mysore	9	9	..	2	2	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Punjab	591	626	(-)35	186	197	(-)11
Rajasthan	1,284	1,214	(+)70	453	404	(+)49
Uttar Pradesh	4,930	4,889	(+)41	1,521	1,405	(+)116
West Bengal	71	80	(-) 9	21	22	(-) 1
Delhi	12	14	(-) 2	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh . .	73	72	(+) 1	12	12	..
TOTAL	8,331	8,332	(-) 1	2,434	2,357	(+)77

(a) Less than 500 tons.

† Excluding Vidarbha region for which data will be included in the final estimate.

* Excluding Mahakoshal region for which data will be included in the final estimate.

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

(ii) Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4-6. All-India Second Estimate of Gram, 1956-57

(Released in May 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	(1)	(2)	(3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
				Absolute Percent	
		1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Estimate)		
Area (Thousand acres)		23,354	22,333	(+)1,021	(+)4.6
Production (Thousand tons)		5,350	4,636	(+)714	(+)5.4

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

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi. This increase is generally attributed to the favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The increases recorded in these States have, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in Bihar and Bombay States.

The increase in production has been shared by Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed partly to increase in area and partly to the favourable weather conditions during growing period. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Bihar, Bombay, West Bengal, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

The Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of March, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. In Mandla, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Damoh, Balaghat, Betul and Seoni districts of Madhya Pradesh, however, the crop was reported to have been damaged to some extent by excessive rains, hailstorms and pest attack.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to gram crop during 1956-57. 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

	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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	287	290	(—)3	36	37	(—)1
Bihar	1,115	1,283	(—)168	116	149	(—)33
Bombay	1,411	1,521	(—)110	197	217	(—)20
Madhya Pradesh	3,751	3,381(A)	(+)370	712	628	(+)84
Madras	4	4	..	1	1	..
Orissa	57	57	..	6	6	..

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab	.	6,079	5,543	(+)536	1,866	1,327	(+)539
Uttar Pradesh	.	6,500	6,544	(—)44	1,673	1,621	(+)52
West Bengal	.	467	471	(—)4	153	159	(—)6
Mysore	.	418	419	(—)1	52	54	(—)2
Rajasthan	.	3,157	2,719(A)	(+)438	533	432(A)	(+)101
Delhi	.	92	85	(+)7	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh	.	16	16	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	.	23,354	22,333	(+) 1,021	5,350	4,636	(+) 714

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Assam (including N.E.F.A.), Jammu and Kashmir, and Kerala are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Gram is not grown in Manipur, Tripura and Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, to any appreciable extent.

4-7. All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1956-57

(Released in May 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	(1)	(2)	(3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
				Absolute Percent	
		1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)		
Area (Thousand acres)		16,166	15,567	(+)599	(+)3.8
Production (Thousand tons)		1,664	1,632	(+)32	(+)2.0

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

The increase in acreage has been shared mainly by Bombay, Rajasthan, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed generally to the favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by the decreases registered in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

The increase in production has occurred in Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crops. As between various pulses, the increase in production has occurred mostly in the case of Mung, Moth and Kulthi.

Some of the Pulses, viz., Urad, Mung, Kulthi etc. included in this Estimate are also grown during Rabi season in some States. Kharif Pulses reported in this Estimate, however, cover about 62% of the total area under Pulses other than Gram and Tur.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Urads or Mash		277	268 (+) 9	22	22	..
Mung		885	888 (-) 3	63	61 (+) 2	
Kulthi		890	849 (+) 41	64	63 (+) 1	
Other Pulses		86	(-) 16	6	7 (-) 1	
TOTAL		2,138	(+) 31	155	153 (+) 2	
Bihar *—		754	(-) 19	117	112 (+) 5	
Bombay—						
Urads & Mash		830	(-) 1	91	89 (+) 2	
Mung		1,096	(+) 3	100	94 (+) 6	
Moth		315	(+) 197	35	3 (+) 32	
Kulthi		484	(+) 138	46	32 (+) 14	
Other Pulses		523	(-) 69	66	76†† (-) 10	
TOTAL		3,248	(+) 268	338	294 (+) 44	
Kerala—						
Urads or Mash		10	10 ..	1	1 ..	
Mung		9	9 ..	1	1 ..	
Peas		13	13 ..	2	2 ..	
Others		5	5 ..	1	1 ..	
TOTAL		37	37 ..	5	5 ..	
Madhya Pradesh—						
Urads or Mash		498	(-) 5	48	54 (-) 6	
Mung or Moth		115	(-) 15	11	12 (-) 1	
Kulthi		306	(-) 8	37	42 (-) 5	
Others		334	(-) 31	41	49 (-) 8	
TOTAL		1,253	(-) 59	137	157 (-) 20	
Madras—						
Urads or Mash		96	(+) 9	10	9 (+) 1	
Mung		113	(+) 12	9	8 (+) 1	
Kulthi		508	(-) 3	49	49 ..	
Other Pulses		159	(-) 10	13	14 (-) 1	
TOTAL		936	(+) 8	81	80 (+) 1	
Mysore—						
Urads		16	16 ..	2	2 ..	
Mung		39	(-) 5	4	4 ..	
Kulthi		481	(-) 20	51	54 (-) 3	
Others		1,304	(-) 7	257	258 (-) 1	
TOTAL		1,840	(-) 32	314	318 (-) 4	

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa		251	251	..	52	52	..
Punjab—							
Urads		157	170 (—)	13	13	12 (+)	1
Mung		184	144 (+)	40	17	13 (+)	4
Moth		170	150 (+)	20	15	11 (+)	4
Other Pulses		45	52 (—)	7	3	3	..
TOTAL		556	516 (+)	40	48	39 (+)	9
Rajasthan—							
Urads or Mash		68	60 (+)	8	8	8	..
Mung		432	367 (+)	65	37	47 (—)	10
Moth		3,838	3,596 (+)	242	291	276 (+)	15
Other Pulses		148	78 (+)	70	14	7 (+)	7
TOTAL		4,486	4,101 (+)	385	350	338 (+)	12
Uttar Pradesh—							
Urads or Mash		459	501 (—)	42	42	59 (—)	17
Mung		36	38 (—)	2	4	4	..
Moth		79	62 (—)	17	6	6	..
TOTAL		574	601 (—)	27	52	69 (—)	17
West Bengal*—							
Urads or Mash		24	23 (+)	1	6	6	..
Mung		6	4 (+)	2	1	1	..
Other Pulses		12	8 (+)	4	3	2 (+)	1
TOTAL		42	35 (+)	7	10	9 (+)	1
Himachal Pradesh—							
Urads or Mash		28	30 (—)	2	3	4 (—)	1
Mung		(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Moth		1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Kulthi		17	19 (—)	2	2	2	..
Other Pulses		4	3 (+)	1	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL		50	53 (—)	3	5	6 (—)	1
Tripura—							
Urads or Mash		1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Other Pulses		(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL		1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
All-India—							
Urads or Mash		2,464	2,500 (—)	36	246	266 (—)	20
Mung		2,915	2,818 (+)	97	247	245 (+)	2
Moth		4,403	3,927 (+)	476	347	296 (+)	51
Kulthi		2,746	2,600 (+)	146	249	242 (+)	7
Peas		13	13	..	2	2	..
Other Pulses†		3,625	3,709 (—)	84	573	581 (—)	8
TOTAL		16,166	15,567 (+)	599	1,664	1,632 (+)	32

* Relates to the set up of States before their re-organisation.

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons. P. Under Scrutiny.

† Includes also data on Urads, Mung, Masur, etc. in respect of Bihar and Orissa for which separate figures are not available.

‡ Includes data for Moth and Kulthi for former Bombay excluding territories transferred to Mysore.

NOTES.—(1) Assam and Jammu and Kashmir are non-reporting for this estimate.
(2) Kharif Pulses, other than Tur are not grown in Manipur, Delhi, Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-8. All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum (Til or Gingelly), 1956-57

(Released in May 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute Percent	
			(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	5,433	5,653	(—) 220	(—) 3.9
Production (Thousand Tons)	451	457	(—) 6	(—) 1.3

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

The decline in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, U.P. and Bihar and has been attributed generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. Some increase in acreage has, however, been reported by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

The decline in production has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar and Mysore and has been attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to heavy rains during the growing period of the crop. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by small increases reported mainly by U.P., Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	675	654	(+)	21	56	49
Assam†	16*	16	..	..	4*	4
Bihar	40	60(a)	(—)	20	4	6(a)
Bombay	605	734	(—)	129	44	56
Kerala	49	49	..	..	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	929	1,073	(—)	144	92	105
Madras	355	360	(—)	5	45	44
Mysore	182	220	(—)	38	16	18
Orissa	255	256	(—)	1	20	20
Punjab	61	76	(—)	15	3	3
Rajasthan	1,102	962	(+)	140	81	74
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	192	223	(—)	31	13	13
Mixed	947	944	(+)	3	62	55
TOTAL	1,139	1,167	(—)	28	75	68
West Bengal	14	14	..	..	3	3
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	..	(b)	(b)
Tripura	9	10	(—)	1	2	1
GRAND TOTAL	5,433	5,653	(—)	220	451	457

(a) Adjusted (b) Below 500 tons.

(*) Last year's figures repeated for want of data for the current year.

(†) Excluding NEFA area which is non-reporting.

NOTES.—(i) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-9. All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57

(Released in June 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute Percent	
			(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	900	847	(+) 53	(+) 6.3

N.B.—Please see footnote to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

The information given in this Estimate generally relates to the period upto the end of February 1957. 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 1956-57. 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)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Rustica	5	2	(+) 3
Nicotiana Tabacum—			
(i) Virginia	175	198	(—) 23
(ii) Others	172	130	(+) 42
TOTAL	352	330	(+) 22
Assam—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	23	23	(A) ..
Bihar—			
Nicotiana Rustica	12	8	(+) 4
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	15	(—) 3
TOTAL	24	23	(+) 1
Bombay—			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	217	198	(+) 19
TOTAL	218	199	(+) 19

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kerala—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	14	14	..
TOTAL	16	16	..
Madras—			
Nicotiana Rustica	7	4 (+)	3
Nicotiana Tabacum	5	.. (+)	5
(i) Virginia	36	40 (—)	4
(ii) Others			
TOTAL	48	44 (+)	4
Orissa—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	..
Punjab—			
Nicotiana Rustica	1	2 (—)	1
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	2 (—)	1
(i) Virginia	5	3 (+)	2
(ii) Others			
TOTAL	7	7	..
Uttar Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Rustica	14	15 (—)	1
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	7 (+)	4
TOTAL	25	22 (+)	3
West Bengal—			
Nicotiana Rustica	30	30	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	(a)	(a)	..
(i) Virginia	16	16	..
(ii) Others			
TOTAL†	46	46	..
Mysore—			
Nicotiana Rustica	2	(a) (+)	2
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
(i) Virginia	105	107 (—)	2
(ii) Others			
TOTAL	108	108	..
Rajasthan—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	17	13(A) (+)	4
Delhi—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—			
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	..
Tripura—			
Nicotiana Rustica	(a)	(a)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..
TOTAL	1*	1	..
ALL-INDIA—			
Nicotiana Rustica	74	65 (+)	9
Nicotiana Tabacum	826	782 (+)	44
TOTAL	900	847 (+)	53

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

* Relate to 1955-56.

(a) Below 500 acres.

† Non-reporting for the Second Estimate and hence first Estimate figures, have been utilized.

NOTES.— (1) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this estimate.

(2) Tobacco is not grown in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-10. All-India Final Estimate of Black Pepper (*Piper Nigrum*), 1956-57

(Released in May 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	Actual	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Area (Hundred acres)	233,6	232,5	(+) 11	(+) 0.5	
Production (Hundred tons)	31,6	32,1	(—) 5	(—) 1.6	

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

The increase in area during the current year has been reported mainly by Kerala State. Despite an increase in area there has been an overall decline in the production of Black Pepper. The decrease in production has been shared by Kerala and Mysore States and has been attributed generally to the unfavourable weather conditions during the flowering and growing period of the crop.

In respect of Kerala State estimate, the estimates of area and production for the former Travancore Cochin territory have been worked out for both the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 on the basis of the estimates of the number of pepper standards obtained from special surveys conducted by the State Government. The estimates for Malabar and Kasargod regions included in the State estimate are based, as usual, on the estimates framed by the Revenue Department.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Hundred acres)			Production (Hundred tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kerala *	214,9	213,7	(+) 1,2	26,8	27,2	(—) 4
Madras	4	4	..	(a)	(a)	..
Mysore	18,3	18,4	(—) 1	4,8	4,9	(—) 1
TOTAL	233,6	232,5	(+) 1,1	31,6	32,1	(—) 5

* Area and production estimates for the Travancore Cochin territory included in the State estimate have been worked out on the basis of the estimates of number of pepper standards obtained from survey conducted by the State. The average number of pepper standards per acre is estimated at 250. The figures for Malabar and Kasargod regions are based, as usual, on the estimates framed by the Revenue Department.

(a) Below 100 tons.

NOTE.—Black pepper is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

4-11. All-India Final Estimate of Dry Ginger, (Zinzeber Officinale), 1956-57

(Released in May 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Hundred acres)	39.7	39.8 (—)	1 (—)	0.3
Production (Hundred tons)	14.9	15.3 (—)	4 (—)	2.6

N.B.—Please see footnote to Statement II.

The decrease in area and production of ginger during the current year has occurred in the major ginger growing States of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The decrease in area has been offset to a large extent by increases recorded in all the other States.

The decrease in production has occurred in Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed to decrease in area and adverse seasonal conditions during the growing period in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period in Himachal Pradesh.

Tripura State has reported data for the first time for this Estimate. The Area and Production of ginger in this State were estimated at 300 acres and 100 tons both during 1956-57 and 1955-56.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Hundred acres)			Production (Hundred tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	17	21 (—)	4	4	5 (—)	1
Bombay	15	13 (+)	2	5	5	..
Madras	11	8 (+)	3	4	3 (+)	1
Orissa	14	14	..	5	5	..
Punjab	6	6	..	2	2	..
West Bengal	14	13 (+)	1	6	6	..
Madhya Pradesh	26	22 (+)	4	7	5 (+)	2
Mysore	11	11	..	2	2	..
Rajasthan	2	2	..	1	1	..
Kerala	250	258 (—)	8	107	109 (—)	2
Himachal Pradesh	28	27 (+)	1	5	9 (—)	4
Tripura	3	3	..	1	1	..
ALL-INDIA	397	398 (—)	1	149	153 (—)	4

NOTES.—(1) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Tripura State reported data for the first time for this Estimate.

(3) Ginger is not grown in Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-12. Production of Tea in North India

(Thousand lbs.)

Districts	January to April	
	1957.*	1956*
Assam Valley	3,103	3,368
Cachar	2,453	3,045
Darjeeling	3,578	3,354
Dooars	8,770	8,961
Terai	902	644
West Dinajpur	174	175
Bihar	63	†
All Others	238	244
TOTAL	19,281	19,791

* Estimated.

† Included in the figures for West Dinajpur.

Source: Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4-13. Production of Tea in South India

(Thousand lbs.)

Districts	April		January to April	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	3,045	2,774	8,961	8,595
Central Travancore	3,009	1,885	7,522	5,710
Cochin (Nelliampathies)	263	189	792	654
Coorg	26	26	96	90
Kanan Devans	1,915	1,302	6,205	4,479
Kanya Kumari	37	..	146	..
Madurai	127	64	471	245
Malabar	16	38	95	135
Mundakayam	241	132	587	424
Mysore	230	234	920	761
Nilgiris	1,735	1,304	6,074	2,625
Nilgiris—Wynaad	822	893	3,490	2,875
South Travancore	742	398	1,841	1,537
Tirunelveli	90	59	292	217
Wynaad	816	785	2,944	2,539
TOTAL	13,114	10,083	40,436	32,886

*Includes revised figures for March, 1957.

Source: United Planters' Association of South India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodity	During the week-ended					Progressive total from 1-1-57 to 29-5-57
	1-5-57	8-5-57	15-5-57	22-5-57	29-5-57	
Wheat	38,057	19,441	36,969	51,890	60,058	924,619*
Rice	33,144	34,699	8,800	36,990	18,946	470,474*
TOTAL	71,201	54,140	45,769	88,880	79,004	1,395,093*

* Amended figure.

TABLE No. 6
Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957 upto the week ending 30th April 1957

Countrywise destination	(Metric tons)			
	Quantity sold upto the week ending 30th April 1957	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 30th April 1957 via		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
1. Basreh	16,450	11,449	..	11,449
2. Jeddah	200	200	..	200
3. Aden	6,500	250	..	250
4. Zanzibar	2,050	1,150	..	1,150
5. Bahrain	2,150	725	..	725
6. Muscat	200	100	..	100
7. Dubai	600	300	..	300
8. Umsaid	600	200	..	200
9. Aqaba	2,200	..	..	..
10. Nairobi	27,000	..	..	..
TOTAL	57,750	14,374	..	14,374
B. East Asian Countries—				
1. China	14,000	..	..	..
C. Far East Countries including Malaya—				
1. Penang	12,200	..	3,913	3,913
2. Sweetenham	5,450	..	2,919	2,919
3. Singapore	3,300	..	971	971
4. Malayan Ports	4,000	..	..	..
5. Malacca	1,200	..	..	..
6. Kotabahr	100	..	..	..
7. *Penang/Singapore/Sweetenham	2,800	..	..	..
TOTAL	29,050	..	7,803	7,803
D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—				
1. Colombo	8,250	..	5,350	5,350
2. Rangoon	6,000	..	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	14,250	..	11,350	11,350
GRAND TOTAL	1,16,050	14,374	20,153	34,527

* Port of destination not yet finalized.

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured
A. 1955-56, Crops

Months	(Cwts.)			
	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
February 1957	8	9	7	24
March 1957	266	12	20	298
April 1957	14	4	..	18

B. 1956-57 Crop

Months	(Cwts.)			
	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
February 1957	85,346	17,847	4,472	107,665
March 1957	93,455	15,565	13,994	123,014
April 1957	72,746	14,998	26,286	114,030

7-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
A. 1955-56 Crop

Particulars	Upto March 31, 1957				Upto April 30, 1957			
	Arabica Plantations and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantations and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight)	17,023	5,278	11,738	34,039	17,024	5,278	11,740	34,042
2. Sold against pool sales local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage).	10,960	3,945	10,822	25,727	10,972	3,972	11,079	26,023
3. Sold for export	6,050	1,304	600	7,954	6,050	1,304	600	7,954
4. Balance as on March 31/April 30	13	29	316	358	2	2	61	65
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.

B. 1956-57 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto March 31, 1957				Upto April 30, 1957			
	Arabica Planta- tions and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Planta- tions and Est. Pdd.	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 gains-in-weight)	21,169	5,451	8,364 (a)	34,984	21,677	16,539	11,299 (b)	39,511
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments . . .	766	168	3	937	1,785	440	681	2,906
3. Sold for export . . .	2,678	85	..	2,763	5,383	85	..	5,468
4. Balance as on March 31/April 30	17,725	5,198	8,361	31,284	14,509	6,014	10,618	31,141
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation . . .	3,622	2,815	1,850	8,287	3,917	2,815	1,850	8,582

(a) Includes 155 tons of Robusta Plantations.

(b) Includes 669 tons of Robusta Plantations.

TABLE No. 8
Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date	Place of Sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry of Lots	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
24-4-57	Mangalore	208 5 0	218 3 0	156 0 0	175 0 0	148 11 0	150 9
	to			to		to	
		225 3 0		182 8 0		152 5 0	

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 9

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

(In rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end prices		
			May 1957 (25-5-57)	April 1957 (27-4-57)	May 1956 (26-5-56)
			(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat . . .	Moga . . .	Dara . . .	15 15 0	16 0 0	14 8
	Chandausi . . .	Mixed . . .	14 6 0	15 3 0	13 10
	Saugor . . .	Pissi . . .	14 0 0	13 5 0	14 0
Jowar . . .	Akola . . .	White . . .	13 8 0	13 0 0	11 4
Gram . . .	Abohar . . .		10 13 0	11 9 0	10 9
Maize . . .	Bahraich . . .		14 8 0	13 0 0	10 8
Dals—					
Gram (Split) . . .	Bombay . . .		16 10 0	17 12 0	17 12
	Patna . . .		17 0 0	17 0 0	16 0
Arhar (Split) . . .	Delhi . . .	Desi . . .	16 0 0	18 0 0	13 0
	Patna . . .		18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0
	Bombay . . .		18 5 0	19 6 0	17 12
	Madras . . .	Nagpur . . .	20 8 0	20 1 0	20 7
Potatoes—					
Potatoes . . .	Patna . . .		10 0 0	9 0 0	8 0
	Calcutta . . .	Desi Nainital . . .	16 0 0	15 8 0	16 0
	Mettupalayam . . .	Rasi I . . .	11 8 0	N.R.	14 8
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar . . .	Bombay . . .	D-28 . . .	36 0 0	33 7 0	32 0
	Calcutta . . .	Indian (Med.) . . .	35 0 0	31 12 0	31 14
Gur . . .	Hapur . . .		12 0 0	11 8 0	10 6
	Madras . . .	II Sort . . .	12 12 0	12 12 0	11 8
	Bombay . . .	Kolhapur . . .	23 0 0	21 8 0	21 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk . . .	Delhi . . .		20 0 0	18 0 0	18 0
Ghee . . .	Calcutta . . .	Agmark (U. P.) . . .	220 0 0	215 0 0	195 0
	Khurja . . .	Desi . . .	205 0 0	202 0 0	180 0
	Bombay . . .	Porbandar . . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	196 0
Fish and Eggs—					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish . . .	Bombay . . .	Prawns . . .	41 2 0	41 2 0	41 2
		Pomfret . . .	82 5 0	102 14 0	102 14
	Calcutta . . .	Rohu . . .	80 0 0	80 0 0	100 0
		Hilsa . . .	60 0 0	50 0 0	55 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs) . . .	Calcutta . . .	Hen (Ungraded) . . .	95 0 0	80 0 0	70 0
	Madras . . .	Ungraded . . .	110 0 0	90 0 0	115 0
	Bombay . . .		104 0 0	94 0 0	104 0
	Jullundur . . .		N.R.	115 0 0	102 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—</i>					
Mustard Seed . . .	Calcutta . . .	Yellow . . .	37 0 0	34 0 0	32 0 0
	Kanpur . . .	F.A.Q. . . .	35 9 0	32 12 0	34 0 0
Rapeseed . . .	Bombay . . .	Yellow . . .	30 4 0	30 4 0	27 2 0
Groundnut Kernel . . .	Bombay . . .	Bold . . .	26 12 0	25 8 0	26 0 0
	Madras . . .	Superior . . .	25 4 0	25 4 0	24 15 0
Linseed . . .	Bombay . . .	Bold . . .	22 4 0	22 0 0	24 6 0
	Kanpur . . .	F.A.Q. . . .	20 12 0	21 0 0	23 0 0
Castorseed . . .	Bombay . . .	Bold . . .	26 12 0	25 11 0	20 7 0
	Badapalle . . .		26 6 0	24 2 0	19 8 0
Sesamum seed . . .	Madras . . .	White . . .	37 8 0	38 0 0	36 2 0
		Black . . .	36 0 0	36 8 0	34 2 0
Cotton seed . . .	Bombay . . .	Varad . . .	12 8 0	11 14 0	10 10 0
	Abohar . . .	Desi . . .	14 4 0	14 4 0	13 8 0
Copra . . .	Alleppey . . .	Vettumoni . . .	41 6 0	40 2 0	34 11 0
Mustard Oil . . .	Calcutta . . .		80 0 0	77 8 0	78 0 0
	Kanpur . . .	F.A.Q. . . .	83 4 0	80 8 0	80 12 0
Groundnut Oil . . .	Bombay . . .		60 6 0	56 8 0	54 10 0
	Madras . . .		54 11 0	52 11 0	52 13 0
Linseed Oil . . .	Bombay . . .		44 13 0	47 12 0	56 8 0
	Kanpur . . .		52 5 0	52 12 0	58 8 0
Castor Oil . . .	Bombay . . .		60 4 0	59 4 0	48 2 0
	Kanpur . . .	F.A.Q. . . .	60 12 0	60 12 0	50 0 0
Sesamum Oil . . .	Madras . . .	Salem . . .	74 1 0	70 12 0	69 2 0
	Bombay . . .		70 9 0	67 10 0	63 2 0
Coconut Oil . . .	Cochin . . .		59 14 0	59 7 0	49 15 0
Mustard Cake . . .	Kanpur . . .	F.A.Q. . . .	10 4 0	9 12 0	9 0 0
Groundnut Cake . . .	Kanpur . . .		7 8 0	7 4 0	5 12 0
	Bombay . . .		8 4 0	8 6 0	8 1 0
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar . . .	Desi . . .	314 7 0	309 10 0	N.Q.
	Tirupur . . .	Karungani . . .	336 0 0	322 0 0	280 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar . . .	Desi . . .	686 0 0	676 0 0	619 0 0
		320F . . .	848 0 0	857 0 0	838 0 0
	Bombay . . .	Jarilla M.G.F. . . .	800 0 0	770 0 0	805 0 0
Wool . . .	Bombay . . .	Joria white fine . . .	282 14 0	282 14 0	272 9 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta . . .	Indian Mill Firsts . . .	235 0 0	220 0 0	205 0 0
		Mill Lightnings . . .	215 0 0	200 0 0	165 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta . . .	Assam Middles . . .	34 0 0	31 8 0	29 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles . . .	40 8 0	39 0 0	32 8 0
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.) . . .	Calcutta . . .	Consumption in India— Medium Doar Dust . . .	1 5 9	1 10 0	1 8 0
		Export . . .			
		Clean black Pekoe . . .	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee (per cwt.) . . .	Coimbatore . . .	Plantation 'A' . . .	254 0 0	238 0 0	214 0 0
		Plantation 'PB' . . .	262 0 0	245 0 0	241 0 0
	Chikmagalur . . .	Plantation 'A' . . .	210 0 0	N.S.	218 0 0
	Mangalore . . .	Plantation 'A' . . .	250 0 0	235 0 0	214 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric . . .	Calcutta . . .	Erode . . .	22 0 0	24 0 0	40 0 0
	Cochin . . .	Good . . .	14 10 0	13 7 0	37 15 0
Chillies . . .	Patna . . .		80 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0
Pepper . . .	Alleppey . . .	Palai . . .	73 7 0	68 13 0	93 5 0
Ginger . . .	Cochin . . .	Dry . . .	44 6 0	42 13 0	104 12 0
Cardamom . . .	Calcutta . . .	Big (Kalinpong) . . .	187 0 0	195 0 0	195 0 0
		Small (Mysore) . . .	880 0 0	880 0 0	920 0 0
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.) . . .	Guntur . . .	Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips (Grade 4) . . .	2 8 0	2 8 0	N.Q.
Rubber . . .	Kottayam . . .	Sheet . . .	120 2 0	120 2 0	125 1 0
Oranges (per 100) . . .	Bombay . . .	Ordinary . . .	12 8 0	10 7 0	7 4 0
	Madras . . .	Sathukudi Big . . .	14 0 0	13 0 0	16 0 0
Arecanuts . . .	Madras . . .	Singapore . . .	141 9 0	141 9 0	121 3 0
		Mangalore . . .	164 8 0	167 14 0	161 5 0
Onions . . .	Calcutta . . .	Bombay dry . . .	9 4 0	9 0 0	6 8 0
<i>Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia . . .	F. O. R. works freight paid to railhead destinations in respect of supplies made to State Governments.		350 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.

9.1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Important Agricultural Commodities in India

Commodity	Market	Quality	Wholesale Issue Rate (per md.) (4)	Rates in Col. (4) are in force from (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)		
<i>Foodgrains—</i>				
Rice . . .	Calcutta*	Common	Rs. 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	Ordinary	4-5-57	11 8 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	4-5-57	22 0 0
	Dacca	..	11-5-57	34 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur	..	4-5-57	20 0 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4F Punjab	18-5-57	{ 77 9 0
		{ Roller ginned		{ 739 0 0*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T.	18-5-57	{ 85 13 0
		{ Saw ginned		{ 818 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	18-5-57	12 2 0
	Lyallpur	..	4-5-57	23 8 0
				(Per bag)
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	18-5-57	212 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	11-5-57	35 0 0
				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 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.)	6-5-57	217½ Cents	14 4 0
			Winter May		6-5-57	217½ Cents	14 3 0
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	6-5-57	224½ Cents	14 11 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store	Bushel (60 lbs.)	6-5-57	164 Cents	11 4 0@
			Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba				
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a. q. Cargoes (c.i.f.) May/June	Ton	24-5-57	£26 0 0	12 12 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.)	6-5-57	133½ Cents	9 5 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	December	Unit (48 lbs.)	6-5-57	89 Cents	7 10 0@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) May/June	Metric ton	3-5-57	£72 0 0	35 13 0
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		South-African bulk (c.i.f.) July/Aug.	Ton	24-5-57	£125 10 0	61 7 0
Linseed	European Ports		Ethopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K. June/July	Metric ton	24-5-57	£53 10 0	26 10 0
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina Uruguay Shipt (c.i.f.) May	Ton	24-5-57	£101 0 0	49 7 0
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial 2% (c. i. f.) Drums afloat.	Ton	24-5-57	£170 0 0	83 4 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	24-5-57	35.50 Cents.	1,332 0 0†
			May	Lb.	24-5-57	35.34 Cents.	1,316 0 0†
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	24-5-57	£124 0 0	295 4 0‡

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 11-5-57 (Canada 2.66½ to 2.66 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		
				May 1957 (25-5-57)	April 1957 (27-4-57)	May 1956 (26-5-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry) —						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	3 12 0	N.S.	1 2 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	N.Q.	4 0 0	4 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	N.Q.	10 0 0	9 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	N.Q.	1 8 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	N.Q.	2 12 0	3 0 0
Vegetables —						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 7 0	0 6 6	0 6 0
Caulliflowers	Madras		Each	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

N.S.—No supply.

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		
			May 1957 (25-5-57)	April 1957 (27-4-57)	May 1956 (26-5-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 14 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Bombay	With bones Without bones	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras		2 9 0	2 9 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		2 13 0	2 13 0	2 9 3
Pork	Bombay		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 9 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 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	Month-end prices		
			May 1957 (25-5-57)	April 1957 (27-4-57)	May 1956 (26-5-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu . . . Seer	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret . . . Seer	1 12 9	1 8 9	1 10 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A' . . Dozen	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade . . . Dozen	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 12 0
Poultry—					
Chickens	Bombay	Big . . . Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 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		
				May 1957 (25-5-57)	April 1957 (27-4-57)	May 1956 (26-5-56)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100	90	75
				to	to	to
				130	120	125
	Andhra Pradesh— Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	370	350
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	200	200

TABLE No. 14—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300 to 400	300 to 400	300 to 325
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	400	550
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	150 to 220	150 to 200	150
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	400 to 800	450 to 800

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		
	6-4-57	13-4-57	20-4-57	27-4-57	April 1957	March 1957	April 1956
Food Articles	403.4	506.6	411.1	411.6	408.3	402.7	360.9
Industrial Raw Materials	514.7	513.6	516.4	514.0	514.7	518.1	472.8
Semi-manufactured Articles	398.8	399.6	400.4	401.4	400.0	403.3	377.4
Manufactured Articles	384.3	384.1	384.1	384.7	384.3	384.1	375.7
Miscellaneous	564.6	567.4	568.5	567.8	567.8	569.6	496.7
All Commodities	420.2	421.2	423.3	423.4	422.1	421.3	391.2

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.

TABLE No. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries
(Base: 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	101	94	96	80	70
1951	110	104	109	97	86
1952	97	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	98
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	90	104	102	..	110
1956—January	90	102	101	..	104
1956—December	..	106	103	..	114
1957—January	..	106	..	..	..

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

Source : United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 17

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

(Base: 1953=100)

Year/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
1956	..	..	99	102	101	102	102	112
1956—January	87	92	97	100	99	101	100	109
1956—December	..	..	100	103	104	104	102	113
1957—January	..	..	100	103	104	104	104	114

Source : United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for February, 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil-lies	Pota-toes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	111	..	..	..	..	84	90	89	..	109	86	109	..	70
Kudchi (Bombay)	129	..	129	..	74	93	89	82	..	96	104	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	191	..	75	87	..	69	..	92	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	120	..	114	..	..	100	..	87	113	87	117	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	137	..	..	..	..	82	89	82	..	105	151	..	166	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	86	140	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	77	74	123	..	..	92	90	78	..	114	90	..	78	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	143	..	200	..	78	90	88	93	104	90	137	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	148	..	..	..	..	68	99	95	..	298	141	94	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	62	..	67	59	..	89	64	106	90	89	..	97	97
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	January 1957	December 1956	January 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	480	475	374
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	418
West Godavari	Alamara	445	448	362
Kurnool	Madavaram	565	565	396
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	547	563	497
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	445	478	374
	Agaram	432	449	376
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	459	454	412
Mathurai	Eriodu	440	458	353
	Gokilapuram	403	417	378
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	474	474	386
Chingleput	Gudurancheri	405	405	360
	Kunnathur	446	442	376

TABLE No. 20

Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base: 1949=100)

Year/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
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956—February	109	110	75	82	102	102	99	103
1957—January	117	116	83	91	111	109	113	116
1957—February	118	116	84	92	111	109	112	114

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Todepalligudem	Feb. 1957	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Feb. 1957	8	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Jan. 1957	8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 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	"	8	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	Feb. 1957	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
2. Trichur	Vilvottom	"	9	1 12 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Rewa	Rewa	Mar. 1957	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	March 1957	6½	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
2. Tumkar	Nerelekere	"	6	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	March 1957	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

N.R.—Not reported.

21-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

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	Jan. 1957	Man Woman Child	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 0 0
				..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0
				..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man Woman Child	..	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	0 12 0
				..	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0
				..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0
Punjab—									
1. Hisar	Mangali	Feb. 1957	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	"	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 9	2 8 0
4. Kangra	Birta	"	Man Woman Child	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..
				8	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
				8	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	..
5. Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man Woman Child	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	2 2 0
				8	..	1 6 0	..	..	..
				8	..	..	1 0 0	..	4 0
6. Ferozepore	Sodhinagar	"	Man Woman Child	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..
				8	..	..	..	..	..
				8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	..
7. Patiala	Kakrala	"	Man	8	2 8 0	..	..	..	2 8 0

21-2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

(In rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Feb. 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	..
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	0 8 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	3 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Feb. 1957	..	5 0 0	3 8 0	..	1 8 0	..	1 0 0
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	..	..	..	2 8 0	..	1 12 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Jan. 1957	..	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	3 8 0	..	..	1 4 0*	..	0 8 *
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
4. Bhuj	Bhuj	"	8	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	Feb. 1957	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
2. Trichur	Vilvottom	"	9	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh—									
Rewa	Rewa	March 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Hariandra	March 1957	6†	2 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Narelekere	"	6	2 10 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	March 1957	..	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	..	0 14 0	0 10 0

*Per animal per month.

N. R. Not Reported.

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

(In thousands)

Corp	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	.	.	11-4-57	21,676	22,886	(—) 5.3	8,727	7,846	(+) 11.2
Jowar	.	.	10-12-56	1,309	1,162	(+) 12.7	..	..	..
Bajra	.	.	10-1-57	2,302	2,122	(+) 8.5	388	370	(+) 4.9
Maize	.	.	11-12-56	1,073	1,038	(+) 3.4	..	..	..
Wheat	.	.	6-4-57	11,812	11,587	(+) 1.9	..	..	..
Barley	.	.	17-4-57	580	576	(—) 0.7	152	155	(—) 1.9
Pulses—									
Gram	.	.	22-3-57	3,363	3,079	(—) 9.2	..	..	..
Sugarcane	.	.	10-8-56	967	1,017	(—) 4.8	12,042	12,275	(—) 1.9
Tobacco	.	.	9-4-56	237	193	(+) 22.8	117	90	(+) 29.7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	.	.	3-6-55	212	216	(—) 1.9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	.	.	13-3-57	1,883	1,919	(—) 1.9	..	..	..
Linseed	.	.	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2.7	14	12	(+) 1.6
Fibres—									
Cotton	.	.	9-1-57	3,384	3,137	(+) 7.9	1,604*	1,508*	(+) 6.4
Jute	.	.	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31.5	5,592†	4,662†	(+) 19.9
Tea	.	.	18-4-56	76	74	(+) 3.4	53†	54†	(—) 2.8

*In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

†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 1957 (from 30th March 1957 to 26th April 1957) and for the period from 1st September 1956 upto the last Friday (i.e., 26th April 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 April 1957 (from 30-3-57 to 26-4-57)	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	..	..	(a) 2,801	9,480	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	1,654	4,891	556	3,213	
	Northerns	..	1,720	(b) 4,970	23,648	
	Westerns	2,559	11,020	723	1,285	
	Mungari	..	71	(c) 1,991	3,668	
	Coconadas	1,000	450			
	TOTAL	5,213	18,152	(d) 11,041	41,294	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	128	368	
ASSAM	Comillas	260	738	3,537	3,539	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	209	..	1,576	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-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	209	..	1,576	1,139	
	Cotton Waste	7,252	2,979	57,779	43,839	

TABEE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—contd.						
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	118,246	111,108	209,885	305,049	Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmed-abad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	35,045	45,528	64,593	90,836	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	26,706	25,532	33,910	37,364	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	2,639	..	5,794	3,931	
	Others	14,271	..	22,169	..	
	TOTAL	196,907	182,168	336,351	437,180	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	6,073	15,181	180,793	146,331	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	4,608	374	4,608	374	
	3. Cambodia	306	466	1,704	1,151	
	TOTAL	10,987	16,021	187,105	147,856	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	1,052	2,065	28,559	29,693	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	9,137	1,451	19,354	
	4. Cambodia	253	828	3,057	4,165	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	4	..	
	TOTAL	1,305	12,030	33,071	53,212	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	8,988	3,261	17,557	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	462	8,297	4,415	10,625	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	467	686	5,279	8,329	
	6. Jarilla	13	..	5,197	2,860	
	Others	229	..	229	..	
	TOTAL	1,171	17,971	18,381	39,371	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—<i>concl.</i>						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	118,246	111,108	209,885	305,049	
	2. Surti Suyog	39,653	45,902	69,201	91,210	
	3. Gujarat Dhol- leras	26,706	25,532	33,910	37,364	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	2,639	..	5,794	3,931	
	5. Jarilla	7,138	17,246	214,549	178,884	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar	462	17,434	5,866	29,979	
	8. Cambodia	1,026	1,980	10,040	13,645	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	..	8,988	3,265	17,557	
	10. Kumpta Ordi- nary	..	..	..	..	
	Others	14,500	..	22,398	..	
	TOTAL	210,370	228,190	574,908	677,619	
	Cotton Waste	4,588	4,971	37,521	39,252	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	N.A.		Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.		
	TOTAL	†	411	†	4,389	
2. Nimar	1. C. P. and Berar Americans. 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras	N.A.		Nimar.		
	TOTAL	†	2,407	†	45,174	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	N.A.		Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.		
	TOTAL	†	..	†	..	
4. Nagpur	1. C.P. & Berar Americans 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C. P. Oomras	N.A.		Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.		
	TOTAL	†	4,505	†	50,668	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras	N.A.		Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.		
	TOTAL	†	55	†	2,855	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
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	†	32,859	†	417,158	
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	†	40,237	†	520,244	
	Cotton Waste	†	204	†	1,581	
MADRAS (P)						
	1. Westerns	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northern.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	12,983	11,136	35,653	40,404	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	260	241	15,166	21,955	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis	1,895	98	2,224	3,357	
	9. Karunganni	5,009	1,752	6,396	5,915	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	20,147	13,227	59,439	71,631	
	Cotton Waste	4,945	3,518	41,280	38,042	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	466	304	20,426	15,458	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	4,098	817	72,983	55,392	
	TOTAL	4,564	1,121	93,409	70,850	
Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	161	..	2,289	1,524	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	2,294	951	61,543	56,231	
	TOTAL	2,455	951	63,832	57,755	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	13	1,293	263	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	745	1,970	28,115	31,753	
	TOTAL	745	1,983	29,408	32,016	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	744	166	18,630	16,217	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	22,149	17,580	238,851	238,946	
	TOTAL	22,893	17,746	257,481	255,163	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	1,371	483	42,638	33,462	
	2. Punjab American	29,286	21,318	401,492	382,322	
	TOTAL	30,657	21,801	444,130	415,784	
	Cotton Waste	801	114	2,401(R)	1,592	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	39	..	3,299	598	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	61	117	2,323	1,684	
	TOTAL	100	117	5,622	2,282	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	162	15	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,825	1,486	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,987	1,501	
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, Raibareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	39	..	3,461	613	
	2. Perso-American	61	117	4,148	3,170	
	TOTAL	100	117	7,609	3,783	
	Cotton Waste	..	18	1,847	1,684	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	1,641	1,855	6,709	4,685	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	52	..	
	TOTAL	1,641	1,855	6,761	4,685	
	Cotton Waste	1,306	841	4,817	3,855	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American.	†	..	10,600†	3,864	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla.	†	1,969	4,716†	54,611	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	†	..	86†	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	†	1,242	..	50,942	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	†	8,733	1,603	21,274	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	†	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari.	†	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Cocoonadas.	†	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	11,944	17,005	130,691	
	Cotton Waste	†	174	1,641†	3,056	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi	†	..	†	2,185	The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	†	8,060	†	92,010	
	3. Jarilla	†	9,102	†	113,311	
	4. Malvi	†	4,706	†	39,690	
	5. M.B. Oomras	†	2,086	†	17,042	
	TOTAL	†	23,954	†	264,238	
	Cotton Waste	†	1,123	†	9,264	
MYSORE	1. Mysore American	1,921	660	2,533	2,231	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	3,969	2,578	8,703	12,018	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.	998	6,266	4,566	17,303	
	TOTAL	6,288	9,504	15,802	31,552	
	Cotton Waste	230	329	828	1,184	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi	2,364	8,589	90,483(R)	92,389	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	6,125	11,948	165,868(R)	150,130	
	TOTAL	8,489	20,537	256,351(R)	242,519	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	1,935	3,249	46,046	44,171	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	2,114	4,182	56,761	55,124	
	3. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	1,604	291	10,072	9,303	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	5,653	7,722	112,879	108,598	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras.	68,118	33,429	81,233	62,503	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia).	6,559	2,048	60,964	44,581	
	TOTAL	74,677	35,477	142,197	107,084	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	384	1,681	15,424	13,914	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.	125	436	5,372	2,713	
	TOTAL	509	2,117	20,796	16,627	
	Cotton Waste	..	18	..	157	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	†	\$	†	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras	†	\$	†	N.A.	
	TOTAL	†	\$	†	2,883	
	Cotton Waste	†	\$	†	..	
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras.	7,027	1,588	10,892	4,434	The whole State.
	2. Any other	1,430	12	2,854	461	
	TOTAL	8,457	1,600	13,746	4,895	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL@@	COTTON LINT					
	COTTON WASTE					

N.A. Not available. (R) Revised. † Information not received.

(P) Data provisional and subject to revision.

(a) Includes 126 bales for which details are not available.

(b) Includes 62 bales for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 86 bales for which details are not available.

(d) Includes 274 bales for which details are not available.

* Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after re-organisation of the State on 1-11-56 for Col. (f) while Cols. (4) and (6) the corresponding month and period last year are inclusive of data for those regions. The data upto October 1956 for Col. (5) relate to the set-up of the States before re-organisation on 1-11-56.

† Includes data upto October, 1956 for old Hyderabad State and from November, 1956 to March, 1957 for Telangana Region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after re-organisation.

§ Factories closed.

@@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from M. P., Hyderabad, M. B. and Bhopal.

NOTE.—Information relates generally to the set-up of the States before their re-organisation on November 1956.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural
(According to Livestock

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	Net calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bilaspur—								
Rural	31	35,345	384	35,760	4,067	6,044	1,540	11,651
Urban	3	96	..	99	86	60	24	170
TOTAL	34	35,441	384	35,859	4,153	6,104	1,564	11,821
Chamba—								
Rural	219	64,305	2,650	67,174	23,591	40,181	9,643	73,415
Urban	6	6	..	12	125	67	20	212
TOTAL	225	64,311	2,650	67,186	23,716	40,248	9,663	73,627
Mahasu—								
Rural	465	103,260	2,195	105,920	59,325	57,373	12,684	129,382
Urban	19	124	..	143	213	151	23	387
TOTAL	484	103,384	2,195	106,063	59,538	57,524	12,707	129,769
Mandi—								
Rural	596	105,779	2,963	109,338	44,035	52,804	20,953	117,792
Urban	3	565	2	570	323	277	69	669
TOTAL	599	106,344	2,965	109,908	44,358	53,081	21,022	118,461
Sirmur—								
Rural	146	60,599	1,448	62,193	36,766	28,356	939	66,061
Urban	2	30	2	34	193	36	10	239
TOTAL	148	60,629	1,450	62,227	36,959	28,392	949	66,300
Total—Himachal Pradesh—								
Rural	1,457	369,288	9,640	380,385	167,784	184,758	45,759	398,301
Urban	33	821	4	858	940	591	146	1,677
TOTAL 1956	1,490	370,109	9,644	381,243	168,724	185,349	45,905	399,978
TOTAL 1951	1,560	315,207	33,623	350,390	174,067	149,219	29,618	352,904

*Includes all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†This is the fifth State for which 1956 Livestock census data are being published in this Journal Data for U.P., Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras were published in the February (Supplement, March, April and May 1957 issues of this journal, respectively.

@Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

No. 24

Machinery and Implements in Himachal Pradesh†
Census, 1956)

District	Livestock							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Bilaspur—								
Rural	1	76	11,728	2,447	2,671	5,118	3,086	2,487
Urban	..	..	170	41	55	96	31	46
TOTAL	1	76	11,898	2,488	2,726	5,214	3,117	2,533
Chamba—								
Rural	6	233	73,654	13,603	14,010	27,613	22,091	19,294
Urban	..	..	212	47	70	117	19	45
TOTAL	6	233	73,866	13,650	14,080	27,730	22,110	19,339
Mahasu—								
Rural	8	616	130,006	25,499	25,698	51,197	36,248	35,046
Urban	..	..	387	81	66	147	62	51
TOTAL	8	616	130,393	25,580	25,764	51,344	36,310	35,097
Mandi—								
Rural	22	261	118,075	21,711	22,653	44,364	30,574	27,207
Urban	..	..	669	122	164	286	68	124
TOTAL	22	261	118,744	21,833	22,817	44,650	30,642	27,331
Sirmur—								
Rural	16	515	66,592	17,872	18,144	36,016	23,073	23,110
Urban	..	..	239	49	62	111	23	36
TOTAL	16	515	66,831	17,921	18,206	36,127	23,096	23,146
Total—Himachal Pradesh—								
Rural	53	1,701	400,055	81,132	83,176	164,308	115,072	107,144
Urban	..	..	1,677	340	417	757	203	302
TOTAL 1956	53	1,701	401,732	81,472	83,593	165,065	115,275	107,446
TOTAL 1951	54	22,453	375,411	77,480	80,303	157,783	81,048	83,602

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock —contd.				Total Cattle		
	one to three years		Total 3 years and under				
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Bilaspur—							
Rural .	5,573	5,533	5,158	10,691	41,293	16,886	58,179
Urban .	77	72	101	173	171	271	442
TOTAL .	5,650	5,605	5,259	10,864	41,464	17,157	58,621
Chamba—							
Rural .	41,385	35,694	33,304	68,998	102,868	106,958	209,826
Urban .	64	66	115	181	78	327	405
TOTAL .	41,449	35,760	33,419	69,179	102,946	107,285	210,231
Mahasu—							
Rural .	71,294	61,747	60,744	122,491	167,667	190,750	358,417
Urban .	113	143	117	260	286	504	790
TOTAL .	71,407	61,890	60,861	122,751	167,953	191,254	359,207
Mandi—							
Rural .	57,781	52,285	49,860	102,145	161,623	167,935	329,558
Urban .	192	190	288	478	760	957	1,717
TOTAL .	57,973	52,475	50,148	102,623	162,383	168,892	331,275
Sirmur—							
Rural .	46,183	40,945	41,254	82,199	103,138	107,846	210,984
Urban .	59	72	98	170	106	337	443
TOTAL .	46,242	41,017	41,352	82,369	103,244	108,183	211,427
Total—Himachal Pradesh—							
Rural .	222,216	196,204	190,320	386,524	576,589	590,375	1,166,964
Urban .	505	543	719	1,262	1,401	2,396	3,797
TOTAL 1956	222,721	196,747	191,039	387,786	577,990	592,771	1,170,761
TOTAL 1951	164,650	158,528	163,905	322,433	508,918	539,316	1,048,234

No. 24—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Himachal Pradesh—contd.

District	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Bilaspur—						
Rural .	758	19	41	818	15,035	14,854
Urban .	1	..	1	2	63	30
TOTAL .	759	19	42	820	15,098	14,884
Chamba—						
Rural .	321	422	21	764	8,077	8,313
Urban .	2	2	..	4	3	..
TOTAL .	323	424	21	768	8,080	8,313
Mahasu—						
Rural .	612	28	20	660	12,498	9,060
Urban .	14	..	..	14	60	28
TOTAL .	626	28	20	674	12,558	9,088
Mandi—						
Rural .	1,496	248	33	1,777	19,540	20,197
Urban .	7	2	..	9	119	214
TOTAL .	1,503	250	33	1,786	19,659	20,411
Sirmur—						
Rural .	495	74	26	595	8,933	8,444
Urban .	4	..	..	4	27	10
TOTAL .	499	74	26	599	8,960	8,454
Total—Himachal Pradesh—						
Rural .	3,682	791	141	4,614	64,083	60,868
Urban .	28	4	1	33	272	282
TOTAL 1956	3,710	795	142	4,647	64,355	61,150
TOTAL 1951	2,077	595	594	3,266	43,585	48,283

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Bilaspur—					
Rural	4,635	34,524	..	55	34,579
Urban	12	105	..	..	105
TOTAL	4,647	34,629	..	55	34,684
Chamba—					
Rural	2,198	18,588	4	53	18,645
Urban	..	3	..	..	3
TOTAL	2,198	18,591	4	53	18,648
Mahasu—					
Rural	1,791	23,349	1	89	23,439
Urban	3	91	..	..	91
TOTAL	1,794	23,440	1	89	23,530
Mandi—					
Rural	7,198	46,935	10	103	47,048
Urban	45	378	2	..	380
TOTAL	7,243	47,313	12	103	47,428
Sirmur—					
Rural	431	17,808	5	372	18,185
Urban	..	37	..	..	37
TOTAL	431	17,845	5	372	18,222
Total—Himachal Pradesh—					
Rural	16,253	141,204	20	672	141,896
Urban	60	614	2	..	616
TOTAL 1956	16,313	141,818	22	672	142,512
TOTAL 1951	6,211	98,079	14	4,360	102,453

No. 24—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Himachal Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.					
	Buffaloes—contd.					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			one to three years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Bilaspur—						
Rural	1,571	4,941	6,512	1,126	6,062	7,188
Urban	7	28	35	7	19	26
TOTAL	1,578	4,969	6,547	1,133	6,081	7,214
Chamba—						
Rural	648	2,580	3,228	541	3,589	4,130
Urban	..	1	1	..	2	2
TOTAL	648	2,581	3,229	541	3,591	4,132
Mahasu—						
Rural	850	2,477	3,327	611	2,994	3,605
Urban	12	11	23	..	5	5
TOTAL	862	2,488	3,350	611	2,999	3,610
Mandi—						
Rural	2,661	7,303	9,964	1,509	8,270	9,779
Urban	27	52	79	8	54	62
TOTAL	2,688	7,355	10,043	1,517	8,324	9,841
Sirmur—						
Rural	1,546	3,642	5,188	930	4,692	5,622
Urban	9	8	17	6	6	12
TOTAL	1,555	3,650	5,205	936	4,698	5,634
Total—Himachal Pradesh—						
Rural	7,276	20,943	28,219	4,717	25,607	30,324
Urban	55	100	155	21	86	107
TOTAL 1956	7,331	21,043	28,374	4,738	25,693	30,431
TOTAL 1951	4,992	13,839	18,831	2,773	15,031	17,804

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TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Bilaspur—						
Rural	2,697	11,003	13,700	3,515	45,582	49,097
Urban	14	47	61	16	152	168
TOTAL	2,711	11,050	13,761	3,531	45,734	49,265
Chamba—						
Rural	1,189	6,169	7,358	1,953	24,814	26,767
Urban	..	3	3	4	6	10
TOTAL	1,189	6,172	7,361	1,957	24,820	26,777
Mahasu—						
Rural	1,461	5,471	6,932	2,121	28,910	31,031
Urban	12	16	28	26	107	133
TOTAL	1,473	5,487	6,960	2,147	29,017	31,164
Mandi—						
Rural	4,170	15,573	19,743	5,947	62,621	68,568
Urban	35	106	141	44	486	530
TOTAL	4,205	15,679	19,884	5,991	63,107	69,098
Sirmur—						
Rural	2,476	8,334	10,810	3,071	26,519	29,590
Urban	15	14	29	19	51	70
TOTAL	2,491	8,348	10,839	3,090	26,570	29,660
Total—Himachal Pradesh—						
Rural	11,993	46,550	58,543	16,607	188,446	205,053
Urban	76	186	262	109	802	911
TOTAL 1956	12,069	46,736	58,805	16,716	189,248	205,964
TOTAL 1951	7,765	28,870	36,635	11,031	131,323	142,354

No. 24—*contd.*Machinery and Implements in Himachal Pradesh—*contd.*

Livestock								District
Total Bovine			Upto one year	Sheep				
Males	Females	Total		over one year				
				Males	Females	Total		
								Total sheep
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Bilaspur—
44,808	62,468	107,276	4,604	4,548	13,231	17,779	22,383	Rural
187	423	610	1	21	31	52	53	Urban
44,995	62,891	107,886	4,605	4,569	13,262	17,831	22,436	TOTAL
								Chamba—
104,821	131,772	236,593	46,587	32,502	150,817	183,319	229,906	Rural
82	333	415	18	26	3	29	47	Urban
104,903	132,105	237,008	46,605	32,528	150,820	183,348	229,953	TOTAL
								Mahasu—
169,788	219,660	389,448	49,637	53,901	129,936	183,837	233,474	Rural
312	611	923	6	41	47	88	94	Urban
170,100	220,271	390,371	49,643	53,942	129,983	183,925	233,568	TOTAL
								Mandi—
167,570	230,556	398,126	30,251	32,417	97,446	129,863	160,114	Rural
804	1,443	2,247	76	103	202	305	381	Urban
168,374	231,999	400,373	30,327	32,520	97,648	130,168	160,495	TOTAL
								Sirmur—
106,209	134,365	240,574	10,039	12,336	28,344	40,680	50,719	Rural
125	388	513	4	1	..	1	5	Urban
106,334	134,753	241,087	10,043	12,337	28,344	40,681	50,724	TOTAL
								Total—Himachal Pradesh—
593,196	778,821	1,372,017	141,118	135,704	419,774	555,478	696,596	Rural
1,510	3,198	4,708	105	192	283	475	580	Urban
594,706	782,019	1,376,725	141,223	135,896	420,057	555,953	697,176	TOTAL 1956
519,949	670,639	1,190,588	131,533	115,508	367,535	483,043	614,576	TOTAL 1951

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock					Total Goats
	Upto one year	Goats				
		Over one year				
		Males	Females	Total		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	
Bilaspur—						
Rural .	10,220	7,421	22,824	30,245	40,465	
Urban .	28	25	72	97	125	
TOTAL .	10,248	7,446	22,896	30,342	40,590	
Chamba—						
Rural .	31,109	13,109	102,979	116,088	147,197	
Urban .	20	9	25	34	54	
TOTAL .	31,129	13,118	103,004	116,122	147,251	
Mahasu—						
Rural .	37,286	42,100	101,226	143,326	180,612	
Urban .	49	152	197	349	398	
TOTAL .	37,335	42,252	101,423	143,675	181,010	
Mandi—						
Rural .	36,840	31,520	128,286	159,806	196,646	
Urban .	34	25	168	193	227	
TOTAL .	36,874	31,545	128,454	159,999	196,873	
Sirmur—						
Rural .	18,503	17,351	49,688	67,039	85,542	
Urban .	82	60	215	275	357	
TOTAL .	18,585	17,411	49,903	67,314	85,899	
Total—Himachal Pradesh—						
Rural .	133,958	111,501	405,003	516,504	650,462	
Urban .	213	271	677	948	1,161	
TOTAL 1956	134,171	111,772	405,680	517,452	651,623	
TOTAL 1951	113,505	92,203	348,649	440,852	554,357	

No. 24—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Himachal Pradesh—contd.

Livestock								District
Horses and Ponies								
Youngstock								
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)
								Bilaspur—
56	103	8	7	15	14	24	38	Rural
..	2	..	..	..	3	3	6	Urban
56	105	8	7	15	17	27	44	TOTAL
								Chamba—
480	87	10	10	20	46	19	65	Rural
19	7	..	..	..	1	1	2	Urban
499	94	10	10	20	47	20	67	TOTAL
								Mahasu—
763	947	55	56	111	200	136	336	Rural
34	8	2	2	4	10	1	11	Urban
797	955	57	58	115	210	137	347	TOTAL
								Mandi—
472	466	38	44	82	111	76	187	Rural
2	5	1	..	1	6	..	6	Urban
474	471	39	44	83	117	76	193	TOTAL
								Sirmur—
535	328	51	89	140	85	89	174	Rural
5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	Urban
540	330	52	89	141	85	89	174	TOTAL
								Total—Hima- chal Pradesh—
2,306	1,931	162	206	368	456	344	800	Rural
60	24	4	2	6	20	5	25	Urban
2,366	1,955	166	208	374	476	349	825	TOTAL 1956
2,534	1,609	..	..	341(a)	279	205	484	TOTAL 1951

(a) Details not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)	
Bilaspur—											
Rural	22	31	53	78	134	212	182	7	15	22	
Urban	3	3	6	3	5	8	8	..	..	..	
TOTAL	25	34	59	81	139	220	190	7	15	22	
Chamba—											
Rural	56	29	85	536	116	652	59	36	7	43	
Urban	1	1	2	20	8	28	26	2	..	2	
TOTAL	57	30	87	556	124	680	85	38	7	45	
Mahasu—											
Rural	255	192	447	1,018	1,139	2,157	1,705	827	1,167	1,994	
Urban	12	3	15	46	11	57	98	4	3	7	
TOTAL	267	195	462	1,064	1,150	2,214	1,803	831	1,170	2,001	
Mandi—											
Rural	149	120	269	621	586	1,207	639	52	68	120	
Urban	7	..	7	9	5	14	3	..	14	14	
TOTAL	156	120	276	630	591	1,221	642	52	82	134	
Sirmur—											
Rural	136	178	314	671	506	1,177	724	30	44	74	
Urban	1	..	1	6	2	8	2	59	43	102	
TOTAL	137	178	315	677	508	1,185	726	89	87	176	
Total—Himachal Pradesh—											
Rural	618	550	1,168	2,924	2,481	5,405	3,309	952	1,301	2,253	
Urban	24	7	31	84	31	115	137	65	60	125	
TOTAL 1956	642	557	1,199	3,008	2,512	5,520	3,446	1,017	1,361	2,378	
TOTAL 1951	279	205	825(b)	2,813	1,814	4,968(b)	3,867	1,147	1,332	2,479	

(b) Includes 341 for which details are not available.

No. 24—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Himachal Pradesh—contd.

Machinery and implements in Himachal Pradesh								
Livestock—contd.			Poultry					
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Fowls				Ducks	District
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Bilaspur—								
22	..	170,562	2,748	2,173	2,473	7,394	..	Rural
..	..	804	203	100	218	521	2	Urban
22	..	171,366	2,951	2,273	2,691	7,915	2	TOTAL
Chamba—								
..	5	614,455	6,174	2,493	1,390	10,057	..	Rural
..	6	578	307	156	229	692	8	Urban
..	11	615,033	6,481	2,649	1,619	10,749	8	TOTAL
Mahasu—								
47	1,187	810,624	8,734	4,738	6,265	19,737	..	Rural
..	44	1,621	403	193	335	951	..	Urban
47	1,231	812,245	9,137	4,931	6,600	20,688	..	TOTAL
Mandi—								
..	48	756,900	3,957	2,303	2,707	8,967	..	Rural
..	..	2,886	302	132	223	657	..	Urban
..	48	759,786	4,259	2,435	2,930	9,624	..	TOTAL
Sirmur—								
31	782	379,623	2,234	1,432	1,799	5,465	..	Rural
..	132	1,119	734	185	301	1,220	2	Urban
31	914	380,742	2,968	1,617	2,100	6,685	2	TOTAL
Total—Hima- chal Pradesh—								
100	2,022	2,732,164	23,847	13,139	14,634	51,620	..	Rural
..	182	7,008	1,949	766	1,306	4,021	12	Urban
100	2,204	2,739,172	25,796	13,905	15,940	55,641	12	TOTAL 1956
67	3,678	2,374,580	11,500	6,582	15,002	33,084	7	TOTAL 1951

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

District	Poultry—contd.					Agri. Machinery & Implements	
	Ducks—contd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs Wooden	Iron
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total				
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Bilaspur—							
Rural	..	..	..	1	7,395	29,940	11
Urban	3	2	7	..	528	89	..
TOTAL	3	2	7	1	7,923	30,029	11
Chamba—							
Rural	..	..	..	7	10,064	37,228	18
Urban	2	..	10	1	703	..	..
TOTAL	2	..	10	8	10,767	37,228	18
Mahasu—							
Rural	2	..	2	15	19,754	62,743	5
Urban	..	..	..	..	931	32	..
TOTAL	2	..	2	15	20,685	62,775	5
Mandi—							
Rural	..	..	..	10	8,977	60,079	11
Urban	..	..	..	..	657	844	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	10	9,634	60,923	11
Sirmur—							
Rural	..	..	..	..	5,465	28,906	14
Urban	..	..	2	..	1,222	12	..
TOTAL	..	..	2	..	6,687	28,918	14
Total—Himachal Pradesh—							
Rural	2	..	2	33	51,655	218,896	59
Urban	5	2	19	1	4,041	977	..
TOTAL 1956	7	2	21	34	55,696	219,873	59
TOTAL 1951	6	8	21	..	33,105	166,258	11

* The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 24—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Himachal Pradesh—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)
									Bilaspur—
15	..	49	3	..	..	..	76	19	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	Urban
15	..	49	3	..	..	..	78	19	TOTAL
									Chamba—
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	81	196	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	Urban
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	81	199	TOTAL
									Mahasu—
5	..	14	..	2	..	..	22	203	Rural
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	Urban
5	..	14	3	2	..	..	28	203	TOTAL
									Mandi—
..	1	96	..	..	..	..	36	76	Rural
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	Urban
1	1	96	..	..	..	..	40	79	TOTAL
									Sirmur—
1,291	3	341	..	..	1	2	46	36	Rural
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	Urban
1,297	3	341	..	..	1	2	47	37	TOTAL
									Total—Himachal Pradesh—
1,311	4	502	3	2	1	2	261	530	Rural
7	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	7	Urban
1,318	4	502	6	2	1	2	274	537	TOTAL 1956
1,134	2	351	15	..	1	1	272	526	TOTAL 1951

CORRIGENDA

Sl. No.	Vol.	Month/ year	Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
1	XI	March '57	949	26	75	12	1,025	642
2	XI	March '57	950	26	82	23	19,296	16,296
3	XII	April '57	28	..	..	2	Crops in India	Crops in India@
4	XII	April '57	30	..	8	10	133	113
5	XII	April '57	30	..	6	23	515	615
6	XII	April '57	105	26	56	11	15,640	157,640
7	XII	May '57	131	..	..	29	201 million	2.1 million
8	XII	May '57	147	..	..	57	Data relate to Valley production only.	|| data relate to Valley portion only.
9	XII	May '57	147	..	..	58	Production estimates.	§Production estimates.
10	XII	May '57	180	..	..	39	Information not received.	†Information not received.

I. GENERAL REVIEW

The important events of the month under review were (i) the appointment of a Committee on Food Situation, (ii) issuance of directives by the Reserve Bank of India to commercial banks to bring down substantially their present advances against foodgrains and sugar, (iii) creation of three wheat zones in India, (iv) creation of a South Zone for rice and (v) the announcement of the import policy for the quarter July—September 1957.

The Committee on Food Situation set up under the chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta is to review the present food situation, examine the causes of rising trend of food prices since the middle of 1955, assess the likely trends in demand and availability of foodgrains for the next few years, and make recommendations to ensure a level of prices which would provide the necessary incentive to the producer with due regard to the interest of the consumer and the maintenance of a reasonable cost structure in the economy.

The Reserve Bank of India has directed all banks to maintain the aggregate level of credit against foodgrains in such a way that by 12th July 1957 and in every week thereafter the level shall be in respect of rice and paddy not more than 66-2/3 per cent and in respect of other foodgrains not more than 75 per cent of the level obtaining in the corresponding week of 1956. In the case of sugar the banks have been asked to maintain an aggregate level of credit in such a way that by July 26, 1957 and in every week thereafter, the level will not be more than 10 per cent above the level obtaining in the corresponding week of 1956.

On 13th June 1957, the Government of India created three wheat zones comprising (i) U.P., (ii) Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and (iii) Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay (excluding Bombay city). On the 10th July 1957 the Government of India created a South Zone for rice comprising Andhra, Madras, Kerala and Mysore States.

With a view to bringing about better correlation between foreign exchange control and allied fiscal and import control procedures, it is now proposed to relate the import control licensing policy to the financial year instead of the calendar year. The new import policy announced on the 30th of June 1957 would cover three months from July to September 1957. Among other things, it was proposed not to renew the O.G.Ls. which expired on the 30th June 1957, except the O.G.L. which covered imports of poultry, fish, fresh vegetables and eggs from Pakistan and which has now been renewed for the next three months.

The Trade Agreement concluded between India and Indonesia on the 30th January 1953 has been further extended upto 31st December 1957. List of items of export from India includes, *inter alia*, cotton textiles and yarn, jute goods, tobacco, linseed oil, tea chests, shellac, paper and boards, machinery including agricultural implements and sugar-cane crushers. List of items of imports into India includes, *inter alia*, copra and coconut oils, palm kernels and essential oil, spices including betelnuts, timber, rubber, hides and skins, gums and resins, tanning materials, sisal fibre and tobacco wrappers.

The rainfall in the South-West monsoon period from 1st June to 26th June, 1957 was in excess of the normal in Jammu-Kashmir, Rayalaseema, South Mysore and Kerala, normal in the Punjab, Maharashtra, coastal Andhra Pradesh, Madras and rest of Mysore, deficient in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the Konkan, Vidarbha and Telangana and scanty elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in some parts of Bihar, Orissa and Bombay where crops were reported to be withering for want of soil moisture.

The all-India final estimates of tur and dry chillies for 1956-57 became available this month. The final estimate of tur has shown an increase of 59 thousand acres in area and 217 thousand tons in production as compared to the partially revised estimate of the previous year. The final estimate of dry chillies has, however, shown a decrease of 40 thousand acres in area and 1 thousand tons in production over the previous year.

During June 1957, the prices of wheat generally showed a downward tendency in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab while in Bihar and U. P. they generally ruled steady at the previous month's level. Rice prices generally showed a steady to easy tendency. The prices of coarse grains generally ruled steady.

Sugar prices in all the markets showed an increase as compared to prices in the previous month. At Nagpur, the price of sugar was quoted at Rs. 40 per maund in the last week of June 1957.

Oilseeds and vegetable oil prices showed some weakness in the beginning of July but showed a mixed trend thereafter. After initial slump, groundnut markets at Bombay and Madras registered an increase in prices due to sustained demand from vanaspati manufacturers.

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market remained steady. The price of Jarilla M.G.F. was maintained at a high level of Rs. 800 per candy due to continued mill demand which was in turn due to expectation that the marketing of the new crop would be delayed by about a month.

The Calcutta loose jute market remained steady in the first week of June 1957 but hardened thereafter. The reports of rainfall in the jute growing areas exerted a bearish influence on the market but sellers resisted any reduction in prices. Smaller arrivals also imparted strength to the market. The price situation in the baled jute sector was similar to that in 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 India since the beginning of the calendar year upto the end of June 1957 amounted to 1.70 million tons comprising 1.18 million tons of wheat and 0.52 million tons of rice as against 0.24 million tons of wheat only during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(ii) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st June, 1957 were higher while closing stocks on 30th June, 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the previous season. Average daily arrivals of gur during June 1957 in Hapur market amounted to about 105 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 67,000 maunds at the end of June 1957 as compared to 79,500 maunds at the end of May 1957.

(iii) Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during February 1957 amounted to 452 tons and 483 tons respectively as compared to 2,769 tons of groundnuts and 8,626 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1956. Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during February 1957, aggregated 1,365 tons and 2,538 tons as compared to 7,614 tons and 3,477 tons respectively during February 1956.

(iv) Imports and exports of raw cotton into and from India during February 1957 were lower than those during February 1956. The consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during April 1957 was higher than that during April 1956. Stocks of raw cotton

with mills in India on the 30th April 1957 were lower than those on the same date in the preceding year. Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1956 to 20th June 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

(v) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mills stations during May 1957 were higher than those during both the preceding month and the corresponding month of the last year. Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during May 1957 was less than in the preceding month as well as that during the corresponding month of the previous year. Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were higher than those at the end of the corresponding month of the last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during May 1957 were lower than those during the preceding month and the corresponding month of the last year.

(vi) Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during February 1957 amounted to 3.3 million lbs. worth Rs. 19 lakhs.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JUNE 1957

The South-West monsoon, which was behind schedule over many areas, made good progress during the last week of the month under review. The monsoon extended over the whole of North-East India, South Saurashtra, South Gujarat and the central parts of the country.

The rainfall in the South-West monsoon period from 1st June to 26th June 1957 was in excess of the normal in Jammu-Kashmir, Rayalaseema, South Mysore and Kerala, normal in the Punjab, Maharashtra, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Madras and rest of Mysore, deficient in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, the Konkan, Vidarbha and Telangana and scanty elsewhere.

Weather during the month under review was generally satisfactory for agricultural operations. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of rabi crops such as wheat, barley and gram were almost complete in most of the areas. Preparation of land and sowing of next kharif crops such as autumn paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, sugarcane, cotton and jute were in progress in different parts of the country. Condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in some parts of Bihar, Orissa and Bombay where crops were reported to be withering for want of soil moisture.

Except for some cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Mysore, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory in the country.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

A number of important steps were taken by the Government of India during the month under review to bring down the prices of foodgrains in the country. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1957 which was passed by Parliament on 31st May received the assent of the President on 4th June. The new law empowers the Central Government to requisition foodgrains from any stockist at the average market price prevailing during the preceding three months. The provisions of the new law have been extended for a period of three months with effect from the 6th June, 1957 to 12 States (excluding Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir) and the three Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura with respect to purchase of paddy and rice. On 6th June 1957, the Government of India banned

the export of rice and paddy out of Orissa and started making purchases of surplus rice available in that State. On 7th June, the Reserve Bank of India issued a directive to all banks to bring down substantially their present advances against foodgrains. Banks have been directed to increase the margin in regard to advances against foodgrains by at least 5 per cent provided also that the total margin is not less than 40 per cent of the value of the foodgrains offered as security. Banks have also been directed to maintain the aggregate level of credit against foodgrains in such a way that by 12th July 1957 and in every week thereafter the level shall be in respect of rice and paddy not more than 66-2/3 per cent and in respect of other foodgrains not more than 75 per cent of the level obtaining in the corresponding week of 1956. An important step to bring down prices of wheat was taken on the 13th June when the Government of India created three wheat zones. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi will constitute one zone, U.P. by itself will constitute another zone and Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay (excluding Bombay City) will constitute the third zone. Movement of wheat and wheat products within each of these zones will remain free and unrestricted but export from and import into any of these zones will not be allowed except under permits. As a result of the formation of these zones, the cordon around Delhi has been withdrawn. Cordon around Bombay and Calcutta cities will however continue and existing restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat products from and into these cities will remain unaffected.

On 24th June 1957, the Government of India appointed a Committee, headed by Shri Asoka Mehta to enquire into certain aspects of the present food situation. The Committee will review the present food situation and will examine the causes of the rising trend in food prices since about the middle of 1955. The Committee will assess the likely trends in demand and availability of foodgrains for the next few years. The Committee have also been asked to make recommendations for ensuring a level of prices which would provide the necessary incentive to the producer with due regard to the interests of the consumer and the maintenance of a reasonable cost structure in the economy. The Committee have been asked to submit its report within three months.

The estimated production of the cereals crops of the current year in India is expected to show improvement over the corresponding figures of 1955-56. Rice production during 1956-57 is higher than the preceding year by about 1.3 million tons according to the final estimate released sometime ago. The final estimate for wheat has not yet issued though indications are that the current year's crop will be higher than that of last year. Similarly, 'other cereals' as a whole are expected to show a significant improvement over last year.

The world rice production in 1956-57 promises to reach a very high level following the record crop in India. Rice crop in Pakistan is expected to be about 12.8 million tons of paddy, the highest since 1953-54. The world trade in rice during the first quarter of 1957 was also at a high level; shipments from Burma were being maintained while those from Thailand and U.S. showed an increase.

The final estimate of winter wheat crop in the U.S. is estimated at 18.8 million tons, lower than the actual out turn of 1956 by about 0.9 million tons. Seeding of spring wheat in both the United States and Canada was reported to be progressing under favourable conditions in the early part of May.

Transactions recorded during the first seven months of the new International Wheat Agreement (August 1956 to February 1957) amounted to about 4.7 million metric tons or 59 per cent of the quantity guaranteed for the first year. This shows some increase over the corresponding period of the previous season or only 41 per cent of the guaranteed quantity registered.

The stocks of wheat in the U.S. on 31st March 1957 were 31.8 million tons i.e., 36 million tons lower than the stocks a year ago. This reduction in stocks is due to greater expansion in exports during the last one year. In Canada, on the other hand, wheat supplies on 31-3-57 totalled 22.3 million tons, appreciably above the corresponding 1956 figure of 20.1 million tons. Similarly in Argentina wheat stocks on 31-3-57 showed some recovery from the low 1956 levels, but those in Australia were appreciably lower as a result of the smaller crop.

Total imports of cereals into India since the beginning of the calendar year upto the end of June 1957 amounted to 1.70 million tons, comprising 1.18 million tons of wheat and 0.52 million tons of rice. During the same period of 1956 total imports of cereals amounted to 0.24 million tons of wheat only.

During the month of June 1957, the prices of wheat generally showed a downward tendency in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab. In Bihar and U.P., however, they generally ruled steady at the previous month's level. The prices of wheat generally ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 19 per md. in Bihar, Rs. 15½ to Rs. 21 per md. in Bombay, Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 13-1-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 in U.P., Rs. 13 to Rs. 16 in Punjab and Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 18 in Rajasthan.

Rice prices generally showed a steady to easy tendency. The prices of rice generally ranged between Rs. 19 and Rs. 22 per md. in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 in Assam, Rs. 19-8-0 and Rs. 23-8-0 in Bihar, Rs. 18-12-0 and Rs. 21-10-0 in Kerala, Rs. 15 and Rs. 19-12-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 15 to Rs. 17-8-0 in Orissa, Rs. 20-10-0 and Rs. 22-14-0 in U.P. and Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 23-4-0 in West Bengal.

In the case of coarse grains, prices generally ruled steady. The prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 13-9-0 per md. in U.P., Rs. 10 and Rs. 16 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 17 in Rajasthan, Rs. 10 and Rs. 18-2-0 in Bombay and Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 17-4-0 in Punjab. Prices of bajra generally ranged between Rs. 11 and Rs. 16-13-0 per md. in U.P., Rs. 16 and Rs. 18-4-0 in Rajasthan, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16-8-0 in Punjab, Rs. 13-2-0 and Rs. 18-8-0 in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 21-8-0 in Bombay. Maize prices ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 per md. in Bihar, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16 in U.P., Rs. 10-10-0 and Rs. 17 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 in Rajasthan.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—Sowings of the 1957-58 sugarcane crop were reported to be progressing well in all the sugarcane producing States. The condition of the standing crop was also generally satisfactory.

Sugar—An important event during the month under review was the issuance of a directive by the Reserve Bank of India on 29-6-57 to all banks to bring down their present advances against sugar. The directive requires the banks to increase the existing margin in respect of each credit limit and advance against sugar by at least 10 per cent provided also that the increased margin shall not be less than 35 per cent of the value of the stocks. Banks are also required to maintain an aggregate level of credit against sugar in such a way that by 26th July 1957 and in every week thereafter, the level shall not be more than 10 per cent above the level obtaining in the corresponding week of 1956. The need for the issuance of the above directive seems to have arisen on account of a substantial increase in prices of sugar in recent months.

Total production of sugar in India during the current season upto 30th June 1957 amounted to 20.1 lakh tons as against 18.5 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 30th June 1957 was 16 as against 35 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st June 1957 were 12.7 lakh tons as against 12.41 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November 1956 to 30th June 1957 was 14.3 lakh tons as against 11.0 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on 30th June 1957 were 11.1 lakh tons as compared with 11.6 lakh tons on the same date last season.

The Government of India released during June, 1957 a quantity of 4.7 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 4.1 lakh tons released for export. This brings the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production to 8.9 lakh tons including 1.5 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January, 1957 to the end of May 1957 amounted to about 1.41 lakh tons. Out of these sales actual exports upto that date amounted to 42.6 thousand tons. Exports were shared by U.K. (1.0 thousand tons), West Asian countries (17.5 thousand tons), for Eastern countries including Malaya (10.0 thousand tons), Burma (6.0 thousand tons) and Ceylon (8.2 thousand tons).

The firm tendency in the prices of sugar registered during the second half of May 1957 continued during June also. Prices in all the markets showed an increase as compared to prices in the previous month; they showed a further rise of about Re. -/14/- to Rs. 1/12/- per maund over the closing levels of May. Highest price of sugar (viz. Rs. 40/- per md.) was registered at Nagpur in the last week of the month under review. The table below gives the week end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending					
		25-5-57	1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	22-6-57	29-6-57
Hapur	Crystal	35 1	35 10	35 14	36 2	36 6	36 12
Kanpur	FAQ	34 8	35 8	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Jullundur	Phagwara	34 4	35 4	35 4	35 13	35 4	36 0
Calcutta	Indian Medium	35 0	N.R.	35 14	36 6	36 2	36 6
Nagpur	Medium	N.R.	38 12	39 0	39 0	39 5	40 0
Madras	Imported	35 9	35 9	35 9	34 9	36 0	36 7
Bombay	D-28	36 0	36 4	N.R.	36 14	36 14	N.R.
Patna		N.R.	N.R.	34 0	34 0	34 0	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Average daily arrivals of gur during June 1957 in Hapur market amounted to about 105 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 67,000 maunds at the end of June 1957 as compared to 79,500 maund at the end of May.

Except at Madras, gur prices during the month under review either remained steady or showed a declining tendency. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres in India—

(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending					
		25-5-57	1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	22-6-57	29-6-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	12 0	12 4	N.R.	11 12	11 10	11 8
Kanpur	FAQ	11 13	N.R.	12 8	12 3	N.R.	N.R.
Calcutta	Desbi (Medium)	14 8	N.R.	14 8	14 8	15 8	14 0
Madras	II Sort	12 12	12 12	12 12	14 6	14 12	15 8
Bombay	Kolhapur	23 0	24 0	N.R.	23 0	23 0	N.R.
Patna	Old	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

The oilseeds and vegetable oils markets showed some weakness in the beginning of the month under review. Cumulative effect of fears of tighter governmental measures to check abnormal rise in prices of essential commodities, lower U.K. advices for castor and linseed oils and the complete absence of American enquiry followed by heavy liquidation by bulls tended to push down prices. Thereafter, for the rest of the month under review a mixed trend was in evidence.

(a) GROUNDNUT

The groundnut section of the Bombay and Madras markets ruled easy in the first week of the month under review due mainly to the cautious buying policy of the mills and Vanaspati interests. Crushers and operators showed no interest as they were worried about the enhancement of the excise duty. After the initial slump, groundnut market showed signs of strength and for the rest of the month a steady improvement in rates was registered. There was sustained demand from Vanaspati manufacturers. Spot demand from crushers also was good. Groundnut oil also, after the initial decline, staged a recovery.

The following table gives the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during June 1957.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-5-57	1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	22-6-57	29-6-57
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)—</i>						
Bombay	26 12	25 1	N.R.	26 6	26 8	N.R.
Madras	25 4	24 15	24 15	25 7	25 12	26 6
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>						
Bombay	60 6	56 10	N.R.	59 8	59 14	N.R.
Madras	54 11	53 3	53 3	54 0	54 13	54 2
European ports	Indian 3 per cent crude.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
South African	61 7	61 3	61 3	—	60 4	60 4

During February 1957 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were 452 tons and 483 tons respectively compared to 2,769 tons of groundnut and 8,626 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1956. During the 11 month period April 1956 to February 1957 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were 914 tons and 2,427 tons respectively as against 20,791 tons and 116,554 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) LINSEED

Linseed section of the Bombay market was characterised by a bearish tendency till the middle of the month under review due mainly to heavy arrivals and absence of foreign demand for oil. In Calcutta, the market was more or less steady while in Kanpur prices rose till the middle of the month only to fall in the second half of the month.

Linseed oil market in Bombay recorded some improvement after the initial decline, while in Kanpur from the middle of the month prices ruled steady. The outlook for exports of linseed oil was rather dull and the prices of Indian variety declined considerably at European ports. The weakness in the European markets was mainly due to heavy selling by the Argentine and Canada both of which are faced with the problem of a large output. The recent release of about 1 lakh tons of linseed oil by the Commodity Credit Corporation of U.S.A. also contributed to the downward trend.

The following table shows the prices of linseed and linseed oil during June 1957.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-5-57	1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	22-6-57	29-6-57
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay	22 4	22 1	N.R.	21 2	21 8	N.R.
Calcutta	22 4	N.R.	22 0	22 4	22 8	22 6
Kanpur	20 12	21 5	22 4	22 4	20 10	20 10
<i>Linseed oil—</i>						
Bombay	44 13	43 10	N.R.	44 13	44 8	N.R.
Kanpur	52 5	52 2	50 4	50 8	50 8	50 8
European ports (Indian variety)	56 5	53 14	..	..	Nominal	51 7

Exports of linseed oil during February 1957 were 1,365 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 30,402 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods of last year were 7,614 tons and 72,902 tons respectively.

(c) CASTORSEED

The bearish trend in the Castor seed market which started in the beginning of June continued till the end of the month. Heavy arrivals, discouraging advices from overseas markets, heavy liquidation by bull operators induced by reported prospects of timely rains were responsible for the decline in prices. In addition to these, reports of a drop in castor oil prices in U.S.A., U.K. and the continent and fear of increased competition from Brazil affected the market sentiment. Reports of beneficial weather conditions and talk of the rejection of Indian offers by American buyers induced heavy unloading by bulls. In the absence of any fresh over-seas enquiry the announcement of Govt's decision to allow free exports of castor oil had virtually no effect on the market. The price trend of castor seed in Bombay, Kanpur and Badepalli showed a steady decline. Castor oil quotations in Bombay, Kanpur and Madras at the end of June also showed a perceptible decline as compared to the month end quotations for May.

The following table gives the trend of prices of castor seed and castor oil for the month of June 1957.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending					
	25-5-57	1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	22-6-57	29-6-57
<i>Castor seed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	26 12	23 14	N.R.	21 2	21 8	N.R.
Kanpur (FAO)	22 10	22 8	22 1	21 5	21 4	21 5
Badepalli (Hyderabad)	26 6	25 2	24 0	N.R.	23 6	23 6
<i>Castor oil—</i>						
Bombay	60 4	56 4	N.R.	53 4	54 6	N.R.
Kanpur	60 12	57 8	59 11	59 3	59 11	57 8
Madras	60 1	58 7	58 7	58 7	58 7	56 0
European ports	83 4	77 6	76 14	..	73 15	70 8

Exports of castor oil during February 1957 were 2,538 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 38,925 tons. The figures for the corresponding periods for the preceding year were 3,477 tons and 38,109 tons respectively.

(iv) COTTON

Sowing and germination of the 1957-58 crop took place under favourable weather conditions in most of the cotton growing tracts during the month of June. Sowings started in Gujarat, Khandesh and Vidarbha where almost half the work was reported to have been completed. In Punjab sowings were almost over and germination was progressing satisfactorily. In Madhya Pradesh and Andhra, however, rains were deficient and a further instalment of showers was required for the completion of the sowing operations.

Weather reports have so far been favourable and the prospects for the 1957-58 crop appear to be good.

The latest trade estimate framed by M/s. Volkart Brothers at the end of May 1957 puts the current (1956-57) season's crop at 49.68 lakh bales as against their earlier estimate of 49.73 lakh bales. Their corresponding estimate for the 1955-56 season was 45.94 lakh bales while the Final Estimate was 46.36 lakh bales.

On 12th June 1957, the Government of India announced its decision to maintain present levels of floor and ceiling prices of cotton for the 1957-58 season. Present floor and ceiling prices of cotton for the basic variety of Jarilla 25/32" are Rs. 495/- and Rs. 820/- per candy and for Vijay 27/32" the respective rates are Rs. 610/- and Rs. 970/- per candy.

Futures trading in the 1957-58 cotton crop started in Bombay on 23rd June 1957. The Forward Markets Commission granted permission to the East India Cotton Association for commencing trading in the Indian Cotton Contract for March 1958 delivery after approving the Association's recommendations in respect of the new hedge trading. The principal features of the amendments to the by-laws of the Association, published on 20th June 1957, are as follows—

1. There will be a single hedge contract in place of the two concurrent contracts traded during the current season;

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2. The basis of the Indian Cotton Contract will be Fine Meglai Jarilla stapling 25/32";
3. Delivery months will be March, May and August;
4. The tendering differences will be fixed on the basis of spot prices;
5. The margin system has been tightened up and will come into operation whenever prices of the hedge contract rule above Rs. 750/- per candy.
6. Trading will not be permitted above Rs. 790/- per candy, i.e., Rs. 30/- per candy below the statutory ceiling so that the futures market should no longer be able to push up the spot market.

The Forward Markets Commission declared the Vijay June contract as expired on 24th June 1957, that is, one day in advance of the maturity date. The closing of the Vijay June was effected at Rs. 873/- per candy which was the closing quotation on 24th June 1957. This step was necessitated by a rise in the rates, the closing quotation on 24th June 1957 of Rs. 873/- per candy was in the vicinity of the maximum rate of Rs. 878/- per candy fixed for Vijay June 1957 under by-law 52.

On 14th June, the East India Association declared Rs. 715/- per candy as the closing rate of the Jarilla May 1957 contract. This was the closing quotation on 23rd May 1957, the date on which the contract expired. It will be recalled that there was dispute about the actual closing rate at which this contract was terminated.

The Government of India announced on 21st June 1957, the staple lengths and procedure for the import of 160,000 bales of American cotton, the announcement for the import of which was made on 22nd May 1957. The announcement of 21st June says that imports of American cotton can be made with immediate effect and at prevailing U.S. market price. The staple lengths of cotton will be 1-1/16" and above. The sub-authorisation issued for the import of cotton will be non-transferable except with the permission of J.C.C.I. Bombay or a person duly authorised by him and the issue of the sub-authorisation will be stopped immediately after the monetary ceiling allocated for the purpose is reached.

Under the Development Assistance Programme import of cotton is to be contracted for by 31st October 1957 (inclusive) for shipment between 1st August 1957 and 31st December 1957 (inclusive). The import of cotton under the Public Law 480 is to be contracted for by 31st May 1958 (inclusive) for shipment between 24th May 1957 and 30th June 1958 (inclusive).

The Government of India announced on 26th June 1957 that cotton waste hard will be licensed freely for export without any quantitative ceiling to all permissible destinations except Tibet and Portuguese possessions in India upto the end of December 1957. Licences will be valid for a period of one month or up to the end of December 1957 whichever is earlier.

The Government of India notified on 20th June, 1957 the removal of ceilings on the export of cotton ropes and cotton bandings including tubular bandings. The implication is that export of these items will be allowed freely till December 31, 1957. Licensing will be done on shipping bills which will be made valid for a period of one month or till December 31, 1957 whichever is earlier.

Bombay Government announced in a press note issued on 20th June 1957 that sales of cotton made on or after July 1, 1957 will be liable to sales tax. The exemption granted by the old Madhya Pradesh Government to cotton dealers from the payment of sales tax under the M. P. Sales Tax Act, 1947, in respect of sales of cotton, and later continued by the Bombay Government, expired on June 30, 1957.

According to the latest estimate, production of cotton in Pakistan in the current (1956-57) season is put at 1,708,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) as compared to the final estimate 1,738,000 bales in the preceding season. The current season's production of cotton consists of 1,476,000 bales of American cotton and 232,000 bales of Deshi varieties of cotton.

In U.S.A. and Egypt, weather has largely been beneficial for the 1957-58 crop.

The latest available information regarding imports to and exports from India is as follows—

Imports of raw cotton during February 1957 amounted to 63.5 thousand bales as compared to 244 thousand bales during the preceding month and 101 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the previous season. Total imports during September 1956 to February 1957 aggregated to 470.5 thousand bales as against thousand bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Exports from India during February 1957 stood at 21.6 thousand bales as against 173 thousand bales during the preceding month and 57 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total exports during September 1956 to February 1957 amounted to 256.6 thousand bales during the same period of the previous season.

The table below gives the latest position of consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills and cotton stocks held by them—

	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)					
	Consumption during		Total consumption during		Stocks with mills as on	
	April 1957	April 1956	1-9-56 to 30-4-57	1-9-55 to 30-4-56	30-4-57	30-4-56
Indian cotton	4.10	3.42	31.34	29.11	13.30	15.13
Egyptian cotton	0.06	0.17	0.69	1.26	0.25	0.87
Other Foreign cotton	0.35	0.35	3.11	2.65	1.81	1.26
TOTAL	4.51	3.94	35.14	33.02	15.36	17.26

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is given below—

	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1-9-56 to 20-6-57	1-9-55 to 20-6-56
Arrivals of cotton at Bombay	16.58	17.03
Consumption of cotton by mills at Bombay	10.77	10.15
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants in Bombay as on 20th June	6.46	6.75

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market remained steady. The price of Jarilla M.G.F. was maintained at a high level of Rs. 800/- per candy throughout the month. The principal factor sustaining the high level of price was continued mill demand at high level which was in turn due to expectations that the marketing of the new crop would be delayed by about a month. Enquiries were particularly large for Jarilla, Jaydhar, Laxmi, Surti, Vijay, Kala, Wagad, Kalyan, Cambodia, Buri American etc. In the foreign section Egyptians and Sudans evoked some interest. Other factors which gave strength to the market were the reported assurance given by the Forward Markets Commission to the East India Cotton Association that the interference would be kept to the minimum and the rumours about the possible release of an export quota of 25,000 bales of Bengal Deshi by the Government.

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 Centre Variety	Andhra Adoni Mungari	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Punjab Abohar Deshi	American
<i>Week ending—</i>				
1-6-57	700.0	800.0	686.0	848.0
8-6-57	560.0	800.0	686.0	848.0
15-6-57	630.0	800.0	N.R.	N.R.
22-6-57	630.0	800.0	681.0	886.0

The Karachi cotton market exhibited a distinctly bearish trend. Lack of demand more than offset the effect of smaller crop arrivals and lower crop estimates as compared to the last season's crop estimates. The price of 4-F Punjab Roller Ginned moved down steadily from Rs. 749/- per candy on 25th May to Rs. 697/- per candy on 22nd June.

The following were the week-end quotations at Karachi market during the month—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4 F. Punjab (Roller Ginned)
1-6-57	722.0
8-6-57	704.0
15-6-57	697.0
22-6-57	697.0

The New York Cotton market ruled steady during the first three weeks and firmed up a little during the last week. Extension of the Soil Bank Programme to cover the 1958

crop and expectation of no major change in the cotton policy led to firmness in the market. The following were the week-end quotations at the New York market during the month.

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
7-6-57	35.45	1320.0
14-6-57	35.45	1320.0
21-6-57	35.45	1320.0
28-6-57	35.50	1322.0

(v) JUTE

Weather conditions during the month under review were generally favourable for the standing crop in most of the jute growing areas. The crop is reported to have made good progress in Assam and Northern areas while low-land harvesting was reported from Assam. The rainfall was, however, insufficient in the Western and the 'Jungli' areas.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during May, 1957 amounted to 4.13 lakh bales as against 3.76 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3.53 lakh bales during May, 1956. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July, 1956 to May, 1957 amounted to 59.00 lakh bales as compared to 60.58 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during May, 1957 amounted to 0.27 lakh bales as compared to 0.35 lakhs bales during the preceding month and 0.47 lakh bales during May, 1956. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto end of May, 1957 amounted to 5.88 lakh bales as compared to 14.24 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during May, 1957 was of the order of 5.12 lakh bales as against 5.17 lakh bales in the preceding month and 5.59 lakh bales during May, 1956. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of May, 1957 amounted to 55.54 lakh bales as against 57.86 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta stood at 11.63 lakh bales at the end of May, 1957 as against 12.56 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 10.90 lakh bales at the end of May, 1956.

The Calcutta loose jute market remained steady in the first week of the month, but in the subsequent week it hardened and the prices of all varieties of raw jute except Murshidabad and Daisee registered a rise. The price of Murshidabad variety however ruled easy while that of Daisee variety declined considerably during the second week of the month. Reports of rainfall in the jute growing areas exerted a bearish influence on the market but sellers resisted any reduction in prices. Smaller arrivals at Cossipore market was another

factor which imparted strength to the market. Comparatively less business was transacted due to sellers resistance to discount rates. The table below gives the week-end quotations of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta market:—

June/July Delivery					
(Rs. per maund)					
Variety	1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	23-6-57	30-6-57
Northern	31.50	31.50	32.50	32.00	31.50
Assam (Upper)	31.50	31.50	32.50	32.00	31.50
Orissa	34.00	34.00	35.00	34.50	33.50
Western	28.50	31.00	32.00	31.50	31.00
Murshidabad	30.50	29.00	30.00	33.00	29.50
Jungli	28.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	28.50
Daisee	33.50	33.50	29.00	29.00	28.50
U.P.	28.00	28.00	34.00	33.50	33.00

The baled jute sector of the Calcutta market witnessed similar conditions as noticed in the loose jute sector. Except for Pak. N.C., variety prices of all important varieties of baled jute registered a rise during the first half of the month. The price of Pak. N.C. variety, however, registered a fall during the period. The volume of business transacted was, however, small. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:—

(June/July Delivery)					
(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)					
Variety	1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	23-6-57	30-6-57
Mill Firsts	235.00	240.00	245.00	240.00	235.00
Mill Lightings	215.00	220.00	225.00	220.00	215.00
Daisee L.G.	215.00	220.00	N.A.	220.00	215.00
Pak. N.C.	116.00	114.00	114.00	115.00	113.00

N.A.—Not available.

Dull conditions prevailed in the up-country markets. Reports of rainfall in jute growing areas induced the speculators to release their stocks and imports into up-country markets increased as a consequence. Arrivals of old crop into Assam and Bihar markets were reported to be comparatively high.

The following table gives the prices of bottom varieties of raw jute in some of the important up-country markets.

(Rs. per maund)						
Centre	State	Week ending				
		1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	22-6-57	29-6-57
Purnea	Bihar	27.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23.50
Barpeta	Assam	25.50	25.50	25.50	N.A.	26.00
Belakoba	West Bengal	25.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
Danpur	Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..

N.A.—Not available.

*Relates to Barachakia (Bihar).

The prices in the jute goods section fluctuated within narrow limits during the month. Important factors which influenced the market were: (i) conditions in the raw jute section of the market, (ii) expectations of lower mill production during June due to abnormally hot weather and the influenza epidemic, (iii) bigger shipment during June on account of goods shut out in the previous month being included in the shipments during June and (iv) more interest shown by overseas markets, especially by Australia, New Zealand and West Africa and to a smaller extent by Argentina. The following table gives the week-end quotations for both hessian and sacking:—

		Week ending				
		1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	22-6-57	29-6-57
Hessian 40" × 10 oz	Rs. per 100 yds.	43.15	43.00	44.30	..	43.45
Sacking B. Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	116.90	116.25	117.80	..	115.30

(vi) TOBACCO

The all-India second estimate of tobacco for 1956-57 puts the acreage under the crop at 900 thousand acres as compared to the last year's adjusted second estimate of 847 thousand acres. The increase in area during the current year has been shared by Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Bihar, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

During the month under review, the price of Nipani (Chewing) tobacco at Bombay was steady at Rs. 65.00 per md. At Calcutta, the price of Motihari (medium) variety, which rose sharply soon after the announcement of the increase in the excise duty on 18th May 1957, exhibited a steady trend with firm undertone and was quoted at Rs. 123.16 per md. towards the close of the month. The Jutty (medium) tobacco at Calcutta, after being out of stock since the last week of April, 1957 was quoted at Rs. 105.00 per md. during the last two weeks of June, 1957 as against Rs. 90.88 per md. on 20th April 1957. Due to the arrival of the new crop in the market, the price of Flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur

declined. The price of Grade IV Flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) which was quoted at Rs. 205.75 per md. during the last week of May, 1957 decreased to Rs. 195.00 per md. during the last of June, 1957; the prices of other Grades of Flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur, also registered similar decline.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during May, 1957 amounted to 15.9 million lbs. consisting of 8.6 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia and 7.3 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were higher at 18.7 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during May, 1957 amounted to 10.3 millions lbs. as against 7.9 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches in May, 1957 consisted of 6.9 million lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia, 3.0 million lbs. of Sun cured (Natu) and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of May, 1957 stood at 34.9 million lbs. against 30.2 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 12.75 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during May, 1957 as against 13.51 million lbs. graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during May, 1957 12.37 million lbs. were of Flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during February, 1957 amounted to 3.3 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.9 millions as against Rs. 1.1 millions in the previous month. Of the 3.3 million lbs. exported during February, 1957 the Flue-cured variety accounted for as much as 2.3 million lbs. worth Rs. 1.5 millions. The chief importers of Indian tobacco during the month were the U. S. S. R., Aden and Singapore. Total exports of raw tobacco during eleven months April, 1956 to February, 1957 amounted to 87.6 million lbs. worth Rs. 111.4 millions.

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 13 small irrigation schemes were completed by the Directorate of Agriculture, benefiting an area of 2,726 acres during May 1957. Four pumping plants were also distributed during the period and they are expected to irrigate 200 acres of land. In Madhya Pradesh, seven wells were constructed during May 1957. Three noteworthy borings were successfully completed in Tiruchirapalli district of Madras State during April 1957. In Andhra Pradesh, 9 new wells and 49 old wells were completed, 5 oil engines and 10 electric motors were supplied to cultivators under hire-purchase system and six filter point tubewells were sunk during April 1957. Besides, the Industries Department of Andhra Pradesh put down 10 noteworthy borings benefiting an area of about 54 acres during the month.

During May 1957, 768 acres of wasteland were reclaimed by Government tractors in West Bengal. In Madhya Pradesh, 212 acres of rabi area was embanked and 144 acres of paddy area was bunded during this period. Besides, an area of 202 acres was reclaimed by private tractors, 6,145 acres by the State Tractor Unit and 61 acres by bullock power in Madhya Pradesh during May 1957. In Andhra region, 3,339 acres of land were reclaimed and 1,123 acres were bunded, whereas in Telengana region 130 acres of land were reclaimed, 20 acres were bunded and an area of 1,208 acres was ploughed with departmental tractors during April 1957.

In April 1957, Delhi administration distributed 352 tons of ammonium sulphate and 1,311 tons of sludge and compost manure. In Andhra region 1,866 tons of ammonium sulphate, 11 tons of superphosphate, 82 tons of other chemical fertilizers, 29,684 tons of rural compost, 3,512 tons of urban compost and 8 tons of green manure seed were supplied during April 1957 while in Telengana region 267 tons of ammonium sulphate, 4 tons of superphosphate, 392 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture, 199 tons of rural compost, 566 tons of urban compost and 45 maunds of green manure seeds were distributed. 113 tons of town compost was prepared in April 1957 in Madhya Pradesh. The distribution of rural compost in Madras State during April 1957 was of the order of 5,266 tons.

In Andhra region, 11 tons of improved seeds and 108 bags of other seeds were distributed whereas in Telengana region the distribution of improved seeds stood at 23 maunds during the month of April 1957.

(ii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

I. The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Bill, 1957—The Government of Punjab have published the Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Bill, 1957. The Bill provides for the extinguishment and resumption by the State Government of all Jagirs and muafis in the State except military Jagirs and those held by religious and charitable institutions. In consideration of the extinguishment and resumption of a Jagir, the jagirdar will be paid a sum equal to seven times the amount of land revenue or money payable to him annually in respect of his assignment or grant immediately before the enforcement of this legislation. The amount of compensation will be payable either in one lump sum or in such number of annual instalments, not exceeding twenty, as the State Government may prescribe. Where the compensation is to be paid in instalments, interest at the rate of two per cent per annum shall be payable on the amount due to the jagirdar.

II. The Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957—The Government of Assam have published the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1957. The amending legislation seeks to bring the provisions of the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act, 1948 in line with those of the Assam Fixation of Ceilings on Land Holdings Act, 1956 in so far as they relate to the resumption of lands for personal cultivation. Under the provisions of the bill the land held by an adhiar in excess of 10 bighas can be resumed by a landlord for personal cultivation, subject to the condition that the total land resumed from all the Adhiars together with the land held already by the landlord or any member of his family does not exceed 100 bighas. The Bill also provides that it shall be lawful for an adhiar, if he so elects, to pay, in lieu of the crop share payable by him, the money value of such crop computed in the manner prescribed by the State Government.

The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1957—The Government of Assam have also published the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1957. The Bill provides that no benami transfer, including usufructuary mortgage, made after the twelfth day of November, 1955, shall be taken into account in determining the limit up to which the transferer shall be entitled to hold lands and the limit and the excess land shall be determined as if the transfer had not taken place. The Bill also proposes that in case the aggregate area of lands in actual occupation of a tenant does not exceed 10 bighas, then he shall not be ejected therefrom, until he has been provided with land of equivalent value in the locality. Further, the Bill proposes to exempt from the application of ceilings "lands held by a sugar factory or a cooperative farming society for cultivation of sugarcane for the purpose of such factory."

(iii) LAND TAXATION

The Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1957—The Government of Mysore have published the Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1957. The object of the proposed legislation is to impose an agricultural income-tax on commercial crops throughout the re-organised State of Mysore. So far different sets of legislation on agricultural income-tax have operated in the integrated areas of the new State except in the transferred territories of the former State of Bombay which did not have any legislation on this subject. Since there was no uniformity in the rates of tax and the procedure followed for its assessment and collection was also different in the different areas, the State Government have considered it necessary to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the levy of this tax.

The Bill provides for the taxation of incomes derived from commercial crops only. For the purpose of taxation, the land in the State has been classified into seven broad categories depending upon the nature of commercial crops grown on such land. The tax is not leviable on (i) agricultural incomes below Rs. 3,500 or (ii) a person deriving agricultural income from land not more than 30 acres of land in the seventh category or an extent equivalent thereto according to the ratios prescribed in Part II of the Schedule attached to the Bill. The rates of Agricultural income-tax are laid down in Part I of the schedule to the Act whereas Part II of the same Schedule indicates the order according to which the lands have been classified. The Bill when passed into an Act would repeal (i) the Coorg Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1951 as in force in Coorg, (ii) the Hyderabad Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1950 as in force in the Hyderabad area, (iii) the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 as in force in the Madras area and (iv) the Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 as in force in Mysore.

II. *The Assam Land-Revenue Re-assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1957*—Government of Assam have published the Assam Land-Revenue Re-assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1957. The object of the Bill is:—(i) to give effect to certain recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission with regard to assessment of land-revenue and (ii) to change the limit of assessment fixed under the Principal Act at least by a small percentage so as to correlate it to the changing level of agricultural prices which have gone up several times since the last war. Under the amending legislation, the assessment, which is generally fixed for thirty years, would be liable to revision after fifteen years, in case the average level of agricultural prices in the State is found to have changed by more than 25 per cent from the average level prevailing during fifteen years preceding the last settlement. Such a revision is proposed to be effected according to the scales indicated below:—

Changes in prices	Changes in Land Revenue
(a) Upto 25 per cent	Nil.
(b) Above 25 per cent but not above 31½ per cent	3-1/8 per cent.
(c) Above 31½ per cent but not above 37½ per cent	6½ per cent.
(d) Above 37½ per cent but not above 43½ per cent	9-3/8 per cent.
(e) Above 43½ per cent	12½ per cent.

III. *The Punjab Land-Revenue (Special Charges) Bill, 1957*—The Government of Punjab have published the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Bill, 1957 which seeks to provide for the levy of a special charge on land-revenue in the State. The 'special surcharge' proposed to be levied under the provisions of the Bill is in the nature of a substitute for an agricultural income-tax. It is with a view to obviating the necessity of keeping detailed accounts and preparation and submission of involved and lengthy returns by land-owners (the bulk of whom are illiterates) that the tax is proposed to be levied in the form of a special charge on land-revenue including the surcharge leviable under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954.

No special surcharge is leviable under the provision of the Bill on land-owners paying land revenue below Rs. 70. The rates of charge as specified in the schedule are:—

Amount of land-revenue recoverable from a land-owner annually	Rate of special charge
Where the land revenue exceeds Rs. 70 but does not exceed Rs. 100	50 per cent of the land revenue.
Where the land revenue exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	60 per cent of the land revenue.
Where the land revenue exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 500	75 per cent of the land revenue.
Where the land revenue exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	100 per cent of the land revenue.
Where the land revenue exceeds Rs. 1,000	200 per cent of the land revenue.

The Bill when passed into an Act shall come into force at once in the Amritsar and Jullundur Divisions. In Pepsu Division, however, the legislation shall be enforced later when the existing disparities in the rates of land revenue and cesses in the Pepsu Division and other areas of the State have been removed.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the month of June 1957

3rd/4th June	Ninth Meeting of the National Development Council held in New Delhi.
6th June	(i) All-India Second Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57 released. (ii) Import Advisory Council Meeting held in New Delhi.
7th June	Export Advisory Council Meeting held in New Delhi.
11th June	(i) All-India Final Estimate of Jowar, 1956-57 released. (ii) All India Final Estimate of Bajra, 1956-57 released.
13th June	Three Wheat Zones Created in India.
21st June	All India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies, 1956-57 released.
24th June	Committee on Food Situation appointed.
28th June	All India Final Estimate of Tur 1956-57 released.
30th June	Government of India's Import Policy for July—September, 1957 announced.

(b) Progress of the Second Five Year Plan in 1956-57

The Planning Commission has reviewed the progress of the Second Five Year Plan during the first year of its working viz., 1956-57. The review reveals that the general conditions during the period were not quite favourable and the plan had to encounter a number of difficulties which included the Suez crisis, upward pressure in internal prices, acute shortage of certain materials like steel and cement and the running down, at a disquieting pace, of foreign exchange assets. Despite this, however, the year recorded substantial achievements in some fields and a modest advance on the whole.

An account of the estimated outlay and resources and of the progress made during 1956-57 in respect of Agricultural, C.D. & N.E.S. and Irrigation and Power sectors is given in the following paragraphs.

Estimated Outlay and Resources

The revised estimates of outlay on the plan furnished by the reorganised States and those of the Union territories for 1956-57 add up to about Rs. 391 crores. The revised estimates of the Central Ministries total upto about Rs. 370 crores. Thus the outlay on the Plan, according to the revised estimates, comes to about Rs. 761 crores, Rs. 370 crores at the Centre and Rs. 391 crores in the States. Data on the actuals are not yet available. The distribution by major heads of development was as follows:—

Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)	
	Budget	Revised
1. Agriculture and Community Development	108	93
2. Irrigation and Power	181	179
3. Industry and Mining	121	111
4. Transport and Communications	247	233
5. Social Services	143	123
6. Miscellaneous	30	22
Total	830	761

Agricultural Programmes

According to the food production programmes, an addition in production potential of about 2.5 million tons was expected to be realised in 1956-57. Actual increase in production is estimated to be of the order of 1.4 million tons, the total food production in 1956-57 being about 66.2 million tons as compared to 64.8 million tons in 1955-56. While the production of rice and wheat compared to 1955-56 is higher by 1.3 million and .3 million tons respectively, production of coarse grains has not shown any increase and that of pulses has gone down by about .2 million tons. In regard to commercial crops, the position is somewhat better. Production of oilseeds was 5.89 million tons as against 5.66 million tons in 1955-56; production of cotton is estimated at 48 lakh bales i.e., about 8 lakhs bales higher than in the previous year; production of sugarcane (gur) estimated at 6.3 million tons shows an increase of .4 million tons over the level of 1955-56 and the output of jute is fractionally higher at 42.21 lakh bales as compared to 41.97 lakh bales in the previous year.

During 1956-57 sanctions were issued for the establishment of 475 seed farms of 25 acres each. 14.5 lakh acres were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation by the end of 1956 against a target of 20 lakh acres for 1956-57; 6.75 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate and 1 lakh tons of super-phosphate were expected to be utilised in 1956 as compared to 5 lakh tons and 78,000 tons respectively in 1955 and land reclamation operations were carried out by the Central Tractor Organisation over an area of 87,000 acres of *kans* and jungle land.

Community Projects and National Extension Service

According to the phasing of this programme, it was proposed to allot 500 N.E.S. Blocks in 1956-57, besides continuing developmental work in projects and blocks taken up during the first Five Year Plan which had not yet completed their scheduled period of operation. The programme has progressed more or less according to schedule and 495 N.E.S. Blocks covering 49,600 villages and a population of 32.7 million were allotted during the year. In addition, 250 Community Development Blocks were converted from NES Blocks, covering 35,752 villages and a population of 18.3 million. The first 55 Community Projects and 53 Community Development Blocks which were started in October 1952 and in October 1953 respectively completed their allotted period in October 1956. The uncompleted works in these projects/blocks on that date were, however, allowed to be continued upto March 31, 1957 within the available savings.

Irrigation and Power

An additional area of about 1.5 million acres is estimated to have been irrigated in 1956-57 from large and medium works and another 1.6 million acres through the construction of minor irrigation works. About 90 large and medium projects were expected to be completed during the year. The Hirakud project was formally inaugurated in January 1957 and irrigation water was let into the channels in September 1956. The first generator set of 24,000 K.W. was commissioned in December 1956. The area commanded by the Hirakud canals system at the end of March 1957 was 157,000 acres. All the 2,650 tubewells, the construction of which was sponsored by the Government of India under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme are ready for irrigation and the programme for the construction of the additional 1,100 tubewells started with GMF assistance in 1954-55 would be completed during the next few months.

Against a target of 308,500 K.W. for 1956-57, the installed capacity for generation of power was increased by about 260,000 K.W. thus raising the total installed capacity to 3.66 million K.W. at the end of 1956-57. Schemes of small town and rural electrification were expected to cover an additional 2,000 towns and villages during the year, raising the total number of electrified towns and villages to about 94,000 at the end of the year.

(c) Import Policy for July—September 1957

With a view to bringing about better correlation between foreign exchange control and allied fiscal and import control procedures, it has been decided to modify the current practice of using the calendar year as the basis for formulating and announcing half yearly import control licensing policies. It is now proposed to relate the import control licensing policy to the financial year; consequently the two licensing periods will run from 1st October to 31st March and 1st April to 30th September.

As the importers are known to have effected in the recent past substantial imports of items included in the current O.G.Ls. it is not proposed to renew the O.G.Ls. which are expiring on June 30th, except for the O.G.L. to cover imports of poultry, fish, fresh vegetables and eggs from Pakistan, which has been renewed for a period of three months.

Despite the stringency of foreign exchange, Government are keen to ensure that industrial production is maintained at as high a level as practicable. Government, therefore, propose to see that Industry does not run short of any essential commodity.

Import licences for capital goods will continue to be issued on suitable deferred payment terms. Import licences will be given for projects which save or earn foreign exchange either by reducing imports or by increasing exports.

Special emphasis is proposed to be given to the import requirements of export industries. For this purpose, exporters needing import facilities are required to register themselves with licensing authorities, who will keep in close touch with their requirements and will give them licences as and when necessary.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) Trade Agreement with Indonesia Extended

The Trade Agreement concluded between India and Indonesia on the 30th January 1953 has now been extended upto 31st December 1957.

The principal commodities listed for export from India to Indonesia under the Agreement are cotton textile and yarn, jute goods, tobacco, linseed oil, hardware, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, tea chests, shellac, sports goods, rubber tyres and tubes, porcelainware, paper and boards, machinery including agricultural implements, diesel engines, sugarcane crushers, textile machinery, electrical equipment including motors and batteries, sewing machines, hurricane lanterns and other household utensils.

The major items listed for exports from Indonesia to India are copra and coconut oils, palm kernel and essential oils, spices including betelnuts, timber, tin, rubber, hides and skins, canes and rattans, gums and resins, tanning materials, sisal fibre and tobacco wrappers.

(b) Annual Report of the G.A.T.T. for 1956

According to the annual report of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, new records by value and volume were established by world trade in 1956. During the first six months of 1956, the total value of world exports exceeded the annual value of \$90,000 million. During the last six months, the value reached the unprecedented level of \$95,000 million. Taken as a whole, the 1956 level was 11 per cent above 1955 and measured in volume, the increase was 9.5 per cent.

A warning note is sounded by the G.A.T.T. experts because of two important structural changes which are bound to affect the future pattern of world trade. The first change is that whereas in 1955 the increase in volume of world trade nearly paralleled the rise in the volume of industrial production (10.5 per cent), the growth of trade in 1956 of 9.5 per cent was only matched by half as high an increase in industrial production (4.6 per cent). The slower rate of increase in production was due to the moderate increase experienced in North America. The second structural change affecting future trade development is a further relative decline in trade between industrial and non-industrial areas, which is ascribed to the decreasing capacity of semi-industrialised countries to export raw materials to the industrial areas. That diagnosis may well be called the highlight of the present report, for it runs contrary to accepted United Nations doctrines that industrialisation automatically increases the trading capacity of under-developed countries.

For the purpose of their demonstration, the G.A.T.T. experts have checked on eight "semi-industrialised" countries: Australia, India, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Finland, Mexico, and Yugoslavia. These eight countries are held responsible for the fact that for the first time in 1956, the trade of non-industrial areas yielded a deficit of about \$1,200 million, in contrast with a surplus of \$2,800 million in 1950 and nearly even trade balances in 1954 and 1955.

The report reaches the conclusion that the failure of the semi-industrialised countries to keep their share in world trade, especially as regards their exports to industrial destinations, is due to the fact that their production of principal primary export commodities has not been sufficient to meet domestic requirements and at the same time to maintain an adequate volume of export supplies.

An indirect consequence has been to maintain a certain degree of scarcity on the market of primary products, thus improving the terms of trade in favour of those under developed countries that are still concentrating on the export of primary products.

Source: The Financial Times, London, dated the 28th June 1957.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Tur and Dry Chillies, 1956-57.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan (According to 1956 Livestock Census).

Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957.

All-India Preliminary Estimate of Coffee Production, 1957-58.

TABLE No. 1
Rainfall during June 1957
(From 1st June 1957 to 26th June 1957)
(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1st June 1957 to 26th June 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)	273	(—) 115	(—) 30
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	374	(—) 129	(—) 26
Gangetic West Bengal	104	(—) 114	(—) 52
Orissa	93	(—) 76	(—) 45
Chota Nagpur	42	(—) 114	(—) 73
Bihar	81	(—) 85	(—) 51
U. P. East	21	(—) 72	(—) 78
U. P. West	27	(—) 50	(—) 65
Punjab (including Delhi)	36	(—) 2	(—) 4
Himachal Pradesh	70	(—) 31	(—) 30
Jammu & Kashmir	112	(+) 68	(+) 156
Rajasthan, West	11	(—) 15	(—) 58
Rajasthan, East	32	(—) 26	(—) 45
Madhya Pradesh, West	41	(—) 69	(—) 63
Madhya Pradesh, East	90	(—) 76	(—) 46
Gujarat	45	(—) 56	(—) 55
Saurashtra and Kutch	9	(—) 56	(—) 86
Konkan	328	(—) 216	(—) 40
Maharashtra	90	(—) 13	(—) 13
Vidarbha	83	(—) 69	(—) 45
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	82	(—) 3	(—) 3
Telengana	82	(—) 32	(—) 28
Rayalaseema	237	(+) 179	(+) 307
Madras	33	(—) 2	(—) 5
Coastal Mysore	680	(—) 147	(—) 18
Mysore, North	83	(+) 5	(+) 7
Mysore, South	85	(+) 21	(+) 34
Kerala (including Laccadives)	691	(+) 125	(+) 22

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
July

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Ragi and Kharif Paddy	Sali, Boro Paddy, Plucking of Tea, Cutting and retting of Jute.
Bihar	Paddy, Bajra, Groundnut and Castor	Cutting and retting of Jute.
Bombay	Jowar, Bajra, late Groundnut, Tobacco and Castor.	All Summer Vegetables.
Madhya Pradesh	Bajra and Jowar	Summer Vegetables.
Madras and Andhra	Cotton (in Guntur District)	Picking of Cotton (in Ramnad).
Orissa	Ragi, Jowar and Bajra	Early Cotton and Sesamum.
Punjab	Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses and Oilseeds	Tobacco and all Summer Vegetables.
U. P.	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Minor Millets, Sesamum, Groundnut, Castor and Tobacco.	
West Bengal	Cotton and Sanhemp	Autumn Rice and Jute.
Mysore	Jowar, Ragi, Paddy, Kharif Pulses, Groundnut, Cotton, Coffee and Tobacco.	Potatoes.
Rajasthan	Paddy, Gram, Jowar, Bajra, Til and Pulses.	..

TABLE No. 2
Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1954-55 and 1955-56

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final or Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Final or Partially Revised)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—</i>				
Rice	75,949	(P)76,864	24,531	(P)26,846
Jowar	43,446	(P)42,904	9,093	(P)6,602
Bajra	27,983	(P)28,024	3,421	(P)3,379
Maize	9,311	(P)9,116	2,939	(P)2,554
Ragi	5,711	(P)5,693	1,646	(P)1,820
Small Millets	13,799	13,095	2,456	2,103
Wheat	27,517	29,225	8,778	8,348
Barley	18,309	8,145	2,870	2,721
<i>Pulses—</i>				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	22,902	5,393	4,865
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	(P)5,637	1,688	(P)1,830
Other Pulses	27,309	26,441	3,789	3,508
Potato	658	693	1,736	1,839
Sugarcane*	3,994	4,446	56,923	57,749
Ginger (Dry)	35	(P)40	14	(P)15
Pepper (Black)	208	(P)233	26	(P)32
Chillies (Dry)	1,523	(P)1,490	363	(P)355
Tobacco	846	921	244	259
<i>Oilseeds—</i>				
Groundnut	13,548	(P)12,692	4,128†	(P)3,862§
Castorseed	1,394	(P)1,405	124	(P)124
Sesamum	6,501	(P)5,653	589	(P)457
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,262	1,019	832
Linseed	3,354	3,424	382	376
<i>Fibres—</i>				
Cotton	18,684	20,230	4,227§	8,098§
Jute	1,243	(P)1,739	2,928†	(P)4,197†
Mesta	528	(P) 572	1,018†	(P)1,159†

*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 392 lbs. each of cotton lint.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(P) Relate to Partially Revised estimate for 1955-56.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57

(In thousands)

Crop	Estimate	Released on	Area (Acres)			Production (Tons)		
			Current year's Estimate	Corresponding adjusted estimate of previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current year's Estimate	Corresponding adjusted estimate of previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
<i>Cereals—</i>								
Rice . .	Final	29-4-57	78,174	76,864	(+)1.7	28,142	26,846	(+)4.8
Jowar . .	Final	11-6-57	41,314	42,904	(—)3.7	7,427	6,602	(+)12.5
Bajra . .	Final	11-6-57	27,542	28,024	(—)1.7	2,926	3,379	(—)13.4
Maize . .	Final	1-5-57	9,244	9,116	(+)1.4	3,020	2,554	(+)18.2
Ragi . .	Final	22-4-57	5,674	5,693	(—)0.3	1,914	1,820	(+)5.2
Small Millets	Second	30-3-57	11,527	11,535	(—)0.1	1,728	1,601	(+)7.9
Wheat . .	Second	June 57	30,268	27,957	(+)8.3	8,173	7,534	(+)8.5
Barley . .	Second	June 57	8,331	8,332	(+)0.01	2,434	2,357	(+)3.3
<i>Pulses—</i>								
Gram . .	Second	18-5-57	23,354	22,333	(+)4.6	5,350	4,636	(+)5.4
Tur (Arhar)	Final	28-6-57	5,696	5,637	(+)1.0	2,047	1,830	(+)11.9
Other Pulses	Final	20-5-57	16,166	15,567	(+)3.8	1,664	1,632	(+)2.0
<i>Other Crops—</i>								
Potato . .	First	7-4-57	573	560	(+)2.3	..	..	..
Sugarcane*	Second	23-12-56	4,532	3,945	(+)14.9	58,914	50,455	(+)16.8
Ginger (Dry)	Final	22-5-57	40	40	..	15	15	..
Pepper (Black)	Final	22-5-57	234	233	(+)0.5	32	32	..
Chillies (Dry)	Final	21-6-57	1,450	1,490	(—)2.7	354	355	(—)0.3
Tobacco . .	Second	6-6-57	900	847	(+)6.3	..	..	..
<i>Oilseeds—</i>								
Groundnut .	Final	14-3-57	13,101	12,692	(+)3.2	4,086@	3,862@	(+)5.8
Castorseed .	Final	10-4-57	1,403	1,405	(—)0.2	129	124	(+)4.0
Sesamum . .	Final	25-5-57	5,433	5,653	(—)3.9	451	457	(—)1.3
Rape and Mustard.	Second	26-4-57	2,682	2,564	(+)4.6	..	..	..
Linseed . .	Second	20-4-57	3,052	2,765	(+)10.4	..	..	..
<i>Fibres—</i>								
Cotton . .	Third	23-3-57	18,084	17,553	(+)3.0	4,084†	3,382‡	(+)20.8
Jute . .	Final	15-12-56	1,883	1,739	(+)8.3	4,221†	4,197†	(+)0.6
Mesta . .	Final	4-5-57	738	572	(+)29.0	1,474†	1,159†	(+)27.2

*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.

@In terms of nuts in shell.

‡In bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimates of Tur (arhar), 1956-57

(Released in June 1957)

I. SUMMARY

1	2	3	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)		
			Absolute	Percent	1.0
Area (Thousand acres)	5,696	5,637	(+)	59	(+)
Production (Thousand tons)	2,047	1,830	(+)	217	(+)

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in area has however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal.

The increase in production during the current year has occurred in Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan and has been attributed partly to increase in area and partly to favourable seasonal conditions during the growing period of the crop. This increase in production, has however been offset to some extent by decreases recorded in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Mysore.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	411	406	(+)5	45	45	..
Assam	7	7	..	2	2	..
Bihar	313	347	(—)34	48	75	(—)27
Bombay†	1,530	1,500	(+)30	438†	438†	..
Madhya Pradesh . . .	920	973	(—)53	307*	343*	(—)36
Madras	158	150	(+)8	23	21	(+)2
Orissa	35	35	..	9	9	..
Uttar Pradesh	1,622	1,457	(+)165	1,083*	788*	(+)295
West Bengal§	47	65	(—)18	8	18	(—)10
Mysore	617	667	(—)50	79	87	(—)8
Rajasthan	36	30	(+)6	5	4	(+)1
Himachal Pradesh . .	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	5,696	5,637	(+)	2,047	1,830	(+)

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

*Based on the result of random sample crop cutting surveys.

† Includes an area of 422 acres and production of 41 tons for non-reporting areas.

‡ Production estimate in respect of Vidarbha district only are based on crop cutting surveys.

§ Includes estimated data for merged territories.

NOTES—

(i) Punjab, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Tur is not grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-1. All-India Final Estimate of Dry Chillies (capsicum S.P.), 1956-57

(Released in June 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	
			(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,450	1,490	(—) 40	(—) 2.7
Production (Thousand tons)	354	355	(—) 1	(—) 0.3

N.B.—Please see footnote to Statement II.

The decrease in area and production of dry-chillies during the current year has been shared by Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed generally to the unfavourable climatic conditions during the current year as compared to previous year. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases recorded by Rajasthan, West Bengal and Bihar.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	414	438	(—) 24	104	111	(—) 7
Assam	8*	8	..	3*	3	..
Bihar	53	41	(+)	17	13	(+)
Bombay	331	339	(—) 8	58	59	(—) 1
Kerala	7	7	..	2	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	86	88	(—) 2	17	22	(—) 5
Madras	142	143	(—) 1	79	77	(+)
Orissa	24	24	..	4	4	..
Punjab	56	68	(—) 12	14	14	..
Uttar Pradesh	7	7	..	1	1	..
West Bengal	17	16	(+)	9	8	(+)
Mysore	251	266	(—) 15	31	32	(—) 1
Rajasthan	50	41	(+)	9	15	(+)
Delhi	1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Tripura	2	2	..	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL	1,450	1,490	(—) 40	354	355	(—) 1

(a) Below 500 tons.

* 1955-56 data repeated.

R— (1) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) This crop is not grown in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-2. Production of Tea in North India

('000 Lbs.)

Districts	January to May	
	1957*	1956*
Assam Valley	18,861	23,060
Cachar	6,288	6,134
Darjeeling	4,156	4,301
Dooars	14,492	18,812
Terai	1,072	1,533
West Dinajpur	186	248
Bihar	65	†
All others	564	676
TOTAL	45,684	54,764

* Estimated.

† Included in the figures for West Dinajpur.

Source—Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4-3. Production of Tea in South India

('000 Lbs.)

Districts	May		January to May	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	4,738	5,572	13,741	14,167
Central Travancore	3,286	4,931	10,927	10,641
Cochin (Nelliampathies)	390	382	1,182	1,036
Coorg	25	45	121	135
Kanan Devans	3,165	2,695	9,345	7,174
Kanya Kumari	56	—	202	—
Madurai	90	65	561	310
Malabar	28	62	123	197
Mundakayam	255	259	842	683
Mysore	334	377	1,254	1,138
Nilgiris	1,226	1,658	7,451	6,283
Nilgiri Wynaad	1,303	1,484	4,793	4,359
South Travancore	767	903	2,609	2,440
Tirunelveli	74	59	366	276
Wynaad	1,252	1,730	4,198	4,269
TOTAL	16,989	20,222	57,715	53,198

* Includes revised figures for April, 1957.

Source—United Planters' Association of South India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodity	During the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-1957 to 26-6-57
	5-6-57	12-6-57	19-6-57	26-6-57	(Tons)
Wheat	17,583	53,277	83,165	44,121	1,122,708
Rice	21,863	12,878	1,783	6,677	513,784
TOTAL	39,446	66,155	84,948	50,798	1,636,492

TABLE No. 6
Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957
(Upto the week ending 31st May 1957)

Countrywise destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 31st May 1957	(Metric tons)		
		Quantity shipped upto the week ending 31st May 1957 via		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
1. Basrah	15,650	12,699	..	12,699
2. Jaddah	5,050	200	..	200
3. Aden	8,300	700	..	700
4. Zanzibar	2,350	1,350	..	1,350
5. Bahrein	2,900	1,425	..	1,425
6. Muscat	500	100	..	100
7. Dubai	800	442	..	442
8. Umsaid	1,200	550	..	550
9. Aqaba	2,000	..	..	..
10. Nairobi	27,000	..	..	..
TOTAL	65,750	17,466	..	17,466
B. East Asian Countries—				
1. China	29,000	..	..	..
C. Far East Countries included Malaya—				
1. Penang	13,655	..	4,014	4,014
2. Sweetenham	7,150	..	3,669	36,669
3. Singapore	4,945	..	2,171	971
4. Malayan Ports	4,300	..	..	..
5. Malacca	600	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,650	..	9,954	9,954
D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—				
1. Colombo	8,250	..	8,171	8,171
2. Rangoon	6,000	..	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	14,250	..	14,171	14,171
E. London	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,40,650	17,466	25,125	42,592

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured
(A. 1955-56 Crop)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
March 1957	266	12	20	298
April 1957	14	4	..	18
May 1957	..	..	..	..

B. 1956-57 Crop

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
March 1957	93,455	15,565	13,994	123,014
April 1957	72,746	14,998	26,286	114,030
May 1957	45,956	33,748	34,678	114,382

7.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
A. 1955-56 Crop

Particulars	Upto April 30th 1957				Upto May 31st 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
1. Receipts (inclusive of gain in weight)	17,024	5,278	11,740(a)	34,042	17,024	5,278	11,740(a)	34,042
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driago)	10,972	3,972	11,079	26,023	10,974	3,974	11,133	26,081
3. Sold for export	6,050	1,304	600	7,954	6,050	1,304	600	7,954
4. Balance as on April 30/May 31st	2	2	61	65	..	..	7	7
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.
M/P98DES-7

B. 1956-57 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto April 30th 1957				Upto May 31st 1957			
	Arabica Planta- tions & Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Planta- tions & Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry & Est. Pdd.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Receipts (in- clusive of gains in weight)	21,677	16,539	11,299(a)	39,515	21,828	6,908	11,918(b)	40,654
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments	1,785	440	681	2,906	2,746	724	1,488	4,958
3. Sold for ex- port	5,383	85	..	5,468	6,904*	351	..	7,255
4. Balance as on April 30/May 31st	6,014	10,618	..	31,141	12,178	5,833	10,430	28,441
5. To be sold for export against balance allo- cation	3,917	2,815	1,850	8,582	2,401	2,549	1,850	6,800

* Inclusive of 5 tons sent to U.K. out of Station Selections.

(a) Includes 155 tons of Robusta Plantations.

(b) Includes 684 tons of Robusta Plantation.

TABLE No. 8

Pool Sales of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date	Place of Auction	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
23-5-1957	Mangalore	235.00 to 222.00	227.70	200.00 to 198.00	199.34	171.30 to 165.80	168.00

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 9

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

(In Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end prices		
			June 1957 (26-6-57)	May 1957 (25-5-57)	June 1956 (30-6-56)
			(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Foodgrains—</i>					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	13 8 0	15 15 0	N.R.
	Chandausi	Mixed	14 9 0	14 6 0	13 14 0
	Sagar	Pissi	12 8 0	14 0 0	14 8 0
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	13 0 0	13 8 0	11 12 0
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	11 2 0	10 13 0	N.R.
Maize	Bahraich	Deshi	14 8 0	14 8 0	12 8 0
<i>Dals—</i>					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		16 0 0(c)	16 10 0	14 14 0
	Patna		17 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	17 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
	Bombay		18 4 0(c)	18 5 0	17 2 0
	Madras	Nagpur	21 11 0	20 8 0	20 14 0
<i>Potatoes—</i>					
Potatoes	Patna		12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	21 8 0	16 0 0	18 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12 8 0(c)	11 8 0	N.R.
<i>Sugar and Gur—</i>					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	36 14 0(c)	36 0 0	32 12 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	36 6 0	35 0 0	32 2 0
Gur	Hapur		11 8 0	12 0 0	10 6 0
	Madras	II Sort	14 0 0	12 12 0	13 9 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	23 0 0(c)	23 0 0	20 0 0
<i>Livestock Products—</i>					
Milk	Delhi		22 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	220 0 0	220 0 0	205 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	210 0 0(c)	205 0 0	176 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	205 0 0(c)	220 0 0	210 0 0
<i>Fish and Eggs—</i>					
			<i>Sea Fish</i>		
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	36 0 0(c)	41 2 0	51 7 0
		Pomfret	102 14 0(c)	82 5 0	102 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0(c)	80 8 0	100 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0(c)	60 0 0	60 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0(c)	95 0 0	100 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	135 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0
	Bombay		106 0 0(c)	104 0 0	116 0 0
	Jullundur		100 0 0	N.R.	110 0 0

TABLE No. 9—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Oilseeds, Oil and Oil Cakes—</i>					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	N.S.	37. 0 0	31 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	35 9 0	35 9 0	33 12 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	34 13 0(c)	30 4 0	22 0 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	26 8 0(c)	26 12 0	26 6 0
	Madras	Superior	26 6 0	25 4 0	25 2 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	21 8 0(c)	22 4 0	20 10 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	20 10 0	20 12 0	21 12 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	31 8 0(c)	26 12 0	19 4 0
	Kanpur		21 5 0	22 10 0	17 4 0
	Jadcherla	(Hyd. Dn.)	23 6 0	26 6 0	18 5 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37 8 0	37 8 0	42 12 0
		Black	37 0 0	36 0 0	41 0 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	9 14 0(c)	12 8 0	11 6 0
	Abohar	Desi	14 4 0(c)	14 4 0	N.R.
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	41 6 0(c)	41 6 0	32 10 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		80 0 0	80 0 0	74 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	82 8 0	83 4 0	80 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		59 14 0(c)	60 6 0	53 10 0
	Madras		54 2 0	54 11 0	50 11 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		44 8 0(c)	44 13 0	44 12 0
	Kanpur		49 8 0	52 5 0	54 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		54 6 0(c)	60 4 0	42 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	57 8 0	60 12 0	47 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	75 11 0	74 1 0	77 6 0
	Bombay		73 8 0(c)	70 9 0	67 8 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		59 14 0(c)	59 14 0	48 9 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10 4 0	10 4 0	8 12 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8 0 0	7 8 0	5 4 0
	Bombay		8 8 0(c)	8 4 0	8 4 0
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.A.	314 7 0	N.A.
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Tirupur	Karungani	322 0 0	336 0 0	N.T.
	Abohar	Desi	681 4 0(c)	686 0 0	650 4 0
		320 F	886 0 0(c)	848 0 0	857 8 0
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	800 0 0(c)	800 0 0	765 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	294 7 0	282 14 0	272 9 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	235 0 0	235 0 0	175 0 0
		Mill Lightings	215 0 0	215 0 0	170 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	34 0 0	34 0 0	30 8 0
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Pakistan District Middles	40 8 0	40 8 0	33 0 0
		Consumption in India			
		Medium Doar	1 8 0	1 5 9	1 6 0
		Dust			
		Export			
		Clean Black Pekoe	2 6 0	N.Q.	1 12 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	239 0 0	254 0 0	224 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	245 0 0	262 0 0	245 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	235 0 0	210 0 0	220 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	245 0 0	250 0 0	220 0 0

TABLE No. 9—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	18 15 0	22 0 0	37 0 0
	Cochin	Good	12 4 0(c)	14 10 0	33 10 0
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	44 12 0(c)	46 0 0	60 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	73 7 0(c)	73 7 0	88 12 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	37 8 0(c)	44 6 0	91 13 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	185 0 0	187 0 0	182 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	800 0 0	880 0 0	920 0 0
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia			
		Non-redried strips of 1956 crop (Grade 4)	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 5 6
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	121 6 0	120 2 0	125 1 0
Orange (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	11 7 0(c)	12 8 0	7 0 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	10 0 0	14 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	144 13 0	141 9 0	121 3 0
		Mangalore	164 9 0	164 8 0	161 5 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	11 0 0	9 4 0	6 8 0
<i>Chemical Fertilisers (per long ton gross)—</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	For State Governments				
	F. O. R. despatching station freight paid up to any rail head destination.		350 0 0	350 0 0	340 0 0
2. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	F.O.R. despatching Station freight being paid upto rail head destination by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen content.		420 0 0	420 0 0	N.A.
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	—do—		330 0 0	330 0 0	N.A.
4. Urea	—do—		710 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. N.T.—No transaction.
 N.S.—No stock. N.A.—Not available. (c) Relates to week ended 22-6-57.

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	Ordinary	4-5-57	11 8 0
Rice	Lyallpur		4-5-57	22 0 0
	Dacca		8-6-57	40 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		4-5-57	20 0 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Rollergrinded Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	22-6-57	697 0 0*
	Karachi		22-6-57	802 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	22-6-57	12 0 0
	Lyallpur		4-5-57	23 8 0†
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 85 %	22-6-57	209 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid.'s)	8-6-57	39 0 0
				189 9 0†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Per bag.

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.)	23-5-57	211½ cents	13 13 0
		Minneapolis	Winter July	"	23-5-57	205½ cents	13 7 0
			Spring Wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-5-57	217½ cents	14 4 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	13% Protein Class 2 in Store Fort	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-5-57	164 cents	11 4 0*
			William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-5-57	164 cents	11 4 0*
	U. K.	London	Australian F. a. q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes July/Aug.	Ton	27-6-57	£26 2 0	12 13 0

*Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-6-57 (Canada 2·65-13/16 to 2·66-1/16 dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

10.1. Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	23-5-57	135 cents	9 8 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash	Unit (48 lbs.)	23-5-57	90½ cents	7 12 0@
Groundnut	European Ports		May Sudan (c.i.f.)	Metric Ton	3-5-57	£72 0 0	35 13 0
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W. African (c.i.f.) bulk	Ton	28-6-57	£118 10 0	58 1 0
Linseed	European Ports		3/6% July/Aug. Ethiopian 3% July/Aug. (c.i.f.) U. K.	Metric Ton	28-6-57	£53 0 0	26 6 0
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina afloat	Ton	21-6-57	£85 5 0	41 10 0
Castor-oil	European Ports		Shipt (c.i.f.) early June Bombay Commercial (s. & f.) drums afloat	Ton	28-6-57	£144 0 0	70 8 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	28-6-57	35·50 cents	1322 0 0*
Jute	U. K.	London	July	Lb.	28-6-57	35·50 cents	1322 0 0*
			Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) shipt	Ton	28-6-57	£121 0 0	288 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 29-6-57 (Canada 2·65-3/16 to 2·66-1/16 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		
				June 1957 (29-6-57)	May 1957 (25-5-57)	June 1956 (30-6-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	2 4 0(c)	2 4 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	3 12 0(c)	3 12 0	1 8 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 10 0(c)	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0(c)	0 12 0	0 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0(c)	4 0 0	4 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 8 0(c)	10 8 0	9 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 8 0(c)	1 8 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 12 0(c)	2 12 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	3 5 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 12 0(c)	0 12 0	N.A.
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 6 6	0 7 0	0 5 6
Cauliflowers	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0 5 0(c)	0 4 0	0 5 0

(c) Relates to week ended 22-6-57.

N. A.—Not available.

TABLE No. 12
Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India
(In rupees, annas and pies per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			June 1957	May 1957	June 1956
			(29-6-57)	(25-5-57)	(30-6-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14	0(c) 0 14	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 13	0(c) 0 14	0 13 0
Mutton	Bombay	With bones	2 0	0(c) 2 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta		2 12	0(c) 2 12	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	Without bones	2 9	0 2 9	2 5 0
Pork	Calcutta		3 1	0 2 13	2 13 3
	Bombay		2 8	0(c) 2 8	2 8 0
	Madras		2 4	0(c) 2 0	2 4 0
Beef	Bombay		2 5	0 2 9	2 1 0
	Calcutta		0 10	0(c) 0 10	0 10 0
			1 4	0(c) 1 4	1 6 0

(c) Relates to week ended 22-6-57.

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 1957	May 1957	June 1956
				(29-6-57)	(25-5-57)	(30-6-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0	0(c) 2 8	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	1 12	9 N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 14	0(c) 1 14	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 12	0 1 12	0 1 12
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 5	0(c) 1 8	2 0 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 8	0 1 8	1 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8	0(c) 2 8	2 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 8	0 1 8	1 4 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(c) Relates to week ended 22-6-57.

TABLE No. 14
Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India
(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				June 1957	May 1957	June 1956
				(29-6-57)	(25-5-57)	(30-6-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100 0	0 100 0	80 0 0
				140 0	0 130 0	0 100 0
				(b)		
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	200 0	0 200 0

TABLE No. 14—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	300 0	0 300 0	275 0 0
				420 0	0 400 0	300 0 0
				(b)		
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	450 0	0 450 0
						800 0 0
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	150 0	0 150 0	175 0 0
				200 0	0 220 0	0 0
				(b)		
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	400 0	0 400 0
						750 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(b) Relates to fortnight ended 15-6-57.

TABLE No. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base: Year ended August 1939=100)

Groups of articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
					May 1957	April 1957	May 1956
	4-5-57	11-5-57	18-5-57	25-5-57			
Food Articles	401.4	419.2	423.7	433.6	418.7	408.2	350.5
Industrial Raw Materials	531.0	534.4	540.6	539.2	536.3	514.7	478.0
Semi-manufactured Articles	401.9	401.9	410.0	412.3	406.5	400.0	384.1
Manufactured Articles	384.2	384.7	390.4	390.4	387.6	384.3	376.8
Miscellaneous	573.6	570.7	572.9	571.6	572.3	567.1	501.8
All Commodities	422.7	428.9	434.7	438.0	430.0	422.1	390.2

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	95	88	67	53	
1950	101	94	96	80	69
1951	110	104	109	97	85
1952	97	101	102	100	98
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	99
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	97	104	102	..	106
1956 February	90	102	101	..	103
1957 January	102	106	104	..	107
1957 February	101	106	103	..	108

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

@Base: April—December 1953=100.

Source: 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
1956 . . .	96	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1956 February .	87	92	96	100	99	101	100	109
1957 January .	99	101	100	103	104	104	104	114
1957 February .	99	101	101	104	104	104	103	114

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for
March 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	115	..	..	..	..	84	88	78	..	109	113	89	..	70
Kudchi (Bombay)	126	..	123	..	74	93	86	76	..	91	103	..	83	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	185	..	75	89	..	69	..	92	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	114	..	97	..	..	100	..	77	105	89	117	..	108	136
Bamra (Orissa)	137	..	..	..	..	82	89	63	..	105	151	..	166	61
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	86	140	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	80	80	123	..	..	92	90	78	..	110	90	..	78	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	145	..	166	..	78	90	88	87	106	90	145	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	148	..	..	..	..	69	99	95	..	298	147	94	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	65	..	69	65	..	89	67	106	90	93	..	89	88
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	February 1957	January 1957	February 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	500	480	375
Srikakulam	Thettangi	460	460	398
West Godavari	Alamuram	452	445	385
Kurnool	Madavaram	565	565	396
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	443	445	383
	Agaram	432	432	391
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	461	459	401
Mathurai	Eriodu	437	440	360
	Gokilapuram	403	403	378
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	477	474	366
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	402	405	360
	Kunnathur	452	446	377
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	548	548	497

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
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 March	116	114	76	83	103	103	102	105
1957 February	118	116	84	92	111	109	112	114
1957 March	117	116	83	91	112	110	111	114

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Mar. 1957	8	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	"
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Mar. 1957	8	2 8 0	"	"	2 8 0	"	"
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bihar—									
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan. 1957	8	1 10 6	1 5 0	0 13 3	1 6 0	1 0 6	0 11 0
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	Feb. 1957	8	1 6 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
3. Ranchi	Itki	Jan. 1957	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	"	1 0 0	"	"
4. Singhbhum	Jaggannathpur	Feb. 1957	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		Jan. 1957	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
		Feb. 1957	8	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 9 6	0 7 6
		Feb. 1957	8	1 7 3	1 3 0	0 14 9	1 7 3	1 3 0	0 14 9
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Feb. 1957	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 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	"	8	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	Mar. 1957	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
2. Trichur	Vilvattom	"	9	1 12 0	0 12 0	"	"	"	"
Madras—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Apr. 1957	6	1 0 0	1 0 0	"	1 6 0	0 8 0	"
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	"	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Mar. 1957	"	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	"	0 12 0

21.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

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	February 1957	Man Woman Child	"	1 15 0	1 0 0 0 10 0 "	0 10 0 0 10 0 "	1 14 0 1 4 0 0 15 0	1 0 0 0 10 0 0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man Woman Child	"	1 0 0	"	"	"	0 12 0 0 8 0 0 6 0
Punjab—									
1. Hissar	Mangoli	March 1957	Man Woman Child	6 to 8 " "	2 0 0	"	"	2 8 0 2 0 0 1 6 0	2 0 0 " "
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	"	Man Woman	8 "	4 0 0	"	"	"	"
3. Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man Woman	6 to 8 "	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
4. Kangra	Birta	"	Man	"	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
5. Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man Woman Child	8 " "	2 2 0	1 10 0 1 6 0 "	1 10 0 1 0 0 "	2 2 0 1 4 0 "	2 2 0 1 4 0 N.R.
6. Ferozepore	Sodhinagar	"	Man Woman	8 "	2 2 0	1 10 0 1 6 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
7. Patiala	Kakrala	"	Man	8	2 8 0	"	"	"	2 8 0

N.R. Not received.

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			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Ardhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Mar. 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	"	"	0 8 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Mar. 1957	8	4 0 0	"	"	"	"	"
2. Norgong	Topakuchi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bihar—									
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	Jan. 1957	8	2 8 0	2 4 0	"	1 2 0	"	1 2 0
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	Feb. 1957	8	2 8 0	2 4 0	"	0 15 6	"	0 12 0
3. Ranchi	Itki	Feb. 1957	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	"	0 6 0	"	"
4. Singhbhum	Jaggannathpur	Jan. 1957	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	"	0 8 0
		Feb. 1957	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 14 0	"	0 8 0
		Feb. 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 7 3	1 3 0	0 14 9
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	Feb. 1957	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	4 0 0	"	1 4 0†	"	0 8 0†
3. Porba	Junnar	"	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	"	"	"
4. Bhuj	Bhuj	"	8	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	Mar. 1957	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	"	"	"
2. Irichur	Vilvattom	"	9	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	"	"	"
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Apr. 1957	6	2 8 0	0 10 7	"	0 10 0	"	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	2 10 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	Mar. 1957	"	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	0 14 0	0 10 0

* Not engaged.

† 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	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)		
Cereals—											
Rice	.	.	.	1956-57	11-4-57	21,676	22,986	(-)-5.3	8,727	7,846	(+)-11.2
Jowar	.	.	.	1956-57	10-12-56	1,309	1,162	(+)-12.7	..	..	..
Bajra	.	.	.	1956-57	10-1-57	2,302	2,122	(+)-8.5	388	370	(+)-4.9
Maize	.	.	.	1956-57	11-12-56	1,073	1,038	(+)-3.4	..	..	..
Wheat	.	.	.	1956-57	6-4-57	11,812	11,587	(+)-1.9	..	..	..
Barley	.	.	.	1956-57	17-4-57	580	576	(+)-0.7	152	155	(-)-1.9
Pulses—											
Gram	.	.	.	1956-57	22-3-57	3,363	3,079	(-)-9.2	..	..	..
Sugarcane	.	.	.	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017	(-)-4.8	12,042	12,275	(-)-1.9
Tobacco	.	.	.	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	(+)-22.8	117	90	(+)-20.7
Oilseeds—											
Sesamum	.	.	.	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	(-)-1.9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	.	.	.	1956-57	13-3-57	1,883	1,919	(-)-1.9	..	..	..
Linseed	.	.	.	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+)-2.7	14	12	(+)-16.7
Fibres—											
Cotton	.	.	.	1956-57	9-1-57	3,384	3,137	(+)-7.9	1,604@	1,508@	(+)-6.4
Jute	.	.	.	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+)-31.5	5,592†	4,662†	(+)-19.9
Tea	.	.	.	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.

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 1957 (from 27th April 1957 to 31st May 1957) and for the period from 1st September 1956 up to the last Friday (i.e., 31st May 1957) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Des- cription)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the division or block	
		During the month of May 1957 (from 27-4-57 to 31-5-57)	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	Since 1st Septem- ber 1956	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Nandyal . . .	836	..	870(A)	..	The whole State.	
	Lakshmi Cotton . .	6,974	4,896	11,892(B)	14,376		
	Northerns . . .	666	2,286	1,250(C)	5,499		
	Westerns . . .	3,341	15,298	8,623(D)	38,946		
	Mungari . . .	50	..	805(E)	1,285		
	Coconadas . . .	2,825	2,335	4,872(F)	6,003		
	TOTAL . . .	14,692	24,815	28,312(G)	66,109		
	Cotton Waste . . .	..	..	158(H)	368		
ASSAM . . .	Comillas . . .	117	566	3,654	4,105	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 Dholeras . .	..	..	..	..		
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia). . .	..	..	..	..		
	5. Jarilla . . .	401	..	1,977	1,139		
		6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras . . .	..	..	..	..	NOTE—Cotton press- ed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
		7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar . . .	..	..	..	..	
		8. Cambodia . . .	..	..	..	..	
		9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi . . .	..	..	..	..	
		10. Kumpta Ordinary . .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL . . .	401	..	1,977	1,139		
	Cotton Waste . . .	6,350	6,437	64,129	50,276		

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OMBAY—contd.						
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	91,420	116,475	301,305	421,524	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Am-reli.
	2. Surti Suyog	23,707	66,601	93,300	157,437	
	3. Gujarat Dholeras	68,132	74,106	100,042	111,470	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	1,742	1,539	7,536	5,470	
	Others	11,880	..	34,049	..	
	TOTAL	199,881	258,721	536,232	695,901	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	4,138	8,745	184,931	155,076	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	9,688	2,407	14,296	2,781	
	3. Cambodia	571	355	2,275	1,506	
	TOTAL	14,397	11,507	201,502	159,363	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	865	1,608	29,424	31,301	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	25,612	1,451	44,966	
	4. Cambodia	640	729	3,697	4,894	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	4	..	
	TOTAL	1,505	27,949	34,576	81,161	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	25,306	3,261	42,863	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	607	29,790	5,022	40,415	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	520	5,279	8,849	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	5,197	2,860	
	Others	149	..	378	..	
	TOTAL	756	55,616	19,137	94,987	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—<i>concl.</i>						
TOTAL—	1. Broach Vijaya .	91,420	116,475	301,305	421,524	
BOMBAY	2. Surti Suyog .	38,395	69,608	107,596	160,218	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	66,132	74,106	100,042	111,470	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia) .	1,742	1,539	7,536	5,470	
	5. Jarilla .	5,404	10,353	221,529	190,376	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar .	607	55,402	6,473	85,381	
	8. Cambodia .	1,211	1,604	11,251	15,249	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi .	..	25,306	3,265	42,863	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary Others .	12,029	..	34,427	..	
	TOTAL	216,940	353,793	793,424	1,032,551	
	Cotton Waste	6,350	6,437	64,129	50,276	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .		N.A.			Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL	†	..	†	4,389	
2. Nimar .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans .					
	2. Jarilla .		N.A.			Nimar.
	3. Verum & H. 420 .					
	4. Nimar Oomras .					
	TOTAL	†	..	†	45,174	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .		N.A.			Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.
	TOTAL	†	..	†	..	
4. Nagpur .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans .					
	2. Verum & H. 420 .		N.A.			Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Bala-ghat and Bhan-dara.
	3. C. P. Oomras .					
	TOTAL	†	1,470	†	52,138	
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420 .		N.A.			Seoni, Chhindwar, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras .					
	TOTAL	†	..	†	2,855	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
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 .		N.A.		..	Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	3. Verum & H. 420 .					
	4. C. P. Oomras .					
	5. Berar Oomras .					
	TOTAL	†	20,211	†	437,369	
TOTAL—MADHYA PRADESH	1. Nimar Oomras .					
	2. C. P. and Berar Americans .					
	3. Jarilla .		N.A.			
	4. Verum & H. 420 .					
	5. C. P. Oomras .					
	6. Berar Oomras .					
	TOTAL	†	21,681	†	541,925	
	Cotton Waste	†	161	†	1,742	
MADRAS						
	1. Western .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	22,978	15,376	58,631	55,780	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda .	222	1,823	15,388	23,778	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	3,454	2,955	5,678	6,312	
	9. Karunganni .	6,440	5,861	12,836	11,776	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	33,094	26,015	92,533	97,646	
	Cotton Waste	9,208	7,497	50,488	45,539	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	20,426	15,484	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	5	26	72,988	55,302	
	TOTAL	5	26	93,414	70,876	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	2,289	1,524	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	485	61,543	56,716	
	TOTAL	..	485	63,832	58,240	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	1,293	263	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	58	28,115	31,811	
	TOTAL	..	58	29,408	32,074	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	55	319	18,685	16,536	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	17,188	5,542	256,039	244,488	
	TOTAL	17,243	5,861	274,724	261,024	
TOTAL—PUNJAB		55	345	42,693	33,807	
	2. Punjab American	17,193	6,085	418,685	388,407	
	TOTAL	17,248	6,430	461,378	422,214	
	Cotton Waste	460	180	2,861	1,772	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	3,299	598	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	2,323	1,684	
	TOTAL	..	..	5,622	2,282	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	162	15	Mathura, Farukhabad, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,825	1,486	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,987	1,501	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—contd.						
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 Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH		..	..	3,461	613	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	4,148	3,170	
	TOTAL	..	..	7,609	3,783	
	Cotton Waste	..	172	1,847	1,856	
WEST BENGAL						
1. Comillas	..	1,922	3,868	8,631	8,553	The whole State.
2. Hyderabad American	..	6	..	58	..	
	TOTAL	1,928	3,868	8,689	8,553	
	Cotton Waste	1,640	1,781	6,457	5,637	
HYDERABAD						
1. Hyderabad American	†	..	†	3,864	3,864	The whole State.
2. Jarilla	†	1,819	†	56,430	56,430	
3. Hyderabad Oomras	†	251	†	251	251	
4. Hyderabad Gaorani	†	1,822	†	52,764	52,764	
5. Kumpta Jayawant	†	14,294	†	35,568	35,568	
6. Kumpta Ordinary	†	..	†	..	..	
7. Mungari	†	..	†	..	..	
8. Warrangal and Coconadas	†	..	†	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	18,186	†	1,48,877	
	Cotton Waste	†	346	†	3,402	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi	†	299	†	2,484	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajas- than Americans	†	3,547	†	95,557	
	3. Jarilla	†	1,151	†	114,462	
	4. Malvi	†	2,784	†	42,474	
	5. M. B. Oomras	†	848	†	17,890	
	TOTAL	†	8,629	†	272,867	
	Cotton Waste	†	435	†	9,699	
MYSORE	1. Mysore Ameri- can	†	†	†	†	The whole State.
	2. Kumptaordi- nary	†	†	†	†	
	3. Nadam, Bour- bon & Uppam	†	†	†	†	
	TOTAL	†	†	†	†	
	Cotton Waste	†	†	†	†	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi	..	191	90,483(R)	92,580	The whole State.
	2. Punjab Ameri- can	62	1,558	165,930(R)	151,688	
	TOTAL	62	1,749	256,413(R)	244,268	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajas- than Americans	371	1,102	46,417	45,273	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	291	3,567	57,052	58,691	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	..	..	10,072	9,303	
	TOTAL	662	4,669	113,541	113,267	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	150,800	69,553	232,033	132,056	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	6,199	1,534	67,163	46,115	
	TOTAL	156,999	71,087	299,196	178,171	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	†	†	†	†	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	†	†	†	†	
	TOTAL	†	†	†	†	
	Cotton Waste	†	†	†	†	

TABLE No. 23—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
HOPAL	1. Malvi . . . } 2. M.B. Oomras . . }	† †	@ @	† †	N.A.	The whole State.
	TOTAL .	†	@	†	2,883	
	Cotton Waste .	†	@	†	..	
UTCH . .	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dhol- leras . . . 2. Any other . .	9,315 2,994	3,923 261	20,207 5,848	8,358 722	
	TOTAL .	12,309	4,184	26,055	9,080	
	Cotton Waste .	..	..	..	..	
RAND TOTAL@@ {		COTTON LINT .				
		COTTON WASTE .				

N. A.—Not available.

(R) Revised.

†Information not received.

(A) Includes 34 bales not reported before.

(B) " 2,117 " " " "

(C) " 28 " " " "

(D) " 312 " " " "

(E) " 32 " " " "

(F) " 56 " " " "

(G) " 2,579 " " " "

(H) " 20 " " " "

@Factories closed.

@@Not given due to non-receipt of data from M.P., Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal.

*Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after reorganisation of the state on 1st November 1956 for Col. (3) while Cols. (4) and (6) the corresponding month and period last year are exclusive of data from those regions. The data upto October 1956 for Col. (5) relate to the set up of the states before reorganisation on 1st November 1956.

NOTE :—Information relates generally to the set up of the states before their reorganisation on November, 1956.

TABLE No. 24
All-India Preliminary Estimates of Coffee Production, 1957-58

(Tons)

District	1956/57 Crop revised estimates as on 30-4-57			1957/58 Crop preliminary estimates as on 30-4-57		
	Arabica	Robusta	Total	Arabica	Robusta	Total
1. Mysore including Bababudans	12,120	3,050	15,170	10,085	3,090	13,175
2. Billigiris	470	..	470	275	..	275
3. North Coorg	8,485	285	8,770	5,770	390	6,160
4. South Coorg	2,520	4,705	7,225	1,445	4,130	5,575
5. Nilgiris	1,175	10	1,185	925	10	935
6. Nilgiri/Wynaad	1,275	190	1,465	525	115	640
7. Malabar/Wynaad	..	3,845	3,845	(a)	4,000	4,000
8. Nelliampathies	215	145	360	240	90	330
9. Annamallais	350	165	515	325	235	560
10. Shevaroyas	1,225	..	1,225	2,000	..	2,000
1. Pulneys	970	165	1,135	1,525	270	1,795
2. Kannandevans	30	..	30	45	..	45
3. Travancore	10	140	150	10	250	260
4. Miscellaneous	10	10	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL	28,855	12,710	41,565	23,170	12,580	35,750

N.A.—Not available.

Source—Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and
(According to Livestock

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breed- ing Bulls*	Working Bul- locks@	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breed- ing 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)
Ajmer—								
Rural	510	127,229	3,366	131,105	56,486	99,052	26,945	182,483
Urban	86	4,119	167	4,372	4,379	2,295	361	7,035
TOTAL	596	131,348	3,533	135,477	60,865	101,347	27,306	189,518
Alwar—								
Rural	454	143,637	409	144,500	72,600	67,503	15,473	155,576
Urban	32	1,951	167	2,150	7,514	4,695	2,903	15,112
TOTAL	486	145,588	576	146,650	80,114	72,198	18,376	170,688
Banswara—								
Rural	61	142,575	5,002	147,638	38,350	65,128	11,632	115,110
Urban	2	919	1	922	576	224	13	813
TOTAL	63	143,494	5,003	148,560	38,926	65,352	11,645	115,923
Barmer—								
Rural	1,450	85,020	865	87,335	93,317	108,267	25,677	227,261
Urban	57	1,072	13	1,142	1,744	371	76	2,191
TOTAL	1,507	86,092	878	88,477	95,061	108,638	25,753	229,452
Bharatpur—								
Rural	262	173,387	517	174,166	58,393	78,368	14,580	151,341
Urban	31	5,621	32	5,684	4,045	2,949	587	7,581
TOTAL	293	179,008	549	179,850	62,438	81,317	15,167	158,922
Bhilwara—								
Rural	139	211,262	6,531	217,932	54,438	157,586	27,842	239,866
Urban	10	7,006	62	7,078	3,157	4,727	466	8,350
TOTAL	149	218,268	6,593	225,010	57,595	162,313	28,308	248,216
Bikaner—								
Rural	1,480	24,289	2,544	28,313	53,603	41,312	14,713	109,628
Urban	142	813	15	970	7,587	1,179	749	9,515
TOTAL	1,622	25,102	2,559	29,283	61,190	42,491	15,462	119,143

†This is the sixth State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in this journal. Data (Supplement), March, April, May and June 1957 issues of this journal respectively. Data given pertain to the

*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.

No. 25
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan†
Census, 1956)

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breed- ing purposes	Total females over 3 years	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years	
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Ajmer—								
Rural	256	547	183,286	31,123	26,949	58,072	34,429	39,898
Urban	4	14	7,053	1,906	2,018	3,924	921	1,373
TOTAL	260	561	190,339	33,029	28,967	61,996	35,350	41,271
Alwar—								
Rural	194	545	156,315	39,332	37,467	76,799	27,629	58,939
Urban	..	72	15,184	3,699	3,222	6,921	3,344	5,477
TOTAL	194	617	171,499	43,031	40,689	83,720	30,973	64,416
Banswara—								
Rural	461	795	116,366	26,291	26,974	53,265	30,179	31,258
Urban	..	..	813	244	351	595	48	93
TOTAL	461	795	117,179	26,535	27,325	53,860	30,227	31,351
Barmer—								
Rural	431	699	228,391	44,812	43,531	88,343	26,601	37,954
Urban	..	4	2,195	686	750	1,436	112	179
TOTAL	431	703	230,586	45,498	44,281	89,779	26,713	38,133
Bharatpur—								
Rural	290	688	152,319	32,940	29,356	62,296	24,944	39,318
Urban	4	10	7,595	1,909	1,979	3,888	779	1,438
TOTAL	294	698	159,914	34,849	31,335	66,184	25,723	40,756
Bhilwara—								
Rural	198	887	240,951	33,428	33,336	66,764	74,670	97,474
Urban	7	22	8,379	1,633	1,810	3,443	2,066	2,669
TOTAL	205	909	249,330	35,061	35,146	70,207	76,736	100,143
Bikaner—								
Rural	122	127	109,877	25,218	25,435	51,653	16,311	20,864
Urban	..	17	9,532	3,324	3,515	6,839	1,198	1,615
TOTAL	122	144	119,409	29,542	28,950	58,492	17,509	22,479

for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras and Himachal Pradesh were published in February new set-up of the State after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

TABLE
Number of Livestock Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—Contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Total	Males	Females				
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Ajmer—							
Rural	74,327	65,552	66,847	132,399	196,657	250,133	446,790
Urban	2,294	2,827	3,391	6,218	7,199	10,444	17,643
TOTAL	76,621	68,379	70,238	138,617	203,856	260,577	464,433
Alwar—							
Rural	86,568	66,961	96,406	163,367	211,461	252,721	464,182
Urban	8,821	7,043	8,699	15,742	9,193	23,883	33,076
TOTAL	95,389	74,004	105,105	179,109	220,654	276,604	497,258
Banswara—							
Rural	61,437	56,470	58,232	114,702	204,168	174,598	378,766
Urban	141	292	444	736	1,214	1,257	2,471
TOTAL	61,578	56,762	58,676	115,438	205,322	175,855	381,177
Barmer—							
Rural	64,555	71,413	81,485	152,898	158,748	309,876	468,624
Urban	291	798	929	1,727	1,940	3,124	5,064
TOTAL	64,846	72,211	82,414	154,625	160,688	313,000	473,688
Bharatpur—							
Rural	64,262	57,884	68,674	126,558	232,050	220,993	453,043
Urban	2,217	2,688	3,417	6,105	8,372	11,012	19,384
TOTAL	66,479	60,572	72,091	132,663	240,422	232,005	472,427
Bhilwara—							
Rural	172,144	108,098	130,810	238,908	326,030	371,761	697,791
Urban	4,735	3,699	4,479	8,178	10,777	12,858	23,635
TOTAL	176,879	111,797	135,289	247,086	336,807	384,619	721,426
Bikaner—							
Rural	37,175	42,529	46,299	88,828	70,842	156,176	227,018
Urban	2,813	4,522	5,130	9,652	5,492	14,662	20,154
TOTAL	39,988	47,051	51,429	98,480	76,334	170,838	247,172

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Ajmer—						
Rural	482	3,010	315	3,807	27,564	25,653
Urban	42	190	2	234	2,289	1,082
TOTAL	524	3,200	317	4,041	29,853	26,735
Alwar—						
Rural	259	15,039	188	15,486	64,856	30,623
Urban	17	91	..	108	6,083	4,137
TOTAL	276	15,130	188	15,594	70,939	34,760
Banswara—						
Rural	703	412	188	1,303	25,380	23,358
Urban	1	2	3	6	420	117
TOTAL	704	414	191	1,309	25,800	23,475
Barmer—						
Rural	137	1,697	54	1,888	7,061	4,665
Urban	1	5	3	9	320	104
TOTAL	138	1,702	57	1,897	7,381	4,769
Bharatpur—						
Rural	163	30,377	248	30,788	76,508	58,129
Urban	69	783	3	855	3,849	1,848
TOTAL	232	31,160	251	31,643	80,357	59,977
Bhilwara—						
Rural	377	5,154	610	6,141	32,366	43,725
Urban	26	611	19	656	1,517	1,453
TOTAL	403	5,765	629	6,797	33,883	45,178
Bikaner—						
Rural	159	908	54	1,121	11,226	6,355
Urban	2	28	4	34	620	81
TOTAL	161	936	58	1,155	11,846	6,446

* 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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK				
	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)
Ajmer—					
Rural .	11,613	64,830	194	124	65,148
Urban .	230	3,601	17	1	3,619
TOTAL .	11,843	68,431	211	125	68,767
Alwar—					
Rural .	9,340	104,819	306	202	105,327
Urban .	3,765	13,985	..	1	13,986
TOTAL .	13,105	118,804	306	203	119,313
Banswara—					
Rural .	6,586	55,324	303	360	55,987
Urban .	16	553	..	..	553
TOTAL .	6,602	55,877	303	360	56,540
Barmer—					
Rural .	1,203	12,929	40	32	13,001
Urban .	22	446	19	..	465
TOTAL .	1,225	13,375	59	32	13,466
Bharatpur—					
Rural .	12,367	147,004	479	288	147,762
Urban .	466	6,163	94	1	6,258
TOTAL .	12,833	153,167	564	289	154,020
Bhilwara—					
Rural .	10,764	86,855	119	250	87,224
Urban .	198	3,168	51	5	3,224
TOTAL .	10,962	90,023	170	255	90,448
Bikaner—					
Rural .	2,726	20,317	33	25	20,375
Urban .	62	763	12	9	784
TOTAL .	2,788	21,080	45	34	21,159

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes—contd.					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Ajmer—						
Rural	12,665	13,035	25,700	7,055	14,474	21,529
Urban	643	841	1,484	183	370	553
TOTAL	13,308	13,876	27,184	7,238	14,844	22,082
Alwar—						
Rural	21,082	30,880	51,962	8,126	48,088	56,214
Urban	1,521	2,989	4,510	154	8,537	8,691
TOTAL	22,603	33,869	56,472	8,380	56,625	64,905
Banswara—						
Rural	8,106	12,790	20,896	5,088	16,315	21,403
Urban	65	112	177	13	80	93
TOTAL	8,171	12,902	21,073	5,101	16,395	21,496
Barmer—						
Rural	2,312	3,376	5,688	1,030	3,867	4,897
Urban	110	140	250	14	55	69
TOTAL	2,422	3,516	5,938	1,044	3,922	4,966
Bharatpur—						
Rural	24,230	32,439	56,669	13,156	47,307	60,463
Urban	1,105	1,626	2,731	440	1,522	1,962
TOTAL	25,335	34,065	59,400	13,596	48,829	62,425
Bhilwara—						
Rural	13,522	15,988	29,510	15,323	35,751	51,074
Urban	515	687	1,220	357	1,027	1,384
TOTAL	14,037	16,675	30,712	15,680	36,778	52,458
Bikaner—						
Rural	4,851	5,295	10,146	2,127	5,296	7,423
Urban	220	288	458	76	116	192
TOTAL	5,071	5,583	10,604	2,203	5,412	7,615

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Ajmer—						
Rural	19,720	27,509	47,229	23,527	92,657	116,184
Urban	826	1,211	2,037	1,060	4,830	5,890
TOTAL	20,546	28,720	49,266	24,587	97,487	122,074
Alwar—						
Rural	29,208	78,968	108,176	44,694	184,295	228,989
Urban	1,675	11,526	13,201	1,783	25,512	27,295
TOTAL	30,883	90,494	121,377	46,477	209,807	256,284
Banswara—						
Rural	13,194	29,105	42,299	14,497	85,092	99,589
Urban	78	192	270	84	745	829
TOTAL	13,272	29,297	42,569	14,581	85,837	100,418
Barmer—						
Rural	3,342	7,243	10,585	5,230	20,244	25,474
Urban	124	195	319	133	660	793
TOTAL	3,466	7,438	10,904	5,363	20,904	26,267
Bharatpur—						
Rural	37,386	79,746	117,132	68,174	227,508	295,682
Urban	1,545	3,148	4,693	2,400	9,406	11,806
TOTAL	38,931	82,894	121,825	70,574	236,914	307,488
Bhilwara—						
Rural	28,845	51,739	80,584	34,986	138,963	173,949
Urban	872	1,714	2,586	1,528	4,938	6,466
TOTAL	29,717	53,453	83,170	36,514	143,901	180,415
Bikaner—						
Rural	6,978	10,591	17,569	8,099	30,966	39,065
Urban	296	354	650	330	1,138	1,468
TOTAL	7,274	10,945	18,219	8,429	32,104	40,533

No. 25—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Ajmer—								
220,184	342,790	562,974	83,614	46,887	301,614	348,501	432,115	Rural
8,259	15,274	23,533	1,001	1,087	3,148	4,235	5,236	Urban
228,443	358,064	586,507	84,615	47,974	304,762	352,736	437,351	TOTAL
Alwar—								
256,155	437,016	693,171	23,529	4,222	70,001	74,223	97,752	Rural
10,976	49,395	60,371	206	144	596	740	946	Urban
267,131	486,411	753,542	23,735	4,366	70,597	74,963	98,698	TOTAL
Banswara—								
218,605	259,690	478,295	5,583	787	18,858	19,645	25,228	Rural
1,298	2,002	3,300	..	11	3	14	14	Urban
219,903	261,692	481,595	5,583	798	18,861	19,659	25,242	TOTAL
Barmer—								
163,978	330,120	494,098	111,434	41,829	315,832	357,661	469,095	Rural
2,073	3,784	5,857	463	354	1,162	1,516	1,979	Urban
166,051	333,904	499,955	111,897	42,183	316,994	359,177	471,074	TOTAL
Bharatpur—								
300,224	448,501	748,725	12,361	2,676	43,433	46,109	58,470	Rural
10,772	20,418	31,190	652	150	2,442	2,592	3,244	Urban
310,996	468,919	779,815	13,013	2,826	45,875	48,701	61,714	TOTAL
Bhilwara—								
361,016	510,724	871,740	119,064	59,600	397,990	457,590	576,654	Rural
12,305	17,796	30,101	1,958	1,983	7,449	9,432	11,390	Urban
373,321	528,520	901,841	121,022	61,583	405,439	467,022	588,044	TOTAL
Bikaner—								
78,941	187,142	266,083	69,685	105,242	302,252	407,494	477,179	Rural
5,822	15,800	21,622	430	416	1,815	2,231	2,661	Urban
84,763	202,942	287,705	70,115	105,658	304,067	409,725	479,840	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Upto one year	Goats			Total Goats
		Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Ajmer—					
Rural	72,853	21,828	194,462	216,290	289,143
Urban	3,708	1,053	6,872	7,925	11,633
TOTAL	76,561	22,881	201,334	224,215	300,776
Alwar—					
Rural	144,984	13,178	265,119	278,297	423,281
Urban	1,017	178	2,224	2,402	3,419
TOTAL	146,001	13,356	267,343	280,699	426,700
Banswara—					
Rural	72,167	6,926	115,642	122,568	194,735
Urban	285	120	579	699	984
TOTAL	72,452	7,046	116,221	123,267	195,719
Barmer—					
Rural	208,178	30,429	445,502	475,931	684,109
Urban	1,189	312	2,384	2,696	3,885
TOTAL	209,367	30,741	447,886	478,627	687,994
Bharatpur—					
Rural	67,219	8,114	137,051	145,165	212,384
Urban	3,427	490	7,316	7,806	11,233
TOTAL	70,646	8,604	144,367	152,971	223,617
Bhilwara—					
Rural	139,307	24,956	352,682	377,638	516,945
Urban	3,196	854	7,840	8,794	11,990
TOTAL	142,503	25,810	360,622	386,432	528,935
Bikaner—					
Rural	33,657	25,472	82,055	107,527	141,184
Urban	2,245	973	4,092	5,065	7,310
TOTAL	35,902	26,445	86,147	112,592	148,494

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Young Stock							
	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)
Ajmer—								
Rural	410	720	129	134	263	195	224	419
Urban	252	86	52	17	69	62	24	86
TOTAL	662	806	181	151	332	257	248	505
Alwar—								
Rural	653	1,459	147	192	339	128	229	357
Urban	258	240	72	102	174	18	41	59
TOTAL	911	1,699	219	294	513	146	270	416
Banswara—								
Rural	1,455	1,576	252	245	497	199	257	456
Urban	122	13	3	1	4	3	..	3
TOTAL	1,577	1,589	255	246	501	202	257	459
Barmer—								
Rural	568	986	96	145	241	84	121	205
Urban	5	8	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	573	994	96	145	241	84	122	206
Bharatpur—								
Rural	2,244	5,517	570	606	1,176	428	669	1,097
Urban	254	139	17	12	29	13	5	18
TOTAL	2,498	5,656	587	618	1,205	441	674	1,115
Bhilwara—								
Rural	2,455	4,160	572	713	1,285	448	815	1,263
Urban	191	99	12	3	15	5	5	10
TOTAL	2,646	4,259	584	716	1,300	453	820	1,273
Bikaner—								
Rural	33	62	7	16	23	10	19	29
Urban	198	94	4	8	12	10	11	21
TOTAL	231	156	11	24	35	20	30	50

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK										
	Horses and Ponies—contd.										
	Young Stock—contd.			Total horses and ponies			Mules	Donkeys			
	Total 3 years & under			Males	Females	Total		Males	Females		Total
	Males	Females	Total								
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)									(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Ajmer—											
Rural	.	324	358	682	734	1,078	1,812	25	3,131	2,277	5,408
Urban	.	114	41	155	366	127	493	1	719	136	855
TOTAL	.	438	399	837	1,100	1,205	2,305	26	3,850	2,413	6,263
Alwar—											
Rural	.	275	421	696	928	1,880	2,808	5	5,636	5,165	10,801
Urban	.	90	143	233	348	383	731	11	422	481	803
TOTAL	.	365	564	929	1,276	2,263	3,539	16	6,058	5,646	11,704
Banswara—											
Rural	.	451	502	953	1,906	2,078	3,984	..	3,478	5,184	8,662
Urban	.	6	1	7	128	14	142	..	245	23	268
TOTAL	.	457	503	960	2,034	2,092	4,126	..	3,723	5,207	8,930
Barmer—											
Rural	.	180	266	446	748	1,252	2,000	19	6,201	12,153	18,354
Urban	.	..	1	1	5	9	14	..	154	32	186
TOTAL	.	180	267	447	753	1,261	2,014	19	6,355	12,185	18,540
Bharatpur—											
Rural	.	998	1,275	2,273	3,242	6,792	10,034	142	2,945	6,143	9,088
Urban	.	30	17	47	284	156	440	18	873	1,074	1,947
TOTAL	.	1,028	1,292	2,320	3,526	6,948	10,474	160	3,818	7,217	11,035
Bhilwara—											
Rural	.	1,020	1,528	2,548	3,475	5,688	9,163	1	2,820	3,591	6,411
Urban	.	17	8	25	208	107	315	..	564	42	606
TOTAL	.	1,037	1,536	2,573	3,683	5,795	9,478	1	3,384	3,633	7,017
Bikaner—											
Rural	.	17	35	52	50	97	147	1	1,087	1,219	2,306
Urban	.	14	19	33	212	113	325	1	348	52	400
TOTAL	.	31	54	85	262	210	472	2	1,435	1,271	2,706

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl'd.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
							Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Ajmer—								
2,930	4,206	1,298,613	2,370	4,432	3,713	10,515	43	Rural
24	1,606	43,381	1,647	4,443	2,834	8,924	46	Urban
2,954	5,812	1,341,994	4,017	8,875	6,547	19,439	89	TOTAL
Alwar—								
12,743	8,520	1,249,081	5,017	4,577	7,578	17,172	17	Rural
32	1,399	67,812	309	100	103	512	11	Urban
12,775	9,919	1,316,893	5,326	4,677	7,681	17,684	28	TOTAL
Banswara—								
2,090	4	712,998	21,304	8,479	40,233	70,016	5	Rural
..	..	4,708	549	273	129	951	2	Urban
2,090	4	717,706	21,853	8,752	40,362	70,967	7	TOTAL
Barmer—								
51,036	1	1,718,712	335	310	552	1,197	..	Rural
191	2	12,114	312	186	189	687	..	Urban
51,227	3	1,730,826	647	496	741	1,884	..	TOTAL
Bharatpur—								
3,671	10,950	1,053,464	4,842	4,111	6,242	15,195	118	Rural
449	2,651	51,172	1,231	909	469	2,609	27	Urban
4,120	13,601	1,104,636	6,073	5,020	6,711	17,804	145	TOTAL
Bhilwara—								
8,380	2,613	1,991,907	2,468	2,265	2,837	7,570	44	Rural
160	369	54,931	948	637	434	2,019	2	Urban
8,540	2,982	2,046,838	3,416	2,902	3,271	9,589	46	TOTAL
Bikaner—								
29,390	..	916,290	468	551	655	1,674	..	Rural
415	..	32,734	713	726	310	1,749	3	Urban
29,805	..	949,024	1,181	1,277	965	3,423	3	TOTAL

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
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)
Ajmer—							
Rural	29	37	109	160	10,784	60,760	64
Urban	13	19	78	30	9,032	1,597	60
TOTAL	42	56	187	190	19,816	62,357	124
Alwar—							
Rural	16	24	57	68	17,297	92,555	508
Urban	3	7	21	1	534	598	40
TOTAL	19	31	78	69	17,831	93,153	548
Banswara—							
Rural	3	..	8	19	70,043	72,327	83
Urban	1	..	3	..	954	308	..
TOTAL	4	..	11	19	70,997	72,635	83
Barmer—							
Rural	..	..	..	17	1,214	98,577	333
Urban	..	..	..	..	687	861	3
TOTAL	..	..	..	17	1,901	99,438	336
Bharatpur—							
Rural	94	150	362	70	15,627	109,496	2,273
Urban	26	4	57	539	3,205	3,238	12
TOTAL	120	154	419	609	18,832	112,734	2,285
Bhilwara—							
Rural	44	46	134	15	7,719	100,136	88
Urban	1	..	3	..	2,022	3,033	12
TOTAL	45	46	137	15	9,741	103,169	100
Bikaner—							
Rural	..	..	..	10	1,684	33,807	25
Urban	3	..	6	60	1,815	364	..
TOTAL	3	..	6	70	3,499	34,171	25

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—contd.								
	Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil- engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies	
		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govern- ment	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
Ajmer—									
Rural	26,033	..	75	43	6	3	31	565	65
Urban	1,278	3	8	4	17	15	5	266	67
TOTAL	27,311	3	83	47	23	18	36	831	132
Alwar—									
Rural	25,757	..	74	138	13	3	27	228	24
Urban	157	..	..	6	22	4	11	48	22
TOTAL	25,914	..	74	144	35	7	38	276	46
Banswara—									
Rural	9,404	..	824	34	2	..	3	93	77
Urban	211	..	..	11	..	1	2	46	44
TOTAL	9,615	..	824	45	2	1	5	139	121
Barmer—									
Rural	11,409	..	..	9	..	..	9	65	61
Urban	270	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	..
TOTAL	11,679	..	..	10	..	..	9	103	61
Bharatpur—									
Rural	26,113	1	238	47	2	3	63	484	106
Urban	837	..	1	6	3	5	15	167	60
TOTAL	26,950	1	239	53	5	8	78	651	166
Bhilwara—									
Rural	30,909	..	443	38	19	..	35	757	497
Urban	1,567	..	48	..	..	..	9	124	43
TOTAL	32,476	..	491	38	19	..	44	881	540
Bikaner—									
Rural	4,972	..	..	5	9	..	..	96	17
Urban	145	..	..	6	5	..	..	55	4
TOTAL	5,117	..	..	11	14	..	..	151	21

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	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 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)
Bundi—								
Rural	639	87,074	6,664	94,377	39,238	50,437	14,500	104,175
Urban	12	1,772	46	1,830	1,111	1,376	520	3,007
TOTAL	651	88,846	6,710	96,207	40,349	51,813	15,020	107,182
Chittorgarh—								
Rural	221	208,884	12,261	221,366	64,613	121,825	23,997	210,435
Urban	8	3,437	89	3,534	1,924	1,659	141	3,724
TOTAL	229	212,321	12,350	224,900	66,537	123,484	24,138	214,159
Churu—								
Rural	690	21,160	358	22,208	58,878	37,428	14,212	110,518
Urban	131	2,688	40	2,859	9,841	3,305	2,235	15,381
TOTAL	821	23,848	398	25,067	68,719	40,733	16,447	125,899
Dungarpur—								
Rural	58	114,595	2,647	117,300	28,083	61,118	6,272	95,473
Urban	6	1,161	20	1,187	604	437	52	1,093
TOTAL	64	115,756	2,667	118,487	28,687	61,555	6,324	96,566
Ganganagar—								
Rural	766	74,999	852	76,617	67,336	30,718	11,399	109,453
Urban	120	1,640	99	1,859	4,630	1,112	897	6,639
TOTAL	886	76,639	951	78,476	71,966	31,830	12,296	116,092
Jaipur—								
Rural	748	279,681	4,672	285,101	96,887	174,062	32,267	303,216
Urban	84	10,068	168	10,320	7,362	5,416	1,251	14,029
TOTAL	832	289,749	4,840	295,421	104,249	179,478	33,518	317,245
Jaisalmer—								
Rural	1,801	22,035	2,583	26,419	56,489	29,803	35,105	121,397
Urban	2	181	..	183	856	231	46	1,133
TOTAL	1,803	22,216	2,583	26,602	57,345	30,034	35,151	122,530

*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.

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purpose	Total females over three years	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years	
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Bundi—								
Rural	134	386	104,695	21,356	21,413	42,769	29,738	31,912
Urban	19	5	3,031	692	676	1,368	606	564
TOTAL	153	391	107,726	22,048	22,089	44,137	30,344	32,476
Chittorgarh—								
Rural	510	1,341	212,286	40,147	40,305	80,452	73,380	81,952
Urban	3	23	3,750	1,064	1,167	2,231	532	738
TOTAL	513	1,364	216,036	41,211	41,472	82,683	73,912	82,690
Churu—								
Rural	80	226	110,824	30,895	28,153	59,048	18,274	31,167
Urban	47	84	15,512	5,040	4,622	9,662	1,544	2,187
TOTAL	127	310	126,336	35,935	32,775	68,710	19,818	33,354
Dungarpur—								
Rural	125	538	96,136	18,557	18,736	37,293	29,638	29,701
Urban	18	24	1,135	261	274	535	146	127
TOTAL	143	562	97,271	18,818	19,010	37,828	29,784	29,828
Ganganagar—								
Rural	838	300	110,591	34,701	31,491	66,192	19,796	26,291
Urban	21	41	6,701	2,184	2,351	4,535	607	1,190
TOTAL	859	341	117,292	36,885	33,842	70,727	20,403	27,481
Jaipur—								
Rural	362	1,568	305,146	53,305	55,855	109,160	66,323	95,106
Urban	915	387	15,331	3,328	4,125	7,453	1,540	2,329
TOTAL	1,277	1,955	320,477	56,633	59,980	116,613	67,863	97,435
Jaisalmer—								
Rural	2,626	7,240	131,263	19,339	19,941	39,280	15,369	18,571
Urban	..	..	1,133	420	404	824	112	168
TOTAL	2,626	7,240	132,396	19,759	20,345	40,104	15,481	18,739

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle— <i>contd.</i>						
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total		Total
	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Bundi—							
Rural	61,650	51,094	53,325	104,419	145,471	158,020	303,491
Urban	1,170	1,298	1,240	2,538	3,128	4,271	7,399
TOTAL	62,820	52,392	54,565	106,957	148,599	162,291	310,890
Chittorgarh—							
Rural	155,332	113,527	122,257	235,784	334,893	334,543	669,436
Urban	1,270	1,596	1,905	3,501	5,130	5,655	10,785
TOTAL	156,602	115,123	124,162	239,285	340,023	340,198	680,221
Churu—							
Rural	49,441	49,169	59,320	108,489	71,377	170,144	241,521
Urban	3,731	6,584	6,809	13,393	9,443	22,321	31,764
TOTAL	53,172	55,753	66,129	121,882	80,820	192,465	273,285
Dungarpur—							
Rural	59,339	48,195	48,437	96,632	165,495	144,573	310,068
Urban	273	407	401	808	1,594	1,536	3,130
TOTAL	59,612	48,602	48,838	97,440	167,089	146,109	313,198
Ganganagar—							
Rural	46,087	54,497	57,782	112,279	131,114	168,373	299,487
Urban	1,797	2,791	3,541	6,332	4,650	10,242	14,892
TOTAL	47,884	57,288	61,323	118,611	135,764	178,615	314,379
Jaipur—							
Rural	161,429	119,628	150,961	270,589	404,729	456,107	860,836
Urban	3,869	4,868	6,454	11,322	15,188	21,785	36,973
TOTAL	165,298	124,496	157,415	281,911	419,917	477,892	897,809
Jaisalmer—							
Rural	33,940	34,708	38,512	73,220	61,127	169,775	230,902
Urban	280	532	572	1,104	715	1,705	2,420
TOTAL	34,220	35,240	39,084	74,324	61,842	171,480	233,322

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Bundi—						
Rural	324	866	153	1,343	15,361	14,301
Urban	5	23	6	34	330	282
TOTAL	329	889	159	1,377	15,691	14,583
Chittorgarh—						
Rural	836	2,798	684	4,318	30,578	35,483
Urban	2	89	4	95	1,208	771
TOTAL	838	2,887	688	4,413	31,786	36,254
Churu—						
Rural	214	2,859	108	3,181	27,398	12,290
Urban	91	801	5	897	1,195	349
TOTAL	305	3,660	113	4,078	28,593	12,639
Dungarpur—						
Rural	537	183	129	849	28,135	26,152
Urban	3	19	10	32	395	156
TOTAL	540	202	139	881	28,530	26,308
Ganganagar—						
Rural	359	1,288	71	1,718	35,489	15,655
Urban	21	148	7	176	1,388	293
TOTAL	380	1,436	78	1,894	36,877	15,948
Jaipur—						
Rural	471	5,296	348	6,115	77,656	55,003
Urban	15	298	36	349	4,934	2,094
TOTAL	486	5,594	384	6,464	82,590	57,097
Jaisalmer—						
Rural	83	386	5	474	288	124
Urban	1	..	..	1	14	5
TOTAL	84	386	5	475	302	129

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Bundi—					
Rural	4,469	34,131	105	146	34,382
Urban	94	706	2	..	708
TOTAL	4,563	34,837	107	146	35,090
Chittorgarh—					
Rural	10,865	76,926	277	491	77,694
Urban	96	2,075	21	10	2,106
TOTAL	10,961	79,001	299	501	79,800
Churu—					
Rural	5,337	45,025	186	79	45,290
Urban	231	1,775	123	59	1,957
TOTAL	5,568	46,800	309	138	47,247
Dungarpur—					
Rural	6,629	60,916	112	451	61,479
Urban	67	618	11	1	630
TOTAL	6,696	61,534	123	452	62,109
Ganganagar—					
Rural	7,795	58,939	552	83	59,574
Urban	154	1,835	15	1	1,851
TOTAL	7,949	60,774	567	84	61,425
Jaipur—					
Rural	16,840	149,499	315	616	150,430
Urban	553	7,581	113	62	7,756
TOTAL	17,393	157,080	428	678	158,186
Jaisalmer—					
Rural	37	449	..	73	522
Urban	..	19	..	..	19
TOTAL	37	468	..	73	541

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Bundi—						
Rural	6,674	7,438	14,112	5,194	9,816	15,010
Urban	110	127	237	97	163	260
TOTAL	6,784	7,565	14,349	5,291	9,979	15,270
Chittorgarh—						
Rural	12,250	15,332	27,582	13,135	31,457	44,592
Urban	305	581	886	114	426	540
TOTAL	12,555	15,913	28,468	13,249	31,883	45,132
Churu—						
Rural	11,892	12,832	24,724	5,409	13,194	18,603
Urban	520	590	1,110	228	304	532
TOTAL	12,412	13,422	25,834	5,637	13,498	19,135
Dungarpur—						
Rural	6,959	12,467	19,426	5,336	23,596	28,932
Urban	49	139	188	23	83	106
TOTAL	7,008	12,606	19,614	5,359	23,679	29,038
Ganganagar—						
Rural	14,681	16,257	30,938	3,948	22,130	26,078
Urban	557	644	1,201	94	383	477
TOTAL	15,238	16,901	32,139	4,042	22,513	26,555
Jaipur—						
Rural	24,420	39,278	63,698	12,950	60,707	73,657
Urban	1,351	2,298	3,649	438	1,274	1,712
TOTAL	25,771	41,576	67,347	13,388	61,981	75,369
Jaisalmer—						
Rural	97	98	195	79	76	155
Urban	4	..	4	1	6	7
TOTAL	101	98	199	80	82	162

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Bundi—						
Rural .	11,868	17,254	29,122	13,211	51,636	64,847
Urban .	207	290	497	241	998	1,239
TOTAL .	12,075	17,544	29,619	13,452	52,634	66,086
Chittorgarh—						
Rural .	25,385	46,789	72,174	29,703	124,483	154,186
Urban .	419	1,007	1,426	514	3,113	3,627
TOTAL .	25,804	47,796	73,600	30,217	127,596	157,813
Churu—						
Rural .	17,301	26,026	43,327	20,482	71,316	91,798
Urban .	748	894	1,642	1,645	2,851	4,496
TOTAL .	18,049	26,920	44,969	22,127	74,167	96,294
Dungarpur—						
Rural .	12,295	36,063	48,358	13,144	97,542	110,686
Urban .	72	222	294	104	852	956
TOTAL .	12,367	36,285	48,652	13,248	98,394	111,642
Ganganagar—						
Rural .	18,629	38,387	57,016	20,347	97,961	118,308
Urban .	651	1,027	1,678	827	2,878	3,705
TOTAL .	19,280	39,414	58,694	21,174	100,839	122,013
Jaipur—						
Rural .	37,370	99,985	137,355	43,485	250,415	293,900
Urban .	1,789	3,572	5,361	2,138	11,328	13,466
TOTAL .	39,159	103,557	142,716	45,623	261,743	307,366
Jaisalmer—						
Rural .	176	174	350	650	696	1,346
Urban .	5	6	11	6	25	31
TOTAL .	181	180	361	656	721	1,377

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Bundi—								
158,682	209,656	368,338	19,646	2,314	47,621	49,935	69,581	Rural
3,369	5,269	8,638	72	29	361	390	462	Urban
162,051	214,925	376,976	19,718	2,343	47,982	50,325	70,043	TOTAL
Chittorgarh—								
364,596	459,026	823,622	33,093	7,419	94,670	102,089	135,182	Rural
5,644	8,768	14,412	290	100	1,030	1,130	1,420	Urban
370,240	467,794	838,034	33,383	7,519	95,700	103,219	136,602	TOTAL
Churu—								
91,859	241,460	333,319	61,788	90,395	178,674	269,069	330,857	Rural
11,088	25,172	36,260	956	3,633	4,412	8,045	9,001	Urban
102,947	266,632	369,579	62,744	94,028	183,086	277,114	339,858	TOTAL
Dungarpur—								
178,639	242,115	420,754	25,435	2,009	47,669	49,678	75,113	Rural
1,698	2,388	4,086	7	1	20	21	28	Urban
180,337	244,503	424,840	25,442	2,010	47,689	49,699	75,141	TOTAL
Ganganagar—								
151,461	266,334	417,795	48,855	49,935	216,641	266,576	315,431	Rural
5,477	13,120	18,597	843	1,297	5,806	7,103	7,946	Urban
156,938	279,454	436,392	49,698	51,232	222,447	273,679	323,377	TOTAL
Jaipur—								
448,214	706,522	1,154,736	63,494	17,368	244,445	261,813	325,307	Rural
17,326	33,113	50,439	1,246	655	9,478	10,133	11,379	Urban
465,540	739,635	1,205,175	64,740	18,023	253,923	271,946	336,686	TOTAL
Jaisalmer—								
61,777	170,471	232,248	81,949	62,896	249,543	312,439	394,388	Rural
721	1,730	2,451	..	..	342	342	342	Urban
62,498	172,201	234,699	81,949	62,896	249,885	312,781	394,730	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK					Total Goats
	Upto one year	Goats				
		Over one year				
		Males	Females	Total		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	
Bundi—						
Rural	76,983	7,763	164,555	172,318	249,301	
Urban	1,433	535	3,264	3,799	5,232	
TOTAL	78,416	8,298	167,819	176,117	254,533	
Chittorgarh—						
Rural	117,782	14,159	229,370	243,529	361,311	
Urban	1,521	301	3,207	3,508	5,029	
TOTAL	119,303	14,460	232,577	247,037	366,340	
Churu—						
Rural	67,496	19,678	121,482	141,160	208,656	
Urban	5,825	1,667	10,567	12,234	18,059	
TOTAL	73,321	21,345	132,049	153,394	226,715	
Dungarpur—						
Rural	94,054	4,735	159,477	164,212	258,266	
Urban	473	170	1,037	1,207	1,680	
TOTAL	94,527	4,905	160,514	165,419	259,946	
Ganganagar—						
Rural	49,740	13,905	106,524	120,429	170,169	
Urban	2,684	430	4,899	5,329	8,013	
TOTAL	52,424	14,335	111,423	125,758	178,182	
Jaipur—						
Rural	149,436	16,301	341,234	357,535	506,971	
Urban	7,549	1,776	15,101	16,877	24,426	
TOTAL	156,985	18,077	356,335	374,412	531,397	
Jaisalmer—						
Rural	44,803	34,695	107,732	142,427	187,230	
Urban	160	14	1,241	1,255	1,415	
TOTAL	44,963	34,709	108,973	143,682	188,645	

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

LIVESTOCK								District
Horses and Ponies								
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young Stock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Bundi—
865	1,632	345	389	734	187	264	451	Rural
86	15	15	5	20	15	2	17	Urban
951	1,647	360	394	754	202	266	468	TOTAL
								Chittorgarh—
3,429	5,807	806	1,016	1,822	606	898	1,504	Rural
289	54	5	5	10	10	11	21	Urban
3,718	5,861	811	1,021	1,832	616	909	1,525	TOTAL
								Churu—
72	171	33	22	55	27	47	74	Rural
42	69	2	12	14	2	15	17	Urban
114	240	35	34	69	29	62	91	TOTAL
								Dungarpur—
771	1,076	199	184	383	150	170	320	Rural
154	20	8	4	12	1	3	4	Urban
925	1,096	207	188	395	151	173	324	TOTAL
								Ganganagar—
797	1,851	178	174	352	119	187	306	Rural
62	66	8	14	22	4	15	19	Urban
859	1,917	186	188	374	123	202	325	TOTAL
								Jaipur—
590	1,323	145	213	358	142	274	416	Rural
240	138	33	27	60	49	24	73	Urban
830	1,461	178	240	418	191	298	489	TOTAL
								Jaisalmer—
238	277	27	41	68	31	41	72	Rural
3	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	Urban
241	281	27	41	68	31	43	74	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock—contd.			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total								Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Bundi—										
Rural	532	653	1,185	1,397	2,285	3,682	3	799	1,221	2,020
Urban	30	7	37	116	22	138	..	105	82	187
TOTAL	562	660	1,222	1,513	2,307	3,820	3	904	1,303	2,207
Chittorgarh—										
Rural	1,412	1,914	3,326	4,841	7,721	12,562	..	2,030	2,378	4,408
Urban	15	16	31	304	70	374	1	604	85	689
TOTAL	1,427	1,930	3,357	5,145	7,791	12,936	1	2,634	2,463	5,097
Churu—										
Rural	60	69	129	132	240	372	4	514	1,284	1,798
Urban	4	27	31	46	96	142	..	447	305	752
TOTAL	64	96	160	178	336	514	4	961	1,589	2,550
Dungarpur—										
Rural	349	354	703	1,120	1,430	2,550	..	1,555	2,568	4,123
Urban	9	7	16	163	27	190	..	115	48	163
TOTAL	358	361	719	1,283	1,457	2,740	..	1,670	2,616	4,286
Ganganagar—										
Rural	297	361	658	1,094	2,212	3,306	4	2,270	2,633	4,903
Urban	12	29	41	74	95	169	24	1,610	369	1,979
TOTAL	309	390	699	1,168	2,307	3,475	28	3,880	3,002	6,882
Jaipur—										
Rural	287	487	774	877	1,810	2,687	102	6,737	7,624	14,361
Urban	82	51	133	322	189	511	5	1,238	502	1,740
TOTAL	369	538	907	1,199	1,999	3,198	107	7,975	8,126	16,101
Jaisalmer—										
Rural	58	82	140	296	359	655	..	4,569	6,036	10,605
Urban	..	2	2	3	6	9	..	30	2	32
TOTAL	58	84	142	299	365	664	..	4,599	6,038	10,637

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl'd.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Bundi—								
1,748	1,761	696,434	2,104	1,707	3,049	6,860	9	Rural
22	382	15,061	798	756	520	2,074	14	Urban
1,770	2,143	711,495	2,902	2,463	3,569	8,934	23	TOTAL
Chittorgarh—								
3,111	858	1,341,054	7,470	5,554	11,281	24,305	47	Rural
49	156	22,130	989	668	316	1,973	8	Urban
3,160	1,014	1,363,184	8,459	6,222	11,597	26,278	55	TOTAL
Churu—								
52,057	2	927,065	278	273	345	896	1	Rural
1,806	14	66,034	476	383	310	1,169	..	Urban
53,863	16	993,099	754	656	655	2,065	1	TOTAL
Dungarpur—								
1,992	1	762,799	7,793	9,740	24,581	42,114	..	Rural
22	..	6,169	379	196	224	799	..	Urban
2,014	1	768,968	8,172	9,936	24,805	42,913	..	TOTAL
Ganganagar—								
72,774	127	984,509	12,782	14,883	21,837	49,502	147	Rural
1,774	247	38,719	919	1,599	1,490	4,008	7	Urban
74,518	374	1,023,228	13,701	16,482	23,327	53,510	154	TOTAL
Jaipur—								
9,760	7,582	2,021,506	3,236	3,207	2,860	9,303	38	Rural
499	1,931	90,930	4,513	5,405	2,486	12,404	301	Urban
10,259	9,513	2,112,436	7,749	8,612	5,346	21,707	339	TOTAL
Jaisalmer—								
20,277	..	845,403	30	43	86	159	..	Rural
162	..	4,411	37	20	46	103	..	Urban
20,439	..	849,814	67	63	132	262	..	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	POULTRY—contd.					AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS		
	Ducks—contd.				Total Poultry	Ploughs		Carts
	Drakes	Ducklings ††	Total	Others		Wooden	Iron	
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Bundi—								
Rural	10	10	29	63	6,952	36,120	35	15,607
Urban	5	10	29	47	2,150	543	..	374
TOTAL	15	20	58	110	9,102	36,663	35	15,981
Chittorgarh—								
Rural	40	36	123	51	24,479	98,383	44	27,360
Urban	3	..	11	14	1,998	1,200	18	827
TOTAL	43	36	134	65	26,477	99,583	62	28,187
Churu—								
Rural	..	..	1	49	946	60,188	22	3,605
Urban	..	..	..	..	1,169	3,321	3	900
TOTAL	..	..	1	49	2,115	63,509	25	4,505
Dungarpur—								
Rural	..	..	..	1	42,115	57,086	36	11,006
Urban	..	..	..	16	815	377	12	141
TOTAL	..	..	..	17	42,930	57,463	48	11,147
Ganganagar—								
Rural	125	92	364	154	50,020	126,674	14,960	14,969
Urban	9	..	16	..	4,024	2,493	261	400
TOTAL	134	92	380	154	54,044	129,167	15,221	15,369
Jaipur—								
Rural	17	14	69	39	9,411	137,707	108	51,935
Urban	94	32	427	32	12,863	3,831	28	1,317
TOTAL	111	46	496	71	22,274	141,538	136	53,252
Jaisalmer—								
Rural	..	..	..	..	159	19,596	554	2,046
Urban	..	..	..	..	103	62	..	38
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	262	19,658	554	2,084

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

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	
								Bundi—
..	564	21	8	2	18	296	65	Rural
3	28	..	..	..	..	41	5	Urban
3	592	21	8	2	18	337	70	TOTAL
								Chittorgarh—
3	691	89	..	..	20	637	179	Rural
..	14	6	..	..	1	115	33	Urban
3	705	95	..	..	21	752	212	TOTAL
								Churu—
..	..	3	5	..	2	21	9	Rural
2	..	5	15	..	3	75	34	Urban
2	..	8	20	..	5	96	43	TOTAL
								Dungarpur—
..	1,199	39	..	3	9	104	172	Rural
..	5	3	..	..	1	25	16	Urban
..	1,204	42	..	3	10	129	188	TOTAL
								Ganganagar—
441	2,440	5	1	36	436	30	15	Rural
3	10	1	..	..	26	44	6	Urban
444	2,450	6	1	36	462	74	21	TOTAL
								Jaipur—
1	331	84	44	4	80	296	75	Rural
..	4	25	46	2	27	138	28	Urban
1	335	109	90	6	107	434	103	TOTAL
								Jaisalmer—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	Urban
..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breed- ing Bulls *	Working Bullocks †	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breed- ing 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)
Jalore—								
Rural	517	115,258	822	116,597	52,078	37,533	7,500	97,111
Urban	11	3,437	236	3,684	979	723	285	1,987
TOTAL	528	118,695	1,058	120,281	53,057	38,256	7,785	99,098
Jhalawar—								
Rural	227	115,258	7,492	122,977	64,784	60,684	18,839	144,307
Urban	16	1,925	59	2,000	1,293	1,124	324	2,741
TOTAL	243	117,183	7,551	124,977	66,077	61,808	19,163	147,048
Jhunjhunu—								
Rural	420	19,624	52	20,096	54,961	14,200	5,012	74,173
Urban	96	2,935	50	3,081	6,010	1,319	625	7,954
TOTAL	516	22,559	102	23,177	60,971	15,519	5,637	82,127
Jodhpur—								
Rural	737	123,099	1,243	125,079	80,199	82,499	15,583	178,281
Urban	220	4,983	135	5,338	4,751	1,562	530	6,843
TOTAL	957	128,082	1,378	130,417	84,950	84,061	16,113	185,124
Kotah—								
Rural	1,078	209,589	24,292	234,959	88,616	80,297	26,108	195,021
Urban	9	1,368	42	1,419	1,421	574	221	2,216
TOTAL	1,087	210,957	24,334	236,378	90,037	80,871	26,329	197,237
Nagour—								
Rural	1,088	132,051	1,347	134,486	93,651	116,522	25,980	236,153
Urban	42	4,779	38	4,859	4,979	3,483	1,472	9,934
TOTAL	1,130	136,830	1,385	139,345	98,630	120,005	27,452	246,087
Pali—								
Rural	752	152,167	3,351	156,270	62,295	65,667	11,753	139,715
Urban	76	12,022	238	12,336	5,152	3,821	455	9,428
TOTAL	828	164,189	3,589	168,606	67,447	69,488	12,208	149,143

*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.

No. 25—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Jalore—								
Rural	451	156	97,718	25,685	25,379	51,064	20,404	27,765
Urban	46	10	2,043	515	647	1,162	351	390
TOTAL	497	166	99,761	26,200	26,026	52,226	20,755	28,155
Jhalawar—								
Rural	70	633	145,010	30,020	29,574	59,594	39,522	42,583
Urban	99	253	3,093	754	770	1,524	449	528
TOTAL	169	886	148,103	30,774	30,344	61,118	39,971	43,111
Jhunjhunu—								
Rural	12	158	74,343	28,410	25,796	54,206	16,335	28,889
Urban	3	70	8,027	2,907	3,071	5,978	1,142	2,147
TOTAL	15	228	82,370	31,317	28,867	60,184	17,477	31,036
Jodhpur—								
Rural	247	458	178,986	41,380	36,496	77,876	28,279	38,593
Urban	750	149	7,742	1,674	1,546	3,220	816	984
TOTAL	997	607	186,728	43,054	38,042	81,096	29,095	39,577
Kotah—								
Rural	883	1,616	197,520	47,658	46,101	93,759	58,295	54,581
Urban	17	13	2,246	838	863	1,701	337	414
TOTAL	900	1,629	199,766	48,496	46,964	95,460	58,632	54,995
Nagour—								
Rural	930	741	237,824	55,736	46,204	101,940	39,279	54,871
Urban	338	286	10,558	2,581	2,457	5,038	1,741	2,233
TOTAL	1,268	1,027	248,382	58,317	48,661	106,978	41,020	57,104
Pali—								
Rural	332	787	140,834	32,942	31,490	64,432	42,119	46,161
Urban	821	106	10,355	2,526	2,506	5,032	2,371	2,231
TOTAL	1,153	893	151,189	35,468	33,996	69,464	44,490	48,392

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

LIVESTOCK							
District	Cattle—contd.						Total
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under			Males	Females	
		Total	Males	Females			
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Jalore—							
Rural .	48,169	46,089	53,144	99,233	162,686	150,862	313,548
Urban .	741	866	1,037	1,903	4,550	3,080	7,630
TOTAL .	48,910	46,955	54,181	101,136	167,236	153,942	321,178
Jhalawar—							
Rural .	82,105	69,542	72,157	141,699	192,519	217,167	409,686
Urban .	977	1,203	1,298	2,501	3,203	4,391	7,594
TOTAL .	83,082	70,745	73,455	144,200	195,722	221,558	417,280
Jhunjhunu—							
Rural .	45,224	44,745	54,685	99,430	64,841	129,028	193,869
Urban .	3,289	4,049	5,218	9,267	7,130	13,245	20,375
TOTAL .	48,513	48,794	59,903	108,697	71,971	142,273	214,244
Jodhpur—							
Rural .	66,872	69,659	75,089	144,748	194,738	254,075	448,813
Urban .	1,800	2,490	2,530	5,020	7,828	10,272	18,100
TOTAL .	68,672	72,149	77,619	149,768	202,566	264,347	466,913
Kotah—							
Rural .	112,876	105,953	100,682	206,635	340,912	298,202	639,114
Urban .	751	1,175	1,277	2,452	2,594	3,523	6,117
TOTAL .	113,627	107,128	101,959	209,087	343,506	301,725	645,231
Nagour—							
Rural .	94,150	95,015	101,075	196,090	229,501	338,899	568,400
Urban .	3,974	4,322	4,690	9,012	9,181	15,248	24,429
TOTAL .	98,124	99,337	105,765	205,102	238,682	354,147	592,829
Pali—							
Rural .	88,280	75,061	77,651	152,712	231,331	218,485	449,816
Urban .	4,602	4,897	4,737	9,634	17,233	15,092	32,325
TOTAL .	92,882	79,958	82,388	162,346	248,564	233,577	482,141

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

LIVESTOCK						
Buffaloes						District
Males over three years				Females over three years		
Beeding 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		
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
192	744	62	998	22,875	11,728	Jalore—
8	5	11	24	649	265	Rural
200	749	73	1,022	23,524	11,993	Urban
705	270	138	1,113	34,540	26,832	TOTAL
9	43	10	62	582	400	Jhalawar—
714	313	148	1,175	35,122	27,232	Rural
74	1,439	32	1,545	19,610	2,368	Urban
27	311	5	343	1,568	176	TOTAL
101	1,750	37	1,888	21,178	2,544	Jhunjhunu—
200	1,919	93	2,212	13,790	9,702	Rural
93	43	26	162	1,592	506	Urban
293	1,962	119	2,374	15,382	10,208	TOTAL
1,081	904	599	2,584	39,322	30,782	Jodhpur—
1	96	3	100	538	203	Rural
1,082	1,000	602	2,684	39,860	30,985	Urban
175	6,491	192	6,858	26,170	16,727	TOTAL
47	273	70	390	1,143	565	Kotah—
222	6,764	262	7,248	27,313	17,292	Rural
390	9,375	417	10,182	19,469	16,122	Urban
27	678	44	749	2,831	1,146	TOTAL
417	10,053	461	10,931	22,300	17,268	Pali—

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Jalore—					
Rural	3,705	38,308	116	116	38,540
Urban	170	1,084	2	3	1,089
TOTAL	3,875	39,392	118	119	39,629
Jhalawar—					
Rural	9,280	70,652	141	191	70,984
Urban	156	1,138	72	120	1,330
TOTAL	9,436	71,790	213	311	72,314
Jhunjhunu—					
Rural	1,970	23,948	36	32	24,016
Urban	136	1,880	1	4	1,885
TOTAL	2,106	25,828	37	36	25,901
Jodhpur—					
Rural	2,705	26,197	71	29	26,297
Urban	180	2,278	279	228	2,785
TOTAL	2,885	28,475	350	257	29,082
Kotah—					
Rural	11,348	81,452	733	637	82,822
Urban	59	800	5	8	813
TOTAL	11,407	82,252	738	645	83,035
Nagour—					
Rural	5,923	48,820	307	143	49,270
Urban	168	1,876	24	18	1,918
TOTAL	6,091	50,696	331	161	51,188
Pali—					
Rural	2,518	38,109	877	200	39,186
Urban	227	4,204	554	215	4,873
TOTAL	2,745	42,313	1,431	415	44,159

No. 25—*contd.*Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Jalore—						
Rural	5,091	11,367	16,458	1,370	12,827	14,197
Urban	165	339	504	48	192	240
TOTAL	5,256	11,706	16,962	1,418	13,019	14,437
Jhalawar—						
Rural	13,957	14,456	28,423	12,212	23,831	36,043
Urban	204	254	458	121	270	391
TOTAL	14,161	14,720	28,881	12,333	24,101	36,434
Jhunjhunu—						
Rural	6,527	9,782	16,309	2,900	11,906	14,806
Urban	532	754	1,286	212	668	880
TOTAL	7,059	10,536	17,595	3,112	12,574	15,686
Jodhpur—						
Rural	5,819	6,887	12,706	2,753	7,643	10,396
Urban	366	511	877	117	415	532
TOTAL	6,185	7,398	13,583	2,870	8,058	10,928
Kotah—						
Rural	15,792	17,548	33,340	12,460	22,842	35,302
Urban	143	234	377	43	112	155
TOTAL	15,935	17,782	33,717	12,503	22,954	35,457
Nagour—						
Rural	12,306	13,929	26,235	5,522	15,057	20,579
Urban	505	632	1,137	334	645	979
TOTAL	12,811	14,561	27,372	5,856	15,702	21,558
Pali—						
Rural	10,901	13,616	24,517	5,880	18,441	24,321
Urban	808	1,320	2,128	395	1,203	1,598
TOTAL	11,709	14,936	26,645	6,275	19,644	25,919

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Jalore—						
Rural	6,461	24,194	30,655	7,459	62,734	70,193
Urban	213	531	744	237	1,620	1,857
TOTAL	6,674	24,725	31,399	7,696	64,354	72,050
Jhalawar—						
Rural	26,169	38,297	64,466	27,282	109,281	136,563
Urban	325	524	849	387	1,854	2,241
TOTAL	26,494	38,821	65,315	27,669	111,135	138,804
Jhunjhunu—						
Rural	9,427	21,688	31,115	10,972	45,704	56,676
Urban	744	1,422	2,166	1,087	3,307	4,394
TOTAL	10,171	23,110	33,281	12,059	49,011	61,070
Jodhpur—						
Rural	8,572	14,530	23,102	10,784	40,827	51,611
Urban	483	926	1,409	645	3,711	4,356
TOTAL	9,055	15,456	24,511	11,429	44,538	55,967
Kotah—						
Rural	28,252	40,390	68,642	30,836	123,212	154,048
Urban	186	346	532	286	1,159	1,445
TOTAL	28,438	40,736	69,174	31,122	124,371	155,493
Nagour—						
Rural	17,828	28,986	46,814	24,686	78,256	102,942
Urban	839	1,277	2,116	1,229	3,195	4,424
TOTAL	18,667	30,263	48,930	25,915	81,451	107,366
Pali—						
Rural	16,781	32,057	48,838	26,063	71,243	98,206
Urban	1,203	2,523	3,726	1,952	7,496	9,448
TOTAL	17,984	34,580	52,564	28,015	78,739	107,654

No. 25—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
170,145	213,596	383,741	70,087	43,266	312,138	355,404	425,491	Jalore—
4,787	4,700	9,487	1,396	662	9,014	9,676	11,072	Rural
174,932	218,296	393,228	71,483	43,928	321,152	365,080	436,563	Urban
								TOTAL
219,801	326,448	546,249	4,501	689	11,450	12,139	16,640	Jhalawar—
3,590	6,245	9,835	188	59	606	665	853	Rural
223,391	332,693	556,084	4,689	748	12,056	12,804	17,493	Urban
								TOTAL
75,813	174,732	250,545	32,626	21,626	101,014	122,640	155,266	Jhunjhunu—
8,217	16,552	24,769	1,644	4,621	7,796	12,417	14,061	Rural
84,030	191,284	275,314	34,270	26,247	108,810	135,057	169,327	Urban
								TOTAL
205,522	294,902	500,424	95,079	76,186	400,668	476,854	571,933	Jodhpur—
8,473	13,983	22,456	764	1,140	4,136	5,276	6,040	Rural
213,995	308,885	522,880	95,843	77,326	404,804	482,130	577,973	Urban
								TOTAL
371,748	421,414	793,162	13,517	2,701	36,755	39,456	52,973	Kotah—
2,880	4,682	7,562	107	27	361	388	495	Rural
374,628	426,096	800,724	13,624	2,728	37,116	39,844	53,468	Urban
								TOTAL
254,187	417,155	671,342	108,766	90,683	455,386	546,069	654,835	Nagour—
10,410	18,443	28,853	1,790	2,359	12,668	15,027	16,817	Rural
264,597	435,598	700,195	110,556	93,042	468,054	561,096	671,652	Urban
								TOTAL
258,294	289,728	548,022	99,113	71,735	452,727	524,462	623,575	Pali—
19,185	22,588	41,773	3,750	4,216	21,652	25,868	29,618	Rural
277,479	312,316	589,795	102,863	75,951	474,379	550,330	653,193	Urban
								TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK					Total Goats
	Upto one year	Goats				
		Over one year				
		Males	Females	Total		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	
Jalore—						
Rural	71,117	23,787	246,142	269,929	341,046	
Urban	2,001	717	7,755	8,472	10,473	
TOTAL	73,118	24,504	253,897	278,401	351,519	
Jhalawar—						
Rural	63,078	6,911	113,912	120,823	183,901	
Urban	1,389	422	2,504	2,926	4,315	
TOTAL	64,467	7,333	116,416	123,749	188,216	
Jhunjhunu—						
Rural	87,645	10,725	171,540	182,265	269,910	
Urban	8,070	1,198	15,928	17,126	25,196	
TOTAL	95,715	11,923	187,468	199,391	295,106	
Jodhpur—						
Rural	81,322	24,995	193,920	218,915	300,237	
Urban	1,455	912	3,914	4,826	6,281	
TOTAL	82,777	25,907	197,834	223,741	306,518	
Kotah—						
Rural	83,953	12,398	188,199	200,597	284,550	
Urban	1,740	432	2,532	2,964	4,704	
TOTAL	85,693	12,830	190,731	203,561	289,254	
Nagour—						
Rural	97,251	23,538	196,657	220,195	317,446	
Urban	3,511	1,118	9,296	10,414	13,925	
TOTAL	100,762	24,656	205,953	230,609	331,371	
Pali—						
Rural	82,644	38,416	292,571	330,987	413,631	
Urban	3,092	1,718	11,569	13,287	16,379	
TOTAL	85,736	40,134	304,140	344,274	430,010	

No. 25—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock					
			Upto one year			One to three years		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Jalore—								
Rural	542	1,488	207	240	447	125	240	365
Urban	20	19	4	4	8	6	7	13
TOTAL	562	1,507	211	244	455	131	247	378
Jhalawar—								
Rural	1,929	4,490	748	821	1,569	418	686	1,104
Urban	190	50	10	5	15	14	3	17
TOTAL	2,119	4,540	758	826	1,584	432	689	1,121
Jhunjhunu—								
Rural	48	195	17	26	43	25	39	64
Urban	94	33	18	11	29	5	12	17
TOTAL	142	228	35	37	72	30	51	81
Jodhpur—								
Rural	268	456	66	83	149	86	111	197
Urban	157	37	8	6	14	4	17	21
TOTAL	425	493	74	89	163	90	128	218
Kotah—								
Rural	3,122	4,921	834	1,048	1,882	618	859	1,477
Urban	156	30	12	11	23	2	..	2
TOTAL	3,278	4,951	846	1,059	1,905	620	859	1,479
Nagour—								
Rural	279	587	89	127	216	116	142	258
Urban	40	64	23	27	50	18	35	53
TOTAL	319	651	112	154	266	134	177	311
Pali—								
Rural	540	1,083	212	243	455	139	202	347
Urban	127	59	11	9	20	4	12	16
TOTAL	667	1,142	223	252	475	143	220	363

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Donkeys			
	Young Stock—contd.						Mules			
	Total 3 years and 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)
Jalore—										
Rural	332	480	812	874	1,968	2,842	..	1,788	4,717	6,505
Urban	10	11	21	30	30	60	..	49	94	143
TOTAL	342	491	833	904	1,998	2,902	..	1,837	4,811	6,648
Jhalawar—										
Rural	1,166	1,507	2,673	3,095	5,997	9,092	..	1,076	1,164	2,240
Urban	24	8	32	214	58	272	3	320	22	342
TOTAL	1,190	1,515	2,705	3,309	6,055	9,364	3	1,396	1,186	2,582
Jhunjhunu—										
Rural	42	65	107	90	260	350	..	1,905	1,665	3,570
Urban	23	23	46	117	56	173	..	1,106	257	1,363
TOTAL	65	88	153	207	316	523	..	3,011	1,922	4,933
Jodhpur—										
Rural	152	194	346	420	650	1,070	21	1,785	1,846	3,631
Urban	12	23	35	169	60	229	21	410	203	613
TOTAL	164	217	381	589	710	1,299	42	2,195	2,049	4,244
Kotah—										
Rural	1,452	1,907	3,359	4,574	6,828	11,402	9	3,311	1,075	4,386
Urban	14	11	25	170	41	211	13	336	8	344
TOTAL	1,466	1,918	3,384	4,744	6,869	11,613	22	3,647	1,083	4,730
Nagour—										
Rural	205	269	474	484	856	1,340	5	1,698	2,792	4,460
Urban	41	62	103	81	126	207	3	603	364	967
TOTAL	246	331	577	565	982	1,547	8	2,271	3,156	5,427
Pali—										
Rural	351	451	802	891	1,534	2,425	19	4,187	5,878	10,065
Urban	15	21	36	142	80	222	2	631	535	1,166
TOTAL	366	472	838	1,033	1,614	2,647	21	4,818	6,413	11,231

No. 25—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.			POULTRY				
	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls			Ducks	(97)
	(89)	(90)	(91)	Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	
				(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
Jalore—								
Rural	11,957	5	1,171,587	811	856	1,193	2,866	..
Urban	207	1	31,443	183	232	264	679	..
TOTAL	12,164	6	1,203,030	994	1,088	1,463	3,545	..
Jhalawar—								
Rural	2,254	1,692	762,068	6,652	4,046	8,148	18,846	10
Urban	20	386	16,026	1,060	716	1,302	3,078	2
TOTAL	2,274	2,078	778,094	7,712	4,762	9,450	21,924	12
Jhunjhunu—								
Rural	36,926	461	717,028	599	740	620	1,959	1
Urban	1,087	238	66,887	389	502	245	1,136	2
TOTAL	38,013	699	783,915	988	1,242	865	3,095	3
Jodhpur—								
Rural	26,370	52	1,403,738	409	463	656	1,528	2
Urban	175	66	35,881	758	852	758	2,368	21
TOTAL	26,545	118	1,439,619	1,167	1,315	1,414	3,896	23
Kotah—								
Rural	5,030	4,974	1,156,486	8,994	7,967	12,786	29,747	23
Urban	1	959	14,289	1,026	1,176	1,206	3,408	..
TOTAL	5,031	5,933	1,170,775	10,020	9,143	13,992	33,155	23
Nagour—								
Rural	22,889	729	1,673,046	886	925	1,197	3,008	8
Urban	660	317	61,749	1,624	1,605	1,232	4,461	2
TOTAL	23,549	1,046	1,734,795	2,510	2,530	2,429	7,469	10
Pali—								
Rural	7,255	1,009	1,606,001	1,789	1,862	2,458	6,109	13
Urban	458	300	89,918	495	742	786	2,023	20
TOTAL	7,713	1,309	1,695,919	2,284	2,604	3,244	8,132	33

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

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)
Jalore—							
Rural	1	..	1	1	2,868	56,588	14
Urban	..	1	1	..	680	1,400	19
TOTAL	1	1	2	1	3,548	58,078	33
Jhalawar—							
Rural	9	5	24	112	18,982	53,807	14
Urban	2	4	8	90	3,176	628	9
TOTAL	11	9	32	202	22,158	54,435	23
Jhunjhunu—							
Rural	..	..	1	..	1,960	40,782	12
Urban	..	..	2	..	1,138	2,275	49
TOTAL	..	..	3	..	3,098	43,057	61
Jodhpur—							
Rural	2	..	4	2	1,534	128,271	3,364
Urban	21	60	102	12	2,482	2,052	23
TOTAL	23	60	106	14	4,016	130,323	3,387
Kotah—							
Rural	21	19	63	510	30,320	81,034	146
Urban	..	5	5	298	3,711	219	35
TOTAL	21	24	68	808	34,031	81,253	181
Nagour—							
Rural	12	2	22	2	3,032	95,222	118
Urban	..	..	2	3	4,466	2,828	15
TOTAL	12	2	24	5	7,498	98,050	133
Pali—							
Rural	12	10	35	43	6,157	77,278	109
Urban	9	11	40	7	2,070	4,810	45
TOTAL	21	21	75	50	8,257	82,088	154

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

• AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>									
Carts	Sugar cane 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)
22,659	..	1	28	7	..	24	76	252	Jalore—
843	..	..	11	..	..	4	38	16	Rural
23,502	..	1	39	7	..	28	114	268	Urban
									TOTAL
20,062	..	677	42	..	1	6	285	269	Jhalawar—
510	..	56	7	1	..	1	51	19	Rural
20,572	..	733	49	1	1	7	336	288	Urban
									TOTAL
3,175	..	..	14	..	..	1	18	19	Jhunjhunu—
502	1	1	15	14	..	8	29	9	Rural
3,677	1	1	29	14	..	9	47	28	Urban
									TOTAL
26,367	..	4	33	25	1	17	239	50	Jodhpur—
948	1	4	3	2	..	3	115	42	Rural
27,315	1	8	36	27	1	20	354	92	Urban
									TOTAL
43,451	9	669	114	9	1	45	565	290	Kotah—
370	1	37	15	..	..	8	66	13	Rural
43,821	10	706	129	9	1	53	631	303	Urban
									TOTAL
44,833	..	36	36	5	4	22	599	77	Nagour—
1,983	..	..	2	..	..	5	267	23	Rural
46,816	..	36	38	5	4	27	866	100	Urban
									TOTAL
26,130	..	10	76	8	3	64	540	496	Pali—
1,913	10	2	7	..	2	11	148	43	Rural
28,043	10	12	83	8		75	688	539	Urban
									TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	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 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)
Sawai Madhopur—								
Rural .	763	179,499	3,401	183,663	76,602	104,215	21,433	202,250
Urban .	8	2,493	26	2,527	1,567	1,087	326	2,980
TOTAL .	771	181,992	3,427	186,190	78,169	105,302	21,759	205,230
Sikar—								
Rural .	361	68,537	625	69,523	57,696	33,863	8,330	99,889
Urban .	67	1,944	51	2,062	5,284	1,729	460	7,473
TOTAL .	428	70,481	676	71,585	62,980	35,592	8,790	107,362
Sirohi—								
Rural .	587	62,072	2,253	64,912	32,910	30,166	8,785	71,861
Urban .	9	2,020	28	2,057	1,236	843	221	2,300
TOTAL .	596	64,092	2,281	66,969	34,146	31,009	9,006	74,161
Tonk—								
Rural .	231	121,943	4,918	127,092	48,207	100,698	20,921	169,826
Urban .	1	4,370	84	4,455	1,707	2,535	341	4,583
TOTAL .	232	126,313	5,002	131,547	49,914	103,233	21,262	174,409
Udaipur—								
Rural .	275	345,155	9,587	355,017	104,792	225,956	35,057	365,805
Urban .	32	4,984	77	5,093	3,532	3,052	429	7,013
TOTAL .	307	350,139	9,664	360,110	108,324	229,008	35,486	372,818
Total Rajasthan—								
Rural .	16,315	3,360,079	108,654	3,485,048	1,655,502	2,074,907	479,915	4,210,324
Urban .	1,310	89,708	1,983	93,001	93,241	51,828	15,986	161,055
TOTAL 1956	17,625	3,449,787	110,637	3,578,049	1,748,743	2,126,735	495,901	4,371,379
TOTAL 1951†	16,370	3,063,080	94,547	3,173,997	1,781,073	1,922,493	237,470	3,941,036

* Includes all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

† Includes all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

No. 25—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Sawai Madhopur—								
Rural .	318	1,226	203,794	40,928	42,098	83,026	38,332	51,392
Urban .	123	17	3,120	790	878	1,668	422	675
TOTAL .	441	1,243	206,914	41,718	42,976	84,694	38,754	52,067
Sikar—								
Rural .	401	458	100,748	31,344	27,946	59,290	27,971	28,069
Urban .	71	128	7,672	2,582	2,914	5,496	828	1,314
TOTAL .	472	586	108,420	33,926	30,860	64,786	28,799	29,383
Sirohi—								
Rural .	27	691	72,579	17,489	18,327	35,816	18,503	21,689
Urban .	..	13	2,313	657	741	1,398	515	627
TOTAL .	27	704	74,892	18,146	19,068	37,214	19,018	22,316
Tonk—								
Rural .	868	864	171,558	26,118	26,066	52,184	38,659	49,045
Urban .	46	32	4,661	1,007	1,048	2,055	789	821
TOTAL .	914	896	176,219	27,125	27,114	54,239	39,448	49,866
Udaipur—								
Rural .	908	2,068	368,781	71,641	69,537	141,178	108,626	117,014
Urban .	20	28	7,061	1,860	2,237	4,097	851	1,174
TOTAL .	928	2,096	375,842	73,501	71,774	145,275	109,477	118,188
Total Rajasthan—								
Rural .	12,074	25,743	4,248,141	901,795	863,956	1,765,751	963,605	1,201,057
Urban .	3,372	1,808	166,235	45,081	46,942	92,023	24,167	33,685
TOTAL 1956	15,446	27,551	4,414,376	946,876	910,898	1,857,774	987,772	1,234,742
TOTAL 1951†	25,254	35,654	4,001,944	936,543	637,476	1,574,019	957,989	1,060,620

†1951 Livestock Census data for Rajasthan State have been adjusted to present data for the new set-up Rajasthan State after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total		Total
	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Sawai Madhopur—							
Rural . . .	89,724	79,260	93,490	172,750	262,923	297,284	560,207
Urban . . .	1,097	1,212	1,553	2,765	3,739	4,673	8,412
TOTAL . . .	90,821	80,472	95,043	175,515	266,662	301,957	568,619
Sikar—							
Rural . . .	56,040	59,315	56,015	115,330	128,838	156,763	285,601
Urban . . .	2,142	3,410	4,228	7,638	5,472	11,900	17,372
TOTAL . . .	58,182	62,725	60,243	122,968	134,310	168,663	302,973
Sirohi—							
Rural . . .	40,192	35,992	40,016	76,008	100,904	112,595	213,499
Urban . . .	1,142	1,172	1,368	2,540	3,229	3,681	6,910
TOTAL . . .	41,334	37,164	41,384	78,548	104,133	116,276	220,409
Tonk—							
Rural . . .	87,704	64,777	75,111	139,888	191,869	246,669	438,538
Urban . . .	1,610	1,796	1,869	3,665	6,251	6,530	12,781
TOTAL . . .	89,314	66,573	76,980	143,553	198,120	253,199	451,319
Udaipur—							
Rural . . .	225,640	180,267	186,551	366,818	535,284	555,332	1,090,616
Urban . . .	2,025	2,711	3,411	6,122	7,804	10,472	18,276
TOTAL . . .	227,665	182,978	189,962	372,940	543,088	565,804	1,108,892
Total Rajasthan—							
Rural . . .	2,164,662	1,865,400	2,065,013	3,930,413	5,350,448	6,313,154	11,663,602
Urban . . .	57,852	69,248	80,627	149,875	162,249	246,862	409,111
TOTAL 1956	2,222,514	1,934,648	2,145,640	4,080,288	5,512,697	6,560,016	12,072,713
TOTAL 1951	2,018,009	1,894,532	1,697,496	3,592,028	5,068,529	5,699,440	10,767,969

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		District
			Total males over 3 years	In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Sawai Madhopur—						
Rural . . .	596	1,736	246	2,578	63,963	53,349
Urban . . .	3	70	20	93	1,073	714
TOTAL . . .	599	1,806	266	2,671	65,036	54,063
Sikar—						
Rural . . .	97	1,888	124	2,109	25,455	7,346
Urban . . .	8	259	12	279	677	176
TOTAL . . .	105	2,147	136	2,388	26,132	7,522
Sirohi—						
Rural . . .	219	1,948	115	2,282	14,894	9,476
Urban . . .	3	44	..	47	745	389
TOTAL . . .	222	1,992	115	2,329	15,639	9,865
Tonk—						
Rural . . .	25	1,629	453	2,407	24,311	26,822
Urban . . .	26	455	34	515	891	670
TOTAL . . .	351	2,084	487	2,922	25,202	27,492
Udaipur—						
Rural . . .	1,227	5,040	757	7,024	82,217	87,612
Urban . . .	18	300	10	328	1,879	982
TOTAL . . .	1,245	5,340	767	7,352	84,096	88,594
Total Rajasthan—						
Rural . . .	10,385	103,656	6,383	120,424	846,482	650,392
Urban . . .	566	5,665	347	6,578	38,730	18,964
TOTAL 1956	10,951	109,321	6,730	127,002	885,212	669,356
TOTAL 1951	14,119	133,018	4,900	152,037	866,865	604,476

* Includes all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

† Includes all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>	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)
Sawai Madhopur—					
Rural	13,757	131,069	274	315	131,658
Urban	265	1,992	27	6	2,025
TOTAL	13,962	133,061	301	321	133,683
Sikar—					
Rural	3,903	36,704	365	149	37,218
Urban	58	911	29	8	958
TOTAL	3,961	37,615	404	157	38,176
Sirohi—					
Rural	3,704	28,074	72	103	28,249
Urban	82	1,216	2	..	1,218
TOTAL	3,786	29,290	74	103	29,538
					12,781
Tonk—					
Rural	6,984	58,117	344	260	58,721
Urban	177	1,738	90	18	1,846
TOTAL	7,161	59,855	434	278	60,567
Udaipur—					
Rural	22,506	192,335	609	887	193,831
Urban	115	2,976	25	8	3,009
TOTAL	22,621	195,311	634	895	196,840
Total Rajasthan—					
Rural	194,874	1,691,748	6,957	6,282	1,704,987
Urban	7,687	65,381	1,598	786	67,765
TOTAL 1956	202,561	1,757,129	8,555	7,068	1,772,752
TOTAL 1951	100,081	1,571,422	12,547	13,549	1,597,618

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK						
Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>						
Young Stock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			District
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
19,310	28,955	48,265	10,134	35,837	45,991	Sawai Madhopur—
225	483	708	126	487	613	Rural
						Urban
19,535	29,438	48,973	10,260	36,344	46,604	TOTAL
8,641	13,358	21,999	2,946	15,203	18,152	Sikar—
215	374	589	141	228	369	Rural
						Urban
8,856	13,732	22,588	3,090	15,431	18,521	TOTAL
3,516	7,259	10,775	2,158	8,417	10,575	Sirohi—
104	345	449	40	240	280	Rural
						Urban
3,620	7,604	11,224	2,198	8,657	10,855	TOTAL
10,345	11,714	22,059	7,848	18,524	26,372	Tonk—
287	453	745	251	291	542	Rural
						Urban
10,632	12,172	22,804	8,099	18,815	26,914	TOTAL
26,447	41,280	67,727	21,121	69,192	90,313	Udaipur—
506	917	1,423	200	434	634	Rural
						Urban
26,953	42,197	69,150	21,321	69,626	90,947	TOTAL
302,393	407,666	710,059	185,263	591,814	777,077	Total Rajasthan—
11,135	17,633	28,763	4,260	19,531	23,791	Rural
						Urban
313,528	425,299	738,827	189,523	611,345	800,868	TOTAL 1956
229,993	349,400	579,393	198,786	518,829	717,015	TOTAL 1951

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Sawai Madhopur—						
Rural	29,444	64,812	94,256	32,022	196,470	2,28,492
Urban	351	970	1,321	444	2,995	3,439
TOTAL	29,795	65,782	95,577	32,466	199,465	231,931
Sikar—						
Rural	11,590	28,561	40,151	13,699	65,779	79,478
Urban	356	602	958	635	1,560	2,195
TOTAL	11,946	29,163	41,109	14,334	67,339	81,673
Sirohi—						
Rural	5,674	15,676	21,350	7,956	43,925	51,881
Urban	144	585	729	191	1,803	1,994
TOTAL	5,818	16,261	22,079	8,147	45,728	53,875
Tonk—						
Rural	18,193	30,238	48,431	20,600	88,959	109,559
Urban	538	749	1,287	1,053	2,595	3,648
TOTAL	18,731	30,987	49,718	21,653	91,554	113,207
Udaipur—						
Rural	47,568	110,472	158,040	54,592	304,303	358,895
Urban	706	1,351	2,057	1,034	4,360	5,394
TOTAL	48,274	111,823	160,097	55,626	308,663	364,289
Total Rajasthan—						
Rural	487,656	999,480	1,487,136	608,080	2,704,467	3,312,547
Urban	15,395	37,164	52,559	21,973	104,929	126,902
TOTAL 1956	503,351	1,036,644	1,539,695	630,053	2,809,396	3,439,449
TOTAL 1951	428,779	868,229	1,297,008	580,816	2,465,747	3,046,563

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK								District
Total Bovine			Sheep					
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Sawai Madhopur—								
294,945	493,754	788,699	12,355	3,251	48,721	51,972	64,327	Rural
4,183	7,668	11,851	129	30	609	639	768	Urban
299,128	501,422	800,550	12,484	3,281	49,330	52,611	65,095	TOTAL
Sikar—								
142,537	222,542	365,079	50,108	23,487	153,440	176,927	227,035	Rural
6,107	13,460	19,567	673	1,456	3,313	4,769	5,442	Urban
148,644	236,002	384,646	50,781	24,943	156,753	181,696	232,477	TOTAL
Sirohi—								
108,860	156,520	265,380	32,049	11,544	102,040	113,584	145,633	Rural
3,420	5,484	8,904	279	208	1,148	1,356	1,635	Urban
112,280	162,004	274,284	32,328	11,752	103,188	114,940	147,268	TOTAL
Tonk—								
212,469	335,628	548,097	32,272	8,864	118,643	127,507	159,779	Rural
7,304	9,125	16,429	355	222	2,100	2,322	2,677	Urban
219,773	344,753	564,526	32,627	9,086	120,743	129,829	162,456	TOTAL
Udaipur—								
589,876	859,635	1,449,511	79,559	18,755	246,780	265,535	345,094	Rural
8,838	14,832	23,670	397	286	1,663	1,949	2,346	Urban
598,714	874,467	1,473,181	79,956	19,041	248,443	267,484	347,440	TOTAL
Total Rajasthan—								
5,958,528	9,017,621	14,976,149	1,389,562	866,366	4,969,005	5,835,371	7,224,933	Rural
184,222	351,791	536,013	19,596	25,146	103,130	128,276	147,872	Urban
6,142,750	9,369,412	15,512,162	1,409,158	891,512	5,072,135	5,963,647	7,372,805	TOTAL 1956
5,649,345	8,165,187	13,814,532	847,963	851,237	3,693,413	4,544,740	5,392,703	TOTAL 1951

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Sawai Madhopur—					
Rural	103,933	12,778	218,063	230,841	334,774
Urban	2,247	401	4,145	4,546	6,793
TOTAL	106,180	13,179	222,208	235,387	341,567
Sikar—					
Rural	109,970	12,200	206,018	218,218	328,188
Urban	6,456	1,091	12,327	13,418	19,874
TOTAL	116,426	13,291	218,345	231,636	348,062
Sirohi—					
Rural	63,353	14,020	171,638	185,658	249,011
Urban	1,305	429	3,098	3,527	4,832
TOTAL	64,658	14,449	174,736	189,185	253,843
Tonk—					
Rural	56,106	9,934	156,019	165,953	222,059
Urban	2,156	565	6,159	6,724	8,980
TOTAL	58,262	10,499	162,178	172,677	230,939
Udaipur—					
Rural	249,769	33,327	552,184	585,511	835,280
Urban	3,473	542	6,470	7,012	10,485
TOTAL	253,242	33,869	558,654	592,523	845,765
Total Rajasthan—					
Rural	2,488,800	465,168	5,529,750	5,994,918	8,483,718
Urban	71,607	18,418	156,420	174,838	246,445
TOTAL 1956	2,560,407	483,586	5,686,170	6,169,756	8,730,163
TOTAL 1951	1,040,210	634,373	3,912,958	4,547,331	5,587,541

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock					
			Upto one year			One to three years		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(69)	(70)		(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
Sawai Madhopur—								
Rural	828	1,693	253	334	587	202	315	517
Urban	145	28	16	15	31	5	7	12
TOTAL	973	1,721	269	349	618	207	322	529
Sikar—								
Rural	153	276	16	40	56	52	66	118
Urban	55	50	13	3	16	16	7	23
TOTAL	208	326	29	43	72	68	73	141
Sirohi—								
Rural	316	662	75	105	180	82	134	216
Urban	43	9	8	1	9	33	3	36
TOTAL	359	671	83	106	189	115	137	252
Tonk—								
Rural	499	1,273	175	260	435	163	297	460
Urban	88	31	13	5	18	7	5	12
TOTAL	587	1,304	188	265	453	170	302	472
Udaipur—								
Rural	4,725	5,423	857	898	1,755	638	858	1,496
Urban	566	92	7	5	12	31	11	42
TOTAL	5,291	5,515	864	903	1,767	669	869	1,538
Total Rajasthan—								
Rural	27,829	49,164	7,055	8,315	15,370	5,418	8,170	13,588
Urban	3,837	1,547	374	312	686	337	278	615
TOTAL 1956	31,666	50,711	7,429	8,627	16,056	5,755	8,448	14,203
TOTAL 1951	27,184	49,998	..	..	16,678 (a)	13,368	19,526	32,894

(a) Details not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK										
	Horses and Ponies— <i>contd.</i>									Mules	Donkeys
	Youngstock— <i>contd.</i>			Total horses and ponies							
	Total 3 years & under										
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total					
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	
Sawai Madhopur—											
Rural	455	649	1,104	1,283	2,342	3,625	55	5,249	7,050	12,299	
Urban	21	22	43	166	50	216	34	581	119	700	
TOTAL	476	671	1,147	1,449	2,392	3,841	89	5,830	7,169	12,999	
Sikar—											
Rural	68	106	174	221	382	603	12	2,703	3,246	5,949	
Urban	29	10	39	84	60	144	2	864	197	1,061	
TOTAL	97	116	213	305	442	747	14	3,567	3,443	7,010	
Sirohi—											
Rural	157	239	396	473	901	1,374	18	882	2,277	3,159	
Urban	41	4	45	84	13	97	1	175	140	315	
TOTAL	198	243	441	557	914	1,471	19	1,057	2,417	3,474	
Tonk—											
Rural	338	557	895	837	1,830	2,667	9	753	1,814	2,567	
Urban	20	10	30	108	41	149	6	149	246	395	
TOTAL	358	567	925	945	1,871	2,816	15	902	2,060	2,962	
Udaipur—											
Rural	1,495	1,756	3,251	6,220	7,179	13,399	12	4,956	3,966	8,922	
Urban	38	16	54	604	108	712	4	1,072	138	1,210	
TOTAL	1,533	1,772	3,305	6,824	7,287	14,111	16	6,028	4,104	10,132	
Total Rajasthan—											
Rural	12,473	16,485	28,958	40,302	65,649	105,951	466	74,035	96,966	171,001	
Urban	711	590	1,301	4,548	2,137	6,685	150	13,770	5,556	19,326	
TOTAL 1956	13,184	17,075	30,259	44,850	67,786	112,636	616	87,805	102,522	190,327	
TOTAL 1951	13,368	19,526	49,572	40,552	69,524	126,754	3,772	75,997	101,643	213,611	
			(b)			(b)				(c)	

(b) Includes 16,678 for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 35,971 for which details are not available.

No. 25—*contd.*

Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK— <i>concl.</i>			Poultry					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live- stock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Sawai Madhopur—								
4,230	8,072	1,216,081	1,953	2,021	2,266	6,240	25	Rural
110	875	21,347	1,631	942	1,191	3,764	8	Urban
4,340	8,947	1,237,428	3,584	2,963	3,457	10,004	33	TOTAL
Sikar—								
23,055	843	950,764	609	667	373	1,649	1	Rural
550	222	46,862	922	843	572	2,337	7	Urban
23,605	1,065	997,626	1,531	1,510	945	3,986	8	TOTAL
Sirohi—								
3,694	71	668,340	2,241	2,223	5,195	9,659	2	Rural
16	92	15,892	853	444	694	1,991	21	Urban
3,710	163	684,232	3,094	2,667	5,889	11,650	23	TOTAL
Tonk—								
536	2,930	938,644	1,678	1,720	2,391	5,789	68	Rural
32	1,349	29,917	2,575	2,025	2,090	6,690	50	Urban
568	4,279	968,561	4,253	3,745	4,481	12,479	118	TOTAL
Udaipur—								
10,979	797	2,663,994	9,492	8,816	13,888	32,196	30	Rural
212	208	38,847	1,183	1,328	1,019	3,530	50	Urban
11,191	1,005	2,702,841	10,675	10,144	14,907	35,726	80	TOTAL
Total Rajasthan—								
427,134	58,260	31,447,612	106,610	92,438	177,026	376,074	652	Rural
9,103	13,770	979,364	26,519	27,708	21,219	75,446	604	Urban
436,237	72,030	32,426,976	133,129	120,146	198,245	451,520	1,256	TOTAL 1956
340,831	54,780	25,534,524	49,329	104,914	86,420	240,663	1,003	TOTAL 1951

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRI. MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks — <i>contd.</i>			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings ††	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Sawai Madhopur—							
Rural .	14	23	62	18	6,320	86,444	118
Urban .	3	..	11	4	3,779	874	7
TOTAL .	17	23	73	22	10,099	87,318	125
Sikar—							
Rural .	4	..	5	..	1,654	57,899	27
Urban .	7	..	14	257	2,608	1,361	5
TOTAL .	11	..	19	257	4,262	59,260	32
Sirohi—							
Rural .	2	..	4	11	9,674	28,998	117
Urban .	10	1	32	..	2,023	803	1
TOTAL .	12	1	36	11	11,697	29,801	118
Tonk—							
Rural .	89	23	180	10	5,979	51,625	36
Urban .	24	18	92	104	6,886	1,601	2
TOTAL .	113	41	272	114	12,865	53,226	38
Udaipur—							
Rural .	43	12	85	94	32,375	1,386	117
Urban .	39	20	109	30	3,669	1,847	4
TOTAL .	82	32	194	124	36,044	172,233	121
Total Rajasthan—							
Rural .	587	503	1,742	1,519	379,335	,031,746	23,325
Urban .	273	192	1,069	1,544	78,059	42,014	663
TOTAL 1956	860	695	2,811	3,063	457,394	2,074,360	23,988
TOTAL 1951	1,262	10,735	13,000	..	253,663	1,740,267	11,318

††The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—*concl.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Rajasthan—*concl.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>										
Carts	Sugarcanes		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)
Sawai Madhopur—										
41,960	10	731		50	18	3	38	723	128	Rural
557	2	12		1	1	..	..	87	28	Urban
42,517	12	743		51	19	3	38	810	156	TOTAL
Sikar—										
14,055	..	..		17	..	..	10	58	18	Rural
584	..	1		13	1	..	5	67	35	Urban
14,639	..	1		30	1	..	15	125	53	TOTAL
Sirohi—										
10,351	..	2		39	2	..	5	229	108	Rural
511	..	..		6	8	..	..	24	7	Urban
10,862	..	2		45	10	..	5	253	115	TOTAL
Tonk—										
34,214	..	163		45	6	..	24	306	65	Rural
1,079	..	7		4	1	..	3	69	40	Urban
35,293	..	170		49	7	..	27	375	105	TOTAL
Udaipur—										
23,119	1	3,650		99	4	..	34	566	140	Rural
831	2	18		11	10	3	2	86	20	Urban
23,950	3	3,668		110	17	3	36	652	160	TOTAL
Total Rajasthan—										
571,501	466	12,822		1,148	193	67	1,023	7,876	3,274	Rural
19,093	28	256		169	149	32	152	2,239	657	Urban
590,594	494	13,078		1,317	342	99	1,175	10,115	3,931	TOTAL 1956
499,008	495	14,867		1,297	347	..	534	4,495	8,302	TOTAL 1951

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Vol.	Month/ Years	Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
1	XII	June '57	220	..	..	27	,944 tons	1,944
2	XII	June '57	222	..	..	44	ales	bales
3	XII	June '57	222	..	..	45	expected	is expected
4	XII	June '57	222	..	..	46	illion	million
5	XII	June '57	222	..	..	47	expected	is expected
6	XII	June '57	222	..	..	48	son	season
7	XII	June '57	223	..	..	30	seasod	season
8	XII	June '57	227	..	..	14	Investigation centre shifted.	*Investigation centre shifted.
9	XII	June '57	241	..	..	8	21,112	2,112
10	XII	June '57	264	4.7	1	16	Bihar*	Bihar* P
11	XII	June '57	270	4.11	..	1	Zinzeber officinale	Zingeber officinate
12	XII	June '57	294 & 295	..	..	..	Page numbers after 293 may please be read as 294 and 295 in lieu of 254 & 255.	

I. GENERAL REVIEW

The Government of India took some more measures to check the rising trend of prices of foodgrains. Permission was granted for the export of wheat from Punjab to Jammu & Kashmir and a notification was issued with a view to controlling the rise in prices and preventing hoarding in respect of gram in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and 15 districts of U.P. During the month, the Planning Commission released a detailed review of the First Five Year Plan. Also the Government of India set up an Export Risks Insurance Corporation with a view to stimulating the country's exports.

In order to ensure supplies of wheat and wheat products to Jammu & Kashmir the Government of India have modified the order of June 13, 1957 setting up three wheat zones, in so far as it relates to the northern most zone comprising the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. A notification issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on 27th July 1957 has the effect of permitting the export of wheat and wheat products from Punjab to Jammu & Kashmir. On 29th July, the Government of India issued a notification with a view to controlling the rise in prices and preventing hoarding in respect of gram, including split gram and products thereof, in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and 15 districts of U.P.

The review of the First Five Year Plan brought out by the Planning Commission reveals that the first Plan was instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in levels of production, both in agriculture and in industry, initiated a number of structural and institutional changes and evoked widespread public interest and enthusiasm. A Summary of the Review is given on pages 445 to 449.

The Government of India have constituted an Export Risks Insurance Corporation with a view to providing protection to export trade and thus help in stimulating the country's exports. The principal function of the Corporation will be to insure risks involved in the export of goods from India on credit basis, which are not normally covered by commercial insurers.

The rainfall during the southwest monsoon period from 1st June to 31st July 1957 was in excess of the normal in Jammu & Kashmir, Rayalaseema and Kerala, normal in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Telangana, Madras and Mysore and scanty elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops was, on the whole, satisfactory, except in some parts of Bombay, Orissa, Madras and Rajasthan, where the standing crops were reported to have been affected to some extent by heavy rains, pest attack and crop diseases.

During July and early August 1957, All-India Final Estimates of wheat, barley, gram, small millets, sugarcane, rabi pulses other than gram and tur, rape and mustard, linseed and cotton and the third estimate of tobacco for the year 1956-57 became available. The all-India final estimates of wheat and sugarcane showed an increase of 8.2 per cent and 10 per cent in area and 5.8 per cent and 12.8 per cent in production over the partially revised estimates of 1955-56. Final Estimate of barley showed an increase of 2.5 per cent in area but a decline of 0.2 per cent in production over 1955-56. Final Estimates of gram and small millets showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent and 4 per cent in area, but registered an increase of 11.2 per cent and 3.8 per cent in production. Final Estimates of rabi pulses other than gram and tur exhibited a decline of 2.2 per cent in area and 12 per cent in production over the partially revised estimate of the preceding year. Final Estimate of linseed showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent in area and 15.7 per cent in yield. Final Estimates of rape and mustard and cotton showed a decline of 1.7 per cent and 0.7 per cent in area but registered an increase of

19.9 per cent and 18 per cent respectively in production over the partially revised estimates of 1955-56. All-India Third Estimate of tobacco showed an increase of 1 per cent in area and 4.5 per cent in production over the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1955-56.

Food prices generally ruled steady during July 1957. Prices of wheat turned somewhat easier in Madhya Pradesh and at a few centres in Bihar. Prices of rice also showed an easy tendency at some centres, particularly in Madras, Mysore and Orissa. Prices of jowar generally showed a downward trend.

Prices of sugar and gur during July 1957 were either steady or showed a slight increase as compared with the last month.

Groundnut and linseed prices in India showed small fluctuations during July. The declining trend in castor markets witnessed during June gave place to buoyant conditions encouraged by overseas demand. Prices of copra at Bombay and Alleppey displayed an upward trend.

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market showed a bullish tendency during the first two weeks of the month and a steady tendency in the third week. During the last week of the month, however, the prices of M.G.F. Jarilla at Bombay declined a little due to favourable weather reports and Government of India's permission to import 50,000 bales of cotton from the sterling area.

Calcutta loose jute market remained generally steady during July. Prices of daisee variety showed an increase of Rs. 4 per maund while those of U.P. varieties declined by Rs. 4-8-0 per maund during the second week of the month.

Latest available data on stocks, arrivals, import, export, and consumption of various commodities show that:

(i) Total imports of cereals into the country since the beginning of January upto the end of July 1957 amounted to 20.3 lakh tons, comprising 5.9 lakh tons of wheat and 14.4 lakh tons of rice as against 3.6 lakh tons of wheat only during the corresponding period of the last year.

(ii) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st July 1957 and closing stocks on 2nd July 1957 were lower than those on the corresponding dates of last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period 1st November 1956 and 22nd July 1957 were higher than those during the same period of the preceding season. Average daily arrivals of gur during the first week of July 1957 at Hapur market amounted to about 74 maunds. There were, however, no arrivals of gur during the remaining period of the month. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 48,000 maunds at the end of July 1957 as compared with 67,000 maunds at the end of June 1956.

(iii) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1956 and 18th July 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season but consumption of raw cotton by mills during the same period was higher. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 18th July were lower than those on the corresponding date of the last year.

(iv) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations, stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta and consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during June 1957 were lower than those during May 1957. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during June 1957, were, however, higher than those during May 1957.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING JULY, 1957

During the month under review the monsoon was generally active over the country. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab, where the monsoon had so far been weak in the current season, received most of the rainfall towards the end of the month.

The rainfall during the southwest monsoon period from 1st June, 1957 to 31st July 1957 was in excess of the normal in Jammu & Kashmir, Rayalaseema and Kerala, normal in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, East Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Telangana, Madras and Mysore and scanty elsewhere.

The weather during the month under review was generally satisfactory for agricultural operations. Preparation and ploughing of land, transplantation of paddy, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi and sowing of kharif crops, such as, autumn paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, sugarcane and cotton were the main agricultural operations which were in progress in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was, on the whole satisfactory except in some parts of Bombay, Orissa, Madras and Rajasthan, where the standing crops were reported to have been affected to some extent due to heavy rains, pest attack and crop diseases.

Except for a few isolated cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Mysore and Rajasthan, the condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory in the country.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

Final estimates of area and production of wheat, barley and small millets for 1956-57 have been issued. With the release of these estimates, it is possible to indicate the total acreage and production of all cereals. The total acreage under cereals during 1956-57 is placed at 215.64 million acres, showing an increase of 0.7 per cent over the previous year. Similarly, the total production during 1956-57, being of the order of 57.25 million tons, is 5.1 per cent higher than that for 1955-56. The grain-wise position of all the cereals can be seen from the following table:

Area and Production of Cereals—All-India				
Crop	Area ('000 acres)		Production ('000 tons)	
	1956-57†	1955-56*	1956-57†	1955-56*
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Kharif Cereals—				
1. Rice	78,174	76,864	28,142	26,846
2. Jowar	41,314	42,904	7,427	6,602
3. Bajra	27,542	28,024	2,926	3,379
4. Maize	9,244	9,116	3,020	2,554
5. Ragi	5,674	5,693	1,914	1,820
6. Small Millets	12,209	12,713	2,010	1,937
7. Total Kharif Cereals	174,157	175,314	45,439	43,138

Area and Production of Cereals—All-India—contd.

1	2	3	4	5
<i>(b) Rabi Cereals—</i>				
8. Wheat . . .	32,891	30,386	9,068	8,569
9. Barley . . .	8,594	8,382	2,744	2,749
10. Total Rabi Cereals .	41,485	38,768	11,812	11,318
11. Total Cereals . . .	215,642	214,082	57,251	54,456

* Relates to Partially Revised Estimate.

† Relates to Final Estimate.

As regards pulses estimates of area and production for gram and tur have become available. In the case of gram, despite a slight decrease in area, there has been a substantial increase in production (of 6 lakh tons or 11.2 per cent) over previous year. As for tur, both area and production have increased over the previous year, the magnitude of increase being 1 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively.

As for the season 1957-58, the weather during the month under review was generally satisfactory for various agricultural operations. These operations mainly included, preparation and ploughing of land, transplantation of paddy, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi and sowing of autumn paddy, jowar, bajra and ragi.

Latest reports indicate that world wheat production in the 1956-57 season, outside the Soviet Union and China totalled nearly 128 million tons, some 3 million tons less than in the previous season. Forecast for 1957-58 crop is generally promising despite some reduction in forecast for North-American harvest. There has been some expansion of acreage in Europe but in North Africa drought has affected the crop. The official June estimate of 26.0 million tons for wheat production in the United States shows some further increase over earlier forecasts, but still is about 0.7 million tons less than the actual out-turn in 1956. A record harvest appears likely in Mexico. Among Western European countries large crops are expected in France and Italy and reports have been favourable from Spain and Portugal.

Latest reports confirm the high level of rice production in Asia in 1956-57; among the smaller producing countries of Latin America, however, some decline became apparent. In Thailand the provisional estimate is of about 8 million tons (paddy) and is little short of the record out-turn obtained in 1953-54.

Total stocks of wheat available for all purposes in the United State at the end of April, 1957 are estimated at some 29.1 million tons as against a record of 33.0 million tons a year earlier. In Canada, on the other hand, stocks were of record size, the quantity available for export and carry over alone at the end of April being put at 19.4 million tons. Wheat stocks in Australia, however, had fallen by mid May to 3.3 million tons 1.2 million tons less than a year earlier.

Total imports of cereals into India since the beginning of January, 1957 upto the end of July, 1957 amounted to 20.3 lakh tons, comprising 5.9 lakh tons of rice and 14.4 lakh tons of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year total imports amounted to 3.6 lakh tons only.

The Government of India continued to keep a careful watch on prices of foodgrains and during the month adopted further measures to keep the prices in check. One important measure was the creation on 10th July of a rice zone in the south, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. Rice will now move freely within the zone but export from or import into it will be restricted. It is estimated that Andhra Pradesh has a surplus of about 6 lakh tons, while the deficit of the other three States is of the order of 4 lakh tons. Thus, there will be a net surplus of about 2 lakh tons of rice in the zone. Arrangement is, therefore, being made to allot suitable export quotas from Andhra Pradesh to Bombay and West Bengal to enable sale of superior varieties of rice in these principal consuming markets.

In order to ensure supplies of wheat and wheat products to Jammu & Kashmir, the Government of India have modified the order of June 13, 1957 setting up three wheat zones, in so far as it relates to the northernmost zone comprising Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. A notification issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on 27th July, has the effect of permitting the export of wheat and wheat products from Punjab to Jammu & Kashmir.

The Government of India in exercise of its powers under the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, issued a notification, on the 29th July, that the prices at which gram, including split gram and its products, shall be sold in Punjab, Rajasthan and 15 districts of U.P., viz., Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda, Aligarh and Hamirpur, will be in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 3(A) of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act. This notification has been issued with a view to controlling the rise in prices and preventing hoarding in respect of gram, including split gram and products thereof, in the States mentioned above. The notification will remain in force for a period of three months.

Food prices during the month of July generally ruled steady. Prices of wheat turned somewhat easier in Madhya Pradesh and at a few centres in Bihar. Similarly, prices of rice showed an easy tendency at some centres, particularly in Madras, Mysore and Orissa. Prices of jowar generally showed a downward trend.

The prices of wheat generally ranged from Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 22.00 per maund in Bombay; Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 18.00 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 13.12 to Rs. 18.00 in Rajasthan; Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 18.00 in Punjab; Rs. 17.00 to Rs. 19.00 in Bihar; and Rs. 12.56 to Rs. 18.50 in Uttar Pradesh.

The prices of rice generally varied between Rs. 18.50 and Rs. 25.00 per maund in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 22.00 and Rs. 26.00 in Assam; Rs. 19.50 and Rs. 23.00 in Bihar; Rs. 18.25 and Rs. 20.81 in Kerala; Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 21.50 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 14.87 and Rs. 17.25 in Orissa; Rs. 20.62 and Rs. 24.00 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 21.00 and Rs. 24.00 in West Bengal.

The prices of jowar generally ranged from Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 14.50 per maund in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 12.50 to Rs. 14.50 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 13.00 to Rs. 16.00 in Rajasthan; Rs. 13.00 to Rs. 18.50 in Bombay and Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 16.50 in Punjab. Prices of bajra generally ranged from Rs. 13.25 to Rs. 16.44 per maund in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 15.00 to

Rs. 18.75 in Rajasthan ; Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 16.00 in Punjab; Rs. 13.44 to Rs. 15.00 in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 15.25 to Rs. 20.00 in Bombay. Prices of Maize generally varied between Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 18.50 per maund in Bihar ; Rs. 14.50 and Rs. 18.00 in Uttar Pradesh ; Rs. 14.00 and Rs. 17.00 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 18.00 in Rajasthan.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During the month of July 1957 sowings of the 1957-58 sugarcane crop were reported to be progressing satisfactorily in all the sugarcane producing States.

The All-India Final Estimate of sugarcane for 1956-57 puts the acreage and production of sugarcane at 5.0 million acres and 6.7 million tons (in terms of gur) respectively, as against the partially revised estimate of 4.6 million acres and 6.0 million tons (gur) in 1955-56. This shows an increase of 10.0 per cent in area and 12.8 per cent in production over the previous year.

Sugar—The directive in respect of advances against sugar issued by the Reserve Bank of India on June 29, 1957 was modified on July 15, 1957. The original directive, it will be recalled, directed all the scheduled banks to increase the existing margin in respect of credit limit and advance against sugar by at least 10 per cent provided that the margin so increased shall not be less than 35 per cent of the value of the hypothecated stocks. According to the modified directive, the provisions regarding credit limit and advances against sugar shall not be applicable to concerns manufacturing sugar; but these shall continue to be in force in application to all other persons and concerns. The modification of the directive was necessitated because it was felt that some units of the industry might find genuine difficulty in complying fully with the terms of the directive in view of the regulation of releases by Government and occasional transport difficulties.

Total production of sugar in India during the current season upto 22nd July, 1957 amounted to 20.19 lakh tons as against 18.53 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 22nd July, 1957 was 3 as against 4 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st July, 1957 were 11.10 lakh tons as against 11.58 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November, 1956 to 22nd July, 1957 was 15.35 lakh tons as against 12.13 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on 22nd July, 1957 were 10.08 lakh tons as compared with 10.47 lakh tons on the same date last season.

The Government of India released during July, 1957 a quantity of 3.88 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 0.25 lakh tons released for export. This brings the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production to 14.23 lakh tons including 1.70 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January, 1957 to the end of July, 1957 amounted to about 1.66 lakh tons. Out of these sales, actual exports upto that date amounted to 82.79 thousand tons. Exports were shared by U.K. (1.0 thousand tons), West Asian Countries (35.5 thousand tons), Far Eastern Countries including Malaya (13.7 thousand tons), Burma (6.0 thousand tons) and Ceylon (8.2 thousand tons). The increase in excise duty on sugar was expected to give an impetus to export of sugar outside the country. But with the decline in world prices of sugar and the need for increasing retention for domestic consumption, prospects of large exports of sugar may not be very encouraging.

The prices of sugar during July, 1957 were either steady or showed a slight increase as compared with the last month. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India—

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		29-6-57	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
Hapur	Crystal	36 12 0	36 15 0	36 14 0	36 14 0	36 12 0
Kanpur	F.A.Q.	36 0 0	N.R.	36 8 0	36 8 0	N.R.
Jullundur	Phagwara	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Calcutta	Indian	36 6 0	37 4 0	37 6 0	36 6 0	37 12 0
	Medium					
Nagpur	Medium	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 4 0	41 4 0	41 4 0
Madras	Imported	36 7 0	36 7 0	36 8 0	36 10 0	36 2 0
Bombay	D. 28	N.R.	37 14 0	39 3 0	39 4 0	39 4 0
Patna	N	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	34 0 0	34 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Average daily arrivals of gur during the first week of July, 1957 in Hapur market amounted to about 74 maunds. There were no arrivals of gur there for the remaining period of the month. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 48,000 maunds at the end of July 1957 as compared with 67,000 maunds at the end of June 1957.

Gur prices during July, 1957 too either remained steady or showed a rising tendency. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of gur at certain important centres in India—

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		29-6-57	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	11 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	12 14 0	12 12 0
Kanpur	Np-FAQ	N.R.	N.R.	12 12 0	13 5 0	N.R.
Calcutta	Deshi	14 0 0	13 8 0	15 8 0	15 8 0	16 4 0
	(Medium)					
Madras	II Sort	15 8 0	14 0 0	15 10 0	14 0 0	15 10 0
Bombay	Kolhapur	N.R.	24 8 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0
Patna	Old	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0

N.R.—Not reported.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During the month under review, All-India Final Estimates for 1956-57 crops of rape and mustard and linseed were released. The area under rape and mustard crop shows a slight decrease from 6,317 thousand acres in 1955-56 to 6,211 thousand acres in 1956-57, on the other hand, production shows a substantial increase from 848 thousand tons in 1955-56 to 1,017

thousand tons during the current season. Linseed crop of the current season was, however, lower than that in the preceding season by about 15.7 per cent. Acreage under the crop during the current season has been estimated at 3,758 thousand acres against 3781 thousand acres in the preceding year. Production of the current season's linseed crop has been estimated at 349 thousand tons against a much higher figure of 414 thousand tons in the previous year.

Groundnut and linseed markets in India underwent small fluctuations during July. The declining trend in castor markets witnessed during June, gave place to buoyant conditions encouraged by overseas demand. Off-take of castor oil by U.S., U. K. and the continent was reported to have been fairly high. Generally speaking, the quotations at the end of July in the case of almost all oilseeds and vegetable oils were higher as compared to the corresponding quotations at the end of the preceding month.

(a) Groundnut

The groundnut section of the Bombay market moved rather erratically during July. In the first fortnight of the month, the market was generally weak on account of reports of favourable weather conditions in important groundnut growing tracts. Towards the close of the month, however, the market improved to some extent due to support from Vanaspati factories and increased interest shown by the upcountry traders for the new crop. In Madras, the market conditions in groundnut and groundnut oil sections were steady throughout the month under review. The following table gives weekly prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during July 1957:—

															(Rs. per maund)																								
															Week ending																								
															29-6-57					6-7-57					13-7-57					20-7-57					27-7-57				
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)—</i>																																							
Bombay			.			.			.			N.R.			26 15 0			26 6 0			26 15 0			25 7 0															
Madras			.			.			.			26 6 0			26 8 0			26 6 0			26 10 0			26 10 0															
<i>Groundnut oil—</i>																																							
Bombay			.			.			.			N.R.			61 0 0			59 14 0			59 8 0			60 4 0															
Madras			.			.			.			54 2 0			54 2 0			54 0 0			54 5 0			54 5 0															
<i>European ports—</i>																																							
S. African			.			.			.			60 4 0			60 4 0			59 12 0			59 12 0			..															

(b) Linseed

The All-India Final Estimate of 1956-57 linseed crop puts the area and production at 3,758 thousand acres and 349 thousand tons as against the partially revised estimates of 3,781 thousand acres and 414 thousand tons for the preceding year. This indicates a fall of 0.6 per cent in acreage and 15.7 per cent in production. The decrease in outturn was mainly caused by unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period.

The undertone of the market remained almost quiet and dull owing to poor offtake of linseed oil. Millers were unwilling to crush further quantities of seed until their current stocks of oil were disposed off. The prices fluctuated within narrow limits during the month under review. An advance in linseed oil prices at U. K. towards the middle of July led to some improvement in prices in India also.

The following table shows the trend of the prices of linseed and linseed oil during July 1957.

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		29-6-57	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay	.	N.R.	20 5	20 6	20 13	20 15
Calcutta	.	22 6	22 0	22 4	22 8	22 14
Kanpur	.	20 10	N.R.	22 8	22 4	N.R.
<i>Linseed oil—</i>						
Bombay	.	N.R.	43 7	42 10	43 6	44 2
Kanpur	.	50 8	N.R.	50 0	50 4	N.R.
European ports (Indian variety)	.	51 7	51 7	52 6	52 14	N.R.

N.R.=Not reported.

(c) Castorseed

The downward trend in castor markets during June was reversed during the month under review and the improvement in prices was particularly marked from the middle of the month. This change in market conditions was due to good overseas demand for Indian castor oil. The prices of both castor seed and castor oil suffered some decline in the first two weeks of July due to reports of beneficial weather conditions in the producing areas. Castor seed at Bombay was quoted at Rs. 24 per maund at the end of July as against Rs. 21-8-0 on 22nd June, similarly castor oil at Bombay at the end of the month under review was higher than the quotation of 22nd June by nearly Rs. 3 per maund. At U. K. ports, the price of Indian castor oil improved from Rs. 70-8 per maund at the end of June to Rs. 76-14 per maund on 20th July. This advance in overseas quotation was due to fresh demand for Indian castor oil from U.S.A., U.K. and the Continent.

The following table gives weekly prices of castor seed and oil during July 1957.

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		29-6-57	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
<i>Castor seed—</i>						
Bombay	.	N.R.	23 8 0	22 7 0	23 10 0	24 0 0
Kanpur (FAS)	.	21 5 0	N.R.	21 5 0	22 8 0	N.R.
Badapelly	.	23 6 0	23 10 0	N.R.	23 15 0	24 10 0
<i>Hyderabad—</i>						
<i>Castor oil—</i>						
Bombay	.	N.R.	55 14 0	53 10 0	56 4 0	57 4 0
Kanpur	.	57 8 0	N.R.	56 8 0	58 0 0	N.R.
Madras	.	56 0 0	57 10 0	54 10 0	56 5 0	57 2 0
European Ports (Bombay Commercial)	.	70 8 0	70 8 0	77 14 0	76 14 0	N.R.

N.R.=Not reported.

(d) Coconut

The area under and production of coconuts in India in 1955-56 were 1,597 thousand acres and 4,097 million nuts respectively as against 1,589 thousand acres and 4,082 million nuts in 1954-55.

At the end of April, the standing coconut crop in Kerala State (excluding Malabar area) was generally satisfactory. Seasonal factors were favourable in two of the four districts for which reports are available. In Madras State severe summer conditions during the first quarter of 1957 are reported to have adversely affected the coconut crop. Pests are also reported to have caused some damage to the crop in this State.

During June 1957 the arrivals of coconut and copra in the important assembling markets of South India amounted to about 15.5 million nuts and 4,300 tons of copra.

During July 1957 copra prices both at Bombay and Alleppey displayed an upward trend. The price of copra at Bombay which was quoted at Rs. 43-2-0 per maund on 22nd June 1957 advanced to Rs. 47-8-0 in the third week; there was a steep drop in the following week and the month-end quotation was Rs. 44-15 per maund. Over the same period, coconut oil prices at Bombay advanced from Rs. 66-2-0 per maund to Rs. 70-8-0.

In Singapore, prices of copra and coconut oil dropped slightly from Rs. 26-8-0 and Rs. 43-14-0 per maund respectively at the end of May to Rs. 26-0-0 and Rs. 43-2-0 at the end of June.

In Colombo, price of copra fell from Rs. 25-13-0 per maund at the end of May to Rs. 24-7-0 on 22nd June 1957. Coconut oil price which was quoted at this market at Rs. 37-5-0 per maund on 13th May 1957 declined to Rs. 34-14-0 per maund on 27th June 1957.

The following table gives the prices of copra and coconut oil in Indian markets during July:—

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		29-6-57	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
Copra—						
Bombay (Colombo)	.	N.R.	44 8	44 8	47 8	44 15
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	.	41 6	43 4	42 10	N.A.	N.R.
Coconut oil—						
Bombay	.	N.R.	67 12	67 10	70 8	70 8
Cochin	.	59 14	63 10	N.A.	N.R.	N.R.

N.A.=Not available.

N.R.=Not reported.

(iv) COTTON

The All-India Final Estimate of the 1956-57 cotton crop puts acreage and production at 19.84 million acres and 47.23 lakh bales, as compared to the Partially Revised Estimate of 19.98 million acres and 40.01 lakh bales for the previous season. Thus, the current year's production shows an increase of 7.22 lakh bales or 18.0 per cent despite a decline in acreage by 1.35 lakh acres or 0.7 per cent. The production of cotton seed during the current season, according to this estimate, is put at 16.53 lakh tons as against 14.00 lakh tons during the 1955-56 season. The decrease in acreage during the current season is shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and is attributed largely to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage has been offset to some extent by the increase in acreage mainly in Punjab and Madras. The increase in production of cotton is shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and is attributed largely to better seasonal conditions prevailing during the growing period of the crop. The increase in production has occurred mainly in Americans, Jarilla, H. 420 and Oomras. Staple-wise, the increase in production has occurred mainly in the case of long and medium staple cottons.

It may be noted that official estimates of production are generally lower than the estimates of the actual crop arrived at by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of data regarding the actual utilization of the crop i.e., Formula II. These latter estimates in respect of 1956-57 season would, however, become available only towards December 1957. According to the relationship, based on previous data, between the official Final Estimates and the Indian Central Cotton Committee estimates, mentioned above, this year's Final Estimate of 47.23 lakh bales would correspond to 51.21 lakh bales of the Indian Central Cotton Committee estimate. The Indian Central Cotton Committee estimate for the 1955-56 season was 44.6 lakh bales.

The latest trade estimate framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of June 1957 puts the current (1956-57) season's cotton crop at 49.71 lakh bales as against their earlier estimate of 49.68 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate for the 1955-56 season was 46.04 lakh bales and the Final Estimate for that season was 46.36 lakh bales.

The 1957-58 crop is reported to be making good progress under favourable weather conditions. Except in Saurashtra, where rainfall is reported to have been excessive, climatic conditions have been generally favourable in various cotton growing areas.

The Government of India announced, on 13th July, 1956, that a quantity of 20,000 bales of Egyptian cotton, available for import against the special payments procedure, had all been licensed and that no further applications from importers and mills will be entertained.

On 16th July 1957, the Government of India announced its decision to further extend the contracting and delivery periods for shipment of raw cotton from U.S.A. under the Indo-Burma, U.S.A. Tripartite Agreement, 1956 upto 31st July and 31st August 1957 respectively.

The Government of India announced, on 20th July 1957, its decision to permit import of 50,000 bales of cotton stapling 1" to 1-1/16" from soft currency areas for shipment upto 30th September 1957. Cottons which will qualify to come in, under the staple length stipulated are East African, Jinja—Lango, Teso, Acholi and Usuku and Tanganyika Cottons—Mwanza and Shinyanga. Licences will be issued only to actual users on the "first come first served" basis.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in its first report on the 1957-58 season estimates the area under cotton cultivation on 1st July 1957 at 14.2 million acres which is 85.0 per cent of the previous season's actual cultivated acreage of 16.8 million acres. The corresponding acreage at this time last year was 17.0 million acres. In the U.S., Upper Egypt and East Africa, the weather conditions are reported to be generally favourable for the 1957-58 season's cotton crop.

The table below gives the latest position regarding consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills and stocks of raw cotton held by them:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	Consumption during		Total consumption during		Stocks with mills as on	
	May, 1957	May, 1956	Sept. 1956 to May, 1957	Sept. 1955 to May, 1956	31-5-57	31-5-56
Indian Cotton	4.02	3.49	35.36	32.60	14.21	16.87
Egyptian Cotton	0.06	0.17	0.75	1.43	0.21	0.80
Other Foreign Cotton	0.43	0.38	3.54	3.03	1.95	1.39
TOTAL	4.51	4.04	39.65	37.06	16.37	19.06

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is given below:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-56 to 18-7-57	1-9-55 to 18-7-56
Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay	17.63	17.98
Consumption of raw cotton by mills at Bombay	11.87	11.05
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 18th July	5.60	6.71

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market showed bullish tendencies during the first two weeks of the month and cotton prices registered a continuous rise. During the third week prices ruled steady. The price of Jarilla M. G. F. at Bombay rose from Rs. 805 per candy on 29th June, 1957 to Rs. 820 per candy on 13th July, 1957 and remained unchanged during the next week. Important contributory factors for the rise in prices during the first half were higher consumption coupled with scarcity of quality cotton, reports that the new crop will arrive late and bullish conditions in the futures section due largely to persistent buying by spot houses and Akola interests. During the last week of the month, however, prices of M. G. F. Jarilla at Bombay declined to Rs. 800 per candy. Favourable weather reports and Government of India's announcement permitting the import of 50,000 bales of sterling area cotton were mainly responsible for this decline.

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	Punjab
Centre	Adoni	Bombay	Abohar
Variety	Mungari	Jarilla MGF	Deshi American
<i>Week-ending</i>			
29-6-57	N.T.	805.0	685.9 890.80
6-7-57	N.T.	810.0	N.Q. N.Q.
13-7-57	N.T.	820.0	686.0 895.63
20-7-57	N.T.	820.0	686.0 890.88
27-7-57	N.T.	800.0	686.0 895.63

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.T.—No transaction

Karachi cotton market showed a distinctly bearish trend during the first half of July. The price of 4 F. Punjab (Roller-Ginned) cotton at Karachi fell to Rs. 691 per candy on 13th July from Rs. 712 per candy on 29th June. The principal factors responsible for the bearish trend were lack of overseas demand and slackness in the domestic spinner demand.

The following were the week-end quotations at Karachi market during the month:— (Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week-ending	4. F. Punjab (Roller Ginned)
29-6-57	712.0
6-7-57	700.0
13-7-57	691.0
20-7-57	N.A.
27-7-57	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

The New York cotton market ruled firm during the first three weeks of the month under review. The price of cotton ruled at Rs. 1,324 per candy on 19th July as against Rs. 1,322 per candy on 28th June. Changes in expectations regarding the 1957-58 crop prospect had primary influence on the market.

The following were the week-end quotations at the New York market during the month:—

Week-ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
28-6-57	35.50	1322.0
5-7-57	N.Q.	N.Q.
12-7-57	35.50	1322.0
19-7-57	35.55	1324.0
26-7-57	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

(v) JUTE

During the month under review weather conditions were generally favourable in almost all the jute growing states. Operations like weeding, cutting, thinning etc. were in progress. The standing crop was progressing well. Harvesting continued in the low lying regions and some movement of new crop was reported from Assam.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during June, 1957 amounted to 3.55 lakh bales as compared to 4.21 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3.00 lakh bales during June, 1956. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current jute season (July 1956 to June, 1957) amounted to 62.63 lakh bales as compared to 63.58 lakh bales during the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during June, 1957 amounted to 0.47 lakh bales as compared to 0.35 lakh bales in the preceding month and 0.46 lakh bales during June, 1956. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during the current jute season amounted to 6.43 lakh bales as compared to 14.70 lakh bales during the 1955-56 jute season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I. J. M. A. during June, 1957 was of the order of 4.61 lakh bales as compared to 5.12 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.54 lakh bales during June, 1956. Total consumption of raw jute during the current season amounted to 60.15 lakh bales as compared to 63.40 lakh bales during the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of June 1957 stood at 10.56 lakh bales as compared to 11.63 lakh bales at the close of the preceding month and 8.39 lakh bales at the end of June, 1956.

The loose jute market during July was generally steady except for significant changes in the case of Daisee and U. P. varieties. Mills showed little interest on account of satisfactory stock position and easiness in the jute goods market. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta market:—

(July/August Delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending			
	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
Northern	31.00	31.00	31.00	30.00
Assam (upper)	31.00	31.00	31.00	30.00
Orissa	33.00	33.00	33.00	32.00
Western	30.50	30.50	30.50	29.50
Murshidabad	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00
Jungli	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.00
Daisee	28.50	32.50	32.50	31.50
U. P.	33.00	28.50	28.50	28.00

The tone of Calcutta baled jute sector was easy in the first week of July though later the market tended to rule steady in tune with the loose jute sector. The following table indicates the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:—

(July/August Delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week-ending			
	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
Mill Firsts	235.00	230.00	230.00	225.00
Mill Lightnings	215.00	210.00	210.00	205.00
Daisee L. G.	210.00	205.00	205.00	200.00
Pak. N. C.	112.00	110.00	108.00	103.00

Arrivals of raw jute in the up-country markets during July were negligible. As a result prices tended to improve. The following table gives the prices of bottom varieties of raw jute at two important upcountry markets:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	week-ending			
	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
Barpeta Road (Assam)	N.A.	24.00	25.50	24.00
Bara Chakia (Bihar)	N.A.	21.50	23.33	23.00

N.A.—Not available.

The Jute goods market was dull during the month under review. The congestion at Calcutta port was exercising a depressing influence on the market. Foreign demand was also reported to be poor. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta:—

Variety	Unit	Week-ending			
		6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57
Hessian	Rs. per	N.A.	42.45	42.30	42.05
40" x 10 oz.	100 yds.				
Sacking	Rs. 100 per	N.A.	115.25	115.75	114.70
B. Twill	bags				

(vi) TOBACCO

The All-India Third Estimate of tobacco for 1956-57 puts the acreage and production at 1,007 thousand acres and 300 thousand tons (or 672 million lbs.) as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimates of 997 thousand acres and 287 thousand tons (or 643 million lbs.) for the previous year. While the area showed a small increase of about 1 per cent, the production was higher than the

preceding year by about 4·5%. The increase in production was reported by all the major tobacco growing States, except West Bengal. This increase in production is partly due to increase in area and partly to favourable weather during the growing period of the crop.

During the month under review, the prices of non-Virginia type tobacco generally showed a declining tendency. Thus the price of Nipani(chewing) tobacco at Bombay, which ruled steadily at Rs. 65·00 per md. during June, sharply declined by Rs. 10·00 per md. during July. The prices of Motihari (medium) and Jutty (medium) varieties of tobacco at Calcutta, which were ruling at Rs. 123·16 and Rs. 105·00 per md. respectively during the last week of June came down to Rs. 116·16 and Rs. 101·16 per md. respectively towards the close of the month under review.

The prices of grades I, II and III of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur remained unquoted. The price of grade IV variety showed a mixed trend, fluctuating between Rs. 185·14 to Rs. 205·70 per md. during the month under review.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during June, 1957 amounted to 6·52 million lbs. consisting of 4·25 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia and 2·27 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were very much higher at 15·94 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during June, 1957 amounted to 6·76 million lbs. as against 10·30 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches in June, 1957 consisted of 4·28 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia and 2·48 millions lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of June, 1957 stood at 33·90 million lbs. against 34·90 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 7·67 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during June, 1957, as against 12·75 million lbs. graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during June, 1957, 6·86 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

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 4 small irrigation schemes were completed by the Director of Agriculture, benefiting an area of 2,200 acres during June 1957. Five pumping sets were also distributed during the period and they are expected to irrigate 250 acres of land. Besides this, the Agriculture Department renovated 38 tanks during the month of June, 1957. The area benefited by the re-excavation of these tanks is 722 acres. In Madhya Pradesh (Rewa Division) twenty wells were constructed during June, 1957. In Punjab six tube-wells and 21 wells were sunk and 49 pumping sets were installed during April, 1957.

During June, 1957, 68·49 acres of waste land were re-claimed by Government tractors in West Bengal. In Madhya Pradesh (Rewa Division), 817 acres of rabi area was embanked and 270 acres of paddy area was bunded during this period. Besides, an area of 30 acres of land was reclaimed in this division during June 1957. In Punjab 9,091 acres of land was brought under cultivation by cultivators (under the East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949) during the month of April, 1957.

In Madhya Pradesh (Rewa Division), 514 maunds of Ammonium Sulphate, 138 tons of town compost, and 1,450 maunds of paddy seeds were distributed to the cultivators during June, 1957. Besides 51 tons of town compost was prepared during the month.

In Punjab 1,217 tons of Ammonium sulphate, 11 tons of superphosphate, 10,756 tons of urban compost and 2,05,271 tons of rural compost was distributed during the month of April, 1957. The preparation of urban and rural compost during the month amounted to 1,30,477 tons and 4,80,957 tons respectively.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

According to the "Statistical Statements relating to the Cooperative Movement in India for the year 1955-56", published by the Reserve Bank of India, the movement showed a considerable expansion during the year under review. At the end of 1955-56 (year ending June, 1956), the number of all types of cooperative societies increased from 2,19,288 to 2,40,395, their membership from 16·02 million to 17·62 million and their working capital from Rs. 390·54 crores to Rs. 468·82 crores. Assuming that an average Indian family consists of five members, it is estimated that about 88·1 million or 22·8 percent of the population have been brought into the cooperative fold as against 80·1 million or 21·0 per cent. of the population at the end of the preceding year. The number of State Cooperative Banks remained unchanged at 24. Their paid up share capital and reserves stood at Rs. 4·37 crores and Rs. 3·28 crores at the end of 1955-56 as against Rs. 3·23 crores and Rs. 3·31 crores at the end of the preceding year. Due to the policy of rationalization of central financing agencies, pursued by the States of Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir, the number of central Banks decreased still further from 485 in 1954-55 to 478 during 1955-56. The number of agricultural credit societies, which constitute the base of the cooperative credit structure in the country, increased from 1,43,320 to 1,59,939 during the year. Their membership and working capital correspondingly increased from 65,65,416 and Rs. 62·93 crores to 77,90,850 and Rs. 79·10 crores respectively. The amounts of loans advanced by them increased from Rs. 35·48 crores to Rs. 49·62 crores. By 30th June, 1956 there were 8,169 grain banks with a membership of 7,30,428 and a working capital of Rs. 2·42 crores as against 8,102 grain banks having a membership of 6,71,505 and a working capital of Rs. 2·02 crores in the previous year. There were 9 central land mortgage banks functioning in the country by June 1956. The loans advanced by these banks increased from Rs. 2·43 crores to Rs. 2·83 crores. The number of primary land mortgage banks increased from 292 to 302 at the end of 1955-56 and the loans advanced by them also increased from Rs. 1·45 crores to Rs. 1·74 crores. The non-agricultural credit societies also recorded an increase in their number and membership from 9,348 and 28,97,944 in 1954-55 to 10,003 and 30,72,600 in 1955-56. The state and Central non-credit societies also registered good progress during the year under review. The business of the State Cooperative Societies almost doubled itself during this period, for, as against total sales of Rs. 7·67 crores in 1954-55 the sales during 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 14·65 crores. A general rise in business was also recorded in the central credit societies as well as at the primary level in the agricultural and non-agricultural non-credit societies. According to the Reserve Bank, "the non-credit structure of the cooperative movement had turned the corner and come into its own after the transition from a controlled to a decontrolled economy".

* * * *

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation was held in Delhi on July 29th 1957. The Board decided that seven central warehouses will be set up in Mysore and Kerala States during the second plan period. These Warehouses will be located at Devnagare, Hubli, Raichur, and Bangalore in Mysore State and at Cochin, Alleppey and Kozhikode in Kerala.

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(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Punjab Laws (Extension No. 3) Act, 1957, which received the assent of the President on 12th July, 1957, has been enacted to provide for the extension of certain laws to the territories which comprised the State of PEPSU before the reorganisation of States in November 1956. Under the new Act, the following laws have now been made applicable to the whole of the reorganised State of Punjab—

- (1) The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.
- (2) The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.
- (3) The Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1913.
- (4) The Punjab Abolition of Village Cess (Kuri Kamini) Act, 1950.
- (5) The Punjab Cooperative Societies Act, 1954.
- (6) The Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955.

Certain provisions of the following Central Regulations have also been made applicable to the entire reorganised State of Punjab.

(a) The Bengal Land (Conditional Sales) Regulation, 1798.

(b) The Bengal Land (Redemption of Foreclosures) Regulation, 1806.

As a result of the extension of the above mentioned laws and regulations to the entire State of Punjab, some of the Acts applicable to the erstwhile State of P.E.P.S.U. have now been repealed. The P.E.P.S.U. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955, and various notifications of the former Patiala State enforcing provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 and the Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1913, have been repealed.

The Government of Madras have published a Bill further to amend the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act VIII of 1950) in its application to the transferred territories in the State. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950 which is now in force in the Kanyakumari district and in the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district, is due to expire on 24th September 1957. The Bill proposes to extend the duration of the Act for a further period of two years, pending a thorough examination of the land tenure systems in the the transferred areas.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of July 1957

- 1st July . (i) Export of deoiled groundnut meal (solvent extraction variety having less than 1.5 per cent. oil content) to continue to be licensed freely upto the end of December 1957.
- (ii) Shipment period of the unutilised quota of groundnut cake (expeller variety) released on 22nd November 1956 extended upto the end of October 1957 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.
- (iii) Export of maize grit and gluten to continue to be allowed against the quota released in January, 1957, upto the end of July 1957 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.
- 2nd July . Shipment period of the unutilised quota of linseed cake released on 6th April 1957 to be extended upto the end of December 1957 or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

- 3rd July . (i) An export quota of 5,000 tons of Vanaspathi (Vegetable product released for the period July—December 1957. Exports will be licensed freely.
- (ii) A quota of 5,000 tons each of niger oil kardi oil released for export during the period July—December 1957. Exports will be licensed freely.
- (iii) Established Shippers of beef to be granted quotas of flesh of sheep and goats equal to 10 per cent of their exports of beef during any one of the three calendar years 1952, 1953 and 1954.
- 8th July . Import of fruits (fresh and dried) and Asafoetida from Afghanistan exempted from the procedure of quota licensing with effect from 1st July 1957. The imports of these commodities will from that date be licensed, subject to a fixed monetary ceiling, ad hoc, only through Approved Importers.
- 10th July . Rice zone created in the South.
- 12th July . (i) All-India Final Estimate of Wheat, 1956-57 released.
- (ii) All-India Final Estimate of Barley, 1956-57 released.
- 13th July . Announcement made that the quantity of 20,000 bales of Egyptian cotton available for import against the special payments procedure had all been licensed and that no further applications from importers and mills would be entertained.
- 15th July . All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1956-57 released.
- 16th July . (i) All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, 1956-57 released.
- (ii) The contracting and delivery periods for shipment of raw cotton from U.S.A. under the Indo-Burma-U.S.A. Tripartite Agreement 1956 were extended upto 31st July and 31st August, 1957 respectively.
- 17th July . All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1956-57 released.
- 18th July . All-India Final Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1956-57 released.
- 20th July . Import of 50,000 bales of cotton stapling 1" to 1-1/16" from soft currency areas for shipment upto 30th September, 1957 was permitted.
- 23rd July . All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1956-57 released.
- 27th July . Government of India's Order of 13th June, 1957 modified and export of wheat and wheat products from Punjab to Jammu and Kashmir permitted.
- 28th July . All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57 released.
- 29th July . Notification issued with a view to controlling the rise in prices and preventing hoarding in respect of gram, including split gram and products thereof, in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and 15 districts of U.P.

(b) Export Risks Insurance Corporation Set Up

A Corporation to provide protection to exporters against risks arising in export trade, as a measure for stimulating the country's exports, has been constituted by the Government of India.

The Corporation will have an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores to be entirely subscribed by the Government of India. The subscribed capital, to begin with, will be Rs. 2.5 crores which will be increased from time to time as the growth of business warrants.

The decision to set up this Corporation has been taken by Government on the recommendation of the Committee which was asked to consider the scope of a scheme of export credit guarantees for Indian exporters. Its principal function will be to insure risks involved in the export of goods from India, on credit basis, which are not normally covered by commercial insurers.

The main risks, which will be, covered are—

- (i) Diversion risk.
- (ii) Import and Export Control risks with certain safeguards.
- (iii) Insolvency and default risks.
- (iv) War and Civil War risks.
- (v) Transfer risks.
- (vi) Any other risk which is caused by factors outside the control of the exporters or buyer which arises from events occurring outside the exporters' country.
- (vii) C.I.F. risks, and
- (viii) The inability to recoup by sale expenses incurred on market surveys, publicity, stock holding and other promotional measures for the development of a particular market.

It is hoped that with the establishment of the Corporation, one of the major difficulties faced by businessmen in building up export business will be overcome.

(c) Action on the Recommendations of the Indian Delegation to China to Study Agricultural Planning and Techniques

In continuation of the measures already taken to implement the recommendations of the Indian delegation to China on Agricultural Planning and Techniques, a further step has been taken for the supply and distribution of high-yielding varieties of seeds and improved agricultural implements to the cultivators in the country.

While better strains of wheat and rice have already been developed, agricultural research institutes are now evolving improved varieties of tuber crops, sugarbeet, forage crops, grasses, plantation crops, spices and forest trees, which form a substantial element in the country's food resources.

Development of High-yielding Varieties

Improvement of maize and millet crops has been taken up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, while the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is carrying on research for production of nucleus seed of improved types of other crops, including pulses and vegetables.

Research on maize breeding has reached an advanced stage, and a scheme for introducing it in maize-growing areas has been implemented.

For research in potato seeds, five new experimental and trial centres are being established during the second Plan.

The Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, has taken up improvement of green manuring crops. Trials are being carried out in Madras on 15 improved varieties of groundnut imported from China.

In addition, the ICAR is financing several research schemes in the States with the object of evolving high-yielding varieties of tuber crops.

To widen the outlook of farmers and carry the results of research to the villages, farmers' meets are being organised. A kisan mela is held in every development block as well.

Trials for Manurial Requirements

Along with production and distribution of improved varieties of seeds, work on crop rotations, particularly with a view to studying manurial requirements of various crops in rotation under irrigated and dry-farming conditions, and the fertility building aspect, is being studied by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Manurial schedules are being worked out under the manurial and agronomic trial schemes. Manurial trial on cultivators' fields is currently in operation at 14 centres. Agronomic trials or model agronomic experiments are in progress since 1954.

Twenty-four soil testing laboratories are being established in different States under the Indo-American Agreement to evaluate manurial schedules for different soils on the basis of rapid tests. Eleven such laboratories are already working in the country.

In the second Plan period, the effect of fertilizers at various levels is proposed to be studied in 200 districts of the country. Already, experiments have been conducted in 14 districts.

The work on development of manurial schedules for soils has already been initiated at the Central Potato Research Institute, and will be intensified at the regional centres. A number of manurial investigations and trials have been carried out by the C.P.R.I. on the cultivators' fields.

Researches on the usefulness of bacterial fertilizers have been recently taken up at I.A.R.I.

Improved Agricultural Implements

There is also a scheme for survey of agricultural implements. Four research-cum-testing regional stations for bullock-drawn agricultural implements are being set up in the country.

These centres will conduct research on the design of agricultural implements suitable for various regions and carry out tests on improved implements designed by the State Agricultural Departments and private individuals.

(d) Review of the First Five Year Plan

The Planning Commission have recently published a Review of the First Five Year Plan (including the Progress Report for 1955-56) which is the fifth and last in the series of progress reports on the First Plan.

In his Introduction to the Review, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission says that this Review attempts an appraisal of the First Five Year Plan as a whole and the Planning Commission has endeavoured to make as objective an appraisal as possible of the execution of development programmes in different sectors and to present a balanced account of the results achieved.

Objectives

The objectives of the First Plan were to correct the disequilibrium in the economy caused by the war and the partition of the country and to initiate simultaneously a process of all-round balanced development which would ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in living standards over a period.

Necessity of Institutional Changes

Apart from the immediate tasks proposed in the First Five Year Plan, it was recognised that structural and institutional changes of far-reaching character would be necessary if the process of development was to bring forth the desired results not merely in terms of the increase in output but in terms of an increase in the production potential and of the satisfaction of vital democratic and egalitarian urges within the community. The Plan indicated various directions in which action would be required in pursuance of this objective—the establishment of a nation-wide national extension and community projects movement, land reforms, the expansion and strengthening of cooperative organisations, in the spheres of credit, trade, housing and also in certain sectors of production, reorientation of the banking and credit structure and the establishment of a new relationship between the public and the private sector in the interest of orderly growth. Significant developments have been initiated in all these respects in the Plan period.

Cooperation

The First Plan envisaged the provision of Rs. 135 crores of cooperative credit—Rs. 100 crores as short-term loans, Rs. 25 crores as medium-term loans and Rs. 10 crores as long-term loans. The total disbursements of loans during the Plan period, however, amounted to only Rs. 80 crores—Rs. 53 crores by cooperatives and Rs. 27 crores by State Governments. The main weakness lay in the fact that the cooperative movement is not yet sufficiently broad-based and arrangements for credit have not been linked generally with programme for increasing agricultural production and with schemes of cooperative marketing of agricultural produce.

In the States, Co-operative Departments continued during the First Five Year Plan to be on the whole weak. In some States the number of societies in the charge of a supervisor was too large, and there were also shortages of auditors.

Land Reforms

The central aims of land reform programmes have been to eliminate intermediary interests, establish as far as possible direct relations between tenants and the State, obtain for tenants security of tenure and reasonable rents, and reduce disparities in the ownership of land.

Total Outlay

The First Five Year Plan as finally formulated in 1952 proposed a total outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores by the Central and State Governments together. Later, the Plan was expanded and various adjustments were made mainly with a view to stepping up the aggregate outlay from the levels in the early years and to provide more employment opportunities. These adjustments raised the size of the Plan to Rs. 2,378 crores. The outlay proposed for the Centre was Rs. 1,390 crores and that for all the States taken together was Rs. 988 crores.

In addition to this, Rs. 1,700 crores was envisaged as the outlay for the private sector during the Plan period, including agriculture, small industries, construction and organised industry.

Allocations and outlay under the First Plan by major heads of development are given below:

	Plan allocation	Actual outlay
	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
Agricultural and Community Development	354	299
Irrigation and Power	647	585
Industries and Mining	188	100
Transport and Communications	571	532
Social Services	532	423
Miscellaneous	86	74
	2,378	2,013

Allowing for the downward adjustments in the revised estimates for 1955-56 because of the usual divergence between the revised estimates and the actuals, actual total outlay on the Plan is expected to be Rs. 1,960 crores. The step-up in expenditure both at the Centre and in the States over the period of the Plan has been impressive, the expenditure by the Centre in 1955-56 being a little under three times the level of expenditure in 1951-52 and that by the States slightly over double the level in the first year of the Plan.

The growth in the annual Plan expenditure is shown by the following table:—

Year	Outlay on the Plan
	Rs. crores
1951-52	259.4
1952-53	267.6
1953-54	343.0
1954-55	457.9
1955-56	666.5
Total	2,012.4

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production showed distinct improvement over the Plan period. The output of foodgrains in 1955-56 was nearly 11 million tons above the production levels of 1949-50, which was the base year for this purpose. The turning point came in 1953-54 with a peak production of 68.8 million tons of foodgrains. This was followed by another good crop in 1954-55 when the foodgrains output was 66.6 million tons. The output of cotton, jute and oil-seeds also recorded substantial increases, although there were, as is to be expected, variations from year to year. The index of agricultural production (1949-50 = 100) rose from 95.4 in 1950-51 to 114.83 in 1953-54 and 116.4 in 1954-55. In 1955-56, however, it recorded some decline. The review points out, however, that the food production targets of 7.6 million tons represented, not an estimate of actual production,

but of increase in the production potential on account of the completion of various programmes in the Plan such as major and minor irrigation works, improved seeds, reclamation and others. In this sense, the achievement fell short of 6 million tons.

Irrigation

During the Plan period from major and medium irrigation works irrigation was available for about 6.3 million acres as against a target of 8.5 million acres but the area actually irrigated was a little over 4 million acres. Minor irrigation works benefited about 10 million acres of land.

Community Projects and N.E.S.

Community projects and the national extension service, which are in some ways the most significant development programme initiated during the First Five Year Plan embody India's methods of approach to the problems of improving rural life under conditions of democratic planning. By the end of the First Five Year Plan, the community projects and national extension service programme had been taken up in about 140,000 villages situated in 988 development blocks and was serving a population of 77.5 million persons.

Industrial Output

Taking the period of the First Plan as a whole, the total fixed investment, both public and private, in the manufacturing industries amounted to Rs. 293 crores of which private investment amounted to Rs. 233 crores. The production of capital goods increased by about 70 per cent. The production of intermediate goods, mainly industrial raw materials, increased by about 34 per cent. Similarly the production of consumer goods increased by 34 per cent. Taking into consideration the varying degrees of importance assigned to these three groups of industries in the index of industrial production (Capital goods : 7.46; intermediate goods: 43.81; Consumer goods: 48.73), the overall increase in industrial production amounted to 38 per cent.

Private Sector

In the private sector, investment targets in the Plan were fulfilled and, through the more intensive utilisation of existing capacity, production was stepped up along lines broadly envisaged in the Plan.

Progress in other Spheres

During the First Plan period, important beginnings have been made in the spheres of village and small industries, the railway system has been considerably strengthened, social services have been appreciably enlarged, water supply, sanitation, control of communicable diseases and expansion of training facilities have been stepped up, about 1.3 million urban houses have been added, and new and important starts were made in several directions in the spheres of welfare of Backward Classes. In the sphere of employment, however, the studies undertaken for assessing the employment position indicated that employment opportunities lagged behind the increase in the labour force.

National Income

Over the five years' of the Plan, national income increased by about 17.5 per cent while the rate of increase of national income has, on the whole, been satisfactory, its pace has not been steady. There was a large increase in 1953-54 and 1954-55 mainly as a result of the increase in agricultural output. In the two subsequent years, rate of increase diminished and, in fact, in 1955-56 the increase was nominal. Per capita income over the Plan recorded an increase of 10.5 per cent.

It will be seen from the above paragraphs that the First Five Year Plan, besides being instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in levels of production, both in agriculture and in industry, also initiated a number of structural and institutional changes, and evoked widespread public interest and enthusiasm.

(e) Governments' Action on Oilseeds Crushing Industry Inquiry Committee's Recommendations

The Government of India have accepted and taken certain steps to implement some of the recommendations of the Oilseeds Crushing Industry Inquiry Committee set up by them in 1956.

The Government of India have decided to continue the subsidy of Rs. 150 for each new *ghani* replacing the older model in order to modernise the oilseeds crushing industry and enlarge its employment potential. They have further stated that the subsidy will be available for 10,000 *ghanis* every year and the research work will be conducted at selected centres with a view to improving the Wardha Ghani. The Government have asked the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the State Governments to make arrangements to ensure production of ghani oilcakes without any wastage of oil.

The Government have agreed that more power-driven mills should not be set up in the country, except in areas where alternative methods of crushing oilseeds are not feasible. In buying oilcake for meeting their requirements, the Government have agreed to purchase ghani products only.

The oilseeds crushing industry would be allowed to operate fully its present installed crushing capacity.

The production subsidy of Rs. 2.50 n.p. per maund of oil produced by the *ghani* would be reduced to Rs. 1.87 n.p. per maund.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) National F.A.O. Liaison Committee Meeting

The tenth Meeting of the National F.A.O. Liaison Committee was held in New Delhi on 25th July 1956 under the chairmanship of the Union Minister for Cooperation.

The Committee reviewed the action taken on the recommendations of the International Rice Commission held in Calcutta last year and took note of the Report of the Indian delegate to the F.A.O. Council held at Madrid in June this year.

In his opening remarks, the chairman pointed out that India occupied an important place in the F.A.O. She had actively contributed towards the establishment and growth and her representatives had played a prominent role at the meetings of its various Committees. He said that as a result of her association with F.A.O. India had gained substantially. Some of the fields in which F.A.O. technical assistance had been received in India included land reclamation and mechanized farming, livestock development, plant protection, forestry and development of fisheries.

Reviewing the action taken on the recommendations of the International Rice Commission, the Chairman said that it was proposed to constitute a Rice Committee under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to coordinate research work on rice. It would also attend to problems of storage, milling and marketing of rice.

He also said that arrangements had been made to conduct an experiment on Fish-cum-Rice culture in the fields of the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLES

1. Index Numbers of Agricultural Production (1949—1957)

The Index Numbers of Agricultural Production in India (covering 28 principal agricultural commodities arranged in seven sub-groups) for the years 1950-51 to 1955-56 with 1949-50 as the base were published in the August 1956 issue of this Journal. While the estimates of production in respect of the years 1949-50 to 1953-54 utilised in the construction of those indices were the finally revised estimates, only partially revised estimates of production for 1954-55 and final estimates (subject to revision) for 1955-56 were available at the time those indices were constructed. Partially revised figures for 1955-56 and final estimates (subject to revision) in respect of the year 1956-57 have since become available. Index numbers for 1955-56 have, therefore, been revised in the light of the revised data that have become available and those for 1956-57 have been constructed on the basis of the final estimates for that year. Statement I gives the index numbers of agricultural production in India for the years 1950-51 to 1956-57.

2. The details regarding the scope and the method of construction of the index numbers of production were explained in an article published in the July 1954 issue of this Journal. During the last decade, various improvements have been introduced in the methods of estimates of area and production of agricultural commodities. While these developments have improved the quality of the absolute figures being released by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the absolute figures do not strictly remain comparable. Index numbers as given in this article are so constructed as to link up the production of each year with that of 1949-50 through pairs of comparable figures for each two successive years which are available under our system of crop estimation. Therefore, in any analysis of trends in the production of any commodity or in agricultural production as a whole, we must rely on these indices rather than on absolute figures which are not strictly comparable.

3. *Trends in Agricultural Production*—The overall index numbers of agricultural production in respect of the years 1949-50 to 1956-57 as also those for the two main groups, viz., "foodgrains" and "non-foodgrains" are given below:—

Year	Nature of production estimates	Index numbers of Production		
		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		119.1	104.7	114.3
1954-55	Partially revised	114.4	120.4	116.4
1955-56		113.5	120.7	115.9
1956-57	Final subject to revision	119.6	129.8	123.0

4. The index number of overall agricultural production for 1955-56 based on final estimates for that year stood at 113.7. The index number for that year now calculated on the basis of partially revised estimates for that year stands at 115.9. This upward revision in the index number for 1955-56 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 1955-56 based on the final estimates stood at 111.3; on the basis of partially revised estimates, this index now stands at 113.5. The corresponding indices for non-foodgrains are 118.7 and 120.7. As against this partially revised index of 115.9 in respect of the year 1955-56, the index number for 1956-57 based on final estimates stands at 123.0, showing an increase of 6.1 per cent in agricultural production during 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56.

5. Coming to the trends in agricultural production during the eight years 1949 to 1957 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 in 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 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 1955-56, the overall index dropped to 115.9 as a result of the fall in foodgrains production that year. During 1956-57, the overall index went upto 123.0—an increase of 6.1 per cent over 1955-56. This increase in the overall index during 1956-57 has been made up by increases in both the main groups—5.4 per cent in the case of foodgrains and 7.5 per cent in the case of non-foodgrains. The overall index of 123.0 in 1956-57 is the highest during the period 1949—57.

6. *Sub-group trends*—The overall composite index of agricultural production is derived from those for seven sub-groups viz. 'kharif cereals', 'rabi cereals' and 'pulses', forming the foodgrains group and 'oilseeds', 'fibres', 'plantation crops' and 'miscellaneous crops' forming the other group viz., 'non-foodgrains'. The index numbers in respect of these sub-groups for the years 1949-50 to 1956-57 are given in the table below:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION										
Groups	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57		
Kharif Cereals	100.0	87.7	90.4	98.5	120.0	110.2	110.6	116.2		
Rabi Cereals	100.0	102.0	95.1	114.5	120.6	131.4	127.9	134.0		
Cereals	100.0	90.3	91.2	101.4	120.1	114.0	113.7	119.4		
Pulses	100.0	91.7	90.3	98.8	112.0	117.3	112.3	120.9		
Foodgrains	100.0	90.5	91.1	101.1	119.1	114.4	113.5	119.6		
Oilseeds	100.0	98.5	97.4	91.9	103.7	121.7	109.2	115.9		
Fibres	100.0	108.6	128.3	128.4	132.1	141.2	148.3	168.9		
Plantation crops	100.0	104.0	109.4	115.7	104.0	113.2	118.5	120.2		
Miscellaneous crops	100.0	110.3	114.0	101.5	97.4	115.0	120.6	129.6		
Non-foodgrains	100.0	105.9	110.5	103.8	104.7	120.4	120.7	129.8		
All Commodities	100.0	95.6	97.5	102.0	114.3	116.4	115.9	123.0		

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 eight-year period 1949-57. This sub-group index however came down to 110.2 in 1954-55 but improved again in the next two years to reach 116.2 during 1956-57. The production of Rabi cereals showed an increase during 1950-51 with the index standing at 102.0. During 1951-52, however, it dropped to 95.1, the lowest of the period under consideration. In the next three years, production of rabi cereals increased considerably, the index reaching 131.4 during 1954-55. In 1955-56, this index again showed a fall of 2.7 per cent as compared to 1954-55. During 1956-57, however, the index of Rabi cereals production reached its peak for the period under consideration and stood at 134.0, thus showing an increase of 4.8% over 1955-56. 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 for that year standing at 117.3. As in the case of cereals, the index of pulses during 1955-56 dropped to 112.3, a fall of 4.3% over 1954-55. The index for 1956-57 was, however, the highest at 120.9 during the eight years under review, showing an increase of 7.7% over 1955-56. 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 10.3% over 1954-55. The index for 1956-57 was higher at 115.9—an increase of 6.1% over that for 1955-56. 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 68.9% during the period 1949-57. Similarly, in the case of plantation crops, except for the year 1953-54, the production has shown a steady increase and in 1956-57 was 20.2% higher than the production in 1949-50.

7. *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 1949-57 was achieved during 1953-54, 1954-55 or 1956-57. For rice and bajra the peak year was 1953-54 with their indices for that year being higher by 18.6% and 35.0 respectively than those for 1949-50. In the case of jowar and small millets, the maximum production during the period 1949-57 was achieved during 1954-55, their indices that year being higher by 33.4% and 27.0% respectively than those during 1949-50. In the case of maize and ragi, 1956-57 was the peak year of production during this period, their indices for that year being higher by 31.4 and 24.7% respectively than those in 1949-50.

(ii) Out of all cereals, kharif and rabi taken individually, production of bajra and barley alone was lower in 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56.

(iii) In the case of wheat, but for a break in 1951-52, the production steadily increased upto 1954-55, when the index stood at 133.7, i.e. 33.7% higher than that in 1949-50. In 1955-56, the index was lower at 130.5. Production of wheat, however, reached the peak during 1956-57 when the index stood at 138.1. The trend in the production of barley was practically identical with that of wheat upto the year 1953-54, when the index was 123.2. Thereafter, the production of barley came down steadily and in 1956-57, the index of production of barley stood at 116.4.

(iv) In the case of pulses, gram shows a trend which is almost the same as that of wheat, its peak year being 1956-57 with the index at 156.4 for that year. Its production in 1956-57 was about 11% higher than that in 1955-56.

(v) In the case of tur, strangely enough, the trend of production was very erratic till 1955-56. Its production till that year was lower than that in the base year. In 1956-57, however, the production of tur attained the peak and was 11.1% higher than the base year production. The index numbers of production for 'other pulses' also do not indicate any clear-cut trends in the production of these crops.

(vi) The indices for the three oilseeds, groundnut, sesamum and rape and mustard reached their peak levels during 1954-55, being higher by 22.1%, 35.7% and 27.4% respectively than those in the base year. During 1955-56, the indices of these oilseeds were lower, though for 1956-57, the indices for groundnut and rape and mustard were better than those during 1955-56 by 5.8% and 20.4% respectively.

(vii) The production of linseed in all the seven years 1950-51 to 1956-57 has been considerably lower than in the base year 1949-50. In 1956-57, the production of linseed stood at about 19% lower than that during 1949-50.

(viii) In the case of castor-seed also, the production during the six years 1950-56 was lower than that in 1949-50. During 1956-57, however, the production index of castor seed was higher than that of the base year by 0.8%.

(ix) In cotton, there is a clear and well marked trend towards increased production during the period 1949-57, even though the production in 1955-56 was slightly lower than that in 1954-55. For the period under consideration the production of cotton was the highest during 1956-57, being 79.3% above the base year level.

(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 43.3% over 1954-55. In 1956-57, again, the index of jute production was slightly better than that in 1955-56 and was 36.5% higher than that for the base year.

(xi) The production of mesta in the country remained near about the level of 1949-50 upto 1953-54. During the next three years, production of mesta showed considerable increase, the indices for the three years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 being 154.3 and 175.7 and 223.5 respectively.

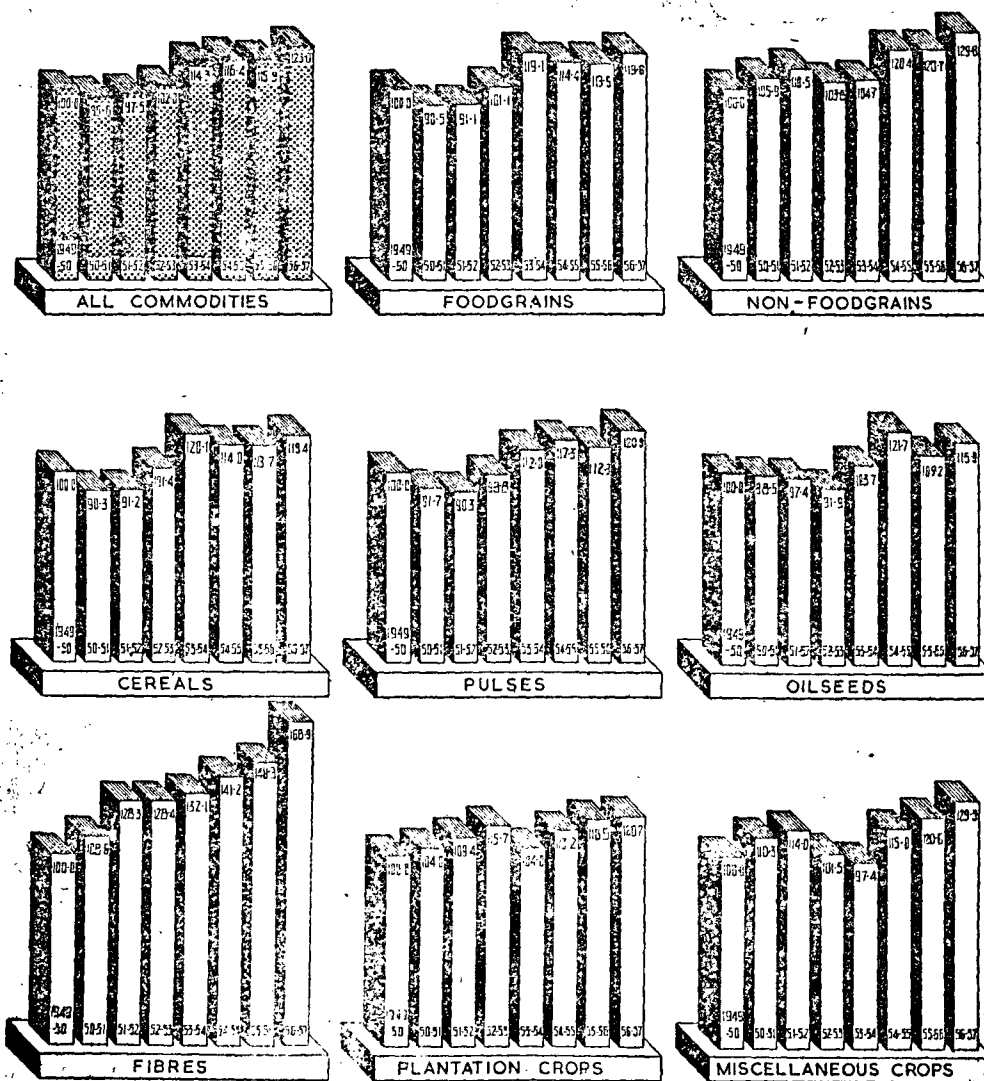
(xii) The general trend in the case of plantation crops has been towards increased production during the period, the productions of tea, coffee and rubber in 1956-57 being respectively 13.4%, 122.8% and 39.2% higher than those during 1949-50.

(xiii) Considered over the entire period 1949-57, the index numbers for sugarcane would appear to show a trend towards increased production. There was a break in 1952-53 and 1953-54 when the production of sugarcane declined considerably. Thereafter, the production of sugarcane recovered rapidly and attained the peak in 1956-57, when it was 36.7% higher than the base year production.

8. A chart depicting the index numbers pictorially is also appended.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

BASE: AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1949-50 = 100



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	1956-57
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Foodgrains—								
(a) Cereals—								
(i) Kharif								
Rice		35.3	87.9	90.1	96.8	118.6	105.5	112.7
Jowar		5.0	89.8	96.4	106.6	117.0	133.4	98.5
Bajra		2.7	83.8	75.8	94.8	135.0	106.3	108.3
Maize		2.1	84.4	101.3	123.3	130.2	127.9	111.1
Ragi		1.2	87.6	80.4	82.0	115.0	108.8	118.6
Small Millets		1.5	88.9	97.4	97.9	125.9	127.0	100.1
Kharif Cereals		47.8	87.7	90.4	98.5	120.0	110.2	110.6
(ii) Rabi—								
Wheat		8.5	101.1	93.9	112.7	120.0	133.7	130.5
Barley		2.0	105.6	100.0	122.4	123.2	121.7	116.6
Rabi Cereals		10.5	102.0	95.1	114.5	120.6	131.4	127.9
Cereals		58.3	90.3	91.2	101.4	120.1	114.0	113.7
(b) Pulses—								
Gram		3.7	98.0	88.2	109.2	125.4	142.2	140.6
Tur		1.1	91.8	97.7	90.9	99.5	91.6	99.3
Other Pulses		3.8	85.6	90.2	90.9	102.6	100.6	88.4*
Pulses		8.6	91.7	90.3	98.8	112.0	117.3	112.3
FOOD GRAINS		66.9	90.5	91.1	101.1	119.1	114.4	113.5

STATEMENT I—contd.

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II. Non-Foodgrains—								
(a) Oilseeds—								
Groundnut . . .	5.7	101.4	93.0	85.3	100.8	122.1	114.2	120.8
Sesamum . . .	1.2	101.6	103.2	106.9	127.6	135.7	105.3	103.9
Rape & Mustard . . .	2.0	94.6	116.0	105.5	107.3	127.4	103.6	124.7
Linseed . . .	0.8	87.8	77.1	86.0	89.1	89.8	96.4	81.1
Castorseed . . .	0.2	80.5	82.8	79.7	80.5	96.9	96.9	100.8
Oilseeds . . .	9.9	98.5	97.4	91.9	103.7	121.7	109.2	115.9
(b) Fibres—								
Cotton . . .	2.8	110.7	119.2	121.0	151.8	163.1	151.6	179.3
Jute . . .	1.4	106.3	151.4	148.6	100.0	94.7	135.7	136.5
Mesta . . .	0.3	100.0	104.8	103.3	98.5	154.3	175.7	223.5
Fibres . . .	4.5	108.6	128.3	128.4	132.1	141.2	148.3	168.9
(c) Plantation crops—								
Tea . . .	3.3	103.8	109.6	115.4	100.6	110.7	113.3*	113.4*
Coffee . . .	0.2	112.3	112.7	125.9	146.5	148.1	197.1*	222.8*
Rubber . . .	0.1	93.8	94.4	106.1	131.8	127.6	133.5*	139.2*
Plantation Crops . . .	3.6	104.0	109.4	115.7	104.0	113.2	118.5	120.2
(d) Miscellaneous Crops—								
Sugarcane . . .	8.7	113.7	122.8	101.6	89.5	116.7	121.2	136.7
Tobacco . . .	1.9	97.3	78.0	91.3	101.5	93.9	98.1*	97.7*
Potato . . .	1.0	107.4	110.8	128.9	126.5	115.8	120.9*	124.9*
Pepper . . .	1.2	97.2	107.5	102.8	113.3	122.8	152.8	150.4
Chillies . . .	2.0	119.4	118.4	98.0	104.9	125.7	122.9	122.6
Ginger . . .	0.3	94.4	96.0	89.6	90.9	92.2	100.8	98.2
Miscellaneous Crops . . .	15.1	110.3	114.0	101.5	97.4	115.0	120.6	129.5
NON-FOODGRAINS . . .	33.1	105.9	110.5	103.8	104.7	120.4	120.7	129.8
ALL COMMODITIES . . .	100.0	95.6	97.5	102.0	114.3	116.4	115.9	123.0

* Based on provisional estimates.

NOTE:—The indices for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are based on Partially Revised Estimates while those for 1956-57 are generally based on Final Estimates and are therefore subject to revision.

2. Farm Credit as a Factor in Farm Management

by

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Increasing Capital Requirements:

Most of the progress in agriculture has been made by the use of new technologies. These technologies reduce the cost per unit of production, but most of them also result in an increase in total money invested and total operating cost per farm. The lower cost per unit of production results from total production increasing more than total costs. The net result is larger farm businesses, but not necessarily any increase in size (acreage) of farms or reduction in number.

Actually we are substituting capital for labor to get higher productivity per man but using more capital per man to do it.

A rapid change has gone on in much of agriculture and many cultivators have been left behind because they didn't have the capital with which to expand and merchandise or for other reasons. With more capital required per farm it is also more difficult for the cultivator with a small business to make the necessary improvements.

This means that at all times a proportion of our cultivators will be struggling in the early stages of development and experiencing income difficulties. The proportion in this situation increases from year to year.

Importance of Credit in Agriculture:

The high proportion of cultivators who lack capital for farm development is one of the most serious aspects of the farm income problem. Most of these farmers would still have a seriously low income even with much higher prices for the small amount they produce and sell. This problem is more serious because high average cost per unit usually goes with low volume of production.

Some of these farms are operated by part-time cultivators or cultivators who are not interested in building an economic farm unit. These do not present a farm income problem. There are still a larger number of cultivators in this situation, however, who have tried to expand and build an economic farm unit but have not been successful.

For the individuals who will not be able to keep pace with the trend to larger size business with new techniques, and for the very small cultivator, capital is very serious limitation. Because capital accumulation by savings is hopelessly slow or impossible in their present situation, credit is the only prospect for successful development. There is a tremendous potential for credit in agriculture.

Even though there is a big potential for credit in developing these farms, credit generally cannot be used in large doses to set up an economic unit overnight. It will probably have to be used in a more gradual way to speed up the capital accumulation necessary for farm development.

There are also many very productive uses for credit on other farms that are better established. For example, credit should be used effectively in many fertility build-up programs.

* Views expressed in this article are the personal views of the author and should not be taken to represent the views of the Government.

Effective Use of Capital and Credit

Use of credit: Credit can't make a good cultivator out of a poor one nor replace poverty with wealth, except as the cultivator learns how to use it for these purposes. Credit is just additional capital and so contributes to the farm in the same way as the cultivator's own capital.

When capital is scarce the basic principle of getting the greatest returns per rupee invested or spent guides the decision of how to "snowball" limited funds into an expanded farm business. In this stage of developing the goal is not highest yield per acre (nor per animal), nor necessarily even the highest net return per acre (or per animal).

Getting the greatest return per rupee of capital means taking "first things" first. It does not necessarily mean developing the weakest aspect of the farm completely and then turning to the next weakest. If, for example, building up the fertility level is initially the most important aspect of developing a particular farm; something else such as tillage equipment, may become more crucial when the fertility level has been partially built up. This requires that the whole farming operation be viewed as a single unit both to identify weaknesses (which are opportunities to develop) and in tracing through the benefits of capital use. It means building the whole farm as a single business unit.

Credit for development : In its more commercial type of role credit quite often becomes a permanent part of the operation of a business. In such agricultural uses as financing the purchase of fertilizer it can also be used in this way. In its more common agricultural uses, however, credit plays the role of speeding up the development of the farm. It represents an addition to capital available for investment in the farm.

Use of credit in this way enables the cultivator to take advantage of a more efficient farming unit before he would be able to establish such a unit with his own capital. The advantage is gained both in terms of larger volume and lower production cost. The additional production that results from the use of credit is large enough to permit repayment of the loan and its cost and still leave a net amount to be plowed back into the further development of the farm. This is in addition to what is available from his own capital. Lower cost of production is possible on larger volume by enabling the use of more efficient methods and spreading high fixed costs over more units of production.

In the earlier stages of development plowing the returns back into productive farm uses commonly takes a high priority over the other uses. As progress is made, however, and the urgency of developing the farm is reduced somewhat, consumption needs often start to compete more actively for available funds.

Satisfactory credit for such things as food production for home use or building a house can make a real contribution to farm development by enabling home development to get underway without seriously arresting the expansion of production. The major place for loans of this type, however, is after farm development has progressed to where the income earning capacity of the farm is sufficient to retire the additional debt within a few years.

Sources and Availability of Credit: According to the All-India Rural Credit Survey professional money-lenders provide about 45 per cent of all the credit used by cultivators and agriculturists money-lenders provide almost one-fourth. Relatives provide 14.2 per cent and ranked third as a source of supply. The Survey also points out that Government provides only 3.3 per cent and credit co-operative societies furnish another 3.1 per cent. Landlords, commercial banks and other sources provide a small amount of the credit desired by cultivators.

The costs of credit to cultivators vary according to the sources. The sources of supply of credit which provide the major needs generally charge the highest rate of interest and the agencies providing a small amount of credit to cultivators generally charge a low interest rate. For instance, the professional and agriculturist money-lenders generally charge from 25 to 50 per cent on loans to cultivators. Government loans and loans from cooperative societies are provided generally at a cost of less than 10 per cent.

In studying the agriculture credit program of India one needs to analyze the situation carefully to determine why some credit sources are dominant and why other sources have progressed less rapidly than may be desired. It is easily recognized that rates of interest charged do not determine source of supply used. What are the forces that cause a cultivator to seek credit from one source preferable to another? Is it the easy availability of credit? Is it the ability to use credit according to the desires of the cultivators? Is it the plan of repayment provided? Is it because of close acquaintance of cultivator-lender? Is it because of the difficulty of obtaining credit, when needed from other sources? Is it because of a lack of friendliness on the part of the lender? Is it because of some unsatisfactory experience with a lender?

The All-India Rural Credit Survey indicated that the ready availability of credit is an important factor in determining source of supply used by cultivators. The availability of credit when needed may justify paying a higher rate of interest. Actually a delay or postponement of obtaining credit when needed for agricultural production purposes may result in a low interest rate being a very high cost credit. Fertilizer, seed, equipment or services used timely in production may enable a cultivator to increase production sufficiently to warrant a high rate of interest on added costs. Whereas, the lack of timely credit may be expensive to the cultivator even though rates of interest and terms of repayment are favorable.

Credit may be used for (1) short-term (less than one year); (2) medium term (one to three years) and (3) long-term (more than three years). The duration of terms of credit as suggested here may be adapted to the needs of the cultivator and lender. The importance of these terms credit should be borne in mind when a credit agency or lender accepts the responsibility of providing agriculture credit.

The plan of repayment is significant to both the lender and borrower. A sound loan is one that can be repaid when or before it comes due. No lender, whether government, cooperative credit society or money lender will successfully be in business long if loans are not repaid as planned. Therefore, a system should be provided that will enable a lender and cultivator to determine quickly the repayment ability of the cultivator. Other factors determining use and availability of credit should be considered and analyzed in developing a sound credit program for cultivators in India.

The importance of education in providing and using suitable credit for agricultural purposes cannot be over-stressed. This does not mean that formal education is a requirement for sound farm credit. Literacy is important and valuable in developing a farm plan and making adequate credit available and accepted. However, much information, training and education may be imparted to the illiterate which will enable him to make accurate decisions pertaining to improved farm planning and sound credit. This approach would require that the trainer or educator have a thorough knowledge of the cultivator and village life and be in position to use different methods and facilities than are likely required and used in informing the literate cultivator.

Ten Aids to Help Build and Maintain a Good Credit Rating: Credit is an indispensable tool of modern agriculture. Most successful cultivators will likely use both short-term and long-term credit for efficient operation of their farm businesses.

The word "credit" comes from the Latin word "credo", meaning "I trust" or "I have confidence in". In order to build and maintain a good credit standing a person must convince others that they can have confidence in his ability and desire to meet his financial obligations. This article contains some suggestions for establishing that confidence.

Get your credit from specialists: Credit cooperatives and other agricultural credit institutions are in the business of lending money and usually can give a farmer better credit service at less cost than can money lenders, dealers, or a cultivator's own supply cooperative.

Keep your credit in one place : Find a place where they give you good credit service and try to do all your credit business there. A sure way to hurt your credit standing is to have the lender who has been financing you find out that you are accumulating other debts.

Take an annual inventory: File a summary of what you own and what you owe (commonly called a financial statement) with the credit cooperative or other agency where you borrow money. An "easy to keep" record book should be obtained for keeping records including inventory.

Plan to repay loans out of operating income: Lenders do not want to take over the borrower's cattle, equipment or farm to satisfy debt. Therefore, keep a record of your farm receipts and expenses, and file an annual summary of them (commonly called an operating statement) with your lender to show that you have the ability to repay your loan.

Plan ahead on your credit needs: Arrange to get your credit before you need to use it. Don't wait until you are ready to use seed and fertilizer before you arrange for the credit to buy them. Cash talks : You may get a substantial cash discount on fertilizer or when buying equipment or other farm supplies if the dealer knows you have the money.

Use the right kind of credit: Expenditures for land, buildings, or major expansions of livestock and equipment should ordinarily be financed with a long-term amortized real estate mortgage. Then your short-term credit will be available for operating purposes. Financing long-term debts with short-term notes can be expensive and dangerous if it overtaxes ability to repay and results in a series of renewals.

Work out a repayment plan for every loan: Know how and when you are going to repay what you borrow. Don't commit yourself for more than you can pay. Better to promise to pay a little less than you know you can and then pay more.

Meet your payments when due: If you find you will not be able to meet a payment that is coming due, see the lender at once and lay the facts before him. The time to talk about an extension is before the loan becomes due.

Be frank with your lender: Tell him about your business and personal finances and plans. Be sure he understands what you are going to use the money for and use it for that purpose. Advise your lender of any major change in your plans.

Borrow to make or save money: A sound loan should increase the net income of your farm business by increasing its output or improving its efficiency, and should enable you to save money by paying cash.

Points to Consider When Borrowing: Whenever you need to borrow money for productive purposes (purchase of land, equipment, livestock, feed, fertilizer, etc.) be sure to consider the following questions:

1. Have I worked out a budget of my probable income and expenditure?
2. Can I pay living expenses and necessary operating costs and still meet my debt obligations out of my prospective current income?
3. Does my mortgage debt run for a long term of years, so that I will not be forced to borrow again soon?
4. Will my production loans pay their own way?
5. Am I sure that the interest and principal on my debts come due at times when I will have income to meet them?

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Wheat, Barley, Gram, Small Millets, Sugarcane, Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, Cotton, Linseed and Rape and Mustard, 1956-57.

All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57.

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Minor Oilseeds, Oils and their Cakes during 1956-57.

Total Area and Classification of Area, India, 1954-55.

Classification of Area, Gross Area Sown and Irrigated Area in India, 1955-56 (Provisional).

Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated, India, 1954-55.

All-India Forest Statistics, 1949-50 to 1954-55.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh (According to 1956 Census).

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during July, 1957

Between 27th June, 1957 and 31st July, 1957 and from 1st June, 1957 to 31st July, 1957
(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 27-6-57 to 31-7-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess (+) or deficit (—) compared to Normal (m.m.)	Rainfall from 1-6-57 to 31-7-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess (+) or deficit (—) compared to Normal (m.m.) (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	464	(—) 34	737	(—) 17
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	573	(—) 145	947	(—) 22
Gangetic West Bengal	419	(+) 58	523	(—) 10
Orissa	222	(—) 153	315	(—) 42
Chota Nagpur	395	(+) 11	437	(—) 19
Bihar	331	(—) 31	412	(—) 22
U. P. East	287	(—) 60	308	(—) 30
U. P. West	311	(—) 44	338	(—) 22
Punjab (including Delhi)	173	(—) 41	209	(—) 17
Himachal Pradesh	610	(+) 84	680	(+) 8
Jammu and Kashmir	112	(+) 39	224	(+) 91
Rajasthan, West	42	(—) 53	53	(—) 56
Rajasthan, East	265	(+) 22	297	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh, West	310	(—) 75	351	(—) 29
Madhya Pradesh, East	415	(—) 28	505	(—) 17
Gujarat	316	(+) 61	361	(+) 1
Saurashtra and Kutch	244	(+) 29	253	(—) 10
Konkan	1030	(+) 207	1358	(—) 1
Maharashtra	133	(—) 15	223	(—) 11
Vidarbha	286	(—) 63	369	(—) 27
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	153	(+) 10	235	(+) 4
Telangana	263	(+) 25	345	(—) 2
Rayalaseema	100	(—) 4	337	(+) 108
Madras	70	(+) 9	103	(+) 7
Coastal Mysore	971	(—) 121	1651	(—) 14
Mysore North	80	(—) 30	163	(—) 13
Mysore South	80	(—) 10	165	(+) 8
Kerala (including Laccadives)	768	(+) 162	1459	(+) 25

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 August

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Assam	Sesamum, Potato (Second Crop)	Cutting and retting of Jute.
Bihar	Paddy, Bajra	Cutting of Jute.
Bombay	Cotton	Summer Vegetables.
Kerala	—	Rice.
Madhya Pradesh	Minor Kharif Crops (Kutki and Til), Jowar.	Summer Vegetables.
Madras & Andhra	Kharif Rice, Rabi Jowar (in West Godavari and Vizagapatam), Cotton (in Bellary), Kharif Cotton (in Anan- tapur & Cuddupah) and Groundnut.	Sugarcane.

TABLE 1.1—contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Orissa	Ragi (in Ganjam)	Cotton, Paddy and (Jute in Cuttack) and Sesamum (in Ganjam).
Punjab	Maize, Jowar, Kharif Pulses, and Vegetables.	Potato (early), and Summer Vegetable.
U.P.	Tobacco, Bajra, Castor & Til	Maize, Jowar, Fodder and early Paddy.
West Bengal	Sesamum and Kalai	Autumn, Rice, Jute and Maize.
Hyderabad	Abi Paddy and Castor	Early Moong.
Mysore	Jowar, Ragi, Paddy, Kharif Pulses, Groundnut, Coffee, Cotton and Tobacco.	Potatoes and Jowar.
Rajasthan	—	—

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 (Partially Revised)	1954-55 (Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Partially Revised)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	75,949	76,864	24,531	26,846
Jowar	43,446	42,904	9,093	6,602
Bajra	27,983	28,042	3,421	3,379
Maize	9,311	9,116	2,939	2,554
Ragi	5,711	5,693	1,646	1,820
Small Millets	13,799	12,713	2,456	1,937
Wheat	27,517	30,386	8,778	8,569
Barley	8,309	8,382	2,870	2,749
TOTAL CEREALS	212,025	214,082	55,734	54,456
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	22,047	24,157	5,393	5,331
Tur (Arhar)	5,944	5,637	1,688	1,830
Other Pulses	27,309	27,270	3,789	3,670
TOTAL PULSES	55,300	57,064	10,870	10,831
TOTAL FOODGRAINS : (Cereals and Pulses).	267,325	271,146	66,604	65,287

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Potato</i>	658	693 (f)	1,736	1,839 (f)
<i>Sugarcane</i> †	3,994	4,564	56,923	59,317
<i>Ginger (Dry)</i>	35	40	14	15
<i>Pepper (Black)</i>	208	233	26	32
<i>Chillies (Dry)</i>	1,523	1,490	363	355
<i>Tobacco</i>	846	921 (f)	244	259 (f)
<i>Oilseeds—</i>				
Groundnut	13,548	12,692	4,128*	3,862*
Castorseed	1,394	1,405	124	124
Sesamum	6,501	5,653	589	457
Rape and Mustard	6,025	6,317	1,019	848
Linseed	3,354	3,781	382	414
TOTAL OILSEEDS	30,822	29,848	6,242	5,705
<i>Fibres—</i>				
Cotton	18,684	19,978	4,227‡	4,001‡
Jute	1,243	1,739	2,928§	4,197§
Mesta	528	572	1,018§	1,159§

*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 5,982 and 5,760 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56 and 1954-55.

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

§In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

(f) Final 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 Estimate	Corresponding adjusted Estimate 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	Final	29-4-57	78,174	76,864	(+)1.7	28,142	26,846	(+) 4.8
Jowar	Final	11-6-57	41,314	42,904	(—)3.7	7,427	6,602	(+)12.5
Bajra	Final	11-6-57	27,542	28,024	(—)1.7	2,926	3,379	(—)13.4
Maize	Final	1-5-57	9,244	9,116	(+)1.4	3,020	2,554	(+)18.2
Ragi	Final	22-4-57	5,674	5,693	(—)0.3	1,914	1,820	(+) 5.2
Small Millets	Final	16-7-57	12,209	12,713	(—)4.0	2,010	1,937	(+) 3.8
Wheat	Final	12-7-57	32,891	30,386	(+)8.2	9,068	8,569	(+) 5.8
Barley	Final	12-7-57	8,594	8,382	(+)2.5	2,744	2,749	(—) 0.2
TOTAL CEREALS	Final	..	215,642	214,082	(+)0.7	57,251	54,456	(+) 5.1

TABLE No. 3—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Pulses—</i>								
Gram	Final	15-7-57	23,990	24,157	(—)0.7	5,930	5,331	(+)11.2
Tur	Final	28-6-57	5,696	5,637	(+)1.0	2,047	1,830	(+)11.9
Other Kharif Pulses	Final	20-5-57	16,166	15,567	(+)3.8	1,664	1,632	(+) 2.0
Other Rabi Pulses	Final	..	11,443	11,703	(—)2.2	1,794	2,038	(—)12.0
TOTAL PULSES	Final	..	57,295	57,064	(+)0.4	11,435	10,831	(+) 5.6
<i>TOTAL FOOD-GRAINS</i>	Final	..	272,937	271,146	(+)6.6	68,686	65,287	(+) 5.2
<i>Sugarcane</i>	Final	17-7-57	5,019	4,564	(+)10.0	66,890*	59,317*	(+)12.8
<i>Potato</i>	First	7-4-57	573	560	(+)2.3	..	..	..
<i>Tobacco</i>	Third	28-7-57	1,007	997	(+)1.0	300	287	(+) 4.5
<i>Oilseeds—</i>								
Groundnut	Final	14-3-57	13,101	12,692	(+)3.2	4,086†	3,862†	(+) 5.8
Sesamum	Final	25-5-57	5,433	5,653	(—)3.9	451	457	(—) 1.3
Rape and Mustard	Final	18-7-57	6,211	6,317	(—)1.7	1,017	848	(+)19.9
Linseed	Final	23-7-57	3,758	3,781	(—)0.6	349	414	(—)15.7
Castorseed	Final	10-4-57	1,403	1,405	(—)0.2	129	124	(+) 4.0
TOTAL OILSEEDS	..	..	29,906	29,848	(+)0.2	6,032	5,705	(+) 5.7
<i>Fibres—</i>								
Cotton	Final	3-8-57	19,843	19,978	(—)0.7	4,723§	4,001§	(+)18.0
Jute	Final	15-12-56	1,883	1,739	(+)8.3	4,221‡	4,197‡	(+) 0.6
Mesta	Final	4-5-57	738	572	(+)29.0	1,474‡	1,159‡	(+)27.2

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 6,745 and 5,982 thousand tons for 1956-57 and 1955-56 respectively.

†In terms of nuts in shell.

‡In bales of 400 lbs. each.

§In bales of 392 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4
All-India Final Estimate of Wheat, 1956-57
(Reporting and Non-reporting Areas)
(Released in July 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	32,891	30,386	(+) 2,505	(+) 8.2
Production (Thousand tons)	9,068	8,569	(+) 499	(+) 5.8

N. B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

M/P117DES—8

The increase in the current year's area has been shared by all the principal wheat producing States, particularly by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar and Bombay. This increase in area is attributable largely to favourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing. In Rajasthan, the increase in the current year's acreage is reported to be due to more areas brought under wheat cultivation out of the areas where kharif crops failed to mature due to adverse weather conditions.

The increase in production during the current year has been shared mainly by Punjab and Rajasthan and to a lesser extent by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This increase in production is due partly to increase in area and partly to better climatic conditions during the current year as compared to last year. In Bihar, considerable decline in current year's wheat production is reported due to unfavourable climatic conditions, such as hail-storm and strong winds during the growing period.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	58	59	(-)	1	5	(-) 1
Assam (Excluding N.E.F. A.)	7§	7	—	1§	1	—
Bihar	1,822	1,468	(+)	354	153*	(-) 204
Bombay||† . . . . .	3,462	3,249	(+)	213	570*	(-) 98
Madhya Pradesh†¶	7,448	6,947	(+)	501	1,604*	(+) 63
Madras	4	4	—	1	1	—
Orissa	13	13	—	3	3	—
Punjab	5,140	4,699	(+)	441	2,114*	(+) 363
Uttar Pradesh	9,991	9,965	(+)	26	3,139*	(+) 98
West Bengal	209	163	(+)	46	27*	(-) 18
Jammu & Kashmir	328	304	(+)	24	86	(+) 5
Mysore	727	716	(+)	11	63	(-) 1
Rajasthan	3,279	2,403	(+)	876	1,190*	(+) 283
Delhi	74	70	(+)	4	12	(-) 4
Himachal Pradesh	329	319	(+)	10	100*	(+) 13
TOTAL	32,891	30,386	(+)	2,505	9,068	(+) 499

*Based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

†Production figures in respect of Saurashtra, Kutch and Marathwada regions are based on the traditional method.

‡For Madhya Bharat region, production estimates included in the State estimates are based on traditional method.

§Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

||Includes an area of 33 acres for the crop grown in non-reporting areas. (Production is negligible).

¶Includes an area of 7,638 acres and a production of 929 tons for the crop grown in non-reporting (forest) areas.

NOTES.—(i) During 1956-57, crop estimation surveys on wheat were also conducted in Delhi. Though survey results for 1956-57 have become available, comparable data for the previous year are not available since the crop estimation surveys were not conducted satisfactorily then. Hence, comparable production estimates based on traditional method in respect of Delhi have been utilised in this Estimate.

(ii) Wheat is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

(iii) The present partially revised estimates of area and production of 30,386,000 acres and 8,569,000 tons respectively show an upward revision of 1,161,000 acres and 221,000 tons over the Final estimates of 29,225,000 acres and 8,348,000 tons released last year. This large revision is accounted for mainly by Madhya Pradesh State and is due to the replacement of conventional figures included in respect of Madhya Bharat region in the State Final Forecast last year by data now based on complete Crops Inspection Reports.

4.1. All-India Final Estimate of Barley, 1956-57

(Reporting and Non-reporting Areas)

(Released in July 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,594	8,382	(+) 212	(+) 2.5
Production (Thousand tons)	2,744	2,749	(-) 5	(-) 0.2

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

The increase in acreage during the current year is shared mainly by Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and is due generally to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

The over all production of barley during the current year is practically the same as in the previous year despite an overall increase in area. There has been a substantial shortfall in production in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, especially the former State, due to adverse seasonal conditions during the period of growth of the crop. In Bihar, the crop was damaged heavily by hail storm.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	9	9	—	2	2	—
Bihar	872	877	(-) 5	89*	201*	(-) 112
Bombay	37	36	(+) 1	8	9	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	446	453	(-) 7	135	117	(+) 18
Madras	1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Orissa	1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Punjab	534	497	(+) 37	192*	173*	(+) 19
Uttar Pradesh	4,918	4,866	(+) 52	1,544*	1,602*	(-) 58
West Bengal	177	113	(+) 64	30*	30*	..
Jammu & Kashmir	56	58	(-) 2	14	17	(-) 3
Mysore	8	9	(-) 1	3	3	..
Rajasthan	1,445	1,372	(+) 73	710*	580*	(+) 130
Delhi	12	12	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	78	78	..	15	15	..
TOTAL	8,594	8,382	(+) 212	2,744	2,749	(-) 5

(a) Less than 500 tons.

*Based on the results of Crop Estimation Surveys.

NOTE.—Barley is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam (excluding N.E.F.A.), Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.2. All-India Final Estimate of Gram, 1956-57

(Released in July 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partial- ly Revis- ed Esti- mate)	Increase(+) decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	23,990	24,157	(—) 167	(—) 0.7
Production (Thousand tons)	5,930	5,331	(+) 599	(+) 11.2

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

The nominal decline in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Bombay and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

Despite decrease in area, there has been a substantial increase in production during the current year. The increase in production is shared by almost all the important gram growing states except Bihar. The increase is particularly marked in the case of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and is attributable to better seasonal conditions during the growing period as compared to last year.

This Estimate includes information in respect of "Non-reporting areas" also, that is areas for which forecast reports are not prepared for the crop. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise Jammu & Kashmir, and the forest areas of Madhya Pradesh and non-reporting pockets of Bombay which together account for an area of 19,000 acres and a production of 4,000 tons during 1956-57.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-57 (Parti- ally Re- vised Es- timate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partial- ly Re- vised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	309	322	(—) 13	36	42	(—) 6
Assam†	5	5	..	1	1	..
Bihar	1,210	1,225	(—) 15	102‡	206‡	(—) 104
Bombay*	1,577	1,616	(—) 39	220||	227||	(—) 7
Madhya Pradesh**	3,715	3,668	(+) 47	966¶	805¶	(+) 161
Madras	5	4	(+) 1	1	1	..
Orissa	57	57	..	6	6	..
Punjab	6,104	6,310	(—) 116	1,954‡	1,696‡	(+) 258

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Uttar Pradesh		6,183	6,715	(—) 532	1,515‡	1,443‡	(+) 72
West Bengal§		432	474	(—) 42	107‡	138‡	(—) 31
Jammu & Kashmir		12	8	(+) 4	3	2	(+) 1
Mysore		417	418	(—) 1	53	52	(+) 1
Rajasthan		3,781	3,234	(+) 547	961‡	707‡	(+) 254
Delhi		76	83	(—) 7	3	2	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh		17	18	(—) 1	2	3	(—) 1
TOTAL		23,990	24,157	(—) 167	5,930	5,331	(+) 599

‡Based on the result of sample crop cutting surveys.

||Production estimates in respect of former Bombay and Vidarbha districts are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

*Includes 1,135 acres in area and 40 tons in production as estimates for non-reporting areas.

**Includes 6,195 acres and 603 tons as estimates for non reporting (Forest areas).

†Excluding N. E.F.A.

¶Production estimates in respect of Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh State are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

§Including estimated data for merged territories.

NOTE.—Gram is not grown in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, to any appreciable extent.

4.3. All-India Final Estimate of Small Millets, 1956-57

(Reporting and Non-reporting Areas)

(Released in July 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	12,209	12,713	(—) 504	(—) 4.0
Production (Thousand tons)	2,010	1,937	(+) 73	(+) 3.8

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

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Mysore and to a lesser extent by Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. This decrease is attributable largely to unfavourable seasonal conditions at the time of sowing.

Despite decrease in area, the production of Small Millets during the current year shows an increase over last year. The increase in production is shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madras and is due to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crops.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 Partial- ly Re- vised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partial- ly Re- vised Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Kharif	2,159	2,174	(-) 15	329	306	(+) 23
Rabi	213	213	..	38	35	(+) 3
TOTAL	2,372	2,387	(-) 15	367	341	(+) 26
Assam (Excl. N.E.F.A.)—						
Kharif	7*	7	..	1*	1	..
Bihar—						
Kharif	604	789	(-)185	102	124	(-) 22
Bombay†—						
Kharif	970	1,016	(-) 46	228	239	(-) 11
Rabi	95	83	(+) 12	25	22	(+) 3
TOTAL	1,065	1,099	(-) 34	253	261	(-) 8
Madhya Pradesh‡—						
Kharif	3,507	3,722	(-)215	383	379	(+) 4
Rabi	14	12	(+) 2	1	1	..
TOTAL	3,521	3,734	(-)213	384	380	(+) 4
Madras—						
Kharif—						
Korra	55	51	(+) 4	18	16	(+) 2
Varagu	601	577	(+) 24	252	232	(+) 20
Samai	391	388	(+) 3	71	70	(+) 1
Others	86	84	(+) 2	19	16	(+) 3
TOTAL	1,133	1,100	(+) 33	360	334	(+) 26
Rabi—						
Korra	15	13	(+) 2	5	4	(+) 1
Varagu	99	106	(-) 7	38	44	(-) 6
Samai	118	120	(-) 2	23	23	..
Others	73	71	(+) 2	17	14	(+) 3
TOTAL	305	310	(-) 5	83	85	(-) 2
STATE Total (Kharif & Rabi)	1,438	1,410	(+) 28	443	419	(+) 24
Orissa—						
Kharif	111	111	..	12	12	..
Punjab—						
Kharif	40	40	..	4	4	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Kharif—						
Kodan	968	933	(+) 35	162	126	(+) 36
Kutki	12	7	(+) 5	1	1	..
Kakun	27	21	(+) 6	3	2	(+) 1
Sawan	418	449	(-) 31	62	40	(+) 22
TOTAL	1,425	1,410	(+) 15	228	169	(+) 59

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rabi—						
Chena	66*	66	..	19*	19	..
STATE TOTAL (Kharif & Rabi)	1,491	1,476	(+) 15	247	188	(+) 59
West Bengal—						
Kharif	25	24	(+) 1	4	4	..
Rabi	15	15	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	40	39	(+) 1	7	7	..
Jammu & Kashmir—						
Kharif	17	20	(-) 3	5	5	..
Mysore§—						
Kharif	1,243	1,333	(-) 90	142	155	(-) 13
Rajasthan—						
Kharif	181	188	(-) 7	29	26	(+) 3
Rabi	5	5	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	186	193	(-) 7	30	27	(+) 3
Kerala—						
Kharif	10	10	..	2	2	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Kharif—						
Chalai	18	19	(-) 1	4	4	..
Chena	9	9	..	2	2	..
Kangni	8	9	(-) 1	1	1	..
Ogla	7	6	(+) 1	1	1	..
Others	22	22	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	64	65	(-) 1	11	11	..
All India—						
Kharif	11,496	12,009	(-)513	1,840	1,771	(+) 69
Rabi	713	704	(+) 9	170	166	(+) 4
TOTAL	12,209	12,713	(-)504	2,010	1,937	(+) 73

*Previous year's data repeated for want of information for current year.

† Important small millets grown in the State are:

Old Bombay State:—Kodra, Vari, Sawan, Banti and Rala.

Vidarbha region:—Kodan-Kutki, Sawan, Rala, Rajgira.

Saurashtra and Kutch:—Small Millets are not grown.

‡ Important small millets grown in the State are:—

Mahakoshal region:—Kodan-Kutki, Sawan, Rala, Rajgira.

Madhya Bharat region:—Sama, Kodi, Kutki etc.

Vindhya Pradesh region:—Kodo, Sawan, Kakun, Kutki, Meghari, Phikar, Rali, Basara.

Bhopal region:—Kodan-Kutki, Sawan etc.

Data for Madhya Pradesh State include the following estimates for the minor millets grown in the non-reporting (forest) areas:

	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Kharif	47,348	6,356
Rabi	163	25

§ Includes an area of 21,976 acres and a production of 1,941 tons as estimates for the minor millets grown in non-reporting areas.

NOTE.—Small Millets are not grown to any appreciable extent in Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.4. All-India Final Estimate of Sugarcane, 1956-57

(Released in July 1957)

1. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,019	4,564	(+) 455	(+) 10.0
Production (Thousand tons of Cane)	66,890	59,317	(+) 7,573	(+) 12.8
or (Thousand tons of gur)	6,745	5,982	(+) 763	(+) 12.8

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statements II & III.

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., Punjab, Bombay and Bihar. This increase has been attributed mainly to better climatic conditions at the sowing time as compared to last year. Higher prices of gur and better irrigation facilities during the current year in Uttar Pradesh as compared to last year are also reported to be responsible for the increase in area under sugarcane.

The increase in production has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing States, especially U. P., Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease reported by Punjab, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

The production estimates for 1956-57 and 1955-56 in respect of Andhra Pradesh (former Andhra) and West Bengal (excepting Darjeeling district) are based on the results of Random Sample Crop Cutting Surveys.

II. DETAILS

(Production—Cane)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of cane)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh†	175	175	..	5,074†	5,156	(—) 82
Assam*	63	64	(—) 1	666	662	(+) 4
Bihar	405	378	(+) 27	4,099	2,919	(+) 1,180
Bombay	244	217	(+) 27	5,967	5,324	(+) 643
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	..	9	9	..
Kerala	19	18	(+) 1	353	331	(+) 22
Madhya Pradesh	106	100	(+) 6	1,289	1,160	(+) 129

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras	129	121	(+) 8	3,410	3,112	(+) 298
Mysore	123	117	(+) 6	3,094	2,897	(+) 197
Orissa	56	56	..	918	918	..
Punjab	487	452	(+) 35	5,385	5,564	(—) 179
Rajasthan	82	65	(+) 17	572	453	(+) 119
Uttar Pradesh	3,050	2,720	(+) 330	34,783	29,400	(+) 5,383
West Bengal§	57	62	(—) 5	1,110†	1,293†	(—) 183
Delhi	10	7	(+) 3	70	50	(+) 20
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	18	16	(+) 2
Tripura	7	6	(+) 1	73	63	(+) 10
TOTAL	5,019	4,564	(+) 455	66,890	59,317	(+) 7,573

* Excluding figures for N.E.F.A. area which is non-reporting.

†Based on the results of the random sample crop cutting surveys.

‡Production estimates are based on crop cutting survey results in case of Andhra region only.

§ Production estimates are based on crop cutting survey results except for Darjeeling district and territories transferred from Bihar.

NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman, Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

III. DETAILS

(Production—Gur)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of Gur)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	175	175	..	507	516	(—) 9
Assam	63	64	(—) 1	67	66	(+) 1
Bihar	405	378	(+) 27	410	292	(+) 118
Bombay	244	217	(+) 27	621	553	(+) 68
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	..	1	1	..
Kerala	19	18	(+) 1	35	33	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh	106	100	(+) 6	129	115	(+) 14
Madras	129	121	(+) 8	373	341	(+) 32
Mysore	123	117	(+) 6	309	290	(+) 19
Orissa	56	56	..	92	92	..
Punjab	487	452	(+) 35	539	556	(—) 17
Rajasthan	82	65	(+) 17	57	45	(+) 12
Uttar Pradesh	3,050	2,720	(+) 330	3,478	2,940	(+) 538
West Bengal	57	62	(—) 5	111	129	(—) 18
Delhi	10	7	(+) 3	7	5	(+) 2
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	2	2	..
Tripura	7	6	(+) 1	7	6	(+) 1
TOTAL	5,019	4,564	(+) 455	6,745	5,982	(+) 763

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

4.5. All-India Final Estimate of Rape and Mustard (Released in July 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	6,211	6,317	(—) 106	(—) 1.7
Production (Thousand tons)	1,617	848	(+) 169	(+) 19.9

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

The decrease in area during the current year has occurred mainly in U. P., West Bengal and Bihar and has been attributed mostly to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This decrease in area has been offset to some extent by increases recorded mainly in Punjab and Rajasthan.

Despite decrease in area, production has increased during the current year as compared to last year. The increase in production has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh due to favourable weather during the growing period. Slight decreases in production have, however, occurred in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Assam	286	280	(+) 6	56	51	(+) 5
Bihar	153	176	(—) 23	16	21	(—) 5
Bombay	71	72	(—) 1	15	15	..
Jammu & Kashmir	56*	56	..	13	13	..
Madhya Pradesh	353	356	(—) 3	52	59	(—) 7
Madras	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Mysore	9	9	..	1	1	..
Orissa	127	127	..	21	21	..
Punjab	707	662	(+) 45	111	105	(+) 6
Rajasthan	635	619	(+) 16	106	97	(+) 9
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	357	400	(—) 43	58	46	(+) 12
Mixed	3,420	3,297	(—) 57	539	380	(+) 159
TOTAL	3,597	3,697	(—) 100	597	426	(+) 171
West Bengal	191	237	(—) 46	26†	36†	(—) 10
Delhi	4	2	(+) 2	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh	8	9	(—) 1	1	1	..
Tripura	10	10	..	2	2	..
GRAND TOTAL	6,211	6,317	(—) 106	1,017	848	(+) 169

* Previous year's figure repeated for want of data for current year. (b) Below 500 tons.

† Based on the results of random sample crop cutting surveys except for Darjeeling district and for territories transferred from Bihar to the State.

NOTE.—'Rape and Mustard' is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.6. All-India Final Estimate of Linseed, 1956-57 (Released in July 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,758	3,781	(—) 23	(—) 0.6
Production (Thousand tons)	349	414	(—) 65	(—) 15.7

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

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been reported mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and has been attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This decline in area has, however, been offset to a great extent by increases registered in Rajasthan, Bombay and West Bengal.

The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and has been attributed partly to decline in acreage and partly to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period. Slight increase in production has, however, been reported by Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore States.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or dec- rease (—) 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)
Andhra Pradesh	75	78	(—) 3	6	5	(+) 1
Assam	2*	2	..	(b)*	(b)	..
Bihar	219	253	(—) 34	20	27	(—) 7
Bombay	592	549	(+) 43	54	48	(+) 6
Jammu & Kashmir	30*	30	..	6*	6	..
Madhya Pradesh	1,440*	1,420	(+) 20	103	132	(—) 29
Madras	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Mysore	125	118	(+) 7	8	7	(+) 1
Orissa	35	35	..	3	3	..
Punjab	29	28	(+) 1	2	3	(—) 1
Rajasthan	373	294	(+) 79	44	44	..
Uttar Pradesh—						
Pure	164	156	(+) 8	22	23	(—) 1
Mixed	553	725	(—) 172	74	105	(—) 31
TOTAL	717	881	(—) 164	96	128	(—) 32
West Bengal	119	91	(+) 28	7	11	(—) 4
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
GRAND TOTAL	3,758	3,781	(—) 23	349	414	(—) 65

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

* Current year's information being not available, Final Estimate figures for 1955-56 have been utilized provisionally.

NOTE.—Linseed is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.7. All-India Third Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57

(Released in July 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,007	997	(+) 10	(+) 1.0
Production (Thousand tons)	300	287	(+) 13	(+) 4.5

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

The nominal increase in area during the current year has been shared by Bihar, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore States and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

The increase in production during the current year has been reported by almost all the major tobacco growing States, except West Bengal. This increase in production is partly due to increase in area and partly to favourable weather during the growing period of the crop.

This Estimate does not contain information in respect of the late variety of the crop grown in U. P. It also does not give information about the final position of the crop in the case of Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. The final position in respect of these States will be included in the Final Estimate.

Past experience has shown that the Final Estimate figures are slightly higher than those of the Third Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Third Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	195	202	(—) 7	59	60	(—) 1
(ii) Others	193	191	(+) 2	70	67	(+) 3
TOTAL	390	395	(—) 5	130	128	(+) 2
Stalks & Stems	..	..	..	112	110	(+) 2
Assam†—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	23	23	..	7	7	..
Bihar—						
Nicotiana Rustica	20	15	(+) 5	5	3	(+) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum	19	14	(+) 5	4	3	(+) 1
TOTAL	39	29	(+) 10	9	6	(+) 3

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	245	245	..	64	60	(+) 4
TOTAL	246	246	..	64*	60*	(+) 4
Kerala—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	16	16	..	4	4	..
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica	35	51	(—) 16	21	29	(—) 8
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	6	6	..	2	2	..
(ii) Others	28	10	(+) 18	15	5	(+) 10
TOTAL	69	67	(+) 2	38	36	(+) 2
Stalk and Stems—	..	..	..	3	3	..
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	..	3	3	..
Punjab†—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	2	(—) 1	1	(b)	(+) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	1	2	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
(ii) Others	5	3	(+) 2	1	1	..
TOTAL	7	7	..	2	1	(+) 1
Stalks and Stems	..	..	..	2	1	(+) 1
Uttar Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	18	18	..	5	5	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	8	6	(+) 2	3	2	(+) 1
TOTAL	26	24	(+) 2	8	7	(+) 1
West Bengal**—						
Nicotiana Rustica	23	24	(—) 1	6	7	(—) 1
Nicotiana Tabacum—						
(i) Virginia	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
(ii) Others	16	16	..	4	5	(—) 1
TOTAL	39	40	(—) 1	10	12	(—) 2

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)
<i>Mysore††—</i>						
Nicotiana Rustica . . .	2	(a)	(+) 2	1	(b)	(+) 1
<i>Nicotiana Tabacum—</i>						
(i) Virginia . . .	1	1	..	1	(b)	(+) 1
(ii) Others . . .	107	107	..	16	17	(—) 1
TOTAL .	110	108	(+) 2	18	17	(+) 1
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
Nicotiana Tabacum . . .	17	17	..	5	4	(+) 1
<i>Delhi—</i>						
Nicotiana Tabacum . . .	9	9	..	1	1	..
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>						
Nicotiana Tabacum . . .	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
<i>Tripura—</i>						
Nicotiana Rustica . . .	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum . . .	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL .	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
<i>All-India—</i>						
Nicotiana Rustica . . .	103	114	(—) 11	40	45	(—) 5
Nicotiana Tabacum . . .	904	883	(+) 21	260	242	(+) 18
TOTAL .	1,007	997	(+) 10	300	287	(+) 13
<i>Stalks and Stems††—</i>						
	..	..	..	117	114	(+) 3

*Production estimates in respect of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahal, Baroda, Broach, South Satara & Kholapur districts included in the State estimate are based on the result of random sample crop cutting surveys.

**Includes estimated data for merged territories.

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons. †Excluding N.E.F.A. which is a non-reporting area.

†Non-reporting for the Third Estimate hence Second Estimate figures have been utilized.

††Incomplete due to want of information from some States.

‡Variety-wise details of tobacco grown in the merged territories have been estimated to complete the picture for the State.

NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tobacco is not grown in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4-8. All-India Final Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, 1956-57

(Released in August 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
	(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	11,443	11,703	(—) 260	(—) 2·0
Production (Thousand tons)	1,794	2,038	(—) 244	(—) 12·0

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

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal and has been attributed generally to unfavourable seasonal condition at the time of sowing. However, Uttar Pradesh State has reported some increase in the current year's area under rabi pulses.

The decline in the current year's production has been shared by most of the pulses growing States, particularly Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and is due partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing during the growing period. As between various pulses, the decline in production has occurred mostly in urad and lakh or khesari pulses.

This Estimate includes information in respect of "Non-reporting areas", i.e., areas for which forecast reports for rabi pulses other than gram and tur are not prepared. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise non-reporting pockets in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh which together account for an area of 2,007 acres and a production of 196 tons during 1956-57.

II. DETAILS

State/Variety	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>						
Urad or Mash . . .	6	5	(+) 1	1	(b)	(+) 1
Mung . . .	47	47	..	3	3	..
Kulthi . . .	225	208	(+) 17	15	13	(+) 2
Others . . .	99	97	(+) 2	7	6	(+) 1
TOTAL .	377	357	(+) 20	26	22	(+) 4
<i>Assam††—</i>						
Urad . . .	97	97	..	15	15	..
Mung . . .	32	32	..	5	5	..
Masur . . .	9	9	..	1	1	..
Peas . . .	17	17	..	3	3	..
Lakh or Khesari . . .	17	19	(—) 2	3	3	..
TOTAL .	172*	174	(—) 2	27	27	..

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bihar</i>	2,062	2,298	(—) 236	270	437	(—) 167
<i>Bombay—</i>						
Urad or Mash	74	76	(—) 2	7	7	..
Mung	19	18	(+) 1	2	2	..
Masur	18	32	(—) 14	2	4	(—) 2
Kulthi	29	28	(+) 1	5	3	(+) 2
Peas	9	9	..	1	1	..
Lakh or Khesari	413	422	(—) 9	50	51	(—) 1
Others	140	111	(+) 29	17	13	(+) 4
TOTAL	702	696	(+) 6	84	81	(+) 3
<i>Kerala</i>	52	53	(—) 1	8	8	..
<i>Madhya Pradesh†—</i>						
Urad or Mash	535	596	(—) 61	51	54	(—) 3
Mung or Moth	157	154	(+) 3	14	13	(+) 1
Masur	438	436	(+) 2	60	75	(—) 15
Kulthi	14	13	(+) 1	2	2	..
Peas	232	234	(—) 2	28	30	(—) 2
Lakh or Khesari	1,406	1,422	(—) 16	143	171	(—) 28
Others	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	2,782	2,858	(—) 73	298	345	(—) 47
<i>Orissa</i>	932	937	(—) 5	203	214	(—) 11
<i>Punjab—</i>						
Masur	130	101	(+) 29	27	21	(+) 6
Peas	19	12	(+) 7	1	2	(—)
Other Pulses	13	10	(+) 3	1	1	..
TOTAL	162	123	(+) 39	29	24	(+) 5
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
Masur	393	353	(+) 40	62	55	(+) 7
Peas	2,146	1,932	(+) 214	560	519	(+) 41
TOTAL	2,539§	2,285§	(+) 254	622††	574††	(+) 48
<i>Mysore—</i>						
Urad	6	9	(—) 3	1	1	..
Mung	74	75	(—) 1	10	10	..
Kulthi	452	476	(—)	45	48	(—) 3
Masur	7	6	(—) 1	1	1	..
Others	177	178	(—) 1	22	22	..
TOTAL	716	744	(—) 28	79	82	(—) 3

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
Urad or Mash Kali	244	400	(—) 156	39	87	(—) 48
Mung	23	38	(—) 15	3	5	(—) 2
Masur	243	263	(—) 20	29	45	(—) 16
Peas	29	47	(—) 18	5	8	(—) 3
Lakh or Khesari	355	378	(—) 23	64	70	(—) 6
Other Pulses	3	3	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	905	1,138	(—) 233	142	217	(—) 75
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
Masur	20	19	(+) 1	3	3	..
Peas	5	6	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	(—) 1
Mung	(a)	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	25	26	(—) 1	4	5	(—) 1
<i>Delhi</i>	9	10	(—) 1	1	1	..
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>						
Masur	3	3	..	(b)	(b)	..
Peas	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Others	2	1	(+) 1	1	1	..
TOTAL	6	5	(+) 1	1	1	..
<i>Tripura—</i>						
Mash	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Others	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL	2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
<i>All-India—</i>						
Urad or Mash	963	1,184	(—) 221	114	164	(—) 50
Mung	352	365	(—) 13	37	38	(—) 1
Masur	1,261	1,222	(+) 39	185	205	(—) 20
Peas	2,458	2,258	(—) 200	599	565	(+) 34
Kulthi	728	734	(—) 6	68	67	(+) 1
Lakh or Khesari	2,191	2,241	(—) 50	260	295	(—) 35
Others**	3,490	3,699	(—) 209	531	704	(—) 173
TOTAL	11,443	11,703	(—) 260	1,794	2,038	(—) 244

††Excludes N.E.F.A.

*Pulses-wise classification for 1956-57 not being available the same has been estimated on the basis of previous year's classification.

**Also includes data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, and Delhi for which pulse-wise details are not available.

†Includes an area of 578 acres and a production of 66 tons as estimates for the crops grown in non-reporting areas.

‡Includes an area of 1,429 acres and a production of 130 tons as estimates for the crops grown in non-reporting (forest) areas.

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Below 500 tons.

§Includes an area of 5,234 acres (Peas 4 and Masur 5,230) for estimates of conventional hilly districts.

††Includes production of 2,411 tons (Peas 1 and Masur 2,410 tons) for estimates of conventional hilly districts.

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

(ii) Rabi pulses other than gram and tur are not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

M/P117DES—10

4.9. All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1956-57

(Released in August 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	(2)	(3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)		
			1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
			Absolute	Percent	
Area (Thousand Acres)	19,843	19,978	(—) 135	(—) 0.7	
Production of Cotton Lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	4,723	4,001	(+) 722	(+) 18.0	
Production of Cotton Seed (Thousand tons)	1,653	1,400	(+) 253	(+) 18.1	

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to Statements II and VI.

(i) BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Trade Description	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 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)
Bengal	868	931	(—) 63	320	306	(+) 14
Americans	3,838	4,025	(—) 185	1,397	1,091	(+) 302
Jarilla (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,180	3,217	(—) 37	739	428	(+) 311
H. 420 (including verum 91 and others)	762	159	(+) 603	163	20	(+) 143
Oomras	1,910	2,282	(—) 372	340	260	(+) 80
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,730	1,799	(—) 69	189	173	(+) 16
Malvi	1,183	1,394	(—) 211	283	223	(+) 60
Broach-Vijay	1,506	1,343	(+) 163	340	445	(—) 105
Surti-Suyog	710	695	(+) 15	169	219	(—) 50
Dholleras	2,088	2,104	(—) 16	408	487	(—) 79
Southerns	2,013	1,972	(+) 41	358	329	(+) 29
Comillas	55	59	(—) 4	17	16	(+) 1
TOTAL	19,843	19,978	(—) 135	4,723	4,001	(+) 722

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to Statements III and IV.

(ii) BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 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)
Long Staple	7,736	7,326	(+) 410	1,938	1,610	(+) 328
Medium Staple	8,698	8,794	(—) 96	2,007	1,692	(+) 315
Short Staple	3,409	3,858	(—) 449	778	699	(+) 79
TOTAL	19,843	19,978	(—) 135	4,723	4,001	(+) 722

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to Statements III and V.

The overall decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and has been attributed largely to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The decrease in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by the increases registered mainly in Punjab and Madras.

Despite decrease in area, there has been a substantial increase in production during the current year. The increase in production is shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and is attributed largely to better seasonal conditions prevailing during the growing period of the crop as compared to last year.

As between the different varieties of cotton the increase in production has occurred mainly in Americans, Jarilla, H. 420 and Oomras and a decline in production has occurred in the case of Broach Vijay, Dholleras and Surti-Suyog. The increase in production has been shared mainly by long and medium staple cotton.

Past experience has shown that the official estimates of production are generally lower than the estimates of the actual crop arrived at by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of data regarding the actual utilization of the crop. These latter estimates in respect of 1956-57 would, however, become available only about December, 1957 *i.e.* about four months after the close of the 1956-57 cotton season on 31st August, 1957. According to the relationship based on previous data between the official Final Estimate and the I.C.C.C. Estimates (Formula II). This year's Final Estimate of 47.23 lakh bales would correspond to 51.21 lakh bales of the I.C.C.C. estimate. The I.C.C.C. estimate for the year 1955-56 was 44.6 lakh bales.

II. DETAILS—(State-wise)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production of cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs.)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh	.	1,005	1,031 (-)	26	135	131 (+)
Assam	.	35	38 (-)	3	9	9
Bihar	.	7	11 (-)	4	1	2 (-)
Bombay	.	10,833	10,858 (-)	25	2,176†	1,921† (+)
Kerala	.	22	22	.	10	10
Madhya Pradesh	.	2,185	2,425 (-)	240	653†	403† (+)
Madras	.	1,201	1,160 (+)	44	358	335 (+)
Mysore	.	2,403	2,388 (+)	15	358	363 (-)
Orissa	.	23	24 (-)	1	2	2
Punjab	.	1,415	1,253 (+)	162	800	605 (+)
Rajasthan	.	542	604 (-)	62	167*	184* (-)
Uttar Pradesh	.	147	141 (+)	6	46	29 (+)
West Bengal	.	(a)	(a)	.	(b)	(b)
Delhi	.	1	1	.	(b)	(b)
Himachal Pradesh	.	1	1	.	(b)	(b)
Tripura	.	20	21 (-)	1	8	7 (+)
TOTAL	.	19,843	19,978 (-)	135	4,723	4,001 (+)

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

*Based on the results of random sample crop cutting experiments.

†Production figures of old Bombay (1956-57 and 1955-56 portion and Vidarbha regions 1956-57 based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

‡Production figures of old Madhya Pradesh for 1956-57 and 1955-56 are based on the results of crop estimation surveys.

NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.

2. Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

III. DETAILS—(Variety-wise)

State/Variety	Staple length	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs.)	
		1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh—					
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	76	97	9	10
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	75	85	11	9
Kumta Ordinary	Medium	4	4	(b)	(b)
Westerns	Medium	383	382	39	39
White and Red Northern	Medium	8	8	1	1
Kakinadas	Medium	90	87	14	14
Mungari	Short	279	279	49	50
Chinnapathi	Short	3	2	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	87	87	12	8
TOTAL		1,005	1,031	135	131

III. DETAILS—contd.

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Assam—							
Comillas	Short	.	.	35	38	9	9
3. Bihar—							
U.P. Deshi	Short	.	.	7	11	1	2
4. Bombay—							
Surti-Suyog	Long	.	.	710	695	169	219
Jayadhar (including Jayawant)	Long	.	.	33	24	13	6
Bombay American†	Long	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	.	.	5	7	1	1
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	.	.	998	1,028	128	86
M. P. American (including Buri & Cambodia)	Long	.	.	415	800	87	98
H. 420 (including verum, 91 & others)†	Long	.	.	622	†	130	†
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	.	.	2,881	3,007	612	385
Broach-Vijay	Medium	.	.	1,506	1,343	340	445
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	.	.	37	41	7	12
Kalyan	Medium	.	.	558	582	106	196
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	.	.	1,202	1,179	243	212
M. P. Oomras	Short	.	.	993	1,256	208	111
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	.	.	400	417	51	44
Barsi-nagar Oomras	Short	.	.	182	177	29	39
Mathio	Short	.	.	291	302	52	67
TOTAL				10,833	10,858	2,176	1,921
5. Kerala—							
Kerala American including Cambodia and Co. 4 (Improved variety)	Long	.	.	22	22	10	10
6. Madhya Pradesh—							
M.P. American (Including Buri & Cambodia)	Long	.	.	120	122	27	15
H. 420 (including verum 91 & others)	Long	.	.	140	159	33	20
Malvi	Medium	.	.	1,094	1,275	267	207
Jarilla (including virnar 197/3)	Medium	.	.	299	210	127	43
M.B. American	Medium	.	.	292	322	160	61
M.P. Oomras	Short	.	.	186	183	27	19
M.B. Oomras	Short	.	.	54	154	12	38
TOTAL				2,185	2,425	653	403
7. Madras—							
Karungannies*	Long	.	.	563	553	118	108
Madras American (Cambodia & Uganda)	Long	.	.	530	501	224	213
Nadam, Bourdon and Uppam	Medium	.	.	111	106	16	14
TOTAL				1,204	1,160	358	335
8. Mysore—							
Mysore-American & others†	Long	.	.	410	406	96	96
Bombay American	Long	.	.	801	784	102	93
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	.	.	656	674	52	77
Jayadhar (including Jayawant)	Long	.	.	536	524	108	97
TOTAL				2,403	2,388	358	363

III. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9. Orissa—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	12	13	1	1
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8	1	1
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	(b)	(b)
TOTAL		23	24	2	2
10. Punjab—					
Punjab American†	Long	1,024	845	620	452
Punjab Deshi	Short	391	408	180	153
TOTAL		1,415	1,253	800	605
11. Rajasthan—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	103	89	43	38
Malvi	Medium	89	119	16	16
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	350	396	108	130
TOTAL		542	604	167*	184*
12. Uttar Pradesh—					
U.P. (parso) American	Medium	41	40	16	9
U.P. Deshi	Short	106	101	30	20
TOTAL		147	141	46	29
13. West Bengal—					
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
14. Delhi—					
U.P. Deshi	Short	1	1	(b)	(b)
15. Himachal Pradesh—					
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	(b)	(b)
16. Tripura—					
Comillas	Short	20	21	8	7
ALL INDIA	Long	7,736	7,326	1,938	1,610
	Medium	8,698	8,794	2,007	1,692
	Short	3,409	3,858	778	699
TOTAL		19,843	19,978	4,723	4,001

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

†Included under Madhya Pradesh American.

*Includes certain varieties of long staple grown in Kanyakumari district of Madras.

†Includes certain varieties of Medium staple.

N.B.—Please also see footnotes to statement II.

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Trade Descriptions	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each).	
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Bengal—				
U. P. Deshi	126	126	32	23
Punjab Deshi	392	409	180	153
Rajasthan Deshi	350	396	108	130
TOTAL	868	931	320	306
II. Americans—				
Punjab American	1,024	845	620	452
Madhya Pradesh American	535	922	114	113
Madras American	530	501	224	213
Bombay American	801	784	102	93
Madhya Bharat American	292	322	160	61
Rajasthan American	103	89	43	38
Hyderabad American	80	92	12	10
Mysore American and Others*	410	406	96	96
U. P. American	41	40	16	9
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)
Kerala American	22	22	10	10
TOTAL	3,838	4,023	1,397	1,095
III. Jarilla (including virnar and 197/3)	3,180	3,217	739	428
IV. H. 420 (including Verum 91 and others)	762	159	163	20
V. Oomras—				
M. P. Oomras	1,179	1,439	235	130
Barsinagar Oomras	182	177	29	39
Hyderabad Oomras	487	504	63	52
M. B. Oomras	54	154	12	38
Orissa Oomras	8	8	1	1
TOTAL	1,910	2,282	340	260
VI. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,730	1,799	189	173
VII. Malvi	1,183	1,394	283	223
VIII. Broach-Vijay	1,506	1,343	340	445
IX. Surti-Suyog	710	695	169	219
X. Dholleras—				
Gujarat Dholleras	37	41	7	12
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,202	1,179	243	212
Kalyan	558	582	106	196
Mathio	291	302	52	67
TOTAL	2,088	2,104	408	487

IV. DETAILS—BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XI. Southern—					
Bombay Jayadhar		569	548	121	103
Westerns		383	382	39	39
Mungari		279	279	49	50
White and Red Northern		8	8	1	1
Kakinadas		90	87	14	14
Chinnapathi		6	5	(b)	(b)
Karungannies		563	553	118	108
Kumta Ordinary		4	4	(b)	(b)
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam		111	106	16	14
TOTAL		2,013	1,972	358	329
XII. Comillas					
		55	59	17	16
GRAND TOTAL		19,843	19,978	4,723	4,001

*Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 bales.

V. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)		Production of Cotton lint (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Long Staple—				
Bombay Americans*	801	784	102	93
Madhya Pradesh American	535	922	114	113
Punjab American*	1,024	845	620	452
Madras American*	530	501	224	213
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)
Hyderabad American	80	92	10	10
Mysore American and others*	410	406	96	96
Kerala American	22	22	12	10
H. 420 (including verum 91 and others)	762	159	163	20
Hyderabad Gaoreni	1,730	1,799	189	173
Surti-Suyog	710	695	169	219
Southern Jayadhar	569	548	121	103
Southern Karungannies	563	553	118	108
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	7,736	7,326	1,938	1,610

V. DETAILS—BY STAPLE LENGTHS—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. Medium Staple—					
U. P. American	41	40	16	9	
M. B. American	292	322	60	61	
Rajasthan American	103	89	43	38	
Kumta Ordinary	4	4	(b)	(b)	
Jarilla (including virnar and 197/3)	3,180	3,217	759	428	
Broach-Vijay	1,506	1,343	340	440	
Malvi	1,183	1,394	283	223	
Gujerat Dholleras	37	41	7	12	
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,202	1,179	243	212	
Southern-Westerns	383	382	39	39	
Southern Kakinadas	90	87	14	14	
Southern White & Red Northern	8	8	1	1	
Southern-Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	111	108	16	14	
Dholleras Kalyan	558	582	106	196	
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	8,698	8,794	2,007	1,692	
III. Short Staple—					
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	392	409	180	153	
Bengals-U. P. Deshi	126	126	32	23	
Bengals-Rajasthan Deshi	350	396	108	136	
M. B. Oomras	54	154	12	38	
M. P. Oomras	1,179	1,439	235	130	
Hyderabad Oomras	487	504	63	52	
Barsinagar Oomras	182	177	29	39	
Dholleras-Mathio	291	302	52	67	
Southern Mungari	279	279	49	50	
Southern-Chinnapathi	6	5	(b)	(b)	
Comillas	55	59	17	16	
Orissa Oomras	8	8	1	1	
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	3,400	3,858	778	699	
GRAND TOTAL	19,843	19,978	4,723	4,001	

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

(b) Below 500 bales.

VI. DETAILS—PRODUCTION—(COTTON SEED)

State	(Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh	47	46	(+) 1
2. Assam	3	3	..
3. Bihar	(b)	1	(—) 1
4. Bombay	762	672	(+) 90
5. Kerala	4	4	..
6. Madhya Pradesh	129	141	(+) 88
7. Madras	125	117	(+) 8
8. Mysore	125	127	(—) 2
9. Orissa	1	1	..
10. Punjab	280	212	(+) 68
11. Rajasthan	58	64	(—) 6
12. Uttar Pradesh	16	10	(+) 6
13. West Bengal	(b)	(b)	..
14. Delhi	(b)	(b)	..
15. Himachal Pradesh	(b)	(b)	..
16. Tripura	3	2	(+) 1
TOTAL	1,653	1,400	(+) 253

*Production of cotton seed has been estimated on the basis of lint to seed ratio.

(b) Below 500 tons.

4-10. Production of Tea in North India

District	January to June	
	('000 lbs.)	
	1957*	1956*
Assam Valley	55,974	66,219
Cachar	10,363	11,214
Darjeeling	6,085	7,076
Dooars	32,958	36,603
Terai	2,745	3,191
West Dinajpur	436	502
Bihar	68	†
All others	1,358	1,560
TOTAL	109,987	126,365

*Estimated.

†Included in the figures for West Dinajpur.

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4-11. Production of Tea in South India

District	June		January to June	
	(Thousand lbs.)			
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	2,684	2,145	16,347	16,312
Central Travancore	2,992	2,403	13,794	13,044
Cochin	276	198	1,458	1,234
Coorg	49	31	170	166
Kanan Devan	2,556	2,039	11,843	9,213
Kanya Kumari	42	..	244	..
Madurai	83	83	644	393
Malabar	38	38	161	235
Mundakayam	211	189	1,042	872
Mysore	458	339	1,721	1,477
Nilgiris	1,712	1,506	9,148	7,789
Nilgiris Wynaad	1,747	1,401	6,588	5,760
South Travancore	617	643	3,212	3,083
Tirunelveli	56	35	422	311
Wynaad	1,649	1,066	5,847	5,335
TOTAL	15,170	12,116	72,641	65,224

*Includes revised figures for May, 1957.

Source: United Planters' Association of South India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodity	During the week-ended					(Tons)
						Progressive total from 1-1-57
	3-7-57	10-7-57	17-7-57	24-7-57	31-7-57	
1. Wheat	52,871	73,362	48,269	60,837	74,376	1,442,060*
2. Rice	11,164	21,161	14,775	24,776	2,800	588,460
TOTAL .	46,035	94,523	63,044	85,613	77,176	2,030,520

* Amended figures.

TABLE No. 6
Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957
(upto 30th June, 1957)

Country-wise destination	(Quantity in Metric Tons)			
	Quantity sold upto the week ending 30th June 1957	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 30th June 1957		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
1. Basrah	15,650	12,899	..	12,899
2. Jeddah	6,150	200	..	200
3. Aden	8,300	7,856	..	7,856
4. Zanzibar	2,350	1,800	..	1,800
5. Bahrein	3,000	1,725	..	1,725
6. Muscat	500	300	..	300
7. Dubai	900	642	..	642
8. Umsaid	1,200	550	..	550
9. Aqaba	2,000	..	..	..
10. Nairobi	27,000	6,960	..	6,960
TOTAL	67,050	32,932	..	32,932
B. East Asian Countries—				
1. China	37,000	..	2,465	2,465
C. Far East Countries including Malaya—				
1. Penang	14,505	..	4,014	4,014
2. Sweetenham	8,400	..	3,669	3,669
3. Singapore	5,145	..	2,271	2,271
4. Malayan Ports	2,000	..	..	..
5. Malacca	600	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,650	..	9,954	9,954
D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—				
1. Colombo	8,250	..	8,171	8,171
2. Rangoon	6,000	..	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	14,250	..	14,171	14,171
E. London	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,49,950	32,932	27,590	60,522

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured
A. 1955-56 Crop

(Cwts.)				
Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
April, 1957	14	4	..	18
May, 1957	..	..	..	..
June, 1957	..	..	..	..

B. 1956-57 Crop

(Cwts.)				
Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
April, 1957	72,746	14,993	2,283	114,030
May, 1957	45,956	33,743	34,678	114,382
June, 1957	15,560	14,521	29,899	59,980

7.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee

A. 1955-56 Crop

(Tons)								
Particulars	Upto May 31, 1957				Upto June 30, 1957			
	Arabica Plantations and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantations and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight)	17,024	5,278	11,740	34,042	17,024	5,278	11,740	34,042
2. Sold against pool sales local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage).	10,974	3,974	11,133	26,081	10,974	3,974	11,140	26,088
3. Sold for export	6,050	1,304	600	7,954	6,050	1,304	600	7,954
4. Balance as on May 31/June 30	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 892 tons of Robusta Plantation.

7.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee—contd.

B. 1956-57 Crop

(Tons)								
Particulars	Upto May 31, 1957				Upto June 30, 1957			
	Arabica Plantations and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantations and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight)	21,828	6,908	11,918	40,654	21,792†	7,077	12,184	41,053
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments	2,746	724	1,488	4,958	3,532	991	2,264	6,787
3. Sold for export	6,904†	351	..	7,255	7,629*	351	..	7,980
4. Balance as on May 30/June 31	12,178	5,833	10,430	28,441	10,651	5,735	9,920	26,286
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	2,401	2,549	1,850	6,800	2,676	3,049	1,450	7,175

(a) Includes 684 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes 685 tons of Robusta Plantation.

* Inclusive of 5 tons sent to U.K. out of Station Selections and 725 tons sold to Russia.

† The reduction in receipt under plantation is owing to one of the Pool Agent of the Board having classified a certain quantity, which was earlier accounted for under Plantation, as Arabica Cherry and transferred that quantity from Plantation to Arabica Cherry.

TABLE No. 8
Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)							
Date	Place of Sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry of Lots	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
5-6-57	Mangalore	211.00 to 219.00	214.53	..	..	155.90 to 156.60	156.19
25-6-57	Mysore	219.50 to 230.00	222.05	192.10 to 200.20	197.45	155.20 to 160.10	156.81

Source: Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.
M/P117DES-12

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 1957 (27-7-57)	June 1957 (29-6-57)	July 1956 (28-7-56)	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—						
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14 8 0	13 8 0	15 8 0	
	Chandausi	Mixed	16 2 0	14 9 0	15 0 0	
	Saugor	Pissi	12 0 0	12 8 0	15 4 0	
Jowar	Akola	White	12 0 0	13 0 0	11 12 0	
Gram	Abohar		12 0 0	11 2 0	11 8 0	
Maize	Bahraich		15 0 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	
Dals—						
Gram (Split)	Bombay		15 8 0	15 9 0	15 10 0	
	Patna		16 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	16 12 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	
	Patna		18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	
	Bombay		19 1 0	18 11 0	17 8 0	
	Madras	Nagpur	21 11 0	21 11 0	20 14 0	
Potatoes—						
Potatoes	Patna		14 0 0	12 0 0	21 0 0	
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	22 0 0	21 8 0	21 0 0	
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	12 8 0	N.R.	
Sugar and Gur—						
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	39 4 0	38 7 0	33 14 0	
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	37 12 0	36 6 0	32 4 0	
Gur	Hapur		12 12 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	
	Madras	II Sort	15 10 0	14 0 0	13 9 0	
	Bombay	Kolhapur	24 0 0	23 0 0	20 8 0	
Livestock Products—						
Milk	Delhi		22 0 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U. P.)	225 0 0	220 0 0	205 0 0	
	Khurja	Desi	210 0 0	210 0 0	190 0 0	
	Bombay	Porbandar	195 0 0	200 0 0	190 0 0	
Fish and Eggs—						
Sea Fish						
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	30 14 0	36 0 0	51 7 0	
		Pomfret	102 14 0	102 14 0	123 7 0	
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0	100 0 0	105 0 0	
		Hilsa	70 0 0	70 0 0	80 0 0	
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	90 0 0	120 0 0	80 0 0	
	Madras	Ungraded	137 8 0	135 0 0	120 0 0	
	Bombay		130 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	
	Jullundur		110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	

TABLE No. 9—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	36 7 0	33 14 0	36 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	36 10 0	35 9 0	34 8 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	36 4 0	34 14 0	30 7 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	25 7 0	26 6 0	23 7 0
	Madras	Superior	26 10 0	26 6 0	25 4 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	20 15 0	20 8 0	21 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	20 10 0	22 8 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	24 0 0	21 13 0	18 9 0
	Badapalle		24 10 0	23 6 0	18 4 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	38 0 0	37 8 0	39 2 0
		Black	36 0 0	37 0 0	37 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 6 0	10 14 0	11 8 0
	Abohar	Desi	13 14 0	14 0 0	14 12 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	N.R.	41 6 0	33 14 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		80 0 0	80 0 0	80 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	82 8 0	80 8 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		60 4 0	59 8 0	52 8 0
	Madras		54 5 0	54 2 0	50 9 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		44 2 0	43 0 0	47 6 0
	Kanpur		N.R.	49 8 0	55 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		57 4 0	55 8 0	42 2 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	57 8 0	46 8 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	74 1 0	75 11 0	74 1 0
	Bombay		76 6 0	74 0 0	66 12 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		N.R.	59 14 0	49 1 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	N.R.	10 4 0	8 12 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		N.R.	8 0 0	N.Q.
	Bombay		8 11 0	8 9 0	7 14 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Tirupur	Karungani	287 0 0	322 0 0	257 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	686 0 0	681 0 0	648 0 0
		320F	896 0 0	887 0 0	858 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	800 0 0	805 0 0	820 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	294 7 0	294 7 0	272 9 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	230 0 0(a)	235 0 0	180 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	210 0 0(a)	215 0 0	170 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	33 8 0(a)	34 0 0	30 0 0
		Pakistan			
		District Middles	39 8 0	40 8 0	34 0 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Dooar	N.R.	1 8 0	1 6 0
		Dust			
		Export	N.R.	2 6 0	1 14 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Clean black Pekoe	238 0 0	239 0 0	221 0 0
		Plantation 'A'	239 0 0	245 0 0	243 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'		235 0 0	230 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	N.S.	230 0 0	224 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	235 0 0	230 0 0	224 0 0

TABLE No. 9—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	20 0 0	21 0 0	32 0 0
	Cochin	Good	N.R.	12 4 0	N.Q.
Chillies	Patna		80 0 0	80 0 0	78 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	N.R.	73 7 0	85 11 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	N.R.	36 12 0	88 12 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	N.S.	185 0 0	175 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia non Redried strips			
		(Grade 4)	2 7 0	2 6 0	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	115 10 0	121 6 0	125 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	4 0 0	5 0 0	N.Q.
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	16 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	148 2 0	144 13 0	121 7 0
		Mangalore	171 2 0	164 9 0	161 5 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	12 4 0	11 0 0	7 4 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.		350 0 0	350 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.		710 0 0	710 0 0	600 0 0
N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. N.S.—No supply. (a) Relates to previous week. N.A.—Not available.					

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	Ordinary	4-5-57	11 0 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	4-5-57	22 0 0
	Dacca		13-7-57	37 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		4-5-57	20 0 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4F Punjab Roller ginned }	13-7-57	{ 72 9 0 691 0 0*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	13-7-57	{ 79 1 0 753 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	13-7-57	12 8 0
	Lyallpur		4-5-57	23 8 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	13-7-57	2() 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	13-7-57	37 0 0
				180 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.)	25-7-57	214½ Cents	14 0 0
			Winter } May }		25-7-57	214½ Cents	14 0 0
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-7-57	223½ Cents	14 9 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	13% Protein Class 2 in Store	Bushel (60 lbs.)	25-7-57	161½ Cents	11 3 0@
			Fort William No. 1				
			Northern Manitoba				
	U. K.	London	Australian F.a. q. Cargoes (c.i.f.) Aug./Sept.	ton	19-7-57	£26 2 6	12 13 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.)	25-7-57	135½ Cents	9 8 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	{ December Sudan	Unit (48 lbs.) Metric ton	25-7-57	£3½ Cents	8 5 0 @
Groundnut	European Ports		{ (c.i.f.) Aug./Sept.		19-7-57	£70 0 0	34 4 0
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		{ South-African bulk (c.i.f.) July	Ton	12-7-57	£122 0 0	59 12 6
Linseed	European Ports		{ Ethiopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K. July/Aug.	Metric ton	19-7-57	£53 0 0	26 6 0
Linseed Oil	European Ports		{ Argentina Uruguay Shipt (c.i.f.) May	Ton	19-7-57	£28 0 0	43 2 0
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial 2% (c. i. f.) Drums afloat.	Ton	19-7-57	£157 0 0	76 14 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	19-7-57	35.55 Cents.	1,324 0 0*
			October	Lb.	19-7-57	35.00 Cents.	1,303 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	19-7-57	£115 0 0	274 0 0†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 20-7-57 (Canada 2.64½ to 2.64¾ 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		
				July 1957 (27-7-57)	June 1957 (29-6-57)	July 1956 (28-7-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 12 0	2 4 0	N.Q.
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	N.R.	1 14 0
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 8 0	10 8 0	9 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1 15 0	3 5 0	1 8 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0 13 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 6
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 6 0	N.R.	0 5 0

N.R.—Not reported.

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 1957 (27-7-57)	June 1957 (29-6-57)	July 1956 (28-7-56)
Milk	Bombay		0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 13 0	N.Q.	0 13 0
Mutton	Bombay	Cow	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 5 0	2 9 0	2 5 0
		Without bones	2 9 0	3 1 0	2 13 3
	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Pork	Bombay		2 12 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 10 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0	1 4 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		
				July 1957 (27-7-57)	June 1957 (29-6-57)	July 1956 (28-6-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	N.R.	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	2 9 0	N.Q.	0 10 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 14 0	1 14 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				July 1957 (27-7-57)	June 1957 (29-6-57)	July 1956 (28-6-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation :seers of milk	Each	N.R.	100 to 140	75 to 100
	Andhra Pradesh— Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	N.R.	370	375
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	150	150	200

TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo . . .	Bihar— Maujipur . . .	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	N.R.	300 to 420	250 to 275
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh . . .	Murrah . . .	Each	450	500	450
Bullocks . . .	Bihar— Maujipur . . .	Local 8 teething	Each	N.R.	150 to 200	175 to 250
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh . . .	Haryana . . .	Each	450 to 1C90	400 to 1000	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			
	1-6-57	8-6-57	15-6-57	22-6-57	29-6-57	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956
Food Articles . . .	436.3	435.7	426.3	430.5	437.5	433.4	419.3	366.2
Industrial Raw Materials . . .	541.7	539.9	513.9	539.9	541.6	541.3	526.3	479.4
Semi-manufactured Articles . . .	413.5	414.5	413.3	419.6	413.0	413.0	406.5	391.8
Manufactured Articles . . .	390.8	392.3	393.1	392.4	391.6	392.4	387.7	377.6
Miscellaneous . . .	570.7	570.7	571.1	563.5	615.1	575.3	572.3	518.6
All Commodities . . .	439.6	439.8	437.5	437.3	441.5	439.2	431.2	397.9

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.

TABLE No. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries
(Base: 1953=100)

Year/Month	India	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1948	93	95	88	67	53
1950	101	94	96	80	70
1951	110	104	109	97	86
1952	97	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	98
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	97	104	102	..	110
1956—March	90	100	99	102	101
1957—February	101	106	103	..	108
1957—March	100	106	103	..	108

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

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Cost of Living in India and Principal Foreign Countries
(Base: 1953=100)

Year/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
1956	96	99	99	102	101	102	102	112
1956—March	91	94	97	100	97	101	103	111
1957—February	99	100	101	104	104	104	103	114
1957—March	..	..	100	104	103	104	102	114

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for
April, 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil- lies	Pota- toes	Milk	Tobac- co
Maibang (Assam)	114	..	..	..	..	84	86	74	..	109	113	97	..	70
Kudehi (Bombay)	124	..	133	..	75	93	87	74	..	90	139	..	84	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	186	..	75	87	..	69	..	93	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	115	..	97	..	..	100	..	75	113	89	118	..	109	136
Banra (Orissa)	138	..	..	..	..	81	90	63	..	105	151	..	167	68
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	85	140	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	81	79	114	..	..	92	89	79	..	111	90	..	80	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	140	..	173	..	79	93	87	94	120	90	129	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	147	..	..	..	..	73	97	80	..	311	132	92	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	61	..	69	65	..	89	59	102	96	93	..	100	88
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	69	..	..	..	127	82	91	83	78	86	..	125	..

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	March 1957	February 1957	March 1956
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	506	500	401
Srikakulam	Thettangi	471	460	430
West Godavari	Alamura	448	452	421
Kurnool	Madavaram	571	565	400
<i>Kerala—</i>				
Malabar	Koduvalli	547	548	515
<i>Madras—</i>				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	442	443	395
	Agaram	429	432	392
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	461	461	389
Mathurai	Eriodu	439	437	369
	Gokilapuram	404	403	383
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	468	477	401
Chingleput	Gudurancheri	418	402	361
	Kunnathur	451	452	375

TABLE No. 20

Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base: 1949=100)

Year/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	108
1955	110	110	68	78	96	96	96	99
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956—April	120	117	78	86	106	105	109	110
1957—March	117	116	83	91	112	110	111	114
1957—April	117	116	81	89	112	110	111	114

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	Man	Woman
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Assam—</i>										
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Apl. 1957	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	May 1957	8	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	..	..	..
<i>Bombay—</i>										
1. Thana	Kalyan	March 1957	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0
4. Bhuj	Bhuj	"	8	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0
<i>Kerala—</i>										
1. Quilon	Quilon	Apl. 1957	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0
2. Triebur	Vilvatom	"	9	1 12 0	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mysore—</i>										
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	May 1957	7	2 6 0	..	..	1 6 0	0 8 0	..	0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>										
Reva	Kewa	May 1957	8	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>										
Chamba	Chowari	Apl. 1957	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0	0
		May 1957	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 10 0	..	..	..

21.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	(In rupees, annas and pies)					
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricul- tural Labour	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Madras—</i>										
1. Tanjore	. . . Alangudi	. . . March 1957	Man Woman Child	.. .. ..	1 15 0	1 0 0 0 10 0 ..	0 10 0 0 10 0 ..	1 14 0 1 4 0 0 15 0	1 0 0 0 10 0 0 8 0	
2. Tirunelveli	. . . Malayankulam	. . . "	Man Woman Child	.. .. ..	1 0 0 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	0 12 0 0 8 0 0 6 0	
<i>Punjab—</i>										
1. Hissar	. . . Mangali	. . . Apl. 1957	Man Woman Child	8 8 8	1 0 0 .. ..	.. .. ..	2 0 0 1 8 0 ..	2 0 0 1 8 0 ..	2 0 0	
2. Rohtak	. . . Sunderpur	. . . "	Man	8	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	
3. Ambala	. . . Shahpur	. . . "	Man	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	
4. Kangra	. . . Birta	. . . "	Man Woman Child	3 8 8	1 4 0 .. 0 12 0	1 4 0 1 0 0 0 12 0	1 4 0 1 0 0 0 12 0	1 4 0 1 0 0 0 12 0	.. .. ..	
5. Jullundur	. . . Jansher	. . . "	Man Woman Child	8 8 8	2 2 0	1 10 0 1 6 0 ..	1 10 0 1 0 0 ..	 1 0 0	2 2 0 .. 1 4 0	
6. Ferozepore	. . . Sodhinagar	. . . "	Man	8	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Patiala	. . . Kakrala	. . . "	Man	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	..	

21.2. Daily Rural Wages in some States

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Assam—</i>									
1. Sibsagar	. . . Rongchul.	. . . Apl. 1957 May 1957	8 8	4 0 0 4 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2. Nowgong	. . . Topakuchi	. . . "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bombay—</i>									
1. Thana	. . . Kalyan	. . . March 1957	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	.. 4 0 0	.. 4 0 0	1 4 0*	..	0 8 0
3. Poona	. . . Junnar	. . . "	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
4. Bhuj	. . . Bhuj	. . . "	8	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
<i>Kerala—</i>									
1. Quilon	. . . Quilon	. . . Apl. 1957	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	..	..	..
2. Trichur	. . . Vilvattom	. . . "	9	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	..	..	..
<i>Mysore—</i>									
1. Bangalore	. . . Harisandra	. . . May 1957	7	2 2 0	0 11 7	..	0 10 0	..	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	. . . Nerekere	. . . "	7	2 10 0	4 2 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>									
Rowa	. . . Rowa	. . . May 1957	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>									
Chamba	. . . Chowari	. . . Apl. 1957 May 1957	.. ..	3 0 0 3 0 0	2 8 0 2 8 0	2 0 0 2 0 0	.. 0 12 0	0 14 0 0 14 0	0 10 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 estimates	Corres-ponding estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)	Current Estimate	Corres-ponding Estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)
Cereals—									
Rice			30.5-57	22,445	23,610	(-) 4.9	9,052	8,407	(+) 7.7
Jowar		1956-57	7.5-57	1,353	1,303	(+) 3.8	246	245	(+) 0.4
Bajra		1956-57	30.4-57	2,297	2,199	(+) 4.5	366	348	(+) 5.2
Maize		1956-57	20.4-57	1,060	1,059	(+) 0.1	456	449	(+) 1.6
Wheat		1956-57	1.6-57	11,774	11,178	(+) 5.3	3,624	3,334	(+) 8.7
Barley		1956-57	17.4-57	580	576	(-) 0.7	152	155	(-) 1.9
Pulses—									
Gram		1956-57	4.6-57	3,368	3,094	(+) 8.9	711	694	(+) 2.4
Soyabean		1955-56	10.8-56	967	1,017	(-) 4.8	12,042	12,675	(-) 1.9
Tobacco		1954-55	9.4-56	237	193	(+) 22.8	117	90	(+) 29.7
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum		1954-55	3.6-55	212	216	(-) 1.9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard		1956-57	23.5-57	1,935	1,909	(+) 1.4	356	346	(-) 5.8
Linseed		1954-55	2.7-55	76	74	(+) 2.7	14	12	(+) 1.6
Fibres—									
Cotton		1956-57	20.4-57	3,365	3,145	(+) 7.0	1,517*	1,402*	(+) 8.2
Jute		1955-56	9.4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31.5	5,592†	4,662†	(+) 19.9
Tea		1955-56	18.4-57	76	74	(+) 3.4	53†	54†	(-) 2.8

*In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

†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 June 1957 (from 1st June, 1957 to 28th June, 1957) and for the period from 1st September, 1956 upto the last Friday (i.e., 28th June, 1957) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Des- cription)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of June 1957 (from 1-6-57 to 28-6-57)	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	Since 1st Septem- ber 1956	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA . .	Nandyal . .	1,186	..	2,056	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton . .	5,105	6,113	17,948(a)	20,489	
	Northerns . .	872	5,369	2,122	10,868	
	Westerns . .	2,938	13,706	12,230(b)	52,652	
	Mungari . .	50	190	855	1,475	
	Coconadas . .	1,600	4,092	6,472	10,095	
	TOTAL .	11,751	29,470	41,683(c)	95,579	
	Cotton Waste .	96	..	254	..	
ASSAM . .	Comillas . .	††	233	3,354	4,338	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste .	††	..	..	..	
BOMBAY*—						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya .	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dhoileras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla . .	548	..	2,525	1,139	
						NOTE.—Cotton press- ed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras . .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia . .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi . .	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	548	..	2,525	1,139	
	Cotton Waste .	7,488	5,059	71,617	55,335	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY— <i>contd.</i>						
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	5,347	17,754	306,652	439,278	Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmed-abad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	3,783	22,953	97,083	180,390	
	3. Gujarat Dhol-leras	70,525	60,666	170,567	172,136	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	4,335	370	11,871	5,840	
	Others	5,045	..	39,094	..	
	TOTAL	89,035	101,743	625,267	797,644	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	574	3,747	185,505	158,823	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	1,151	180	15,447	2,961	
	3. Cambodia	..	257	2,275	1,763	
	TOTAL	1,725	4,184	203,227	163,547	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	599	1,976	30,023	33,277	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	21,254	1,451	66,220	
	4. Cambodia	905	510	4,602	5,404	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	4	..	
	TOTAL	1,504	23,740	36,080	104,901	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	25,216	3,261	68,079	Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	183	23,654	5,205	64,069	
	4. Kumpta Ordi-nary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	272	5,279	9,121	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	5,197	2,860	
	Others	164	..	542	..	
	TOTAL	347	49,142	19,484	144,129	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY— <i>concl.</i>						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya	5,347	17,754	306,652	439,278	
	2. Surti Suyog	4,934	23,133	112,530	183,351	
	3. Gujarat Dhol-leras	70,525	60,666	170,537	172,136	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	4,335	370	11,871	5,840	
	5. Jarilla	1,173	5,723	220,725	191,980	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	183	44,908	6,656	130,289	
	8. Cambodia	905	1,039	12,156	16,228	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	25,216	3,265	68,079	
	10. Kumpta Ordi-nary	..	..	..	..	
	Others	5,209	..	39,636	..	
	TOTAL	92,611	178,809	884,058	1,210,221	
	Cotton Waste	6,070	6,518	47,816	51,963	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada	Nimar Oomras	..	N.A.	..	Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.	
	TOTAL	†	..	†	4,389	
2. Nimar	1. C. P. and Berar Americans.	..	N.A.	..	Nimar.	
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	4. Nimar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	..	†	45,174	
3. Jabalpur	C. P. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	Jabalpur, Sagar and Demoh.	
	TOTAL	†	..	†	..	
4. Nagpur	1. C.P. & Berar Americans	..	N.A.	..	Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balagbat and Bhandara.	
	2. Verum & H. 420	..	..	..	..	
	3. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	216	†	52,354	
5. Satpura	1. Verum & H. 420	..	N.A.	..	Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.	
	2. C. P. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	..	†	2,855	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH— <i>contd.</i>						
9. Chhatisgarh .	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras . }	N.A.		Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Raigarh 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 .	†	6,149	†	443,518	
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 .	†	6,365	†	548,290	
	Cotton Waste .	†	528	†	2,270	
MADRAS (P)						
1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	..	
3. White and Red Northern.	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Madras Cambodia	12,898	13,317	71,519	69,097		
5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	392	691	15,780	24,469		
6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Tinnevellis .	1,311	1,735	6,989	8,047		
9. Karunganni .	1,230	5,186	14,066	16,962		
10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	15,821	20,929	108,354	118,575	
	Cotton Waste .	4,520	5,457	55,008	50,996	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	137	20,426	15,621	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (in- cluding Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	72,988	55,392	
	TOTAL .	..	137	93,414	71,013	
2. Jullundur .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	2,289	1,524	Kangra, Hoshiar- pur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	61,543	56,716	
	TOTAL .	..	..	63,832	58,240	
3. Amritsar .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	..	1,293	263	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	28,115	31,811	
	TOTAL .	..	..	29,408	32,074	
4. Ferozepore .	1. Punjab Desi .	..	361	18,685	16,897	Ferozepore
	2. Punjab American	782	190	256,821	244,678	
	TOTAL .	782	551	275,506	261,575	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi .	..	498	42,693	34,305	
	2. Punjab American	782	190	419,467	388,597	
	TOTAL .	782	688	462,160	422,902	
	Cotton Waste .	79	43	2,940	1,815	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Deshi .	2	75	3,301	673	Dehra Dun, Saha- ranpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Ali- garh and Muzaffar- nagar.
	2. Perso-American .	9	69	2,332	1,753	
	TOTAL .	11	144	5,633	2,426	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	162	15	Mathura, Far- rukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,825	1,486	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,987	1,501	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatch- pur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahan- pur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Ba- daun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garh- wal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Bana- ras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azam- garh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai- Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH.	1. U.P. Deshi	2	75	3,463	688	
	2. Perso-American	9	69	4,157	3,239	
	TOTAL	11	144	7,620	3,927	
	Cotton Waste	..	643	1,847	2,499	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL						
	1. Comillas	972	2,829	9,603	11,382	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	58	..	
	TOTAL	972	2,829	9,661	11,382	
	Cotton Waste	799	1,740	7,256	7,377	
HYDERABAD						
	1. Hyderabad American	201	..	10,801**	3,864	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	115	347	4,831**	56,777	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	754	179	889**	420	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	..	1,249	..	54,013	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	11,723	1,603	47,291	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,070	13,498	18,124	162,375	
	Cotton Waste	1,067	543	2,708**	3,945	
MADHYA BHARAT						
	1. U. P. Deshi	†	..	†	2,484	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	†	1,136	†	96,693	
	3. Jarilla	†	581	†	115,043	
	4. Malvi	†	273	†	42,747	
	5. M. B. Oomras	†	..	†	17,890	
	TOTAL	†	1,990	†	274,857	
	Cotton Waste	†	1,817	†	11,516	
MYSORE						
	1. Mysore American	3,134	101	9,084	2,976	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	6,575	5,978	20,910	23,256	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	1,899	4,802	8,823	29,254	
	TOTAL	11,608	10,881	38,817	55,486	
	Cotton Waste	115	126	1,142	1,495	
P.E.P.S.U.						
	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	90,483	92,580	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	165,930	151,688	
	TOTAL	..	..	256,413	244,268	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.	38	234	46,455	45,527	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	291	11,152	57,343	59,843	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	10,072	9,303	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	329	1,406	113,870	114,673	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras.	73,838	76,154	305,871	208,210	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	4,180	584	71,343	46,699	
	TOTAL	78,018	76,738	377,214	254,909	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi	50	173	17,328	15,335	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	..	48	5,661	2,981	
	TOTAL	50	221	22,989	18,316	
	Cotton Waste	..	140	..	325	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi	†	††	N.A.	N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras	†	††	N.A.	N.A.	
	TOTAL	†	††	..	2,883	
	Cotton Waste	†	††	..	..	
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras.	7,694	4,144	27,901	12,502	The whole State.
	2. Any other	2,042	243	7,890	965	
	TOTAL	9,736	4,387	35,791	13,467	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL@	COTTON LINT					
	COTTON WASTE					

N.A.—Not available.

† Information not received.

(a) Includes 951 bales for which details are not available.

(b) Includes 669 bales for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 1,620 bales for which details are not available.

† Factories closed.

(P) Provisional and subject to revision.

*Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after reorganisation of the State on 1st November 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 October, 1956 for Col. (5) relate to the set-up of the States before reorganisation on 1st November 1956.

** Includes data upto October, 1956 for old Hyderabad State and from November, 1956 to June, 1957 for Telangana Region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after reorganisation.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from M.P., Hyderabad (except Telangana Region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after reorganisation), M. Band Bhopal.

NOTE.—Information relates generally to the set-up of the States before their re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

TABLE No. 24

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Minor Oilseeds, Oils and their Cakes during 1956-1957

Commodity/Centre	(Rs. per maund)											
	July 1956	August 1956	September 1956	October 1956	November 1956	December 1956	January 1957	February 1957	March 1957	April 1957	May 1957	June 1957
Mahua Seed—												
Bombay	13 12	16 12	17 5	16 1	16 10	18 12	19 2	19 12	19 9	19 2	17 10	N.R.
Calcutta (Bihar)	16 12	18 0	17 0	16 12	19 8	19 8	19 12	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	17 8
Kanpur	16 0	15 0	16 0	15 4	17 5	17 4	18 13	17 4	17 12	17 12	17 12	16 7
Mahua Oil—												
Bombay	49 14	55 6	49 14	49 14	54 12	59 8	58 12	58 12	58 12	57 4	58 13	N.R.
Calcutta	53 8	57 0	53 0	53 8	N.R.	59 0	59 8	59 8	59 8	64 0	64 0	61 0
Kanpur	50 8	52 0	55 0	55 4	59 13	59 0	N.R.	58 0	59 0	60 12	64 14	61 0
Mahua Cake—												
Kanpur	1 10	2 2	1 13	1 12	2 8	2 8	N.R.	2 8	2 4	2 12	2 8	2 8
Niger Seed—												
Bombay	20 10	20 12	19 15	19 4	19 12	21 2	22 0	20 0	20 1	19 12	21 4	N.R.
Niger Oil—												
Bombay	50 10	52 2	52 14	52 2	53 0	61 1	58 0	50 12	53 10	51 8	58 13	N.R.
Niger Cake—												
Bombay (undec)	6 5	7 14	6 14	6 9	6 0	7 4	7 9	7 7	6 9	6 6	7 6	N.R.
Kardi Seed—												
Bombay	12 3	13 10	12 14	12 14	13 8	14 7	16 8	15 5	16 1	15 12	15 15	N.R.
Jalna (Hyderabad)	14 13	15 10	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	18 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Kardi Oil—												
Bombay	52 14	56 14	54 5	52 14	55 12	61 10	60 4	59 8	58 12	57 12	58 13	N.R.
Kardi Cake—												
Bombay (undec)	4 8	4 3	3 7	3 4	3 10	4 1	4 1	4 0	4 0	4 2	4 6	N.R.

N.R.—Not received.

TABLE No. 25

Classification of Area, Gross Area Sown and Irrigated Area in India
1955-56 (Provisional)

(Million Acres)	
Heading	Area
1. Geographical Area according to Surveyor General of India	(R) 806.3
2. Geographical Area according to Village Papers (i to v)	719.5
(i) Forests	125.4
(ii) Not available for cultivation (a+b)	118.2
(a) Land put to non-agricultural uses	32.5
(b) Barren and unculturable land	85.7
(iii) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land (a+b+c)	96.4
(a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	28.3
(b) Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	13.9
(c) Culturable waste	54.2
(iv) Fallow lands (a+b)	59.7
(a) Fallow lands other than current fallows	30.3
(b) Current fallows	29.4
(v) Net area sown	319.8
3. Net Area irrigated (i) to (iv)	56.3
(i) Canals (a+b)	23.2
(a) Government	19.9
(b) Private	3.3
(ii) Tanks	10.5
(iii) Wells	16.8
(iv) Other sources	5.8
4. Gross Area sown (i+ii)	363.3
(i) Total Food Crops (a+b+c)	288.7
(a) Total Cereals and Millets	213.8

TABLE No. 25—contd.

(Million Acres)

Heading	Area
(b) Total Pulses	54.7
(c) Other Food crops	20.2
(ii) Total Non-Food Crops (a+b+c)	74.6
(a) Total Oilseeds	34.3
(b) Total Fibres	23.8
(c) Other Non-Food Crops	16.5
5. Gross Area Irrigated (i+ii)	63.9
(i) Total Food Crops (a+b+c)	57.5
(a) Total Cereals and Millets	46.5
(b) Total Pulses	5.2
(c) Other Food Crops	5.8
(ii) Total Non-Food Crops	6.4

R Revised.

TABLE
Total Area and Classification

(Thousand acres)									
State (Set up prior to Re- organization on 1-11-56)	Total geographical area according to			Classification of					
	Surveyor General of India (Revised)	Village papers (Reporting area)	Forests	Not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land excluding		
				Land put to non- agricul- tural uses	Barren and uncul- turable land	Total	Permanent pastures and other grazing Lands	Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	Cultur- able Waste
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra	40,721	40,583	8,325	2,228	5,500	7,728	1,143	498	3,248
Assam* (Including N.E.F.A.)	54,440	35,764	12,042	551	13,526	14,077	380	2,983	275
Bihar	44,936	44,790	9,504	3,424	2,177	5,601	611	..	2,581
Bombay	71,198	71,025	10,755	976	6,448	7,424	2,565	494	2,626
Madhya Pradesh	83,414	82,791	32,486	3,234	1,882	5,116	5,485	1,253	3,725
Madras	38,618	38,485	6,034	3,637	2,837	6,474	1,097	1,235	2,601
Orissa	38,560	38,401	8,799	2,717	3,557	6,274	1,819	1,143	3,504
Punjab	23,684	23,918	789	1,200	6,098	7,298	267	32	1,477
Uttar Pradesh	72,591	72,543	8,643	4,520	6,482 (d)	11,002	93	2,950 (e)	4,770
West Bengal	19,701	19,846	1,709	(a)	3,503	3,503	(b)	1,629	(b)
Hyderabad	52,563	51,045	4,993	2,073	3,140	5,213	2,853	311	1,400
Jammu & Kashmir(f)	54,951	5,924	1,400	666	1,073	1,739	300	121	287
Madhya Bharat	29,776	28,294	3,542	1,663	3,382	5,045	1,337	37	5,496
Mysore	21,330	19,875	2,255	1,477	922	2,399	3,593	406	799
PEPSU	6,435	6,371	47	447	8	455	123	59	551
Rajasthan	83,345	83,160	3,300	2,319	13,888	16,207	2,724	91	18,939
Saurashtra	13,693	12,317	(a)	501	1,772	2,273	984	20	452
Travancore-Cochin	5,848	5,658	1,847	263	291	554	44	145	179
Ajmer	1,526	1,549	101	14	468	482	111	(i)	(i)
Bhopal	4,397	4,406	1,360	91	241	332	190	1	630
Coorg	1,018	1,012	331	36	214	250	201	..	20
Delhi	367	366	(h)	75	4	79	12	..	34
Himachal Pradesh	6,990	2,313	400	88	69	157	858	71	91
Kutch	10,894	10,864	127	(a)	8,021	8,021	(g)	(g)	1,082
Manipur	5,522	346	37	..	..	(j)	(g)	74	17
Tripura	2,574	2,634	1,574	52	14	66	140	306	23
Vindhya Pradesh	15,120	14,848	3,277	839	1,454(k)	2,293	625	43	1,690
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,058	82	37	4	12	16	11	3	1
TOTAL	806,270	719,210	123,774	33,095	86,983	120,078	27,566	13,905	56,518

*Due to non-receipt of 1954-55 data figures for 1953-54 have been repeated.

(a) Included under "Barren and unculturable land".

(b) Included under "Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in Net Area Sown".

(c) Included under "Fallow lands other than current fallows".

(d) Includes 3,433 thousand acres in respect of Kumaun Division (estimated hill portion) part of which is under "Land put to non-agricultural uses."

(e) Includes 432 thousand acres in respect of Kumaun Division (estimated hill portion) part of which is under "Permanent pastures and other grazing lands" and "Culturable Waste".

(f) Excludes figures for the "Pakistan occupied" portion of the State (Except in Column 2),

(g) Included under "Culturable Waste".

No. 26
of Area, India, 1954-55

(Thousand acres)							
Reporting Area				Net Area Sown	Total Crop- ped Area	Area sown more than once	State (Set-up prior to Reorga- nization on 1-11-1956)
Fallow Land	Fallow lands						
Total	Fallow lands other than current fal- lows	Current fallows	Total				
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
4,889	1,039	2,530	3,569	16,072	18,236	2,164	Andhra.
3,638	413	476	889	5,118	6,003	885	Assam*
3,192	2,387	4,301	6,688	19,805	24,648	4,843	Bihar
5,685	2,611	1,390	4,001	43,160	45,223	2,063	Bombay
10,463	2,378	1,332	3,710	31,016	34,388	3,372	Madhya Pradesh
4,933	1,929	2,538	4,467	16,577	19,784	3,207	Madras
6,466	739	2,269	3,008	13,854	14,958	1,104	Orissa
1,776	4	1,305	1,309	12,746	16,247	3,501	Punjab
7,813	3,074	439	3,513	41,572	51,395	9,823	Uttar Pradesh
1,629	1,104	(c)	1,104	11,901	13,786	1,885	West Bengal
4,564	2,375	4,437	6,812	29,463	30,163	700	Hyderabad
708	152	251	403	1,674	1,849	175	Jammu & Kashmir (f)
6,870	580	226	806	12,031	12,704	673	Madhya Bharat
4,798	1,906	1,150	2,176	8,267	8,648	381	Mysore
733	..	461	461	4,675	5,910	1,235	PEPSU
21,754	9,673	5,106	14,779	27,060	29,167	2,107	Rajasthan
1,456	170	274	444	8,144	8,238	94	Saurashtra
368	24	44	68	2,821	3,442	621	Travancore-Cochin
111	278	211	489	366	438	72	Ajmer
841	45	26	71	1,802	1,835	33	Bhopal
221	5	1	6	204	205	1	Coorg
46	..	11	11	230	298	68	Delhi
1,020	17	40	57	679	1,041	362	Himachal Pradesh
1,082	425	(c)	425	1,209	1,253	44	Kutch
91	(h)	(c)	(h)	218	218	..	Manipur
469	22	24	46	479	557	78	Tripura
2,358	1,351	967	2,318	4,602	5,208	606	Vindhya Pradesh
15	1	1	2	12	12	(h)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
97,989	31,802	29,810	61,612	315,757	355,854	40,097	TOTAL

(h) Below 500 acres.

(i) Included under "Permanent pastures and other grazing lands".

(j) Included under "Forests".

(k) Includes 50 thousand acres part of which is under other heads of classification.

NOTES—1. Difference between the figures of area according to Surveyor General of India and according to Village Papers in respect of Ajmer, Bhopal and Tripura is due to different methods of survey.

2. Part of the areas in respect of (i) Barren and unculturable land (ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in Net Area Sown and (iii) Fallow Lands other than Current Fallows are also under other heads of classifications.

3. Data relate to old set-up of States prior to re-organisation of States on 1st November 1956.

TABLE
Area Irrigated and Crops

(Thousand acres)

State	Area Irrigated from						Crops Irrigated		
	Canals		Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total (Net)	Rice	Jowar or Cholum	Bajra or Cumbu
	Govt.	Private							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra	2,755	63	1,460	411	158	4,847	4,391	32	160
Assam@	178	721	..	..	634	1,533	1,433	..	..
(Excluding N.E.F.A.)									
Bihar	748	302	803	454	1,889	4,196	3,512	..	..
Bombay	456	69	216	1,427	92	2,260	370	442	84
Madhya Pradesh	876	(a)	724	239	97	1,936	1,642	1	(a)
Madras	1,901	3	2,148	1,131	142	5,325	4,978	442	292
Orissa	482	71	576	87	688	1,904	1,912	1	(a)
Punjab	3,504	141	14	2,062	20	5,741	434	148	178
Uttar Pradesh	4,453	48	1,028	6,095	708	12,332	913	48	22
West Bengal	425	849	730	35	465	2,504	2,259	(a)	..
Hyderabad	254	8	1,068	638	59	2,027	1,680	118	5
Jammu & Kashmir†	167	519	2	6	20	714	452	(a)	1
Madhya Bharat	159	..	25	368	10	562	45	(a)	(a)
Mysore	317	6	570	122	113	1,128	785	23	2
P.E.P.S.U.	1,619	..	..	741	23	2,383	39	16	101
Rajasthan	621	..	341	1,921	31	2,914	19	57	91
Saurashtra	24	(a)	11	371	1	407	69	38	9
Travancore Cochin	346	68	114	26	334	888	808	2	..
Ajmer	..	..	18	112	1	131	(a)	1	1
Bhopal	4	(a)	3	16	4	27	1	..	..
Coorg	5	(a)	3	..	1	9	9	..	..
Delhi	44	..	6	48	..	98	2	7	4
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	(a)	95	95	54	..	..
Kutch	14	..	2	83	..	99	(a)	11	67
Manipur	..	..	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	..	27	169	2	202	3	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	19,356	2,868	9,889	16,562	5,587	54,202	25,810	1,387	1,017

(a) Below

† Excludes figures for the Pakistan

@ Due to non-receipt of 1954-55 data

NOTE.—Data relate to old set-up of

No. 27
Irrigated, India, 1954-55

(Thousand acres)

Crops Irrigated									State
Maize	Wheat	Barley	Other Cereals & Pulses	Sugar-cane	Other Food Crops	Cotton	Other Non-Food Crops	Total (Gross)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	5	..	502	117	155	3	284	5,650	Andhra
(a)	..	..	16	..	2	..	82	1,533	Assam@
(Excluding N.E.F.A.)									
3	222	73	138	73	167	..	8	4,196	Bihar
53	471	13	109	225	402	76	327	2,572	Bombay
(a)	104	1	19	25	146	2	3	1,943	Madhya Pradesh
11	1	(a)	599	127	280	240	338	7,308	Madras
4	7	..	86	46	99	5	64	2,224	Orissa
321	1,815	132	1,091	258	155	729	1,229	6,490	Punjab
384	4,593	2,354	2,650	1,564	445	88	556	13,617	Uttar Pradesh
10	39	3	86	22	128	..	29	2,576	West Bengal
71	84	16	36	91	174	2	24	2,301	Hyderabad
56	67	15	57	1	32	1	62	744	Jammu & Kashmir†
5	234	36	77	37	114	11	29	538	Madhya Bharat
(a)	1	..	110	61	42	2	102	1,128	Mysore
132	725	50	323	60	65	420	529	2,460	P.E.P.S.U.
303	1,051	836	350	51	213	254	336	3,561	Rajasthan
1	155	(a)	15	19	33	24	44	407	Saurashtra
..	..	..	23	11	241	..	145	1,230	Travancore-Cochin
38	22	42	5	(a)	13	11	20	153	Ajmer
(a)	12	(a)	3	6	6	(a)	(a)	28	Bhopal
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Coorg
2	44	4	7	5	10	(a)	13	98	Delhi
19	56	11	15	(a)	5	(a)	4	164	Himachal Pradesh
..	28	5	(a)	1	6	2	25	145	Kutch
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Manipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
..	74	84	31	4	8	..	5	209	Vindhya Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
1,414	9,810	3,675	6,348	2,804	2,941	1,870	4,258	61,334	TOTAL

500 acres.

Occupied portion of the State.

figures for 1953-54 have been repeated.

States prior to re-organisation of States on 1st November 1956.

TABLE No. 28

Forest Statistics—India (1949-50 to 1954-55)

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total Geographical Area	Sq. miles	1,259,797 (R)					
Area under Forests—							
(1) From Outturn point of view—							
(a) Merchantable—							
Dedicated to timber production.	"	168,994	179,694	151,706	148,275	139,149	143,910
Other forests	"	42,585	46,020	61,426	68,110	87,120	86,039
TOTAL	"	211,579	225,714	213,132	216,385	226,269	229,949
(b) Inaccessible—							
Dedicated to timber production.	"	19,269	16,806	35,601	28,295	22,781	23,139
Other forests	"	35,084	34,712	34,601	35,668	31,338	27,808
TOTAL	"	54,353	51,518	70,202	63,963	54,119	50,947
TOTAL (a+b)—							
Dedicated to timber production.	"	188,263	196,500	187,307	176,570	161,930	167,049
Other forests	"	77,669	80,732	96,027	103,778	118,458	113,847
TOTAL	"	265,932	277,232	284,334	280,348	280,388	280,896
(2) By Legal Status—							
Reserved	"	123,665	132,975	133,138	134,492	135,801	138,056
Protected	"	37,944	45,532	47,910	52,685	61,689	62,604
Unclassed	"	104,323	98,725	102,286	93,171	82,898	80,236
TOTAL	"	265,932	277,232	283,334	280,348	280,388	280,896
(3) By Composition—							
(a) Coniferous							
(b) Broad leaved—							
Sal	"	38,742	40,747	39,686	42,725	43,025	41,018
Teak	"	16,879	16,784	19,818	18,962	21,918	22,391
Miscellaneous	"	196,328	205,684	210,678	206,478	206,068	207,964
TOTAL	"	251,949	263,215	270,182	268,165	271,011	271,373
TOTAL (a+b)	"	265,932	277,232	283,334	280,348	280,388	280,896
(4) For which reliable estimates of growing stock are available—							
(a) Exploitable	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	163,158	169,422	169,780
(b) Potentially Exploitable	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16,624	35,588	44,724
TOTAL (a+b)	"	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	179,782	205,010	214,504

TABLE No. 28—contd.

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(5) Protected from fire—							
(a) Area attempted	Sq. miles	109,032	110,322	137,058	139,234	140,198	153,392
(b) Area protected	"	104,814	105,240	130,001	135,199	133,180	143,077
Total length of artificially marked boundaries at the close of the year	Miles	259,384	284,955	303,318	311,416	337,011	352,876
Actual area under sanctioned working plans at the close of the year	Sq. miles	99,346	100,053	98,044	105,020	103,936	104,411
Area not under working plans but for which plans are under preparation	"	6,106	9,373	12,840	7,623	12,789	21,178
Area regenerated	"	3,577	4,211	3,953	4,248	5,877	8,155
<i>Volume of Standing Timber and Firewood and their increments in exploitable forests</i>							
Volume(P)—							
(a) Coniferous	'000 cubic feet	4,944,436	5,088,477	5,089,915	5,142,425	5,175,568 (R)	5,663,666
(b) Broad leaved	"	26,539,977	74,358,476	76,415,666	76,630,950	68,269,853 (R)	70,635,951
TOTAL (a+b)	"	31,484,413	79,446,953	81,505,581	81,773,375	73,445,421 (R)	76,299,617
<i>Gross Annual Increment—</i>							
(a) Coniferous	"	64,304	70,004	70,121	73,527	71,507	94,131
(b) Broad leaved	"	1,020,795	999,488	992,076	938,896	912,134 (R)	808,434 (Q)
TOTAL (a+b)	"	1,085,099	1,069,492	1,062,197	1,012,333	983,641 (R)	902,565 (Q)
<i>Natural Losses—</i>							
(a) Coniferous	"	426	417	362	409	350	512
(b) Broad leaved	"	162,995	163,093	138,813	127,988	126,637 (R)	57,138 (Q)
TOTAL (a+b)	"	163,421	163,510	139,175	128,397	126,987 (R)	57,650 (Q)
<i>Outturn of Timber and Firewood(M)—</i>							
(1) Timber—							
(a) Coniferous—							
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	37,331	25,837	25,570	28,596	19,592	15,554
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	2,49,99	1,91,04	2,02,82	2,10,27	1,53,53	1,27,88
(b) Broad leaved—							
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	73,660	79,839	74,007	68,041	67,256	91,500
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	10,30,67	11,99,50	12,32,60	10,74,51	12,11,54	14,54,92
TOTAL (a+b)—							
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	110,991	105,676	99,577	96,637	86,848	107,054
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	12,80,66	13,90,54	14,35,42	12,84,78	13,65,07	15,82,80
(2) Roundwood							
(a) Coniferous—							
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	782	11,366	16,222	3,983	2,636	2,357
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	8	36,29	21,09	80	4,39	11,23
(b) Broad leaved—							
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	22,040	18,183	24,356	13,071	16,908	21,793
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	1,00,31	68,39	65,25	64,00	91,26	1,30,84
TOTAL (a+b)—							
(i) Quantity	'000 cubic feet	22,822	29,549	40,578	17,054	19,544	24,150
(ii) Value	'000 Rs.	1,00,39	1,04,68	86,34	64,80	95,65	1,42,07

TABLE No. 28—*contd.*

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(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	1,238
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	†	61	2,58	11,80	16,11	13,87
TOTAL (a+b)—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	95	475	461	903	1,679	1,238
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	†	61	2,59	11,80	16,11	13,87
(4) Firewood—							
(a) Coniferous—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	19,622	24,987	6,023	10,172	13,618	7,391
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	27,30	14,22	2,25	11,73	5,69	15,00
(b) Broad leaved—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	352,427	369,332	351,819	315,687	307,353	300,955
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	2,94,14	3,78,25	4,42,46	3,71,79	2,54,95	3,41,91
TOTAL (a+b)—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	372,049	394,319	358,742	325,859	320,971	308,346
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	3,21,44	3,92,47	4,44,71	3,83,52	2,60,64	3,56,91
(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	67,213
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	13,64	19,33	5,99	3,41	8,11	72,19
TOTAL (a+b)—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	28,571	27,569	19,426	7,871	8,198	67,213
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	13,99	19,77	6,95	3,48	8,11	72,19
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)—							
(a) Coniferous—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	59,446	63,707	50,051	42,782	35,855	25,302
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	2,77,72	2,41,99	2,27,13	2,22,87	1,63,61	1,54,11
(b) Broad leaved—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	475,082	493,881	468,733	405,542	401,385	482,699
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	14,38,76	16,68,08	17,48,88	15,25,51	15,81,97	20,13,73
TOTAL (a+b)—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	534,528	557,588	518,784	448,324	437,240	508,001
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	17,16,48	19,08,07	19,76,01	17,48,38	17,45,58	21,67,84
Outturn of Minor Forests Produce—							
(a) Bamboos and Canes . . .	'000 Rs.	1,00,37	1,52,00	1,24,90	88,41	94,09	1,28,77
(b) Fibres and Flosses . . .	"	45	52	42	49	1,23	55
(c) Gums and Resins . . .	"	32,72	41,93	74,68	76,77	78,97	90,99
(d) Other sorts of Minor Forests Produce . . .	"	4,34,37	4,98,03	5,05,88	4,28,34	4,55,53	5,53,60
TOTAL (a+b+c+d) . . .							
	"	5,67,91	6,02,48	7,05,88	5,94,01	6,30,77	7,73,87

TABLE No. 28—*contd.*

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Outturn of Timber and Fuel (By Legal Status)—							
(a) Reserved Forests—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	344,915	363,585	403,737	327,110	323,188	372,668
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	13,50,00	15,07,52	16,15,97	13,86,24	14,22,08	17,07,45
(b) Protected Forests—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	64,143	61,677	57,608	53,557	68,010	50,674
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	1,25,57	1,37,12	1,72,97	1,63,00	1,60,75	2,16,58
(c) Unclassed Forests—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	29,938	34,366	34,721	53,542	41,761	48,370
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	74,96	1,15,87	1,03,12	1,28,25	1,48,00	1,58,35
TOTAL (a+b+c)—							
(i) Quantity . . .	'000 cubic feet	438,996	459,628	496,066	434,209	432,959	471,712
(ii) Value . . .	'000 Rs.	15,50,53	17,60,51	18,92,06	16,77,49	17,30,83	20,82,38
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	4,93,09
(b) Protected Forests . . .	"	49,71	90,97	79,15	73,99	91,07	1,03,98
(c) Unclassed Forests . . .	"	33,82	36,58	76,54	49,17	68,34	1,49,44
TOTAL (a+b+c) . . .							
	"	4,79,97	6,02,38	7,01,98	5,89,72	6,22,96	7,46,51
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	6,92,55
(b) Purchasers . . .	"	13,13,44	15,63,83	16,93,43	13,53,69	14,35,27	18,59,54
(c) Free grantees . . .	"	22,71	31,35	26,36	25,49	34,59	82,83
(d) Right holders . . .	"	1,20,70	1,18,17	1,20,16	1,24,12	1,05,05	2,45,89
TOTAL (a+b+c+d) . . .							
	"	20,30,49†	23,92,41	25,90,45	22,67,21	22,47,18	28,80,81
Average number of Persons Employed per day (N)—							
(1) Whole time—							
(a) By Forest Management . . .	Number	19,368	18,661	22,636	10,564	56,057	12,179
(b) In Forest Extraction . . .	"	129,394	102,101	106,547	39,239	59,105	47,477
(c) In Forest Industries . . .	"	55,743	60,903	44,728	23,854	24,297	30,743
TOTAL (a+b+c) . . .							
	"	204,505	181,665	173,911	73,657	139,459	90,399
(2) Part time—							
(a) By Forest Management . . .	"	41,218	26,123	26,438	13,717	45,759	28,249
(b) In Forest Extraction . . .	"	268,059	193,528	217,713	155,908	167,088	165,736
(c) In Forest Industries . . .	"	56,321	9,209	8,377	5,805	6,509	25,772
TOTAL (a+b+c) . . .							
	"	365,598	228,860	252,528	175,430	209,356	219,757

TABLE No. 28—concl'd.

Particulars	Unit	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Revenue & Expenditure—							
(a) Revenue . . .	'000 Rs.	20,17,75	23,62,25	25,53,58	23,05,84	23,57,87	27,12,09
(b) Expenditure . . .	"	8,88,91	9,49,32	10,31,11	10,84,80	11,36,11	12,58,98
(c) Surplus . . .	"	11,28,84	14,12,93	15,22,47	12,21,04	12,21,76	14,53,11
Total Number of Animals Grazed in Forests—							
(a) Buffaloes . . .	Number	3,199,498	3,403,500	3,965,683	3,540,042	3,711,489	3,722,139
(b) Cows and Bullocks . . .	"	15,111,678	16,358,864	16,410,399	16,753,818	17,374,836	17,485,300
(c) Goats and Sheep . . .	"	9,129,401	9,417,728	9,305,381	8,964,623	9,717,244	10,071,913
(d) Camels . . .	"	138,017	139,235	19,252	16,574	18,086	42,004
(e) Other animals . . .	"	417,921	348,256	463,626	370,543	344,756	435,144
TOTAL (a+b+c+d+e) . . .	"	27,996,515	29,667,583	30,164,341	29,654,600	31,166,411	31,756,500
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	2,14,43
(ii) Wood Products . . .	"	10,98,14	10,91,95	16,53,78	13,37,47	12,91,31	14,53,15
(iii) Minor Produce . . .	"	2,78,98	3,18,08	3,76,57	1,96,46	2,48,66	3,07,67
TOTAL (i+ii+iii) . . .	"	16,93,22	17,13,87	26,32,62	17,97,57	17,82,52	19,75,25
(b) Exports—							
(i) Wood and Timber . . .	'000 Rs.	90,37	1,44,66	1,70,49	2,51,92	2,10,31	1,63,08
(ii) Wood Products . . .	"	55,78	46,37	77,46	80,75	88,45	97,30
(iii) Minor Produce . . .	"	4,50,96	5,35,15	5,94,43	5,63,43	4,99,50	6,47,73
TOTAL (i+ii+iii) . . .	"	5,97,11	7,26,18	8,42,38	8,96,10	7,98,26	9,08,11

N.A.—Not available.

† Included under "Timber".

‡ Includes Rs. 55 thousand for which details are not available.

(Q) Under verification.

(R) Revised.

(M) The decrease in firewood production and increase in charcoal wood production is due to the Bombay State reporting data separately for firewood and charcoal wood for the first time in 1954-55.

(N) The information on this item does not represent the data for all India.

(P) The fall in volume of standing timber under "Broad leaved" in 1953-54 and 1954-55 as compared to that in earlier years is due to the fall recorded in Mysore State. The increase in 1954-55 when compared with 1953-54 is however due to the increase registered in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Grand totals given for this item do not include information in respect of some States like Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan etc.

NOTES.—(1) The data given in this table are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years due to the change in coverage.

(2) The grand totals for outturn of timber and firewood given according to Composition will not tally with those given according to Legal Status. This is due to the fact that data on outturn according to legal status reported by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura States relate only to forests controlled by State Forest Departments.

(3) The data for 1954-55 are provisional and subject to revision.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breed- ing Bulls*	Working Bul- locks@	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breed- ing 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)
Adilabad—								
Rural	1,208	2,12,299	10,659	2,24,166	74,139	96,207	18,206	1,88,552
Urban	72	7,774	243	8,089	2,203	1,669	303	4,175
TOTAL	1,280	2,20,073	10,902	2,32,255	76,342	97,876	18,509	1,92,727
Anantapur—								
Rural	2,711	2,57,874	19,086	2,79,671	55,464	88,163	23,514	1,67,141
Urban	75	9,886	859	10,820	3,379	2,809	1,135	7,323
TOTAL	2,786	2,67,760	19,945	2,90,491	58,843	90,972	24,649	1,74,464
Chittoor—								
Rural	1,926	2,89,751	20,878	3,12,555	89,272	1,51,810	47,181	2,88,263
Urban	66	14,694	379	15,139	5,143	6,042	1,329	12,514
TOTAL	1,992	3,04,445	21,257	3,27,694	94,415	1,57,852	48,510	3,00,777
Cuddapah—								
Rural	950	1,39,426	7,292	1,47,668	26,064	45,081	12,337	83,482
Urban	106	7,702	167	7,975	1,351	1,930	544	3,825
TOTAL	1,056	1,47,128	7,459	1,55,643	27,415	47,011	12,881	87,307
East Godavari—								
Rural	712	2,38,946	15,676	2,55,334	1,08,010	73,615	32,632	2,14,257
Urban	70	18,205	478	18,753	8,431	3,282	1,853	13,566
TOTAL	782	2,57,151	16,154	2,74,087	1,16,441	76,897	34,485	2,27,823
Guntur—								
Rural	585	1,81,694	10,072	1,92,351	53,062	33,782	19,560	1,06,404
Urban	30	11,704	544	12,278	3,141	1,526	1,067	5,734
TOTAL	615	1,93,398	10,616	2,04,629	56,203	35,308	20,627	1,12,138
Hyderabad—								
Rural	1,591	1,55,827	7,692	1,65,110	42,269	48,962	7,517	98,748
Urban	217	11,382	602	12,201	4,286	2,513	490	7,289
TOTAL	1,808	1,67,209	8,294	1,77,311	46,555	51,475	8,007	106,037

*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.

†This is the seventh state for which 1956 Livestock census data are being published in this Journal. Data for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan were published in February (Supplement), March, April, May, June and July, 1957 issues of this Journal, respectively. Data given pertain to the new set-up of state after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

No. 29
Andhra Pradesh† (According to Livestock Census, 1956)

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Adilabad—								
Rural	2,846	2,821	1,94,219	43,210	43,257	86,467	37,031	42,786
Urban	55	38	4,268	1,145	1,241	2,386	663	795
TOTAL	2,901	2,859	1,98,487	44,355	44,498	88,853	37,694	43,581
Anantapur—								
Rural	3,449	2,359	1,72,949	33,557	35,569	69,126	31,416	28,675
Urban	38	279	7,640	1,364	1,945	3,309	738	871
TOTAL	3,487	2,638	1,80,589	34,921	37,514	72,435	32,154	29,546
Chittoor—								
Rural	30,747	16,668	3,35,678	48,198	53,367	1,01,565	52,462	51,141
Urban	534	68	13,116	2,647	3,160	5,807	2,464	2,179
TOTAL	31,281	16,736	3,48,794	50,845	56,527	1,07,372	54,926	53,320
Cuddapah—								
Rural	2,885	1,916	88,283	12,720	14,527	27,247	12,830	12,511
Urban	421	1,093	5,339	846	1,011	1,857	628	615
TOTAL	3,306	3,009	93,622	13,566	15,538	29,104	13,458	13,126
East Godavari—								
Rural	2,691	2,859	2,19,807	46,628	48,229	94,857	27,967	35,447
Urban	151	126	13,843	3,157	3,264	6,421	988	1,239
TOTAL	2,842	2,985	2,33,650	49,785	51,493	1,01,278	28,955	36,686
Guntur—								
Rural	1,910	1,316	1,09,630	19,244	19,493	38,737	16,869	19,578
Urban	121	44	5,899	1,248	1,377	2,625	800	1,134
TOTAL	2,031	1,360	1,15,529	20,492	20,870	41,362	17,669	20,712
Hyderabad—								
Rural	2,274	2,118	1,03,140	26,914	26,511	53,425	19,938	21,982
Urban	190	169	7,648	1,440	1,794	3,234	772	1,069
TOTAL	2,464	2,287	1,10,788	28,354	28,305	56,659	20,710	23,051

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle— <i>contd.</i>						
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			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)
Adilabad—							
Rural	79,817	80,241	86,043	1,66,284	3,04,407	2,80,262	5,84,669
Urban	1,458	1,808	2,036	3,844	9,897	6,304	16,201
TOTAL	81,275	82,049	88,079	1,70,128	3,14,304	2,86,566	6,00,870
Anantapur—							
Rural	60,091	64,973	64,244	1,29,217	3,44,644	2,37,193	5,81,837
Urban	1,609	2,102	2,816	4,918	12,922	10,456	23,378
TOTAL	61,700	67,075	67,060	1,34,135	3,57,566	2,47,649	6,05,215
Chittoor—							
Rural	1,03,603	1,00,660	1,04,508	2,05,168	4,13,215	4,40,186	8,53,401
Urban	4,643	5,111	5,339	10,450	20,250	18,455	38,705
TOTAL	1,08,246	1,05,771	1,09,847	2,15,618	4,33,465	4,58,641	8,92,106
Cuddapah—							
Rural	25,341	25,550	27,038	52,588	1,73,218	1,15,321	2,88,539
Urban	1,243	1,474	1,626	3,100	9,449	6,965	16,414
TOTAL	26,584	27,024	28,664	55,688	1,82,667	1,22,286	3,04,953
East Godavari—							
Rural	63,414	74,595	83,676	1,58,271	3,29,929	3,03,483	6,33,412
Urban	2,227	4,145	4,503	8,648	22,898	18,346	41,244
TOTAL	65,641	78,740	88,179	1,66,919	3,52,827	3,21,829	6,74,656
Guntur—							
Rural	36,447	36,113	39,071	75,184	2,28,464	1,48,701	3,77,165
Urban	1,934	2,048	2,511	4,559	14,326	8,410	22,736
TOTAL	38,381	38,161	41,582	79,743	2,42,790	1,57,111	3,99,901
Hyderabad—							
Rural	41,920	46,852	48,493	95,345	2,11,962	1,51,633	3,63,595
Urban	1,841	2,212	2,863	5,075	14,413	10,511	24,924
TOTAL	43,761	49,064	51,356	1,00,420	2,26,375	1,62,144	3,88,519

No. 29—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK						
Buffaloes						
Males over three years				Females over three years		District
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		
				In Milk	Dry	
				(27)	(28)		(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
980	4,358	739	6,077	26,238	18,000	Adilabad—
147	311	62	520	1,824	780	Rural
1,127	4,669	801	6,597	28,062	18,780	Urban
2,319	15,614	1,101	19,034	46,260	44,464	TOTAL
167	761	50	978	4,576	2,760	Anantapur—
2,486	16,375	1,151	20,012	50,836	47,224	Rural
2,259	10,660	944	13,863	32,778	34,427	Urban
48	294	42	384	2,433	2,294	TOTAL
2,307	10,954	986	14,247	35,211	36,721	Chittoor—
3,560	19,724	2,468	25,752	70,898	78,899	Rural
327	1,055	73	1,455	3,840	3,654	Urban
3,887	20,779	2,541	27,207	74,738	82,553	TOTAL
3,751	59,023	2,490	65,264	86,047	37,796	Cuddapah—
533	3,278	107	3,918	10,694	2,964	Rural
4,284	62,301	2,597	69,182	96,741	40,760	Urban
5,153	64,555	5,600	75,308	2,61,099	73,282	TOTAL
404	3,981	177	4,562	21,954	4,831	East Godavari—
5,557	68,536	5,777	79,870	2,83,053	78,113	Rural
1,984	22,571	1,055	25,610	27,517	13,656	Urban
407	1,390	134	1,931	12,324	3,044	TOTAL
2,391	23,961	1,189	27,541	39,841	16,700	Guntur—
						Rural
						Urban
						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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three Years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Adilabad—					
Rural	4,023	48,261	1,044	1,466	50,771
Urban	176	2,780	173	122	3,075
TOTAL	4,199	51,041	1,217	1,588	53,846
Anantapur—					
Rural	10,570	1,01,294	443	1,220	1,02,957
Urban	830	8,166	23	88	8,277
TOTAL	11,400	1,09,460	466	1,308	1,11,234
Chittoor—					
Rural	14,182	81,387	415	776	82,578
Urban	384	5,111	13	17	5,141
TOTAL	14,566	86,498	428	793	87,719
Cuddapah—					
Rural	19,408	1,69,205	529	1,581	1,71,315
Urban	811	8,305	18	43	8,366
TOTAL	20,219	1,77,510	547	1,624	1,79,681
East Godavari—					
Rural	13,367	1,37,210	3,035	1,367	1,41,612
Urban	1,034	14,692	190	135	15,017
TOTAL	14,401	1,51,902	3,225	1,502	1,56,629
Guntur—					
Rural	47,911	3,82,292	6,298	3,245	3,91,835
Urban	3,741	30,526	341	107	30,974
TOTAL	51,652	4,12,818	6,639	3,352	4,22,809
Hyderabad—					
Rural	2,155	43,328	1,769	1,505	46,602
Urban	568	15,936	670	764	17,370
TOTAL	2,723	59,264	2,439	2,269	63,972

No. 29—*contd.*Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Adilabad—						
Rural	9,125	12,655	21,780	6,105	11,481	17,586
Urban	485	846	1,331	221	420	641
TOTAL	9,610	13,501	23,111	6,326	11,901	18,227
Anantapur—						
Rural	17,168	24,738	41,906	8,824	17,150	25,974
Urban	1,236	1,955	3,191	355	712	1,067
TOTAL	18,404	26,693	45,097	9,179	17,862	27,041
Chittoor—						
Rural	11,572	15,917	27,489	6,845	11,600	18,445
Urban	851	1,174	2,025	329	604	933
TOTAL	12,423	17,091	29,514	7,174	12,204	19,378
Cuddapah—						
Rural	22,060	33,807	55,867	12,760	24,117	36,877
Urban	1,284	1,931	3,215	555	1,070	1,625
TOTAL	23,344	35,738	59,082	13,315	25,187	38,502
East Godavari—						
Rural	28,153	34,031	62,184	11,250	18,477	29,736
Urban	2,917	3,529	6,446	742	1,162	1,904
TOTAL	31,070	37,560	68,630	12,001	19,639	31,640
Guntur—						
Rural	80,398	1,17,889	1,98,287	31,941	74,586	1,06,527
Urban	5,732	8,609	14,341	1,758	4,145	5,903
TOTAL	86,130	1,26,498	2,12,628	33,699	78,731	1,12,430
Hyderabad—						
Rural	10,164	10,860	21,024	6,170	8,109	14,279
Urban	1,611	2,011	3,622	672	882	1,554
TOTAL	11,775	12,871	24,646	6,842	8,991	15,833

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Adilabad—						
Rural	15,230	24,136	39,366	21,307	74,907	96,214
Urban	706	1,266	1,972	1,226	4,341	5,567
TOTAL	15,936	25,402	41,338	22,533	79,248	101,781
Anantapur—						
Rural	25,992	41,888	67,880	45,026	1,44,845	1,89,871
Urban	1,591	2,667	4,258	2,569	10,944	13,513
TOTAL	27,583	44,555	72,138	47,595	1,55,789	2,03,384
Chittoor—						
Rural	18,417	27,517	45,934	32,280	1,10,095	1,42,375
Urban	1,180	1,778	2,958	1,564	6,919	8,483
TOTAL	19,597	29,295	48,892	33,844	1,17,014	1,50,858
Cuddapah—						
Rural	34,820	57,924	92,744	60,572	2,29,239	2,89,811
Urban	1,839	3,001	4,840	3,294	11,367	14,661
TOTAL	36,659	60,925	97,584	63,866	2,40,606	3,04,472
East Godavari—						
Rural	39,412	52,508	91,920	1,04,676	1,94,120	2,98,796
Urban	3,659	4,691	8,350	7,577	19,708	27,285
TOTAL	43,071	57,199	1,00,270	1,12,253	2,13,828	3,26,081
Guntur—						
Rural	1,12,339	1,92,475	3,04,814	1,87,647	5,84,310	7,71,957
Urban	7,490	12,754	20,244	12,052	43,728	55,780
TOTAL	1,19,829	2,05,229	3,25,058	1,99,699	6,28,038	8,27,737
Hyderabad—						
Rural	16,334	18,969	35,303	41,944	65,571	1,07,515
Urban	2,283	2,893	5,176	4,214	20,263	24,477
TOTAL	18,617	21,862	40,479	46,158	85,834	1,31,992

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								District
Total Bovine				Sheep				
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Adilabad—
3,25,714	3,55,169	6,80,883	18,165	9,556	74,089	83,645	101,810	Rural
11,123	10,645	21,768	440	309	1,232	1,541	1,981	Urban
3,36,837	3,65,814	7,02,651	18,605	9,865	75,321	85,186	1,03,791	TOTAL
								Anantapur—
3,89,670	3,82,038	7,71,708	1,69,468	1,00,792	6,11,259	7,12,051	8,81,519	Rural
15,491	21,400	36,891	784	2,434	7,282	9,716	10,500	Urban
4,05,161	4,03,438	8,08,599	1,70,252	1,03,226	6,18,541	7,21,767	8,92,019	TOTAL
								Chittoor—
4,45,495	5,50,281	9,95,776	1,90,834	76,064	5,39,524	6,15,588	8,06,422	Rural
21,814	25,374	47,188	6,927	2,410	19,618	22,028	28,955	Urban
4,67,309	5,75,655	10,42,964	1,97,761	78,474	5,59,142	6,37,616	8,35,377	TOTAL
								Cuddapah—
2,33,790	3,44,560	5,78,350	99,006	62,724	3,10,708	3,73,432	4,72,438	Rural
12,743	18,332	31,075	3,407	1,823	10,725	12,548	15,955	Urban
2,46,533	3,62,892	6,09,425	1,02,413	64,547	3,21,433	3,85,980	4,88,393	TOTAL
								East Godavari—
4,34,605	4,97,603	9,32,208	8,763	10,463	29,982	40,445	49,208	Rural
30,475	38,054	68,529	442	739	1,525	2,264	2,706	Urban
4,65,080	5,35,657	10,00,737	9,205	11,202	31,507	42,709	51,914	TOTAL
								Guntur—
4,16,111	7,33,011	11,49,122	69,220	50,874	2,89,973	3,40,847	4,10,067	Rural
26,378	52,138	78,516	1,831	2,372	8,723	11,095	12,926	Urban
4,42,489	7,85,149	12,27,638	71,051	53,246	2,98,696	3,51,942	4,22,993	TOTAL
								Hyderabad—
2,53,906	2,17,204	4,71,110	41,056	24,319	1,57,797	1,82,116	2,23,172	Rural
18,627	30,774	49,401	1,960	2,213	10,775	12,988	14,948	Urban
2,72,533	2,47,978	5,20,511	43,016	26,532	1,68,572	1,95,104	2,38,120	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year			
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Adilabad—					
Rural	25,859	12,890	84,342	97,232	1,23,091
Urban	746	643	2,096	2,739	3,485
TOTAL	26,605	13,533	86,438	99,971	1,26,576
Anantapur—					
Rural	70,091	46,179	1,94,533	2,40,712	3,10,803
Urban	1,354	2,074	5,665	7,739	9,093
TOTAL	71,445	48,253	2,00,198	2,48,451	3,19,896
Chittoor—					
Rural	81,976	37,118	2,24,703	2,61,821	3,43,797
Urban	2,497	1,127	6,160	7,287	9,784
TOTAL	84,473	38,245	2,30,863	2,69,108	3,53,581
Cuddapah—					
Rural	54,776	40,506	1,67,100	2,07,606	2,62,382
Urban	2,097	1,609	7,764	9,373	11,470
TOTAL	56,873	42,115	1,74,864	2,16,979	2,73,852
East Godavari—					
Rural	17,564	21,308	68,950	90,258	1,07,822
Urban	1,038	1,587	3,964	5,551	6,589
TOTAL	18,602	22,895	72,914	95,809	1,14,411
Guntur—					
Rural	32,797	26,786	96,103	1,22,889	1,55,686
Urban	1,318	1,546	3,426	4,972	6,290
TOTAL	34,115	28,332	99,529	1,27,861	1,61,976
Hyderabad—					
Rural	26,352	18,078	86,278	1,04,356	1,30,708
Urban	3,177	2,352	8,850	11,202	14,379
TOTAL	29,529	20,430	95,128	115,558	145,087

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
159	255	34	32	66	24	50	74	Adilabad—
50	26	4	3	7	5	7	12	Rural
								Urban
209	281	38	35	73	29	57	86	TOTAL
289	368	108	129	237	105	133	238	Anantapur—
251	160	23	16	39	65	35	100	Rural
								Urban
540	528	131	145	276	170	168	338	TOTAL
55	83	24	21	45	16	36	52	Chittoor—
59	113	4	12	16	3	4	7	Rural
								Urban
114	196	28	33	61	19	40	59	TOTAL
42	45	41	58	99	39	52	91	Cuddapah—
33	27	29	19	48	12	7	19	Rural
								Urban
75	72	70	77	147	51	59	110	TOTAL
1,082	518	69	42	111	277	78	355	East Godavari—
174	49	9	4	13	107	13	120	Rural
								Urban
1,256	567	78	46	124	384	91	475	TOTAL
399	452	43	52	95	95	76	171	Guntur—
120	88	16	12	28	49	39	88	Rural
								Urban
519	540	59	64	123	144	115	259	TOTAL
913	1,306	168	204	372	234	305	539	Hyderabad—
151	103	11	15	26	61	22	83	Rural
								Urban
1,064	1,409	179	219	398	295	327	622	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules			
	Young stock—contd.									
	Total 3 years & under			Total horses and ponies			Donkeys			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Adilabad—										
Rural	58	82	140	217	337	554	12	417	286	703
Urban	9	10	19	59	36	95	..	122	78	200
TOTAL	67	92	159	276	373	649	12	539	364	
Anantapur—										
Rural	213	262	475	502	630	1,132	1	6,889	9,041	15,930
Urban	88	51	139	339	211	550	..	654	780	1,434
TOTAL	301	313	614	841	841	1,682	1	7,543	9,821	17,364
Chittoor—										
Rural	40	57	97	95	140	235	1	2,115	3,321	5,436
Urban	7	16	23	66	129	195	..	230	284	514
TOTAL	47	73	120	161	269	430	1	2,345	3,605	5,950
Cuddapah—										
Rural	80	110	190	122	155	277	..	4,551	4,579	9,130
Urban	41	26	67	74	53	127	..	252	455	707
TOTAL	121	136	257	196	208	404	..	4,803	5,034	9,837
East Godavari—										
Rural	346	120	466	1,428	638	2,066	14	35	84	119
Urban	116	17	133	290	66	356	10	30	16	46
TOTAL	462	137	599	1,718	704	2,422	24	65	100	165
Guntur—										
Rural	138	128	266	537	580	1,117	16	633	942	1,575
Urban	65	51	116	185	139	324	..	70	99	169
TOTAL	203	179	382	722	719	1,441	16	703	1,041	1,744
Hyderabad—										
Rural	402	509	911	1,315	1,815	3,130	38	1,630	1,750	3,380
Urban	72	37	109	223	140	363	20	153	114	267
TOTAL	474	546	1,020	1,538	1,955	3,493	58	1,783	1,864	3,647

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

LIVESTOCK—(contd.).				POULTRY				District	
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks		
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total			
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	
	1	8,793	9,15,847	1,07,596	38,188	1,90,623	3,36,407	441	Adilabad—
	..	749	28,278	5,883	2,102	6,230	14,215	289	Rural
	1	9,542	9,44,125	1,13,479	40,290	1,96,853	3,50,622	730	Urban
	..	20,653	20,01,746	1,83,161	76,985	3,46,402	6,06,548	1,090	Anantapur—
	..	1,557	60,025	12,603	5,861	21,626	40,090	3,259	Rural
	..	22,210	20,61,771	1,95,764	82,846	3,68,028	6,46,638	4,349	Urban
	..	45,677	21,97,344	3,24,596	1,29,169	5,93,897	10,47,662	14,439	Chittoor—
	..	3,272	89,908	14,235	5,936	23,184	43,355	1,387	Rural
	..	48,949	22,87,252	3,38,831	1,35,105	6,17,081	10,91,017	15,826	Urban
	..	9,793	13,32,370	2,07,129	98,720	4,71,629	7,77,478	1,499	Cuddapak—
	..	1,508	60,842	14,303	6,224	29,015	49,542	178	Rural
	..	11,301	13,93,212	2,21,432	1,04,944	5,00,644	8,27,020	1,677	Urban
	..	40,968	11,32,405	2,81,268	1,07,740	4,11,424	8,00,432	7,912	East Godavari—
	..	3,171	81,407	27,399	10,538	35,547	73,484	1,112	Rural
	..	44,139	12,13,812	3,08,667	1,18,278	4,46,971	8,73,916	9,024	Urban
	..	79,376	17,96,959	3,68,432	1,28,769	5,72,750	10,69,951	5,459	Guntur—
	..	9,629	1,07,854	25,065	9,799	39,134	73,998	868	Rural
	..	89,005	19,04,813	3,93,497	1,38,568	6,11,884	11,43,949	6,327	Urban
	2	6,022	8,37,562	89,627	30,038	1,42,031	2,61,696	1,356	Hyderabad—
	..	1,370	80,748	28,752	8,364	25,332	62,448	2,714	Rural
	2	7,392	9,18,310	1,18,379	38,402	1,67,363	3,24,144	4,070	Urban

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY—concl'd.					AGRI. MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks—concl'd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Adilabad—							
Rural	264	200	905	502	3,37,814	1,02,345	339
Urban	164	245	698	136	15,049	5,012	30
TOTAL	428	445	1,603	638	3,52,863	1,07,357	369
Anantapur—							
Rural	480	238	1,808	894	6,00,250	1,47,054	3,461
Urban	450	731	4,440	377	44,907	5,296	101
TOTAL	930	969	6,248	1,271	6,54,157	1,52,350	3,562
Chittoor—							
Rural	3,485	3,243	21,167	1,043	10,69,872	1,83,054	6,665
Urban	315	425	2,127	154	45,636	7,648	313
TOTAL	3,800	3,668	23,294	1,197	11,15,508	1,90,702	6,978
Cuddapah—							
Rural	471	268	2,238	553	7,80,269	88,762	696
Urban	138	184	500	221	50,263	5,150	233
TOTAL	609	452	2,738	774	8,30,532	93,912	929
East Godavari—							
Rural	3,727	3,236	14,875	927	8,16,234	1,76,707	292
Urban	544	468	2,124	293	75,901	12,192	17
TOTAL	4,271	3,704	16,999	1,220	8,92,135	1,88,899	309
Guntur—							
Rural	2,521	2,006	9,986	1,492	10,81,429	1,28,700	463
Urban	505	490	1,863	767	76,628	6,203	237
TOTAL	3,026	2,496	11,849	2,259	11,58,057	1,34,903	700
Hyderabad—							
Rural	600	692	2,648	407	2,64,751	75,147	258
Urban	1,048	1,888	5,650	1,014	69,112	3,615	65
TOTAL	1,648	2,580	8,298	1,421	3,33,863	78,762	323

*The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—concl'd.									
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)
Adilabad—									
67,492	1	72	77	2	80	135	449	271	Rural
2,976	1	6	12	1	..	9	52	10	Urban
70,468	2	78	89	3	80	144	501	281	TOTAL
Anantapur—									
55,232	26	567	1,099	152	2	20	222	43	Rural
3,312	7	91	33	47	..	1	160	21	Urban
58,544	33	658	1,132	199	2	21	382	64	TOTAL
Chittoor—									
31,476	104	5,228	2,627	635	6	16	1,476	251	Rural
2,529	8	413	187	112	..	1	149	40	Urban
34,005	112	5,641	2,814	747	6	17	1,625	291	TOTAL
Cuddapah—									
44,769	14	221	616	30	2	6	189	84	Rural
2,092	3	14	32	19	..	1	35	13	Urban
46,861	17	235	648	49	2	7	224	97	TOTAL
East Godavari—									
57,158	253	1,816	774	206	2	55	657	327	Rural
6,089	43	247	79	47	2	32	145	85	Urban
63,247	296	2,063	853	253	4	87	802	412	TOTAL
Guntur—									
7,02,703	..	5	779	434	2	101	12	8	Rural
6,848	10	10	63	32	13	9	49	37	Urban
1,09,551	10	15	842	466	15	110	61	45	TOTAL
Hyderabad—									
18,578	80	249	1,077	69	25	46	166	28	Rural
1,322	1	17	89	51	1	29	8	3	Urban
19,900	81	266	1,166	120	26	75	174	31	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Karimnagar—								
Rural	873	306,798	13,370	321,041	78,837	85,087	12,504	176,428
Urban	5	9,002	226	9,233	1,113	1,829	203	3,145
TOTAL	878	315,800	13,596	330,274	79,950	86,916	12,707	179,573
Khammam—								
Rural	398	128,682	10,982	140,062	63,485	74,477	10,452	148,414
Urban	12	4,787	157	4,956	2,670	1,471	164	4,305
TOTAL	410	133,469	11,139	145,018	66,155	75,948	10,616	152,719
Krishna—								
Rural	565	1,46,018	13,032	159,615	50,723	50,452	25,292	135,467
Urban	99	11,282	588	11,969	3,888	2,471	1,452	7,811
TOTAL	664	157,300	13,620	171,584	53,611	52,923	26,744	143,278
Kurnool—								
Rural	881	233,125	11,365	245,371	46,921	66,917	21,587	135,425
Urban	115	20,898	999	22,012	7,013	6,779	2,651	16,443
TOTAL	996	254,023	12,364	267,383	53,934	73,696	24,238	151,868
Mahbubnagar—								
Rural	1,987	310,306	12,308	324,601	84,197	117,222	14,998	216,417
Urban	122	12,990	255	13,367	2,286	3,330	287	5,903
TOTAL	2,109	323,296	12,563	337,968	86,483	120,552	15,285	222,320
Medak—								
Rural	2,006	221,148	11,628	234,782	59,629	83,811	15,059	158,499
Urban	139	5,239	60	5,438	1,070	834	109	2,013
TOTAL	2,145	226,387	11,688	240,220	60,699	84,645	15,168	160,512
Nalgonda—								
Rural	746	259,417	20,476	280,639	92,042	94,001	15,550	201,593
Urban	35	8,680	317	9,032	2,526	2,824	492	5,842
TOTAL	781	268,097	20,793	289,671	94,568	96,825	16,042	207,435

*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.

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Karimnagar—								
Rural	6,583	4,684	187,695	42,484	42,852	85,336	28,783	34,122
Urban	29	19	3,193	674	780	1,454	504	670
TOTAL	6,612	4,703	190,888	43,158	43,632	86,790	29,287	34,792
Khammam—								
Rural	9,437	4,969	162,820	32,816	36,472	69,288	29,245	37,363
Urban	275	34	4,614	1,111	1,154	2,265	758	776
TOTAL	9,712	5,003	167,434	33,927	37,626	71,553	30,003	38,139
Krishna—								
Rural	4,141	2,782	142,390	23,801	25,119	48,920	19,008	24,057
Urban	215	136	8,162	1,306	1,548	2,854	850	1,224
TOTAL	4,356	2,918	150,552	25,107	26,667	51,774	20,758	25,281
Kurnool—								
Rural	1,416	2,723	139,564	21,733	23,181	44,914	20,447	19,466
Urban	97	219	16,759	1,779	2,171	3,950	1,564	1,780
TOTAL	1,513	2,942	156,323	23,512	25,352	48,864	22,011	21,246
Mahbubnagar—								
Rural	6,945	4,392	227,754	48,633	49,014	97,647	34,791	36,079
Urban	446	33	6,382	1,302	1,269	2,571	693	593
TOTAL	7,391	4,425	234,136	49,935	50,283	100,218	35,484	36,672
Medak—								
Rural	3,539	4,675	166,713	38,800	39,853	78,653	29,941	35,007
Urban	54	53	2,120	704	521	1,225	396	294
TOTAL	3,593	4,728	168,833	39,504	40,374	79,878	30,337	35,301
Nalgonda—								
Rural	36,583	8,884	247,060	56,528	57,207	113,735	38,342	44,426
Urban	721	86	6,649	1,335	1,376	2,711	1,092	1,405
TOTAL	37,304	8,970	253,709	57,863	58,583	116,446	39,434	45,831

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Total	Males	Females				
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Karimnagar—							
Rural	62,905	71,267	76,974	148,241	392,308	264,669	656,977
Urban	1,174	1,178	1,450	2,628	10,411	4,643	15,054
TOTAL	64,079	72,445	78,424	150,869	402,719	269,312	672,031
Khammam—							
Rural	66,608	62,061	73,835	135,896	202,123	236,655	438,778
Urban	1,534	1,869	1,930	3,799	6,825	6,544	13,369
TOTAL	68,142	63,930	75,765	139,695	208,948	243,199	452,147
Krishna—							
Rural	43,965	43,709	49,176	92,885	203,324	191,566	394,890
Urban	2,074	2,156	2,772	4,928	14,125	10,934	25,059
TOTAL	46,039	45,865	51,948	97,813	217,449	202,500	419,949
Kurnool—							
Rural	39,913	42,180	42,647	84,827	287,551	182,211	469,762
Urban	3,344	3,343	3,951	7,294	25,355	20,710	46,065
TOTAL	43,257	45,523	46,598	92,121	312,906	202,921	515,827
Mahbubnagar—							
Rural	70,870	83,424	85,093	168,517	408,025	312,847	720,872
Urban	1,286	1,995	1,862	3,857	15,362	8,244	23,606
TOTAL	72,156	85,419	86,955	172,374	423,387	321,091	744,478
Medak—							
Rural	64,948	68,741	74,860	143,601	303,523	241,573	545,096
Urban	690	1,100	815	1,915	6,538	2,935	9,473
TOTAL	65,638	69,841	75,675	145,516	310,061	244,508	554,569
Nalgonda—							
Rural	82,768	94,870	101,633	196,503	375,509	348,698	724,202
Urban	2,497	2,427	2,781	5,208	11,459	9,430	20,889
TOTAL	85,265	97,297	104,414	201,711	386,968	358,123	745,091

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		
			Total males over 3 years	In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Karimnagar—						
Rural	2,369	38,160	2,291	42,820	47,449	17,845
Urban	19	1,646	93	1,758	2,282	662
TOTAL	2,388	39,806	2,384	44,578	49,731	18,507
Khammam—						
Rural	896	24,200	1,360	26,456	49,103	31,372
Urban	32	1,072	49	1,153	2,696	927
TOTAL	928	25,272	1,409	27,609	51,799	32,299
Krishna—						
Rural	3,490	44,048	3,385	50,923	153,664	71,624
Urban	165	1,959	115	2,239	17,173	5,033
TOTAL	3,655	46,007	3,500	53,162	170,837	76,657
Kurnool—						
Rural	4,812	8,707	1,633	15,152	100,888	97,168
Urban	289	2,221	103	2,613	11,665	8,391
TOTAL	5,101	10,928	1,736	17,765	112,553	105,559
Mahbubnagar—						
Rural	1,846	49,360	1,966	53,172	43,990	28,443
Urban	55	1,766	42	1,863	3,097	1,265
TOTAL	1,901	51,126	2,008	55,035	47,087	29,708
Medak—						
Rural	1,370	39,026	1,335	41,731	37,821	15,609
Urban	35	960	35	1,030	1,524	393
TOTAL	1,405	39,986	1,370	42,761	39,345	16,002
Nalgonda—						
Rural	4,231	61,851	2,823	68,905	62,621	26,674
Urban	137	2,474	90	2,701	2,869	1,188
TOTAL	4,368	64,325	2,913	71,606	65,490	27,862

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	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)
Karimnagar—					
Rural	3,772	69,066	3,124	2,319	74,509
Urban	51	2,995	168	52	3,215
TOTAL	3,823	72,061	3,292	2,371	77,724
Khammam—					
Rural	4,258	84,733	1,082	2,049	87,864
Urban	37	3,660	40	15	3,715
TOTAL	4,295	88,393	1,122	2,064	91,579
Krishna—					
Rural	42,606	267,894	3,931	3,164	274,989
Urban	3,350	25,556	308	256	26,120
TOTAL	45,956	293,450	4,239	3,420	301,109
Kurnool—					
Rural	24,945	223,001	1,446	2,273	226,720
Urban	1,744	21,800	257	104	22,161
TOTAL	26,689	244,801	1,703	2,377	248,881
Mahbubnagar—					
Rural	4,398	76,831	2,027	2,440	81,298
Urban	65	4,427	369	105	4,901
TOTAL	4,463	81,258	2,396	2,545	86,199
Medak—					
Rural	4,677	58,107	1,715	2,287	62,109
Urban	127	2,044	53	139	2,236
TOTAL	4,804	60,151	1,768	2,426	64,345
Nalgonda—					
Rural	4,994	94,289	4,337	3,483	102,109
Urban	180	4,237	50	142	4,429
TOTAL	5,174	98,526	4,387	3,625	106,538

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes—contd.				
	Young Stock				
	Under 1 year		1 to 3 years		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Karimnagar—					
Rural	18,845	19,225	38,070	11,140	25,189
Urban	734	688	1,422	411	712
TOTAL	19,579	19,913	39,492	11,441	25,901
Khammam—					
Rural	19,643	22,504	42,147	13,879	36,896
Urban	848	1,115	1,963	453	1,053
TOTAL	20,491	23,619	44,110	14,332	37,949
Krishna—					
Rural	48,931	62,475	111,406	23,354	72,063
Urban	4,068	5,865	9,933	1,332	4,659
TOTAL	52,999	68,340	121,339	24,686	76,722
Kurnool—					
Rural	27,165	42,382	69,547	17,707	50,022
Urban	2,863	4,694	7,557	1,749	4,238
TOTAL	30,028	47,076	77,104	19,456	54,260
Mahbubnagar—					
Rural	18,786	19,633	38,419	11,078	24,201
Urban	1,173	1,190	2,363	506	1,019
TOTAL	19,959	20,823	40,782	11,584	25,220
Medak—					
Rural	14,012	15,866	29,878	8,556	21,823
Urban	398	578	976	209	434
TOTAL	14,410	16,444	30,854	8,765	22,257
Nalgonda—					
Rural	29,804	29,329	59,133	18,114	39,684
Urban	1,122	1,205	2,327	713	1,562
TOTAL	30,926	30,534	61,460	18,827	41,246

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Karimnagar—						
Rural	29,985	33,274	63,259	72,805	107,783	180,588
Urban	1,035	1,099	2,134	2,793	4,314	7,107
TOTAL	31,020	34,373	65,393	75,598	112,097	187,695
Khammam—						
Rural	33,522	45,521	79,043	59,978	133,385	193,363
Urban	1,301	1,715	3,016	2,454	5,430	7,884
TOTAL	34,823	47,236	82,059	62,432	138,815	201,247
Krishna—						
Rural	72,285	111,184	183,469	123,208	386,173	509,381
Urban	5,400	9,192	14,592	7,639	35,312	42,951
TOTAL	77,685	120,376	198,061	130,847	421,485	552,332
Kurnool—						
Rural	44,872	74,697	119,569	60,024	301,417	361,441
Urban	4,612	7,183	11,795	7,225	29,344	36,569
TOTAL	49,484	81,880	131,364	67,249	330,761	398,010
Mahbubnagar—						
Rural	29,864	32,756	62,620	83,036	114,054	197,090
Urban	1,679	1,703	3,382	3,542	6,604	10,146
TOTAL	31,543	34,459	66,002	86,578	120,658	207,236
Medak—						
Rural	22,568	29,133	51,701	64,299	91,242	155,541
Urban	607	803	1,410	1,637	3,039	4,676
TOTAL	23,175	29,936	53,111	65,936	94,281	160,217
Nalgonda—						
Rural	47,918	50,899	98,817	116,823	153,008	269,831
Urban	1,835	2,054	3,889	4,536	6,483	11,019
TOTAL	49,753	52,953	102,706	121,359	159,491	280,850

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year		Total sheep		
				Males	Females			
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
465,113	372,452	837,565	86,775	52,703	365,078	417,781	504,556	Karimnagar—
13,204	8,957	22,161	799	1,304	5,380	6,684	7,483	Rural
478,317	381,409	859,726	87,574	54,007	370,458	424,465	512,039	Urban
								TOTAL
262,101	370,040	632,141	17,659	12,572	69,647	82,219	99,878	Khammam—
9,279	11,974	21,253	1,240	280	1,685	1,965	3,205	Rural
271,380	382,014	653,394	18,899	12,852	71,332	84,184	103,083	Urban
								TOTAL
326,532	577,739	904,271	22,087	25,802	102,998	128,800	150,887	Krishna—
21,764	46,246	68,010	636	794	2,768	3,562	4,198	Rural
348,296	623,985	972,281	22,723	26,596	105,766	132,362	155,085	Urban
								TOTAL
347,575	483,628	831,203	72,003	76,356	372,581	448,937	520,940	Kurnool—
32,580	50,054	82,634	2,905	3,802	15,785	19,587	22,492	Rural
380,155	533,682	913,837	74,908	80,158	388,366	468,524	543,432	Urban
								TOTAL
491,061	426,901	917,962	87,479	66,167	388,003	454,170	541,649	Mahbubnagar—
18,904	14,848	33,752	2,899	3,750	15,695	19,445	22,344	Rural
509,965	441,749	951,714	90,378	69,917	403,698	473,615	563,993	Urban
								TOTAL
367,822	332,815	700,637	56,935	29,899	231,078	260,977	317,912	Medak—
8,175	5,974	14,149	428	471	1,830	2,301	2,729	Rural
375,997	338,789	714,786	57,363	30,370	232,908	263,278	320,641	Urban
								TOTAL
492,332	501,701	994,033	97,087	54,877	342,558	397,435	494,522	Nalgonda—
15,995	15,913	31,908	2,793	1,470	8,155	9,625	12,418	Rural
508,327	517,614	1,025,941	99,880	56,347	350,713	407,060	506,940	Urban
								TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Karimnagar—					
Rural	22,076	16,015	79,133	95,148	117,224
Urban	404	549	1,594	2,143	2,547
TOTAL	22,480	16,564	80,727	97,291	119,771
Khammam—					
Rural	17,895	12,732	58,151	70,883	88,778
Urban	2,212	789	3,408	4,197	6,409
TOTAL	20,107	13,521	61,559	75,080	95,187
Krishna—					
Rural	17,573	15,056	51,667	66,723	84,296
Urban	900	1,079	3,262	4,341	5,241
TOTAL	18,473	16,135	54,929	71,064	89,537
Kurnool—					
Rural	37,173	40,900	149,900	190,800	227,973
Urban	2,559	2,745	7,672	10,417	12,976
TOTAL	39,732	43,645	157,572	201,217	240,949
Mahbubnagar—					
Rural	35,942	27,013	116,906	143,919	179,861
Urban	940	1,310	4,261	5,571	6,511
TOTAL	36,882	28,323	121,167	149,490	186,372
Medak—					
Rural	28,842	16,522	97,709	114,231	143,073
Urban	333	357	1,260	1,617	1,950
TOTAL	29,175	16,879	98,969	115,848	145,023
Nalgonda—					
Rural	52,200	29,919	141,408	171,327	223,527
Urban	1,185	833	3,400	4,233	5,418
TOTAL	53,385	30,752	144,808	175,560	228,945

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock					
			Upto one year			One to three years		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Karimnagar—								
Rural	42	64	3	7	10	12	4	16
Urban	8	8	1	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL	50	72	4	7	11	12	4	16
Khammam—								
Rural	58	45	11	14	25	10	10	20
Urban	32	10	..	1	1	2	3	5
TOTAL	90	55	11	15	26	12	13	25
Krishna—								
Rural	101	99	16	24	40	54	60	114
Urban	97	17	15	25	40	25	20	45
TOTAL	198	170	31	49	80	79	80	159
Kurnool—								
Rural	1,040	1,372	228	240	468	238	291	529
Urban	311	137	28	29	57	47	39	86
TOTAL	1,351	1,509	256	269	525	285	330	615
Mahbubnagar—								
Rural	1,174	1,128	260	205	465	291	246	537
Urban	93	48	37	13	50	15	6	21
TOTAL	1,267	1,176	297	218	515	306	252	558
Medak—								
Rural	1,272	1,855	231	275	506	348	344	692
Urban	57	40	2	14	16	10	1	11
TOTAL	1,329	1,895	233	289	522	358	345	703
Nalgonda—								
Rural	824	397	85	77	162	140	97	237
Urban	85	4	1	..	1	5	1	6
TOTAL	909	401	86	77	163	145	98	243

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.										
District	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)
Karimnagar—										
Rural	15	11	26	57	75	132	2	86	147	233
Urban	1	..	1	9	8	17	..	65	104	169
TOTAL	16	11	27	66	83	149	2	151	251	402
Khammam—										
Rural	21	24	45	79	69	148	..	33	83	116
Urban	2	4	6	34	14	48	3	45	20	65
TOTAL	23	28	51	113	83	196	3	78	103	181
Krishna—										
Rural	70	84	154	171	183	354	..	244	176	420
Urban	40	45	85	137	116	253	2	61	59	120
TOTAL	110	129	239	308	299	607	2	305	235	540
Kurnool—										
Rural	466	531	997	1,506	1,903	3,409	17	5,788	4,912	10,700
Urban	75	68	143	386	205	591	2	991	972	1,963
TOTAL	541	599	1,140	1,892	2,108	4,000	19	6,779	5,884	12,663
Mahbubnagar—										
Rural	551	451	1,002	1,725	1,579	3,304	15	1,481	1,675	3,156
Urban	52	19	71	145	67	212	..	527	233	760
TOTAL	603	470	1,073	1,870	1,646	3,516	15	2,008	1,908	3,916
Medak—										
Rural	579	619	1,198	1,851	2,474	4,325	62	1,817	1,888	3,705
Urban	12	15	27	69	55	124	..	316	46	362
TOTAL	591	634	1,225	1,920	2,529	4,449	62	2,133	1,934	4,067
Nalgonda—										
Rural	225	174	399	1,049	571	1,620	21	565	838	1,403
Urban	6	1	7	91	5	96	2	43	79	122
TOTAL	231	175	406	1,140	576	1,716	23	608	917	1,525

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

LIVESTOCK—conold.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cooks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
..	15,534	1,475,246	175,017	61,203	281,016	517,236	1,303	Karimnagar—
..	422	32,799	6,276	2,211	8,679	17,166	131	Rural
..	15,956	1,508,045	181,293	63,414	289,695	534,402	1,434	Urban
3	26,172	847,236	139,951	47,652	257,409	445,012	2,148	TOTAL
..	1,918	32,901	5,971	1,836	12,137	19,944	314	Khammam—
3	28,090	880,137	145,922	49,488	269,546	464,956	2,462	Rural
..	38,070	1,178,298	430,535	135,690	417,069	983,294	36,525	Urban
3	5,268	83,095	23,323	8,239	31,371	62,933	1,486	TOTAL
3	43,338	1,261,393	453,858	143,929	448,440	1,046,227	38,011	Krishna—
..	16,568	1,610,810	167,256	74,382	309,803	551,441	685	Rural
..	2,747	123,405	16,323	8,574	22,755	47,652	588	Urban
..	19,315	1,734,215	183,579	82,956	332,558	599,093	1,273	TOTAL
10	12,162	1,658,119	155,768	64,495	287,831	508,094	1,320	Mahbubnagar—
7	524	64,110	7,161	3,738	12,613	23,512	256	Rural
17	12,686	1,722,229	162,929	68,233	300,444	531,606	1,576	Urban
59	14,158	1,183,931	135,121	42,399	187,899	365,419	2,929	TOTAL
..	863	20,177	3,870	978	3,960	8,808	348	Medak—
59	15,021	1,204,108	138,991	43,377	191,859	374,227	3,277	Rural
..	28,731	1,743,857	220,159	78,340	376,979	675,478	2,280	Urban
..	1,432	51,396	7,045	3,100	11,358	21,473	259	TOTAL
..	30,163	1,795,253	227,174	81,440	388,337	696,951	2,539	Nalgonda—

* The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>			Others	Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Karimnagar—							
Rural	524	380	2,207	425	519,868	155,686	276
Urban	93	64	288	56	17,510	4,579	8
TOTAL	617	444	2,495	481	537,378	160,265	284
Khammam—							
Rural	587	476	3,211	325	448,548	90,849	88
Urban	188	244	746	147	20,837	2,359	2
TOTAL	775	720	3,957	472	469,385	93,208	90
Krishna—							
Rural	10,171	5,546	52,242	1,959	1,037,495	100,190	568
Urban	705	818	3,009	770	69,712	5,986	135
TOTAL	10,876	6,364	55,251	2,729	1,104,207	106,176	703
Kurnool—							
Rural	242	252	1,179	603	553,223	139,389	5,196
Urban	293	139	1,020	374	49,046	11,168	503
TOTAL	535	391	2,199	977	602,269	150,557	5,699
Mahbubnagar—							
Rural	1,051	443	2,814	1,853	512,761	180,515	326
Urban	156	143	555	194	24,261	6,469	2
TOTAL	1,207	586	3,369	2,047	537,022	186,984	328
Medak—							
Rural	1,056	936	4,921	565	370,905	133,723	307
Urban	146	46	540	153	9,501	2,389	39
TOTAL	1,202	982	5,461	718	380,406	136,112	346
Nalgonda—							
Rural	1,309	1,037	4,626	1,144	681,248	195,937	442
Urban	165	217	641	138	22,252	5,882	93
TOTAL	1,474	1,254	5,267	1,282	703,500	201,819	535

* The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 29—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—*contd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>concl.</i>									
Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govern-ment	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
69,032 3,191	4 2	48 1	1,030 27	55 6	26 ..	34 ..	959 39	140 10	Karimnagar— Rural Urban
72,223	6	49	1,057	61	26	34	998	150	TOTAL
30,625 1,286	.. ..	22 ..	223 16	32 ..	2 ..	6 ..	23 2	102 2	Khammam— Rural Urban
31,911	..	22	239	32	2	6	25	104	TOTAL
66,769 6,039	7 2	3 2	320 35	751 12	6 ..	94 33	66 29	44 7	Krishna— Rural Urban
72,808	9	5	355	763	6	127	95	51	TOTAL
76,941 7,720	17 ..	163 3	305 104	15 5	5 7	30 18	30 74	30 3	Kurnool— Rural Urban
84,661	17	166	409	20	12	48	104	33	TOTAL
49,588 3,457	19 ..	61 1	1,220 104	19 2	69 ..	11 3	184 26	249 4	Mahbubnagar— Rural Urban
53,043	19	62	1,324	21	69	14	210	253	TOTAL
30,179 1,128	94 3	789 28	863 56	52 ..	122 1	77 6	440 22	122 4	Medak— Rural Urban
31,307	97	817	919	52	123	83	462	126	TOTAL
35,960 1,577	1 ..	37 24	1,265 49	53 3	49 ..	55 ..	61 15	10 ..	Nalgonda— Rural Urban
37,537	1	61	1,314	56	49	55	76	10	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	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 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)
Nellore—								
Rural	624	210,506	13,861	224,991	88,505	109,738	39,912	238,155
Urban	38	11,207	653	11,898	4,813	5,402	2,202	12,417
TOTAL	662	221,713	14,514	236,889	93,318	115,140	42,114	250,572
Nizamabad—								
Rural	793	154,167	9,050	164,010	46,197	46,918	9,871	102,986
Urban	91	9,169	119	9,379	1,299	1,921	274	3,494
TOTAL	884	163,336	9,169	173,389	47,496	48,839	10,145	106,480
Srikakulam—								
Rural	866	214,720	7,371	222,957	88,959	85,567	43,542	218,068
Urban	67	15,264	403	15,734	9,614	4,981	3,191	17,786
TOTAL	933	229,984	7,774	238,691	98,573	90,548	46,733	235,854
Visakhapatnam—								
Rural	923	253,070	12,399	266,392	57,060	53,527	21,938	132,525
Urban	72	13,715	283	14,070	6,047	3,809	1,596	11,452
TOTAL	995	266,785	12,682	280,462	63,107	57,336	23,534	143,977
Warangal—								
Rural	687	233,959	17,472	252,118	71,732	86,508	11,865	170,105
Urban	53	8,765	274	9,092	1,844	1,049	139	3,032
TOTAL	740	242,724	17,746	261,210	73,576	87,557	12,004	173,137
West Godavari—								
Rural	788	182,056	11,865	194,709	69,390	68,449	28,116	165,955
Urban	40	12,084	715	12,839	4,275	1,440	1,220	6,935
TOTAL	828	194,140	12,580	207,548	73,665	69,889	29,336	172,890
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—								
Rural	21,820	4,329,789	256,534	4,608,143	1,354,957	1,560,294	431,633	3,346,884
Urban	1,524	224,429	8,321	234,274	76,392	57,911	20,701	155,004
TOTAL 1956	23,344	4,554,218	264,855	4,842,417	1,431,349	1,618,205	452,334	3,501,888
TOTAL 1951†	41,015	4,589,377	376,628	5,007,020	1,100,684	2,017,694	474,464	3,592,842

* 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.

‡ 1951 Livestock census data for Andhra Pradesh have been adjusted to present data for new set-up of Andhra Pradesh after Re-organization on November 1, 1956.

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Nellore—								
Rural	1,628	4,005	243,788	35,994	38,795	74,789	29,102	34,916
Urban	60	131	12,608	1,865	2,021	3,886	1,042	1,122
TOTAL	1,688	4,136	256,396	37,859	40,816	78,675	30,144	36,038
Nizamabad—								
Rural	1,246	1,781	106,013	21,265	21,777	43,042	22,764	21,293
Urban	32	96	3,622	710	764	1,474	455	408
TOTAL	1,278	1,877	109,635	21,975	22,541	44,516	23,219	21,701
Srikakulam—								
Rural	2,990	3,393	224,451	38,971	37,373	76,344	21,297	24,104
Urban	97	139	18,022	4,091	4,046	8,137	1,445	1,532
TOTAL	3,087	3,532	242,473	43,062	41,419	84,481	22,742	25,636
Visakhapatnam—								
Rural	8,176	3,954	144,655	24,660	23,961	48,621	16,174	18,142
Urban	338	94	11,884	2,329	2,925	5,254	928	1,091
TOTAL	8,514	4,048	156,539	26,989	26,916	53,875	17,102	19,233
Warangal—								
Rural	30,940	7,857	208,902	45,219	47,906	93,125	37,003	44,662
Urban	67	206	3,305	730	898	1,628	375	485
TOTAL	31,007	8,063	212,207	45,949	48,804	94,753	37,378	45,147
West Godavari—								
Rural	4,211	4,197	174,363	29,584	29,978	59,562	22,037	27,823
Urban	140	148	7,223	1,579	1,685	3,264	743	1,141
TOTAL	4,351	4,345	181,586	31,163	31,663	62,826	22,780	28,964
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—								
Rural	164,637	88,353	3,599,874	690,959	714,441	1,405,400	548,347	613,580
Urban	4,081	3,211	162,296	31,362	34,950	66,312	17,898	20,423
TOTAL 1956	168,718	91,564	3,762,170	722,321	749,391	1,471,712	566,245	634,003
TOTAL 1951	185,209	145,679	3,923,730	654,809	674,219	1,329,028	970,044	1,019,447

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total Cattle		Total
	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Nellore—							
Rural	61,018	65,096	73,711	138,807	290,087	317,499	607,586
Urban	2,164	2,907	3,143	6,050	14,805	15,751	30,556
TOTAL	66,182	68,003	76,854	144,857	304,892	333,250	638,142
Nizamabad—							
Rural	44,057	44,029	43,070	87,099	208,039	149,083	357,122
Urban	863	1,165	1,172	2,337	10,544	4,794	15,338
TOTAL	44,920	45,194	44,242	89,436	218,583	153,877	372,460
Srikakulam—							
Rural	45,401	60,268	61,477	121,745	283,225	285,028	569,153
Urban	2,977	5,536	5,578	11,114	21,270	23,600	44,870
TOTAL	48,378	65,804	67,055	132,859	304,495	309,528	614,023
Visakhapatnam—							
Rural	34,316	40,834	42,103	82,937	307,226	186,758	493,984
Urban	2,019	3,257	4,016	7,273	17,327	15,900	33,227
TOTAL	36,335	44,091	46,119	90,210	324,553	202,658	527,211
Warangal—							
Rural	81,665	82,222	92,568	174,790	334,340	301,470	635,810
Urban	860	1,105	1,383	2,488	10,197	4,688	14,885
TOTAL	82,525	83,327	93,951	177,278	344,537	306,158	650,695
West Godavari—							
Rural	49,860	51,621	57,801	109,422	246,330	232,164	478,494
Urban	1,884	2,322	2,826	5,148	15,161	10,049	25,210
TOTAL	51,744	53,943	60,627	114,570	261,491	242,213	503,704
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—							
Rural	1,161,927	1,239,306	1,328,021	2,567,327	5,847,449	4,927,895	10,775,344
Urban	38,321	49,260	55,373	104,633	283,534	217,669	501,203
TOTAL 1956	1,200,248	1,288,566	1,383,394	2,671,960	6,130,983	5,145,564	11,276,547
TOTAL 1951	1,989,491	1,624,853	1,693,666	3,318,519	6,631,873	5,617,396	12,249,269

No. 29—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes					
	Males over three years			Females over three years		District
	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	
					In Milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Nellore—						
Rural	3,194	71,564	3,220	77,978	134,166	79,112
Urban	348	4,104	144	4,596	9,791	3,997
TOTAL	3,542	75,668	3,364	82,574	143,957	83,109
Nizamabad—						
Rural	523	22,410	836	23,760	33,071	13,961
Urban	56	1,430	78	1,564	2,642	933
TOTAL	579	23,840	914	25,333	35,713	14,894
Srikakulam—						
Rural	6,355	163,370	2,593	172,318	30,014	26,417
Urban	282	9,291	92	9,665	3,759	2,069
TOTAL	6,637	172,661	2,685	181,983	33,773	28,486
Visakhapatnam—						
Rural	3,054	119,386	4,641	127,081	58,041	47,255
Urban	1,329	7,456	203	8,988	7,399	2,508
TOTAL	4,383	126,842	4,844	136,069	65,440	49,763
Warangal—						
Rural	1,856	50,727	2,509	55,092	51,147	25,738
Urban	123	1,554	104	1,781	3,077	919
TOTAL	1,979	52,281	2,613	56,873	54,224	26,657
West Godavari—						
Rural	3,466	52,854	2,178	58,498	95,654	45,753
Urban	373	2,655	188	3,216	11,869	3,319
TOTAL	3,839	55,509	2,366	61,714	107,523	49,072
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—						
Rural	57,468	942,168	45,167	1,044,803	1,448,466	827,495
Urban	5,276	49,658	1,981	56,915	137,488	51,931
TOTAL 1956	62,744	991,826	47,148	1,101,718	1,585,954	879,426
TOTAL 1951	38,465	1,152,164	171,590	1,362,219	1,313,881	1,144,759

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	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)
Nellore—					
Rural	31,611	244,889	2,895	2,163	249,947
Urban	1,806	15,594	49	83	15,726
TOTAL	33,417	260,483	2,944	2,246	265,673
Nizamabad—					
Rural	3,578	50,610	793	1,685	53,088
Urban	231	3,806	70	19	3,895
TOTAL	3,809	54,416	863	1,704	56,983
Srikakulam—					
Rural	10,641	67,072	912	1,027	69,011
Urban	859	6,687	36	166	6,889
TOTAL	11,500	73,759	948	1,193	75,900
Visakhapatnam—					
Rural	15,970	121,266	8,062	3,380	132,708
Urban	1,270	11,177	525	190	11,892
TOTAL	17,240	132,443	8,587	3,570	144,600
Warangal—					
Rural	3,680	80,565	2,738	3,590	86,893
Urban	219	4,215	420	259	4,894
TOTAL	3,899	84,780	3,158	3,849	91,787
West Godavari—					
Rural	19,974	161,381	7,027	2,325	170,743
Urban	1,685	16,873	861	130	17,864
TOTAL	21,659	178,254	7,888	2,465	188,607
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—					
Rural	286,720	2,562,681	53,622	43,355	2,659,658
Urban	19,168	208,587	4,634	2,936	216,157
TOTAL 1956	305,888	2,771,268	58,256	46,291	2,875,815
TOTAL 1951	327,425	2,786,065	85,379	70,206	2,941,650

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes—contd.				
	Young Stock				
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Nellore—					
Rural	51,268	61,472	112,740	24,411	47,157
Urban	3,006	3,655	6,661	850	1,436
TOTAL	54,274	65,127	119,401	25,261	48,593
Nizamabad—					
Rural	11,103	14,001	25,104	9,092	13,059
Urban	950	1,144	2,094	300	440
TOTAL	12,053	15,145	27,198	9,392	13,499
Srikakulam—					
Rural	11,783	11,836	23,619	6,207	7,451
Urban	1,326	1,445	2,771	402	486
TOTAL	13,109	13,281	26,390	6,609	7,937
Visakhapatnam—					
Rural	20,018	23,797	43,815	12,742	16,633
Urban	1,706	2,219	3,925	1,067	999
TOTAL	21,724	26,016	47,740	13,809	17,632
Warangal—					
Rural	22,835	22,363	45,198	16,671	19,327
Urban	1,047	1,330	2,377	438	568
TOTAL	23,882	23,693	47,575	17,109	19,895
West Godavari—					
Rural	31,726	38,529	70,255	13,653	22,731
Urban	3,658	4,739	8,397	920	1,559
TOTAL	35,384	43,268	78,652	14,573	24,290
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—					
Rural	504,559	633,309	1,137,868	270,598	457,928
Urban	37,015	49,922	86,937	13,872	22,897
TOTAL 1956	541,574	683,231	1,224,805	284,470	480,825
TOTAL 1951	468,892	561,121	1,030,013	507,609	741,887

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Nellore—						
Rural	75,679	108,629	184,308	153,657	358,576	512,233
Urban	3,856	5,091	8,947	8,452	20,817	29,269
TOTAL	79,535	113,720	193,255	162,109	379,393	541,502
Nizamabad—						
Rural	20,195	27,060	47,255	43,964	80,148	124,112
Urban	1,250	1,584	2,834	2,814	5,479	8,293
TOTAL	21,445	28,644	50,089	46,778	85,627	132,405
Srikakulam—						
Rural	18,080	19,287	37,367	190,398	88,298	278,696
Urban	1,728	1,931	3,659	11,393	8,820	20,213
TOTAL	19,808	21,218	41,026	201,791	97,118	298,909
Visakhapatnam—						
Rural	32,760	40,430	73,190	159,841	173,138	332,979
Urban	2,773	3,218	5,991	11,761	15,110	26,871
TOTAL	35,533	43,648	79,181	171,602	288,248	359,850
Warangal—						
Rural	39,506	41,690	81,196	94,598	128,583	223,181
Urban	1,485	1,898	3,383	3,266	6,792	10,058
TOTAL	40,991	43,588	84,579	97,864	135,375	233,239
West Godavari—						
Rural	45,379	16,260	106,639	103,877	232,003	335,880
Urban	4,578	6,298	10,876	7,794	24,162	31,956
TOTAL	49,957	67,558	117,515	111,671	256,165	367,836
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—						
Rural	775,157	1,091,237	1,866,394	1,819,960	3,750,895	5,570,855
Urban	50,887	72,819	123,706	107,802	288,976	396,778
TOTAL 1956	826,044	1,164,056	1,990,100	1,927,762	4,039,871	5,967,633
TOTAL 1951	976,501	1,303,008	2,279,509	2,338,720	4,244,658	6,583,378

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Nellore—								
443,744	676,075	1,119,819	186,182	65,052	563,550	628,602	814,784	Rural
23,257	36,568	59,825	1,239	1,478	9,275	10,753	11,992	Urban
467,001	712,643	1,179,644	187,421	66,530	572,825	639,355	826,776	TOTAL
Nizamabad—								
252,003	229,231	481,234	34,879	17,526	140,233	157,759	192,638	Rural
13,358	10,273	23,631	606	729	2,703	3,432	4,038	Urban
265,361	239,504	504,865	35,485	18,255	142,936	161,191	196,676	TOTAL
Srikakulam—								
473,623	374,226	847,849	41,264	68,875	207,518	276,393	317,657	Rural
32,663	32,420	65,083	1,960	3,894	10,323	14,217	16,177	Urban
506,286	406,646	912,932	43,224	72,769	217,841	290,610	333,834	TOTAL
Visakhapatnam—								
467,067	359,896	826,963	35,421	45,861	163,422	209,283	244,704	Rural
29,088	31,010	60,098	1,583	2,788	5,585	8,373	9,956	Urban
496,155	390,906	887,061	37,004	48,649	169,007	217,656	254,660	TOTAL
Warangal—								
428,938	430,053	858,991	68,671	42,469	292,639	335,108	403,779	Rural
13,463	11,480	24,943	1,332	1,639	6,321	7,960	9,292	Urban
442,401	441,533	883,934	70,003	44,108	298,960	343,068	413,071	TOTAL
West Godavari—								
350,207	464,167	814,374	12,844	12,267	57,287	69,554	82,398	Rural
22,955	34,211	57,166	60	499	456	955	1,015	Urban
373,162	498,378	871,540	12,904	12,766	57,743	70,509	83,413	TOTAL
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—								
7,667,409	8,678,790	16,346,199	1,415,798	905,218	5,309,924	6,215,142	7,630,940	Rural
391,336	506,645	897,981	34,271	35,193	145,841	181,039	215,310	Urban
8,058,745	9,185,435	17,244,180	1,450,069	940,416	5,455,765	6,396,181	7,846,250	TOTAL 1956
8,970,593	9,862,054	18,832,647	1,256,226	1,718,026	7,218,460	8,936,486	10,192,712	TOTAL 1951

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Nellore—					
Rural .	97,621	36,521	246,573	283,094	380,715
Urban .	899	963	4,307	5,270	6,169
TOTAL .	98,520	37,484	250,880	288,364	386,884
Nizamabad—					
Rural .	17,524	9,702	64,654	74,356	91,880
Urban .	567	593	1,598	2,191	2,758
TOTAL .	18,091	10,295	66,252	76,547	94,638
Srikakulam—					
Rural .	25,897	41,411	106,375	147,786	173,683
Urban .	1,760	3,038	7,345	10,383	12,143
TOTAL .	27,657	44,449	113,720	158,169	185,826
Visakhapatnam—					
Rural .	31,533	34,948	138,215	173,163	204,696
Urban .	2,437	3,016	8,743	11,759	14,196
TOTAL .	33,970	37,964	146,958	184,922	218,892
Warangal—					
Rural .	25,201	16,730	82,297	99,027	124,228
Urban .	1,559	648	2,159	2,807	4,366
TOTAL .	26,760	17,378	84,456	101,834	128,594
West Godavari—					
Rural .	13,556	12,113	48,580	60,693	74,249
Urban .	424	867	1,875	2,742	3,166
TOTAL .	13,980	12,980	50,455	63,435	77,415
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—					
Rural .	732,448	512,447	2,303,577	2,816,024	3,548,472
Urban .	28,406	27,725	88,809	116,534	144,940
TOTAL 1956	760,854	540,172	2,392,386	2,932,558	3,693,412
TOTAL 1951	625,465	849,447	2,855,761	3,705,208	4,330,673

No. 29—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—contd.

LIVESTOCK								District
Horses and Ponies								
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
142	232	27	21	48	56	54	110	Nellore—
60	62	9	9	18	15	13	28	Rural
202	294	36	30	66	71	67	138	Urban
232	360	37	37	74	54	58	112	Nizamabad—
28	8	3	5	8	12	8	20	Rural
260	368	40	42	82	66	66	132	Urban
188	338	6	4	10	29	7	36	Srikakulam—
105	29	18	8	26	36	11	47	Rural
293	367	24	12	36	65	18	83	Urban
484	469	120	162	282	213	153	366	Visakhapatnam—
449	200	17	8	25	27	11	38	Rural
933	669	137	170	307	240	164	404	Urban
80	100	23	48	71	30	19	49	Warangal—
157	23	6	..	6	3	5	8	Rural
237	123	29	48	77	33	24	57	Urban
443	438	23	16	39	108	34	142	West Godavari—
71	44	6	6	12	32	11	43	Rural
514	482	29	22	51	140	45	185	Urban
9,019	9,924	1,557	1,668	3,225	2,373	2,107	4,480	TOTAL ANDHRA
2,391	1,250	239	199	438	531	256	787	PRADESH—
11,410	11,174	1,796	1,867	3,663	2,904	2,363	5,267	Rural
17,732	14,187	..	..	15,639	7,939	7,396	15,335	Urban
				(a)				TOTAL 1956
								TOTAL 1951

(a) Details not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies— <i>contd.</i>						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			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)
Nellore—										
Rural .	83	75	158	225	307	532	..	2,735	2,377	5,112
Urban .	24	22	46	84	84	168	..	71	94	165
TOTAL .	107	97	204	309	391	700	..	2,806	2,471	5,277
Nizamabad—										
Rural .	91	95	186	323	455	778	1	1,936	1,131	3,067
Urban .	15	13	28	43	21	64	1	273	217	490
TOTAL .	106	108	214	366	476	842	2	2,209	1,348	3,557
Srikakulam—										
Rural .	35	11	46	223	349	572	4	160	110	270
Urban .	54	19	73	159	48	207	2	230	231	461
TOTAL .	89	30	119	382	397	779	6	390	341	731
Visakhapatnam—										
Rural .	333	315	648	817	784	1,601	88	813	751	1,564
Urban .	44	19	63	493	219	712	6	759	548	1,307
TOTAL .	377	334	711	1,310	1,003	2,313	94	1,572	1,299	2,871
Warangal—										
Rural .	53	67	120	133	167	300	9	176	175	351
Urban .	9	5	14	166	28	194	32	241	233	474
TOTAL .	62	72	134	299	195	494	41	417	408	825
West Godavari—										
Rural .	131	50	181	574	488	1,062	1	50	105	155
Urban .	38	17	55	109	61	170	..	45	64	109
TOTAL .	169	67	236	683	549	1,232	1	95	169	264
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—										
Rural .	3,930	3,775	7,705	12,949	13,699	26,648	302	32,154	34,371	66,525
Urban .	770	455	1,225	3,161	1,705	4,866	80	5,178	4,726	9,904
TOTAL 1956	4,700	4,230	8,930	16,110	15,404	31,514	382	37,332	39,097	76,429
TOTAL 1951	7,939	7,396	30,974 (b)	25,671	21,583	62,893 (b)	527	..	..	152,652 (a)

(a) Details not available.

(b) Includes 15,639 for which details are not available.

No. 29—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK—concl.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls			Ducks		
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Nellore—
2	24,780	2,345,744	330,893	124,720	664,626	1,120,239	13,546	Rural
..	2,252	80,571	21,995	8,040	37,982	68,017	1,607	Urban
2	27,032	2,426,315	352,888	132,760	702,608	1,188,256	15,153	TOTAL
								Nizamabad—
15	5,808	775,421	79,408	24,826	120,658	224,892	1,296	Rural
5	1,231	32,218	7,720	2,159	7,811	17,690	785	Urban
20	7,039	807,639	87,128	26,985	128,469	242,582	2,081	TOTAL
								Srikakulam—
..	49,250	1,389,285	293,867	145,471	612,205	1,051,543	26,806	Rural
..	4,098	98,171	18,369	8,372	35,104	61,845	2,885	Urban
..	53,348	1,487,456	312,236	153,843	647,309	1,113,388	29,691	TOTAL
								Visakhapatnam—
..	57,572	1,337,188	290,453	132,872	702,325	1,125,650	10,269	Rural
..	7,490	93,765	22,074	12,309	35,948	70,331	1,899	Urban
..	65,062	1,430,953	312,527	145,181	738,273	1,195,981	12,168	TOTAL
								Warangal—
..	27,433	1,415,091	167,567	57,164	288,199	512,930	2,517	Rural
..	1,498	40,799	7,928	2,770	10,558	21,256	707	Urban
..	28,931	1,455,890	175,495	59,934	298,757	534,186	3,224	TOTAL
								West Godavari—
..	38,884	1,011,123	205,917	82,804	286,235	574,956	21,911	Rural
..	3,442	65,068	19,650	7,947	25,171	53,768	1,004	Urban
..	42,326	1,076,191	225,567	90,751	311,406	627,724	22,915	TOTAL
								TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—
92	566,404	28,185,582	4,353,721	1,681,627	7,521,010	13,556,358	155,731	Rural
15	54,441	1,327,537	295,915	119,097	435,515	850,527	22,076	Urban
107	620,845	29,513,119	4,649,636	1,800,724	7,956,525	14,406,885	177,807	TOTAL 1956
329	714,500	34,286,933	4,121,312	1,792,125	4,284,881	10,298,318	169,459	TOTAL 1951

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY—concl'd.					AGRICULTURAL		
	Ducks—cont'd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs		
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total			Wooden	Iron	Carts
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Nellore—								
Rural	4,644	4,177	22,367	1,817	1,144,423	147,354	185	62,659
Urban	345	448	2,400	446	70,863	7,174	70	3,523
TOTAL	4,989	4,625	24,767	2,263	1,215,286	154,528	255	66,182
Nizamabad—								
Rural	927	390	2,613	376	227,881	107,145	154	48,618
Urban	361	200	1,346	123	19,159	5,376	76	3,809
TOTAL	1,288	590	3,959	499	247,040	112,521	230	52,427
Srikakulam—								
Rural	10,792	8,131	45,729	1,516	1,098,788	202,933	341	89,670
Urban	1,188	1,307	5,380	515	67,740	11,637	36	6,544
TOTAL	11,980	9,438	51,109	2,031	1,166,528	214,570	377	96,214
Visakhapatnam—								
Rural	5,419	6,581	22,269	2,868	1,150,787	200,861	275	50,052
Urban	898	1,695	4,492	635	75,453	10,318	92	4,532
TOTAL	6,317	8,276	26,761	3,503	1,226,245	211,179	367	54,584
Warangal—								
Rural	1,630	1,389	5,536	1,726	520,192	173,210	391	51,950
Urban	428	244	1,379	580	23,215	4,324	122	2,384
TOTAL	2,058	1,633	6,915	2,306	543,407	177,534	513	54,334
West Godavari—								
Rural	6,632	5,488	34,031	3,141	612,128	136,470	1,135	47,212
Urban	503	658	2,165	443	55,376	8,655	32	3,481
TOTAL	7,135	6,146	36,196	3,584	667,504	145,125	1,167	50,693
TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—								
Rural	56,532	45,109	257,372	24,136	15,437,866	2,863,031	21,858	1,086,661
Urban	8,633	10,654	41,363	7,536	899,426	131,432	2,206	73,839
TOTAL 1956	65,165	55,763	298,735	31,672	14,737,292	2,997,463	24,064	1,160,500
TOTAL 1951	80,457	60,921	310,837	..	10,609,155	2,945,080	35,467	1,208,576

*The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 29—concl'd.
Machinery and Implements in Andhra Pradesh—concl'd.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS								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	
(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
..	18	1,199	24	17	75	95	55	Nellore—
..	3	71	33	3	14	34	29	Rural
..	21	1,270	57	20	89	129	84	Urban
57	3,394	244	17	22	16	213	134	TOTAL
2	260	11	1	34	3	10	9	Nizamabad—
59	3,654	255	18	56	19	223	143	Rural
42	1,760	71	8	3	5	552	902	Urban
21	44	96	19	11	6	103	99	TOTAL
63	1,804	167	27	14	11	655	1,001	Srikakulam—
44	5,487	126	39	5	7	941	863	Rural
4	775	35	20	3	2	121	198	Urban
48	6,262	161	59	8	9	1,062	1,061	TOTAL
2	14	659	..	19	24	542	278	Warangal—
..	..	19	1	3	..	15	13	Rural
2	14	678	1	22	24	557	291	Urban
317	454	1,006	199	1	76	416	133	TOTAL
27	64	73	17	6	21	72	50	West Godavari—
344	518	1,079	216	7	97	488	183	Rural
1,082	20,408	15,580	2,792	465	889	7,693	4,074	Urban
134	2,003	1,191	428	84	188	1,160	637	TOTAL ANDHRA PRADESH—
1,216	22,411	16,771	3,220	549	1,077	8,853	4,711	Rural
1,814	31,457	8,058	1,478	..	308	169,818	40,300	Urban
								TOTAL 1956
								TOTAL 1951

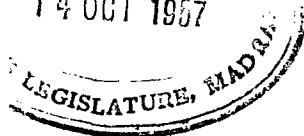
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I. GENERAL REVIEW

The Government of India continued to keep a close watch on the prices of foodgrains and to prevent the hoarding of rice and paddy, the notification enforcing the amended provisions of the Essential Commodities Act issued on 6th June 1957 was extended for a further period of three months from 6th September, 1957. The Reserve Bank of India also impressed upon the commercial banks once again the necessity of bringing down the level of bank credit against foodgrains.

The Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation which met in New Delhi on 2nd September 1957 decided to set up a dozen Central Warehouses in the country during the current year—six for kharif and a similar number for rabi crops. The Board of Directors also approved the setting up of State Warehousing Corporations by Madras and Mysore State Governments.

The Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement, which was signed on December 9, 1952 between the Governments of India and Austria has been further extended upto the end of June 1958. The Austrian Federal Government has agreed to license freely for importation in to Austria, among other things, walnuts, kapok, raw wool, cotton seed oil for industrial purposes, crushed bones for use as fertilizers, castor oil, linseed oil, shellac, spices, cashew nuts, hydrogenated oil for industrial purposes and raw cotton.

The rainfall during the South West Monsoon period from 1st June 1957 to 28th August 1957 was in excess of the normal in Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and North Mysore, normal in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Konkan, Vidarbha, Madras, Coastal Mysore, South Mysore and Kerala and scanty elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory in the country except in some parts of Bihar, Bombay, Orissa and Mysore, where some of the kharif crops were reported to have been affected by erratic rainfall or by pests and crop diseases.

The all-India Final Estimates of Pulses (tur, gram and other pulses) and all-India Second Estimate of Potato for 1956-57 and the all-India First Estimate of Sugarcane for 1957-58 became available during the month. The Final Estimates of Pulses have shown an increase of 5.6 per cent in area and 0.33 per cent in production during 1956-57 over the partially revised estimates of 1955-56. The all-India Second Estimate of Potato for 1956-57 shows an increase of 3.6 per cent in area but a decrease of 3 per cent in production over the corresponding adjusted estimate of 1955-56. The all-India First Estimate of Sugarcane for 1957-58 shows an increase of 6.3 per cent in area over the corresponding adjusted estimate of 1956-57.

Prices of foodgrains generally showed an easier trend during August 1957. Wheat prices fell in most of the wheat growing areas except in Bihar and U.P. where they ruled from quiet to steady. Rice prices showed a slight rise in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and U.P. elsewhere they were more or less steady. Prices of coarse grains generally showed a declining tendency. During the month under review, sugar prices showed a mixed tendency.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils, excepting those of linseed and linseed oil, exhibited a bearish trend during August 1957 due to favourable climatic conditions in the important oilseeds growing areas, absence of any encouragement from overseas and Reserve Bank's directive to all banks to curtail advances against agricultural commodities.

M/P177DES—3

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market exhibited a bearish tendency during August 1957 due to favourable weather reports from cotton producing areas, slackening of mill demand, Reserve Bank's move to tighten bank credit for cotton and other cash crops and the feeling among trade circles that fears of damage to the cotton crop due to excessive rains were not well founded.

The Calcutta loose jute market during August 1957 ruled easy and prices tended to decline due to increased arrivals in the up-country markets. The Calcutta baled jute sector moved in sympathy with the loose jute sector and prices of all varieties excepting the Pak N.C. witnessed a decline.

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

- (i) Total imports of cereals into India since the beginning of the calendar year upto the end of August, 1957 amounted to 24.1 lakh tons comprising 6.3 lakh tons of rice and 17.8 lakh tons of wheat as against 5.7 lakh tons comprising 0.3 lakh tons of rice and 5.4 lakh tons of wheat.
- (ii) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st August as well as closing stocks on the 22nd August 1957 were lower than those on the corresponding dates of the previous season. There were no arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during the month under review. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 26,000 maunds at the end of August 1957 as compared to 48,000 maunds at the end of July 1957.
- (iii) The consumption of raw cotton by mills in India during June, 1957 was the same as in June, 1956. Stocks of raw cotton with mills in India on the 30th June 1957 were lower than those on the same date in the preceding year. Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during the period 1st September 1956 to 22nd August, 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season.
- (iv) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during July 1957 were lower than those during the preceding month but higher than those of the corresponding month of the last year. Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J. M.A. during July 1957 was higher than in the preceding month but lower than that of the corresponding month of the previous year. Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta were higher than those at the end of the corresponding month of the last year. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July 1957 were higher than those during the preceding month and the corresponding month of the last year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING AUGUST 1957

During the first half of the month under review, the monsoon was generally below normal over the country except in some districts of Bihar and West Bengal. It was, however, fairly active and well distributed all over the sub-continent during the second fortnight of the month.

The rainfall during the South West monsoon period so far from 1st June 1957 to 28th August 1957, was in excess of the normal in Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and North Mysore, normal in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Konkan, Vidarbha, Madras, Coastal Mysore, South Mysore and Kerala and scanty elsewhere.

The weather during the month was generally satisfactory for agricultural operations. Preparation and ploughing of land for rabi sowings, sowing or re-sowing of autumn paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, minor millets, sugarcane, kharif oilseeds, turmeric, chillies and cotton, transplantation of paddy, jowar and ragi and harvesting of baisakhi paddy, potato, sesamum and sugarcane were the main agricultural operations which were in progress in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory in the country, except in some parts of Bihar, Bombay, Orissa and Mysore, and where some of the kharif crops were reported to have been affected by erratic rainfall or by pests and crop diseases.

Except for a few isolated cases of cattle diseases reported from Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle in the country was reported to be generally satisfactory during the month.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The all-India Final Estimate of Rabi Pulses (other than gram and tur) for 1956-57 puts the area and production at 11,443 thousand acres and 1,794 thousand tons respectively, showing a decline of 2.2 per cent in area and 12.0 per cent in production from the previous year's partially revised estimates. With the issue of this estimate, it is possible to indicate the total area and production of all food-grains. The total acreage under food-grains during 1956-57 amounts to 272.94 million acres showing an increase of 1.79 million acres over the previous year. Similarly total production being of the order of 68.7 million tons is 3.4 million tons higher than the last year. The grain-wise break up is as follows :—

Crop	Area ('000 acres)			Production ('000 tons)		
	1956-57	1955-56	% rise (+) or fall (—) in col. 2 over col. 3	1956-57	1955-56	% rise (+) or fall (—) in col. 5 over col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Rice	78,174	76,864	(+) 1.7	28,142	26,846	(+) 4.8
2. Wheat	32,891	30,386	(+) 8.2	9,068	8,569	(+) 5.9
3. Coarse-grains	104,577	106,832	(—) 2.1	20,041	19,041	(+) 5.3
4. Total Cereals (1 to 3)	215,642	214,082	(+) 0.7	57,251	54,456	(+) 5.1
5. Gram	23,990	24,157	(—) 0.7	5,930	5,331	(+) 11.2
6. Tur or Arhar	5,696	5,637	(+) 1.0	2,047	1,830	(+) 11.9
7. Other Pulses	27,609	27,270	(—) 1.2	3,458	3,670	(—) 6.1
8. Total Pulses (5 to 7)	57,295	57,064	(—) 0.9	11,435	10,831	(+) 5.6
9. Total Foodgrains (4+8)	272,937	271,146	(+) 0.7	68,686	65,287	(+) 5.2

As regards the season 1957-58, preparation and ploughing of land for rabi sowing, sowing or re-sowing of autumn paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi and minor-millet; transplantation of paddy, jowar and ragi; and harvesting of baisakhi paddy were the main agricultural operations in progress in different parts of the country. The weather during the month of August was generally satisfactory for agricultural operations. The condition of the standing crop was also generally satisfactory in the country, except in some parts of Bihar, Bombay, Orissa, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where some of the kharif crops were reported to have been affected by heavy rainfall or by pests and crop diseases.

As regards world production of cereals, latest reports indicate the possibility of a significant increase in rice production in Asia in 1956-57. The fourth official estimate of Pakistan puts the production of paddy at 13.3 million tons as compared to 12.4 millions in 1955-56. In the case of wheat, production in the United States suffered a set back largely due to unfavourable weather conditions in the winter wheat growing areas and was estimated at 25.2 million tons on 1st July, some 0.8 million tons less than the estimate made a month earlier and 1.5 million tons below the 1956 final figure. In Canada, on the other hand, the prospects of the wheat crop were favourable. In Western Europe also heavy harvests were expected. In Australia the prolonged spell of drought came to an end and weather became favourable for sowing operations.

Total stocks of wheat in the United States on the 31st May 1957, were estimated at about 26.1 million tons. In Canada, on the other hand, the stocks at the end of May 1957 were some 3 million tons more than a year ago and stood at 20 million tons. In Australia, the stocks of wheat continued to be at a lower level than in each of the two preceding seasons.

In U.S.A., the Commodity Credit Corporation's barter programme was suspended at the end of May but was resumed on a revised basis at the beginning of June. The new programme is intended to ensure that each barter contract results in a net increase in exports.

Total imports of cereals into India since the beginning of January 1957 up to the end of August 1957 amounted to 24.1 lakh tons, comprising 6.3 lakh tons of rice and 17.8 lakh tons of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year total imports amounted to 5.7 lakh tons comprising 0.3 lakh tons of rice and 5.4 lakh tons of wheat.

Prices of foodgrains generally showed a falling tendency during the month under review. Wheat prices fell in most of the wheat growing areas except Bihar and U.P. where they ruled quiet to steady. Rice prices showed a slight rise in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, and U.P.; elsewhere they showed a fall or were steady. Prices of coarse grains generally showed a declining tendency.

Prices of wheat generally ranged between Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 22.00 per maund in Bombay; Rs. 11.50 and Rs. 18.00 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 13.50 and Rs. 16.50 in Rajasthan; Rs. 13.00 and Rs. 16.50 in Punjab; Rs. 17.00 and Rs. 22.00 in Bihar and Rs. 13.31 and Rs. 18.50 in Uttar Pradesh.

Prices of rice generally ranged between Rs. 18.50 and Rs. 22.62 in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 19.19 and Rs. 26.00 in Assam; Rs. 20.00 and Rs. 25.00 in Bihar; Rs. 17.75 and Rs. 20.75 in Kerala; Rs. 15.50 and Rs. 22.00 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 14.75 and Rs. 18.75 in Orissa; Rs. 21.31 and Rs. 25.00 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 19.00 and Rs. 27.00 in West Bengal.

Prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 11.00 and Rs. 15.50 per maund in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 11.00 and Rs. 14.50 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 10.00 and Rs. 15.50 in Rajasthan; Rs. 11.00 and Rs. 17.00 in Bombay and Rs. 8.75 and Rs. 13.00 in Punjab. Prices of bajra ranged between Rs. 13.75 and Rs. 16.25 per maund in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 15.00 and Rs. 18.50 in Rajasthan; Rs. 13.00 and Rs. 16.25 in Punjab; Rs. 12.00 and Rs. 15.00 in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 13.75 and Rs. 20.00 in Bombay. Prices of maize generally ranged between Rs. 13.00 and Rs. 18.00 per maund in Bihar, Rs. 13.00 and Rs. 17.00 in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 12.00 and Rs. 15.25 in Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 14.00 and Rs. 18.00 in Rajasthan.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During August 1957 sowing conditions of the 1957-58 sugarcane crop were reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the sugarcane producing States.

The all-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58, puts the current year's area at 5.02 million acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 4.72 million acres for 1956-57. This shows an increase of 0.3 million acres or 6.3 per cent in area during the current year, as compared with that of the last year. The increase in acreage is reported to have been shared by almost all the important sugarcane growing States. The increase has been marked in the case of U. P. and has been attributed partly to high prices of gur at the time of sowing and partly to better irrigation facilities and seasonal conditions during the current year as compared to last year.

Sugar—Total production of sugar in India during the current season upto the 22nd August 1957 amounted to 20.20 lakh tons as against 18.55 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories is reported to be in production during the week ending the 22nd August 1957 was 3 as against 2 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stocks of sugar with factories on the 1st August, 1957 were 9.56 lakh tons as against 9.91 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from the 1st November, 1956 to the 22nd August, 1957 was 17.38 lakh tons as against 13.90 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on the 22nd August, 1957 were 8.14 lakh tons as compared with those of 8.74 lakh tons on the same date of last season.

The Government of India released during August, 1957 a quantity of 0.38 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 0.03 lakh tons released for export. This brings the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production to 14.57 lakh tons including 1.68 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January 1957 to the end of August 1957 amounted to about 1.71 lakh tons. Out of these sales, actual exports upto that date amounted to 1.15 lakh tons. Exports were shared by U.K. (1.0 thousand tons), West Asian Countries (39.5 thousand tons), East Asian Countries, i.e. China (31.4 thousand tons), Far Eastern Countries including Malaya (23.0 thousand tons), Burma (11.6 thousand tons) and Ceylon (8.2 thousand tons).

The prices of sugar during August, 1957 showed a mixed tendency at various centres. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India :—

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)					
		Week ending					
		27-7-57	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57
Hapur	Crystal	36 12	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6	36 6
Kanpur	FAQ	N.R.	36 8	36 8	N.R.	N.R.	36 8
Jullundur	Phagwara	36 0	N.R.	35 6	35 6	36 0	36 0
Calcutta	Indian Medium	37 12	38 0	38 8	38 4	38 0	38 2
Nagpur	Medium	41 4	41 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	40 12
Madras	Imported	36 2	35 8	35 14	35 14	35 14	34 8
Bombay	D. 28	39 4	39 1	39 2	M.C.	39 2	39 4
Patna		34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	35 0

N.R.—Not reported.

M.C.—Market closed.

Gur—There were no arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during August, 1957. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 26,000 maunds at the end of August 1957, as compared with those of 48,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Gur prices during August showed a rising tendency at Kanpur, Calcutta and Patna and a falling tendency at Madras and Bombay as compared with those at the previous month. The price at Hapur did not show much variation from that prevailing at the end of the previous month. The following table contains the week-end wholesale prices at these centres :—

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)					
		Week ending					
		27-7-57	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 14	12 8
Kanpur	FAQ	N.R.	13 1	13 8	N.R.	N.R.	13 12
Calcutta Deshi	Medium	16 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 4	17 4
Madras	II Sort	15 10	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6
Bombay	Kolhapur	24 0	25 4	25 0	M.C.	24 0	22 0
Patna	Old	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

N.R.—Not reported.

M.C.—Market closed.

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

With the exception of linseed and linseed oil, the oilseeds and vegetable oils markets were characterised by a bearish trend throughout the month under review. Favourable climatic conditions in the important growing centres, substantial tenders against maturing contracts, absence of encouraging overseas advices and Reserve Bank's directive to all banks to curtail advances against commodities were the important factors affecting market sentiment.

(a) GROUNDNUT

Groundnut and groundnut oil prices both in Bombay and Madras registered a steady decline during the month of August, 1957. Absence of demand from crushers, selling pressure induced by the end of August contract and favourable weather reports were the factors primarily responsible for the perceptible fall in prices. In addition, there was selling pressure in the Bombay market from upcountry centres. The price of groundnut at Bombay which stood at Rs. 25-7-0 per maund at the end of July declined to Rs. 23-8-0 per maund at the end of August while over the same period price of groundnut oil at Bombay fell from Rs. 60-4-0 to Rs. 53-10-0 per maund.

The following table gives the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during August, 1957—

	(Rupees per maund)					
	Week ending					
	27-7-57	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)—</i>						
Bombay	25 7	25 11	25 6	N.R.	23 8	23 8
Madras	26 10	26 10	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 3
<i>Groundnut Oil—</i>						
Bombay	60 4	58 7	57 10	N.R.	55 2	53 10
Madras	54 5	54 2	51 14	51 8	51 3	48 1
<i>European Ports—</i>						
Indian 3 per cent Crude	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. African	—	Nominal	—	Nominal	Nominal	—

N.R.—Not reported.

(b) LINSEED

During the month under review linseed and linseed oil markets remained steady. There were reports of enquiries from Australia, U.K. and West Germany. Other important factors which imparted firmness to the linseed oil market were heavy fall in Canadian crop estimate and considerable damage reported to have been caused to the U.S. crop by a disease known as "aster yellows". The U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation was reported to have disposed of its surplus stocks. Besides, there were reports of Argentina having negotiated a deal with Russia for the supply of linseed oil.

The following table shows the trend of linseed and linseed oil prices during August 1957—

	Week ending					
	27-7-57	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay	20 15	20 13	20 4	N.R.	20 10	20 5
Calcutta	22 14	22 14	22 6	22 12	22 12	22 10
Kanpur	N.R.	24 0	24 0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>						
Bombay	44 2	43 12	42 10	N.R.	44 2	44 2
Kanpur	N.R.	52 0	51 8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
European ports (Indian variety)	—	52 7	—	52 14	53 2	—

N.R.—Not reported

(c) CASTORSEED

During August castor seed and oil prices registered a continuous downward trend. Beneficial weather in producing centres, professional selling in maturing contracts and reports that Brazil was able to dispose of castor oil at competitive prices were the factors primarily responsible for the depressing influence on the market. Brazil holds the key to world prices of castor oil and with a bumper crop in this year in that country export outlook is dull.

The following table gives the trend of prices of castor seed and castor oil during August 1957—

	Week ending					
	27-7-57	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57
<i>Castor seed—</i>						
Bombay (Beld)	24 0	22 1	23 11	N.R.	20 11	22 5
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	N.R.	24 6	21 5	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Badepalli (Hyderabad)	24 10	24 6	23 5	19 12	23 6	22 13
<i>Castor Oil—</i>						
Bombay	57 4	56 9	54 15	N.R.	54 6	52 14
Kanpur	N.R.	58 0	56 8	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Madras	57 2	56 15	55 15	56 0	55 15	53 8
European ports (Indian Commercial)	—	72 8	—	74 7	74 7	—

N.R.—Not reported.

(d) COCONUT

At the end of May, the stand of the coconut crop in Kerala State (excluding Malabar area) was generally satisfactory. In three of the four districts for which reports are available control measures were necessary to prevent spread of damage caused by pests and diseases. Seasonal factors were very favourable in all the districts. In Madras State, beneficial climatic conditions especially timely rains during the second quarter of 1957 are reported to have considerably improved the crop which had suffered on account of severe summer conditions of the earlier quarter of the year.

During August price of copra in the Bombay market registered a rising trend while that at Alleppey remained more or less steady. Coconut oil prices both in the Bombay and Cochin markets suffered a decline during the month under review.

The following table gives the prices of copra and coconut oil in Indian markets during August—

	Week ending					
	27-7-57	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57
<i>Copra—</i>						
Bombay (Colombo)	44 15	44 15	45 6	N.R.	46 8	46 8
Alleppey (Vetumeni)	45 2	45 12	45 2	45 2	45 2	N.R.
<i>Coconut Oil—</i>						
Bombay	70 8	70 8	72 8	N.R.	70 8	69 2
Cochin	68 8	68 1	68 3	N.Q.	64 15	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.Q.—Not quoted.

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimate framed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers at the end of July, 1957 puts the 1956-57 season's cotton crop at 50.13 lakh bales as against their earlier estimate of 49.71 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1955-56 season were 45.93 and 46.36 lakh bales respectively.

Weather conditions during August were generally favourable for the 1957-58 cotton crop. Earlier fears of damage to crop due to excessive rains in different parts of the country proved unjustified. Widespread rainfall during the month was generally beneficial for the growth of the plants. In Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Khandesh, Saurashtra, South and North Gujarat, Vidarbha and Marathawada districts the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory. There was enough moisture in the soil for further development of the plants.

On 1st August, 1957, the Government of India announced that the export of unshipped balance out of quantities of cotton passed for shipment before 30th June, 1957 would be permitted upto 31st August, 1957.

Import of a quantity of 10,000 bales of Egyptian cotton stapling over 1-3/16" was permitted on 5th August, 1957 against the special payments procedure. This quota was exhausted within three days after its announcement. Again, on 12th August, 1957 a

further import quota of 10,000 bales of Egyptian cotton stapling over 1-3/16" was announced against the special payments procedure. These quotas of 20,000 bales of Egyptian cotton, the last date for the import of which was 31st August, 1957 are in addition to the import of 20,000 bales of Egyptian cotton permitted earlier on 25th April, 1957.

On 9th August, 1957 nine more varieties of Tanganyika cotton stapling 1" to 1-1/16" were declared to be eligible for import under the announcement of 20th July, 1957 which permitted import of 50,000 bales of cotton stapling 1" to 1-1/16" from soft currency areas.

The Government of India extended further, on 14th August, 1957, the contracting period in regard to the shipment of raw cotton from U.S.A. under the Indo-Burma-U.S.A. Tripartite Agreement, 1956 from 31st July, 1957 to 31st October, 1957 and the delivery period from 31st August, 1957 to 30th November, 1957.

In view of the reports of imposition of enhanced export duty by Egypt with effect from 1st September, 1957 it was notified, on 20th August, 1957, that all cotton contracted for against the special payments procedure should be shipped by 31st August, 1957.

Official permission for trading in new crop delivery contracts was granted on 26th August, 1957 after the Forward Markets Commission had approved amendments to bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association in this respect. Under the amended bye-laws the contracts will be non-transferable and business will be done at fixed prices not "on call". Revised rules permit trading in specific varieties only and provide facilities for fortnightly settlement clearings. According to modified rules trading in contracts will come under the purview of the Forward Markets Commission.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture in its first estimate of production of cotton for the 1957-58 season puts the crop at 11.9 million bales (500 lbs. gross) as against 13.3 million bales harvested during the preceding season. This forecast which was made on 8th August, 1957 also estimated the crop condition as of 1st August to be 81 per cent. and yield per acre as 416 lbs. Crop prospects in U.S.A. are reported to be fairly good and lower production during the current season than that during the preceding season is due to lower acreage under cotton.

The U. S. Senate approved a Bill on 26th August, 1957 which directs the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to sell not less than 0.75 million bales of surplus Government-owned cotton a year for the next five years. Under the Bill, cotton will be sold to U.S. textile mills at prices to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. The textile mills will sell the textiles manufactured from the cotton for export only.

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

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)						
Cottons	Consumption		Total consumption during		Stocks with mills as on	
	June '57	June '56	1-9-56 to 30-6-57	1-9-55 to 30-6-56	30-6-57	30-6-56
Indian cotton	3.60	3.51	38.96	36.11	14.33	17.06
Egyptian cotton	0.05	0.15	0.80	1.58	0.21	0.73
Other Foreign cotton	0.38	0.37	3.92	3.40	2.00	1.51
Total	4.03	4.03	43.68	41.09	16.54	19.30

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows:

(lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1-9-56 to 22-8-57	1-9-55 to 22-8-56
Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay	18.21	18.41
Consumption of raw cotton by mills at Bombay	13.02	12.31
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 22nd August	4.86	5.46

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market exhibited bearish tendencies during the week of August and the price of Jarilla M. G. F. declined by Rs. 5.0 per candy. Favourable weather reports and slackness of mill demand were the principal bearish factors. In next two weeks the price of Jarilla M.G.F. was steady at Rs. 795.0 per candy. During last week the price declined to Rs. 775.0 per candy. The decline in price was due to Reserve Bank's move to tighten bank credit for cotton and other cash crops and the realization that fears of damage to the crop due to excessive rains were not well founded. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of cotton lint at important markets in India:—

(Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.)				
State Centre Variety	Andhra Adnoi Mungari	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Punjab Abohar Deshi	Punjab Abohar American
Week-ending—				
7-57	N.T.	805.0	685.9	890.8
8-57	N.T.	800.0	688.0	886.6
8-57	N.T.	795.0	676.0	877.0
8-57	N.T.	M.C.	676.0	877.0
8-57	N.T.	795.0	N.R.	N.R.
8-57	N.T.	775.0	N.R.	N.R.

N.T.—No transaction

N.R.—Not reported.

M. C.—Market closed.

The Karachi cotton market exhibited an erratic trend during August. The price of Punjab (Roller Ginned) declined from Rs. 718 on 27th July to Rs. 714 per candy on 1st August. During the next week the price advanced to Rs. 726 per candy due to improved export prospects particularly to Japan. During the next fortnight the price again declined and stood at Rs. 715 per candy on 24th August on account of expectations of

fairly good crop, lack of foreign interest and slackness in domestic demand. The following were the week-end quotations at the Karachi market during the month:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)	
Week-ending—	4F. Punjab (Roller Ginned)
27-7-57	718.0
3-8-57	714.0
10-8-57	726.0
17-8-57	722.0
24-8-57	715.0
31-8-57	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

The New York cotton market exhibited generally a bearish trend during the month. The price of cotton declined from 35.35 cents per lb. on 2nd August to 35.05 cents per lb. on 30th August. The easiness in the market was the result of lack of trading interest and news of good weather and satisfactory progress of the standing crop. The announcement on 8th August, 1957 of the lower-than-expected loan rate for the 1957 crop also depressed the market. The loan rate announced for 1957 crop is 78 per cent of the parity price of 36.93 cents per lb. for upland cotton instead of 80 per cent of the parity price as was expected by trade circles. The following were the week-end quotations at the New York market during the month:—

Week-ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
26-7-57	N.A.	
2-8-57	35.35	1316.0
16-8-57	35.20	1311.0
23-8-57	35.20	1311.0
30-8-57	35.05	1305.0

N.A.—Not available.

(v) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during July, 1957 amounted to 3.34 lakh bales as compared to 3.57 lakh bales during the preceding month and 3.12 lakh bales during July, 1956.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July, 1957 amounted to 0.55 lakh bales as compared to 0.49 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.28 lakh bales during July, 1956.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during July, 1957 was of the order of 5.03 lakh bales as compared to 4.61 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.25 lakh bales during July, 1956.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta at the end of July, 1957 stood at 9.62 lakh bales as compared to 11.19 lakh bales at the close of the previous month and 6.70 lakh bales at the end of July, 1956.

The loose jute market during August, 1957 ruled easy and prices tended to decline due to increased arrivals in the up-country markets. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta:—

(August/September delivery)				(Rs. per maund)		
Variety	Week Ending					
	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57	
Northern	29.50	29.00	28.50	28.50	29.00	
Assam (Upper)	29.50	29.00	28.50	28.50	29.00	
Orissa	31.50	31.00	30.50	30.00	31.00	
Western	29.00	28.50	27.50	28.00	28.50	
Murshidabad	28.00	27.50	27.00	27.00	27.50	
Jungli	27.00	26.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	
Daisee	30.00	30.00	29.50	29.50	27.00	
U. P.	27.00	26.50	26.00	26.50	30.00	

The Calcutta baled jute sector moved in sympathy with the loose jute sector and prices of all varieties excepting the Pak-N.C. variety of jute witnessed a decline. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta:—

at Calcutta.—

(August/September Delivery)		(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)				
Variety	Week-ending					
	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57	
Mill Firsts	225.00	220.00	215.00	210.00	215.00	
Mill Lightnings	205.00	200.00	195.00	195.00	200.00	
Daisee L. G.	195.00	98.00	190.00	190.00	195.00	
Pak. N. C.	103.00	195.00	87.00	90.00	89.00	

There were reports of heavy arrivals of raw jute in up-country markets; but the interest of mills only in ready and near delivery jute accompanied by absence of large shipments prevented any sudden break in prices which ruled above Calcutta parity-rates. The following table gives the prices of bottom varieties of raw jute at two important up-country markets:—

markets:—		(Rs. per maund)				
Centre		Week-ending				
		3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57
Barpeta Road (Assam)	. .	23.00	23.00	21.50	20.00	21.00
Bara-Chakia (Bihar)	. .	22.00	22.00	21.00	20.33	21.00

The jute goods market was dull during the month under review. The congestion at Calcutta port was exercising a depressing influence on the market. Foreign demand was also reported to be poor. Towards the close of the month, however, prices showed some advances attributable to overseas enquiries from U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. The following table gives the week-end quotations of hessian and sacking at Calcutta:—

Variety	Unit	Week-ending				
		3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57
Hessian 40" × 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yards.	42.30	42.20	41.50	41.20	41.80
Sacking B. Twill	per 100 bags	115.00	113.90	113.35	110.50	112.85

(vi) TOBACCO

During the month under review, the price of Nipani (Chewing) tobacco at Bombay was steady at Rs. 55.00 per maund. At Calcutta, the price of Motihari (medium) variety ruled steady at Rs. 116.19 per maund except that in the closing week of the month the quotation advanced to Rs. 120.19 per maund. Jutty (medium) variety at Calcutta also ruled steady at Rs. 101.19 per maund throughout the month under review. The prices of flue-cured Virginia at Guntur remained unquoted.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during July, 1957 amounted to 4.05 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.06 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia, and 1.44 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were higher at 6.52 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during July, 1957 amounted to 5.21 million lbs. as against 6.76 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches in July, 1957 consisted of 3.79 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.28 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.14 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of July, 1957 stood at 32.00 million lbs. against 33.90 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 11.73 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during July, 1957, as against 7.67 million lbs. graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during July, 1957, 10.60 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of the G. M. F. Schemes as reported by the State Governments is as under:—

In Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh 34 oil engines and petrol pumpsets were supplied to the cultivators under hiring system during the months of May and June, 1957. Besides this the Industries Department completed 11 note-worthy borings and two artesian wells during June, 1957 benefiting an area of 75 acres. In Madras during May and June, 1957 11 note-worthy borings—3 in South Arcot and 8 in Chingleput District were successfully

completed. Two sub-artesian springs were also tapped during the same period in Chingleput district which are expected to irrigate about 28 acres of land. In Punjab 6 and 73 wells were sunk with Taccavi and without Taccavi loans respectively during the month of May, 1957. Besides, 8 wells were also repaired with Taccavi loans during the period.

During May and June, 1957, in Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, 6,509 acres were reclaimed, 1,375 acres were bunded and an area of 2,604 acres was mechanically cultivated with departmental tractors and bulldozers. In Telengana area, the progress during the two months period showed that 96 acres of land was reclaimed, 20 acres of land was bunded and an area of 599 acres was mechanically cultivated with the help of departmental tractors. In Madras, 18,629 acres of land was reclaimed during May and June, 1957 with the aid of tractors and bulldozers hired out by the Agricultural Department. In Punjab, an area of 9,291 acres and 55 acres was brought under cultivation by owners and lessees respectively during May, 1957.

In Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area), 4,636 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 10 tons of Super Phosphate and 1,023 tons of other chemical fertilizers were distributed during the months of May and June, 1957. During the same period 5,877 tons of urban compost, 26,120 tons of rural compost and 22 tons of other manures were also distributed. In Telengana area, fertilizers and manures distributed during the months of May and June, 1957 amounted to 1,491 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 16 tons of Super Phosphate, 1,097 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture, 3,468 tons of town compost, 43,095 tons of rural compost and 97 maunds of green manures. In Madras, 9,372 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 2,241 tons of urea and 15,499 tons of rural compost were also distributed during the months of May and June, 1957. In Punjab, 390 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 1,03,711 tons of urban compost and 2,87,286 tons of rural compost were distributed during the month of May, 1957. The preparation of urban and rural compost during the month amounted to 25,800 tons and 2,64,643 tons respectively.

In Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area), 889 tons of improved paddy seeds, 205 tons of millet seeds and 54 tons of other seeds were distributed during the month of May and June, 1957. In Telengana area, the distribution of seeds amounted to 5,074 maunds of improved paddy seeds, 30 maunds of jowar seeds and 4,076 maunds of other seeds. In Madras, 168 tons of paddy seeds and 38 tons of millet seeds were distributed during May and June, 1957.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation which met in New Delhi on 2nd September, 1957 decided upon the setting up of a dozen Central Warehouses in the country during the current year—six for kharif and a similar number for rabi crops. The Board of Directors also approved the setting up of State Warehousing Corporations by Madras and Mysore State Governments. The Central Corporation will contribute Rs. 15 lakhs or 50 per cent of the share capitals of the State Corporations—Rs. 10 lakhs to Madras and Rs. 5 lakhs to Mysore Governments. The State Governments will subscribe the remaining 50 per cent of the share capitals of their respective corporations.

At its meeting held in New Delhi on 3rd September 1957, the Executive Committee of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 7.5 lakhs—Rs. 2.5 lakhs to the Orissa Government and Rs. 5 lakhs to the Madras Government for the setting up of State Warehousing Corporations in the two States. The loans to the Orissa and Madras Governments are a contribution to share-capitals of

the State Warehousing Corporations and represent 25 per cent of the total paid up value of the shares. The Board has also sanctioned about Rs. 30 lakhs as subsidies and loans for the development of large-sized and small-sized cooperative societies in Bombay, West-Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh for 1957-58.

Out of the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund, a sum of Rs. 2.9 crores has been sanctioned to State Governments for contribution to share-capital of Cooperative Credit institutions and Rs. 3.3 crores to State Cooperative Banks as medium term loans. Out of these sanctioned amounts, the State Governments had drawn till the end of June, 1957, Rs. 1.6 crores and the State Co-operative Banks to the extent of about Rs. 1.7 crores. On 30th June, 1957 the entire amount advanced to the State Governments was outstanding while in respect of amounts drawn by State Cooperative Banks Rs. 1.4 crores were outstanding. The total amount in the credit of long-term operations fund was Rs. 20 crores on 30-6-57. The National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund had to its credit Rs. 2 crores on 30-6-57. So far no occasion has arisen for operating upon the Stabilisation Fund. It may be recalled that the Long Term Operations and Stabilisation Funds were established under Sections 46 (A) and 46 (B) of the Reserve Bank of India Act in pursuance of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee.

(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the re-settlement of about 250 families on Bhoodan land in Bihar under a pilot scheme. This scheme has been formulated for the re-settlement of landless agriculturists on a cooperative basis. Re-settlement will be made on suitable blocks of 75 to 100 acres and it is proposed to settle 25 families on each of ten such blocks. In this way, 250 families will be settled on an area of about 750 to 1000 acres collected under the Bhoodan Movement.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the month of August 1957

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| 1st August | (i) An export quota for indigenous maize gluten released for July-December, 1957. Exports will be licensed freely within a ceiling (Exports of maize grit not to be allowed). |
| | (ii) Export of unshipped balance of quantities of cotton passed for shipment before 30th June, 1957 allowed up till 31st August, 1957. |
| 3rd August | All-India Final Estimate of Cotton, 1956-57 released. |
| 5th August | Import of 10,000 bales of Egyptian cotton stapling over 1-3/16" permitted against the special payments procedure. |
| 9th August | Nine more varieties of Tanganyika cotton stapling 1" to 1-1/16" declared eligible for import under the import announcement of 20th July, 1957. |
| 12th August | A further quantity of 10,000 bales of Egyptian cotton stapling over 1-3/16" permitted for import against the special payments procedure. |
| 14th August | (i) Contracting period in regard to the shipment of raw cotton from U.S.A. under the Indo-Burma-U.S.A. Tripartite Agreement, 1956 extended further upto 31st October, 1957 from 31st July, 1957 and the delivery period upto 30th November, 1957 from 31st August, 1957. |

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| | (ii) All-India Second Estimate of Potato, 1956-57 released. |
| 20th August | Trade informed that all cotton from Egypt contracted for against the special payments procedure should be shipped by 31st August, 1957. |
| 25th August | All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58 released. |
| 26th August | Official permission for trading in new crop delivery contracts under amended rules granted. |

(b) Aerial Spraying of Crops with Insecticides

The Government of India have established a small aerial unit based at New Delhi with a view to providing additional support for operations against pests and diseases of plants from this air.

The services for aerial operations can be provided to any State Government or private party at short notice. For this purpose, the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture have procured two Beaver aeroplanes fitted with equipment for spraying and dusting and a third aeroplane (Auster autocar) is expected shortly. Both the Beaver planes are now ready to undertake aerial operations in India.

In order to equalise ferrying and other costs all over India, a flat rate has been fixed, viz. the charges for aerial spraying and dusting would be Rs. 2,915 for the first hundreded acres and Rs. 2.65 for every additional acre.

The aerial unit is linked with the Central Pool of Plant Protection Equipment of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage under which 13 plant protection stations have been set up and the fourteenth is to be shortly established. This link is useful for purposes of supplying pesticides in cases where the parties concerned do not provide them, as well as for ground support and technical observations preceding and following the aerial operations.

The operations carried out so far have proved the advantages of using aircraft in controlling pests of crops when large and fairly contiguous areas are involved and the time to spray them is short.

A Beaver aircraft of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has recently gone into action in Ferozepur district in Punjab, spraying insecticides on cotton crop attacked by jassid and white fly pest. About 2,818 acres in Fazilka and adjoining villages have already been aeriaily sprayed.

This is the third operation launched by the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture during recent months. In the earlier two operations, 1,852 acres of sugarcane crops were aeriaily sprayed with insecticides against borer pests in the Plassey area of West Bengal and Dhuri in Punjab.

(c) Use of Radio-Active Elements in Sugarcane Research

The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee which met at New Delhi in August last made the following main recommendations:

(i) Research in the use of radio-active elements to induce mutation in sugarcane crop should be taken up immediately at the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.

(ii) Sugarcane research should be intensified and more funds provided for it. A part of sugar excise and cane cess could be diverted towards financing research and development schemes.

(iii) Mist-spraying of sugarcane on a large scale be undertaken with a view to minimising sugar losses between harvest and crushing.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement Extended

The Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement, which was signed on December 9, 1952 between the Governments of India and Austria was initially valid for two years and has been extended from time to time. It has now been extended upto June, 1958.

The Austrian Federal Government have agreed to license freely for importation into Austria from India walnuts, kapok, raw wool, pig bristles, cotton seed oil for industrial purposes, crushed bones for use as fertilizers and bladders and guts.

Other commodities that are permitted to be imported freely into Austria from India are castor oil, coir, coir yarns, fibre for brushes and brooms, handicraft manufactures of ivory, brass, horn and brocade, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, shellac, linseed oil, myrobolans, spices, cashewnuts, tanned leather, tea, carpets, sports goods, hydrogenated oil for industrial purposes and raw cotton.

(b) Revolutionary U.K. Discovery in Food Production

Intensive research into a fungus disease which developed in Japanese rice some years ago has led British scientists to produce new acid—gibberellic acid—which may revolutionize food crop production. The discovery holds promise of being of considerable aid in solving the problem of undernourishment in overpopulated countries. It was noticed when the disease appeared in Japan that the fungus promoted abnormal growth in rice. Now, after four years of unrelenting research into the cause of this, Dr. Percy-Brian—who had the wartime task of increasing British food production—has succeeded in isolating the element in fungus which promotes the abnormal growth.

It has been found that by the application of infinitesimal quantities of gibberellic acid, all manner of plants develop astoundingly; for instance, dwarf French bean plants have grown 8 ft. tall. This characteristic also applies to other types of vegetables and even to flowers. Gibberellic acid not only promotes abnormal growth, but also brings plants to early maturity, thus giving promise of introducing the means of an increased number of crops. This has already been substantiated with sugar beet.

The application of gibberellic acid to food plants is, however, still in the experimental stage, and certain problems have yet to be overcome before it can be made available for general use.

One point of special interest is the indication that gibberellic acid may be a boon to timber producing countries, for it has been demonstrated that trees sprayed with the acid grow tall and straight.

(c) The U.S. President's Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products

The U.S. President's Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, in a report to Congress, has emphasized the need for a dynamic and imaginative approach to farm product utilization as a way of solving problems of farm surplus. The report completes the work of the five-man bipartisan commission directed by Congress to make recommendations for a long-range program to widen the industrial use of farm products, particularly those in surplus.

The group reported that industrial markets can absorb enough excess farm production to minimize, or possibly eliminate costly restrictions, supports and surplus disposal operations, provided the necessary steps are taken to make possible and encourage such a development.

The commission recommended the following steps:

1. Increase participation by public and private institutions.
2. Greatly expand basic research on use of farm products.
3. Increase use of grants, fellowships and scholarships to increase the nation's supply of scientists.
4. Place more emphasis on Government-Industry sharing of research costs.
5. Expand research and development work with new crops.
6. Make wider use of commercial scale trials of new products.
7. Offer economic incentives to growers and processors to bridge the gap between research and established industrial uses of crops.

The commission also urged at least a three fold increase in funds for industrial utilization in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It recommended that in lieu of direct appropriations, 15 per cent of the annual gross receipts from customs revenues be allotted for the industrial utilization programme.

Two alternative recommendations were made for the administration of the programme.

The first would establish a five year nonpartisan Agricultural Research and Industrial Board appointed by the President.

The alternative plan would place the responsibility for the programme in the U.S.D.A. under a director with the rank of assistant secretary of agriculture.

Source : Spot News from Abroad on Agricultural Developments dated the 5th July 1957 issued by the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Canada.

VI. SPECIAL NOTE

WEATHER AND CROP CONDITIONS IN INDIA, 1956-57

Rainfall plays an important part in the agricultural production not only in terms of the total quantity of rain received but also its distribution over the year. This is apparent from the small proportion of cultivated area irrigated. 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.

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
1. South-west monsoon	June to September	75
2. Post-monsoon	October to December	13
3. Winter monsoon	January to February	2
4. 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., Kerala 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 monsoon in the different States are as under:—

Bombay	1st June	U.P. West	25th June
Assam	5th June	Punjab	1st July
Madras and Andhra Pradesh	7th June	Mysore	1st June
West Bengal	10th June	Himachal Pradesh	1st July
Bihar	15th June	Vindhya Pradesh region	20th June
U.P. East	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 Pradesh, 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 Pradesh, 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 viz., wheat, barley, gram and rabi pulses in the northern India especially in the Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan 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, Kerala and south-east Madras. In the north-east region, they help the sowing of autumn paddy and maize while in the southern area, these rains are beneficial for the sowing of kharif paddy, cotton, sugarcane and some vegetables on lands where irrigation facilities are available.

Weather conditions during 1956-57

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 1956-57 has been more or less normal and adequate in most parts of the country but erratic in certain areas. The rainfall conditions during 1956-57 are given in Appendix I.

1. South West monsoon—The South-West monsoon rains of 1956 have been more favourable for agriculture in the country as compared to the last two seasons viz., 1954 and 1955.

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 Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Madras, which seriously reduced the outturn of Kharif crops in these parts of the country.

In 1951 again, there were heavy rains and riverine floods in June and July in Assam and Bihar 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 Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala 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 West 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 Pradesh 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 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 conditions 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, 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.

In 1956, the south-west monsoon commenced in right time and has been more or less satisfactory for agriculture. However, the season was characterised by occasional heavy rains causing floods in U.P. particularly in Meerut division during September, and occasional riverine floods in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal during July to September. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan were slightly affected by drought.

The outstanding features of the weather prevailing during the South west monsoon period of 1956-57 are given below:—

The Arabian Sea branch of the South-west monsoon advanced into Kerala during the third week of May, 1956. A temporary expansion of the monsoon into South Gujarat, South Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh was reported during the week ending 6th June, 1956. The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon also extended to West Bengal and Assam during these weeks and a spell of heavy rains was recorded over these areas. By the middle of June, the monsoon extended to Chota Nagpur. However, the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon thereafter got weakened. As a result of heavy rains, floods occurred in Assam, Orissa and Bihar. A violent thunder storm also occurred in Trichur and neighbouring villages of the Kerala State causing considerable damage to crops and other properties during the week ended 20th June, 1956. By the end of June, the monsoon, strengthened and extended to Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch, South Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat.

By the beginning of July the monsoon further spread over the remaining parts of the country and gave a spell of heavy to very heavy rains over South Saurashtra, Kutch, Gujarat, West Coast, Orissa and East Madhya Pradesh. In July, heavy rainfall was reported in West U.P., Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Gujarat during the first half and in Konkan, Deccan (Desh), Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema during the second half. Serious riverine floods also occurred in Assam and Bihar. In other parts of the country, the rainfall was more or less well distributed and satisfactory. In August, rainfall in North India was more or less normal. Serious riverine floods were also reported from Assam, Bihar and eastern U.P. The rainfall was not satisfactory in western and southern India.

Very heavy rainfall occurred in east U. P. and Bihar particularly during the first fortnight of September. During the week ended 26th September, heavy floods and water-logging over wide areas were reported from West Bengal. On the other hand, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan areas suffered from prolonged spells of drought. September was an unusually unfavourable month for North India as a whole.

The rainfall conditions in different regions during the South-west monsoon in 1956 were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Maharashtra Vidarbha, Talangana, Madras Coastal Andhra desa and Rayalaseema	Excess
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	Deficient
Elsewhere	Normal

The South-west monsoon in 1956 was thus either in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the country. However, kharif crops were affected considerably in certain areas due to erratic rainfall. The production of kharif crops like bajra, minor millets and kharif pulses during the year in these affected areas declined as compared to previous season. The season was somewhat free from attacks of pests and crops diseases. However, slight insect and pest attacks on standing crops were reported from parts of a few states viz., Bombay, Orissa and U.P. Damage to crops on this account was negligible.

II. *Post-Monsoon, 1956*—In some parts of the country the rainfall during this season was heavy and much above normal as was the case during the last season. In Assam, Telangana, Madras and Kerala the rainfall, on the whole, was normal during the season. Again timely heavy rains practically over the whole of North India with exception of Assam and West Bengal occurred during October. The Central and Southern parts of India too suffered from spells of heavy rains. In Rayalaseema region the rainfall was below average. In November, except for some heavy rains in the extreme south weather during the month was, on the whole, favourable. In December, rainfall was markedly deficient in Kerala. Coastal Andhra Pradesh experienced excessive unusual rains during the second half of December. The rainfall conditions during the season, in different regions of the country were as under:

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Assam, Telangana, Madras and Kerala	Normal
Rest of the country	Excess

As a result of favourable weather conditions during the season rabi crops were sown under very satisfactory conditions in the Central and North-Eastern parts of the country even though sowing was slightly delayed in certain parts. In the South, paddy, millets, pulses and cotton were also sown under favourable conditions.

III. *Winter Monsoon, 1957*—Rainfall during the season was either in excess of the normal or normal in most parts of the country. In January, the whole of North India received some rains which were beneficial for agricultural operations except in U.P. where prolonged spell of rains caused some attack of pests and crop diseases. In Madras and Kerala, the seasonal light showers were, however, missing during January. In February, the weather was normal over the whole of India. The rainfall conditions during the season in different regions were as under:

Regions	Rainfall conditions
Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Kerala	Excess
Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Himachal Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh.	Normal
East Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch	Deficient
Elsewhere	Scanty.

Rabi crops were sown under favourable conditions during the Winter monsoon period. Excessive rains and hailstorm by the middle of January, 1957 caused considerable damage to crops in some districts of Bihar. As a result of this, the production of rabi crops like wheat, barley and gram declined considerably in the State during the year as compared to last year. The condition of the standing crops in the South was satisfactory during the season.

IV. *Pre-Monsoon, 1957*—Weather during the season in the country as a whole was more or less satisfactory. During March the seasonal light showers were deficient in north east India and Kerala. A spell of unseasonal wet weather was experienced in Vidarbha during the first fortnight of March. Elsewhere in the country the weather was practically normal. Except for a three weeks spell of unseasonal wet weather in Vidarbha the weather during April was more or less normal over the country as a whole. In Jammu and Kashmir the rainfall during April and May was markedly excessive but fairly normal in June. During the month of June the pre-monsoon showers were deficient in Chotanagpur and markedly so in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Konkan, Maharashtra and Vidharbha and excessive in Rayalaseema. Elsewhere weather was more or less normal. However, some localised damage to the rabi crops was caused by heavy rains, hailstorms and strong winds in some districts of U.P., Punjab, and Madhya Pradesh and Bihar during the months of February and March, 1957. The damage to rabi crops due to hailstorms and strong winds in March, 1957 was however, not so heavy as that occurred during 1956. The rainfall conditions during the season in different regions were as under:—

Regions	Rainfall conditions
West U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Maharashtra, Vidarbha, North and South Mysore and Kerala	Excess
Assam, Punjab, East Rajasthan, Telengana, Rayalaseema, and Coastal Mysore	Normal
Orissa, East U.P., Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Madras	Deficient
Elsewhere	Scanty

The pre-monsoon showers were more or less satisfactory and agricultural operations for the sowing of next kharif crops such as autumn paddy and maize in the north-eastern region progressed satisfactorily. In the southern areas rains during the season proved to be beneficial for the sowing of kharif paddy, cotton, sugarcane and vegetables where irrigation facilities are available.

Crop Production

1. *Kharif Crops*—The kharif crops in 1956-57 generally fared well in different parts of the country under favourable weather conditions both at the sowing and growing times. The production of kharif crops except bajra and kharif pulses during 1956-57 showed considerable increases over 1955-56 as will be seen from the following table :

	Area (Million acres)		Production (Million tons)	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Kharif cereals	175.3	174.2	43.1	45.4
Kharif pulses	21.2	21.9	3.5	3.7
Kharif oilseeds	19.8	19.9	4.4	4.7
Cotton	20.0	19.8	4.0	4.7
Jute	1.7	1.9	4.2	4.2
Sugarcane	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.7

Attack of insects and pests on kharif crops was reported from some parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa states. But damage to crops on this account was reported to be negligible.

2. *Rabi Crops*—Production of rabi crops increased during 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56. The table below gives production of rabi crops for 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56..

	Area (Million acres)		Production (Million tons)	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Rabi cereals	38.8	41.5	11.3	11.8
Rabi pulses	35.9	35.4	7.4	7.7
Rabi oilseeds	10.1	10.0	1.3	1.4

Crop diseases and pest attacks, were reported from parts of Bombay, U. P., Madras and Mysore. However, damage to crops on this account was reported to be negligible.

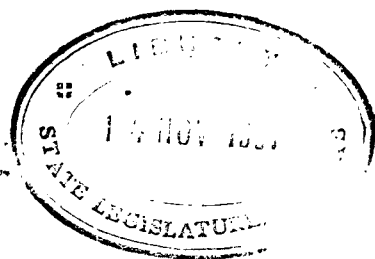
The year 1956-57 proved to be outstanding so far as agricultural production is concerned. The group-wise index number of agricultural production are given below:—

Index number of agricultural production								
Groups	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55*	1955-56*	1956-57*
<i>Foodgrains</i>	100	90.5	91.1	101.1	119.1	114.4	113.5	119.6
Cereals	100	90.3	91.2	101.4	120.1	114.0	113.7	119.4
Pulses	100	91.7	90.3	98.8	112.0	117.3	112.3	120.9
<i>Non-Foodgrains</i>	100	105.9	110.5	103.8	104.7	120.4	120.7	129.8
Oilseeds*	100	98.5	97.4	91.9	103.7	121.7	109.2	115.9
Fibres	100	108.6	128.3	128.4	132.1	141.2	148.3	168.9
Plantation crops	100	104.0	109.4	115.7	104.0	113.2	118.5	120.2
Miscellaneous crops.	100	110.3	114.0	101.5	97.4	115.0	120.6	129.5
<i>All Commodities</i>	100	95.6	97.5	102.0	114.3	116.4	115.9	123.0

*Subject to revision.

It will be seen from the above index numbers that the production of agricultural commodities has witnessed a rising tendency during the period going up from year to year. As compared to 1949-50 the production during 1956-57 was 19.6 per cent higher in the case of foodgrains and 29.8 per cent in the case of non-foodgrains. The index for all commodities shows a clear rising trend in production from year to year. The production of all commodities as a whole during 1956-57 was 23 per cent higher than that for 1949-50.

Estimates of area and production of principal crops in India during 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56 are given in Appendix II.



APPENDIX I

Rainfall condition during 1956-57

Rainfall division	Rainfall Seasons			
	South-west Monsoon (1st June 1956 to 30th September 1956)	Post-Monsoon (1st October 1956 to 31st December 1956)	Winter Monsoon (1st January 1957 to 28th February 1957)	Summer or pre-Monsoon (1st March 1957 to 31st May 1957)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	N	N	Ex	N
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	F	Ex	Ex	S
3. Gangetic West Bengal	N	Ex	Ex	S
4. Orissa	Ex	Ex	N	F
5. Chota Nagpur	N	Ex	Ex	S
6. Bihar	N	Ex	Ex	F
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	N	Ex	Ex	Ex
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	N	Ex	Ex	N
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	N	Ex	N	Ex
10. Himachal Pradesh	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
11. Jammu & Kashmir	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
12. Rajasthan, West	Ex	Ex	Ex	N
13. Rajasthan, East	N	Ex	N	Ex
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	N	Ex	F	Ex
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	Ex	Ex	S	S
16. Gujarat	Ex	Ex	F	S
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	N	Ex	S	Ex
18. Konkan	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
19. Maharashtra	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
20. Vidarbha	Ex	Ex	S	F
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	Ex	N	S	N
22. Telangana	Ex	Ex	S	N
23. Rayalaseema	Ex	N	S	F
24. Madras	N	Ex	S	N
25. Coastal Mysore	N	Ex	S	Ex
26. Mysore, North	N	Ex	S	Ex
27. Mysore, South	N	N	Ex	Ex
28. Kerala (including Laccadives)	N	N	Ex	Ex

Ex=Excess—i.e., (+) 20 per cent or more of the normal.

N=Normal.

F=Fair or deficient—i.e., (—) 20 per cent to (—) 59 per cent of the normal.

S=Scanty—i.e., (—) 60 per cent or less of the normal.

Source—Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Indian Meteorological Department, Poona.

APPENDIX II
Area and Production of Principal crops in India
(1955-56 and 1956-57)

	Area (Thousand acres)		Production (Thousand tons unless otherwise indicated)	
	1955-56*	1956-57†	1955-56*	1956-57†
1	2	3	4	5
I. Foodgrains—				
(a) Kharif cereals—				
Rice	76,864	78,174	26,846	28,142
Jowar	42,904	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	28,024	27,542	3,379	2,926
Maize	9,116	9,244	2,554	3,020
Ragi	5,693	5,674	1,820	1,914
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,937	2,010
Total Kharif Cereals	175,314	174,157	43,138	45,439
(b) Rabi cereals—				
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,569	9,068
Barley	8,382	8,594	2,749	2,744
Total Rabi Cereals	38,768	41,485	11,318	11,812
TOTAL CEREALS	214,082	215,642	54,456	57,251
(c) Pulses—				
Gram	24,157	23,990	5,331	5,930
Tur	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses	27,270	27,609	3,670	3,458
Total Pulses	57,064	57,295	10,831	11,435
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	271,146	272,937	65,287	68,686
II. Other Crops—				
Sugarcane (gur)	4,564	5,019	5,982	6,745
Black pepper	233	234	32	32
Chillies (dry)	1,490	1,450	355	354
Ginger (dry)	40	40	15	15
III. Oilseeds—				
Groundnut (Nuts-in-shell)	12,692	13,101	3,862	4,086
Castor	1,405	1,403	124	129
Sesamum	5,653	5,433	457	451
Rape and Mustard	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
Linseed	3,781	3,758	414	349
Total Oilseeds	29,848	29,906	5,705	6,032
IV. Fibres—				
Cotton (Thousand bales of 392 lbs. each)	19,978	19,843	4,001	4,723
Jute (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,739	1,883	4,197	4,221
Mesta (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	572	738	1,159	1,474

*Relates to Partially Revised Estimate.

†Relates to Final Estimate.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Pulses, 1956-57.

All-India Second Estimate of Potatoes, 1956-57.

All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58.

Area and Production of Foodgrains and Major Oilseeds in India, 1955-56 and 1956-57.

Area and Production of Tobacco in India, 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Value of Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in India.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh (According to 1956 Census).

TABLE No. 1
Rainfall during August, 1957
 (Between 1st Aug. 1957 to 28th Aug. 1957 and from 1st June, 1957 to 28th Aug. 1957.)
 (Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-8-57 to 28-8-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess (+) or deficit (—) compared to Normal (m.m.)	Rainfall from 1-6-57 to 28-8-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess (+) or deficit (—) compared to Normal (m.m.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	364	(+)	27	1101
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	683	(+)	244	1630
Gangetic West Bengal	217	(—)	60	740
Orissa	166	(—)	132	481
Chota Nagpur	155	(—)	167	592
Bihar	293	(—)	4	705
U. P. East	154	(—)	122	462
U. P. West	187	(—)	193	525
Punjab (including Delhi)	119	(—)	51	328
Himachal Pradesh	228	(—)	238	908
Jammu & Kashmir	206	(+)	141	430
Rajasthan, West	126	(+)	24	179
Rajasthan, East	219	(+)	21	516
Madhya Pradesh, West	284	(+)	18	635
Madhya Pradesh, East	356	(+)	18	861
Gujarat	207	(—)	82	568
Saurashtra and Kutch	158	(+)	70	411
Konkan	704	(+)	331	2062
Maharashtra	187	(+)	97	410
Vidarbha	337	(+)	128	706
Coastal Andhra Pradesh	220	(+)	96	455
Telangana	325	(+)	158	670
Rayalaseema	131	(+)	31	468
Madras	55	(—)	24	158
Coastal Mysore	748	(+)	249	2399
Mysore, North	206	(+)	116	369
Mysore, South	47	(—)	35	212
Kerala	273	(—)	9	1732

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 September

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Paddy in Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah & Chittoor, Jowar and Pulses in Nellore, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Guntur, Chillies, Tobacco, Groundnut, Cotton and Ragi in East and West Godavari.	Paddy in East and West Godavari & Chittoor; Bajra and Ragi in Visakhapatnam and Chittoor; Maize and Pulses in West Godavari and Telangana.
Assam	Horse gram	Hill paddy, Aus paddy in Cachar, Asra Crop, Jute and plucking of Tea.
Bihar		Retting of Jute and Kharif Sesamum.
Bombay	Winter Vegetables, Abi Paddy and Castor	Kharif Crop.
Kerala	Second Rice Crop	
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Til	Kharif Pulses, Early Kutki, Groundnut Urad, Mung, Maize, Minor Pulses and Early Paddy.
Madras	Groundnut and Rabi Rice	Kharif Paddy.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Orissa	Winter Paddy and Til in Sambalpur.	Autumn Paddy and Jute in Cuttack, Ragi, Maize and Til.
Punjab	Gram, Oilseeds, Barley and Oats	Autumn Crops, Maize, Rice, Jowar, Til, Kharif Pulses, Summer Vegetables Potatoes and Picking of Desi Cotton.
U.P.	Gram, Potatoes, Peas Oats, Rape and Mustard and Rai.	Maize, Jowar, Fodder, Guar, early Paddy Jute and Kharif Vegetables.
West Bengal	Sesamum and Kalai	Autumn, Rice, Jute and Maize.
Mysore	Bengal Gram and Horse Gram	Potatoes, Mungor Jowar.

TABLE No. 2
Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56 and 1956-57
 (In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final or Partially Revised)	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final or Partially Revised)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	76,864	78,174	26,846	28,142
Jowar	42,904	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	23,024	27,542	3,370	2,926
Maize	9,116	9,244	2,554	3,020
Ragi	5,693	5,674	1,820	1,914
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,937	2,010
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,560	9,068
Barley	8,382	8,594	2,740	2,744
TOTAL CEREALS	214,082	215,642	54,456	57,251
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,157	23,990	5,331	5,930
Tur (Arhar)	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses	27,270	27,609	3,670	3,458
TOTAL PULSES	57,064	54,295	10,831	11,435
TOTAL CEREALS AND PULSES	271,146	272,937	65,287	68,686
Sugarcane*				
Ginger (Dry)	4,564	5,019	59,317	66,890
Pepper (Black)	40	40	15	15
Chillies (Dry)	233	234	32	32
Tobacco	1,490	1,450	355	354
Potato	921@	N.A.	259@	N.A.
Oilseeds—	693@	N.A.	1,839@	N.A.
Groundnut	12,692	13,101	3,862†	4,086†
Castorseed	1,405	1,403	124	129
Sesamum	5,653	5,433	457	451
Rape and Mustard	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
Linseed	3,781	3,758	414	349
TOTAL OILSEEDS	29,848	29,906	5,705	6,032
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,978	19,843	4,001§	4,723§
Jute	1,739	1,883	4,197†	4,221†
Mesta	572	738	1,159†	1,474†

*Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar (Gur) are 6,745 and 5,982 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1955-56.

† In terms of nuts in shell.

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

@Relates to Final Estimate.

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

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corres-ponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (4)	Current Estimates	Corres-ponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (8) over Col. (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(i) 1956-57								
Potato	Second	14-8-57	691	667	(+)3.6	1,599	1,649	(—)3.0
Tobacco	Third	28-7-57	1,007	997	(+)1.0	300	287	(+)4.5
(ii) 1957-58								
Sugarcane	First	25-8-57	5,022	4,723	(+)6.3	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India Second Estimate of Potatoes, 1956-57

(Released in August 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corresponding adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	691	667	(+)24	(+)3.6
Production (Thousand tons)	1,599	1,649	(—)50	(—)3.0

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

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by almost all the major potato-growing States, except Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. This increase is particularly marked in the case of Bihar and Bombay States and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

Despite increase in acreage, the production during the current year has declined. The decrease in production has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions during the growing period. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases, reported mainly by Bihar, Bombay and Punjab States.

The estimate gives information upto the end of May, 1957. In this estimate acreage data relate to both winter and summer crops, while production data are given only in respect of winter potato. Production data for summer crops will become available at the Final Estimate stage only.

Past experience has shown that the area at the Final Estimate stage is slightly higher than those given in the Second Estimate.

II. DETAILS

	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres-ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1955-56 (Corres-ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam—						
Winter	52	49	(+)3	63	97	(—)29
Summer	19	19	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	71	68	(+)3	..	..	..
Bihar	122	100	(+)22	314	243	(+)71
Bombay	26	13	(+)11	107	65	(+)42
Madhya Pradesh	20	19	(+)1	42	43	(—)1
Madras—						
Winter	2	2	..	6	4	(+)2
Summer	20	19	(+)1	..	..	..
TOTAL	22	21	(+)1	..	..	..
Orissa	21	22	(—)1	28	29	(—)1
Punjab	21	19	(+)2	117	85	(+)32
Uttar Pradesh	230	245	(—)15	594	682	(—)88
West Bengal—						
Winter*	114	113	(+)1	302	381	(—)79
Summer	4	4	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	118	117	(+)1	..	..	..
Mysore	14	14	..	11	11	..
Rajasthan	3	3	..	5	4	(+)1
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Winter	1	1	..	1	1	..
Summer	19	20	(—)1	..	..	..
TOTAL	20	21	(—)1	..	..	..
Tripura	3	3	..	4	4	..
TOTAL†	691	667	(+)24	1,599	1,649	(—)50

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

* Includes estimated figures of 1,421 acres in area and 4,239 tons in production for merged territories.

† Acreage data are given in respect of both winter and summer crops while production data are given generally in respect of winter crop only. Production data for summer crop will become available at the Final Estimate stage only.

NOTE :—Some of the States for which data are not included in this statement are non-reporting, while others do not grow this crop to any appreciable extent.

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4.1. All-India First Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58

(Released in August 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	5,022	4,723	(+)299	(+)6.3

N.R.—Please see footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing states. The increase has been marked in the case of U.P. and has been attributed partly to high prices of gur at the time of sowing and partly to better irrigational facilities and seasonal conditions during the current year as compared to last year. However, some decrease in area has occurred in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal States.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of June, 1957. 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 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 94 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

(Area Thousand Acres)

State	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col (2) over Col. (3)	
Andhra Pradesh	106	116	(—)	10
Assam	64*	64		..
Bihar	425	397	(+)	28
Bombay	224	211	(+)	13
Kerala	22	19	(+)	3
Madhya Pradesh	117	83	(+)	34
Madras	60	60		..
Mysore	103	104	(—)	1
Orissa	62	62		..
Punjab	484	447	(+)	37
Rajasthan	82	59	(+)	23
Uttar Pradesh	3,205	3,031	(+)	174
West Bengal	46	52	(—)	6
Delhi	12	8	(+)	4
Himachal Pradesh	3	3		..
Tripura	7	7		..
ALL-INDIA	5,022	4,723	(+)	299

* Last year's data repeated for want of data for 1957-58.

NOTES—(i) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(ii) Sugarcane is not grown in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.2. All-India Final Estimates of Pulses, Gram, Tur and other Pulses 1956-57

(Released in September 1957)

I. SUMMARY

Pulses	Area (Thousand Acres)				Production (Thousand Tons)			
	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. (6) over Col. (7)	
			Absolute	Percent.			Absolute	Percent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Gram	23,990	24,157	(—) 167	(—) 0.7	5,930	5,331	(+) 599	(+) 11.2
Tur	5,696	5,637	(+) 59	(—) 1.0	2,047	1,830	(+) 217	(+) 11.9
Other Pulses	27,609	27,270	(+) 339	(+) 1.2	3,458	3,670	(—) 212	(—) 5.8
TOTAL PULSES	57,295	57,064	(+) 231	(+) 0.4	11,435	10,831	(+) 604	(+) 5.6

Please see Footnotes to Statement II.

II. DETAILS

States	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	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)
ANDHRA PRADESH—						
Gram	309	322	(—) 13	36	42	(—) 6
Tur	411	406	(+) 5	45	45	..
Urad or Mash	283	273	(+) 10	23	22	(+) 1
Mung	923	935	(—) 3	66	64	(+) 2
Kulthi	1,115	1,057	(+) 58	79	76	(+) 3
Others	185	199	(—) 14	13	13	..
TOTAL	3,235	3,192	(+) 43	262	262	..
ASSAM%—						
Gram	5	5	..	1	1	..
Tur	7	7	..	2	2	..
Urad	97	97	..	15	15	..
Mung	32	32	..	5	5	..
Masur	9	9	..	1	1	..
Peas	17	17	..	3	3	..
Lakh or Kharsari	17	19	(—) 2	3	3	..
TOTAL	184	186	(—) 2	30	30	..
BIHAR—						
Gram	1,210	1,225	(—) 15	102*	206*	(—) 104
Tur	313	347	(—) 34	48	75	(—) 27
Others	2,816	3,071	(—) 255	387	549	(—) 162
TOTAL	4,339	4,643	(—) 304	537	830	(—) 293

II.—DETAILS—*contd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY†—							
Gram	1,577	1,616	(—)	39	220	227	(—) 7
Tur	1,530	1,500	(+)	30	438**	438**	..
Urad or Mash	904	907	(—)	3	98	96	(+) 2
Mung	1,115	1,111	(+)	4	102	96	(+) 6
Moth	315	118	(+)	197	35	3	(+) 32
Masur	18	32	(—)	14	2	4	(—) 2
Kulthi	513	374	(+)	139	51	35	(+) 16
Peas	9	9	..	..	1	1	..
Lakh or Khesari	413	422	(—)	9	50	51	(—) 1
Others	663	703	(—)	40	83	89	(—) 6
TOTAL	7,057	6,792	(+)	265	1,080	1,040	(+) 40
KERALA—							
Urad or Mash	10	10	..	..	1	1	..
Mung	9	9	..	..	1	1	..
Peas	13	13	..	..	2	2	..
Others	57	58	(—)	1	9	9	..
TOTAL	89	90	(—)	1	13	13	..
MADHYA PRADESH††—							
Gram	3,715	3,668	(+)	47	966†	805(+)	(+) 161
Tur	920	973	(—)	53	307*	343*	(—) 36
Urad or Mash	1,033	1,099	(—)	66	99	108	(—) 9
Mung or Moth	272	284	(—)	12	25	25	..
Masur	438	436	(+)	2	60	75	(—) 15
Kulthi	320	327	(—)	7	39	44	(—) 5
Peas	232	234	(—)	2	28	30	(—) 2
Lakh or Khesari	1,406	1,422	(—)	16	143	171	(—) 28
Others	334	365	(—)	31	41	49	(—) 8
TOTAL	8,670	8,808	(—)	138	1,708	1,650	(+) 58
MADRAS—							
Gram	5	4	(+)	1	1	1	..
Tur	158	150	(+)	8	23	21	(+) 2
Urad or Mash	96	87	(+)	9	10	9	(+) 1
Mung	113	101	(+)	12	9	8	(+) 1
Kulthi	568	571	(—)	3	49	49	..
Others	159	169	(—)	10	13	14	(—) 1
TOTAL	1,099	1,082	(+)	17	105	102	(+) 3
MYSORE—							
Gram	417	418	(—)	1	53	52	(+) 1
Tur	617	667	(—)	50	79	87	(—) 8
Urad	22	25	(—)	3	3	3	..
Mung	113	119	(—)	6	14	14	..
Kulthi	933	977	(—)	44	96	102	(—) 6
Masur	7	6	(+)	1	1	1	..
Others	1,481	1,489	(—)	8	279	280	(—) 1
TOTAL	3,590	3,701	(—)	111	625	539	(—) 14
ORISSA—							
Gram	57	57	..	..	6	6	..
Tur	35	35	..	..	9	9	..
Others	1,183	1,188	(—)	5	255	266	(—) 11
TOTAL	1,275	1,280	(—)	5	270	281	(—) 11

II. DETAILS—*concl.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—							
Gram	6,194	6,310	(—)	116	1,954*	1,696	(+) 258
Urad	157	170	(—)	13	13	12	(+) 1
Mung	184	144	(+)	40	17	13	(+) 4
Moth	170	150	(+)	20	15	11	(+) 4
Masur	130	101	(+)	29	27	21	(+) 6
Peas	19	12	(+)	7	1	2	(—) 1
Others	58	62	(—)	4	4	4	..
TOTAL	6,912	6,949	(—)	37	2,031	1,759	(+) 272
RAJASTHAN—							
Gram	3,781	3,234	(+)	547	961*	707*	(+) 254
Tur	36	30	(+)	6	5	4	(+) 1
Urad or Mash	68	60	(+)	8	8	8	..
Mung	432	368	(+)	64	37	47	(—) 10
Moth	3,838	3,596	(+)	242	291	376	(+) 15
Masur	20	19	(+)	1	3	3	..
Peas	5	6	(—)	1	1	2	(—) 1
Others	148	78	(+)	70	14	7	(+) 7
TOTAL	8,328	7,391	(+)	937	1,320	1,054	(+) 266
UTTAR PRADESH—							
Gram	6,183	6,715	(—)	532	1,515*	1,443*	(+) 72
Tur	1,622	1,457	(+)	165	1,083*	788	(+) 295
Urad or Mash	459	501	(—)	42	42	59	(—) 17
Mung	36	38	(—)	2	4	4	..
Moth	79	62	(+)	17	6	6	..
Masur	393	353	(+)	40	62	55	(+) 7
Peas	2,146	1,932	(+)	214	560	519	(+) 41
TOTAL	10,918	11,058	(—)	140	3,272	2,874	(+) 398
WEST BENGAL@—							
Gram	432	474	(—)	42	107*	138*	(—) 31
Tur	47	65	(—)	18	8	18	(—) 10
Urad or Mash	268	423	(—)	155	45	93	(—) 48
Mung	29	42	(—)	13	4	6	(—) 2
Masur	243	263	(—)	20	29	45	(—) 16
Peas	29	47	(—)	18	5	8	(—) 3
Lakh or Khesari	355	378	(—)	23	64	70	(—) 6
Kulthi	8	9	(—)	1	1	1	..
Others	15	11	(+)	4	4	3	(+) 1
TOTAL	1,426	1,712	(—)	286	267	332	(—) 115
JAMMU & KASHMIR—							
Gram	12	8	(+)	4	3	2	(+) 1
DELHI—							
Gram	76	83	(—)	7	3	2	(+) 1
Others	9	10	(—)	1	1	1	..
TOTAL	85	93	(—)	8	4	3	(+) 1

II. DETAILS—*concl'd.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
HIMACHAL PRADESH—							
Gram	17	18	(—)	1	2	3	(—) 1
Tur	(a)	(a)			(b)	(b)	
Urad or Mash	28	30	(—)	2	3	4	(—) 1
Mupg	(a)	(a)			(b)	(b)	
Moth	1	1			(b)	(b)	
Kulthi	17	19	(—)	2	2	2	
Masur	3	3			(b)	(b)	
Peas	1	1			(b)	(b)	
Others	6	4	(+)	2	1	1	
TOTAL	73	76	(—)	3	8	10	(—) 2
TRIPURA—							
Urad or Mash	2	2			(b)	(b)	
Others	1	1			(b)	(b)	
TOTAL	3	3			(b)	(b)	
ALL-INDIA—							
Gram	23,990	24,157	(—)	167	5,930	5,331	(+) 599
Tur	5,696	5,673	(+)	59	2,047	1,830	(+) 217
Urad or Mash	3,427	3,684	(—)	257	360	430	(—) 76
Mung§	3,267	3,183	(+)	84	284	283	(+) 1
Moth	4,403	3,927	(+)	476	347	296	(+) 51
Kulthi	3,474	3,334	(+)	140	317	309	(+) 8
Masur	1,261	1,222	(+)	39	185	205	(—) 20
Peas	2,471	2,271	(+)	200	601	567	(+) 34
Lakh or Khesari	2,191	2,241	(—)	50	260	295	(—) 35
Others†	7,115	7,408	(—)	293	1,104	1,285	(—) 181
TOTAL	57,295	57,064	(+)	231	11,435	10,831	(+) 604

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons

+ Production estimates in respect of former Bombay and Vidarbha districts are based on the crop cutting surveys.

* Based on the results of the random sample crop cutting Surveys. In the case of West Bengal however production estimates in respect of Darjeeling district included in the State total is based on traditional method.

** Production Estimates of Vidarbha district only are based on crop cutting surveys.

§ Includes Moth in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

† Includes an area of 2,135 acres and a production of 147 tons as estimates for the crops grown in non-reporting areas.

†† Includes an area of 7,624 acres and a production of 733 tons as estimates for the crops grown in non-reporting areas.

% Excludes N.E.E.A.

@ Includes estimated data for merged territories.

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

NOTES— 1. Gram is not grown in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, to any appreciable extent.

2. Tur is not grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar & Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, to any appreciable extent.

3. Punjab, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for Tur estimate.

4. Other Pulses are not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.3. Production of Tea in North India

(000 Lbs.)

District	January to July	
	1957*	1956*
Assam Valley	106,428	116,935
Cachar	16,714	17,008
Darjeeling	8,662	9,789
Dooars	50,126	55,343
Terai	4,503	5,247
West Dinajpur	734	757
Bihar	118	@
All others	2,340	2,563
TOTAL	189,625	207,642

*Estimated.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

@ Includes in the figure for west Dinajpur.

4.4. Production of Tea in South India

(000 lbs.)

Districts	July		January to July	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	1,043	940	17,417	17,252
Central Travancore	1,853	2,022	15,629	15,066
Cochin	103	111	1,561	1,345
Coorg	19	24	189	120
Kanan Devans	982	956	12,885	10,169
Kanya Kumari	42	..	286	..
Madurai	66	44	710	437
Malabar	36	34	199	269
Mundakayan	238	209	1,281	1,081
Mysore	225	105	1,947	1,582
Nilgiris	1,980	847	11,214	8,636
Nilgiri-Wynaad	1,203	930	7,788	6,690
South-Travancore	600	531	3,818	3,614
Tirunelveli	76	52	498	363
Wynaad	835	689	6,664	6,024
TOTAL	9,301	7,494	82,086	72,718

*Includes revised figures for June, 1957.

Source : United Planter's Association of South India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodity	During the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-1957
	7-8-57	14-8-57	21-8-57	28-8-57	
Rice	7,141	7,926	9,701	16,647	629,875*
Wheat	71,532	58,756	88,360	61,495	1,725,917
TOTAL	78,673	66,682	98,061	78,142	2,355,792

* Amended figure.

TABLE No. 6
Destination-wise Quantity Sold and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957

Country-wise destination	Quantity sold upto 31st July 1957	(Quantity in Metric tons)		
		Quantity shipped upto 31st July 1957		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
1. Basrah	15,650	12,900	..	12,900
2. Jeddah	6,150	1,248	..	1,248
3. Aden	8,300	8,053	..	8,053
4. Zanzibar	2,350	2,147	..	2,147
5. Bahrein	3,100	2,211	..	2,211
6. Muscat	500	398	..	398
7. Dubai	1,100	742	..	742
8. Umsaid	1,200	821	..	821
9. Aqaba	2,000	..	..	..
10. Nairobi	27,000	6,960	..	6,960
11. Sudan	10,000	..	..	..
TOTAL	77,350	35,489	..	35,480
B. East Asian Countries—				
1. China	37,000	..	18,414	18,414
C. Far East Countries including Malaya—				
1. Penang	14,505	..	7,625	7,625
2. Sweetenham	8,400	..	3,669	3,669
3. Singapore	5,145	..	2,448	2,448
4. Malayan Ports	2,000	..	..	..
5. Malacca	600	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,650	..	13,742	13,742
D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—				
1. Colombo	8,250	..	8,157	8,157
2. Rangoon	12,000	..	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	20,250	..	14,157	14,157
E. London				
	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,66,250	35,480	47,313	82,793

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured
(1956-57 Crop)

Months (1)	Plantation (2)	Cherry (3)	Robusta (4)	Total (5)
May 1957	45,956	33,748	34,678	114,382
June 1957	15,560	14,521	29,899	59,980
July 1957	12,442	9,858	6,974	29,274

7-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(1956-57 Crop)

Particulars	Upto June 30, 1957				Upto July 31, 1957			
	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry and 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
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight)	21,792(a)	7,077	12,184(b)	41,053	21,857	7,137	12,362(c)	41,356
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	3,532	991	2,264	6,787	4,578	1,239	3,214	9,081
3. Sold for export	7,629(d)	351	..	7,980	8,277(e)	852	104	9,234
4. Balance as on June 30/July 31	10,631	5,735	9,920	26,286	9,002	4,995	9,044	23,041
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	2,676	3,049	1,450	7,175	2,028	2,547	1,346	5,921

(a) The reduction in receipts under plantation is owing to one of the pool Agents of the Board classified on a certain quantify which was earlier accountd for under Plantation as Arabica Cherry and transferred that quantity from Plantation to Arabica Cherry.

(b) Includes 685 tons of Robusta Plantations. (c) Includes 688 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(d) Inclusive of 5 tons sent to U.K. out of Station selections and 725 tons sold to Russia.

(e) This includes 5 tons sent to U. K. out of Stations selection to be sold there and 725 tons sold to Russia and 229 tons to Sweden, Finland and Australia.

7-2. Pool Sales of Coffee

Date	Place of Auction	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
3-7-1957	Coimbatore	217.40 to 226.90	222.63	184.90 to 195.50	189.17	154.70 to 157.90	156.95
23-7-57	Mysore	222.60 to 231.20	226.96	196.60 to 203.80	201.60	159.40 to 162.00	160.35

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.
M/P177DES-9

TABLE No. 8
Imports of Raw Tobacco

Articles and countries from which imported	1957	
	February	January-February
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture—		
U. S. A.	10	11
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture—		
U. K.	264	562
U. S. A.	..	..
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot—		
Burma	..	21
U. S. A.	..	..
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured—		
Burma	..	23
U. S. A.	..	23
TOTAL	274	640

8-1. Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Articles and countries to which exported	1957	
	February	January-February
For Manufacture of Bidis—		
Aden	26	59
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco—		
Aden	667	878
Singapore	7	17
Yemen	23	40
Natu Desi Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture		
U. K.	..	49
Belgium	..	17
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture—		
U. S. S. R.	953	953
Germany	..	..
Netherlands	185	354
Austria	..	..
Singapore	726	1,385
Malaya	..	382
Egypt	..	..
Virginia Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture—		
U. K.	..	108
Netherlands	..	32
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots—		
Ceylon	2	2
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco—		
Aden	..	29
Ceylon	1	2
Saudi Arabia	..	1
Tobacco Stalks & Stems—		
Aden	9	31
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured—		
Aden	19	228
Maldives	..	8
Ceylon	..	4
Singapore	2	120
Malaya	..	1
Other countries	731	731
TOTAL	3,351	5,431

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 1957 (31-8-57)	July 1957 (27-7-57)	August 1956 (25-8-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0
	Chandausi	Mixed	15 10 0	16 2 0	15 3 0
	Sagar	Pissi	11 12 0	12 0 0	15 6 0
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	11 8 0	12 0 0	14 0 0
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	11 0 0	12 0 0	11 10 0
Maize	Bahraich	Desi	14 8 0	15 0 0	12 8 0
Dals—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		15 2 0	15 8 0	16 8 0
	Patna		16 0 0	16 0 0	17 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	15 8 0	16 12 0	17 0 0
	Patna		18 0 0	18 0 0	18 8 0
	Bombay		19 4 0	19 1 0	19 6 0
	Madras	Nagpur	22 2 0	21 11 0	22 1 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	17 8 0	22 0 0	20 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12 0 0	12 8 0	16 0 0
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	39 4 0	39 4 0	32 6 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	38 2 0	37 12 0	31 14 0
Gur	Hapur		12 8 0	12 12 0	13 4 0
	Madras	II Sort	14 6 0	15 10 0	15 4 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	22 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		21 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225 0 0	225 0 0	205 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	200 0 0	210 0 0	182 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	195 0 0	195 0 0	208 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
		Sea Fish			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	30 14 0	30 14 0	30 14 0
		Pomfret	102 14 0	102 14 0	102 14 0
	Calcutta	Rohu	100 0 0	100 0 0	95 0 0
		Hilsa	90 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	100 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	110 0 0	137 8 0	112 8 0
	Bombay		130 0 0	130 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		115 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0

TABLE No. 9—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oil and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	39 4 0	38 4 0	39 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	35 9 0	N.Q.	40 0 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	36 2 0	36 4 0	35 8 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23 8 0	25 7 0	23 11 0
	Madras	Superior	24 3 0	26 10 0	27 9 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	20 5 0	20 15 0	22 1 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22 8 0	N.R.	25 4 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	22 5 0	24 0 0	20 4 0
	Kanpur		20 0 0	N.R.	19 0 0
	Badepalli	(Hyd. Dn.)	22 3 0	24 10 0	19 7 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	39 0 0	38 0 0	40 2 0
		Black	36 8 0	36 0 0	36 2 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	12 4 0	11 6 0	9 10 0
	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	13 14 0	14 10 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	45 2 0	45 2 0	37 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		83 0 0	80 0 0	94 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	85 0 0	N.R.	94 0 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		53 10 0	60 4 0	53 10 0
	Madras		48 1 0	54 5 0	54 5 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		44 2 0	44 2 0	51 6 0
	Kanpur		49 8 0	N.R.	60 0 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		52 14 0	57 4 0	46 4 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	56 8 0	N.Q.	49 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	73 4 0	74 1 0	72 6 0
	Bombay		64 10 0	76 6 0	70 8 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		65 0 0	68 8 0	52 11 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	11 4 0	N.R.	10 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8 4 0	N.R.	7 8 0
	Bombay		7 12 0	8 11 0	7 13 0
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	N.A.	N.A.
	Tirupur	Karungani	313 0 0	N.T.	273 0 0
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	N.R.	686 0 0	648 0 0
		320 F	N.R.	893 10 0	838 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	775 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	282 7 0	294 7 0	272 9 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	215 0 0	230 0 0	200 0 0
		Mill Lightings	200 0 0	210 0 0	180 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	31 8 0	33 8 0	31 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles	34 8 0	39 8 0	34 8 0
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Dooar			
		Dust	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 11 0
		Export			
		Clean Black Pokoe	2 3 0	N.Q.	1 15 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	241 0 0	238 0 0	222 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	242 0 0	239 0 0	239 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	238 0 0	N.S.	230 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	240 0 0	235 0 0	225 0 0

TABLE No. 9—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	16 8 0	20 0 0	36 0 0
	Cochin	Good	11 0 0	9 2 0	24 8 0
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	42 14 0	46 7 0	57 2 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	71 15 0	71 15 0	97 15 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	33 11 0	36 12 0	85 11 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	162 0 0	170 0 0	N.S.
		Small (Mysore)	880 0 0	880 0 0	800 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips of 1956 crop (Grade 4)	N.Q.	2 7 0	2 5 0
		Sheet	115 5 0	115 0 0	125 1 0
Rubber	Kottayam				
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	12 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	148 2 0	148 2 0	121 7 0
		Mangalore	197 8 0	171 2 0	161 5 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	12 8 0	12 4 0	7 0 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per long ton gross)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	For State Governments				
	F.O.R. despatching station freight paid up to any rail head destination.		350 0 0	350 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	F.O.R. despatching Station freight being paid upto rail head destination by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen contents.		470 0 0	420 0 0	N.A.
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	—do—		330 0 0	330 0 0	N.S.
4. Urea	—do—		710 0 0	710 0 0	600 0 0
N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. N.T.—No transaction. N.S.—No stock. N.A.—Not available.					

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	Ordinary	4-5-57	11 8 0
Rice	Lyallpur		4-5-57	22 0 0
	Dacca		24-8-57	36 0 0
Gur	Lyallpur		4-5-57	20 0 0
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Rollerginned Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	24-8-57	715 0 0*
	Karachi		24-8-57	853 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	24-8-57	12 14 0
	Lyallpur		4-5-57	23 8 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 85 %	24-8-57	212 0 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid.'s)	24-8-57	32 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) New	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-8-57	214½ cents	14 0 0
		Minneapolis	Winter September	"	29-8-57	215½ cents	14 1 0
			Spring Wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-8-57	225½ cents	14 12 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	13% Protein Class 2 in Store Fort	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-8-57	161½ cents	11 2 0@
			William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	29-8-57	161½ cents	11 2 0@
	U. K.	London	Australian F. a. q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes	Ton	29-8-57	£25 2 6	12 5 0
			Sept./Oct.				

@=Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-8-57 (Canada 2.64½ to 2.64½ dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

10.1. Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	29-8-57	124 cents	8 11 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	May Sudan (c.i.f.)	Unit (48 lbs.)	29-8-57	95½ cents	8 4 0@
Groundnut	European Ports			Metric Ton	30-8-57	£71 0 0	35 5 0
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W. African (c.i.f.) bulk	Ton	30-8-57	£126 0 0	61 11 0
Linseed	European Ports		3/6% Sept./Oct. Ethiopian 3% Aug./Sept. (c.i.f.) U. K.	Metric Ton	30-8-57	£52 0 0	25 14 0
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina August (c.i.f.) early June	Ton	30-8-57	£93 10 0	45 13 0
Castor-oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial (c. & f.) Aug./Sept.	Ton	30-8-57	£147 0 0	72 0 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot October	Lb.	30-8-57	35.05 cents	1305 0 0*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	30-8-57	£99 0 0	236 0 0†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-8-57 (Canada 2.64½ to 2.64½ 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		
				August 1957 (31-8-57)	July 1957 (27-7-57)	August 1956 (25-8-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 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 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10 8 0	10 8 0	9 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 0 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0 6 6	0 13 0	1 5 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 12 0	1 0 0	N.Q.
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 0
Cauliflowers	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0 6 0	0 6 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		
			August 1957 (31-8-57)	July 1957 (27-7-57)	August 1956 (25-8-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 13 0	0 13 0	0 11 0
Mutton	Bombay	With bones	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	Without bones	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	Calcutta		3 1 0	2 9 0	2 13 3
Pork	Bombay		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		2 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
Beef	Bombay		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
	Calcutta		0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
			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		
				August 1957 (31-8-57)	July 1957 (27-7-57)	August 1956 (25-8-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	2 9 0	N.Q.
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 11 0	1 8 0	1 6 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 12 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		
				August 1957 (31-8-57)	July 1957 (27-7-57)	August 1956 (25-8-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	N.R.	85 0 0 to 130 0 0	70 0 0 to 90 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	150 0 0	175 0 0

TABLE No. 14—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	N.R.	275 0 0 to 375 0 0	200 0 0 to 250 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	N.R.	450 0 0	400 0 0
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	N.R.	150 0 0 to 200 0 0	125 0 0 to 200 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	450 0 0 to 1,000 0 0	500 0 0

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	6-7-57	13-7-57	20-7-57	27-7-57	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956
Food Articles	110.7	110.4	110.8	112.1	110.9	109.3	101.0
Liquor and Tobacco	94.3	94.3	94.3	92.0	93.7	92.3	84.0
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	111.5	114.5	114.8	114.7	114.0	111.7	104.6
Industrial Raw Materials	120.8	120.9	121.0	122.0	121.3	121.3	112.3
Manufactures	108.5	108.6	109.0	109.0	108.8	108.6	104.4
All Commodities	111.3	111.3	111.6	112.4	111.6	110.7	103.5

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*
1950	101	94	96	80	69
1951	110	104	109	97	85
1952	97	101	102	100	98
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	99
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	97	104	102	..	106
1956 April	95	103	102	..	106
1957 March	100	106	103	..	108
1957 April	101	106	103	..	108

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

†Base: April—December 1953=100.

Source: 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
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
1956	96	99	99	102	101	102	102	112(a)
1956 April	95	97	97	100	97	101	106	112
1957 March	99	101	100	104	103	104	102	114
1957 April	99	101	101	104	104	105	103	114

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". (a) Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for May, 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chilies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	127	..	..	..	84	90	74	..	109	113	105	..	70	..
Kudchi (Bombay)	124	..	133	..	75	93	89	74	..	93	139	..	84	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	186	..	77	86	..	70	..	95	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	115	..	97	..	..	100	..	73	115	91	118	..	109	136
Bamra (Orissa)	156	..	..	..	81	97	80	..	103	151	..	167	70	..
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	85	140	..	101	93	92	..	102	..	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	87	72	118	..	..	92	89	79	..	106	90	..	85	100
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	136	..	177	..	81	100	92	96	132	93	124	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	147	..	..	..	75	97	80	..	333	132	92	100	138	..
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	61	..	78	60	..	93	66	104	96	99	..	100	119
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	67	..	..	..	127	85	91	88	78	86	..	125	..

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 Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	April 1957	March 1957	April 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	508	506	439
Srikakulam	Thettangi	471	471	450
West Godavari	Alamara	438	448	428
Kurnool	Madavaram	571	571	445
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	545	547	536
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyar	435	442	420
	Agaram	426	429	392
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	467	461	392
Mathurai	Eriodu	421	439	391
	Gokilapuram	400	404	387
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	468	468	423
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	417	418	369
	Kunnathur	440	451	401

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
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 May	119	116	77	85	106	105	109	110
1957 April	117	116	81	89	112	110	111	114
1957 May	121	118	85	92	114	111	110	114

Source: Indian Labour Gazette, Published by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India

21-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(1= Rupees, annas and pies)

State/District	Village	Month and year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled Labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	April 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	"	"	0 8 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	7	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	June 1957	8	4 0 0	0 0	"	"	"	"
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	5 0 0	3 8 0	"	2 8 0	"	1 12 0
Bihar—									
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	April 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	"	1 4 0	"	"
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	"	7	2 4 0	2 0 0	"	0 6 0	0 6 0	"
3. Ranchi	Itki	"	8	2 0 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	1 7 3	1 3 0	1 14 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	April 1957	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4 0 0	0 0	"	"	"	"
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4 0 0	0 0	4 0 0	"	"	"
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	June 1957	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	1 4 0	"	0 12 0
2. Trichur	Vilvattom	"	"	N.R.	"	"	"	"	"
Madras—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	June 1957	7	2 4 0	0 12 0	"	0 10 0	"	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerekere	"	9	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chawani	June 1957	"	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	0 14 0	0 10 0

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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	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	Fourth	1956-57	30-3-57	22,445	23,610	9,052	8,407	(+)-7.7
Jowar	Final	1956-57	7-5-57	1,353	1,303	246	245	(+)-0.4
Bajra	Final	1956-57	30-4-57	2,297	2,199	366	348	(+)-5.2
Maize	Final	1956-57	20-4-57	1,060	1,059	456	449	(+)-1.6
Wheat	Second	1956-57	1-6-57	11,774	11,173	3,624	3,334	(+)-8.7
Barley	Second	1956-57	17-4-57	580	576	152	155	(-)-1.9
Pulses—								
Gram	Second	1956-57	4-6-57	3,368	3,094	711	694	(+)-2.4
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017	12,042	12,275	(-)-1.9
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-56	237	193	117	90	(+)-20.7
Oilseeds—								
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3-6-55	212	216	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Second	1956-57	23-5-57	1,935	1,909	326	346	(-)-5.8
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	14	12	(+)-1.6
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	1956-57	20-4-57	3,365	3,245	1,517*	1,402*	(+)-8.2
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	5,592†	4,662†	(+)-19.9
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-57	76	74	53†	54†	(-)-2.8

In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

†In million lbs.

‡In thousand bales of 400 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 July, 1957 (from 29th June, 1957 to 26th July, 1957) and for the period from 1st September, 1956 upto the last Friday (i.e., 26th-July, 1957) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Des- cription)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the division or block
		During the month of July 1957 (from 29.6.57 to 26.7.57)	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	Since 1st Septem- ber 1956	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA	Nandyal	743	..	2,799	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	4,002	3,363	21,950	23,852	
	Northerns	441	1,326	2,563	12,194	
	Westerns	2,451	5,114	14,681	57,766	
	Mungari	50	..	905	1,475	
	Coconadas	424	3,276	6,896	13,371	
	TOTAL	8,111	13,079	49,794	108,658	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	254	368(R)	
ASSAM	Comillas	††	††	3,654	4,338	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	280	..	2,805	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-Jaya- want/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL	280	..	2,805	1,139	
	Cotton Waste	6,481	3,581	78,098	58,916	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—contd.						
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	5,461	2,588	312,113	441,866	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad and Am-reli.
	2. Surti Suyog	1,462	489	98,545	180,879	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	29,678	10,155	200,245	182,291	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	961	..	12,832	5,840	
	Others	4,452	..	43,546	..	
	TOTAL	42,014	13,232	667,281	810,876	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	735	185,505	159,558	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	15,447	2,961	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	2,275	1,763	
	TOTAL	..	735	203,227	164,282	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	5	..	30,028	33,277	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	5,111	1,451	71,331	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	4,602	5,404	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	4	..	
	TOTAL	5	5,111	36,085	110,012	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	10,088	3,261	78,167	Poona, North Satara, South Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	13,017	5,205	77,086	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	..	254	5,279	9,375	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	5,197	2,860	
	Others	..	..	542	..	
	TOTAL	..	23,359	19,484	167,488	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—<i>concl.</i>						
TOTAL—	1. Broach Vijaya .	5,461	2,583	312,113	441,866	
BOMBAY	2. Surti Suyog .	1,462	489	113,992	183,840	
	3. Gujerat Dholleras	29,678	10,155	200,245	182,291	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia) .	961	..	12,832	5,840	
	5. Jarilla .	5	735	220,730	195,695	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar .	..	18,128	6,656	148,417	
	8. Cambodia .	..	254	12,156	10,542	
	9. Dharwar Up- land/Laxmi .	..	10,088	3,265	78,167	
	10. Kumpta Ordi- nary Others .	4,452	..	44,088	..	
	TOTAL	42,019	42,437	926,077	1,252,658	
	Cotton Waste	4,057	2,376	51,873	54,339	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .	N.A.		Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.		
	TOTAL	†	..	†	4,389	
2. Nimar .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans 2. Jarilla 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras .	N.A.		Nimar.		
	TOTAL	†	..	†	45,174	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .	N.A.		Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.		
	TOTAL	†	..	†	..	
4. Nagpur .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.		Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Bala- ghat and Bhan- gara.		
	TOTAL	†	..	†	52,354	
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.		Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.		
	TOTAL	†	..	†	2,855	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras .	N.A.		Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bas- tar.		
	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 Ycetmal.		
	TOTAL	†	..	†	443,518	
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	†	..	†	548,290	
	Cotton Waste	†	..	†	2,270	
MADRAS						
	1. Western .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	10,309	10,839	81,828	79,936	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda .	1,507	1,558	17,287	26,027	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevellis .	1,473	1,112	8,462	9,159	
	9. Karunganni .	826	4,117	14,892	21,079	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	14,115	17,626	122,469	136,201	
	Cotton Waste	5,908	8,226	60,916	59,222	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	20,426	15,621	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	5	..	72,988	55,302	
	TOTAL	..	..	93,414	71,013	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	2,289	1,524	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	61,543	56,716	
	TOTAL	..	..	63,832	58,240	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	1,293	263	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	23,115	31,811	
	TOTAL	..	..	29,408	32,074	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	18,685	16,897	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	256,821	244,678	
	TOTAL	..	..	275,506	261,575	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	42,693	34,305	
	2. Punjab American	..	..	419,467	388,597	
	TOTAL	..	..	462,160	422,902	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	2,940	1,815	
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	3,301	673	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	2,332	1,753	
	TOTAL	..	..	5,633	2,426	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	162	15	Mathura, Farukhabad, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,825	1,486	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,987	1,501	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, 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, Ra Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	3,463	688	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	4,157	3,239	
	TOTAL	..	..	7,620	3,927	
	Cotton Waste	179	103	2,026	2,602	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
WEST BENGAL	1. Comillas	516	2,224	10,119	13,606	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	58	..	
	TOTAL	516	2,224	10,177	13,606	
	Cotton Waste	826	1,222	8,082	8,599	
HYDERABAD	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	10,801**	3,864	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	4,831**	56,777	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	60	889**	490	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	..	364	..	54,377	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	2,582	1,603	49,873	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	3,006	18,124	165,381	
	Cotton Waste	..	176	2,708**	4,121	
MADHYA BHARAT	1. U. P. Deshi	††	..	9,164(R)	5,612(R)	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	††	728	84,796(R)	81,429(R)	
	3. Jarilla	††	5	87,939(R)	67,484(R)	
	4. Malvi	††	3,023	29,980(R)	28,080(R)	
	5. M. B. Oomras	††	..	11,496(R)	10,364(R)	
	TOTAL	††	3,756	223,375(R)	192,969(R)	
MYSORE	Cotton Waste	††	485	4,806(R)	7,001(R)	
	1. Mysore American	†	†	9,084	2,976	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	†	†	20,910	23,256	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	†	†	8,823	29,254	
	TOTAL	†	†	38,817	55,486	
	Cotton Waste	†	†	1,142	1,495	
P.E.P.S.U.	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	90,483	92,580	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	165,930	151,688	
	TOTAL	..	..	256,413	244,268	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RAJASTHAN	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	†	†	46,455	45,527	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	†	†	57,343	59,843	
	3. B.M. Oomras	†	†	..	..	
	4. Malvi	†	†	..	..	
	5. U. P. Desi	†	†	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	†	†	10,072	9,303	
	7. Others	†	†	..	..	
	TOTAL	†	†	113,870	114,673	
SAURASHTRA	Cotton Waste	†	†	..	..	
	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	3,951	5,664	309,822	213,874	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Meathia)	..	5	71,343	40,704	
	TOTAL	3,951	5,669	381,165	260,578	
AJMER	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
	1. Rajasthan Desi	†	†	17,328	15,335	The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	†	†	5,661	2,981	
	TOTAL	†	†	22,989	18,316	
BHOPAL	Cotton Waste	†	†	..	325	
	1. Malvi	} N.A.	} N.A.	} N.A.	} N.A.	The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL	†	††	†	2,883	
KUTCH	Cotton Waste	†	††	†	—	
	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras	6,507	130	34,409	12,632	
	2. Any other	1,096	—	8,985	965	
	TOTAL	7,603	130	43,394	13,597	
GRAND TOTAL@	Cotton Waste	46	—	40	—	
	COTTON LINT					
	COTTON WASTE					

N.A. Not available. † Information not received.

†† Factories closed. (R) Revised.

*Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after re-organisation of the State on 1-11-56 for Col. (3) while Cols. (4) and (6) the corresponding month and period last year are inclusive of data for these regions. The data upto October, 1956 Col. (5) relate to the Set up of the States before re-organisation on 1-11-56.

** Includes data upto October, 1956 for old Hyderabad State and from November, 1956 to July, 1957 for Telangana Region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after re-organisation.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from M.P., Hyderabad (except Telangana Region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after re-organisation), Mysore, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Bhopal.

NOTE:—Information relates generally to the set-up of States before their re-organisation on November, 1 1956.

TABLE No. 24
Area and Production of Foodgrains in India
(1955-56 and 1956-57)

State/Year	CEREALS						Area-Thousand acres Production—Thousand tons
	Rice		Jowar		Bajra		
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>							
1955-56	6,728	3,046	6,317	1,124	1,612	309	
1956-57	7,104	3,225	6,180	1,052	1,595	323	
<i>Assam—</i>							
1955-56	4,218	1,633	..	..	..	..	
1956-57	4,313	1,705	..	..	..	..	
<i>Bihar—</i>							
1955-56	12,215	3,445	5	1	10	2	
1956-57	12,528	3,885	8	1	13	3	
<i>Bombay—</i>							
1955-56	4,025	1,412	17,354	2,607	8,827	852	
1956-57	4,113	1,506	17,227	3,159	8,561	885	
<i>Jammu & Kashmir—</i>							
1955-56	463	213	1	(b)	41	11	
1956-57	489	234	1	(b)	41	11	
<i>Kerala—</i>							
1955-56	1,882	861	9	2	..	..	
1956-57	1,883	862	10	2	..	..	
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>							
1955-56	9,456	2,873	4,780	763	473	90	
1956-57	9,547	3,146	4,359	1,119	474	76	
<i>Madras—</i>							
1955-56	5,491	2,964	1,865	478	1,416	236	
1956-57	5,538	3,103	1,840	470	1,421	248	
<i>Mysore—</i>							
1955-56	1,981	1,050	6,764	990	1,313	145	
1956-57	2,030	1,064	6,603	904	1,278	143	
<i>Orissa—</i>							
1955-56	9,361	2,074	17	3	11	2	
1956-57	9,325	2,138	17	3	11	2	

TABLE No. 24—contd.

State/Year	CEREALS—contd.					
	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	468	112	788	220	2,387	341
1956-57	457	113	759	268	2,372	367
<i>Assam—</i>						
1955-56	38	7	..	..	7	1
1956-57	38	7	..	..	7	1
<i>Bihar—</i>						
1955-56	1,347	261	348	62	789	124
1956-57	1,449	301	343	73	604	102
<i>Bombay—</i>						
1955-56	557	187	669	198	1,099	261
1956-57	464	84	672	219	1,065	253
<i>Jammu & Kashmir—</i>						
1955-56	459	135	..	..	20	5
1956-57	515	151	..	..	17	5
<i>Kerala—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	11	6	10	2
1956-57	..	..	12	7	10	2
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	1,041	194	35	4	3,734	380
1956-57	1,048	186	38	4	3,521	384
<i>Madras—</i>						
1955-56	12	5	867	333	1,410	419
1956-57	13	6	880	352	1,438	443
<i>Mysore—</i>						
1955-56	33	6	2,133	832	1,333	155
1956-57	33	6	2,124	823	1,243	142
<i>Orissa—</i>						
1955-56	63	10	304	63	111	12
1956-57	63	10	302	62	111	12

TABLE No. 24—contd.

State/Year	CEREALS—contd.					
	Wheat		Barley		Total Cereals	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	59	6	9	2	18,368	5,160
1956-57	58	5	9	2	18,534	5,355
<i>Assam—</i>						
1955-56	7	1	..	..	4,270	1,642
1956-57	7	1	..	..	4,365	1,714
<i>Bihar—</i>						
1955-56	1,468	357	877	201	17,059	4,453
1956-57	1,822	153	872	89	17,639	4,707
<i>Bombay—</i>						
1955-56	3,249	668	36	8	35,816	6,193
1956-57	3,462	570	37	9	35,601	6,685
<i>Jammu & Kashmir—</i>						
1955-56	304	81	58	17	1,396	462
1956-57	328	86	56	14	1,447	501
<i>Kerala—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	1,912	871
1956-57	..	..	..	..	1,915	873
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	6,947	1,541	453	117	26,919	5,962
1956-57	7,448	1,604	446	135	26,881	6,653
<i>Madras—</i>						
1955-56	4	1	1	(b)	11,066	4,436
1956-57	4	1	1	(b)	11,135	4,623
<i>Mysore—</i>						
1955-56	716	64	9	3	14,282	3,245
1956-57	727	63	8	3	14,046	3,148
<i>Orissa—</i>						
1955-56	13	3	1	(b)	9,881	2,167
1956-57	13	3	1	(b)	9,843	2,230

TABLE No. 24—contd.

State/Year	CEREALS—contd.					
	Rice		Jowar		Bajra	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	23	24	25	26	27	28
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1955-56	674	202	700	33	2,581	386
1956-57	733	277	706	45	2,422	240
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
1955-56	169	86	2,863	220	8,948	777
1956-57	228	86	2,150	224	8,868	515
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	9,297	2,547	2,170	374	2,738	559
1956-57	9,533	2,267	2,180	443	2,782	472
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
1955-56	10,154	4,146	4	1	(a)	(b)
1956-57	10,060	4,335	3	1	(a)	(b)
<i>Delhi—</i>						
1955-56	1	(b)	55	6	54	10
1956-57	1	(b)	30	4	56	9
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	111	39	..	..	(a)	(b)
1956-57	111	39	..	..	(a)	(b)
<i>Manipur—</i>						
1955-56	222	117	..	..	..	..
1956-57	222	117	..	..	..	..
<i>Tripura—</i>						
1955-56	407	135	..	..	..	..
1956-57	406	150	..	..	..	..
<i>Andaman & Nicobar Islands—</i>						
1955-56	9	3	..	..	..	..
1956-57	10	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>All India—</i>						
1955-56	76,864	26,846	42,904	6,602	28,024	3,379
1956-57	78,174	28,142	41,314	7,427	27,542	2,926

TABLE No. 24—*contd.*

State/Year	CEREALS— <i>contd.</i>					
	Maize		Ragi		Small Millets	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
29	30	31	32	33	24	35
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1955-56	985	389	7	2	40	4
1956-57	1,009	651	7	2	40	4
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
1955-56	1,335	524	(a)	(b)	193	27
1956-57	1,230	313	(a)	(b)	186	30
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	2,371	616	465	86	1,476	188
1956-57	2,513	979	472	90	1,491	247
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
1955-56	126	37	24	6	39	7
1956-57	127	38	24	6	40	7
<i>Delhi—</i>						
1955-56	3	(b)				
1956-57	4	1				
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	278	71	42	8	65	11
1956-57	281	74	41	8	64	11
<i>Manipur—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tripura—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Andaman & Nicobar Islands—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>All India—</i>						
1955-56	9,116	2,554	5,693	1,820	12,713	1,937
1956-57	9,244	3,020	5,674	1,914	12,209	2,010

TABLE No. 24—*contd.*

State/Year	CEREALS— <i>concl.</i>					
	Wheat		Barley		Total Cereals	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1955-56	4,699	1,751	497	173	10,183	2,940
1956-57	5,140	2,114	534	192	10,611	3,525
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
1955-56	2,403	907	1,372	580	17,283	3,121
1956-57	3,279	1,190	1,445	710	17,386	3,068
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	9,965	3,041	4,866	1,602	33,348	9,013
1956-57	9,991	3,139	4,918	1,544	33,880	9,181
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
1955-56	163	45	113	30	10,623	4,272
1956-57	209	27	177	30	10,640	4,444
<i>Delhi—</i>						
1955-56	70	16	12	1	195	33
1956-57	74	12	12	1	177	27
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>						
1955-56	319	87	78	15	893	231
1956-57	329	100	78	15	904	247
<i>Manipur—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	222	117
1956-57	..	..	..	..	222	117
<i>Tripura—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	407	135
1956-57	..	..	..	..	406	150
<i>Andaman & Nicobar Islands—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	9	3
1956-57	..	..	..	..	10	3
<i>Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—</i>						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>All India—</i>						
1955-56	30,386	8,569	8,382	2,749	214,082	54,456
1956-57	32,891	9,068	8,594	2,744	215,642	57,251

TABLE No. 24—contd.

State/Year	PULSES					
	Gram		Tur		Other Pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	44	45	46	47	48	49
Andhra Pradesh—						
1955-56	322	42	406	45	2,464	175
1956-57	309	36	411	45	2,515	181
Assam—						
1955-56	5	1	7	2	174	27
1956-57	5	1	7	2	172	27
Bihar—						
1955-56	1,225	206	347	75	3,071	549
1956-57	1,210	102	313	48	2,816	387
Bombay—						
1955-56	1,616	227	1,500	438	3,676	375
1956-57	1,577	220	1,530	438	3,950	422
Jammu & Kashmir—						
1955-56	8	2	..	..	..	..
1956-57	12	3	..	..	..	..
Kerala—						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	90	13
1956-57	..	..	..	..	89	13
Madhya Pradesh—						
1955-56	3,668	805	973	343	4,167	502
1956-57	3,715	966	902	307	4,035	435
Madras—						
1955-56	4	1	150	21	928	80
1956-57	5	1	158	23	936	81
Mysore—						
1955-56	418	52	667	87	2,616	400
1956-57	417	53	617	79	2,556	393
Orissa—						
1955-56	57	6	35	9	1,188	266
1956-57	57	6	35	9	1,183	255

TABLE No. 24—contd.

State/Year	PULSES—contd.			
	Total Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	51	52	53	54
Andhra Pradesh—				
1955-56	3,192	262	21,560	5,422
1956-57	3,235	262	21,769	5,617
Assam—				
1955-56	186	30	4,456	1,672
1956-57	184	30	4,549	1,744
Bihar—				
1955-56	4,643	830	21,702	5,283
1956-57	4,339	537	21,978	5,244
Bombay—				
1955-56	6,792	1,040	42,608	7,233
1956-57	7,057	1,080	42,658	7,765
Jammu & Kashmir—				
1955-56	8	2	1,354	464
1956-57	12	3	1,459	504
Kerala—				
1955-56	90	13	2,002	884
1956-57	89	13	2,004	886
Madhya Pradesh—				
1955-56	8,808	1,650	35,727	7,612
1956-57	8,670	1,708	35,551	8,361
Madras—				
1955-56	1,082	102	12,148	4,538
1956-57	1,099	105	12,234	4,728
Mysore—				
1955-56	3,701	539	17,983	3,784
1956-57	3,590	525	17,636	3,673
Orissa—				
1955-56	1,280	281	11	2,448
1956-57	1,275	270	11	2,500

TABLE No. 24—*contd.*

State/Year	PULSES— <i>contd.</i>					
	Gram		Tur		Other Pulses	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Punjab—						
1955-56	6,310	1,696	..	..	639	63
1956-57	6,194	1,954	..	..	718	77
Rajasthan—						
1955-56	3,234	707	30	4	4,127	343
1956-57	3,781	961	36	5	4,511	354
Uttar Pradesh—						
1955-56	6,715	1,443	1,457	788	2,886	643
1956-57	6,183	1,515	1,622	1,083	3,113	674
West Bengal—						
1955-56	474	138	65	18	1,173	226
1956-57	432	107	47	8	947	152
Delhi—						
1955-56	83	2	..	..	10	1
1956-57	76	3	..	..	9	1
Himachal Pradesh—						
1955-56	18	3	(a)	(b)	58	7
1956-57	17	2	(a)	(b)	56	6
Manipur—						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura—						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	3	(b)
1956-57	..	..	..	..	3	(b)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..
All India—						
1955-56	24,157	5,331	5,637	1,830	27,270	3,670
1956-57	23,990	5,930	5,696	2,047	27,263	3,773

TABLE No. 24—*concl.*

State/Year	PULSES— <i>concl.</i>			
	Total Pulses		Total Foodgrains	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
62	63	64	65	66
Punjab—				
1955-56	6,949	1,759	17,132	4,639
1956-57	6,912	2,031	17,523	5,556
Rajasthan—				
1955-56	7,391	1,054	24,674	4,175
1956-57	8,328	1,320	25,714	4,388
Uttar Pradesh—				
1955-56	11,058	2,874	44,406	11,887
1956-57	10,918	3,272	44,798	12,453
West Bengal—				
1955-56	1,712	382	12,335	4,654
1956-57	1,426	267	12,066	4,711
Delhi—				
1955-56	93	3	288	36
1956-57	85	4	262	31
Himachal Pradesh—				
1955-56	76	10	969	241
1956-57	73	8	977	255
Manipur—				
1955-56	..	..	222	117
1956-57	..	..	222	117
Tripura—				
1955-56	3	(b)	410	135
1956-57	3	(b)	409	150
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—				
1955-56	..	..	10	3
1956-57	..	..	..	2
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—				
1955-56	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..
All India—				
1955-56	57,064	10,831	271,146	65,287
1956-57	57,295	11,435	272,937	68,686

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 tons.

NOTE.—Figures for 1955-56 relate to Partially Revised Estimates and those for 1956-57 are based on final estimates. These are, therefore, subject to revision.

TABLE No. 25
Area and Production of Major Oilseeds in India
(1955-56 and 1956-57)

State	Ground nut			Castor seed		Sesamum		Rape & Mustard		Linseed		Total Major Oilseeds	
	Area		Production	Area		Area		Area		Area		Area	
	(1)	(2)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh—													
1955-56	3,071	1,132	845	62	654	49	3	(b)	(b)	78	5	4,651	1,248
1956-57	3,109	1,095	839	65	675	56	2	(b)	(b)	75	6	4,700	1,222
Assam—													
1955-56	(—)	(—)	4	1	16	4	280	51	56	2	(b)	302	56
1956-57	(—)	(—)	4	1	16	4	286	56	56	2	(b)	308	61
Bihar—													
1955-56	(—)	(—)	17	3	60	6	176	21	21	253	27	506	57
1956-57	(—)	(—)	16	3	40	4	153	16	16	219	20	428	43
Bombay—													
1955-56	4,545	1,049*	315	35	734	56	72	15	15	549	48	6,215	1,203
1956-57	4,695	1,137*	313	36	605	44	71	15	15	592	54	6,276	1,286
Jammu & Kashmir													
1955-56	(—)	(—)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	56	13	13	30	6	86	19
1956-57	(—)	(—)	..	..	..	..	56	13	13	30	6	80	19
Kerala—													
1955-56	35	14	49	6	49	6	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	84	20
1956-57	35	17	N.R.	N.R.	49	6	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	84	23
Madhya Pradesh—													
1955-56	640	154	20	4	1,073	105	356	59	59	1,420	132	3,509	454
1956-57	669	159	22	4	929	92	353	52	52	1,440	103	3,413	410
Madras—													
1955-56	1,778	821	31	5	360	44	2	(b)	(b)	(a)	(b)	2,171	870
1956-57	1,801	855	34	6	355	45	2	(b)	(b)	(a)	(b)	2,192	906
Mysore—													
1955-56	2,035	469	111	8	220	18	9	1	1	118	7	2,493	503
1956-57	2,070	597	113	8	182	16	9	1	1	125	8	2,499	500
Orissa—													
1955-56	57	16	53	4	256	20	127	21	21	35	3	538	64
1956-57	58	16	52	4	255	20	127	21	21	35	3	527	64
Punjab—													
1955-56	133	38	N.R.	N.R.	76	3	662	105	105	28	3	899	149
1956-57	148	43	..	..	61	3	707	111	111	29	2	945	159
Rajasthan—													
1955-56	106	36	4	1	962	74	619	97	97	294	44	1,985	252
1956-57	164	45	4	1	1,102	81	635	106	106	373	44	2,278	277
Uttar Pradesh—													
1955-56	292	133	5	1	1,167	68	3,697	426	426	881	128	6,042	756
1956-57	352	162	6	1	1,139	75	3,597	597	597	717	96	5,811	931
West Bengal—													
1955-56	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	14	3	237	36*	36*	91	11	342	50
1956-57	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	14	3	191	26*	26*	119	7	324	36
Delhi—													
1955-56	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	2	(b)	(b)	(—)	(—)	2	(b)
1956-57	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	4	(b)	(b)	(—)	(—)	4	(b)
Himachal Pradesh													
1955-56	(a)	(b)	(—)	(—)	2	(b)	9	1	1	2	(b)	13	1
1956-57	(a)	(b)	(—)	(—)	2	(b)	8	1	1	2	(b)	12	1
Tripura—													
1955-56	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	10	1	10	2	2	(—)	(—)	20	3
1956-57	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	9	2	10	2	2	(—)	(—)	19	4
All India—													
1955-56	12,692	3,862	1,405	124	5,653	457	6,317	848	848	3,781	414	29,848	5,705
1956-57	13,101	4,086	1,403	129	5,433	451	6,211	1,017	1,017	3,758	349	29,906	6,032

(a) Less than 500 acres.

(b) Less than 500 bales.

(...) In nuts in shell.

(—) Not grown.

*Based on Random sample crop-cutting survey results.

N. R.—Non-Reporting.

NOTES.—(i) Major oilseeds are not grown in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.
(ii) 1955-56 figures relate to Partially Revised Estimate while those for 1956-57 relate to Final Estimate. As such figures for 1955-56 and 1956-57 are subject to revision.

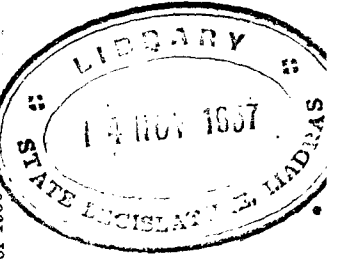


TABLE No. 26
Area and Production of Tobacco in India
1954-55 and 1955-56

State (Set-up prior to reorganisation/District)	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra—				
Anantapur	2,500	2,400	900	900
Chittoor	400	200	100	100
Cuddapah	600	600	400	400
East Godavari	40,000	38,100	12,400	12,200
West Godavari	32,000	30,400	11,500	10,700
Guntur	158,000	164,300	54,300	56,500
Krishna	32,000	26,400	11,200	8,800
Kurnool	6,000	6,300	1,600	1,600
Nellore	4,000	3,900	1,400	1,500
Srikakulam	5,600	4,600	2,500	1,900
Visakhapatnam	6,000	6,600	2,500	2,700
TOTAL	287,100	283,800	98,800	97,400
2. Assam—				
Cachar	1,000	945	357	295
Darrang	3,300	3,380	884	1,056
Garo Hills	550	540	123	169
Goalpara	4,300	4,800	1,536	1,500
Kamrup	8,300	8,223	2,594	2,570
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	50	50	11	16
Lakhimpur	1,250	1,255	390	392
Mizo	450	320	100	100
Nowgong	1,800	1,800	643	563
Sibsagar	950	954	297	298
United District of Mikir and North Cachar Hills	1,300	1,280	348	400
TOTAL	23,250	23,547	7,283	7,359
3. Bihar *	37,386	28,929	10,667	8,563
4. Bombay—				
Ahmedabad	3,861	5,955	762	2,292
Ahmednagar	2,516	2,386	360	375
Amreli	30	23	3	3
Banas Kantha	142	220	45	89
Baroda	25,843	24,890	5,179	5,563
Bijapur	1,156	1,612	132	207
Broach	3,692	3,949	623	719
Belgaum	64,964	59,246	8,735	10,469
Dharwar	2,288	2,000	313	353
Kaira	122,549	76,865	36,098	22,448
East Khandesh	334	237	36	27
West Khandesh	29	101	3	9
Kolhapur	39,758	38,467	4,522	6,675
Mehsana	5,718	6,500	3,390	2,379
Nasik	71	..	7	..
Panch Mahals	3,602	3,605	715	1,478
Poona	629	560	105	94
Sabar Kantha	541	1,044	60	152
North Satara	1,764	2,605	364	509
South Satara	24,721	24,960	5,190	3,894
Sholapur	2,025	2,049	564	636
Surat	470	556	76	92
TOTAL	306,703	257,830	67,282	58,463

TABLE No. 26—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Madhya Pradesh—					
Akola	196	129	46	30	
Amravati	659	691	147	146	
Balaghat	607	405	185	114	
Bastar	1,676	1,543	473	399	
Betul	2	5	1	1	
Bhandara	71	60	17	16	
Bilaspur	302	309	85	80	
Buldana	366	445	86	94	
Chhindwara	2,871	2,678	675	629	
Chanda	1,635	1,307	384	369	
Durg	383	406	108	114	
Hoshangabad	210	226	59	64	
Jubbulpore	88	88	23	23	
Mandla	320	325	90	92	
Nagpur	3,022	2,789	639	700	
Nimar	40	82	11	23	
Raigarh	287	244	74	57	
Raipur	169	172	48	40	
Saugor	132	141	40	43	
Surguja	442	442	104	104	
Warda	29	30	7	8	
Yeotmal	166	132	29	31	
TOTAL	13,673	12,569	3,331	3,177	
6. Madras—					
Chingleput	29,500	28,000	16,900	16,000	
Coimbatore	3,600	4,100	1,600	1,800	
Madura	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
Malabar	900	900	600	500	
North Arcot	..	..	..	@	
Nilgiri	800	200	400	100	
Ramanathapuram	3,800	3,800	1,700	1,600	
Salem	1,200	1,000	400	300	
South Arcot	1,600	1,500	900	800	
South Kanara	1,700	1,700	700	800	
Tanjore	2,000	1,900	1,000	1,000	
Tiruchirapalli	200	200	100	100	
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	45,400	43,300	24,300	23,000	
7. Orissa—					
Balasore	17	17	34	34	
Baudh	200	200	176	175	
Bolangir	700	700	570	570	
Cuttack	1,900	1,900	134	179	
Dhenkanal	800	800	112	89	
Gunjam	1,000	800	469	469	
Kalahandi	2,100	2,100	45	45	
Keonjhar	100	100	580	580	
Koraput	2,600	2,600	125	100	
Mayurbhanj	500	400	32	32	
Puri	100	100	350	350	
Sambalpur	1,000	1,000	56	56	
Sundergarh	200	200	..	..	
TOTAL	11,000	10,900	2,726	2,679	

TABLE No. 26—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8. Punjab—					
Ambala					
Amritsar		200	200	73	74
Ferozepur		62	86	..	38
Gurdaspur		109	70	27	31
Gurgaon		800	168	40	62
Hissar		400	800	323	352
Hoshiarpur		1,000	400	176	176
Jullundur		400	800	440	352
Kangra		697	500	206	257
Karnal		1,400	595	111	95
Ludhiana		25	1,000	616	440
			21	13	10
TOTAL		5,545	5,060	2,224	2,072
9. Uttar Pradesh—					
Dehra Dun		14	302	4	91
Saharanpur		782	628	211	177
Muzaffarnagar		267	234	92	84
Meerut		1,648	1,115	356	413
Bulandshahr		1,090	1,000	326	293
Aligarh		2,146	2,516	748	824
Mathura		892	995	332	336
Agra		774	666	248	192
Mainpuri		1,658	1,139	505	348
Etah		4,337	3,251	1,571	1,017
Bareilly		1,087	1,218	328	358
Bijnor		673	641	248	265
Budaun		1,385	1,759	424	526
Moradabad		1,393	1,544	356	570
Shahjahanpur		339	381	116	134
Pilibhit		87	123	26	40
Rampur		180	212	57	66
Farrukhabad		15,991	12,863	5,130	5,207
Etawah		381	280	147	88
Kanpur		924	766	258	251
Fatehpur		144	181	45	57
Allahabad		500	369	182	125
Jhansi		277	370	106	131
Jalaun		26	30	8	9
Hamirpur		250	222	31	72
Banda		208	138	81	48
Varanasi		63	60	20	19
Mirzapur		99	92	28	29
Jaunpur		528	408	166	124
Ghazipur		35	26	13	10
Ballia		114	94	33	25
Gorakhpur		28	36	11	12
Deoria		103	43	33	8
Basti		3	7	1	2
Azamgarh		297	127	104	36
Nainital		110	76	35	26
Lucknow		270	166	90	66
Unnao		268	279	86	78
Rao Bareli		263	235	77	69
Sitapur		1,848	1,897	665	631
Hardoi		267	360	77	126
Kheri		255	334	86	123
Faizabad		221	185	62	50
Gonda		17	21	6	7
Bahraich		352	279	102	100
Sultanpur		136	103	43	29
Pratapgarh		236	248	68	86
Barabanki		518	543	167	163
Conventional estimates for hilly districts		5,438	5,438	1,007	1,007
TOTAL		48,922	44,010	14,916	14,548

TABLE No. 26—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10. West Bengal—					
Bankura		100	200	20	50
Birbhum		..	100	..	10
Burdwan		100	100	40	40
Cooch-Behar		28,900	29,000	9,030	9,390
Darjeeling		..	100	..	20
West Dinajpur		900	1,000	230	270
Hooghly		200	200	60	80
Howrah		..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri		5,300	6,100	1,120	1,290
Malda		1,200	1,100	260	250
Midnapore		300	200	60	50
Murshidabad		260	300	40	100
Nadia		600	600	90	130
24-Parganas		600	600	130	130
TOTAL		38,400	39,600	11,080	11,810
11. Hyderabad—					
Wydorabad		481	635	91	106
Nizamabad		204	267	38	55
Medak		1,712	1,457	233	263
Mahabubnagar		638	1,217	121	272
Nalgonda		6,517	5,543	1,243	997
Warangal		6,857	5,654	2,349	1,061
Kharram		13,341	9,711	4,312	4,223
Karimnagar		2,330	1,208	684	367
Adilabad		964	879	213	196
Aurangabad		375	771	86	183
Parbhani		112	219	22	49
Nadar		288	385	55	109
Bhir		142	635	30	160
Gulbarga		848	837	95	185
Raichur		4,229	4,662	935	1,024
Osmanabad		264	624	52	170
Bidar		393	667	61	160
TOTAL		39,695	35,371	10,618	9,580
12. Madhya Bharat—					
Bhind		359	332	103	93
Morena		515	493	107	90
Gird		126	108	18	16
Shivpuri		423	427	116	..
Guna		280	208	39	13
Bhilsa		124	139	18	20
Rajgarh		19	24	1	3
Shajpur		208	216	46	20
Ujjain		1,380	1,328	239	234
Ratlam		109	135	8	73
Mandsaur		150	178	25	23
Dewas		245	274	39	34
Indore		463	683	77	229
Nimar		1,261	375	301	134
Dhar		344	291	55	41
Jhobua		116	148	12	14
TOTAL		6,122	5,359	1,204	1,037

TABLE No. 26—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13. Mysore—					
Bangalore		136	54	14	9
Bellary		1,455	1,304	625	261
Chikmagalur		168	174	13	15
Chitaldrug		2,416	2,446	618	656
Hassan		1,285	1,285	135	135
Kolar		2,010	1,999	536	439
Mandya		1,150	1,186	230	226
Mysore		23,527	23,336	2,959	1,925
Shimoga		183	151	28	27
Tumkur		1,850	1,567	358	175
TOTAL		34,180	33,502	5,516	3,868
14. P.F.P.S.U.—					
Bhatinda		7	24	5	12
Kapurthala		40	25	20	12
Mahendergarh		467	295	16	14
Patiala		338	331	80	76
Sangrur		149	138	62	92
TOTAL		1,001	813	183	206
15. Rajasthan—					
Alwar		1,203	937	356	282
Banswara		225	389	37	65
Barmer		..	..	..	..
Bharatpur		1,269	994	280	209
Bhilwara		654	416	124	48
Bikaner		..	..	..	..
Bundi		470	559	92	93
Chittorgarh		733	372	149	61
Churu		7	13	2	2
Dungarpur		245	363	49	67
Ganganagar		12	18	5	6
Jaipur		2,359	1,855	555	893
Jaisalmer		..	..	..	..
Jalore		124	128	25	59
Jhalawar		227	325	25	34
Jhunjhunu		587	280	210	75
Jodhpur		117	175	25	31
Kota		580	1,133	29	104
Nagpur		440	411	203	121
Pali		206	222	151	169
Sawai Madhopur		1,156	1,169	190	258
Sikar		813	339	414	143
Sirohi		172	219	62	47
Tonk		250	216	110	29
Udaipur		4,410	2,557	1,185	416
TOTAL		16,264	13,090	4,278	3,217
16. Ajmer—					
Ajmer		5	5	1	1
Beawar		5	4	1	1
Kekri		6	3	Neg.	Neg.
TOTAL		16	12	2	2
17. Bhopal *					
		231	283	127	17

TABLE No. 26—concl'd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		17	16	3	2
18. Coorg					
		900	700	844	634
19. Delhi					
20. Himachal Pradesh—					
Bilaspur		472	511	84	146
Mahasu		293	310	51	55
Mandi		441	354	70	56
Chamba		282	198	40	28
Sirmur		489	506	87	90
TOTAL		1,977	1,879	332	375
21. Kutch					
		14	4	2	1
22. Tripura					
		1,330	1,210	236	274
23. Vindhya Pradesh—					
Rewa		319	180	56	32
Satara		160	114	29	25
Sidhi		301	192	16	11
Shahdol		401	373	214	222
Datia		239	250	56	68
Tikamga.h		118	85	84	60
Chhatarpur		244	181	35	32
Panna		163	111	41	28
TOTAL		1,945	1,486	531	478

Neg.—Negligible. N.A.—Not available.

*District-wise details are not available.

NOTE.—Figures for 1955-56 relate to Final Estimate and those for 1955-56 are based on Partially Revised Estimates. These are, therefore, subject to revision.

TABLE
Value of outturn of

('000 Rs.)									
State (old set-up)	Year	Animal Products	Bam- boos and Canes	Drugs	Spices	Fibres and Flosses	Fodder and Grazing	Grass other than fodder	Gums and Resins
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra	1954-55	..	7,22	..	..	..	2,39	..	..
	1955-56	(a)	8,69	15	..	2	3,37	2	..
Assam	1954-55	1,58	5,08	96	1	..	1,71	1,25	..
	1955-56	1,53	3,96	20	..	..	1,57	1,34	..
Bihar	1954-55	7	12,25	..	..	..	4,12	..	..
	1955-56	..	10,88	1	..	..	94	51	8
Bombay	1954-55	5	10,94	7	3	2	20,57	26	1,79
	1955-56	6	10,92	6	5	3	21,20	37	1,53
Madhya Pradesh	1954-55	34	26,33	8	..	3	57,95	3,35	88
	1955-56	30	23,90	33	(a)	4	38,02	1,73	4,61
Madras	1954-55	5	5,44	24	1,45	6	3,66	32	..
	1955-56	3	6,08	1	2,43	..	3,61	8	(a)
Orissa	1954-55	46	8,71	85	(a)	25	2,46	2,22	12
	1955-56	46	8,79	85	(a)	25	2,45	2,19	34
Punjab	1954-55	..	8	..	..	..	7,73	2,82	20,72
	1955-56	1	30	20	8	..	9,43	3,04	26,14
Uttar Pradesh	1954-55	35	7,28	1,22	..	..	9,72	3,53	39,60
	1955-56	54	6,61	20	..	(a)	11,29	4,36	47,51
West Bengal	1954-55	3	36	1	..	..	43	14	..
	1955-56	6	55	1	..	..	56	35	..
Hyderabad	1954-55	2	2,50	6	3	14	9,63	1,96	2
	1955-56	2	2,58	4	..	..	9,82	2,30	4
Jammu & Kashmir	1954-55	..	4	2,56	..	..	2,07	5	7,28
	1955-56	..	2	95	..	..	3,43	..	3,75
Madhya Bharat	1954-55	7	2,45	..	..	(a)	6,87	14	1,92
	1955-56	9	2,38	5	..	(a)	7,69	2,43	4,28
Mysore	1954-55	..	4,13	..	..	..	43	18	..
	1955-56	..	6,54	..	..	..	9	38	..
P.E.P.S.U.	1954-55	1	14	..	..	..	65	32	1,72
	1955-56@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	1954-55	..	1,31	..	..	..	9,64	..	..
	1955-56	1	1,20	..	..	..	5,40	2,23	1,26
Saurashtra	1954-55	1	37	..	..	..	56	..	..
	1955-56	1	40	..	..	..	22	57	(a)
Travancore-Cochin	1954-55	7	75	..	..	..	34	1	..
	1955-56	9	2,21	..	3	11	1,38	1	..
Ajmer	1954-55	1	(a)	..	..	..	34	..	..
	1955-56	1	(a)	..	..	..	33	..	..
Bhopal	1954-55	3	59	..	..	..	1,77	..	..
	1955-56	(a)	98	..	..	..	1,81	..	..
Coorg	1954-55	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..
	1955-56	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	1954-55	..	7	94	..	..	9,66	2,73	16,78
	1955-56	..	6	62	..	..	12,58	41	14,14
Kutch	1954-55	(a)	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
	1955-56	(a)	..	..	..	..	37	..	..
Manipur	1954-55	3	5	..	..	5	..	18	..
	1955-56	(a)	8	..	..	..	..	2	..
Tripura	1954-55	..	25,11	..	..	..	14	4,70	..
	1955-56	..	30,00	..	..	..	13	5,24	..
Vindhya Pradesh	1954-55*	8	7,35	..	..	..	53	37	..
	1955-56	25	2,94	2	..	..	81	19	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1954-55	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	17
	1955-56	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
TOTAL	1954-55	3,46	1,28,77	6,99	1,52	55	1,53,67	24,53	90,99
	1955-56	3,47	1,30,35	3,70	2,61	45	1,36,51	27,77	1,03,68

(a) Less than Rs. 500.

(b) Included under 'others'.

(c) Included under 'Gums and Resins'.

No. 27
Minor Forest Produce in India

('000 Rs.)

Lac	Rubber and Latex	Incense and perfume woods	Tanstuffs and Dye- stuffs	Vege- table oils and Oilseeds	Other Sorts of Minor Forest Produce	Total	Year	State (Old set-up)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..	..	..	..	..	5,01	14,62	1954-55	Andhra
(a)	..	..	19	..	5,89	18,33	1955-56	
29	..	9	..	..	31,92	42,87	1954-55	Assam
4	..	21	..	..	8,52	17,37	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	5,99	22,43	1954-55	Bihar
..	..	..	..	..	11,23	23,65	1955-56	
6	..	7,11	1,48	1,80	12,72	56,90	1954-55	Bombay
7	..	5,40	1,29	1,13	10,71	52,82	1955-56	
3,79	..	..	3,29	1,18	34,06	1,31,26	1954-55	Madhya Pradesh
(b)	..	..	3,75	59	58,28	1,31,55	1955-56	
3	..	..	45	21	2,53	14,44	1954-55	Madras
(a)	..	..	1,91	19	2,43	16,77	1955-56	
23	..	..	1,12	7	27,98	44,47	1954-55	Orissa
(b)	..	..	1,12	7	31,20	47,72	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	1,06	32,42	1954-55	Punjab
..	..	..	..	..	1,00	40,20	1955-56	
5	..	..	..	1	58,63	1,20,39	1954-55	Uttar Pradesh
12	..	..	1	10	68,55	1,39,29	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	2,68	3,65	1954-55	West Bengal
..	..	..	..	..	3,26	4,79	1955-56	
1	..	5	1,04	39	19,52	35,37	1954-55	Hyderabad
2	..	10	32	18	28,74	44,16	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	1,80	13,80	1954-55	Jammu & Kashmir
..	..	..	..	..	2,30	10,45	1955-56	
4	..	..	1	13	7,58	19,21	1954-55	Madhya Bharat
..	61	..	2	64	5,82	24,01	1955-56	
9	..	65,52	..	..	4,62	74,97	1954-55	Mysore
6	..	58,80	..	..	3,30	69,17	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	37	3,21	1954-55	P.E.P.S.U.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1955-56@	
..	..	..	..	..	9,83	20,78	1954-55	Rajasthan
..	..	..	2	12	13,28	23,52	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	37	1,31	1954-55	Saurashtra
..	..	..	..	..	27	1,47	1955-56	
2	11	..	..	..	3,38	4,68	1954-55	Travancore-Cochin
2	13	..	..	..	1,75	5,73	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	7	42	1954-55	Ajmer
..	..	..	..	..	9	43	1955-56	
(a)	..	..	..	..	1,25	3,64	1954-55	Bhopal
(a)	..	..	..	..	2,07	4,86	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	73	84	1954-55	Coorg
..	..	..	..	..	22	31	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	1,34	31,52	1954-55	Himachal Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	1,34	29,15	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	4	32	1954-55	Kutch
..	..	..	..	..	3	40	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	22	57	1954-55	Manipur
..	..	4	..	..	3	13	1955-56	
..	..	(a)	..	..	4,04	33,99	1954-55	Tripura
..	..	..	..	..	4,65	40,02	1955-56	
13,13	..	..	..	..	23,83	45,29	1954-55*	Vindhya Pradesh
3,26	..	..	1	..	12,85	20,33	1955-56	
..	..	..	..	..	18	50	1954-55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
..	..	..	..	..	31	53	1955-56	
17,74	11	72,81	7,39	3,79	2,61,75	7,73,87	1954-55	TOTAL
3,59	74	64,51	8,64	3,02	2,78,12	7,67,16	1955-56	

@ Included under Punjab.

*Relates to the year 1953-54.

NOTE.—Figures are based on provisional data supplied by State Governments.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural
(According to Livestock

District.	Livestock							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breed- ing Bulls	Working Bul- locks	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work	Total males over three years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 year kept for breeding or milk production			
	*	@			In Milk	Dry	Not calved	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
alaghat—								
Rural	1,229	208,723	6,168	216,120	64,618	49,418	11,636	125,672
Urban	8	1,475	4	1,487	993	350	21	1,364
TOTAL	1,237	210,198	6,172	217,607	65,611	49,768	11,657	127,036
astar—								
Rural	793	306,205	6,755	313,753	151,190	59,869	12,325	223,384
Urban	12	855	7	874	560	274	62	896
TOTAL	805	307,060	6,772	314,627	151,750	60,143	12,387	224,280
etul—								
Rural	5,257	191,263	2,377	198,897	55,898	53,783	6,052	115,824
Urban	70	3,504	74	3,648	1,297	1,091	72	2,460
TOTAL	5,327	194,767	2,451	202,545	57,195	54,874	6,124	118,284
hind—								
Rural	102	104,677	564	105,342	26,840	30,396	6,223	63,459
Urban	4	1,424	26	1,454	635	477	52	1,164
TOTAL	106	106,101	589	106,796	27,475	30,873	6,275	64,623
hilsa—								
Rural	1,428	162,146	8,661	172,235	58,641	65,570	14,759	138,970
Urban	68	3,040	354	3,462	2,484	1,065	335	3,884
TOTAL	1,496	165,186	9,015	175,697	61,125	66,635	15,094	142,854
laspur—								
Rural	1,879	332,231	4,860	338,970	161,948	165,825	20,187	347,960
Urban	148	2,279	207	2,634	2,805	2,316	898	6,019
TOTAL	2,027	334,510	5,067	341,604	164,753	168,141	21,085	353,979
hatarpur—								
Rural	476	172,589	19,985	193,050	74,306	102,281	33,444	210,031
Urban	28	6,428	332	6,788	3,327	3,450	691	7,468
TOTAL	504	179,017	20,317	199,838	77,633	105,731	34,135	217,499

†This is the eighth State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in this journal. Data for Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh were published in February (Supplement), March, April, May, June, July and August, 1957 issues of this journal respectively. Data pertain 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 three years kept for work only.

No. 28
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh†
Census, 1956)

District	Livestock									
	Cattle—contd.									
	Females over three years					Young Stock				
	Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes			Total females over three years		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	Total	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
alaghat—										
Rural	2,557	707	128,936	25,907	25,749	51,656	33,405	38,989		
Urban	1	5	1,370	409	546	955	238	298		
TOTAL	2,558	712	130,306	26,316	26,295	52,611	33,643	39,287		
astar—										
Rural	98,779	10,446	332,609	57,075	60,611	117,686	100,212	119,845		
Urban	2	49	947	275	280	555	147	175		
TOTAL	98,781	10,495	333,556	57,350	60,891	118,241	100,359	120,020		
etul—										
Rural	162	738	116,724	26,771	25,987	52,758	41,866	50,343		
Urban	3	8	2,471	671	640	1,311	610	719		
TOTAL	165	746	119,195	27,442	26,627	54,069	42,476	51,062		
hind—										
Rural	118	419	63,996	15,619	14,059	29,678	15,996	15,295		
Urban	9	..	1,173	296	263	559	168	257		
TOTAL	127	419	65,169	15,915	14,322	30,237	16,164	15,462		
hilsa—										
Rural	4	469	139,443	33,845	31,545	65,390	38,843	35,671		
Urban	..	24	3,908	1,255	997	2,252	587	541		
TOTAL	4	493	143,351	35,100	32,542	67,642	39,430	36,212		
laspur—										
Rural	761	3,057	351,778	67,581	68,272	135,853	103,260	123,724		
Urban	846	371	7,236	1,365	1,696	3,061	1,029	1,561		
TOTAL	1,607	3,428	359,014	68,946	69,968	138,914	104,289	125,285		
hatarpur—										
Rural	..	886	210,917	41,732	40,145	81,877	46,243	48,483		
Urban	..	51	7,519	1,911	2,006	3,917	1,781	1,805		
TOTAL	..	937	218,436	43,643	42,151	85,794	48,024	50,288		

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.						
	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)
Balaghat—							
Rural	72,394	59,312	64,738	124,050	275,432	193,674	469,106
Urban	536	647	844	1,491	2,134	2,214	4,348
TOTAL	72,930	59,959	65,582	125,541	277,566	195,888	473,454
Bastar—							
Rural	220,057	157,287	180,456	337,743	471,040	513,065	984,105
Urban	322	422	455	877	1,296	1,402	2,698
TOTAL	220,379	157,709	180,911	338,620	472,336	514,467	986,803
Betul—							
Rural	92,209	68,637	76,330	144,967	267,534	193,054	460,588
Urban	1,329	1,281	1,359	2,640	4,929	3,830	8,759
TOTAL	93,538	69,918	77,689	147,607	272,463	196,884	469,347
Bhind—							
Rural	31,201	31,615	29,264	60,879	136,957	93,260	230,217
Urban	425	464	520	984	1,918	1,693	3,611
TOTAL	31,626	32,079	29,784	61,863	138,875	94,953	233,828
Bhilsa—							
Rural	74,514	72,688	67,216	139,904	244,923	206,659	451,582
Urban	1,128	1,842	1,538	3,380	5,304	5,446	10,750
TOTAL	75,642	74,530	68,754	143,284	250,227	212,105	462,332
Bilaspur—							
Rural	226,984	170,841	191,996	362,837	509,811	543,774	1,053,585
Urban	2,590	2,394	3,257	5,651	5,028	10,493	15,521
TOTAL	229,574	173,235	195,253	368,488	514,839	554,267	1,069,106
Chhatarpur—							
Rural	94,726	87,975	88,628	176,603	281,025	299,545	580,570
Urban	3,586	3,692	3,811	7,503	10,480	11,330	21,810
TOTAL	98,312	91,667	92,439	184,106	291,505	310,875	602,380

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.							District
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			
				In Milk	Dry		
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	
1,054 6	30,709 163	843	32,606 169	15,399 212	5,988 131	Balaghat— Rural Urban	
1,060	30,872	843	32,775	15,611	6,119	TOTAL	
280 13	44,681 20	343 5	45,304 38	11,487 167	3,055 117	Bastar— Rural Urban	
293	44,701	348	45,342	11,654	3,172	TOTAL	
588 6	1,313 47	134 3	2,035 56	13,771 481	8,445 299	Betul— Rural Urban	
594	1,360	137	2,091	14,252	8,744	TOTAL	
249 2	1,930 94	101 8	2,280 104	42,758 613	24,338 485	Bhind— Rural Urban	
251	2,024	109	2,384	43,371	24,823	TOTAL	
683 28	132 30	87 26	902 84	19,486 935	19,961 392	Bhilsa— Rural Urban	
711	162	113	986	20,421	20,353	TOTAL	
351 17	214,848 933	618 18	215,817 968	16,965 545	11,885 343	Bilaspur— Rural Urban	
368	215,781	636	216,785	17,510	12,228	TOTAL	
1,157 34	3,081 77	730 17	4,968 128	32,269 1,005	34,383 819	Chhatarpur— Rural Urban	
1,191	3,158	747	5,096	33,274	35,202	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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Balaghat— Rural	2,477	23,864	153	123	24,140
Urban	2	345	..	2	347
TOTAL	2,479	24,209	153	125	24,487
Bastar— Rural	946	15,488	1,721	365	17,574
Urban	14	298	24	29	351
TOTAL	960	15,786	1,745	394	17,925
Betul— Rural	1,423	23,639	81	180	23,900
Urban	20	800	4	16	814
TOTAL	1,443	24,439	85	190	24,714
Bhind— Rural	7,290	74,386	242	269	74,897
Urban	13	1,111	2	2	1,115
TOTAL	7,303	75,497	244	271	76,012
Bhilsa— Rural	5,153	44,600	111	166	44,877
Urban	213	1,540	4	1	1,545
TOTAL	5,366	46,140	115	167	46,422
Bilaspur— Rural	2,662	31,512	695	350	32,557
Urban	287	1,175	186	130	1,491
TOTAL	2,949	32,687	881	480	34,048
Chhatarpur— Rural	13,033	79,685	3	238	79,926
Urban	243	2,067	3	13	2,083
TOTAL	13,276	81,752	6	251	82,009

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.				
	Buffaloes—contd.				
	Young Stock				
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Balaghat— Rural	5,362	5,930	11,292	4,722	7,668
Urban	38	79	117	26	39
TOTAL	5,400	6,009	11,409	4,748	7,707
Bastar— Rural	3,170	3,230	6,409	5,867	6,463
Urban	65	86	151	14	15
TOTAL	3,235	3,325	6,560	5,881	6,478
Betul— Rural	4,928	5,487	10,415	5,216	9,346
Urban	169	170	339	71	158
TOTAL	5,097	5,657	10,754	5,287	9,504
Bhind— Rural	11,209	21,716	32,925	4,546	26,333
Urban	123	277	400	67	246
TOTAL	11,332	21,993	33,325	4,613	26,579
Bhilsa— Rural	7,690	9,362	17,052	5,836	10,373
Urban	265	329	594	132	120
TOTAL	7,955	9,691	17,646	5,968	10,493
Bilaspur— Rural	6,557	6,398	12,955	9,767	11,061
Urban	304	336	640	292	298
TOTAL	6,861	6,734	13,595	10,059	11,359
Chhatarpur— Rural	14,303	16,182	30,485	9,821	17,760
Urban	386	555	941	242	379
TOTAL	14,689	16,737	31,426	10,063	18,139

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.					
	Buffalo—contd.					
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Balaghat—						
Rural	10,084	13,598	23,682	42,690	37,738	80,428
Urban	64	118	182	233	465	698
TOTAL	10,148	13,716	23,864	42,923	38,203	81,126
Bastar—						
Rural	9,037	9,702	18,739	54,341	27,276	81,617
Urban	79	101	180	117	452	569
TOTAL	9,116	9,803	18,919	54,458	27,728	82,186
Betul—						
Rural	10,144	14,833	24,977	12,179	38,733	50,912
Urban	240	328	568	296	1,142	1,438
TOTAL	10,384	15,161	25,545	12,475	39,875	52,350
Bhind—						
Rural	15,755	48,049	63,804	18,035	122,946	140,981
Urban	190	523	713	294	1,638	1,932
TOTAL	15,945	48,572	64,517	18,329	124,584	142,913
Bhilsa—						
Rural	13,526	19,735	33,261	14,428	64,612	79,040
Urban	397	449	846	481	1,994	2,475
TOTAL	13,923	20,184	34,107	14,909	66,606	81,515
Bilaspur—						
Rural	16,324	17,459	33,783	232,141	50,016	282,157
Urban	596	634	1,230	1,564	2,125	3,689
TOTAL	16,920	18,093	35,013	233,705	52,141	285,846
Chhatarpur—						
Rural	24,124	33,942	58,066	29,092	113,868	142,960
Urban	628	934	1,562	756	3,017	3,733
TOTAL	24,752	34,876	59,628	29,848	116,885	146,733

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								District
Total Bovine			Sheep			Total sheep		
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year				
				Males	Females		Total	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Balaghat—
318,122	231,412	549,534	28	31	63	94	122	Rural
2,367	2,679	5,046	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
320,489	234,091	554,580	28	31	63	94	122	TOTAL
								Bastar—
525,381	540,341	1,065,722	1,105	805	4,502	5,307	6,412	Rural
1,413	1,854	3,267	3	..	..	..	3	Urban
526,794	542,195	1,068,989	1,108	805	4,502	5,307	6,415	TOTAL
								Betul—
279,713	231,787	511,500	1,305	1,314	9,829	11,143	12,448	Rural
5,225	4,972	10,197	16	11	102	113	129	Urban
284,938	236,759	521,697	1,321	1,325	9,931	11,256	12,577	TOTAL
								Bhind—
154,992	216,206	371,198	7,236	3,580	27,910	31,490	38,726	Rural
2,212	3,331	5,543	36	51	311	362	398	Urban
157,204	219,537	376,741	7,272	3,631	28,221	31,852	39,124	TOTAL
								Bhilsa—
259,351	271,271	530,622	2,240	1,039	11,602	12,641	14,881	Rural
5,785	7,440	13,225	45	17	142	159	204	Urban
265,136	278,711	543,847	2,285	1,056	11,744	12,800	15,085	TOTAL
								Bilaspur—
741,952	593,790	1,335,742	3,656	1,735	11,096	12,831	16,487	Rural
6,592	12,618	19,210	26	32	95	127	153	Urban
748,544	606,408	1,354,952	3,682	1,767	11,191	12,958	16,640	TOTAL
								Chhatarpur—
310,117	413,413	723,530	22,068	2,967	48,122	51,089	73,157	Rural
11,236	14,347	25,583	412	70	925	995	1,407	Urban
321,353	427,760	749,113	22,480	3,037	49,047	52,084	74,564	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture					
Livestock—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Balaghat—					
Rural	46,559	9,955	69,424	79,379	125,938
Urban	465	325	995	1,320	1,785
TOTAL	47,024	10,280	70,419	80,699	127,723
Bastar—					
Rural	83,340	51,747	192,271	244,018	327,358
Urban	155	76	298	374	529
TOTAL	83,495	51,823	192,569	244,392	327,887
Betul—					
Rural	25,153	7,537	42,170	49,707	74,860
Urban	762	217	1,469	1,686	2,448
TOTAL	25,915	7,754	43,639	51,393	77,308
Bhind—					
Rural	24,408	5,721	61,044	66,765	91,173
Urban	364	133	1,073	1,206	1,570
TOTAL	24,772	5,854	62,117	67,971	92,743
Bhilsa—					
Rural	6,775	2,873	17,422	20,295	27,070
Urban	598	354	2,035	2,389	2,987
TOTAL	7,373	3,227	19,457	22,684	30,057
Bilaspur—					
Rural	58,441	18,011	102,934	120,945	179,386
Urban	767	897	2,347	3,244	4,011
TOTAL	59,208	18,908	105,281	124,189	183,397
Chhatarpur—					
Rural	67,937	9,008	122,753	131,761	199,698
Urban	3,488	778	5,405	6,183	9,671
TOTAL	71,425	9,786	128,158	137,944	209,369

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								District
Youngstock								
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)
695	374	66	78	144	76	58	134	Balaghat—
25	9	2	4	6	8	6	14	Rural
720	383	68	82	150	84	64	148	Urban
								TOTAL
230	347	60	71	131	55	65	120	Bastar—
2	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	Rural
232	350	61	72	133	56	68	124	Urban
								TOTAL
2,132	1,462	205	236	441	214	203	417	Betul—
140	13	1	1	2	5	5	10	Rural
2,272	1,475	206	237	443	219	208	427	Urban
								TOTAL
2,003	3,910	480	629	1,109	538	844	1,382	Bhind—
107	72	31	7	38	11	11	22	Rural
2,110	3,982	511	636	1,147	549	855	1,404	Urban
								TOTAL
1,092	1,707	306	325	631	233	332	565	Bhilsa—
138	69	11	17	28	25	8	33	Rural
1,230	1,776	317	342	659	258	340	598	Urban
								TOTAL
2,694	2,169	367	345	712	375	353	728	Bilaspur—
169	65	56	51	107	30	32	62	Rural
2,863	2,234	423	396	819	405	385	790	Urban
								TOTAL
860	671	215	249	464	340	408	748	Chhatarpur—
209	224	29	8	37	35	13	48	Rural
1,069	895	244	257	501	375	421	796	Urban
								TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Livestock—contd.										
District	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)
Balaghat—										
Rural	142	136	278	837	510	1,347	..	3	2	5
Urban	10	10	20	35	19	54	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	152	146	298	872	529	1,401	..	3	2	5
Bastar—										
Rural	115	136	251	345	483	828	..	1	2	3
Urban	2	4	6	4	7	11	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	117	140	257	349	490	839	..	1	2	3
Betul—										
Rural	419	439	858	2,551	1,901	4,452	4	233	319	552
Urban	6	6	12	146	19	165	..	58	52	110
TOTAL	425	445	870	2,697	1,920	4,617	4	291	371	662
Bhind—										
Rural	1,018	1,473	2,491	3,021	5,383	8,404	9	640	1,414	2,054
Urban	42	18	60	149	90	239	13	70	70	140
Total	1,060	1,491	2,551	3,170	5,473	8,643	22	710	1,484	2,194
Bhilsa—										
Rural	539	657	1,196	1,631	2,364	3,995	..	319	616	935
Urban	36	25	61	174	94	268	4	311	90	401
Total	575	682	1,257	1,805	2,458	4,263	4	630	706	1,336
Bilaspur—										
Rural	742	698	1,440	3,436	2,867	6,303	..	10	11	21
Urban	86	83	169	255	148	403	11	..	..	..
TOTAL	828	781	1,609	3,691	3,015	6,706	11	10	11	21
Chhatarpur—										
Rural	555	657	1,212	1,415	1,328	2,743	109	307	627	934
Urban	64	21	85	273	245	518	248	410	30	440
TOTAL	619	678	1,297	1,688	1,573	3,261	357	717	657	1,374

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—concl.			Poultry					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
1	9,565	686,512	70,871	21,767	187,974	280,612	417	Balaghat—
..	171	7,056	1,109	355	1,286	2,750	18	Rural
1	9,736	693,568	71,980	22,122	189,260	283,362	435	Urban
..	118,504	1,518,827	244,054	138,677	514,202	896,933	1,889	TOTAL
..	147	3,957	591	265	972	1,828	31	Bastar—
..	118,651	1,522,784	244,645	138,942	515,174	898,761	1,920	Rural
9	3,205	607,030	53,349	15,872	102,900	172,121	19	Urban
..	93	13,142	763	228	429	1,420	16	TOTAL
9	3,298	620,172	54,112	16,100	103,329	173,541	35	Betul—
2,404	5,613	519,581	1,453	2,934	3,277	7,664	53	Rural
3	288	8,194	189	624	516	1,329	1	Urban
2,407	5,901	527,775	1,642	3,558	3,793	8,993	54	TOTAL
254	887	578,644	2,168	6,053	4,763	12,984	12	Bhilsa—
..	307	17,396	773	2,418	1,157	4,348	..	Rural
254	1,194	596,040	2,941	8,471	5,920	17,332	12	Urban
1	5,916	1,543,856	48,116	18,062	106,758	172,936	701	TOTAL
..	454	24,242	2,891	961	2,994	6,846	216	Bilaspur—
1	6,370	1,568,098	51,007	19,023	109,752	179,782	917	Rural
25	9,586	1,009,782	5,314	1,855	5,186	12,355	68	Urban
..	1,048	38,915	1,864	551	957	3,372	77	TOTAL
25	10,634	1,048,697	7,178	2,406	6,143	15,727	145	Chhatarpur—

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Poultry— <i>conold.</i>					Agricultural Machinery and Implements		
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs		
	Drakes	Ducklings	Total			Wooden	Iron	Carts
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Balaghat—								
Rural	477	459	1,353	11,336	293,301	149,480	571	73,289
Urban	11	7	36	40	2,826	524	..	495
TOTAL	488	466	1,389	11,376	296,127	150,004	571	73,784
Bastar—								
Rural	2,161	789	4,839	15,804	917,576	183,886	32	45,517
Urban	24	15	70	88	1,986	33	5	240
TOTAL	2,185	804	4,909	15,892	919,562	183,919	37	45,757
Betul—								
Rural	17	34	70	967	173,158	81,287	169	54,259
Urban	28	11	55	171	1,646	1,138	8	1,155
TOTAL	45	45	125	1,138	174,804	82,425	177	55,414
Bhind—								
Rural	39	18	110	118	7,892	61,759	2,406	31,931
Urban	3	10	14	69	1,412	572	4	402
TOTAL	42	28	124	187	9,304	62,331	2,410	32,333
Bhilsa—								
Rural	21	5	38	187	13,209	66,950	21	32,964
Urban	..	..	..	208	4,556	793	23	795
TOTAL	21	5	38	395	17,765	67,743	44	33,759
Bilaspur—								
Rural	879	561	2,141	10,416	185,493	245,862	138	98,004
Urban	317	304	837	129	7,812	1,314	21	902
TOTAL	1,196	865	2,978	10,545	193,305	247,176	159	98,906
Chhatarpur—								
Rural	53	112	233	230	12,818	69,582	50	29,585
Urban	9	6	92	46	3,510	2,280	39	1,655
TOTAL	62	118	325	276	16,328	71,862	89	31,240

*The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 28—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—*contd.*

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	
(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
								Balaghat—
..	651	59	7,874	..	30	207	974	Rural
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	Urban
..	658	59	7,874	..	30	207	980	TOTAL
								Bastar—
4	265	1	..	4	5	15	354	Rural
14	36	..	..	..	3	..	..	Urban
18	301	1	..	4	8	15	354	TOTAL
								Betul—
53	652	276	3	..	7	87	526	Rural
4	23	17	2	..	1	2	40	Urban
57	675	293	5	..	8	89	566	TOTAL
								Bhind—
..	248	50	..	..	6	121	982	Rural
..	..	5	..	..	1	33	15	Urban
..	248	55	..	..	7	154	997	TOTAL
								Bhilsa—
1	98	20	..	1	27	57	215	Rural
..	32	3	..	..	3	15	42	Urban
1	130	23	..	1	30	72	257	TOTAL
								Bilaspur—
5	1,211	17	..	..	9	131	1,070	Rural
4	3	2	1	..	3	7	8	Urban
9	1,214	19	1	..	12	138	1,078	TOTAL
								Chhatarpur—
1	254	53	1	1	18	13	1,424	Rural
5	2	78	2	3	6	44	201	Urban
6	256	131	3	4	24	57	1,625	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years		Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work		Females over three years			
	Breed- ing Bulls*	Working Bullocks †		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)
Chhindwara—								
Rural	4,540	210,624	2,922	218,086	71,473	87,900	8,660	168,033
Urban	31	2,825	62	2,918	1,495	1,006	227	2,728
TOTAL	4,571	213,449	2,984	221,004	72,968	88,906	8,887	170,761
Damoh—								
Rural	302	123,910	1,671	125,883	58,800	57,052	10,001	125,853
Urban	15	1,171	8	1,234	1,910	1,033	144	3,087
TOTAL	317	125,081	1,679	127,117	60,710	58,085	10,145	128,940
Datia—								
Rural	84	41,440	1,109	42,633	12,667	22,170	2,930	37,767
Urban	15	3,247	95	3,357	1,752	1,863	351	3,966
TOTAL	99	44,687	1,204	45,990	14,419	24,033	3,281	41,733
Dewas—								
Rural	228	99,262	5,472	104,962	31,972	56,948	11,401	100,321
Urban	19	3,869	266	4,154	1,973	1,363	431	3,767
TOTAL	247	103,131	5,738	109,116	33,945	58,311	11,832	104,088
Dhar—								
Rural	631	154,708	11,052	166,391	44,959	63,582	15,713	124,254
Urban	32	3,026	364	3,422	1,736	1,207	317	3,260
TOTAL	663	157,734	11,416	169,813	46,695	64,789	16,030	127,514
Drug—								
Rural	1,208	401,567	6,926	409,701	151,633	198,393	22,751	372,777
Urban	28	2,175	39	2,242	2,672	1,737	246	4,655
TOTAL	1,236	403,742	6,965	411,943	154,305	200,130	22,997	377,432
Gird—								
Rural	389	91,189	2,574	94,152	33,787	56,019	11,006	100,812
Urban	20	3,171	386	3,577	2,327	1,650	229	4,206
TOTAL	409	94,360	2,960	97,729	36,114	57,669	11,235	105,018
Guna—								
Rural	4,126	197,535	6,405	208,066	90,199	83,561	25,739	199,499
Urban	150	3,868	87	4,105	2,702	1,898	259	4,859
TOTAL	4,276	201,403	6,492	212,171	92,901	85,459	25,998	204,358

*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.

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years		Young Stock					
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Chhindwara—								
Rural	4,753	510	173,296	40,306	39,813	80,119	51,994	62,656
Urban	19	1	2,748	834	883	1,717	362	461
TOTAL	4,772	511	176,044	41,140	40,696	81,836	52,356	63,117
Damoh—								
Rural	31	621	126,505	31,012	28,974	59,986	37,921	41,697
Urban	15	1	3,103	827	959	1,786	399	640
TOTAL	46	622	129,608	31,839	29,933	61,772	38,320	42,337
Datia—								
Rural	..	84	37,851	7,995	7,934	15,929	9,204	9,262
Urban	..	190	4,156	929	848	1,777	851	938
TOTAL	..	274	42,007	8,924	8,782	17,706	10,055	10,200
Dewas—								
Rural	216	424	100,961	21,546	21,472	43,018	30,511	30,232
Urban	7	11	3,785	1,249	1,262	2,511	764	592
TOTAL	223	435	104,746	22,795	22,734	45,529	31,275	30,824
Dhar—								
Rural	541	941	125,736	28,187	27,181	55,368	33,451	35,795
Urban	25	50	3,335	1,025	952	1,977	705	697
TOTAL	566	991	129,071	29,212	28,133	57,345	34,156	36,492
Drug—								
Rural	1,305	2,491	376,573	68,208	68,079	136,287	117,467	140,200
Urban	..	14	4,669	1,369	1,356	2,725	999	1,284
TOTAL	1,305	2,505	381,242	69,577	69,435	139,012	118,466	141,484
Gird—								
Rural	151	414	101,377	19,369	18,055	37,424	18,295	17,929
Urban	229	20	4,461	1,079	1,066	2,145	523	584
TOTAL	380	440	105,838	20,448	19,121	39,569	18,818	18,513
Guna—								
Rural	185	540	200,224	46,612	45,008	91,620	52,039	50,732
Urban	..	..	4,859	1,284	1,446	2,730	834	1,018
TOTAL	185	540	205,083	47,896	46,454	94,350	52,873	51,750

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	Livestock—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under			Males	Females	Total
		Total	Males	Females			
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Chhindwara—							
Rural	114,650	92,300	102,469	194,769	310,386	275,765	586,151
Urban	823	1,196	1,344	2,540	4,114	4,092	8,206
TOTAL	115,473	93,496	103,813	197,309	314,500	279,857	594,357
Damoh—							
Rural	79,618	68,933	70,871	139,604	194,816	197,176	391,992
Urban	1,045	1,232	1,599	2,831	2,466	4,702	7,168
TOTAL	80,663	70,165	72,270	142,435	197,282	201,878	399,160
Datia—							
Rural	18,466	17,199	17,196	34,395	59,832	55,047	114,879
Urban	1,789	1,780	1,786	3,566	5,137	5,942	11,079
TOTAL	20,255	18,979	18,982	37,961	64,969	60,989	125,958
Dewas—							
Rural	60,743	52,057	51,704	103,761	157,019	152,665	309,684
Urban	1,356	2,013	1,854	3,867	6,167	5,639	11,806
TOTAL	62,099	54,070	53,558	107,628	163,186	158,304	321,490
Dhar—							
Rural	69,246	61,638	62,976	124,614	228,029	188,712	416,741
Urban	1,402	1,730	1,649	3,379	5,152	4,984	10,136
TOTAL	70,648	63,368	64,625	127,993	233,181	193,696	426,877
Drug—							
Rural	257,667	185,675	208,279	393,954	595,376	584,832	1,180,228
Urban	2,283	2,363	2,640	5,008	4,610	7,309	11,919
TOTAL	259,950	188,043	210,919	398,962	599,986	592,161	1,192,147
Gird—							
Rural	36,224	37,664	35,984	73,648	131,816	137,361	269,177
Urban	1,107	1,602	1,650	3,252	5,179	6,111	11,290
TOTAL	37,331	39,266	37,634	76,900	136,995	143,472	280,467
Guna—							
Rural	102,771	98,651	95,740	194,391	306,717	295,964	602,681
Urban	1,852	2,118	2,464	4,582	6,223	7,323	13,546
TOTAL	104,623	100,769	98,204	198,973	312,940	303,287	616,227

No. 28—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Chhindwara—						
Rural	1,192	768	124	2,084	19,766	15,732
Urban	4	..	1	5	484	246
TOTAL	1,196	768	125	2,089	20,250	15,978
Damoh—						
Rural	508	1,204	71	1,783	17,062	16,435
Urban	7	..	..	7	376	186
TOTAL	515	1,204	71	1,790	17,438	16,621
Datia—						
Rural	65	87	12	164	8,647	11,608
Urban	10	19	1	30	812	612
TOTAL	75	106	13	194	9,459	12,220
Dewas—						
Rural	635	87	109	831	19,833	21,906
Urban	35	17	19	71	1,049	679
TOTAL	670	104	128	902	20,882	22,585
Dhar—						
Rural	1,501	180	183	1,864	22,854	21,742
Urban	27	13	29	69	1,410	909
TOTAL	1,528	193	212	1,933	24,264	22,651
Drug—						
Rural	402	142,029	568	142,999	17,352	13,238
Urban	4	280	4	288	763	279
TOTAL	406	142,309	572	143,287	18,115	13,517
Gird—						
Rural	529	1,047	55	1,631	23,719	26,814
Urban	61	167	106	334	2,509	1,357
TOTAL	590	1,214	161	1,965	26,228	28,171
Guna—						
Rural	1,342	366	88	1,796	41,448	35,712
Urban	191	38	268	497	903	532
TOTAL	1,533	404	356	2,293	42,351	36,244

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Livestock—contd.					
Buffaloes—contd.					
Females over three years—contd.					
District	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 female over 3 years
	In Milk	Dry			
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
Chhindwara—					
Rural	2,284	37,782	85	159	38,026
Urban	19	749	21	6	776
TOTAL	2,303	38,531	106	165	38,802
Damoh—					
Rural	3,808	37,305	80	166	37,551
Urban	45	607	30	3	640
TOTAL	3,853	37,912	110	169	38,191
Datia—					
Rural	1,527	21,782	..	41	21,823
Urban	145	1,569	6	2	1,577
TOTAL	1,672	23,351	6	43	23,400
Dewas—					
Rural	6,203	47,942	119	152	48,213
Urban	192	1,920	8	33	1,961
TOTAL	6,395	49,862	127	185	50,174
Dhar—					
Rural	6,495	51,091	287	452	51,830
Urban	124	2,443	10	17	2,470
TOTAL	6,619	53,534	297	469	54,300
Drug—					
Rural	2,650	33,240	586	368	34,194
Urban	45	1,087	99	14	1,200
TOTAL	2,695	34,327	685	382	35,394
Gird—					
Rural	5,480	56,013	106	133	56,252
Urban	98	3,964	6	20	3,990
TOTAL	5,578	59,977	112	153	60,242
Guna—					
Rural	11,485	88,645	133	227	89,005
Urban	95	1,530	36	83	1,649
TOTAL	11,580	90,175	169	310	90,654

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—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)
7,497	8,802	16,359	6,361	12,716	19,077	Chhindwara—
142	262	404	25	120	145	Rural
7,639	9,124	16,763	6,386	12,836	19,222	Urban
6,689	7,723	14,412	5,549	11,038	16,587	Damoh—
104	156	270	52	84	136	Rural
6,793	7,879	14,682	5,601	11,122	16,723	Urban
2,321	4,909	7,230	1,267	6,757	8,024	Datia—
220	316	536	83	348	431	Rural
2,541	5,225	7,766	1,350	7,105	8,455	Urban
7,675	10,310	17,985	6,414	15,586	22,000	TOTAL
370	566	936	138	292	430	Dewas—
8,045	10,876	18,921	6,552	15,878	22,430	Rural
9,154	11,490	20,644	7,812	15,971	23,783	Urban
378	560	938	182	391	573	TOTAL
9,532	12,050	21,582	7,994	16,362	24,356	Dhar—
7,015	6,954	13,969	9,754	12,126	21,880	Rural
261	266	527	112	148	260	Urban
7,276	7,220	14,496	9,866	12,274	22,140	TOTAL
7,646	11,740	19,386	4,064	11,968	16,032	Gird—
578	818	1,396	236	273	509	Rural
8,224	12,558	20,782	4,300	12,241	16,541	Urban
16,974	18,907	35,881	11,990	20,845	32,835	TOTAL
270	386	656	158	224	382	Guna—
17,244	19,293	36,537	12,148	21,069	33,217	Rural
						Urban
						TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Chhindwara—						
Rural	13,858	21,578	35,436	15,942	59,604	75,546
Urban	167	382	549	172	1,158	1,330
TOTAL	14,025	21,960	35,985	16,114	60,762	76,876
Damoh—						
Rural	12,238	18,761	30,999	14,021	56,312	70,333
Urban	156	250	406	163	890	1,053
TOTAL	12,394	19,011	31,405	14,184	57,202	71,386
Datia—						
Rural	3,588	11,666	15,254	3,752	33,489	37,241
Urban	303	664	967	333	2,241	2,574
TOTAL	3,891	12,330	16,221	4,085	35,730	39,815
Dewas—						
Rural	14,089	25,896	39,985	14,920	74,109	89,029
Urban	508	858	1,366	579	2,819	3,398
TOTAL	14,597	26,754	41,351	15,499	76,928	92,427
Dhar—						
Rural	16,966	27,461	44,427	18,830	79,291	98,121
Urban	560	951	1,511	629	3,421	4,050
TOTAL	17,526	28,412	45,938	19,459	82,712	102,171
Drug—						
Rural	16,769	19,080	35,849	159,768	53,274	213,042
Urban	373	414	787	661	1,614	2,275
TOTAL	17,142	19,494	36,636	160,429	54,888	215,317
Gird—						
Rural	11,710	23,708	35,418	13,341	79,960	93,301
Urban	814	1,091	1,905	1,148	5,081	6,229
TOTAL	12,524	24,799	37,323	14,489	85,041	99,530
Guna—						
Rural	28,964	39,752	68,716	30,760	128,757	159,517
Urban	428	610	1,038	925	2,259	3,184
TOTAL	29,392	40,362	69,754	31,685	131,016	162,701

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Chhindwara—								
326,328	335,369	661,697	817	312	2,633	2,945	3,762	Rural
4,286	5,250	9,536	..	7	..	7	7	Urban
330,614	340,619	671,233	817	319	2,633	2,952	3,769	TOTAL
Damoh—								
208,837	253,488	462,325	2,038	766	4,956	5,722	7,760	Rural
2,629	5,592	8,221	42	5	25	30	72	Urban
211,466	259,080	470,546	2,080	771	4,981	5,752	7,832	TOTAL
Datia—								
63,584	88,536	152,120	8,527	2,197	23,777	25,974	34,501	Rural
5,470	8,183	13,653	236	60	417	477	713	Urban
69,054	96,719	165,773	8,763	2,257	24,194	26,451	35,214	TOTAL
Dewas—								
171,939	226,774	398,713	649	165	2,092	2,257	2,906	Rural
6,746	8,458	15,204	28	5	111	116	144	Urban
178,685	235,232	413,917	677	170	2,203	2,373	3,050	TOTAL
Dhar—								
246,859	268,003	514,862	2,828	808	8,237	9,045	11,873	Rural
5,781	8,405	14,186	118	126	751	877	995	Urban
252,640	276,408	529,048	2,946	934	8,988	9,922	12,868	TOTAL
Drug—								
755,144	638,126	1,393,270	8,833	2,779	30,555	33,334	42,167	Rural
5,271	8,923	14,194	53	35	275	310	363	Urban
760,415	647,049	1,407,464	8,886	2,814	30,830	33,644	42,530	TOTAL
Gird—								
145,157	217,321	362,478	8,042	3,454	29,587	33,041	41,083	Rural
6,327	11,192	17,519	408	448	788	1,236	1,644	Urban
151,484	228,513	379,997	8,450	3,902	30,375	34,277	42,727	TOTAL
Guna—								
337,477	424,721	762,198	2,451	1,670	9,934	11,604	14,055	Rural
7,148	9,582	16,730	3	59	326	385	388	Urban
344,625	434,303	778,928	2,454	1,729	10,260	11,989	14,443	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Livestock—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Chhindwara—					
Rural	42,129	14,403	68,447	82,850	124,979
Urban	296	351	1,619	1,970	2,266
TOTAL	42,425	14,754	70,066	84,820	127,245
Damoh—					
Rural	15,371	3,340	29,134	32,474	47,845
Urban	628	316	1,597	1,913	2,541
TOTAL	15,999	3,656	30,731	34,387	50,386
Datia—					
Rural	17,490	2,989	36,341	39,330	56,820
Urban	1,342	525	2,767	3,292	4,634
TOTAL	18,832	3,514	39,108	42,622	61,454
Dewas—					
Rural	17,464	4,313	33,074	37,387	54,851
Urban	1,127	723	2,655	3,378	4,505
TOTAL	18,591	5,036	35,729	40,765	59,356
Dhar—					
Rural	59,614	12,482	93,004	105,486	165,100
Urban	1,039	510	2,402	2,912	3,951
TOTAL	60,653	12,992	95,406	108,398	169,051
Drug—					
Rural	48,553	19,292	85,928	105,220	153,773
Urban	570	638	1,771	2,409	2,979
TOTAL	49,123	19,930	87,699	107,629	156,752
Gird—					
Rural	18,952	6,366	57,877	64,243	83,195
Urban	1,384	611	3,537	4,148	5,532
TOTAL	20,336	6,977	61,414	68,391	88,727
Guna—					
Rural	13,745	5,057	35,711	40,768	54,513
Urban	614	530	2,667	3,197	3,811
TOTAL	14,359	5,587	38,378	43,965	58,324

No. 28—contd.
Maichnery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								District
Young stock								
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)
								Chhindwara—
3,527	3,033	416	547	963	329	353	682	Rural
113	17	3	1	4	10	1	11	Urban
3,640	3,050	419	548	967	339	354	693	TOTAL
								Damoh—
1,448	1,373	223	177	400	188	158	346	Rural
138	35	4	2	6	6	3	9	Urban
1,586	1,408	227	179	406	194	161	355	TOTAL
								Datia—
541	515	121	137	258	152	247	399	Rural
97	43	11	16	27	41	33	74	Urban
638	558	132	153	285	193	280	473	TOTAL
								Dewas—
1,058	1,726	264	326	590	269	254	523	Rural
162	52	55	82	137	41	8	49	Urban
1,220	1,778	319	408	727	310	262	572	TOTAL
								Dhar—
2,148	3,622	587	715	1,302	378	434	812	Rural
215	74	18	17	35	34	19	53	Urban
2,363	3,696	605	732	1,337	412	453	865	TOTAL
								Drug—
2,147	1,647	281	265	546	292	333	625	Rural
103	23	10	14	24	13	3	16	Urban
2,250	1,670	291	279	570	305	336	641	TOTAL
								Gird—
697	1,273	213	248	461	192	269	461	Rural
354	161	61	60	121	73	23	96	Urban
1,051	1,434	274	308	582	265	292	557	TOTAL
								Guna—
1,385	2,320	462	555	1,017	251	431	682	Rural
144	83	38	21	59	26	13	39	Urban
1,529	2,403	500	576	1,076	277	444	721	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Livestock—contd.										
District	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)
Chhindwara—										
Rural	745	900	1,645	4,272	3,933	8,205	1	267	233	500
Urban	13	2	15	126	19	145	..	58	57	115
TOTAL	758	902	1,660	4,398	3,952	8,350	1	325	290	615
Damoh—										
Rural	411	335	746	1,859	1,778	3,567	6	586	455	1,041
Urban	10	5	15	148	40	188	6	143	1	144
TOTAL	421	340	761	2,007	1,818	3,755	12	729	456	1,185
Datia—										
Rural	273	384	657	814	899	1,713	487	1,203	587	1,790
Urban	52	49	141	149	92	241	21	266	79	345
TOTAL	325	433	758	963	991	1,954	508	1,469	666	2,135
Dewas—										
Rural	533	580	1,113	1,591	2,306	3,897	2	606	669	1,275
Urban	96	90	186	258	142	400	..	358	44	402
TOTAL	629	670	1,299	1,849	2,448	4,297	2	964	713	1,677
Dhar—										
Rural	965	1,149	2,114	3,113	4,771	7,884	1	1,222	1,200	2,422
Urban	52	36	88	267	110	377	..	311	127	438
TOTAL	1,017	1,185	2,202	3,380	4,881	8,261	1	1,533	1,327	2,860
Drug—										
Rural	573	598	1,171	2,720	2,245	4,965	4	119	111	230
Urban	23	17	40	126	40	166	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	596	615	1,211	2,846	2,285	5,131	4	119	111	230
Gird—										
Rural	405	517	922	1,102	1,790	2,892	126	855	963	1,818
Urban	134	93	217	488	244	732	125	491	160	651
TOTAL	539	600	1,139	1,590	2,034	3,624	251	1,346	1,123	2,469
Guna—										
Rural	713	986	1,699	2,098	3,306	5,404	17	340	838	1,178
Urban	64	34	98	208	117	325	1	335	76	411
TOTAL	777	1,020	1,797	2,306	3,423	5,729	18	675	914	1,589

No. 28—contd. .
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—concl.			Poultry					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live- stock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
..	6,131	805,275	83,562	24,804	113,952	222,318	94	Chhindwara—
..	540	12,609	887	218	412	1,517	64	Rural
..	6,671	817,884	84,449	25,022	114,364	223,835	158	Urban
3	5,403	527,950	3,311	1,343	4,630	9,284	..	TOTAL
..	377	11,549	1,271	317	663	2,251	5	Damoh—
3	5,780	539,499	4,582	1,660	5,293	11,535	5	Rural
65	1,562	249,058	964	414	1,359	2,737	10	Urban
1	489	20,097	495	118	416	1,029	2	TOTAL
66	2,051	269,155	1,459	532	1,775	3,766	12	Datia—
37	652	462,333	4,447	13,739	18,272	36,458	11	Rural
4	329	20,988	342	1,355	1,309	3,006	34	Urban
41	981	483,321	4,789	15,094	19,581	39,464	45	TOTAL
97	203	702,442	19,269	75,740	131,051	226,060	10	Dhar—
17	142	20,106	194	1,027	908	2,129	29	Rural
114	345	722,548	19,463	76,767	131,959	228,189	39	Urban
1	7,878	1,602,288	59,152	27,866	143,965	230,983	199	TOTAL
..	213	17,915	2,361	783	1,710	4,854	58	Drug—
1	8,091	1,620,203	61,513	28,649	145,675	235,837	257	Rural
135	2,011	493,738	1,546	3,759	3,282	8,587	28	Urban
87	2,636	28,926	811	2,275	1,902	4,988	151	TOTAL
222	4,647	522,664	2,357	6,034	5,184	13,575	179	Gird—
198	2,207	839,770	2,251	5,681	6,701	14,633	3	Rural
2	547	22,215	509	1,785	1,165	3,459	2	Urban
200	2,754	861,985	2,760	7,466	7,866	18,092	5	TOTAL

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Poultry—concl'd.					Agrl. Machinery and Implements	
	Ducks—concl'd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Chhindwara—							
Rural	150	23	267	1,728	224,313	182,052	149
Urban	109	89	262	187	1,966	2,084	20
TOTAL	259	112	529	1,915	226,279	184,136	169
Damoh—							
Rural	..	..	..	212	9,496	52,614	29
Urban	..	..	5	18	2,274	249	..
TOTAL	..	..	5	230	11,770	52,863	29
Datia—							
Rural	5	54	69	..	2,806	19,272	11
Urban	..	1	3	65	1,097	883	3
TOTAL	5	55	72	65	3,903	20,155	14
Dewas—							
Rural	13	13	37	96	36,591	40,994	79
Urban	12	7	53	57	3,116	1,207	7
TOTAL	25	20	90	153	39,707	42,201	86
Dhar—							
Rural	11	..	21	123	226,204	72,525	753
Urban	21	46	96	85	2,310	1,129	33
TOTAL	32	46	117	208	228,514	73,654	786
Drug—							
Rural	230	104	593	3,047	234,623	244,034	130
Urban	117	55	230	11	5,095	461	2
TOTAL	347	219	823	3,058	239,718	244,495	132
Gird—							
Rural	42	22	92	324	9,003	38,436	1,606
Urban	82	29	262	337	5,587	1,238	153
TOTAL	124	51	354	661	14,590	39,674	1,759
Guna—							
Rural	2	..	5	119	14,757	88,671	45
Urban	2	..	4	119	3,582	1,250	7
TOTAL	4	..	9	238	18,339	89,921	52

*The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—concl'd.									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil- engines with pumps for irri- gation purpose	Electric pumps for irri- gation 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)
Chhindwara—									
52,160	15	867	261	22	12	5	111	898	Rural
1,061	..	11	2	43	..	1	10	47	Urban
53,221	15	878	263	65	12	6	121	945	TOTAL
Damoh—									
21,761	..	108	13	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
222	..	3	..	1	..	4	3	40	Urban
21,983	..	111	13	1	..	4	3	40	TOTAL
Datia—									
12,242	1	29	49	2	3	7	41	222	Rural
860	..	1	9	..	..	2	36	22	Urban
13,102	1	30	58	2	3	9	77	274	TOTAL
Dewas—									
34,678	5	720	128	6	..	4	102	84	Rural
1,264	2	18	6	4	1	5	22	18	Urban
35,942	7	738	134	10	1	9	124	102	TOTAL
Dhar—									
33,896	52	296	317	1	..	4	99	163	Rural
867	1	4	24	5	2	3	22	21	Urban
34,763	53	300	341	6	2	7	121	184	TOTAL
Drug—									
153,570	5	204	21	5	..	10	132	2,769	Rural
643	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	20	Urban
154,213	5	204	21	5	..	11	152	2,789	TOTAL
Gird—									
27,874	19	441	93	3	4	47	59	475	Rural
1,082	..	12	5	8	1	3	59	78	Urban
28,956	19	453	98	11	5	50	118	553	TOTAL
Guna—									
29,617	20	358	107	..	6	61	62	226	Rural
887	..	26	8	1	..	6	36	43	Urban
30,504	20	384	115	1	6	67	98	269	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breed- ing Bulls*	Working Bul- locks†	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breed- ing 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)
Hoshangabad—								
Rural	1,571	172,395	3,621	177,587	63,668	51,962	5,359	120,989
Urban	18	3,462	72	3,552	3,122	1,566	180	4,868
TOTAL	1,589	175,857	3,693	181,139	66,790	53,528	5,539	125,857
Indore—								
Rural	109	59,869	3,262	63,240	20,947	25,617	5,774	52,338
Urban	28	1,079	1,084	2,191	3,020	634	176	3,830
Total	137	60,948	4,346	65,431	23,967	26,251	5,950	56,168
Jabalpur—								
Rural	728	246,164	4,572	251,464	82,774	79,021	14,451	176,246
Urban	82	3,279	26	3,387	4,237	1,048	145	5,430
TOTAL	810	249,443	4,598	254,851	87,011	80,069	14,596	181,676
Jhabua—								
Rural	920	155,463	7,975	164,358	33,240	72,023	17,338	122,601
Urban	15	1,680	347	2,042	903	629	64	1,596
TOTAL	935	157,143	8,322	166,400	34,143	72,652	17,402	124,197
Mandla—								
Rural	1,586	198,842	1,865	202,293	84,829	74,694	13,634	173,157
Urban	15	399	5	419	473	305	8	786
TOTAL	1,601	199,241	1,870	202,712	85,302	74,999	13,642	173,943
Mandsaur—								
Rural	951	136,070	5,162	142,183	63,234	101,360	21,223	185,817
Urban	42	4,942	439	5,423	3,434	3,507	379	7,320
TOTAL	993	141,012	5,601	147,606	66,668	104,867	21,602	193,137
Morena—								
Rural	1,291	172,464	3,114	176,869	64,680	85,319	17,108	167,107
Urban	104	2,496	25	2,625	1,364	844	261	2,469
TOTAL	1,395	174,960	3,139	179,494	66,044	86,163	17,369	169,576

*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.

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years				Young Stock			
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Hoshangabad—								
Rural	197	383	121,569	32,077	22,235	54,312	40,351	48,997
Urban	30	9	4,907	1,507	1,744	3,251	979	1,119
TOTAL	227	392	126,476	33,584	23,979	57,563	47,330	50,116
Indore—								
Rural	61	199	52,598	12,580	12,186	24,766	15,614	15,635
Urban	83	66	3,979	1,216	1,532	2,748	481	757
TOTAL	144	265	56,577	13,796	13,718	27,514	16,095	16,392
Jabalpur—								
Rural	376	1,161	177,783	43,543	42,807	86,350	54,162	58,584
Urban	135	23	5,588	1,519	2,145	3,664	650	1,242
TOTAL	511	1,184	183,371	45,062	44,952	90,014	54,812	59,826
Jhabua—								
Rural	364	185	123,150	24,330	22,547	46,787	32,691	34,261
Urban	..	..	1,596	483	476	959	289	471
TOTAL	364	185	124,746	24,813	22,933	47,746	32,980	34,732
Mandla—								
Rural	14,877	2,657	190,691	39,285	42,561	81,846	52,319	66,949
Urban	..	..	786	216	222	438	152	199
TOTAL	14,877	2,657	191,477	39,501	42,783	82,284	52,471	67,148
Mandasaur—								
Rural	114	859	186,790	36,189	35,608	71,797	47,763	52,762
Urban	16	30	7,366	1,886	1,969	3,855	1,199	1,515
TOTAL	130	889	194,156	38,075	37,577	75,652	48,962	54,277
Morena—								
Rural	1,126	1,049	169,282	34,315	32,448	66,803	34,805	32,913
Urban	25	15	2,509	690	737	1,427	294	227
TOTAL	1,151	1,064	171,791	35,005	33,225	68,230	35,099	33,140

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Hoshangabad—							
Rural	95,348	78,428	71,232	149,660	256,015	192,801	448,816
Urban	2,098	2,486	2,863	5,349	6,038	7,770	13,788
TOTAL	97,446	80,914	74,095	155,009	262,053	200,571	462,604
Indore—							
Rural	31,249	28,194	27,821	56,015	91,434	80,419	171,853
Urban	1,238	1,697	2,289	3,986	3,888	6,268	10,156
TOTAL	32,487	29,891	30,110	60,001	95,322	86,687	182,009
Jabalpur—							
Rural	112,746	97,705	101,391	199,096	349,169	279,174	628,343
Urban	1,892	2,169	3,387	5,556	5,556	8,975	14,531
TOTAL	114,638	99,874	104,778	204,652	354,725	288,149	642,874
Jhabua—							
Rural	66,952	57,021	56,718	113,739	221,379	179,868	401,247
Urban	760	772	947	1,719	2,814	2,543	5,357
TOTAL	67,712	57,793	57,665	115,458	224,193	182,411	406,604
Mandla—							
Rural	119,268	91,604	109,510	201,114	293,897	300,201	594,098
Urban	351	368	421	789	787	1,207	1,994
TOTAL	119,619	91,972	109,931	201,903	294,684	301,408	596,092
Mandasaur—							
Rural	100,525	83,952	88,370	172,322	226,135	275,160	501,295
Urban	2,714	3,085	3,484	6,569	8,508	10,850	19,358
TOTAL	103,239	87,037	91,854	178,891	234,643	286,010	520,653
Morena—							
Rural	67,718	69,120	65,401	134,521	245,989	234,683	480,672
Urban	521	984	964	1,948	3,609	3,473	7,082
TOTAL	68,239	70,104	66,365	136,469	249,598	238,156	487,754

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	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	
					In Milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Hoshangabad—						
Rural	674	1,098	118	1,890	22,144	16,092
Urban	19	91	1	111	1,120	507
TOTAL	693	1,189	119	2,001	23,264	16,599
Indore—						
Rural	483	43	100	626	19,279	16,802
Urban	42	9	171	222	1,601	282
TOTAL	525	52	271	848	20,880	17,084
Jabalpur—						
Rural	399	9,750	212	10,361	25,573	20,194
Urban	51	122	8	181	2,958	616
TOTAL	450	9,872	220	10,542	28,531	20,810
Jhabua—						
Rural	1,113	106	119	1,338	13,901	20,074
Urban	15	1	4	20	577	413
TOTAL	1,128	107	123	1,358	14,478	20,487
Mandla—						
Rural	871	20,011	175	21,057	25,435	17,712
Urban	1	15	..	16	86	31
TOTAL	872	20,026	175	21,073	25,521	17,743
Mandasaur—						
Rural	1,084	417	610	2,111	29,340	33,674
Urban	61	68	33	162	1,892	1,433
TOTAL	1,145	485	643	2,273	31,232	35,107
Morena—						
Rural	637	786	85	1,508	57,522	40,642
Urban	18	23	6	47	811	283
TOTAL	655	809	91	1,555	58,333	40,925

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Hoshangabad—					
Rural	2,152	40,388	397	226	41,011
Urban	40	1,667	14	2	1,683
TOTAL	2,192	42,055	411	228	42,694
Indore—					
Rural	3,772	39,853	64	71	39,988
Urban	59	1,942	35	53	2,030
TOTAL	3,831	41,795	99	124	42,018
Jabalpur—					
Rural	4,714	50,481	138	287	50,906
Urban	21	3,595	90	81	3,766
TOTAL	4,735	54,076	228	368	54,672
Jhabua—					
Rural	5,509	39,484	116	62	39,662
Urban	56	1,046	2	..	1,048
TOTAL	5,565	40,530	118	62	40,710
Mandla—					
Rural	3,480	46,627	375	339	47,341
Urban	..	117	5	..	122
TOTAL	3,480	46,744	380	339	47,463
Mandasaur—					
Rural	9,127	72,141	161	328	72,630
Urban	180	3,505	10	13	3,528
TOTAL	9,307	75,646	171	341	76,158
Morena—					
Rural	10,788	108,952	387	237	109,576
Urban	147	1,241	8	11	1,260
TOTAL	10,935	110,193	395	248	110,836

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.					
	Buffaloes—contd.					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Hoshangabad—						
Rural	7,566	9,283	16,849	6,790	14,350	21,080
Urban	233	446	729	103	235	338
TOTAL	7,849	9,729	17,578	6,893	14,585	21,418
Indore—						
Rural	4,915	7,581	12,496	3,158	10,084	13,242
Urban	247	475	722	101	192	293
TOTAL	5,162	8,056	13,218	3,259	10,276	13,535
Jabalpur—						
Rural	9,238	11,017	20,255	8,672	16,090	24,762
Urban	531	772	1,303	98	293	391
TOTAL	9,769	11,789	21,558	8,770	16,383	25,153
Jhabua—						
Rural	6,497	7,412	13,909	6,139	10,609	16,748
Urban	165	277	442	67	220	287
TOTAL	6,662	7,689	14,351	6,206	10,829	17,035
Mandla—						
Rural	10,277	10,942	21,219	8,896	13,629	22,525
Urban	34	27	61	13	17	30
TOTAL	10,311	10,969	21,280	8,909	13,646	22,555
Mandasaur—						
Rural	12,787	15,511	28,298	11,520	25,385	36,905
Urban	664	864	1,528	337	769	1,106
TOTAL	13,451	16,375	29,826	11,857	26,154	38,011
Morena—						
Rural	15,561	27,523	43,084	6,631	31,207	37,838
Urban	210	420	630	38	109	147
TOTAL	15,771	27,943	43,714	6,669	31,316	37,985

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Hoshangabad—						
Rural	13,356	23,633	37,989	16,246	64,644	80,890
Urban	386	681	1,067	397	2,364	2,861
TOTAL	13,742	24,314	39,056	16,643	67,008	83,751
Indore—						
Rural	8,073	17,665	25,738	8,699	57,653	66,352
Urban	348	667	1,015	570	2,697	3,267
TOTAL	8,421	18,332	26,753	9,269	60,350	69,619
Jabalpur—						
Rural	17,910	27,107	45,017	28,271	78,013	106,284
Urban	629	1,065	1,694	810	4,831	5,641
TOTAL	18,539	28,172	46,711	29,081	82,844	111,925
Jhabua—						
Rural	12,636	18,021	30,657	13,974	57,683	71,657
Urban	232	497	729	252	1,645	1,797
TOTAL	12,868	18,518	31,386	14,226	59,228	73,454
Mandla—						
Rural	19,173	24,571	43,744	40,230	71,912	112,142
Urban	47	44	91	63	166	229
TOTAL	19,220	24,615	43,835	40,293	72,078	112,371
Mandasaur—						
Rural	24,307	40,896	65,203	26,418	113,526	139,944
Urban	1,001	1,633	2,634	1,163	5,161	6,324
TOTAL	25,308	42,529	67,837	27,581	118,687	146,268
Morena—						
Rural	22,192	58,730	80,922	23,700	168,306	192,006
Urban	248	529	777	295	1,789	2,084
TOTAL	22,440	59,259	81,699	23,995	170,095	194,090

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
272,261	257,445	529,706	2,864	6,616	10,707	17,323	20,287	Hoshangabad—
6,535	10,134	16,669	6	111	27	138	144	Rural
								Urban
278,796	267,579	546,375	2,870	6,727	10,734	17,461	20,431	TOTAL
100,133	138,072	238,205	4,155	2,442	15,361	17,803	21,958	Indore—
4,458	8,935	13,423	27	33	53	86	113	Rural
								Urban
104,591	147,037	251,628	4,182	2,475	15,414	17,889	22,071	TOTAL
377,440	357,187	734,627	3,109	1,261	8,231	9,492	12,601	Jabalpur—
6,366	13,806	20,172	85	194	150	344	429	Rural
								Urban
383,806	370,993	754,799	3,194	1,455	8,381	9,836	13,030	TOTAL
235,353	237,551	472,904	674	109	2,120	2,229	2,903	Jhabua—
3,066	4,088	7,154	...	3	..	3	3	Rural
								Urban
238,419	241,639	480,058	674	112	2,120	2,232	2,906	TOTAL
334,127	372,113	706,240	396	169	1,307	1,476	1,872	Mandla—
850	1,373	2,223	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
								Urban
334,977	373,486	708,463	396	169	1,307	1,476	1,872	TOTAL
252,553	388,686	641,239	16,166	4,952	40,767	51,719	67,885	Mandasaur—
9,671	16,011	25,682	274	208	729	937	1,211	Rural
								Urban
262,224	404,697	666,921	16,440	5,160	47,496	52,656	69,096	TOTAL
269,689	402,989	672,678	3,816	1,745	13,990	15,735	19,551	Morena—
3,904	5,262	9,166	6	18	183	201	207	Rural
								Urban
273,593	408,251	681,844	3,822	1,763	14,173	15,936	19,758	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Livestock—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Hoshangabad—					
Rural	17,358	6,840	37,644	44,484	61,842
Urban	2,810	731	4,390	5,121	7,931
TOTAL	20,168	7,571	42,034	49,605	69,773
Indore—					
Rural	20,281	5,430	32,866	38,296	58,577
Urban	2,445	1,533	4,628	6,161	8,606
TOTAL	22,726	6,963	37,494	44,457	67,183
Jabalpur—					
Rural	32,727	6,854	56,536	63,390	96,117
Urban	2,411	1,295	4,592	5,887	8,298
TOTAL	35,138	8,149	61,128	69,277	104,415
Jhabua—					
Rural	61,329	8,023	89,670	98,293	159,622
Urban	561	238	1,116	1,354	1,915
Total	61,890	8,861	90,786	99,647	161,537
Mandla—					
Rural	25,891	7,072	44,155	51,227	77,118
Urban	287	136	553	689	976
TOTAL	26,178	7,208	44,708	51,916	78,094
Mandasaur—					
Rural	69,508	13,342	138,798	152,140	221,648
Urban	1,836	1,273	5,830	7,103	8,939
TOTAL	71,344	14,615	144,628	159,243	230,587
Morena—					
Rural	43,315	9,278	117,378	126,656	169,971
Urban	625	274	2,261	2,535	3,160
Total	43,940	9,552	119,639	129,191	173,131

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Youngstock							
	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)
Hoshangabad—								
Rural	2,246	1,295	196	207	403	178	180	358
Urban	278	42	18	15	33	22	8	30
TOTAL	2,524	1,337	214	222	436	200	188	388
Indore—								
Rural	1,172	1,305	226	292	518	177	232	409
Urban	622	52	21	15	36	20	1	21
TOTAL	1,794	1,357	247	307	554	197	233	430
Jabalpur—								
Rural	4,325	1,809	263	262	525	265	223	488
Urban	116	45	3	1	4	36	2	38
TOTAL	4,441	1,854	266	263	529	301	225	526
Jabhua—								
Rural	846	1,409	213	241	454	135	210	345
Urban	244	41	2	1	3	19	8	27
TOTAL	1,090	1,450	215	242	457	154	218	372
Mandla—								
Rural	6,318	3,305	524	520	1,044	469	421	890
Urban	57	2	..	..	..	5	1	6
TOTAL	6,375	3,307	524	520	1,044	474	422	896
Mandasaur—								
Rural	3,118	6,813	891	1,136	2,027	674	957	1,631
Urban	279	70	32	16	48	51	31	82
TOTAL	3,397	6,883	923	1,152	2,075	725	988	1,713
Morena—								
Rural	2,041	4,842	654	732	1,387	644	987	1,631
Urban	69	28	8	9	17	18	5	24
TOTAL	2,110	4,870	662	741	1,403	663	992	1,655

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture										
Livestock—contd.										
District	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Donkeys			
	Young Stock—contd.			Total	Horses and Ponies		Mules			
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Hoshangabad—										
Rural	374	387	761	2,610	1,682	4,302	12	705	786	1,491
Urban	40	23	63	318	65	383	..	226	90	316
TOTAL	414	410	824	2,928	1,747	4,685	12	931	876	1,807
Indore—										
Rural	403	524	927	1,575	1,829	3,404	..	767	579	1,346
Urban	41	16	57	663	68	731	5	384	56	440
TOTAL	444	540	984	2,238	1,897	4,135	5	1,151	635	1,786
Jabalpur—										
Rural	528	485	1,013	4,853	2,294	7,147	5	103	113	216
Urban	39	3	42	155	48	203	10	14	18	32
TOTAL	567	488	1,055	5,008	2,342	7,350	15	117	131	248
Jhabua—										
Rural	348	451	799	1,194	1,860	3,054	3	867	609	1,476
Urban	21	9	30	265	50	315	..	234	27	261
TOTAL	369	460	829	1,459	1,910	3,369	3	1,101	636	1,737
Mandla—										
Rural	993	941	1,934	7,311	4,246	11,557	..	10	15	25
Urban	5	1	6	62	3	65	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	998	942	1,940	7,373	4,249	11,622	..	11	15	26
Mandasaur—										
Rural	1,565	2,093	3,658	4,683	8,906	13,589	7	1,254	1,276	2,530
Urban	83	47	130	362	117	479	3	987	88	1,075
TOTAL	1,648	2,140	3,788	5,045	9,023	14,068	10	2,241	1,364	3,605
Morena—										
Rural	1,298	1,719	3,017	3,339	6,561	9,900	38	1,258	2,322	3,580
Urban	27	14	41	96	42	138	26	422	114	536
TOTAL	1,325	1,733	3,058	3,435	6,603	10,038	64	1,680	2,436	4,116

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.								
Livestock—contd.			Poultry					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Hoshangabad—
414	1,412	619,366	11,686	6,765	85,310	103,761	17	Rural
..	350	25,793	2,593	1,164	6,524	10,281	48	Urban
414	1,762	645,159	14,279	7,929	91,834	114,042	65	TOTAL
								Indore—
448	724	324,662	2,874	9,900	13,026	25,800	52	Rural
16	667	24,001	738	2,807	1,897	5,442	296	Urban
464	1,391	348,663	3,612	12,707	14,923	31,242	348	TOTAL
								Jabalpur—
2	12,461	893,176	14,952	4,141	16,306	35,399	34	Rural
5	2,292	31,441	6,560	2,168	2,397	11,125	301	Urban
7	14,753	894,617	21,512	6,309	18,703	46,524	335	TOTAL
								Jhabua—
7	2	639,971	18,251	80,458	136,869	235,578	4	Rural
5	8	9,661	119	773	599	1,491	..	Urban
12	10	649,632	18,370	81,231	137,468	237,069	4	TOTAL
								Mandla—
..	12,661	809,473	78,437	27,937	180,839	287,212	..	Rural
..	208	3,473	807	174	511	1,492	4	Urban
..	12,869	812,946	79,244	28,110	181,350	288,704	8	TOTAL
								Mandasaur—
2,170	1,326	950,394	3,275	7,970	9,152	20,397	133	Rural
71	405	37,865	731	2,370	1,383	4,484	23	Urban
2,241	1,731	988,259	4,006	10,340	10,535	24,881	156	TOTAL
								Morena—
1,953	3,363	881,034	1,737	3,805	4,122	9,664	14	Rural
4	503	13,740	368	1,059	730	2,157	2	Urban
1,957	3,866	894,774	2,105	4,864	4,852	11,821	16	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Poultry—conold.					Agricultural Machinery & Implements	
	Ducks—contd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings ††	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Hoshangabad—							
Rural	14	3	34	129	103,936	120,358	325
Urban	15	5	68	175	10,524	2,284	31
TOTAL	29	8	102	304	114,460	122,642	356
Indore—							
Rural	148	73	273	364	26,437	27,427	81
Urban	512	163	971	4,644	11,057	351	16
TOTAL	660	236	1,244	5,008	37,494	27,778	97
Jabalpur—							
Rural	59	60	153	750	36,302	202,191	450
Urban	421	203	925	540	12,590	785	77
TOTAL	480	263	1,078	1,290	48,892	202,976	527
Jhabua—							
Rural	6	3	13	65	235,656	76,911	181
Urban	3	..	3	38	1,532	516	41
TOTAL	9	3	16	103	237,188	77,427	222
Mandla—							
Rural	3	11	18	1,246	288,476	169,830	120
Urban	1	...	5	102	1,599	190	38
TOTAL	4	11	23	1,348	290,075	170,020	158
Mandsaur—							
Rural	50	25	208	255	20,860	63,570	54
Urban	67	18	108	159	4,751	1,884	50
TOTAL	117	43	316	414	25,611	65,454	104
Morena—							
Rural	11	7	32	79	9,775	88,458	2,581
Urban	3	2	7	28	2,192	2,831	3
TOTAL	14	9	39	107	11,967	91,289	2,584

††The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irri- gation purpose	Electric pumps for irri- gation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govern- ment	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
Hoshangabad—									
68,715	2	32	151	6	21	56	63	168	Rural
1,199	1	5	15	5	5	1	12	13	Urban
69,914	3	37	166	11	26	57	75	181	TOTAL
Indore—									
18,831	24	541	350	19	1	9	80	23	Rural
297	..	60	28	..	1	1	3	8	Urban
19,128	24	601	378	19	2	10	83	31	TOTAL
Jabalpur—									
18,920	..	204	187	10	10	49	24	1,012	Rural
533	1	2	12	5	..	2	2	1	Urban
19,453	1	206	199	15	10	51	26	1,013	TOTAL
Jhabua—									
14,486	..	48	54	..	..	5	81	7	Rural
638	..	2	6	..	2	3	71	33	Urban
15,124	..	50	60	..	2	8	152	40	TOTAL
Mandla—									
8,521	..	188	10	..	7	2	45	412	Rural
74	1	19	..	..	..	..	2	5	Urban
8,595	1	207	10	..	7	2	47	417	TOTAL
Mandasaur—									
26,543	4	411	266	7	4	13	223	150	Rural
1,542	15	45	35	5	1	2	38	54	Urban
28,085	19	456	301	12	5	15	261	204	TOTAL
Morena—									
39,738	5	607	35	3	1	9	665	565	Rural
305	1	45	..	..	..	1	32	24	Urban
40,043	6	652	35	3	1	10	697	589	TOTAL

TABLE

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock							
	Cattle							
	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 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)
Narsimhpur—								
Rural	514	85,158	1,227	86,899	46,454	31,215	3,607	81,276
Urban	35	1,962	30	2,027	1,847	501	47	2,395
TOTAL	549	87,120	1,257	88,926	48,01	31,716	3,654	83,671
Nimar—								
Rural	1,118	156,608	1,629	159,355	43,047	54,721	4,929	102,697
Urban	20	4,433	53	4,506	2,228	1,145	52	3,425
TOTAL	1,138	161,041	1,682	163,861	45,275	55,866	4,981	106,122
Nimar‡—								
Rural	628	217,653	5,518	223,799	51,157	88,770	15,135	155,062
Urban	57	6,017	813	6,887	2,155	2,420	278	4,853
TOTAL	685	223,670	6,331	230,686	53,312	91,190	15,413	159,915
Panna—								
Rural	241	107,644	7,631	115,516	52,483	62,591	17,187	132,267
Urban	26	3,129	193	3,348	2,164	1,716	240	4,120
TOTAL	267	110,773	7,824	118,864	54,647	64,307	17,427	136,381
Raigarh—								
Rural	880	254,198	5,310	260,388	102,261	41,069	8,089	151,419
Urban	22	1,723	43	1,788	1,722	1,367	150	3,239
TOTAL	902	255,921	5,353	262,176	103,983	42,436	8,239	154,658
Raipur—								
Rural	1,787	447,694	7,183	456,664	148,179	198,140	19,768	366,087
Urban	140	4,262	106	4,508	5,108	1,853	222	7,183
TOTAL	1,927	451,956	7,289	461,172	153,287	199,993	19,990	373,270
Raisen§—								
Rural	166	123,833	12,619	136,618	46,688	59,734	16,739	123,169
Urban	10	5,298	439	5,747	2,104	2,543	572	5,211
TOTAL	176	129,131	13,058	142,365	48,792	62,277	17,311	128,380
Rajgarh—								
Rural	292	110,749	2,896	113,937	54,053	63,517	17,868	135,438
Urban	5	1,136	318	1,459	1,232	902	246	2,380
TOTAL	297	111,885	3,214	115,396	55,285	64,419	18,114	137,818

*Includes all males over three years kept

†Include all bullocks and uncastrated males

‡Sub-division

§Relates to the Nimar district.

No. 28—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Narsimhpur—								
Rural	46	339	81,661	23,539	21,001	44,540	27,014	32,116
Urban	18	11	2,424	843	922	1,765	442	573
TOTAL	64	350	84,085	24,382	21,923	46,305	27,456	32,689
Nimar—								
Rural	105	257	103,059	23,825	22,532	46,357	39,465	41,113
Urban	3	9	3,437	953	1,144	2,097	1,079	959
TOTAL	108	266	106,496	24,778	23,676	48,454	40,544	42,072
Nimar‡—								
Rural	110	339	155,511	30,837	29,823	60,660	45,900	45,130
Urban	25	60	4,938	1,093	1,304	2,397	1,113	988
TOTAL	135	399	160,449	31,930	31,127	63,057	47,013	46,118
Panna—								
Rural	..	485	132,746	29,034	28,549	57,583	31,756	30,340
Urban	..	302	4,422	1,106	1,088	2,194	778	870
TOTAL	..	877	137,168	30,140	29,637	59,777	32,534	31,210
Raigarh—								
Rural	263	1,175	152,837	35,416	34,491	69,907	50,663	55,341
Urban	34	21	3,294	806	946	1,752	704	941
TOTAL	297	1,196	156,151	36,222	35,437	71,659	51,367	56,282
Raipur—								
Rural	580	2,514	369,181	68,165	67,587	135,752	120,195	143,060
Urban	7	46	7,236	2,026	2,443	4,469	1,546	2,000
TOTAL	587	2,560	376,417	70,191	70,030	140,221	121,741	145,060
Raisen§—								
Rural	34	684	123,879	26,876	25,992	52,868	34,465	30,971
Urban	1	60	5,280	1,369	1,331	2,700	1,292	1,222
TOTAL	35	744	129,159	28,245	27,323	55,568	35,757	32,193
Rajgarh—								
Rural	67	737	136,242	28,595	26,890	55,485	35,194	38,237
Urban	3	32	2,415	695	766	1,461	476	616
TOTAL	70	769	138,657	29,290	27,656	56,946	35,670	38,853

or used for breeding purposes.

over three years kept for work only.

of Bhopal.

of former Madhya Bharat State.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Cattle			
	1 to 2 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Narsimhpur—							
Rural	59,130	50,553	53,117	103,670	137,452	134,778	272,230
Urban	1,015	1,285	1,495	2,780	3,312	3,919	7,251
TOTAL	60,145	51,838	54,612	106,450	140,764	138,697	279,481
Nimar—							
Rural	80,578	63,290	63,645	126,935	222,645	166,704	389,349
Urban	2,038	2,032	2,103	4,135	6,538	5,540	12,078
TOTAL	82,616	65,322	65,748	131,070	229,183	172,244	401,427
Nimar†—							
Rural	91,030	76,737	74,953	151,690	300,536	230,464	531,000
Urban	2,101	2,206	2,292	4,498	9,093	7,230	16,323
TOTAL	93,131	78,943	77,245	156,188	309,629	237,694	547,323
Panna—							
Rural	62,096	60,790	58,889	119,679	176,306	191,635	367,941
Urban	1,648	1,884	1,958	3,842	5,232	6,380	11,612
TOTAL	63,744	62,674	60,847	123,521	181,538	198,015	379,553
Raigarh—							
Rural	106,004	86,079	89,832	175,911	346,467	242,689	589,156
Urban	1,645	1,510	1,887	3,397	3,298	5,181	8,479
TOTAL	107,649	87,589	91,719	179,308	349,765	247,870	597,635
Raipur—							
Rural	263,255	188,360	210,647	399,007	645,024	579,828	1,224,852
Urban	3,546	3,572	4,443	8,015	8,080	11,679	19,759
TOTAL	266,801	191,932	215,090	407,022	653,104	591,507	1,244,611
Raisen§—							
Rural	65,436	61,341	56,963	118,304	197,959	180,842	378,801
Urban	2,514	2,661	2,553	5,214	8,408	7,833	16,241
TOTAL	67,950	64,002	59,516	123,518	206,367	188,675	395,042
Rajgarh—							
Rural	73,431	63,789	65,127	128,916	177,726	201,369	379,095
Urban	1,092	1,171	1,382	2,553	2,630	3,797	6,427
TOTAL	74,523	64,960	66,509	131,469	180,356	205,166	385,522

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements—in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	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	Breeding cows, i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		
			Total males over 3 years	In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Narsimhpur—						
Rural	273	536	50	859	14,577	8,975
Urban	12	11	9	32	55	183
TOTAL	285	547	59	891	15,132	9,158
Nimar—						
Rural	763	217	97	1,077	20,809	19,464
Urban	43	12	3	58	2,963	1,098
TOTAL	806	229	100	1,135	23,772	20,562
Nimar†—						
Rural	1,869	139	144	2,152	37,039	41,355
Urban	40	15	45	100	1,947	1,755
TOTAL	1,909	154	189	2,252	38,986	43,110
Panna—						
Rural	578	4,184	277	4,989	16,279	21,192
Urban	25	17	9	51	634	493
TOTAL	603	4,151	286	5,040	16,913	21,690
Raigarh—						
Rural	276	89,751	678	90,705	13,451	4,109
Urban	15	688	3	706	149	58
TOTAL	291	90,439	681	91,411	13,600	4,167
Raipur—						
Rural	265	180,071	637	181,573	14,813	13,545
Urban	20	911	22	953	1,542	183
TOTAL	285	181,582	659	182,526	16,355	13,728
Raisen§—						
Rural	525	834	162	1,521	13,623	14,445
Urban	9	29	12	50	664	600
TOTAL	534	863	174	1,571	14,287	15,045
Rajgarh—						
Rural	565	57	44	666	37,506	38,735
Urban	14	6	25	45	607	398
TOTAL	579	63	69	711	38,113	39,133

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Livestock—contd.					
Buffaloes—contd.					
Females over three years—contd.					
District	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)
Narsimhpur—					
Rural	1,116	24,667	227	139	25,033
Urban	14	752	16	3	771
TOTAL	1,129	25,419	243	142	25,804
Nimar—					
Rural	2,795	43,068	51	178	43,297
Urban	51	4,112	9	7	4,128
TOTAL	2,846	47,180	60	185	47,425
Nimar†—					
Rural	9,269	87,663	129	363	88,155
Urban	190	3,892	17	18	3,927
TOTAL	9,459	91,555	146	381	92,082
Panna—					
Rural	6,308	43,779	3	123	43,905
Urban	43	1,175	..	7	1,182
TOTAL	6,351	44,954	3	130	45,087
Raigarh—					
Rural	1,669	18,629	467	151	19,247
Urban	4	211	28	6	245
TOTAL	1,073	18,840	495	157	19,492
Raipur—					
Rural	2,383	30,741	678	307	31,726
Urban	25	1,750	21	10	1,781
TOTAL	2,408	32,491	699	317	33,507
Raisen§—					
Rural	4,484	32,552	286	202	33,040
Urban	166	1,430	29	16	1,475
TOTAL	4,650	33,982	315	218	34,515
Rajgarh—					
Rural	11,349	87,590	54	226	87,970
Urban	151	1,156	2	3	1,161
TOTAL	11,500	88,746	56	229	89,031

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—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)	
5,438	6,016	11,454	4,070	8,296	12,426	Narsimhpur—	
191	203	394	116	129	245	Rural	
5,629	6,219	11,848	4,186	8,425	12,671	Urban	
						TOTAL	
6,729	8,865	15,594	6,291	15,252	21,543	Nimar—	
447	884	1,331	186	617	803	Rural	
7,176	9,749	16,925	6,477	15,869	22,346	Urban	
						TOTAL	
12,610	17,657	30,267	10,375	25,798	36,173	Nimar†—	
385	817	1,202	225	586	811	Rural	
12,995	18,474	31,469	10,600	26,384	36,984	Urban	
						TOTAL	
7,339	8,382	15,721	6,029	9,548	15,577	Panna—	
226	245	471	86	165	251	Rural	
7,565	8,627	16,192	6,115	9,713	15,828	Urban	
						TOTAL	
4,159	3,911	8,070	3,261	5,971	14,232	Raigarh—	
54	50	104	16	42	58	Rural	
4,213	3,961	8,174	3,277	6,013	14,290	Urban	
						TOTAL	
6,283	6,106	12,389	8,492	11,637	20,129	Raipur—	
308	344	652	117	173	290	Rural	
6,591	6,450	13,041	8,609	11,810	20,419	Urban	
						TOTAL	
5,364	6,557	11,921	4,532	7,434	11,966	Raisen§—	
192	326	518	127	291	418	Rural	
5,556	6,883	12,439	4,659	7,725	12,384	Urban	
						TOTAL	
17,017	17,333	34,350	13,250	26,696	39,946	Rajgarh—	
273	313	586	131	218	349	Rural	
						Urban	
17,290	17,646	34,936	13,381	26,914	40,295	TOTAL	

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Narsimhpur—						
Rural	10,508	14,312	23,820	10,367	39,345	49,712
Urban	307	332	639	439	1,103	1,442
TOTAL	10,815	14,644	24,459	10,806	40,448	51,154
Nimar—						
Rural	13,020	24,117	37,137	14,097	67,414	81,511
Urban	633	1,501	2,134	691	5,629	6,320
TOTAL	13,653	25,618	39,271	14,788	73,043	87,831
Nimar†—						
Rural	22,985	43,455	66,440	25,137	131,610	156,747
Urban	610	1,403	2,013	710	5,330	6,040
TOTAL	23,595	44,858	68,453	25,847	136,940	162,787
Panna—						
Rural	13,368	17,930	31,298	18,357	61,835	80,192
Urban	312	410	722	363	1,592	1,955
TOTAL	13,680	18,340	32,020	18,720	63,427	82,147
Raigarh—						
Rural	12,420	9,882	22,302	103,125	29,129	132,254
Urban	70	92	162	776	337	1,113
TOTAL	12,490	9,974	22,464	103,901	29,466	133,367
Raipur—						
Rural	14,775	17,743	32,518	196,348	49,469	245,817
Urban	425	517	942	1,378	2,298	3,676
TOTAL	15,200	18,260	33,460	197,726	51,767	249,493
Raisen§—						
Rural	9,896	13,991	23,887	11,417	47,031	58,448
Urban	319	617	936	369	2,092	2,461
TOTAL	10,215	14,608	24,823	11,786	49,123	60,909
Rajgarh—						
Rural	30,267	44,029	74,296	30,933	131,899	162,832
Urban	404	531	935	449	1,692	2,141
TOTAL	30,671	44,560	75,231	31,382	133,591	164,973

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
147,819	174,123	321,942	640	298	1,737	2,035	2,575	Narsimhpur—
3,651	5,022	8,673	2	..	1	1	3	Rural
151,470	179,145	330,615	642	298	1,738	2,036	2,578	Urban
								TOTAL
236,742	234,118	470,860	911	1,219	3,649	4,868	5,779	Nimar—
7,229	11,169	18,398	1	13	32	45	46	Rural
243,971	245,287	489,258	912	1,232	3,681	4,913	5,825	Urban
								TOTAL
325,673	362,074	687,747	2,528	496	7,425	7,921	10,449	Nimar†—
9,803	12,560	22,363	9	270	801	1,071	1,080	Rural
335,476	374,634	710,110	2,537	766	8,226	8,992	11,529	Urban
								TOTAL
194,663	253,470	448,133	3,214	1,041	8,711	9,752	12,968	Panna—
5,595	7,972	13,567	58	9	170	179	237	Rural
200,258	261,442	461,700	3,272	1,050	8,881	9,931	13,203	Urban
								TOTAL
449,592	271,818	721,410	8,425	3,228	21,268	24,496	32,921	Raigarh—
4,074	5,518	9,592	7	13	42	55	62	Rural
453,666	277,336	731,002	8,432	3,241	21,310	24,551	32,983	Urban
								TOTAL
841,372	629,297	1,470,669	8,965	2,698	23,679	25,777	34,742	Raipur—
9,458	13,977	23,435	179	119	522	641	820	Rural
850,830	643,274	1,494,104	9,144	2,217	24,201	26,418	35,562	Urban
								TOTAL
209,376	227,873	437,249	1,245	489	3,708	4,197	5,442	Raisen§—
8,777	9,925	18,702	49	24	216	240	289	Rural
218,153	237,798	455,951	1,294	513	3,924	4,437	5,731	Urban
								TOTAL
208,659	333,268	541,927	1,717	627	5,652	6,319	8,036	Rajgarh—
3,079	5,489	8,568	226	110	732	842	1,068	Rural
211,738	338,757	550,495	1,943	737	6,424	7,161	9,104	Urban
								TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.				
	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Narsimhpur—					
Rural	12,938	3,728	19,208	22,936	35,874
Urban	439	315	1,302	1,617	2,056
TOTAL	13,377	4,043	20,510	24,553	37,930
Nimar—					
Rural	24,488	5,794	39,305	45,099	69,587
Urban	2,627	748	4,310	5,058	7,685
TOTAL	27,115	6,542	43,615	50,157	77,272
Nimarj—					
Rural	61,330	14,297	121,744	136,041	197,371
Urban	2,364	800	5,454	6,254	8,618
TOTAL	63,694	15,097	127,198	142,295	205,989
Panna—					
Rural	15,198	3,679	28,966	32,645	47,843
Urban	625	395	1,935	2,330	2,955
TOTAL	15,823	4,074	30,901	34,975	50,798
Raigarh—					
Rural	67,619	23,252	125,240	148,492	216,111
Urban	562	252	1,142	1,394	1,956
TOTAL	68,181	23,504	126,382	149,886	218,067
Raipur—					
Rural	60,034	16,904	106,312	123,216	183,250
Urban	1,239	763	2,591	3,354	4,593
TOTAL	61,273	17,667	108,903	126,570	187,843
Raisen—					
Rural	7,048	2,345	15,305	17,650	24,698
Urban	860	179	1,684	1,863	2,723
TOTAL	7,908	2,524	16,989	19,513	27,421
Rajgarh—					
Rural	31,665	8,176	67,430	75,606	107,271
Urban	985	261	2,045	2,306	3,291
TOTAL	32,650	8,437	69,475	77,912	110,562

No. 28—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								District
Horses and Ponies								
Youngstock								
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)
								Narsimhpur—
1,580	1,511	239	269	508	232	210	442	Rural
194	59	4	4	8	18	7	25	Urban
1,774	1,570	243	273	516	250	217	467	TOTAL
								Nimar—
791	768	106	108	214	118	120	238	Rural
215	89	5	8	13	30	8	38	Urban
1,006	857	111	116	227	148	128	276	TOTAL
								Nimarj—
1,602	2,207	257	298	555	223	284	507	Rural
218	55	27	21	48	50	35	85	Urban
1,820	2,262	284	319	603	273	319	592	TOTAL
								Panna—
637	1,020	228	281	509	340	389	729	Rural
65	152	19	18	37	35	14	49	Urban
702	1,172	247	299	546	375	403	778	TOTAL
								Raigarh—
1,708	2,058	366	300	666	197	219	416	Rural
56	11	2	1	3	3	3	6	Urban
1,764	2,069	368	301	669	200	222	422	TOTAL
								Raipur—
756	654	136	125	261	137	133	270	Rural
60	4	4	2	6	6	4	10	Urban
816	658	140	127	267	143	137	280	TOTAL
								Raisen—
2,153	1,937	303	310	613	387	378	765	Rural
469	147	26	19	45	21	17	38	Urban
2,622	2,084	329	329	658	408	395	803	TOTAL
								Rajgarh—
1,471	3,430	649	728	1,377	386	613	999	Rural
214	71	8	9	17	31	9	40	Urban
1,685	3,501	657	737	1,394	417	622	1,039	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules			
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Horses and Ponies			Donkeys			
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Narsimhpur—										
Rural.	471	479	950	2,061	1,990	4,041	9	642	537	1,179
Urban.	22	11	33	216	70	286	11	121	10	131
TOTAL	493	490	983	2,277	2,060	4,327	20	763	547	1,310
Nimar—										
Rural.	224	228	452	1,015	996	2,011	..	164	335	499
Urban.	35	16	51	250	105	355	..	92	180	272
TOTAL	259	244	503	1,265	1,101	2,366	..	256	515	771
Nimar†—										
Rural.	480	582	1,062	2,082	2,789	4,871	..	1,125	1,783	2,908
Urban.	77	56	133	295	111	406	4	469	287	756
TOTAL	557	638	1,195	2,377	2,900	5,277	4	1,594	2,070	3,664
Panna—										
Rural.	568	670	1,238	1,205	1,690	2,895	12	82	90	172
Urban.	54	32	86	119	184	303	..	53	28	81
TOTAL	622	702	1,324	1,324	1,874	3,198	12	135	118	253
Raigarh—										
Rural.	563	519	1,082	2,271	2,577	4,848	..	..	..	..
Urban.	5	4	9	61	15	76	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	568	523	1,091	2,332	2,592	4,924	..	..	..	..
Raipur—										
Rural.	273	258	531	1,029	912	1,941	1	32	22	54
Urban.	10	6	16	70	10	80	..	1	2	3
TOTAL	283	264	547	1,099	922	2,021	1	33	24	57
Raisen§—										
Rural.	690	688	1,378	2,843	2,625	5,468	3	293	658	951
Urban.	47	36	83	516	183	699	..	73	87	160
TOTAL	737	724	1,461	3,359	2,808	6,167	3	366	745	1,111
Rajgarh—										
Rural.	1,035	1,341	2,376	2,506	4,771	7,277	6	636	1,548	2,184
Urban.	39	18	57	253	89	342	3	858	180	1,038
TOTAL	1,074	1,359	2,433	2,759	4,860	7,619	9	1,494	1,728	3,222

No. 28—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—concl'd.			Poultry					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Fowls			Ducks		
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Narsimhpur—
2	3,148	368,870	5,648	3,939	11,821	21,408	22	Rural
..	247	11,407	1,292	474	777	2,543	11	Urban
2	3,395	380,277	6,940	4,413	12,598	23,951	33	TOTAL
								Nimar—
..	452	549,188	28,206	9,048	49,200	86,454	48	Rural
..	825	27,581	3,584	791	2,588	6,963	78	Urban
..	1,277	576,769	31,790	9,839	51,788	93,417	126	TOTAL
								Nimar†—
6	1,164	904,516	30,342	136,234	167,942	334,518	33	Rural
..	365	33,592	523	2,964	1,426	4,903	36	Urban
6	1,529	938,108	30,865	139,198	169,358	339,421	69	TOTAL
								Panna—
4	3,573	515,598	3,162	1,309	4,370	8,841	17	Rural
..	320	17,463	1,412	362	712	2,486	..	Urban
4	3,893	533,061	4,574	1,671	5,082	11,327	17	TOTAL
								Raigarh—
..	30,222	1,005,512	107,803	36,795	202,754	347,352	1,131	Rural
..	273	11,959	1,936	457	2,498	4,891	98	Urban
..	30,495	1,017,471	109,739	37,252	205,252	352,243	1,229	TOTAL
								Raipur—
1	10,914	1,701,572	95,180	28,110	225,061	348,351	1,299	Rural
..	919	29,850	3,157	732	2,986	6,875	277	Urban
1	11,833	1,731,422	98,337	28,842	228,047	355,226	1,576	TOTAL
								Raisen§—
32	1,421	475,264	6,320	2,689	7,678	16,687	21	Rural
..	280	22,853	1,424	653	1,231	3,308	22	Urban
32	1,701	498,117	7,744	3,342	8,909	19,995	43	TOTAL
								Rajgarh—
1,022	1,634	669,357	2,295	6,769	7,977	17,041	7	Rural
12	439	14,761	392	1,600	600	2,592	16	Urban
1,034	2,073	684,118	2,687	8,369	8,577	19,633	23	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Poultry—contd.					Agri. Machinery & Imple- ments	
	Ducks—contd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings †	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Narsimhpur—							
Rural .	2	..	24	384	21,804	77,520	3,959
Urban .	3	..	14	27	2,584	1,248	222
TOTAL .	5	..	38	411	24,388	78,768	4,181
Nimar—							
Rural .	20	38	106	385	86,945	110,410	7,612
Urban .	82	55	215	251	7,429	1,840	255
TOTAL .	102	93	321	636	94,374	112,250	7,867
Nimar†—							
Rural .	46	12	91	228	334,837	90,506	4,636
Urban .	23	12	71	132	5,106	2,126	126
TOTAL .	69	24	162	360	339,943	92,632	4,762
Panna—							
Rural .	12	11	40	82	8,963	32,723	331
Urban .	..	..	..	..	2,486	10,924	69
TOTAL .	12	11	40	82	11,449	43,647	400
Raigarh—							
Rural .	1,678	781	3,590	23,148	374,090	164,202	36
Urban .	105	60	263	238	5,392	638	16
TOTAL .	1,783	841	3,853	23,386	379,482	164,840	52
Raipur—							
Rural .	1,915	1,224	40,438	16,156	368,945	278,653	326
Urban .	269	106	652	370	7,897	1,330	22
TOTAL .	2,184	1,330	5,090	16,526	376,842	279,983	348
Raisen§—							
Rural .	23	27	71	..	16,758	49,730	50
Urban .	33	5	60	..	3,368	1,895	9
TOTAL .	56	32	131	..	20,126	51,625	59
Rajgarh—							
Rural .	6	6	19	159	17,219	50,531	80
Urban .	10	..	26	369	2,987	266	9
TOTAL .	16	6	45	528	20,206	50,797	89

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 28—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—contd.									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Wroked by power	Wroked by bullocks			Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
									Narsimhpur—
31,316	6	162	92	4	11	34	18	275	Rural
694	..	4	16	5	..	6	5	10	Urban
32,010	6	166	108	9	11	40	23	285	TOTAL
									Nimar—
50,037	17	45	302	1	..	9	70	108	Rural
1,353	4	14	24	6	..	3	25	28	Urban
51,390	21	59	326	7	..	12	95	136	TOTAL
									Nimar†—
66,765	5	208	631	4	1	7	86	467	Rural
1,865	5	6	53	1	1	1	13	70	Urban
68,630	10	214	684	5	2	8	99	537	TOTAL
									Panna—
10,865	..	74	16	..	3	31	13	674	Rural
387	..	1	4	..	..	8	3	122	Urban
11,252	..	75	20	..	3	39	16	796	TOTAL
									Raigarh—
35,630	..	1,417	3	1	..	4	408	909	Rural
323	3	..	1	..	2	1	2	9	Urban
35,953	3	1,417	4	1	2	5	410	918	TOTAL
									Raipur—
133,775	2	883	35	19	1	23	269	2,976	Rural
1,663	..	9	7	..	3	2	37	20	Urban
135,438	2	892	42	19	4	25	306	2,996	TOTAL
									Raisen§—
36,635	..	50	24	1	36	55	14	213	Rural
1,890	..	..	7	..	1	2	..	39	Urban
38,525	..	50	31	1	37	57	14	252	TOTAL
									Rajgarh—
24,356	2	562	95	..	1	7	190	211	Rural
282	2	13	3	..	..	1	23	167	Urban
24,638	4	575	98	..	1	8	213	378	TOTAL

†Relates to former Madhya Bharat State.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Ratlam—								
Rural	162	75,609	2,387	78,158	30,443	43,000	9,844	83,287
Urban	20	2,972	525	3,517	1,546	726	132	2,404
TOTAL	182	78,581	2,912	81,675	31,989	43,726	9,976	85,691
Rewa—								
Rural	508	236,129	8,246	244,883	70,052	86,890	24,058	181,000
Urban	49	5,205	236	5,490	2,363	2,465	686	5,154
TOTAL	557	241,334	8,482	250,373	72,415	89,355	24,744	186,514
Satna—								
Rural	406	202,943	7,709	211,058	71,654	82,251	21,885	175,790
Urban	26	5,501	209	5,736	2,649	2,486	485	5,620
TOTAL	432	208,444	7,918	216,794	74,303	84,737	22,370	181,410
Sagar—								
Rural	1,610	196,588	2,642	200,840	86,257	100,655	16,140	203,052
Urban	21	5,120	120	5,221	5,151	1,859	155	7,165
TOTAL	1,631	201,708	2,762	206,061	91,408	102,514	16,295	210,217
Sehore†—								
Rural	2,852	148,834	14,467	166,153	62,383	74,873	27,149	164,405
Urban	242	7,822	307	8,371	4,580	3,387	937	8,924
TOTAL	3,094	156,656	14,774	174,524	66,963	78,260	28,106	173,329
Seoni—								
Rural	803	166,969	2,009	169,781	51,761	50,442	6,297	108,500
Urban	17	1,424	79	1,520	1,079	462	149	1,690
TOTAL	820	168,393	2,088	171,301	52,840	50,904	6,446	110,190
Shahdol—								
Rural	1,409	231,600	9,289	242,298	93,471	110,119	33,848	237,438
Urban	48	9,659	544	10,251	3,644	4,977	1,258	9,879
TOTAL	1,457	241,259	9,833	252,549	97,115	115,096	35,106	247,317
Shajapur—								
Rural	409	99,959	5,051	105,419	50,639	70,423	17,121	138,183
Urban	36	1,682	540	2,258	1,200	1,075	294	2,569
TOTAL	445	101,641	5,591	107,677	51,839	71,498	17,415	140,752

*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.

‡Sub-Division of Bhopal.

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Youngstock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Ratlam—								
Rural	217	375	83,879	18,118	17,457	35,575	20,313	21,540
Urban	45	71	2,520	582	667	1,249	369	513
TOTAL	262	446	86,399	18,700	18,124	36,824	20,682	22,053
Rewa—								
Rural	..	1,028	182,028	42,058	39,967	82,025	45,118	38,171
Urban	..	76	5,590	1,453	1,455	2,908	1,358	1,235
TOTAL	..	1,104	187,618	43,511	41,422	84,933	46,476	39,406
Satna—								
Rural	..	979	176,769	40,879	40,170	81,049	42,175	37,117
Urban	..	19	5,639	1,449	1,552	3,001	1,200	1,177
TOTAL	..	998	182,408	42,328	41,722	84,050	43,375	38,294
Sagar—								
Rural	55	805	203,912	43,230	45,784	95,014	60,075	66,047
Urban	26	34	7,225	2,270	2,471	4,741	799	1,265
TOTAL	81	839	211,137	45,500	48,255	99,755	60,874	67,312
Sehore†—								
Rural	34	1,068	165,507	32,566	31,714	64,280	49,211	44,043
Urban	..	45	8,969	1,928	1,877	3,805	2,130	2,086
TOTAL	34	1,113	174,476	34,494	33,591	68,085	51,341	46,129
Seoni—								
Rural	9,574	526	118,600	28,551	28,057	56,608	33,722	42,048
Urban	..	..	1,690	387	428	815	256	304
TOTAL	9,574	526	120,290	28,938	28,485	57,423	33,978	42,352
Shahdol—								
Rural	95	1,395	238,928	55,751	57,271	113,022	57,499	64,757
Urban	1	62	9,942	2,405	2,607	5,012	2,017	2,065
TOTAL	96	1,457	248,870	58,156	59,878	118,034	59,516	66,822
Shajapur—								
Rural	79	966	139,228	27,285	26,627	53,912	34,905	41,250
Urban	20	22	2,611	687	706	1,393	476	578
TOTAL	99	988	141,839	27,972	27,333	55,305	35,381	41,828

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under			Males	Females	Total
		Males	Females	Total			
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Ratlam—							
Rural	41,853	38,431	38,997	77,428	116,589	122,876	239,465
Urban	882	951	1,180	2,131	4,468	3,700	8,168
TOTAL	42,735	39,382	40,177	79,559	121,057	126,576	247,633
Rewa—							
Rural	83,289	87,176	78,138	165,314	332,059	260,116	592,225
Urban	2,593	2,811	2,690	5,501	8,301	8,280	16,581
TOTAL	85,882	89,987	80,828	170,815	340,360	268,446	608,806
Satna—							
Rural	79,292	83,054	77,287	160,341	294,112	254,056	548,168
Urban	2,377	2,649	2,729	5,378	8,385	8,368	16,753
TOTAL	81,669	85,703	80,016	165,719	302,497	262,424	564,921
Sagar—							
Rural	126,122	109,305	111,831	221,136	310,145	315,743	625,888
Urban	2,058	3,063	3,736	6,799	8,284	10,961	19,245
TOTAL	128,180	112,368	115,567	227,935	318,429	326,704	645,133
Shore†—							
Rural	93,254	81,777	75,757	157,534	247,930	241,264	489,194
Urban	4,216	4,058	3,963	8,021	12,429	12,932	25,361
TOTAL	97,470	85,835	79,720	165,555	260,359	254,196	514,555
Seoni—							
Rural	75,770	62,273	70,105	132,378	232,054	188,705	420,759
Urban	560	643	732	1,375	2,163	2,422	4,585
TOTAL	76,330	62,916	70,837	133,753	234,217	191,127	425,344
Shahdol—							
Rural	122,256	113,250	122,028	235,278	355,548	360,956	716,504
Urban	4,082	4,422	4,672	9,094	14,673	14,614	29,287
TOTAL	126,338	117,672	126,700	244,372	370,221	375,570	745,791
Shajapur—							
Rural	76,155	62,190	67,877	130,067	167,609	207,105	374,714
Urban	1,054	1,163	1,284	2,447	3,421	3,895	7,316
TOTAL	77,209	63,353	69,161	132,514	171,030	211,000	382,030

No.28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	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	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Ratlam—						
Rural	648	113	174	935	18,569	17,658
Urban	110	129	71	310	1,826	753
TOTAL	758	242	245	1,245	20,395	18,411
Rewa—						
Rural	861	756	289	1,906	29,956	28,596
Urban	25	16	16	57	580	442
TOTAL	886	772	305	1,963	30,536	29,038
Satna—						
Rural	656	6,861	477	7,994	24,042	21,817
Urban	12	174	27	213	535	524
TOTAL	668	7,035	504	8,207	24,577	22,341
Sagar—						
Rural	1,072	563	92	1,727	28,797	30,630
Urban	16	31	2	49	1,885	573
TOTAL	1,088	594	94	1,776	30,682	31,203
Shore†—						
Rural	849	475	289	1,613	23,825	23,478
Urban	143	142	5	290	3,038	1,132
TOTAL	992	617	294	1,903	26,863	24,610
Seoni—						
Rural	642	10,264	157	11,063	16,904	12,130
Urban	4	70	3	77	359	85
TOTAL	646	10,334	160	11,140	17,263	12,215
Shahdol—						
Rural	791	61,818	806	63,415	15,972	15,981
Urban	36	1,397	38	1,471	666	556
TOTAL	827	63,215	844	64,886	16,638	16,537
Shajapur—						
Rural	826	85	166	1,077	24,570	29,530
Urban	91	38	80	209	667	569
TOTAL	917	123	246	1,286	25,237	30,099

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Ratlam—					
Rural	5,671	41,898	95	193	42,186
Urban	210	2,789	45	9	2,843
TOTAL	5,881	44,687	140	202	45,029
Rewa—					
Rural	9,134	67,686	26	347	68,059
Urban	167	1,189	..	19	1,208
TOTAL	9,301	68,875	26	366	69,267
Satna—					
Rural	7,093	52,952	4	347	53,303
Urban	149	1,208	8	7	1,223
TOTAL	7,242	54,160	12	354	54,526
Sagar—					
Rural	5,517	64,944	41	132	65,117
Urban	74	2,532	21	1	2,554
TOTAL	5,591	67,476	62	133	67,671
Sehore—					
Rural	9,311	56,614	120	259	56,993
Urban	339	4,509	10	11	4,530
TOTAL	9,650	61,123	130	270	61,523
Seoni—					
Rural	1,762	30,796	280	136	31,217
Urban	18	462	..	..	462
TOTAL	1,780	31,258	280	136	31,674
Shahdol—					
Rural	4,891	36,844	373	316	37,533
Urban	129	1,351	9	13	1,373
TOTAL	5,020	38,195	382	329	38,906
Shajapur—					
Rural	7,670	61,770	128	234	62,182
Urban	152	1,388	18	10	1,416
TOTAL	7,822	63,158	146	294	63,598

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.				
	Buffaloes—contd.				
	Young Stock				
	Under 1 year		1 to 3 years		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Ratlam—					
Rural	7,828	9,774	4,860	12,890	17,690
Urban	336	533	199	429	628
TOTAL	8,164	10,307	4,999	13,319	18,318
Rewa—					
Rural	12,493	14,612	7,895	15,063	22,958
Urban	220	261	132	285	417
TOTAL	12,713	14,873	8,027	15,348	23,375
Satna—					
Rural	9,964	12,404	6,928	11,472	18,400
Urban	208	239	137	231	368
TOTAL	10,172	12,643	7,065	11,703	18,768
Sagar—					
Rural	11,594	13,085	9,496	18,457	27,953
Urban	431	627	132	346	478
TOTAL	12,025	13,712	9,628	18,803	28,431
Sehore—					
Rural	8,239	9,794	8,505	14,466	22,971
Urban	491	719	431	702	1,133
TOTAL	8,730	10,513	8,936	15,168	24,104
Seoni—					
Rural	6,648	7,390	5,924	10,374	16,298
Urban	78	104	38	71	109
TOTAL	6,726	7,494	5,962	10,445	16,407
Shahdol—					
Rural	8,333	8,559	9,584	10,350	19,934
Urban	339	347	349	262	611
TOTAL	8,672	8,906	9,933	10,612	20,545
Shajapur—					
Rural	10,677	12,112	9,623	21,517	31,140
Urban	325	412	142	267	409
TOTAL	11,002	12,524	9,765	21,784	31,549

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Ratlam—						
Rural	12,628	22,664	35,292	13,563	64,850	78,413
Urban	535	962	1,497	845	3,805	4,650
TOTAL	13,163	23,626	36,789	14,408	68,655	83,063
Rewa—						
Rural	20,388	29,675	50,063	22,294	97,734	120,028
Urban	352	546	898	409	1,754	2,163
TOTAL	20,740	30,221	50,961	22,703	99,488	122,191
Satna—						
Rural	16,892	23,876	40,768	24,886	77,179	102,065
Urban	345	470	815	558	1,693	2,251
TOTAL	17,237	24,346	41,583	25,444	78,872	104,316
Sagar—						
Rural	21,090	31,542	52,632	22,817	96,659	119,476
Urban	563	933	1,526	612	3,517	4,129
TOTAL	21,653	32,505	54,158	23,429	100,176	123,605
Sehore†—						
Rural	16,744	24,260	41,004	18,357	81,253	99,610
Urban	922	1,421	2,343	1,212	5,951	7,163
TOTAL	17,666	25,681	43,347	19,569	87,204	106,773
Seoni—						
Rural	12,572	17,764	30,336	23,635	48,976	72,611
Urban	116	175	291	193	637	830
TOTAL	12,688	17,939	30,627	23,828	49,613	73,441
Shahdol—						
Rural	17,917	18,909	36,826	81,332	56,442	137,774
Urban	688	609	1,297	2,159	1,982	4,141
TOTAL	18,605	19,518	38,123	83,491	58,424	141,915
Shajapur—						
Rural	20,300	33,029	53,929	21,377	95,811	117,188
Urban	467	679	1,146	676	2,095	2,771
TOTAL	20,767	34,308	55,075	22,053	97,906	119,959

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year		Total sheep		
				Males	Females			
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
130,152 5,313	187,726 7,505	317,878 12,818	3,815 50	1,290 88	9,986 173	11,276 261	15,091 311	Ratlam— Rural Urban
135,465	195,231	330,696	3,865	1,378	10,159	11,537	15,402	TOTAL
354,353 8,710	357,900 10,034	712,253 18,744	4,227 220	936 107	11,694 943	12,630 1,050	16,857 1,270	Rewa— Rural Urban
363,063	367,934	730,997	4,447	1,043	12,637	13,680	18,127	TOTAL
318,998 8,943	331,235 10,061	650,233 19,004	7,927 112	1,850 34	20,491 337	22,341 371	30,268 483	Satna— Rural Urban
327,941	341,296	669,237	8,039	1,884	20,828	22,712	30,751	TOTAL
332,962 8,896	412,402 14,478	745,364 23,374	2,604 100	1,109 329	6,933 684	8,042 1,03	10,646 1,113	Sagar— Rural Urban
341,858	426,880	768,738	2,704	1,438	7,617	9,055	11,759	TOTAL
266,287 13,641	322,517 18,883	588,804 32,524	2,012 141	766 79	4,464 426	5,230 505	7,242 646	Sehore†— Rural Urban
279,928	341,400	621,328	2,158	845	4,890	5,735	7,888	TOTAL
255,689 2,356	237,681 3,059	493,370 5,415	130 1	57 1	287 1	344 2	474 3	Seoni— Rural Urban
258,045	240,740	498,785	131	58	288	346	477	TOTAL
436,880 16,832	417,398 16,597	854,278 33,428	2,174 16	1,120 22	5,798 137	6,918 159	9,029 175	Shahdol— Rural Urban
453,712	433,994	887,706	2,190	1,142	5,935	7,077	9,267	TOTAL
188,986 4,097	302,916 5,990	491,902 10,087	1,049 29	385 31	3,207 192	3,592 223	4,641 252	Shajapur— Rural Urban
193,083	308,906	501,989	1,078	416	3,399	3,815	4,893	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.				
	Upto one year	Goats			Total Goats
		Over one year			
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
atlam—					
Rural	34,199	8,067	57,312	65,379	99,578
Urban	1,034	562	2,430	2,992	4,026
TOTAL	35,233	8,629	59,742	68,371	103,604
awa—					
Rural	36,172	7,566	61,350	68,916	105,088
Urban	1,747	481	2,717	3,198	4,945
TOTAL	37,919	8,047	64,067	72,114	110,033
tna—					
Rural	32,971	7,053	64,795	71,848	104,819
Urban	1,943	602	3,855	4,457	6,400
TOTAL	34,914	7,655	68,650	76,305	111,219
gar—					
Rural	16,620	3,464	30,177	33,641	50,261
Urban	1,706	883	4,766	5,649	7,355
TOTAL	18,326	4,347	34,943	39,290	57,616
hore†—					
Rural	13,542	3,551	28,642	32,193	45,735
Urban	1,657	962	4,240	5,202	6,859
TOTAL	15,199	4,513	32,882	37,395	52,594
oni—					
Rural	21,951	6,577	31,832	38,409	60,360
Urban	276	116	477	593	869
TOTAL	22,227	6,693	32,309	39,002	61,229
ahdol—					
Rural	32,179	15,700	67,073	82,773	114,952
Urban	2,230	950	4,469	5,419	7,649
TOTAL	34,409	16,650	71,542	88,192	122,601
ajapur—					
Rural	34,942	7,323	66,978	74,301	109,243
Urban	763	464	1,725	2,189	2,952
TOTAL	35,705	7,787	68,703	76,490	112,195

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								District
Young stock								
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)
1,915	3,104	415	462	877	282	375	657	Ratlam—
432	96	24	30	54	27	17	44	Rural
2,347	3,200	439	492	931	309	392	701	Urban
								TOTAL
2,937	2,492	578	618	1,196	1,008	932	1,940	Rewa—
523	85	37	35	72	88	35	123	Rural
3,460	2,577	615	653	1,268	1,096	967	2,063	Urban
								TOTAL
1,646	1,221	295	373	668	472	535	1,007	Satna—
258	90	27	29	56	84	29	113	Rural
1,904	1,311	322	402	724	556	564	1,120	Urban
								TOTAL
1,584	2,427	340	413	753	284	302	586	Sagar—
310	164	16	23	39	46	16	62	Rural
1,894	2,591	356	436	792	330	318	648	Urban
								TOTAL
1,430	2,454	407	438	845	533	636	1,169	Sehore†—
668	338	17	27	44	70	37	107	Rural
2,098	2,792	424	465	889	603	673	1,276	Urban
								TOTAL
2,267	2,148	288	301	589	307	286	593	Seoni—
45	20	10	2	12	12	4	16	Rural
2,312	2,168	298	303	601	319	290	609	Urban
								TOTAL
1,745	2,085	558	588	1,146	996	1,009	2,005	Shahdol—
238	82	34	20	54	126	25	151	Rural
1,983	2,167	592	608	1,200	1,122	1,034	2,156	Urban
								TOTAL
1,700	4,017	628	789	1,417	481	694	1,175	Shajapur—
159	48	23	5	28	74	31	105	Rural
1,859	4,065	651	794	1,445	555	725	1,280	Urban
								TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Ratlam—										
Rural	697	837	1,534	2,612	3,941	6,553	..	1,156	889	2,045
Urban	51	47	98	483	143	626	2	422	49	471
TOTAL	748	884	1,632	3,095	4,084	7,179	2	1,578	938	2,516
Rewa—										
Rural	1,586	1,550	3,136	4,523	4,042	8,565	23	35	29	64
Urban	125	70	195	648	155	803	..	15	6	21
TOTAL	1,711	1,620	3,331	5,171	4,197	9,368	23	50	35	85
Satna—										
Rural	767	908	1,675	2,413	2,129	4,542	12	132	40	172
Urban	111	58	169	369	148	517	18	185	35	220
TOTAL	878	966	1,844	2,782	2,277	5,059	30	317	75	392
Sagar—										
Rural	624	715	1,339	2,208	3,072	5,350	1	289	246	535
Urban	62	39	101	372	203	575	29	311	28	339
TOTAL	686	754	1,440	2,580	3,275	5,925	30	600	274	874
Sehore†—										
Rural	940	1,074	2,014	2,370	3,528	5,898	6	422	1,070	1,492
Urban	87	64	151	755	402	1,157	33	360	241	601
TOTAL	1,027	1,138	2,165	3,125	3,930	7,055	39	782	1,311	2,093
Seoni—										
Rural	595	587	1,182	2,862	2,735	5,597	1	48	50	98
Urban	22	6	28	67	26	93	..	43	11	54
TOTAL	617	593	1,210	2,929	2,761	5,690	1	91	61	152
Shahdol—										
Rural	1,554	1,597	3,151	3,299	3,682	6,981	22	9	5	14
Urban	160	45	205	398	127	525	21	60	14	74
TOTAL	1,714	1,642	3,356	3,697	3,809	7,506	43	69	19	88
Shajapur—										
Rural	1,109	1,483	2,592	2,809	5,500	8,309	6	860	1,379	2,239
Urban	97	36	133	256	84	340	17	409	88	497
TOTAL	1,206	1,519	2,725	3,065	5,584	8,649	23	1,269	1,467	2,736

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—concl.			Poultry					Ducks	District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live- stock	Fowls						
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total			
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	
57	382	441,584	3,888	10,614	14,741	29,243	28	Ratlam—	
32	211	18,497	470	1,728	1,030	3,228	54	Rural	
89	593	460,081	4,358	12,342	15,771	32,471	82	Urban	
								TOTAL	
64	14,229	857,143	2,770	1,162	2,250	6,182	19	Rewa—	
3	2,397	28,183	1,955	501	549	3,005	7	Rural	
67	16,626	885,326	4,725	1,663	2,799	9,187	26	Urban	
								TOTAL	
10	8,386	798,442	5,270	1,772	5,597	12,639	19	Satna—	
1	1,273	27,916	1,527	443	660	2,630	8	Rural	
11	9,659	826,358	6,797	2,215	6,257	15,269	27	Urban	
								TOTAL	
2	4,579	816,738	4,307	1,816	5,869	11,992	2	Sagar—	
23	883	33,691	3,475	874	1,418	5,767	25	Rural	
25	5,462	850,429	7,782	2,690	7,287	17,759	27	Urban	
								TOTAL	
41	1,342	650,560	8,648	4,651	11,766	25,065	19	Sehore†—	
5	370	42,195	4,565	1,604	1,410	7,579	226	Rural	
46	1,712	692,755	13,213	6,255	13,176	32,644	245	Urban	
								TOTAL	
..	8,406	568,306	49,526	14,529	105,636	169,691	194	Seoni—	
..	132	6,566	649	278	720	1,647	52	Rural	
..	8,538	574,872	50,175	14,807	106,356	171,338	246	Urban	
								TOTAL	
1	7,578	992,918	54,349	17,465	113,403	185,217	21	Shahdol—	
1	1,947	43,820	6,096	1,471	6,701	14,268	29	Rural	
2	9,525	1,036,738	60,445	18,936	120,104	199,485	50	Urban	
								TOTAL	
919	1,759	619,018	3,092	10,526	13,090	26,708	27	Shajapur—	
7	204	14,356	1,070	2,309	2,793	6,172	4	Rural	
926	1,963	633,374	4,162	12,835	15,883	32,880	31	Urban	
								TOTAL	

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

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)
19,407	2	198	202	2	..	12	113	14	Ratlam—
1,171	1	9	38	5	..	4	50	17	Rural Urban
20,578	3	207	240	7	..	16	163	31	TOTAL
2,093	9	16	31	2	4	23	49	1,872	Rewa—
137	2	1	9	1	..	3	1	66	Rural Urban
2,230	11	17	40	3	4	26	50	1,938	TOTAL
12,450	2	15	38	1	21	87	39	1,234	Satna—
307	..	2	5	1	..	9	7	107	Rural Urban
12,757	2	17	43	2	21	96	46	1,341	TOTAL
43,851	1	168	108	7	53	93	32	1,169	Sagar—
1,436	7	22	11	21	9	8	14	43	Rural Urban
45,287	8	190	119	28	62	101	46	1,212	TOTAL
47,845	..	407	264	1	1	29	46	346	Sehore†—
2,507	..	360	21	1	22	7	14	92	Rural Urban
50,352	..	767	285	2	23	36	60	438	TOTAL
43,122	6	243	95	3	..	20	103	492	Seoni—
191	5	6	5	3	..	4	3	6	Rural Urban
43,313	11	249	100	6	..	24	106	498	TOTAL
53,347	12	84	9	2	8	8	82	1,118	Shahdol—
2,266	1	17	4	..	..	4	8	69	Rural Urban
55,613	13	101	13	2	8	12	90	1,187	TOTAL
29,111	1	616	168	1	2	11	210	181	Shajapur—
571	..	28	15	..	..	6	24	..	Rural Urban
29,682	1	644	183	1	2	17	234	181	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Shivpuri—								
Rural	2,370	197,729	8,250	208,349	74,135	93,374	30,056	197,565
Urban	62	2,061	239	2,362	1,496	1,523	162	3,181
TOTAL	2,432	199,790	8,489	210,711	75,631	94,897	30,218	200,746
Sidhi—								
Rural	1,557	192,711	5,946	200,214	72,039	79,335	34,371	185,745
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,557	192,711	5,946	200,214	72,039	79,335	34,371	185,745
Surguja—								
Rural	1,755	308,626	3,749	314,130	155,599	83,374	17,193	256,166
Urban	6	1,191	4	1,201	943	495	11	1,449
TOTAL	1,761	309,817	3,753	315,331	156,542	83,869	17,204	257,615
Tikamgarh—								
Rural	193	147,242	9,526	156,961	48,065	75,464	21,944	145,473
Urban	27	2,205	106	2,338	985	1,388	648	3,021
TOTAL	220	149,447	9,632	159,299	49,050	76,852	22,592	148,494
Ujjain—								
Rural	201	89,357	2,829	92,387	39,769	54,271	11,593	105,633
Urban	81	3,497	318	3,896	2,982	1,301	544	4,827
TOTAL	282	92,854	3,147	96,283	42,751	55,572	12,137	110,460
Total Madhya Pradesh—								
Rural	49,689	7,737,169	243,184	8,030,042	2,952,983	3,246,991	682,535	6,882,509
Urban	1,902	135,993	9,531	147,426	92,399	63,904	12,836	169,139
TOTAL 1956	51,591	7,873,162	252,715	8,177,468	3,045,382	3,310,895	695,371	7,051,648
TOTAL 1951†	97,538	7,055,656	232,422	7,385,616	2,756,841	3,028,087	1,172,557	6,957,485

*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.

‡ 1951 Livestock census data for Madhya Pradesh State have been adjusted to present data for the new set-up of Madhya Pradesh State after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

No. 28—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

District	Livestock—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Shivpuri—								
Rural	125	1,429	199,119	43,221	41,307	84,528	43,765	43,982
Urban	12	5	3,198	850	796	1,646	553	514
TOTAL	137	1,434	202,317	44,071	42,103	86,174	44,318	44,496
Sidhi—								
Rural	..	727	186,472	40,571	41,476	82,047	42,279	41,966
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	727	186,472	40,571	41,476	82,047	42,279	41,966
Surguja—								
Rural	181	2,144	258,491	53,469	54,069	107,538	54,119	72,209
Urban	93	12	1,554	404	500	904	243	348
TOTAL	274	2,156	260,045	53,873	54,569	108,442	54,362	72,557
Tikamgarh—								
Rural	1	574	146,048	29,707	28,570	58,277	46,588	43,270
Urban	3	1	3,025	710	708	1,418	830	861
TOTAL	4	575	149,073	30,417	29,278	59,695	47,418	44,131
Ujjain—								
Rural	68	745	106,446	23,402	22,863	46,265	24,545	28,147
Urban	147	68	5,042	1,362	1,312	2,674	757	865
TOTAL	215	813	111,488	24,764	24,175	48,939	25,302	29,012
Total Madhya Pradesh—								
Rural	138,312	48,531	7,069,352	1,505,179	1,465,423	2,970,602	1,953,378	2,131,719
Urban	1,883	1,900	172,922	45,673	49,048	94,721	32,459	37,080
TOTAL 1956	140,195	50,431	7,242,274	1,550,852	1,514,471	3,065,323	1,985,837	2,168,799
TOTAL 1951†	160,101	108,919	7,226,505	1,364,268	1,336,489	2,700,757	1,908,358	1,872,679

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Livestock—contd.							
District	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)
Shivpuri—							
Rural	87,747	86,986	85,289	172,275	295,335	284,408	579,743
Urban	1,067	1,403	1,310	2,713	3,765	4,508	8,273
TOTAL	88,814	88,389	86,599	174,988	299,100	288,916	588,016
Sidhi—							
Rural	84,245	82,850	83,442	166,292	283,064	269,914	552,978
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	84,245	82,850	83,442	166,292	283,064	269,914	552,978
Surguja—							
Rural	126,328	107,588	126,278	233,866	421,718	384,769	806,487
Urban	591	647	848	1,495	1,848	2,402	4,250
TOTAL	126,919	108,235	127,126	235,361	423,566	387,171	810,737
Tikamgarh—							
Rural	89,858	76,295	71,840	148,135	233,256	217,888	451,144
Urban	1,691	1,540	1,569	3,109	3,878	4,594	8,472
TOTAL	91,549	77,835	73,409	151,244	237,134	222,482	459,616
Ujjain—							
Rural	52,692	47,947	51,010	98,957	140,334	157,456	297,790
Urban	1,622	2,119	2,177	4,296	6,015	7,219	13,234
TOTAL	54,314	50,066	53,187	103,253	146,349	164,675	311,024
Total Madhya Pradesh—							
Rural	4,085,097	3,458,557	3,597,142	7,055,699	11,488,599	10,666,494	22,155,093
Urban	69,539	78,132	86,128	164,260	225,558	259,050	484,608
TOTAL 1956	4,154,636	3,536,689	3,683,270	7,219,959	11,714,157	10,925,544	22,639,701
TOTAL 1951†	3,781,037	3,272,626	3,209,168	6,481,794	10,658,242	10,435,673	21,093,915

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.						
Buffaloes						District
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		
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1,180	327	267	1,774	37,038	35,323	Shivpuri—
11	22	11	44	416	455	Rural
1,191	349	278	1,818	37,454	35,778	Urban
						TOTAL
1,224	464	195	1,883	24,798	27,105	Sidhi—
..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
1,224	464	195	1,883	24,798	27,105	Urban
						TOTAL
673	66,499	302	67,474	22,936	15,566	Surguja—
4	14	2	20	66	63	Rural
677	66,513	304	67,494	23,002	15,629	Urban
						TOTAL
682	1,199	232	2,104	22,507	23,639	Tikamgarh—
9	28	..	37	326	272	Rural
691	1,218	232	2,141	22,833	23,911	Urban
						TOTAL
688	108	189	985	25,051	25,529	Ujjain—
99	77	85	261	2,672	1,285	Rural
787	185	274	1,246	27,723	26,814	Urban
						TOTAL
31,703	900,535	11,209	943,447	999,072	905,234	Total Madhya Pradesh—
1,390	6,054	1,196	8,640	43,406	22,433	Rural
33,093	906,589	12,405	952,087	1,042,478	927,667	Urban
						TOTAL 1956
41,158	972,748	14,517	1,628,423	894,194	745,765	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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Shivpuri— Rural	12,772	85,133	151	672	85,956
Urban	62	933	15	1	949
TOTAL	12,834	86,066	166	673	86,905
Sidhi— Rural	10,415	62,318	21	232	62,571
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	10,415	62,318	21	232	62,571
Surguja— Rural	2,981	41,483	749	525	42,757
Urban	4	133	24	6	163
TOTAL	2,985	41,616	773	531	42,920
Tikamgarh— Rural	8,459	54,605	12	174	54,791
Urban	153	751	..	4	755
TOTAL	8,612	55,356	12	178	55,546
Ujjain— Rural	6,950	57,530	80	266	57,876
Urban	534	4,491	123	16	4,630
TOTAL	7,484	62,021	203	282	62,506
Total Madhya Pradesh— Rural	243,856	2,148,162	10,015	10,511	2,168,688
Urban	4,693	70,532	998	692	72,222
TOTAL 1956	248,549	2,218,694	11,013	11,203	2,240,910
TOTAL 1951†	472,797	2,112,756	18,952	28,991	2,160,699

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—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)
13,775	17,669	31,444	8,683	18,736	27,419	Shivpuri—
100	176	276	83	121	204	Rural
13,875	17,845	31,720	8,766	18,857	27,623	Urban
						TOTAL
11,148	12,523	23,671	7,360	12,616	19,976	Sidhi—
..	...	..	..	..	..	Rural
11,148	12,523	23,671	7,360	12,616	19,976	Urban
						TOTAL
7,411	7,507	14,918	6,151	9,019	15,170	Surguja—
31	71	102	16	25	41	Rural
7,442	7,578	15,020	6,167	9,044	15,211	Urban
						TOTAL
9,860	11,097	20,957	8,213	15,792	24,005	Tikamgarh—
132	148	280	105	242	347	Rural
9,992	11,245	21,237	8,318	16,034	24,352	Urban
						TOTAL
9,947	12,969	22,916	7,073	19,298	26,371	Ujjain—
952	1,139	2,091	410	595	1,005	Rural
10,899	14,108	25,007	7,483	19,893	27,376	Urban
						TOTAL
377,887	462,800	840,687	312,327	618,047	930,374	Total Madhya Pradesh—
11,526	16,401	27,927	5,765	10,767	16,532	Rural
389,413	479,201	868,614	318,092	628,814	946,906	Urban
						TOTAL 1956
326,511	416,771	743,282	317,251	559,272	876,523	TOTAL 1951†

TABLE
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)
Shivpuri—						
Rural	22,458	36,405	58,863	24,232	122,361	146,593
Urban	183	297	480	227	1,246	1,473
TOTAL	22,641	36,702	59,343	24,459	123,607	148,066
Sidhi—						
Rural	18,508	25,139	43,647	20,391	87,710	108,101
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	18,508	25,139	43,647	20,391	87,710	108,101
Surguja—						
Rural	13,562	16,526	30,088	81,036	59,283	140,319
Urban	47	96	143	67	259	326
TOTAL	13,609	16,622	30,231	81,103	59,542	140,645
Tikamgarh—						
Rural	18,073	26,889	44,962	20,177	81,680	101,857
Urban	237	390	627	274	1,145	1,419
TOTAL	18,310	27,279	45,589	20,451	82,825	103,276
Ujjain—						
Rural	17,020	32,267	49,287	18,005	90,143	108,148
Urban	1,362	1,734	3,096	1,623	6,364	7,987
TOTAL	18,382	34,001	52,383	19,628	96,507	116,135
Total Madhya Pradesh—						
Rural	690,214	1,080,847	1,771,061	1,633,661	3,249,535	4,883,196
Urban	17,291	27,168	44,459	25,931	99,390	125,321
TOTAL 1956	707,505	1,108,015	1,815,520	1,659,592	3,348,925	5,008,517
TOTAL 1951†	643,762	976,043	1,619,805	1,672,185	3,136,742	4,808,927

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—contd.								District
Total Bovine			Sheep					
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
								Shivpuri—
319,567	406,769	726,336	18,598	6,172	49,630	55,802	74,400	Rural
3,992	5,754	9,746	17	25	34	59	76	Urban
323,559	412,523	736,082	18,615	6,197	49,664	55,861	74,476	TOTAL
								Sidhi—
303,455	357,624	661,079	5,997	2,413	14,604	17,017	23,014	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
303,455	357,624	661,079	5,997	2,413	14,604	17,017	23,014	TOTAL
								Surguja—
502,751	444,052	946,806	323	160	1,185	1,345	1,668	Rural
1,915	2,661	4,576	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
504,669	446,713	951,382	323	160	1,185	1,345	1,668	TOTAL
								Tikamgarh—
253,433	299,568	553,001	24,824	6,009	53,251	59,260	84,084	Rural
4,152	5,739	9,891	176	37	351	388	564	Urban
257,585	305,307	562,892	25,000	6,046	53,602	59,648	84,648	TOTAL
								Ujjain—
158,339	247,599	405,938	8,189	3,183	14,428	17,611	25,800	Rural
7,638	13,583	21,221	42	79	85	164	206	Urban
165,977	261,182	427,159	8,231	3,262	14,513	17,775	26,006	TOTAL
								Total Madhya Pradesh—
13,122,260	13,916,029	27,038,289	212,517	75,862	595,205	671,067	883,584	Rural
251,489	358,440	609,929	3,259	2,883	11,289	14,172	17,431	Urban
13,373,749	14,274,469	27,648,218	215,776	78,745	606,494	685,239	901,015	TOTAL 1956
12,330,427	13,572,415	25,902,842	126,788	90,947	462,762	560,680	687,463	TOTAL 1951†
							(a)	

(a) Includes 6,971 for which details are not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	Livestock—contd.					Total Goats
	Goats					
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total		
		Males	Females			
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	
Shivpuri—						
Rural	46,807	11,908	117,561	129,469	176,276	
Urban	465	648	1,953	2,601	3,066	
TOTAL	47,272	12,556	119,514	132,070	179,342	
Sidhi—						
Rural	48,887	14,885	86,827	101,712	150,599	
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	48,887	14,885	86,827	101,712	150,599	
Surguja—						
Rural	67,380	23,214	156,884	180,098	247,478	
Urban	355	199	616	815	1,170	
TOTAL	67,735	23,413	157,500	180,913	248,648	
Tikamgarh—						
Rural	56,150	11,283	106,732	118,015	174,165	
Urban	1,012	392	2,388	2,780	3,792	
TOTAL	57,162	11,675	109,120	120,795	177,957	
Ujjain—						
Rural	36,800	7,181	60,922	68,103	104,912	
Urban	1,615	1,254	3,150	4,404	6,019	
TOTAL	38,424	8,435	64,072	72,507	110,931	
Total Madhya Pradesh—						
Rural	1,575,269	436,480	3,025,176	3,461,656	5,036,925	
Urban	49,078	23,690	109,256	132,946	182,024	
TOTAL 1956	1,624,347	460,170	3,134,432	3,594,602	5,218,949	
TOTAL 1951†	806,292	487,349	2,112,364	2,618,972	3,425,264	
				(b)		

(b) Includes 19,259 for which details are not available.

No. 28—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—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)
								Shivpuri—
1,151	1,689	295	376	671	268	368	636	Rural
36	10	3	3	6	8	1	9	Urban
1,187	1,699	298	379	677	276	369	645	TOTAL
								Sidhi—
1,748	1,893	433	473	906	727	747	1,474	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
1,748	1,893	433	473	906	727	747	1,474	TOTAL
								Surguja—
4,965	5,868	1,194	1,133	2,327	700	730	1,430	Rural
104	5	2	6	8	9	5	14	Urban
5,069	5,873	1,196	1,139	2,335	709	735	1,444	TOTAL
								Tikamgarh—
373	557	192	197	389	256	332	588	Rural
55	31	12	4	16	10	52	62	Urban
428	588	204	201	405	266	384	650	TOTAL
								Ujjain—
1,489	2,787	445	514	959	352	447	799	Rural
770	273	175	143	318	157	155	312	Urban
2,259	3,060	620	657	1,277	509	602	1,111	TOTAL
								Total Madhya Pradesh—
78,371	93,254	15,585	17,387	32,972	15,110	17,691	32,801	Rural
8,870	3,053	890	768	1,658	1,436	741	2,177	Urban
87,241	96,307	16,475	18,155	34,630	16,546	18,432	34,978	TOTAL 1956
83,917	96,659	..	..	37,737	14,952	18,174	34,623	TOTAL 1951†
				(c)			(d)	

(c) Details not available.

(d) Includes 1,497 for which details are not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Shivpuri—										
Rural	563	744	1,307	1,714	2,433	4,147	22	1,033	1,563	2,596
Urban	11	4	15	47	14	61	28	284	40	324
TOTAL	574	748	1,322	1,761	2,447	4,208	50	1,317	1,603	2,920
Sidhi—										
Rural	1,160	1,220	2,380	2,809	3,113	6,021	..	17	11	28
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,160	1,220	2,380	2,908	3,113	6,021	..	17	11	28
Surguja—										
Rural	1,894	1,863	3,757	6,859	7,731	14,590	..	..	..	..
Urban	11	11	22	115	16	131	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,905	1,874	3,779	6,974	7,747	14,721	..	..	..	..
Tikamgarh—										
Rural	448	529	977	821	1,086	1,907	6	283	381	664
Urban	22	56	78	77	87	164	3	301	48	349
TOTAL	470	585	1,055	898	1,173	2,071	9	584	429	1,013
Ujjain—										
Rural	797	961	1,758	2,286	3,748	6,034	7	786	1,041	1,827
Urban	332	298	630	1,102	571	1,673	150	885	734	1,619
TOTAL	1,129	1,259	2,388	3,388	4,319	7,707	157	1,671	1,775	3,446
Total Madhya Pradesh—										
Rural	30,695	35,078	65,773	109,066	128,332	237,398	968	19,719	25,424	45,143
Urban	2,326	1,509	3,835	11,196	4,562	15,758	792	10,021	3,247	13,268
TOTAL 1956	33,021	36,587	69,608	120,262	132,894	253,156	1,760	29,740	28,671	58,411
TOTAL 1951†	14,952	18,174	72,360	98,869	114,833	252,926	1,188	24,824	24,228	53,572

(e) Includes 39,234 for which details are not available.

(f) Includes 4,520 for which details are not available.

No. 28—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—contd.

Livestock—concl'd.			Poultry					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
143	2,332	986,252	2,267	6,578	7,563	16,408	2	Shivpuri—
..	211	13,512	316	935	849	2,100	..	Rural
143	2,543	999,764	2,583	7,513	8,412	18,508	2	Urban
2	5,659	846,402	21,013	6,766	46,304	74,083	23	TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sidhi—
2	5,659	846,402	21,013	6,766	46,304	74,083	23	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
2	5,659	846,402	21,013	6,766	46,304	74,083	23	TOTAL
..	9,405	1,219,947	74,694	30,531	172,463	277,688	239	Surguja—
..	223	6,100	1,370	531	1,886	3,787	47	Rural
..	9,628	1,226,047	76,064	31,062	174,349	281,475	286	Urban
48	4,052	817,927	4,494	2,048	7,827	14,369	3	TOTAL
7	215	14,985	1,169	341	1,391	2,801	1	Tikamgarh—
55	4,267	832,912	5,663	2,389	9,218	17,170	4	Rural
351	392	545,261	2,870	8,764	10,670	22,304	40	Urban
58	617	31,563	1,233	2,541	2,278	6,052	148	TOTAL
409	1,009	576,824	4,103	11,305	12,948	28,356	188	Ujjain—
10,929	332,301	33,585,537	1,247,183	841,656	2,987,878	5,076,717	6,986	Rural
364	24,565	864,131	64,581	45,384	65,330	175,195	2,517	Urban
11,293	356,866	34,449,668	1,311,764	887,040	3,053,208	5,251,912	9,503	TOTAL 1956
11,330	307,564	30,642,164	1,317,834	538,029	2,029,034	3,884,897	10,905	TOTAL 1951†

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Shivpuri—							
Rural	2	..	4	60	16,472	87,228	69
Urban	1	..	1	24	2,125	233	1
TOTAL	3	..	5	84	18,597	87,461	70
Sidhi—							
Rural	15	2	40	375	74,498	87,952	160
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	15	2	40	375	74,498	87,952	160
Surguja—							
Rural	119	61	419	2,313	280,420	175,004	5
Urban	71	29	147	8	3,942	242	..
TOTAL	190	90	566	2,321	284,362	175,246	5
Tikamgarh—							
Rural	1	..	4	48	14,421	64,743	15
Urban	2	2	5	21	2,927	884	2
TOTAL	3	2	9	69	17,348	65,627	17
Ujjain—							
Rural	51	29	120	216	22,640	43,418	40
Urban	226	181	555	985	7,592	1,102	36
TOTAL	277	210	675	1,201	30,232	44,520	76
Total Madhya Pradesh—							
Rural	8,708	4,888	20,582	97,889	5,195,188	4,316,175	29,330
Urban	2,951	1,518	6,986	11,089	193,361	63,009	1,480
TOTAL	11,659	6,406	27,568	108,969	5,388,549	4,379,184	30,810
TOTAL 1951†	8,290	6,337	25,532	..	3,910,429	3,465,201	25,151

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 28—concl.
Machinery and Implements in Madhya Pradesh—concl.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements—concl'd.									
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)
Shivpuri—									
31,065	6	666	78	..	..	31	185	497	Rural
205	..	4	3	2	..	..	20	52	Urban
31,270	6	670	81	2	..	31	205	549	TOTAL
Sidhi—									
454	3	15	6	..	3	13	29	1,717	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
454	3	15	6	..	3	13	29	1,717	TOTAL
Surguja—									
11,883	..	224	5	1	..	3	33	297	Rural
133	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	14	Urban
12,016	..	224	6	1	..	7	34	311	TOTAL
Tikamgarh—									
27,875	..	625	41	3	12	5	15	882	Rural
589	..	20	5	2	..	2	40	47	Urban
28,464	..	645	46	5	12	7	64	929	TOTAL
Ujjain—									
24,480	6	286	206	3	..	5	86	74	Rural
1,061	1	49	10	2	..	5	86	13	Urban
25,541	7	335	216	5	..	10	172	87	TOTAL
Total Madhya Pradesh—									
1,663,463	296	15,397	4,967	8,018	232	893	4,508	28,445	Rural
36,149	80	921	497	132	54	132	854	1,760	Urban
1,699,612	376	16,318	5,464	8,150	286	1,025	5,362	30,205	TOTAL 1956
1,482,145	669	14,477	2,188	195		689	2,157	19,199	TOTAL 1951†

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I. GENERAL REVIEW

The Government of India continued to keep a close watch on the prices of foodgrains and take measures to keep them within reasonable limits. In order to control the rise in the prices of rice and prevent its hoarding, the Central Government issued an order on the 6th September 1957 directing that the price at which rice and paddy shall be sold in any locality of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal States and in the Union Territories shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the sub section (3A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Further, in order to bring down the prices of rice and paddy to reasonable levels in Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India issued a notification on the 14th September 1957 under the powers conferred by the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, fixing maximum prices at which specified varieties of rice and paddy shall be sold in any one transaction of more than 10 maunds in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari.

Government of India's import policy for the period October 1957 to March 1958 was announced on the 30th September 1957. In formulating this policy, though the Government have made drastic cuts on many items of consumer interest, they have made an effort to make adequate provision to sustain industrial activity and ensure adequate utilisation of the country's industrial potential.

Recently a Directorate of Export Promotion has been created in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to pursue specific measures of export promotion and assist businessmen in increasing exports.

The rainfall during the South West monsoon period from 1st June to 25th September 1957 was in excess of the normal in Jammu and Kashmir, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema and deficient in Orissa, Bihar, East U.P., West Rajasthan, Gujarat and South Mysore. Elsewhere it was normal. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory in the country except in parts of Assam, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P., where some of the early sown crops were affected either by drought or by the attacks of insects and pests.

During September and early October 1957, All-India Final Estimates of tobacco for 1956-57 and the First Estimates of groundnut, sesamum, cotton, jute and mesta for 1957-58 became available. The Final Estimates of tobacco showed an increase of 0.9 per cent in area and 3.7 per cent in production over the partially revised estimates of 1956-57. The First Estimates of groundnut, cotton and mesta showed an increase of 9.4 per cent, 0.4 per cent and 16.0 per cent respectively while those of sesamum and jute showed a decline of 4.8 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively over the revised first estimates of 1956-57.

Prices of foodgrains generally showed a mixed tendency during September 1957. Prices of wheat fell in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and U. P. but in other wheat growing States they generally ruled steady. Prices of rice showed an easy tendency in most of the rice growing States except in Assam, Madras and Mysore where they generally ruled steady. Prices of coarse grains generally showed a declining tendency in most of the producing States.

Prices of sugar during September 1957 generally ruled steady except at Nagpur, Madras and Bombay where a slight fall in prices was recorded over the previous month. Prices of gur eased at Kanpur and Calcutta but registered a rise at Madras as compared to those of the previous month.



With the exception of castor, oilseeds and vegetable oils markets ruled more or less steady during September. Castor seed and oil markets which were distinctly bearish during August staged a smart recovery during September.

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market ruled easy during the first week of September but it registered an increase in the subsequent fortnight due to absence of rains in certain cotton tracts and fears of damage to crop in Punjab due to excessive rains. Subsequently, however, these fears were found to be exaggerated and the prices declined during the last week of September.

The loose jute market at Calcutta generally ruled firm in September 1957 in sympathy with the strong gunny market. The gunny market ruled firm due to heavy governmental orders and good overseas demand.

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

(i) Total imports of cereals into India since the beginning of January 1957 upto the end of September 1957 amounted to 28.40 lakh tons comprising 6.75 lakh tons of rice and 21.65 lakh tons of wheat as against 7.30 lakh tons comprising 1.05 lakh tons of rice and 6.25 lakh tons of wheat imported during the corresponding period of last year.

(ii) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st September 1957 and closing stocks on 22nd September 1957 were lower than those on the corresponding dates of last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period 1st November 1956 and 22nd September 1957 were higher than those during the same period of the preceding season. There were no arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during September 1957. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 12,500 maunds at the end of September 1957 as compared with 26,000 maunds at the end of August 1957.

(iii) Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during March 1957 were negligible as compared to 6,000 tons of groundnuts and 8,000 tons of groundnut oil exported during the corresponding month of last year. Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during March 1957 amounted to 1,670 tons and 2,500 tons as compared to 8,000 tons and 826 tons respectively during March 1956.

(iv) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay during the 1956-57 season were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season but consumption of raw cotton by mills during the 1956-57 season was higher. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on the 31st August 1957 were lower than those on the corresponding date of last year.

(v) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations, stocks of raw jute with mills at Calcutta and consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during August 1957 were lower than those during July, 1957. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during August 1957 were also lower than those during the preceding month.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING SEPTEMBER 1957

The monsoon which was active during the beginning of the month of September generally became feeble by the end of the month.

The rainfall during the South West monsoon period (i.e. from 1st June 1957 to 25th September 1957) was in excess of the normal in Jammu and Kashmir, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema and deficient in Orissa, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Gujarat and South Mysore. Elsewhere it was normal.

The weather during the month was generally favourable for carrying out agricultural operations in the country. Preparation of land for cultivation of rabi crops, sowing of winter paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets, sugarcane, kharif oil seeds, turmeric, chillies and cotton, transplantation of paddy, jowar, bajra and ragi and harvesting of early sown paddy, potato, jute, sesamum, groundnut and sugarcane were the main agricultural operations, which were in progress in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory in the country except in parts of Assam, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, where some of the early sown crops were affected either by drought or by the attack of insects and pests.

Except for a few cases of isolated cattle diseases reported from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan States, the condition of the cattle in the country was reported to be generally satisfactory during the month.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The production of foodgrains amounted to 68.69 million tons in 1956-57 as against 65.29 million tons in 1955-56, thereby showing a rise of 5.2% over the previous year. The production of foodgrains in 1956-57 was only about 0.03 million tons less than the peak level reached in 1953-54. However, the production of rice and wheat during 1956-57 at 28.14 million tons and 9.07 million tons respectively was the highest ever reached. Among the coarse grains, production of maize and ragi achieved peak levels at 3.02 million tons and 1.91 million tons respectively. Similarly the production of pulses reached an all time record level of 11.44 million tons during the current year. During the month under review preparation of land for rabi crops, sowings of winter paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and small millets, transplantation of paddy, jowar, bajra and ragi, and the harvesting of early sown paddy were the main agricultural operations which were in progress in different parts of the country. The weather during the month of September was generally favourable for carrying out agricultural operations. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory in the country except in parts of Assam, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh where some of the early season crops were affected either by drought or by the attack of insects or pests.

On the expiry of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act on the 5th September 1957 the Government of India issued an order on the 6th September extending the Act for a further period of three months i.e. upto the 5th December 1957. Further to control the rise in the price of rice and to prevent the hoarding of rice and paddy in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U. P. and West Bengal and in the Union territories of Dehi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura the Central Government issued an order on the 6th September directing that the price at which rice and paddy shall be sold in any of the localities in the said States and Union territories shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the sub-section (3A) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955). On the 7th September the Central Government issued another order viz. Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957. Under this order no owner or person in charge of a roller mill shall manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, any wheat product except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued under this order. This order extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and would remain in force from the 1st October 1957 to the 31st December 1957.

In exercise of the power conferred by the paragraph 5 of the West Bengal Rice and Paddy control Order, 1957 the Governor of West Bengal directed that with effect from the

12th September 1957 no person shall move or transport or cause to be moved or transported out of each of the specified areas by land, water or air any rice or paddy except under and in accordance with a permit issued in this behalf.

To bring down the prices of rice and paddy to reasonable levels in Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India issued a notification on the 14th September under the powers conferred by the Essential Commodities Act, 1957; fixing the maximum prices at which specified varieties of rice and paddy shall be sold in any one transaction of more than 10 maunds in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari. The controlled prices of fine varieties range from Rs. 12-10-0 to Rs. 14-4-0 a maund of paddy, and Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 21-8-0 a maund of rice. In the case of coarse varieties of paddy the price ranges from Rs. 11-6-0 to Rs. 12-5-0 and for rice from Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 per maund. Other varieties are to be sold between Rs. 11-11-0 and Rs. 12-3-0 a maund in the case of paddy and Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 18-4 in the case of rice.

World production of paddy in 1956-57 season, excluding China, is now estimated at the high figure of 127 million tons, of which 113 million tons was grown in Asia. The August estimate of 1957 crop in the United States is of 1.79 million tons of rough rice from 1.35 million acres as against 2.12 million tons from 1.56 million acres in 1956, the sharp decline in the production this year is attributed to the smaller acreage allotment and the substantial area put in the Acreage Reserve. For wheat, present indications are that production in North America will show an appreciable decline this year. In the United States official first August estimate showed a reduction of 24.5 million tons as compared to the actual out-turn of 26.6 million tons in 1956. In Canada hot dry weather in the month of July caused a substantial deterioration. Crop prospects in Europe are generally more favourable, but in China extensive floods have affected the prospects. Among the Southern Hemisphere countries, the end of drought conditions improved the early-season outlook in Australia and in the union of South Africa rains in the early parts of July proved beneficial in most areas.

Imports of cereals into India since the beginning of January 1957 up to the end of September 1957 amounted to 28.40 lakh tons, comprising 6.75 lakh tons of rice and 21.65 lakh tons of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year total imports amounted to 7.30 lakh tons comprising 1.05 lakh tons of rice and 6.25 lakh tons of wheat.

Prices of foodgrains generally showed a mixed tendency during the month of September. Prices of wheat fell in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh but in other wheat growing States prices generally ruled steady. Prices of rice showed an easy tendency in most of the rice growing States except in Assam, Madras and Mysore where they generally ruled steady. Prices of coarse grains generally showed a declining tendency in most of the producing States.

Prices of wheat (white variety) generally ranged between Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 per maund in Bihar; Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 in Bombay; Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 15-8-0 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 13-4-0 and Rs. 15-12-0 (Dara variety) in Punjab; Rs. 15-0-0 and Rs. 15-8-0 in Rajasthan and Rs. 14-14-3 and Rs. 17-1 in Uttar Pradesh.

Prices of rice (coarse variety) generally ranged between Rs. 15-11 and Rs. 19-11 per maund in Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 23-8 in Assam; Rs. 21-0 and Rs. 25-8 in Bihar; Rs. 19-0-9 and Rs. 19-13-0 in Kerala; Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 21-0-0 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 18-4-0 in Orissa, Rs. 18-8-0 and Rs. 25-4-0 in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 19-0-0 and Rs. 25-8-0 in West Bengal.

Prices of jowar generally ranged between Rs. 7-11-3 and Rs. 14-0-0 per maund in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 13-0-0 in Madhya Pradesh; Rs. 10-0-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 in Rajasthan; Rs. 11-0-0 and Rs. 17-8-0 in Bombay and Rs. 8-0-0 and Rs. 13-0-0 in Punjab. Prices of bajra generally ranged between Rs. 12-0-0 and Rs. 15-6-0 per maund in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 10-8-0 and Rs. 16-0-0 in Rajasthan; Rs. 13-0-0 and Rs. 16-0-0 in Punjab; Rs. 10-2-0 and Rs. 13-0-0 in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 13-0-0 and Rs. 20-8-0 in Bombay. Prices of maize generally ranged between Rs. 12-8-0 and Rs. 16-0-0 per maund in Bihar; Rs. 10-5-0 and Rs. 13-12-0 in Uttar Pradesh; Rs. 10-0-0 and Rs. 15-0-0 in Madhya Pradesh; and Rs. 10-0-0 and Rs. 13-8-0 in Rajasthan.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During September 1957 the condition of the standing sugarcane crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the sugarcane growing States except in certain flood affected areas in Uttar Pradesh.

Sugar—Total production of sugar in India during the current season upto the 22nd September 1957 amounted to 20.23 lakh tons as against 18.58 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 22nd September 1957 was 3 against 4 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories on 1st September 1957 was 7.54 lakh tons as against 8.21 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November 1956 to 22nd September 1957 was 18.97 lakhs tons as against 15.64 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on 22nd September, 1957 stood at 6.62 lakh tons as compared with those of 7.11 lakh tons on the same date, last season.

The Government of India released during September 1957 a quantity of 1.75 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 0.02 lakh tons released for export. This brings the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production to 16.08 lakh tons including 1.66 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January 1957 to the end of September 1957 amounted to about 1.71 lakh tons. Out of these sales actual exports during the same period amounted to 1.25 lakh tons. Exports were shared by U.K. (1.0 thousand tons), West Asian Countries 46.3 thousand tons), East Asian Countries, i.e. China (33.5 thousand tons), Far East countries including Malaya (24.0 thousands tons), Burma (11.6 thousand tons) and Ceylon (8.2 thousand tons).

The prices of sugar during September 1957 generally ruled steady except at Nagpur, Madras and Bombay where a slight fall in prices was recorded over the previous month. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India:—

India:—		(Rs. per maund)														
Market	Quality	Week ending														
		31-8-57			7-9-57			14-9-57			21-9-57			28-9-57		
Hapur	Crystal	36	6	0	36	4	0	36	6	0	36	0	0	36	2	0
Kanpur	FAQ	36	8	0	36	4	0	36	8	0	36	8	0	36	8	0
Jullundur	Phagwara	36	0	0	36	0	0	35	0	0	36	0	0	36	0	0

Market	Quality	Week ending									
		31-8-57	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57					
Calcutta	Indian	38 2 0	38 2 0	38 0 0	38 0 0	37 14 0					
	Medium										
Nagpur	Medium	40 12 0	40 8 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0					
Madras	Imported	34 8 0	34 1 0	34 1 0	34 1 0	33 3 0					
Bombay	D. 28	39 4 0	38 14 0	39 2 0	38 6 0	38 14 0					
Patna		35 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0					

Gur—There were no arrivals of gur in the Hapur market during September 1957. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 12,500 maunds at the end of September 1957 as compared with those of 26,000 maunds at the end of previous month.

Gur prices during September 1957 eased at Kanpur and Calcutta but rose at Madras as compared with those of the previous month. At Bombay and Hapur prices, ruled easy for some time but towards the close of the month they firmed up. The prices at Patna however did not show any variation from those of the previous month. The following table shows the week-end wholesale prices of gur at some important centres.

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)									
		Week ending									
		31-8-57	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57					
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	12 8 0	12 2 0	12 3 0	12 6 0	12 12 0					
Kanpur	FAQ	13 12 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	13 4 0	13 1 0					
Calcutta	Deshi (Medium)	17 4 0	17 4 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	16 8 0					
Madras	II sort	14 6 0	14 6 0	15 10 0	15 10 0	15 10 0					
Bombay	Kolhapur	22 0 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	22 8 0					
Patna	Old	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0					

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During the month under review, All-India First Estimates of the 1957-58 crops of groundnut and sesamum were released. According to these, the area under groundnut at the First Estimate stage showed an increase of 9.4 per cent while that under sesamum recorded a small decline of 4.8 per cent.

With the exception of castor, oilseeds and vegetable oils markets ruled more or less steady during September, Castor seed and oil markets which were distinctly bearish during August staged a smart recovery during September. Trade circles are of the opinion that this recovery is less indicative of a bullish trend than a natural corrective to the sharp decline which castor seed section witnessed during August.

(a) Groundnut

According to the All-India First Estimate of the 1957-58 groundnut crop, the area under groundnut was estimated at 9,895 thousand acres as against the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 9044 thousand acres in the preceding season. The increase in area during the current season has been shared by all the groundnut growing States and has been attributed mainly to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. This estimate does not cover the entire area sown under the crop during 1957-58 season. Past experience shows that the area under groundnut at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 62 per cent of the total area finally reported under the crop.

Prices of groundnut in Bombay market moved rather erratically during the month under review. At Madras, however, the prices tended to advance progressively. Groundnut oil at Bombay ruled steady at Rs. 53-10 per maund throughout September, whereas groundnut oil prices at Madras moved up steadily from Rs. 48-1-0 at the end of August to Rs. 52-13-0 at the end of September. The following table gives the weekly prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during September 1957.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	31-8-57	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57
Groundnut (kernel)					
Bombay	23.8	22.13	24.3	22.11	23.8
Madras	24.3	24.13	25.12	26.1	26.6
Groundnut oil—					
Bombay	53.10	53.10	53.10	53.10	54.6
Madras	48.1	50.8	51.0	51.3	52.13
European ports (S. African Variety)	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	60.11	60.11

During March, 1957 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were negligible while in the same month of the preceding year these exports amounted to about 6,000 tons of groundnuts and 8,000 tons of groundnut oil. During the financial year 1956-57, exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were negligible as compared to the corresponding figures of 27,000 tons of groundnuts and 125,000 tons of groundnut oil exported in 1955-56.

(b) Linseed

The undertone of the linseed and linseed oil markets during the month under review remained almost steady. Trading in the linseed market continued to be influenced by discouraging export prospects for linseed oil. Restriction of credit facilities by banks and poor demand for oil from consumers and traders exercised a depressing influence in Calcutta market. Even the poor supply position of linseed was offset by crushers' disinclination to enter into forward commitments.

The following table gives the prices of linseed and linseed oil during September 1957 :—

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		31-8-57	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57
Linseed—						
Bombay	.	20 5	19 15	20 3	20 9	20 8
Calcutta	.	22 10	22 8	22 4	22 3	22 3
Kanpur	.	22 8	22 8	N.Q.	21 8	21 8
Linseed Oil—						
Bombay	.	44 2	43 6	43 12	44 5	44 8
Kanpur	.	49 8	48 0	50 0	50 0	50 8
European ports (Indian variety)		..	..	52 14	53 14	53 2

Exports of linseed oil during March 1957 amounted to about 1,670 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 32,000 tons. Corresponding figures for exports of linseed oil were 8,000 tons for March 1956 and 81,000 tons for the financial year 1956-57.

(c) Castorseed

The conditions obtaining in the castor seed and oil markets during September, 1957 were in sharp contrast to those in the previous month. The market staged a recovery and prices tended to move up progressively. Unfavourable weather conditions are reported to have aided the market sentiment. This improvement in prices may not continue in future especially in view of limited export prospects. U.S. and continental buyers are still drawing supplies from Brazil and Paraguay. The 1957 Brazil crop is estimated to be a bumper one and as such competition is very likely to grow still keener.

The following table gives the prices of castor seed and oil during September 1957 :—

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		31-8-57	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57
Castor seed—						
Bombay	.	22 5	22 13	22 8	24 6	23 14
Kanpur	.	20 0	20 10	20 0	20 10	21 5
Badepalli	.	22 3	23 3	23 11	23 14	23 8
Castor oil—						
Bombay	.	52 14	54 6	54 0	55 2	54 6
Kanpur	.	56 8	52 8	54 0	54 10	55 0
Madras	.	53 8	53 8	54 5	54 5	54 5
European ports (Bombay commercial)		72 0	72 8	73 15	73 8	72 8

Exports of castor oil during March 1957 amounted to about 2,500 tons bringing the total since April 1956 to 43,000 tons. Corresponding figures for exports of castor oil during March 1956 and 1956-57 financial year were 826 tons and 39,000 tons respectively.

(d) Coconut

During August 1957, arrivals of coconut and copra in the twelve important assembling markets of South India amounted to 19.9 million coconuts and 9.5 thousand tons of Copra as compared to 19.7 million coconuts and 11.0 thousand tons of Copra in the same month of 1956. Total arrivals in these markets during the eight months January—August, 1957 were 142 million coconuts and 55 thousand tons of copra; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 124 million coconuts and 68 thousand tons of Copra.

Prices of Copra in Bombay market showed a decline during September 1957. The quotation of Copra (Colombo variety) at the end of September at Bombay was Rs. 44-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 46-8-0 a month earlier. At Alleppey, however, there was a significant rise in copra prices. On 21st September 1957, Vettumeni variety of copra was quoted at Alleppey at Rs. 48-14-0 per maund against Rs. 44-8-0 at the end of August. During this month prices of coconut oil, both at Bombay and Cochin showed some rise. At Bombay, coconut oil was quoted at Rs. 70-8-0 per maund at the end of September as compared to Rs. 69-2-0 per maund a month earlier. At Cochin, the price of coconut oil on 14th September was Rs. 67-12-0 as against Rs. 65-11-0 at the end of August. The following table gives the prices of copra and coconut oil during September 1957.

		(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		31-8-57	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57
Copra—						
Bombay (Colombo)	.	46 8	46 8	46 8	44 8	44 8
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	.	44 8	44 8	47 10	48 14	N.R.
Coconut Oil—						
Bombay	.	69 2	68 6	69 0	72 0	70 8
Cochin	.	65 11	66 8	67 12	N.R.	N.R.

N.R. = Not reported.

(iv) COTTON

The All-India First Estimate of cotton, 1957-58 puts the acreage at 14.62 million acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 14.56 million acres for the 1956-57 season. The increase has occurred mainly in Bombay and Punjab and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in area in these States has been offset to a great extent by decrease in some other states, particularly Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Variety-wise increase in area is mostly accounted for by Dholleras and Broach-Vijay. Considerable decrease has, however, occurred in area under Malvi and Oomra varieties. As regards staple lengths, increase in area is accounted for by medium staple cotton. This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of July, 1957. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 65 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The latest trade estimate for 1956-57 cotton crop framed by M/s. Volkart Brothers at the end of August, 1957 which is also their final estimate puts the total production at 50.80 lakh bales as against their earlier estimate of 50.13 lakh bales and the corresponding final estimate of 46.36 lakh bales for 1955-56 season.

Weather conditions during the month were generally favourable and the crop made satisfactory progress. In most districts of Punjab prospects were reported to be bright both as regards quality and volume. Rainfall benefitted the crop in Khandesh, Berar and Madhya Pradesh, Vijay, Surti, Dholleras and Mathia areas were, however, reported to be in need of further good rains. Excessive rains were reported from Khandesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra, Berar and Broach cotton tracts during the last week of September.

It was announced on 2nd September, 1957 that export of Assam, Commillas, Zoda Cotton and Cotton Linters will be licensed freely during the 1957-58 cotton season.

Export duty on Zoda Cotton, Yellow Pickings and Sweepings was abolished with effect from 22nd September, 1957.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee has forecast some increase in cotton acreage and, production outside the United States in 1957-58 season. In the United States itself the Second Estimate issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on 9th September, 1957 is higher at 12,713 thousand bales (of 480 lbs. each) as against 11,897 thousand bales in the first estimate issued on 8th August, 1957. The second estimate is based on a new record yield of 446 lbs. per acre. The preliminary estimate of the area for harvest is 13,686 thousand acres as compared with the last season's final acreage of 15,615 thousand acres.

Imports of raw cotton into India during July, 1957 were about 53 thousand bales as against 50 thousand bales during July, 1956. Total imports during September, 1956 to July 31, 1957 were tentatively estimated at 582 thousand bales as compared to 588 thousand bales imported during the same period of the preceeding season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during July 1, 1957 to August 10, 1957 were tentatively estimated at 35 thousand bales as against 17 thousand bales during July, 1956. Total exports of raw cotton during September 1, 1956 to August 10, 1957 were tentatively estimated at 299 thousand bales as against 602 thousand bales during September 1, 1955 to July 31, 1956.

The table below gives the latest position of consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills and stocks held by them.

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)						
Cotton	Consumption during		Progressive total of consumption during		Stocks with mills as on	
	July, 1957	July, 1956	1-9-56 to 31-7-57	1-9-55 to 31-7-56	31-7-57	31-7-56
Indian Cotton	3.93	3.85	42.89	39.96	13.02	15.56
Egyptian Cotton	0.07	0.16	0.87	1.74	0.19	0.66
Other foreign Cotton	0.43	0.40	4.35	3.80	2.01	1.62
Total : all cottons	4.43	4.41	48.11	45.50	15.22	17.84

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows :—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1956-57 season	1955-56 season
Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay	18.33	18.52
Consumption of raw cotton by mills at Bombay	13.34	12.53
Stocks of raw cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 31st August	4.62	5.20

The spot section of the Bombay cotton market ruled easy during the first week of the month on account of reports of favourable weather and accumulation of stocks of cloth. The price of Jarilla MGF declined from Rs. 775 per candy on 31st August to Rs. 770 per candy on 7th September. During the second week, the price registered a rise of Rs. 10 per candy and continued steady at the higher level during the third week. Absence of rains in certain cotton tracts and fears of damage to crop in Punjab due to excessive rains exerted bullish influence on the market. Later, however, these fears were found to be exaggerated and crop was reported to be making generally good progress. Consequently during the last week, despite abolition on export duty on Zoda Cotton, Yellow Pickings and Sweepings and bright export prospects the spot section of the Bombay market exhibited easiness and the price of Jarilla MGF declined from Rs. 780 on 21st September to Rs. 775 per candy on 28th September.

The following table gives the week-end quotations during the month for some of the important varieties of cotton lint at important markets in India:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)				
State Centre Variety	Andhra Adoni Mungari	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Punjab Abohar	
			Deshi	American
Week-ending—				
31-8-57	N.T.	775.0	667.0	800.0
7-9-57	N.T.	770.0	657.5	800.0
14-9-57	N.T.	780.0	667.0	800.0
21-9-57	N.T.	780.0	667.0	800.0
28-9-57	N.T.	775.0	619.0	793.0

N.T.—No transaction.

Karachi cotton market exhibited a continuous rise in prices during the first three weeks of the month. Prices of 4-F. Punjab (Roller Ginned) rose steadily from Rs. 717 per candy on 31st August to Rs. 757 per candy on 21st September. Expectations of better domestic demand and better prospects of foreign demand especially from Japan were contributory factors. The up-trend was, however, held in check by reports of favourable weather conditions and satisfactory progress of crop.

The following were the week-end quotations at the Karachi market during the month—
(Rs. per candy of 784)

Week-ending	4-F Punjab (Roller Ginned)
31-8-57	717.0
7-9-57	724.0
14-9-57	736.0
21-9-57	757.0
28-9-57	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

The New York Cotton market exhibited an erratic trend and prices moved within narrow limits. The price of cotton remained steady at Rs. 1,305 per candy during the first week of the month. Bearish trend was observed during the next fortnight and the price declined to Rs. 1,285 per candy on 20th September. During the last week, there was a slight improvement to Rs. 1,290 per candy. Changes in expectations regarding crop prospects were responsible for fluctuation in prices.

The following were the week-end quotations at the New York Market during the month:

Week-ending	Cents per lb.	(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)
30-8-57	35.05	1305.0
6-9-57	35.05	1305.0
13-9-57	34.75	1294.0
20-9-57	34.50	1285.0
27-9-57	34.65	1290.0

(v) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during August, 1957 amounted to 3.04 lakh bales as compared to 3.35 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.17 lakh bales during August, 1956. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during July and August, 1957 amounted to 6.39 lakh bales as compared to 7.29 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during August, 1957 amounted to 0.52 lakh bales as compared to 0.56 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.52 lakh bales during August, 1956. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan during July and August, 1957 amounted to 1.08 lakh bales as compared to 0.80 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during August, 1957 was of the order of 4.78 lakh bales as compared to 5.03 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.18 lakh bales during August, 1956. Total consumption of raw jute during July and August, 1957 amounted to 9.81 lakh bales as compared to 10.62 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of August, 1957 stood at 7.84 lakh bales as compared to 9.60 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 5.74 lakh bales at the end of August, 1956.

The loose jute market during September, 1957 generally ruled firm in sympathy with the strong gunny market as a result of heavy Government orders as well as good overseas demand. Mills came forward for heavy purchases while supplies from up-country markets were scanty. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta market:—

September/October Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending			
	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57
Northern	28 12	29 12	29 0	29 12
Assam (upper)	28 12	29 12	29 0	29 12
Orissa	30 4	31 4	30 8	31 0
Western	28 4	29 4	28 8	27 0
Murshidabad	27 0	28 0	27 0	29 0
Jungli	26 0	27 0	25 8	25 0
Daisee	30 0	31 4	30 8	31 0

Brisk activities were witnessed in the baled jute sector of the Calcutta market. With the solitary exception of Daisee L.G. variety the price of which did not show any change, there was an all round improvement in prices. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

September/October Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week-ending			
	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57
Mill Firsts	215.00	220.00	..	..
Mill Lightnings	200.00	205.00	..	..
Daisee L. G.	195.00	195.00	..	..
Pak. N. C.	87.00	90.00	..	..

Arrivals of raw jute in the Up-country markets during September were below normal and was attributed to late sowings due to drought in jute growing states. As a result prices tended to rise. The following table gives the prices of bottom varieties of raw jute at Barpeta Road (Assam).

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending			
	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57
Barpeta Road (Assam)	22 8	23 8	22 8	22 8

The jute goods market ruled firm during the month under review. The factors influencing the market were, heavy Government orders with mills, good enquiries from Russia, Burma and Australia, improvement in the working of docks at Calcutta and a sharp fall in the stock of jute goods. The following table gives the week-end quotations for hessian and sacking at Calcutta :—

Variety	Unit	Week-ending			
		7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57
Hessian 40" × 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	42 2 6	42 4 0	N.A.	42 12 6
Sacking B. twill	Rs. per 100 Bags.	114 4 0	117 0 0	N.A.	121 0 0

N.A.—Not available.

(ii) TOBACCO

The All-India Final Estimate of tobacco for 1956-57 puts the acreage and production at 1,022 thousand acres and 306 thousand tons (or 685 million lbs.) as compared to the Partially Revised Estimates of 1,013 thousand acres and 295 thousand tons (or 661 million lbs.) for the previous year. The increase in production has occurred in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan, due partly to increase in area and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period.

During the month under review, the price of Nipani (Chewing) tobacco at Bombay continued to rule steady at Rs. 55 per maund. At Calcutta, the price of Jutty (medium) was steady at Rs. 100-2-6 per maund throughout September. Motihari (medium) variety at Calcutta, however, rose sharply to Rs. 130-2-6 per maund in the second week of September, 1957 and thereafter remained steady at that level.

The prices of grades I, II and III of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur remained unquoted. The price of grade IV variety was quoted at Rs. 144 per maund during the last week of September, 1957.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during July, 1957 amounted to 4.05 million lbs. consisting of 2.55 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.06 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.44 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were higher at 6.52 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during July, 1957 amounted to 5.21 million lbs. as against 6.76 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches in July, 1957 consisted of 3.79 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.28 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.14 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of July, 1957 stood at 32.00 million lbs. against 33.90 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 11.73 million lbs. of various varieties of tobaccos were graded for export during July, 1957 as against 7.67 million lbs. graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during July, 1957 10.60 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

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 small irrigation schemes were completed by the Director of Agriculture, benefiting an area of 1,655 acres during August, 1957. Six pumping sets were also distributed during the period. In addition the Agriculture Department also renovated 48 tanks during the month of August, 1957 benefiting an area of 1,444 acres. In Bihar on account of emergency created by the large scale failure of wheat crop, the State Government decided to distribute 150 diesel pumping sets on a 50 per cent. subsidy in the affected areas during July 1957 while during August, 1957 instructions were issued to Field Officers to impress upon the cultivators the need to secure the full utilisation of irrigation facilities which were being provided through medium irrigation schemes and miscellaneous irrigation schemes of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. They have been asked to have a systematic follow-on programme for the best use of the irrigation provided from the above mentioned schemes. In Delhi, during June 1957, cases with regard to six village tanks were finalized and sent to the Delhi Administration for approval.

In Delhi 28 tons and 12 maunds of Ammonium Sulphate and 17 tons and 10 maunds of Urea were distributed during the month of June 1957. Further during the same month 40 maunds of bajra seed of A 1/3 quality was procured from the Punjab Government and given to the Co-operative societies for distribution to the cultivators. Besides, sanction for the purchase of seed amounting to Rs. 1.60 lakhs as loan and Rs. 10,000 as subsidy was obtained during June 1957.

In West Bengal during August 1957, 410 monkeys were killed by private parties and the Government Shikaries. In Delhi during June 1957 an area of 1,440 acres was protected from insect pests, plant diseases, rodents and obnoxious weeds etc. Besides, 791 maunds of wheat seed and vegetables were treated against seed borne diseases.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

The Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Bill, 1957 received the assent of the President on 11th September, 1957. Under the provisions of this Bill which has since become an Act an agriculturist has been defined as one who earns his livelihood wholly or mainly from (a) agriculture; or (b) rent from agricultural land in case he is suffering from any mental or physical disability etc.; (c) or any person who ordinarily engages in agricultural labour or who works as an agricultural artisan. The term "Debt" has been defined as including "all liabilities owing to a creditor, in cash or kind, secured or unsecured, payable under a decree or order of a civil court or otherwise, whether due or not due, but shall not include land-revenue or anything recoverable as land revenue other than liabilities payable under a decree of a village panchayat or any money for the recovery of which a suit is barred by limitation". It is provided that the debt-relief courts established under this Act will have powers to reopen all transactions carried on during twelve years immediately preceding the last transaction on the 1st day of January, 1952 and ascertain the amount and date of each loan originally advanced and thus draw up the account(s) showing the amounts of principal and interest due to the creditor. In the account of interest, simple interest for the amount of principal still outstanding will be debited to the debtor at the rates stipulated by the parties, or at the rate provided by an order or decree of a

civil court, or at the rate of six per cent. per annum in the case of secured loans and nine per cent. per annum in the case of unsecured loans, whichever is the lowest. All money paid by or on account of the debtor to the creditor and all profits, services or other advantages of every description received by the creditor in the course of the transactions will be estimated, if necessary, at such money value as the Debt Relief Court established under this Act, decides, and accounted for. If the aggregate of the amount so credited in the account of interest is equal to the total amount of the principal, no further interest will be required to be due. The Debt Relief Courts have been given powers to reduce the principal amount of loans advanced before 1st January, 1943 by forty per cent. When the amount due by the debtor has been determined, the court will prepare a scheme of repayment of the debtor's debt, after taking into account the liability of the debtor in respect of other claims due from him. With the coming into force of the Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1957 all debt relief legislation enacted by old Princely States or that in force in areas formerly comprised in Ajmer or Madhya Bharat, will stand repealed.

The President has also given his assent to the Punjab Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks Bill, 1957. The Bill which now becomes an Act would so supplement the provisions of the Punjab Cooperative Societies Act, 1954, as to facilitate the working of Cooperative land mortgage banks in the State of Punjab. Such banks would grant long term loans to owners of land or other immovable property and enable them to discharge their debts, to carry out agricultural improvements, to acquire land for the formation of economic holdings and other like purposes. The Act provides for the formation of the "State Bank" i.e. the Punjab State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Limited, with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies as its trustee. The Act provides that with sanction of the Trustee, the Board of Directors of the State Bank may issue debentures of one or more denominations, for such periods as the bank may deem expedient, on the security of the mortgage and other assets transferred or deemed to be transferred by the primary Land Mortgage Banks to the State Bank or on the security of all or any of the assets of the State Bank. The Act also lays down provisions for recovery of loans through distraint or sale of produce of the mortgaged lands (provided the same belongs to the mortgagor) or through sale etc. of the mortgaged property.

(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Governor of Andhra Pradesh has promulgated the Andhra-Pradesh Agricultural Holdings (Census) Ordinance, 1957 (No. III of 1957) which requires every landholder owning more than 20 acres of land in the Andhra region of the State to declare his holding to the Tehsildar under whose jurisdiction his holding or any part of it is situated within 90 days of the commencement of this ordinance. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the term 'land' means land which is used, or is capable of being used, for agriculture or horticulture, and includes cultivable waste land and land used for grazing purposes. Any landholder who does not comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 and with an additional fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for every day after the first, during which this offence continues. The purpose of this Ordinance is to collect dependable statistics of land holdings before undertaking any further land-reform legislation in the State.

The Governor of Rajasthan has promulgated the Rajasthan Jagir Lands Resumption (Validating) Ordinance, 1957, so as to provide that where in exercise of the powers conferred by the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952, the State

Government shall have appointed by notification a date for the resumption of any class of Jagir lands, settled or mostly settled, any jagir lands affected by such notification shall be deemed to have been duly resumed on the date so appointed if on that date the rent rates determined during settlement operations had been made applicable, prospectively or retrospectively, to not less than three-fourths of such jagir lands.

The President has given his assent to the Uttar Pradesh Land Reforms (Evacuee Land) Bill, 1957. The Bill which replaces an ordinance, facilitates the final disposal of evacuee properties, and extends the privileges of acquiring "bhumidhan" rights in evacuee lands to a wider circle of occupants of such lands.

The Governor of Madras has given assent to the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Madras Amendment Bill, 1957. The provisions of this Bill were given in the August, 1957 issue of this journal.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have published the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagir (Amendment) Bill, 1957 which seeks to amend the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, samvat 2008 (Act No. 28 of 1951). The Bill provides that "every tenant in possession of Jagirdari or Zamindari land before 2nd January, 1954 including the lessee shall as from the said date be deemed to be a Pacca tenant of the land in his possession". The Bill also proposes to extend the period of time during which the tenants could apply for "pacca" tenancy rights. The circumstances that have necessitated this legislation are that the assent of the President to the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act 1951 was given on 27th November 1951. But the Jagirdars filed a writ under the Constitution of India in the Madhya Bharat High Court. The High Court of Madhya Bharat declared the whole Act as valid except its few sections. Being aggrieved by the judgement of the High Court, the Jagirdars filed an appeal in the Supreme Court which issued a stay order. The Supreme Court gave its final judgement on the 2nd February, 1954. Under these circumstances, the work of settling the land could not be taken from the Jagirdars. The people also, on learning after 2nd February, 1954 that all the rights of the Jagirdars have been abolished and that they no longer possess the right of giving lands on lease, by the 2nd February 1954, obtained leases of lands on payment of *najrana* to the Jagirdars and made the lands fit for cultivation after hard labour. But now 4th December 1952 is being treated as the date of vesting under the Madhya Bharat Jagirdari Abolition Act and the leases taken after that date are held invalid and the tenants and the sub-tenants are denied the right of *pacca* tenancy on the lands obtained before 2nd February 1954 but after 4th December 1952. They are being ejected by the Government Officers which has rendered the condition of the poor tenants very pitiable. Further, a large number of tenants could not apply for the right of *pacca* tenant for want of knowledge and due to fear and influence of Jagirdars. Therefore the Bill seeks to extend the period for making such applications to enable such tenants also to obtain the right of *pacca* tenant over the lands in their possession.

(iv) LAND TAXATION

The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Bill, 1957— The Government of Mysore have published the Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Bill, 1957 as amended by the Select Committee. The main object of the Bill is to consolidate and amend the laws providing for the levy of a tax on agricultural income from lands on which commercial crops are raised in the State of Mysore.

The Bill provides for the imposition of a betterment contribution or a water-rate throughout the re-organised State. According to the provisions of the Bill, a betterment

contribution is leviable on land benefited by the construction, restoration, expansion or alteration of any work by the Government with effect from 1-1-1944 in the Mysore area, 1-1-1947 in the Madras area, 1-8-47 in the Hyderabad area and 1-1-1950 in the Bombay area and the Coorg District. The amount of contribution payable in respect of such lands, however, is not to exceed Rs. 500 per acre. Regarding the mode of payment of contribution, the Bill offers to a landholder the choice, either to surrender to the Government a portion of his land the value whereof is equal to the amount of contribution, or to pay in cash, or partly by surrendering land and partly in cash. The Bill also provides for the levy of a water rate which will be a separate charge and may be in addition to the charge of betterment contribution.

The types of levies and charges envisaged in this legislation were provided for earlier also under different Acts applicable to different parts of the present reorganised State of Mysore. The present Bill when enacted, would repeal a number of provisions relating to the levy of betterment charges and water rates etc. contained in the Mysore Land Revenue Code 1888 and the Mysore Irrigation Act, 1932; Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 and Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879; the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317F and Hyderabad Irrigation (Betterment and Inclusion Fees) Act, 1952; the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865 and the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contributions) Act, 1955 and the Coorg Irrigation Cess Act, 1943, as applicable to territories transferred to Mysore at the time of Reorganisation of States from the States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg respectively.

The Mysore Agricultural Income tax Act, 1957—The Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1957 has been passed into an Act. Details about this legislation were given in the July, 1957 issue of this Journal.

(v) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Lok Sabha has passed the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill 1956. Details of this Bill were given in the December 1956 issue of this Journal.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of September 1957

2nd September	Decision announced that the export of Assams, Comillas, Zoda Cotton and Cotton Linters will be licensed freely during the 1957-58 cotton season.
6th September	Order extending the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1957 issued.
7th September	Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Order, 1957 issued.
18th September	All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1957-58 released
22nd September	(i) All-India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1957-58 released. (ii) Export duty on Zoda cotton, Yellow Pickings and Sweepings abolished.
24th September	All-India First Estimate of Mesta, 1957-58 released.
25th September	All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1957-58 released.
30th September	Import Policy for the period October, 1957—March 1958 announced.

(b) Recommendations of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council

The Standing Committee of the National Development Council met at New Delhi on the 14th and 15th September, 1957 and discussed, among other things, questions relating to land reforms and development of cooperation.

Initiating the discussion on land reforms, the Prime Minister said that our object was that the tiller of the soil should own the land.

The Minister of Planning said that even apart from ceilings on agricultural holdings, there were recommendations in the Plan on which there had been full agreement; for instance, those relating to security of tenure for tenants, reduction in rents and consolidation of holdings. Action on these recommendations in some states had been slow. He suggested that steps should be taken to reduce rents in the course of the next two to three years to the levels recommended in the Plan, namely, one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce. It was true, he added, that in some States this had already been done and in fact a larger reduction had been effected. "Voluntary surrenders", of which cases had been reported from several States, were, in fact, an indication of the helplessness of individual tenants. The Prime Minister described them as disguised ejectments.

LAND CEILINGS

Referring to ceilings, the Minister of Planning pointed out that uncertainty in the application of ceilings would affect agricultural production. There would, no doubt, be some difficulties and possibly inconveniences but it was necessary that they should settle in their minds that ceilings had to be applied and should then proceed to take the necessary action.

Protection to Tenants

At the end of the discussion, the Standing Committee reached the following conclusions :

- (1) Tenants should be given effective protection from ejectment and from the so-called "voluntary surrenders". Steps should also be taken to review ejectments and surrenders which have taken place in the past three years.
- (2) Since the voluntary right of purchase of ownership had not generally been exercised in the States where legislation provided for this, as recommended in the Plan, tenants should be brought into direct relationship with the Government and steps should be taken to make them owners of non-resumable areas on payment of compensation in easy instalments.
- (3) Ceilings on future acquisition of land should be imposed in States where such action had not already been taken.
- (4) As regards ceilings on existing agricultural holdings, it was agreed that States which had enacted the necessary legislation should ensure that the programme was administratively implemented within a given period, say, three years. Other States which had not yet enacted legislation for ceilings should complete the legislative measures needed by the end of 1958-59. Adequate safeguards should be provided for preventing evasion.

Cooperative Development

Opening the discussion on the development of co-operation and on co-operative farming, the Prime Minister said that everyone was agreed that there should be as much co-operation as possible. It was not enough to organise credit and supplies only on co-operative lines.

The Prime Minister said that it was essential that co-operatives should be closely linked up with the working of the community development programme.

Turning to co-operative farming, the Prime Minister said it was clear that they had to proceed by and large with the consent and goodwill of the people, and, therefore, rather slowly. He himself felt that co-operative farming was desirable and should be proceeded with, subject always to the people being willing to join farming co-operatives and being in a position to exercise the right of withdrawal. Naturally, service co-operatives had to come first. In areas which were reclaimed or those which became available through Bhoodan and Gramdan or with the application of ceilings on holdings, there could be greater progress in co-operative farming. Co-operatives were not merely a matter of taking shares, as it were in a shop, but essentially a way of thinking and a way of doing.

Intensive Agriculture

The Minister of Planning said that cooperative farming at the village level was one aspect of cooperative development, objectives of which were firstly to increase agricultural production, secondly, to increase employment in agricultural as well as non-agricultural activities and, thirdly, to solve the social and economic problems of landless sections of the village community including Harijans and others. It was because of these that the Plan had set cooperative village management as the objective of rural reorganisation. There have been some arguments about the economics of small-scale versus large scale farms. In Indian conditions, whether they had cooperative farms or individual farms, there had to be intensive agriculture. The question was whether with intensive agriculture as the aim, cooperatives might not on the whole be able, on account of their better organisation and large resources, to provide for greater production. It was necessary to find answers to various practical problems through experiments.

Concluding the discussions, the Standing Committee approved of the following proposals:

- (i) A survey of existing cooperative farming societies should be undertaken in each State with a view to selecting those societies which should be developed further through the programme of cooperative experiments.
- (ii) It was agreed that during the next three years, subject to further consultation with States, in all about 3,000 cooperative farming experiments should be carried out, 600 of them being taken up in 1958-59. For this, preparations should be taken in hand at an early date, for instance, for the selection of societies, for the training of personnel, for drawing up land development and village industry programmes for the selected societies, and for consolidation of holdings.
- (iii) Three regional training centres on cooperative farming should be set up by the end of the current year.

- (iv) A programme for re-settling landless workers should be undertaken on land obtained through the application of ceilings and Bhoodan and Gramdan lands. Subject to further examination and consultation with the States, it was provisionally suggested that the aim should be to re-settle about 300,000 families of landless workers on such lands during the remaining period of the Plan.
- (v) As recommended in the Plan, steps should be taken in each State to set up a Board, including leading non-official workers, for advising on re-settlement schemes for landless workers and reviewing progress from time to time. There should also be a similar Board at the national level to serve as an agency for considering general questions of policy and organisation relating to the settlement of landless workers on land.

(c) Decisions of the Coordination Committee of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Community Development

At a meeting of the Co-ordination Committee of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Community Development held at New Delhi in September last, it was decided that an intensive campaign should be launched for the maximum utilisation of super-phosphates—one of the important fertilizers—for stepping up agricultural production in the country.

It was also decided that the Ministry of Community Development should undertake measures to accelerate the consumption of super-phosphates in the community development and NES blocks.

It was stated at the meeting that in 1957 the production of super-phosphates was expected to be 1.68 lakh tons and in 1958 about 2.37 lakh tons. The estimated consumption of this fertilizer in 1956 was 90,000 tons. There was thus an imperative need for raising consumption of super-phosphates.

Role of Fertilizers

In view of the importance of fertilizers in bringing about a quick and substantial increase in food production, it was felt that popularising the use of fertilizers should be continued.

It was pointed out that as about 47 per cent of the total export earnings were derived from export of agricultural commodities, including plantation products, a shortage of fertilizers would result in a fall in production of food and commercial crops and adversely affect our foreign exchange earnings.

It was further agreed that distribution of fertilizers should be carried out solely through co-operative agencies, and that a phased programme be prepared for those states where this was not being done.

At present, fertilizers were distributed solely through co-operative agencies in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Mysore, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh, and partly in Madras, Bombay, Orissa and Kerala.

The committee noted that the proposal to link up procurement of foodgrains with supply of fertilizers was being pursued with the State Governments.

Greater Co-ordination of Work

To achieve greater co-ordination between the activities of agricultural departments and NES blocks, the committee has decided that joint action should be taken wherever necessary.

Regarding seminars, the committee felt that periodical inquiries should be made to find out how far these have been successful in acquainting farmers with improved methods and solving their problems.

It was pointed out that the Ministry of Community Development will conduct four subject-matter seminars in 1957-58 at the national level. The first seminar on agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation and agricultural co-operation will be held on October 8-11 at Srinagar. The Committee felt that this might well be followed by a meeting of State Ministers for Agriculture so that concrete measures could be drawn up to step-up agricultural production.

Training for Extension Staff

After reviewing the existing training facilities for extension workers, it was decided that a committee consisting of officers of the two Ministries should be appointed to study and suggest methods to improve the standards of training in general and the quality of staff for NES and Community Development blocks.

It was agreed that requirements, availability and placement of trained agricultural personnel should be assessed from year to year, so that there was no shortage of staff nor any shortfall in placement of those who had been trained.

The committee laid considerable emphasis on the need for strengthening the ranks of village level workers and extension staff on which largely depended the popularity of improved agricultural practices.

Japanese Method

The committee noted the progress of Japanese method of paddy cultivation and agreed that annual targets should be fixed for NES and community development blocks.

It was observed that the Japanese method had not made much progress in those States where the consumption of fertilizers was low.

The committee thought that a special team of experts should be appointed to study the situation and suggest measures for expansion of the Japanese method in deficit areas of West Bengal, eastern U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Orissa.

Supply of Improved Seeds

In regard to ensuring adequate supply of improved seeds to cultivators, the committee has agreed that schemes for setting up of seed farms should be co-related with community development, and that there should be a farm in every community block.

It was also felt that the fundamental principles for setting up the farms, such as limiting the size to 25 acres, should be kept in view.

The committee has commended the work done in developing improved cotton strains and increased production of arecanut and coconut seedlings, and has recommended that schemes should be formulated to propagate them in NES and community development blocks.

(d) Directorate of Export Promotion Set up

A Directorate of Export Promotion has been created in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to pursue specific measures of export promotion and assist businessmen in increasing exports.

The Directorate which has been set up as part of the general export promotion drive launched by the Ministry to step up the foreign exchange earnings, will have a two-fold task.

On the one hand it will be the executive agency for the policies and decisions formulated by the Foreign Trade Board which was recently set up to coordinate all work relating to the development of India's foreign trade, particularly promotion of exports. On the other the Directorate will be an agency to which all exporters in the country could look to for guidance, information and assistance.

One of its important functions will be to help traders to take advantage of the incentives for export given by Government and of the facilities provided by various Government Departments for the purpose of export promotion.

The Directorate will function under the Director-General of Foreign Trade assisted by the Director of Export Promotion.

The Director of Export Promotion will be assisted by two Deputy Directors at Headquarters and Export Promotion officers in important port towns like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Director of Export Promotion will be readily available to businessmen for consultation and help in solving administrative and other problems which impede the development of India's exports.

(ii) FOREIGN

(a) F.A.O. Report on "The State of Food and Agriculture", 1957.

The Food and Agriculture Organization says in its annual report on "The State of Food and Agriculture", 1957 that the main trends that have characterized the food and agricultural situation of recent years continued in 1956-57. World agricultural production has again increased at a rate rather over one percent faster than the growth of world population. The increase in world agricultural production in 1956-57 was fairly evenly distributed among the different regions, except for Oceania, where it appears that the greatly increased level of the previous year was not quite maintained. Since 1948-52 the increase in production in each of the less developed regions has been above the average for the world as a whole, while increases in the developed regions have generally been less rapid. Nevertheless in both the Far East and Latin America the substantial progress achieved has not yet been sufficient to overcome the set back of the war years, and in these two regions *per caput* food production (though not, apparently, *per caput* supplies) is still below the pre war level.

The volume of world trade in agricultural products, which had previously stagnated for some years at about the same level as before the war, moved up by 5 per cent in 1955 and by about 8 percent in 1956. The most striking feature of agricultural trade in 1956 was a rise of as much as 30 per cent in North American exports, reflecting on the one hand an intensification of United States' surplus disposals and, on the other hand, increased import demand in Europe and the Far East. Nearly half the increase in the volume of world trade was accounted for by grains and more than 80 per cent by grains, cotton and coffee together.

While the amounts of agricultural products traded increased by eight per cent, the average unit values of these products in world trade declined again and average prices of manufactured goods in world trade increased further. In consequence the value of exports of agricultural products increased by only four percent and the purchasing power of these exports in terms of manufactured goods was virtually unaltered.

Prices received by farmers appeared generally to have increased slightly during 1956 and 1957, in some cases because of higher price supports, says the FAO report. However, in most of the rather few countries for which data were available, prices paid by farmers increased to an even greater extent. In a few countries, on the other hand, production rose sufficiently to outweigh the price movement and farmers made income gains. Declines in farm incomes, says FAO would almost certainly have been more frequent and more pronounced but for the use of price support in many countries. These often considerably exceeded average prices ruling in world trade, and consequently necessitated increased governmental intervention in international trade, either by restricting imports to maintain domestic prices at support levels or by subsidizing exports.

Retail food prices rose further in almost all countries during 1956 and early 1957. This reflected the renewal of inflationary pressures as well as increased farm prices and the lowering of consumer subsidies in some countries.

The rate of growth of world agricultural stocks has slowed down considerably since 1954 and there was only a small over-all increase during 1956/57, says FAO. After an uninterrupted rise over several years the investment in surplus stocks of the United States Commodity Credit Corporation began to decline. There was a fall in US stocks of wheat and cotton but North American stocks of coarse grains rose sharply. The decline in US stocks of certain commodities primarily reflected the intensification of surplus disposal operations rather than any marked decline in the level of output.

The report deals in a special chapter with factors influencing food consumption trends and brings out the prime importance of income as an influence on diet. It also reviews in some detail the changes that have taken place in the postwar world in respect of land tenure, agricultural credit and co-operatives.

For the first time since this series of annual reviews of world agriculture was started, the FAO report this year includes a short survey of production of the Communist areas of the world, based on official reports from those countries. In 1956, grain harvests fell by about 10 percent in Eastern Europe, and increased by 20 percent in the USSR and by five to six percent in Mainland China.

(b) Conclusion of New Trade Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia

A Trade Agreement between the Governments of India and Czechoslovakia was concluded in New Delhi on the 30th September, 1957.

The Agreement will come into force on October 1, 1957 and will be valid until the end of 1960 and can be extended if required.

The schedule of goods available for export from India includes apart from traditional items of export like ores, spices, skins, vegetable oils, cashew-nuts, tea and coffee—manufactured products like cotton, rayon and woollen textiles, plastic goods, sports goods, coir products, jute manufactures, linoleum, leather goods, cigars and cigarettes, handloom fabrics, handicrafts and Indian films.

The schedule of goods available for export from Czechoslovakia includes machinery of various kinds, machine tools, diesel generating sets, marine type diesel engines, agricultural tractors, textile machinery, paper and newsprint, dye stuffs, cameras and appliances, domestic hardware, abrasive materials, narrow gauge diesel locomotives and Czechoslovak films.

The two Governments, have also decided among other things, to encourage triangular trade arrangements as a means for widening and developing international trade.

VI. SPECIAL ARTICLE

FOOD STATISTICS IN INDIA

The need for securing as accurate and reliable statistics relating to food as possible cannot be over-emphasized. In the very nature of things, however, statistics of area and production of agricultural commodities can never be as accurate as statistics relating to industrial production. While this is true even about the relatively advanced countries like USA, UK etc., it is even more true about countries like India where almost every agricultural crop is raised on very small holdings by peasants who cannot keep any accounts of the produce raised by them.

A number of times since the Bengal famine whenever anxiety has been felt about the food situation in this country, fears have been expressed that our food policy often goes wrong because it is based on wrong statistics. The fact of the situation, however, is that firstly, our food policy is not based solely or even mainly on various food statistics published by Government and secondly, the quality of the statistical material available with the Government is not so unsatisfactory as it is considered to be by those who express these fears.

In regard to the role of food statistics in the formulation of government policies, it must be remembered that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture does not base its policy decisions entirely on food statistics. As a matter of fact, in this respect the Ministry functions like any big commercial organisation. In formulating policy it takes into account not only all available statistics about the past but also their margin of error as known to the Ministry by experience. Moreover, the Ministry supplements these statistics by periodical reports supplied by various official agencies, impressions of non-official reporters, judgment of various informed people, official as well as non-official with whom the Ministry has day-to-day administrative or business relations. The senior officers of the Ministry also undertake periodical tours and try to make informal assessment about likely trends in the near future much in the same way as any business executive does. The food policy is, thus, based not merely on statistics, but on what may be more generally described as "intelligence" as well as judgment of informed people.

As regards the quality of the data, the nature of the comments of most of these critics tends to show that many of them are not well-informed about recent developments in the field of food statistics in this country and that many of their impressions are based upon their knowledge of the situation as it obtained before the last world war.

With these preliminary remarks about the exact place of food statistics in the formulation of state food policies in India, we may now examine the more important food statistics of India in regard to their coverage and accuracy.

CROP ESTIMATES

The quality of crop estimates in India varies widely from crop to crop. But estimates of the area and production of important crops have always been much better both in coverage and quality than most other agricultural statistics, e.g., land utilisation statistics. Even before the War, estimates for cereals and gram were available not only for areas which submitted regular returns, but also for what were known as non-reporting areas i.e. areas where no arrangements existed for the submission of regular statistical returns.

Upto the early forties, the statistics of production were generally based on two estimates, viz., (i) area under the crop, (ii) yield per acre as determined by what is known as the traditional method. All these estimates, however, suffered from certain defects. Area under any crop for the purpose of framing crop estimates was derived from regular revenue land records in the temporarily settled and cadastrally surveyed areas while with regard to the other areas the figures used to be estimated by various authorities entrusted with the work. As has been mentioned earlier, for each crop there used to be some non-reporting areas where the crop was considered to be of minor importance from the commercial point of view. Immediately after the Bengal Famine and the introduction of food controls, efforts were initiated to frame more reliable estimates for these non-reporting areas in respect of foodgrains. All the provincial and state governments framed estimates regarding production of all foodgrains in all the non-reporting pockets and reported them to the Central Government in 1944-45. Subsequently, these Governments were asked to prepare regularly estimates for these non-reporting pockets on an annual basis. As a result, the entire area under foodgrains was covered by the official estimates by 1948-49. No doubt, there has been since then some improvement in the method of estimation of crop acreages in some of the areas where formerly regular land records were not maintained or which were formerly not cadastrally surveyed and this process will continue till the entire area in the country is cadastrally surveyed and covered by the system of maintenance of regular land records. These changes in methods of estimation may also introduce an element of non-comparability over a long period. But in any estimate that is released in any year in respect of any crop, care is taken under the present system to frame comparable estimates of acreage (both in regard to coverage and method of estimation) for two successive years viz., the year to which the estimates relate and the revised estimate on the same basis for the immediately preceding year. These figures for two successive years are, therefore, fully comparable. In respect of important cereals like rice and wheat in particular, the change in method of estimation of crop acreages has not affected appreciably the comparability of reported acreages even over a much longer period. For most of the improvement in their case had been effected even by 1948-49. As such, the coverage of the estimates for such crops was more or less the same in 1956-57 as in 1949-50. For instance, in the case of rice, the area reported was 75.4 million acres in 1949-50, 73.7 million acres in 1951-52, 77.3 million acres in 1953-54, 76.9 million acres in 1955-56 and 78.2 million acres in 1956-57. This order of variation shows that there could not have been any appreciable statistical increase of coverage which by its very nature must be cumulative.

The crop yield rate was determined in those days throughout the country by the traditional method which involved either direct estimation by the reporting authorities of the actual yield of the crop per acre or estimation on the basis of (i) pre-determined normal yields which were generally maintained district-wise and (ii) the condition factor for the year which expressed the relationship between normal yield and the expected yield of the crop under report. The main draw-back in these estimates was that they were based on subjective judgment of these reporting authorities and there was no way of objective checking of their judgment. So far as the methods based on normal yield and condition factor were concerned it was generally laid down that the normal yield should be determined and revised on the basis of periodical crop-cutting experiments. But in fact these crop-cutting experiments were not regularly performed and very little effort was made to ensure a design of experiments that would give normal yield which could be confidently taken as representative of the area in which these experiments were formed. Similarly the condition factor was also a subjective estimate and subject to

a margin of error which was itself unknown. The method was obviously unsatisfactory but it served the ordinary needs of the administration and the trade so long as all that was required was relative change rather than the absolute level and the economic conditions were more or less normal. With the advent of the War and the food controls, however, more accurate data were needed and the traditional method could no longer be relied upon. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Statistical Institute, therefore, undertook intensive research and developed a scientific and objective method of crop estimation known as random sample crop cutting survey. These surveys provide for objective estimation of average yield per acre on the basis of actual harvesting on randomly selected plots. Under this method the average yield is not based on any subjective judgment but on actual weighing of the harvested sample crop and can be determined with any desired level of accuracy. The standard error with which the average yield has been determined under the crop cutting experiments in any year gets determined along with the average yield. According to the theory of random sampling this standard error can be lowered to any degree by suitably enlarging the number of crop cutting experiments, i.e., by suitably increasing the intensity of sampling. At present, the aim is to get the average yields for the State with a standard error of 2 per cent. The all-India average yield for the areas on which crop cutting experiments are performed would automatically be determined with a much smaller standard error. This means that the portion of the all-India production estimates which relates to the areas on which crop cutting experiments are being performed is subject to an almost insignificant margin of error. At the present time, 92 per cent of the production of wheat, 87 per cent of the production of rice and 75 per cent of the production of all cereals come from areas where the results of crop cutting surveys are being utilised in the preparation of production estimates. It is, therefore, obvious that the total all-India estimates of food production are subject to a very small margin of error. Crop cutting sample surveys developed in India have been recognised by the F.A.O. as one of the best methods of framing crop estimates and have been introduced in a number of other countries by Indian experts under the auspices of the F.A.O.

The final estimates of rice, wheat and other important food crops are, therefore, now much better than what they were before Independence. A point is, however, made by some critics that these estimates are framed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture all by itself and hence are influenced from time to time by any particular bias that the Ministry may have. There is really no substance behind this apprehension. Statistics of area under foodgrains are collected mostly by the Revenue Departments of the States through the method of complete enumeration except in West Bengal where they are based on sample survey. The collection of data is normally supervised by the Revenue Officers of the State Governments. Recently, the Central Government has given financial assistance to the States for tightening up the normal supervision by super-imposing a scheme of rationalised supervision on a random sample basis. The yield figures are based largely, as has been explained earlier, on crop cutting experiments carried out by the State Governments under the over-all supervision of the Directorate of National Sample Surveys in the Cabinet Secretariat. At the State level the responsibility for the technical guidance and supervision of the field staff conducting the experiments rests with the State Statisticians working in the Revenue, Agriculture or Statistical Departments. The all-India estimate is only an aggregate of the Statewise figures. No single agency can change any figure without consulting all other concerned agencies and without making corresponding changes in state and district figures. Any arbitrary change of any data at any level, is, therefore, ruled out.

It is only natural that the estimates framed by two different methods should often differ. The variation is not necessarily always in the same direction. In 1951-52, the all-India crop cutting estimate was 7.1 per cent higher than the traditional estimate while in 1949-50 it was 1.2 per cent lower than the traditional estimate. In U.P. for a number of years the crop cutting estimate for rice was lower than the traditional estimate. In Madras the estimate of production of rice according to both the methods was about the same in 1953-54. But generally estimates given by the crop cutting method have been found to be somewhat higher than those given by the traditional method. Since, however, the crop cutting estimates are much more scientific and reliable than the traditional estimates the latter are being gradually substituted by the former in different States. In a large country like India, the change-over could not take place all over the country at the same time for administrative and financial reasons. Besides, a change-over from the traditional to the new-method is made only when the method has been tried in the particular state for several years and data on a comparable basis are available for at least two successive years according to both the methods. Table I gives the years from which production estimates of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and barley have been based on random sample crop cutting surveys in different States.

It is obvious that variations in coverage and changes in method have introduced an element of non-comparability over a large number of years. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been aware of this problem which is inherent in the introduction of any improved method in a large country like India. As early as 1953 they took steps in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation to compile index numbers which would correctly indicate the relative change in the production of different crops over a period of years even though it was not practicable to maintain comparability of absolute figures over such a period. This scheme of index numbers with the base year as 1949-50 was published in the July 1954 issue of this Journal. Since 1954 these index numbers of agricultural production have been regularly released through this journal. In the construction of this index number, the fact that for any two consecutive years comparable figures of production are always available under the existing system of crop estimation is made use of to get a reliable estimate of the relative change in the size of production of individual crops, the important groups of crops like cereals, oilseeds, fibres etc., and also for total agricultural production taking all commodities as a whole. For example, let us consider the year 1956-57. The final estimates of production released in respect of the year 1956-57 would also show comparable revised figures for 1955-56. These two sets of figures have the same coverage and are based on the same method of estimation for any individual State (or sometimes region). Therefore, these figures give a correct estimate of the percentage change in 1956-57 over 1955-56 in the production of individual crops or groups of crops. Similarly the relative position of 1955-56 in regard to 1954-55 is already known on the same basis. Working backwards, therefore, the relative production of each crop with 1949-50 taken to be 100 can be correctly determined. Such an index is called the production relative of that crop. These production relatives for individual crops are utilised for the preparation of group indices like the index of production of cereals, index of production of foodgrains, and also the general index of agricultural production with the weights already assigned to individual commodities and groups. Such an index number will obviously give a fairly reliable idea of the increase in production over any period falling within the period for which such index numbers are available. The index numbers of production of cereals for the years 1950-51 to 1956-57 are given at Table II. The absolute figures as published are given at Table III. Since these are based on the best estimates that the States could frame for the year under

reference, it is not considered proper to make any changes in them by the Central Government. All the necessary corrections, are however, made only in the index numbers. The correct procedure seems, therefore, to be to compare the figures given in a particular crop estimate for the current and the previous year and to use the index numbers for making comparisons over any longer period. This is the usual practice that is followed in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Apart from the final estimate which is prepared at the time of the harvest, certain earlier estimates are also framed in respect of important crops. For instance, the due dates of the final and earlier crop estimates for rice, wheat, jowar and bajra are as follows:—

Rice	First	October, 20
	Second	December, 20
	Final	February, 20
Wheat	First	January, 20
	Second	March, 20
	Final	May, 30
Jowar	First	November, 21
	Second	February, 21
	Final	April, 21
Bajra	First	November, 21
	Final	March, 21

Sometimes criticisms are made that there is a substantial difference between the final estimate and the earlier estimates and, therefore, none of these are reliable. But in a large country like India with wide regional variations in crop seasons the final estimate by its very nature must be ordinarily higher than the earlier estimate because its coverage is much larger. This has been the case ever since crop reporting was started in this country. For instance, the second estimate of rice which is prepared by the States in November/December does not include area which is sown later and also estimates of the crop in what are known as 'non-reporting areas' which are available only at the final estimate stage. This fact is clearly explained in all the final estimates. During the last three years the average area reported for rice in the final estimate has been 5.1 million acres higher than that reported in the second estimate. The final estimate reports the situation which is about three months later than the one which is reported in the second estimate. During this period, crop conditions naturally change to a considerable extent and it is not, therefore, surprising that there should be a substantial difference between the second and the final estimate. Moreover, the yield given in the second estimate is based on the traditional method because crop is not then ripe for harvesting while the yield given in the final estimate is largely based on crop cutting sample surveys. The two estimates are not, therefore, comparable and there can be no doubt that the final estimate is "statistically superior". The second estimate of the current year should be compared only with the second estimate of the previous year and not with the first or final estimates of the current year. It is also important to remember that the earlier estimate is no more than the estimate of the crop situation as it obtains at the time of reporting. It is not a forecast of what the situation is likely to be several months after the date.

Besides periodical crop estimates, the Ministry regularly collects information regarding weather and crop conditions. Rainfall and temperature data are collected weekly from the Meteorological Department. District authorities also send weekly reports on

weather and crop conditions. In addition fortnightly reports on crop prospects are collected from a number of non-officials e.g., farmers, traders, etc. These reports are made use of for keeping a regular watch over crop conditions and to supplement the data obtained from official crop estimates.

TABLE I

Crop	Year from which the method of crop cutting surveys has been adopted	State*
Rice	1947-48	West Bengal
	1948-49	Bihar
	1949-50	Bombay
	1950-51	Uttar Pradesh.
	1951-52	Assam (Plain districts), Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Mysore, Bhopal.
Wheat	1952-53	Hyderabad, Coorg, Vindhya Pradesh.
	1953-54	Andhra, Himachal Pradesh.
	1955-56	Madras.†
	1948-49	Bihar.
	1949-50	Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
Jowar	1951-52	Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Bhopal.
	1952-53	Ajmer, Delhi, Vindhya Pradesh.
	1953-54	Himachal Pradesh.
	1949-50	Bombay.
	1950-51	Uttar Pradesh.
Bajra	1951-52	Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Bhopal.
	1952-53	Punjab, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh.
	1953-54	Ajmer.
	1954-55	Andhra.
	1955-56	Madras.†
Maize	1949-50	Bombay.
	1950-51	Uttar Pradesh.
	1951-52	Mysore, Bhopal.
	1952-53	Punjab, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan.
	1955-56	Madras.†
Barley	1950-51	U.P.
	1951-52	Bombay.
	1952-53	Punjab, Hyderabad, Pepsu, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh.
	1953-54	Ajmer.
	1949-50	Bihar, U.P., West Bengal.
	1951-52	Punjab, Rajasthan.
	1952-53	Vindhya Pradesh.
	1953-54	Ajmer.

*Set-up of States prior to Reorganization.

† Reorganised State.

TABLE II

Index Numbers of Cereals Production in India
(Agricultural Year 1949-50=100)

Cereals	Weight	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
(a) Kharif—								
Rice	35.3	87.9	90.1	96.8	118.6	105.5	112.7	118.1
Jowar	5.0	89.8	96.4	106.6	117.0	133.4	98.5	110.6
Bajra	2.7	83.8	75.8	94.8	135.0	106.3	108.3	93.8
Maize	2.1	84.4	101.3	123.3	130.2	127.9	111.1	131.4
Ragi	1.2	87.6	80.4	82.0	115.0	108.8	118.6	124.7
Small Millets	1.5	88.9	97.4	97.9	125.9	127.0	100.1	103.9
Total Kharif Cereals	47.8	87.7	90.4	98.5	120.0	110.2	110.6	116.2
(b) Rabi—								
Wheat	8.5	101.1	93.9	112.7	120.0	133.7	130.5	138.1
Barley	2.0	105.6	100.0	122.4	123.2	121.7	116.6	116.4
Total Rabi Cereals	10.5	102.0	95.1	114.5	120.6	131.4	127.9	134.0
TOTAL CEREALS	58.3	90.3	91.2	101.4	120.1	114.0	113.7	119.4

NOTE—The index numbers for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are based on Partially Revised estimates while those for 1956-57 are based on Final Estimates. The indices for these years are therefore subject to revision.

TABLE III

Production of Cereals in India (as Published)

(Thousand tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals
1949-50	23,170	6,290	16,558	46,018
1950-51	20,251	6,360	15,133	41,744
1951-52	20,964	6,085	15,839	42,888
1952-53	22,537	7,382	19,303	49,222
1953-54	27,769	7,890	22,609	58,268
1954-55	24,531	8,778	22,425	55,734
1955-56	26,846	8,569	19,041	54,456
1956-57	28,142	9,068	20,041	57,251

NOTE—Estimates for 1954-55 and 1955-56 are Partially Revised estimates while those for 1956-57 are final Estimates. The estimates for these years are therefore subject to revision.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57

All-India First Estimates of Groundnut, Sesamum, Cotton, Jute and Mesta, 1957-58

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Cotton seed, Oil and Cake during 1956-57

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in
Mysore State (According to Livestock Census, 1956)

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during September 1957

(Between 29th August 1957 to 25th September 1957 and from 1st June 1957 to 25th September 1957)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 29-8-57 to 25-9-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to Actual (m.m.)	Rainfall from 1-6-57 to 25-9-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to normal (Percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	188	(—) 100	1,289	(—) 15
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	132	(—) 337	1,762	(—) 17
3. Gangetic West Bengal	276	(+) 66	1,016	(—) 5
4. Orissa	239	(+) 14	720	(—) 32
5. Chota Nagpur	312	(+) 104	904	(—) 16
6. Bihar	98	(—) 138	803	(—) 24
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	184	(—) 16	646	(—) 29
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	256	(+) 79	781	(—) 14
9. Punjab (1) (Including Delhi)	193	(+) 65	521	(—) 5
10. Himachal Pradesh	175	(—) 12	1,083	(—) 15
11. Jammu and Kashmir	61	(+) 10	491	(+) 111
12. Rajasthan, West	3	(—) 45	182	(—) 33
13. Rajasthan, East	81	(—) 41	597	(—) 4
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	176	(—) 21	811	(—) 15
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	146	(—) 79	1,007	(—) 14
16. Gujarat	9	(—) 127	577	(—) 26
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	13	(—) 58	424	(—) 3
18. Konkan	144	(—) 150	2,206	(+) 8
19. Maharashtra	105	(—) 46	515	(+) 5
20. Vidarbha	129	(—) 53	835	(—) 6
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	167	(+) 27	622	(+) 27
22. Telangana	124	(—) 72	794	(+) 11
23. Rayalaseema	70	(—) 70	538	(+) 34
24. Madras	71	(—) 18	229	(—) 14
25. Coastal Mysore	106	(—) 187	2,505	(—) 7
26. Mysore, North	119	(—) 20	488	(+) 17
27. Mysore, South	32	(—) 75	244	(—) 28
28. Kerala (including Laccadive Islands)	43	(—) 120	1,775	(+) 10

NOTE—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken 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 October

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Paddy in Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor; Jowar and Ragi in Guntur and Chittoor; Maize in Krishna; Tobacco in East Godavari, Guntur and Kurnool; Groundnut in Guntur and Nellore; Mesta in Tolangana.	Paddy in East Godavari; Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Small Millets, Groundnut and Sesamum in East Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar; Indigo, Ginger etc.
Assam	Rabi Crops, Mati Kalai, Vegetables and Horsegram.	Paddy in Khasi, Jaintia Hills, Cachar and Balipara Frontier Tract; Jute, Sesamum; Plucking of Tea.

TABLE No. 1.1—contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Bihar	Rabi Crops	Autumn Rice, Bhadoi Crop and Gora Paddy, Jute and Ragi.
Bombay	Wheat, Bengal Gram, Rabi Jowar, Barley, Other Pulses and Rabi Oilseeds.	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Groundnut and Sesamum.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Crops (Linseed, Gram, Masur, Peas and Wheat).	Kharif Paddy, Groundnut, Urad and Mung, Maize and Minor Pulses.
Madras	Rabi Paddy, Rabi Jowar, Rabi Cotton and Potatoes.	Kharif Paddy in Trichinopoly Sesamum and Groundnut.
Orissa	Rabi Crops (Wheat, Jowar etc.)	Kharif Crops.
Punjab	Wheat and other Rabi Crops	Kharif Paddy, Cotton, Sugarcane, Winter Vegetables.
U. P.	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Peas, Linseed, Garlic, Masoor, Potato, Rape and Mustard and Rabi Vegetables.	Kharif Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Sesamum, Groundnut, Minor Millets.
West Bengal	Pulses, Boro in seeded, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Sesamum, Tobacco, Wheat and Barley.	Ragi, Jowar, Autumn Rice and Jute.
Mysore	Wheat Horsegram, Bengal Gram, Potatoes, Rabi Jowar, Rabi Oilseeds.	Potatoes, Mungar Jowar, Coriander and Kar rice.
Rajasthan	Oilseeds	Paddy, Bajra, Til and Jowar for Green Fodder.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56 and 1956-57

(In Thousands)

Crops	Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	76,864	78,174	26,846	28,142
Jowar	42,004	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	28,024	27,542	3,379	2,926
Maize	9,116	9,244	2,554	3,020
Ragi	5,693	5,674	1,820	1,914
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,937	2,010
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,569	9,068
Barley	8,382	8,594	2,749	2,744
TOTAL CEREALS	214,082	215,642	54,456	57,251
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,157	23,990	5,331	5,930
Tur (Arhar)	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses	27,270	27,609	3,670	3,458
TOTAL PULSES	57,064	57,295	10,831	11,435
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	271,146	272,937	65,287	68,686

TABLE No. 2—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potato				
Sugarcane†	693@	N.A.	1,839@	N.A.
Ginger (Dry)	4,564	5,109	59,317	66,890
Pepper (Black)	40	40	15	15
Chillies (Dry)	233	234	32	32
Tobacco	1,490	1,450	355	354
	1,013	1,022	295	306
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut				
Castorseed	12,692	13,101	3,862*	4,086*
Sesamum	1,405	1,403	124	129
Rape and Mustard	5,653	5,433	457	451
Linseed	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
	3,781	3,758	414	349
TOTAL OILSEEDS	29,848	29,906	5,705	6,032
Fibres—				
Cotton				
Jute	19,978	19,843	4,001†	4,723†
Mesta	1,739	1,883	4,197‡	4,221‡
	572	738	1,159§	1,474§

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar or gur are 5,982 and 6,745 and thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

@ Relates to Final Estimate.

* 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.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates, 1956-57 and 1957-58

(In thousands)

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimate	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(i) 1956-57								
Potato	Second	14-8-57	691	667	(+) 3.6	1,599	1,649	(—) 3.0
(ii) 1957-58								
Sugarcane	First	25-8-57	5,022	4,723	(+) 6.3	..	..	..
Groundnut	First	18-9-57	9,895	9,044	(+) 9.4	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	22-9-57	3,669	3,854	(—) 4.8	..	..	..
Mesta	First	24-9-57	225	194	(+) 16.0	..	..	..
Jute	First	25-9-57	1,473	1,634	(—) 9.9	..	..	..
Cotton	First	1-10-57	14,616	14,599	(+) 0.4	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Groundnut, 1957-58

(Released in September 1957)

I.—SUMMARY

(1)	(2)	(3)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
Area (Thousand acres)	9,895	9,044	(+) 851	(+) 9.4

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared by all the groundnut growing States and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in groundnut acreage is more marked in the case of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

The Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to groundnut crop during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 62 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II—DETAILS

(Area thousand acres)

State	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	1,490	1,449	(+) 41	
Bombay	4,768	4,307	(+) 461	
Kerala	31	31	..	
Madhya Pradesh	825	642	(+) 183	
Madras	216	216	..	
Mysore	1,802	1,756	(+) 46	
Orissa	55	55	..	
Punjab	149	139	(+) 10	
Rajasthan	159	148	(+) 11	
Uttar Pradesh	400	301	(+) 99	
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	
All-India	9,895	9,044	(+) 851	

(a) Below 500 acres.

Note :—(1) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Tripur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.1. All India First Estimate of Sesamum, 1957-58

(Released in September 1957)

I.—SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,669	3,854	(—) 185	(—) 4.8

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

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, U.P. and Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time during the current year as compared to last year. However, some increase in area has been reported by Rajasthan State.

This Estimate includes for the first time information in respect of U.P. and Kerala which were hitherto non-reporting States for the first estimate.

The information given in this Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of July, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the States except parts of West Bengal.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown under the crop during 1957-58. 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	(Area thousand acres)			
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) Over Col. (3)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	498	523	(—)	25
Bihar	36	36	(—)	..
Bombay	500	540	(—)	40
Kerala	3	2	(—)	11
Madhya Pradesh	803	903	(—)	100
Madras	142	141	(+)	1
Mysore	139	135	(+)	4
Orissa	244	244	(—)	..
Punjab	56	69	(—)	13
Rajasthan	1,070	1,050	(+)	20
U. P.	163	194	(—)	31
West Bengal	5	6	(—)	1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	(—)	..
Tripura	8	9	(—)	1
All-India	3,669	3,854	(—)	185

NOTES—(1) Assam is reporting data at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.2. All-India First Estimate of Cotton 1957-58

(Released in October, 1957)

(i)—SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3).	
			Absolute	Per cent
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand Acres)	14,616	14,559	(+) 57	(+) 0.4

N.B.—Please see foot notes to statement II.

(ii)—BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Trade Description	(Area: Thousand Acres)			
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
	1	2	3	4
Bengals	859	855	(+)	4
Americans	2,616	2,659	(—)	43
Jarilla (including Virnar & 197/3).	3,592	3,558	(+)	34
H. 420 (Including Verum, 91 and others)	649	663	(—)	14
Oomras	1,734	1,835	(—)	101
Hyderabad Gaorani	762	774	(—)	12
Malvi	1,101	1,318	(—)	217
Broach-Vijay	1,190	1,046	(+)	144
Surti-Suyog	482	482	(—)	..
Dholleras	1,256	958	(+)	298
Southerns	323	357	(—)	34
Comillas	52	54	(—)	2
TOTAL	14,616	14,559	(+)	57

(iii)—STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	(Area: Thousand Acres)			
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col (3).	
	1	2	3	4
Long Staple	4,377	4,457	(—)	80
Medium Staple	7,320	7,152	(+)	168
Short Staple	2,919	2,950	(—)	31
TOTAL	14,616	14,599	(+)	57

N. B.—Please see statement III & V.

M/N234DEStatistics—8

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay and Punjab and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The increase has, however, been offset to a great extent by decreases reported by some other States especially Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

Among the different varieties of cotton, the increase in area has occurred mostly in Dholleras and Broach-Vijay. A considerable decrease in acreage has, however, been reported in Malvi and Oomras varieties. As regards staple lengths, the increase has occurred in medium staple cotton.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of July, 1957. 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 affected by heavy rains and attacks of insects and pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1957-58. 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)

(Area: Thousand acres)

State	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspon- ding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
1	2	3	4	
Andhra Pradesh	246	287	(—)	41
Assam	33	34	(—)	1
Bihar	6	8	(—)	2
Bombay	9,348	8,980	(+)	368
Kerala*	4	4		..
Madhya Pradesh	2,026	2,267	(—)	241
Madras	77	75	(+)	2
Mysore	819	939	(—)	120
Orissa	23	23		..
Punjab	1,365	1,246	(+)	119
Rajasthan	491	521	(—)	30
Uttar Pradesh	152	152		..
West Bengal	(a)	(a)		..
Delhi	6	2	(+)	4
Himachal Pradesh	1	1		..
Tripura	19	20	(—)	1
TOTAL	14,616	14,550	(+)	57

(a) Below 500 acres.

* Relates to Malabar area only. Area under Cotton in the rest of the State will be included in the Second Estimate.

NOTE—1.—Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton estimate.

2.—Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

III—DETAILS (VARIETY-WISE)

(Area: Thousand acres)

State/Variety	Staple Length	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspon- ding Esti- mate)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh—			
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	75	95
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	71	86
Kumtha Ordinary	Medium	..	..
Westerns	Medium	11	11
White and Red Northern	Medium	2	2
Kakinadas	Medium	7	6
Mungari	Short	10	9
Chinnapathi	Short	2	2
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	68	76
TOTAL		246	287
2. Assam—			
Comillas	Short	33	34
3. Bihar—			
U. P. Deshi	Short	6	8
4. Bombay—			
Surti-Suyog	Long	482	482
Jaydhar (including Jayawant).	Long	23	15
Bombay American†	Long	6	6
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	43	43
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	552	552
M. P. American (including Buri & Combodia)	Long	516	530
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 & others)†	Long	513	527
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	3,344	3,386
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,190	1,046
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	43	6
Kalyan	Medium	413	254
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras.	Medium	540	505
M. P. Oomeras.	Short	828	851
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	432	432
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	Short	163	152
Mathio	Short	260	193
TOTAL		9,348	8,980

III—DETAILS (VARIETY-WISE)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
<i>Kerala—</i>			
Kerala American (incl. Combodia & Co. 4 Improved variety).	Long	4	4
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>			
M.P. American (incl. Buri & Combodia)	Long	134	118
H. 420 (incl. Verum 91 & Others)†	Long	136	136
Malvi	Medium	1,018	1,204
Jarilla (incl. Virnar & 197/3)	Medium	248	172
M.B. American	Medium	25	321
M. P. Oomras	Short	121	196
M. B. Oomras	Short	114	120
TOTAL		2,026	2,267
<i>Madras—</i>			
Karunganies @	Long	32	32
Madras American (Combodia & Uganda)	Long	39	37
Nadam, Bourdon and Uppam	Medium	6	6
TOTAL		77	75
<i>8. Mysore—</i>			
Mysore American and others†	Long	116	133
Bombay American	Long	340	407
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	135	127
Jadhar (Incl. Jaijawant)	Long	228	272
TOTAL		819	939
<i>9. Orissa—</i>			
U.P. Deshi	Short	13	13
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8
Southern Chinnapati	Short	2	2
TOTAL		23	23

III—DETAILS (VARIETY-WISE)—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
<i>10. Punjab—</i>			
Punjab American	Long	932	855
Punjab Deshi	Short	433	391
TOTAL		1,365	1,246
<i>11. Rajasthan—</i>			
Rajasthan American	Medium	112	74
Malvi	Medium	83	114
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	296	333
TOTAL		491	521
<i>12. Uttar Pradesh—</i>			
U.P. (parso) American	Medium	48	45
U.P. Deshi	Short	104	107
TOTAL		152	152
<i>13. West Bengal—</i>			
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)
<i>14. Delhi—</i>			
U.P. Deshi	Short	6	2
<i>15. Himachal Pradesh—</i>			
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1
<i>16. Tripura—</i>			
Comillas	Short	19	20
ALL INDIA	Long	4,377	4,457
	Medium	7,320	7,162
	Short	2,919	2,950
TOTAL		14,616	14,559

(a) Below 500 acres.

† Includes certain varieties of Medium staple.

@ Includes certain varieties of long staple grown in Kanyakumari district of Madras.

N.B.—Please also see footnotes to statement II.

IV—DETAILS (BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS)

(Area: Thousand acres)

Trade Descriptions	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)
1	2	3
<i>I. Bengal—</i>		
U.P. Deshi	129	130
Punjab Deshi	434	392
Rajasthan Deshi	296	333
TOTAL	859	855

IV—DETAILS (BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS)—*contd.*

1	2	3
II. <i>Americans</i> —		
Punjab American	932	855
Madhya Pradesh American	650	648
Madras American	39	37
Bombay American	346	413
Madhya Bharat American	255	321
Rajasthan American	112	74
Hyderabad American	114	129
Mysore American and Others†	116	133
U.P. American	48	45
West-Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Kerala American	4	4
TOTAL	2,616	2,659
III. <i>Jarilla</i> (Including <i>Virnar</i> and 197/3)	3,592	3,558
IV. <i>H. 420</i> (incl. <i>Verum</i> , 91, and others)†	649	663
V. <i>Oomras</i> —		
M.P. Oomras	949	1,047
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	163	152
Hyderabad Oomras	500	508
M.B. Oomras	114	120
Orissa Oomras	8	8
TOTAL	1,734	1,835
VI. <i>Hyderabad Gaorani</i>	762	774
VII. <i>Malvi</i>	1,101	1,318
VIII. <i>Broach-Vijay</i>	1,190	1,046
IX. <i>Surti-Suyog</i>	482	482
X. <i>Dholleras</i>		
Gujarat Dholleras	43	6
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	540	505
Kalyan	413	254
Mathio	260	193
TOTAL	1,256	958

IV—DETAILS (BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS)—*contd.*

1	2	3
XI. <i>Southerns</i> —		
Bombay Jayadhar	251	287
Westerns	11	11
Mungari	10	9
White & Red Northern	2	2
Kakinadas	7	6
Chinnapathi	4	4
Karungannies	32	32
Kumpta Ordinary	6	6
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	6	6
TOTAL	323	357
XII. <i>Comillas</i>	52	54
GRAND TOTAL	14,616	14,559

†Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.
(a) Below 500 acres.

V—DETAILS (BY STAPLE LENGTHS)

(Area: Thousand acres)

Staple	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)
1	2	3
I. <i>Long Staple</i> —		
Bombay Americans†	346	413
Madhya Pradesh American	650	648
Punjab American†	932	855
Madras American†	39	37
West-Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad American	114	129
Mysore American & Others†	116	133
Kerala American	4	4
H. 420 (and Verum, 91 and others)	649	663
Hyderabad Gaorani	762	774
Surti-Suyog	482	482
Southern Jayadhar	251	287
Southern Karungannies	32	32
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	4,377	4,457
II. <i>Medium Staple</i> —		
U.P. American	48	45
M.B. American	255	321
Rajasthan American	112	74
Kumpta Ordinary	3,592	3,558
Jarilla (incl. Virnar & 197/3)	1,190	1,046
Broach-Vijay	1,101	1,318
Malvi	43	6
Gujarat Dholleras	540	505
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	11	11
Southern-Westerns	7	6
Southern-Kakinadas	2	2
Southern-White & Red Northern	6	6
Southern-Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	413	254
Dholleras-Kalyan	413	254
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	7,320	7,152

V—DETAILS (BY STAPLE LENGTHS)—concl'd.

1	2	3
III. Short Staple—		
Bengals-Punjab Deshi	434	392
Bengals-U.P. Deshi	129	130
Bengals-Rajasthan Desi	296	333
M.B. Oomras	114	120
M.P. Oomras	949	1,047
Hyderabad Oomras	500	508
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	163	152
Dhollaras-Mathio	260	193
Southern-Mungari	10	9
Southern-Chinnapathi	4	4
Comillas	52	54
Orissa Oomras	8	8
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	2,919	2,950
GRAND TOTAL	14,616	14,599

(a) Below 500 acres

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

4.3. All-India First Estimate of Jute, 1957-58

(Released in September 1957)

I—SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,473	1,634	(—) 161	(—) 9.9

N.B. Please see footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has occurred in all the jute growing States except U. P. and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions mainly prolonged drought as a result of late monsoon during the sowing time.

The information given in this Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of July, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be unsatisfactory in almost all the jute growing States. In West Bengal the crop was reported to have been affected by attack of cater-pillar and semiloper insects.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to jute crop. The area reported in the Final Estimate is generally slightly higher than the First Estimate.

II—DETAILS

(Area: Thousand acres)			
State	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Assam	358	362	(—)4
Bihar	391	457	(—)66
Orissa	81	91	(—) 10
Uttar-Pradesh	63	42	(—) 21
West-Bengal	561	661	(—)100
Tripura	19	21	(—)2
ALL INDIA	1,473	1,634	(—)161

NOTE.—Jute is not grown in other States to any appreciable extent.

4.4. All-India First Estimate of Mesta, 1957-58

(Released in September 1957)

I—SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	225	194	(+)31	(+)16.0

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statement II

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and to a smaller extent by Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly in Mysore State.

Information in respect of Mahakoshal and Madhya Bharat regions of Madhya Pradesh and Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh is included in this Estimate for the first time.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of June or beginning of July, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Mesta crop during 1957-58. Some late varieties of this crop are also grown in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Bombay, Punjab and West Bengal States. Information in respect of these areas will become available at the Final Estimate stage only.

II—DETAILS

(Area: Thousand acres)			
State	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	76	73	(+) 3
Assam	6	6	..
Bihar	59	22	(+) 37
Bombay	7	8	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	22	23	(—) 1
Madras	1	1	..
Mysore	42	49	(—) 7
Orissa	12	12	..
ALL-INDIA	225	194	(+) 31

NOTES.—(1) Uttar Pradesh is non-reporting for Mesta Estimate.

(2) This Estimate does not include data relating to late sown varieties of mesta grown in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Bombay, Punjab & West Bengal which will be included in the final Estimate only.

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

4.5. All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57

(Released in October, 1957)

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)	1,022	1,013	(+) 9	(+) 0.9
Production (Thousand tons)	306	295	(+) 11	(+) 3.7

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statemet II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and Rajasthan States and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in production has occurred in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan, due partly to the increase in area and partly to favourable weather conditions during the growing period.

Crop cutting surveys on Tobacco crop are in progress in Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, South-Satara and Kolhapur, districts in Bombay. Production Estimates for 1956-57 and 1955-56 in respect of these districts are based on the results of these surveys.

II—DETAILS

State/Variety	Area (Thousand cres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Esti- mate)	1955-56 (Par- tially Revised Esti- mate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1956-57 (Final Esti- mate)	1955-56 (Par- tially Revised Esti- mate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..	1	1	..
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(i) Virginia	195	202	(—) 7	59	60	(—) 1
(ii) Others	193	191	(+) 2	70	67	(+) 3
TOTAL	390	395	(—) 5	130	128	(+) 2
Stalks & Stems	..	..	..	112	110	(+) 2
Assam—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	23	23	..	7	7	..
Bihar—						
Nicotiana Rustica	20	15	(+) 5	5	3	(+) 2
Nicotiana Tabacum	19	14	(+) 5	4	3	(+) 1
TOTAL	39	29	(+) 10	9	6	(+) 3
Bombay—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum	245	245	..	64	60	(+) 4
TOTAL	246	246	..	64*	60* (+)	4
Kerala—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	16	16	..	4	4	..
Madras—						
Nicotiana Rustica	35	51	(—) 16	21	29	(—) 8
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(i) Virginia	6	6	..	2	2	..
(ii) Others	28	10	(+) 18	15	5	(+) 10
TOTAL	69	67	(+) 2	38	36	(+) 2
Stalks & Stems	..	..	..	3	3	..
Orissa—						
Nicotiana Tabacum	11	11	..	3	3	..
Punjab—						
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	(—) 1	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum						
(i) Virginia	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
(ii) Others	3	4	(—) 1	1	1	..
TOTAL	5	7	(—) 2	1	1	..
Stalks & Stems	..	..	..	1	1	..

II—DETAILS—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh—							
Nicotiana Rustica		33	36 (—)	3	11	11	..
Nicotiana Tabacum		14	13 (+)	1	4	4	..
TOTAL		47	49 (—)	2	15	15	..
West Bengal**—							
Nicotiana Rustica		23	24 (—)	1	6	7 (—)	1
Nicotiana Tabacum							
(i) Virginia		(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
(ii) Others		16	16	..	4	5 (—)	1
TOTAL		39	40 (—)	1	10	12 (—)	2
Mysore†—							
Nicotiana Rustica		2	(a) (+)	2	1	(b) (+)	1
Nicotiana Tabacum							
(i) Virginia		1	1	..	1	(b) (+)	1
(ii) Others		107	107	..	16	17 (—)	1
TOTAL		110	108 (+)	2	18	17 (+)	1
Rajasthan—							
Nicotiana Tabacum		21	17 (+)	4	5	4 (+)	1
Delhi—							
Nicotiana Tabacum		1	1	..	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh—							
Nicotiana Tabacum		2	2	..	(b)	(b)	..
Tripura—							
Nicotiana Rustica		1	(a) (+)	1	(b)	(b)	..
Nicotiana Tabacum		1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL		2	1 (+)	1	(b)	(b)	..
All India—							
Nicotiana Rustica		118	131 (—)	13	45	51 (—)	6
Nicotiana Tabacum		904	882 (+)	22	261	244 (+)	17
TOTAL		1,022	1,013 (+)	9	306	295 (+)	11
Stalks & Stems :		..	..	..	116	114 (+)	2

†Excluding N.E.F.A. (a) below 500 acres (b) below 500 tons.

*Production estimates in respect of Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Broach, South Satara & Kolhapur districts included in the State Estimate are based on result of random crop cutting surveys.

‡ Varietywise details of tobacco grown in merged territories included in the State Estimate have been estimated due to want of details.

**Includes estimated data for merged territories.

NOTES:—(1) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Tobacco is not grown in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.6. Production of Tea in North India

('000 lbs.)

District	January to August	
	1957*	1956*
Assam Valley	164,222	179,756
Cachar	23,149	24,091
Darjeeling	11,199	12,628
Dooars	70,265	78,805
Terai	7,066	7,985
West Dinajpur	1,027	1,158
Bihar	159	@
All others	3,463	3,805
TOTAL	280,550	308,228

* Estimated.

@ Included in the figures for West Dinajpur.

Source : Indian Tea Association Calcutta.

4.7. Production of Tea in South India

('000 lbs.)

Districts	August		January to August	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	1,940	1,841	19,388	19,093
Central Travancore	2,318	1,758	17,982	16,824
Cochin	187	167	1,786	1,512
Coorg	25	24	214	214
Kanan Devan	1,247	1,478	14,150	11,647
Kanya Kumari	40	..	326	..
Madurai	41	52	751	489
Malabar	22	32	221	301
Mundakayan	203	187	1,479	1,268
Mysore	187	101	2,124	1,683
Nilgiris	1,154	902	12,490	9,538
Nilgiri-Wynaad	1,024	941	8,812	7,631
South Travancore	480	559	4,304	4,173
Tirunelveli	69	63	567	426
Wynaad	900	772	7,562	6,796
TOTAL	9,837	8,877	92,156	81,595

*Includes revised figures for July, 1957.

Source : United Planter's Association of South Indian

TABLE No. 5

Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Commodities	During the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-57
	4-9-57	11-9-57	18-9-57	25-9-57	
Rice	2,819	16,297	2,770	4,263	21,17,109*
Wheat	1,09,188	73,053	91,555	1,32,845	6,56,075
TOTAL	1,12,007	89,350	94,325	1,37,108	27,73,184

*Amended figures.

TABLE No. 6

Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957

(Quantity in Metric tons)

Countrywise destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 31st August, 1957	Quantity shipped upto ending the week 31st August, 1957		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
<i>A. West Asian Countries—</i>				
1. Basrah	15,650	12,900	..	12,900
2. Jeddah	6,150	1,248	..	1,248
3. Aden	8,300	8,053	..	8,053
4. Zanzibar	2,350	2,147	..	2,147
5. Bahrein	3,100	2,211	..	2,211
6. Muscat	500	398	..	398
7. Dubai	1,100	842	..	842
8. Umsaid	1,200	1,121	..	1,121
9. Aqaba	2,000	..	..	..
10. Nairobi	27,000	6,960	..	6,960
11. Sudan	15,000	3,606	..	3,606
TOTAL	82,350	39,486	..	39,486
<i>B. East Asian Countries—</i>				
China	37,000	..	31,424	31,424
<i>C. Far East Countries including Malaya—</i>				
1. Penang	15,755	..	11,882	11,882
2. Sweettenham	9,200	..	6,449	6,449
3. Singapore	5,695	..	4,647	4,647
TOTAL	30,650	..	22,978	22,978
<i>D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—</i>				
1. Colombo	8,250	..	8,157	8,157
2. Rangoon	12,000	..	11,642	11,642
TOTAL	20,250	..	19,799	19,799
E. London	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,71,250	39,486	75,201	1,14,687

TABLE No. 7

Coffee Cured, 1956-57 Crop

(Cwt.)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
June, 1957	15,560	14,521	29,899	59,980
July, 1957	12,442	9,858	6,974	29,274
August, 1957	6,709	8,714	3,778	19,201

7.1 Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee, 1956-57 Crop

(Tons)

Particulars	Upto July 31st 1957				Upto August 31st 1957			
	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Total	Arabica Plantations	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Receipts (inclusive of grains in weight.)	21,857	7,137	12,362(a)	41,356	21,867	7,188	12,385(a)	41,440
2. Sold against pool sales local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage).	4,578	1,289	3,214	9,081	5,486	1,688	4,159	11,333
3. Sold for export	8,277(b)	853	104	9,234	8,824(b)	874	354	10,052
4. Balance as on July 31/August 31.	9,002	4,995	9,044	23,041	7,557	4,626	7,872	..
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation.	2,028	2,547	1,346	5,921	1,481	2,526	1,096	5,103

(a) This includes 688 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) This includes 5 tons sent to U. K. out of station to be sold there and 725 tons sold to Russia and 229 tons to Sweden, Finland and Australia.

7.2 Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)

Date	Place of Sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry of Lots	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
6-8-1957	Coimbatore .	222.90 to 227.10	225.13	196.90 to 200.90	197.23	160.50 to 164.60	161.25

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8
Tobacco (Raw) Imports

(000' lbs.)

Articles and countries from which imported	March, 1957	Jan-March, 1957
<i>Natu Desi Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture</i>		11
U.S.A.	..	..
<i>Virginia Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture—</i>		
U.K.	..	..
U.S.A.	219	782
<i>For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot—</i>		
Burma	..	21
U.S.A.	..	..
<i>Other Tobacco Unmanufactured—</i>		
Burma	..	23
U.S.A.	82	105
<i>For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco—</i>		
Ceylon	269	269
<i>For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco—</i>		
Burma	15	15
TOTAL	585	1,226

8-1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

(000' lbs.)

Articles and countries to which exported	March, 1957	Jan-March, 1957
<i>For Manufacture of Bidis—</i>		
Aden	1	60
<i>For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco—</i>		
Aden	357	1,236
Singapore	..	17
Yemen	31	72
<i>Natu Desi suncured for Cigarette Manufacture—</i>		
U.K.	..	49
Belgium	..	17
<i>Virginia Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture—</i>		
U.S.S.R.	1,449	2,40
German	..	..
Netherlands	48	401
Austria	..	..
Singapore	1,109	2,494
Malaya	2	384
Egypt	..	..
<i>Virginia Suncured for Cigarette Manufacture—</i>		
U.K.	..	108
Netherlands	..	32
<i>For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots—</i>		
Ceylon	..	2
<i>For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco—</i>		
Aden	..	..
Ceylon	6	7
Saudi Arabia	..	1
<i>Tobacco Stalks and Stems—</i>		
Aden	..	31
<i>Other Tobacco Unmanufactured—</i>		
Aden	99	327
Maldives	..	8
Ceylon	..	4
Singapore	8	123
Malaya	..	1
Other Countries	4,822	5,552
TOTAL	7,932	13,331

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 1957 (28-9-57)	August 1957 (31-8-57)	September 1956 (29-9-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Foodgrains—</i>					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14 14 0	14 0 0	15 4 0
	Chandausi	Mixed	15 6 0	15 10 0	14 14 0
	Saugor	Pissi	13 0 0	11 12 0	14 8 0
Jowar	Akola	White	10 10 0	11 8 0	13 8 0
Gram	Abohar		11 0 0	11 0 0	11 7 0
Maize	Bahraich		12 0 0	14 8 0	10 12 0
<i>Dals—</i>					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		14 14 0	15 2 0	15 12 0
	Patna		N.R.	16 0 0	16 0 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	15 8 0	15 8 0	16 8 0
	Patna		N.R.	18 0 0	18 0 0
	Bombay		18 2 0	19 4 0	19 6 0
	Madras	Nagpur	21 11 0	22 2 0	22 8 0
<i>Potatoes—</i>					
Potatoes	Patna		N.R.	15 0 0	15 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	No Supply	17 8 0	16 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
<i>Sugar and Gur—</i>					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	38 14 0	39 4 0	32 2 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	37 14 0	38 2 0	32 12 0
Gur	Hapur		12 12 0	12 8 0	13 0 0
	Madras	II Sort	15 10 0	14 6 0	16 14 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	22 8 0	22 0 0	20 8 0
<i>Livestock Products—</i>					
Milk	Delhi		21 0 0	21 0 0	16 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U. P.)	225 0 0	225 0 0	205 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	185 0 0	200 0 0	182 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	215 0 0	195 0 0	205 0 0
<i>Fish and Eggs—</i>					
		<i>Sea Fish</i>			
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	30 14 0	30 14 0	41 2 0
		Pomfret	72 0 0	102 14 0	102 13 9
	Calcutta	Rohu	90 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0
		Hilsa	70 0 0	90 0 0	65 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	95 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	105 0 0	110 0 0	106 4 0
	Bombay		90 0 0	130 0 0	110 0 0
	Jullundur		120 0 0	118 0 0	125 0

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Oilseeds, Oils and Oil cakes—</i>					
Mustard Seed	Calcutta	Yellow	39 0 0	39 4 0	38 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	36 2 0	35 9 0	37 12 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	35 2 0	36 2 0	32 3 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23 8 0	23 8 0	24 12 0
	Madras	Superior	26 6 0	24 3 0	25 9 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	20 8 0	20 5 0	22 9 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22 4 0	22 8 0	23 12 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	23 14 0	22 5 0	19 9 0
	Badapalle		23 8 0	22 3 0	19 9 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	38 8 0	39 0 0	37 2 0
		Black	34 0 0	36 8 0	35 10 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 4 0	12 4 0	9 8 0
	Abohar	Desi	15 8 0	14 4 0	14 8 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	N.R.	44 8 0	37 0 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		83 0 0	83 0 0	84 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	85 8 0	85 0 0	86 9 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		54 6 0	53 10 0	54 0 0
	Madras		52 13 0	48 1 0	48 11 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		44 8 0	44 2 0	48 9 0
	Kanpur		50 8 0	49 8 0	54 4 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		54 6 0	52 14 0	44 2 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	55 0 0	56 8 0	45 9 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	72 7 0	73 4 0	65 13 0
	Bombay		59 8 0	64 10 0	64 10 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		N.R.	65 11 0	51 11 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	11 0 0	11 4 0	10 0 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8 0 0	8 4 0	8 2 0
	Bombay		7 13 0	7 12 0	7 6 0
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	276 0 0	N.A.	330 0 0
	Tirupur	Karungani	N.T.	319 3 0	N.Q.
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	619 0 0	667 0 0	695 0 0
		320F	793 0 0	800 0 0	848 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	775 0 0	775 0 0	685 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	282 7 0	282 7 0	267 7 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	230 0 0	215 0 0	190 0 0
		Mill Lightnings	210 0 0	210 0 0	175 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	32 4 0	31 8 0	31 0 0
		Pakistan			
		District Middles	34 8 0	34 8 0	35 0 0
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Doar			
		Dust	1 8 0	1 9 0	1 14 0
		Export			
		Clean black Pekoe	2 3 0	N.Q.	1 13 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	240 0 0	241 0 0	233 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	242 0 0	242 0 0	231 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	237 8 0	238 0 0	226 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	240 0 0	240 0 0	224 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	16 8 0	16 8 0	27 8 0
	Cochin	Good	9 3 0(a)	11 0 0	24 8 0
Chillies	Patna		N.R.	70 0 0	76 0 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	70 7 0(a)	71 15 0	88 12 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	29 2 0(a)	33 11 0	61 3 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	150 0 0	162 0 0	138 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	920 0 0	890 0 0	923 0 0
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue cured Virginia Non-redried strips			
		(Grade 4)	1 12 0	N.Q.	1 12 0
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	123 6 0	119 8 0	125 0 0
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	3 8 0	3 0 0	7 4 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	8 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	148 2 0	148 2 0	128 6 0
		Mangalore	197 8 0	197 8 0	164 9 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay dry	14 8 0	12 8 0	7 8 0
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F. O. R. works freight paid to railhead desti- nations in res- pect of supplies made to State Governments.		350 0 0	350 0 0	315 0 0
2. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	F. O. R. des- patching stations freight being paid up to rail head desti- nation by the shortest & chea- pest all rail route for the fertilizers con- taining the Standard Nitro- gen content.		420 0 0	420 0 0	380 0 0
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	—do—		330 0 0	330 0 0	N.Q.
4. Urea	F. O. R. des- patching sta- tions.		710 0 0	710 0 0	600 0 0
N.Q.—Not quoted.			N.A.—Not available.		
(a) Relates to previous week.			N.T.—No transaction.		
N.R.—Not reported.					

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	Ordinary	4-5-57	11 8 0
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	4-5-57	22 0 0
Gur	Dacca		14-9-57	36 0 0
Cotton Lint	Lyallpur		4-5-57	20 0 0
	Karachi	{ 4F Punjab Roller ginned }	21-9-57	{ 79 8 0
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	21-9-57	{ 757 0 0*
Cotton seed	Karachi	{ N.T. Popta }	21-9-57	{ 886 0 0*
	Lyallpur		4-5-57	16 8 0
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 70%	21-9-57	23 8 0
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	14-9-57	(Per bag) 212 0 0
				32 0 0
				156 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.)	27-9-57	214½ Cents	14 0 0
			Winter Sep.	"	27-9-57	216½ Cents	14 2 0
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	27-9-57	227½ Cents	14 13 0
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store	Bushel (60 lbs.)			
		Fort William	No. 1 Northern Manitoba		27-9-57	162 Cents	11 0 0@
	U.K.	London	Australian f.a.q. Cargoes (c.i.f.) Oct./Nov.	ton	27-9-57	£25 0 0	12 4 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.)	27-9-57	122½ Cents	8 9 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	December	Unit (48 lbs)	27-9-57	120½ Cents	8 6 0
Groundnut	European Ports		{ Sudan (c.i.f.) Sept./Oct. }	Metric ton	27-9-57	£68 0 0	33 13 0
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		{ South-African bulk (c.i.f.) Oct./Nov. }	Ton	27-9-57	£124 0 0	60 11 0
Linseed	European Ports		{ Ethiopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K. Nov./Dec. }	Metric ton	27-9-57	£55 0 0	27 6 0
Linseed Oil	European Ports		{ Argentina afloat. (c.i.f.) }	Ton	27-9-57	£88 0 0	43 1 0
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial 2% (c. i. f.) Drums afloat.	Ton	27-9-57	£148 0 0	72 8 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	27-9-57	34.65 Cents	1,290 0 0*
			October	Lb.	27-9-57	34.15 Cents	1,272 0 0*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	20-9-57	£112 0 0	267 0 0†
						(Nominal)	

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-9-57 (Canada 2.69½ to 2.69¾ 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		
				September 1957 (28-9-57)	August 1957 (31-8-57)	September 1956 (29-9-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1 8 0	1 8 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 9 0
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9 4 0	10 8 0	11 0 0
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1 8 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 6 6	0 6 6
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 3
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 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		
			Sept. 1957 (28-9-57)	Aug. 1957 (31-8-57)	Sept. 1956 (29-9-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Calcutta		0 13 0	0 13 0	0 9 0
Mutton	Bombay		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 9 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
		Without bones	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 13 0
Pork	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Bombay		2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
Beef	Bombay		0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
	Calcutta		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 7

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		
				Sept. 1957 (28-9-57)	Aug. 1957 (31-8-57)	Sept. 1956 (29-9-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 12 9
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Madras	Small	Each	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 12 0	1 12 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		
				Sept. 1957 (28-9-57)	Aug. 1957 (31-8-57)	Sept. 1956 (29-9-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75 to 100(b)	80 to 110	125 to 150
	Andhra Pradesh— Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	370(b)	370	375
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	150(b)	150	175

TABLE No. 14—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	250 to 350(b)	225 to 325	225 to 275
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	350(b)	350	400
Butlocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	140 to 180(b)	140 to 175	75 to 95
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	400 to 1000(b)	400 to 1000	450

N.R.—Not reported.

(b) Relates to fortnight ended 15-9-57.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	3-8-57	10-8-57	17-8-57	24-8-57	31-8-57	August 1957	July 1957	August 1956
Food Articles	113.5	112.5	112.2	112.0	110.5	112.2	111.3	105
Liquor & Tobacco	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.7	92.1	93.7	83.1
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricant	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.6	114.7	114.0	104.9
Industrial Raw Materials	122.3	121.7	120.0	118.3	118.3	120.3	121.6	116.3
Manufactures	108.9	108.9	108.6	108.3	108.5	108.6	108.8	105.5
All Commodities	113.1	112.5	112.0	111.6	110.9	112.1	111.9	106.4

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(Base: 1953=100)

Year/Month	India@	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1950	101	94	96	80	70
1951	110	104	109	97	86
1952	97	101	102	100	97
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	98
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	97	104	102	..	110
1956 May	96	104	102	..	108
1957 April	101	106	103	..	108
1957 May	103	106	103	..	106

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.
@Base: April—December 1953=100.

Source: 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/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
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
1956	96	99	99	102	101	101	102	112
1956 May	95	97	98	101	97	101	104	112
1957 April	99	101	101	104	104	105	103	114
1957 May	..	..	102	105	104	105	104	115

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for June 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chilies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	130	..	..	..	..	84	96	74	..	109	113	117	..	70
Kudchi (Bombay)	129	..	148	..	78	93	99	74	..	102	139	..	84	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	189	..	73	87	..	81	..	100	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	119	..	103	..	..	100	..	77	115	96	118	..	109	136
Bamra (Orissa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	85	148	..	100	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	94	71	111	..	..	86	103	76	..	102	90	..	85	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	145	..	183	..	88	100	105	83	148	98	128	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	144	..	..	..	..	81	107	93	..	333	143	92	100	134
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	61	..	76	69	..	101	68	106	96	106	..	100	102
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	88	63	..	..	..	127	88	91	92	78	86	..	148	..

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	Centre	May 1957	April 1957	May 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	513	508	455
Srikakulam	Thettangi	510	471	460
West Godavari	Alamura	448	438	426
Kurnool	Madavaram	569	571	442
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	542	545	538
Madras—				
South Arcot	Puliyur	437	435	421
	Agaram	424	426	389
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	466	467	397
Mathurai	Eriodu	409	421	398
	Gokilapuram	405	400	393
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	461	468	423
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	402	417	381
	Kunnathur	435	440	402

TABLE No. 20

Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base: 1949=100)

Year/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
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 June	119	117	79	88	107	106	113	113
1957 May	121	118	85	92	114	111	110	114
1957 June	124	121	86	93	115	112	112	115

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

TABLE No. 21
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas & pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour		
				Man		Child	Man		Child
				4	5		6	7		8	9	10
1									
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	June, 1957	8	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	8	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur..	"	10	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	July, 1957	8	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	June, 1957	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	May, 1957	8	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
2. Trichur	Chengalur	June, 1957	8	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
		May, 1957	8	0 14 0	0 14 0	..	1 7 7	0 13 10	..
		June, 1957	8	1 2 0	0 12 0	..	1 7 11	1 2 0	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	July, 1957	7	2 6 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
2. Tumkur	Nerekere	"	10	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	July, 1957	..	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	..	0 12 0

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21.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In rupees, annas & pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year working labour	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours							Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
<i>Madras—</i>														
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	June, 1957	Man	..	1 15 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
			Woman	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	0 8 0			
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	
			Woman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
			Child	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
<i>Punjab—</i>														
1. Hissar	Mangali	June, 1957	Man	8	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	
			Woman	8	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	..				
Rohtak	Sunderpur	"	Man	8	N.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Man	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0		
Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	
			Woman	8	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	..	..			
4. Kangra	Birta	"	Man	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	
			Child	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5. Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man	8	2 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	..	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	
			Woman	8	..	1 6 0	1 6 0	..	..	..	..	..		
			Child	8	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	1 4 0	..		
6. Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	"	Man	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..	..		
			Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
			Child	8	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	..			
7. Patiala	Kakrala	"	Man	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0	2 8 0		
			Man	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

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21.2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In rupees, annas & pies)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	June, 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Rividi	"	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	"	"	0 8 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	10	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	July, 1957	8	4 0 0	"	"	2 8 0	"	1 12 0
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	5 0 0	3 8 0	"	"	"	"
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	June, 1957	8	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4 0 0	"	"	"	"	"
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	"	"	"
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	May, 1957	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	"	"	0 12 0
2. Trichur	Chengallur	May, 1957	8	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	"	"	0 11 11
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	July, 1957	7	1 12 0	0 11 0	"	0 10 0	"	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerekere	"	10	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
1. Chamba	Chowari	July, 1957	"	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	0 14 0	0 10 0

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TABLE No. 22
Summary of the latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

Summary of the latest Crop Estimates for All-Paraisan

		(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	Fourth	1956-57	30-5-57	22,445	23,610	(—) 4.9	9,052	8,407	(+) 7.7	
Jowar	Final	1956-57	7-5-57	1,353	1,303	(+) 3.8	246	245	(+) 0.4	
Bajra	Final	1956-57	30-4-57	2,297	2,199	(+) 4.5	366	348	(+) 5.2	
Maize	Final	1956-57	20-4-57	1,060	1,059	(+) 0.1	456	449	(+) 1.6	
Wheat	Second	1956-57	1-6-57	11,774	11,173	(+) 5.3	3,624	3,334	(+) 8.7	
Barley	Second	1956-57	17-4-57	580	576	(—) 0.7	152	155	(—) 1.9	
Pulses—										
Gram	Second	1956-57	4-6-57	3,368	3,094	(+) 8.9	711	674	(+) 2.4	
Sugarcane	Final	1955-56	10-8-56	967	1,017	(—) 4.8	12,042	12,275	(—) 1.9	
Tobacco	Final	1954-55	9-4-57	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	1956-57	23-5-57	1,935	1,909	(+) 1.4	326	346	(—) 5.8	
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2-7-55	76	74	(+) 2.7	14	12	(+) 1.6	
Fibres—										
Cotton	Third	1956-57	20-4-57	3,365	3,145	(+) 7.0	1,517*	1,402*	(+) 8.2	
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31.5	5,592†	4,662†	(+) 19.9	
Tea	Final	1955-56	18-4-57	76	74	(+) 3.4	53†	54†	(—) 2.2	

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*In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.
†In Million lbs.
‡In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source: Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 23
Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India for the month of August 1957 (from 27th July, 1957 to 31st August, 1957) and for the period from 1st September, 1956 upto the end of the season (i.e., 31st August, 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 August 1957 (from 27-7-57 to 31-8-57)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1956	During the corresponding period of last year	
ANDHRA	Nandyal	62	..	3,031(a)	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	2,892	1,221	25,142(b)	25,073	
	Northerns	315	985	2,878	13,179	
	Westerns	1,994	3,697	16,825(c)	61,463	
	Mungari	50	..	955	1,475	
	Coconadas	427	1,836	7,323	15,207	
	TOTAL	5,740	7,739	56,154(d)	116,397	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	254	368	
ASSAM	Comillas	††	††	3,654	4,338	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	††	††	..	..	
BOMBAY*—	1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholeras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat short staple (Mathia).	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	308	3,197	3,113	4,336	
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	308	3,197	3,113	4,336	
	Cotton Waste	8,243	6,000	86,341	64,916	

NOTE.—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—contd.						
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	17,788	13,460	329,901	455,326	Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmed-abad and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	1,073	2,457	99,618	183,336	
	3. Gujarat Dholeras	24,781	4,679	225,026	186,970	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia).	888	803	13,720	6,643	
	Others	100,773	47,138	144,319	47,138	
	TOTAL	145,303	68,537	812,584	879,413	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	7,830	721	193,335	160,279	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	10,679	15,447	13,640	
	3. Cambodia	..	136	2,275	1,899	
	TOTAL	7,830	11,536	211,057	175,818	
4. East Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	98	30,028	33,375	Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	5,077	1,451	76,408	
	4. Cambodia	50	994	4,652	6,398	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	4	..	
	6. Others	2,897	..	2,897	..	
	TOTAL	2,947	6,169	39,032	116,181	
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	10,495	3,261	88,662	Poona, North Satara, South Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	12,306	5,205	89,392	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	129	..	5,408	9,375	
	6. Jarilla	..	240	5,197	3,100	
	Others	..	438	542	438	
	TOTAL	129	23,479	19,613	190,967	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—<i>concl.</i>						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya .	17,788	13,460	329,901	455,326	
	2. Surti Suyog .	1,073	13,136	115,065	196,976	
	3. Gujerat Dhol- leras .	24,781	4,679	225,026	186,970	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia) .	888	803	13,720	6,643	
	5. Jarilla .	7,830	1,059	228,560	190,754	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras .	—	—	—	—	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar .	—	17,383	6,656	165,800	
	8. Cambodia .	179	1,130	12,335	17,672	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi .	—	10,495	3,265	88,662	
	10. Kumpta Ordi- nary .	—	—	—	—	
	Others .	103,670	47,576	147,758	47,576	
	TOTAL .	156,209	109,721	1,082,286	1,362,379	
	Cotton Waste .	9,237	5,684	61,110	60,023	
MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .		N.A.			Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur.
	TOTAL .	†	††	†	4,389	
2. Nimar .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans .		N.A.			Nimar.
	2. Jarilla .					
	3. Verum & H. 420 .					
	4. Nimar Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	†	††	†	45,174	
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .		N.A.			Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.
	TOTAL .	†	††	†	..	
4. Nagpur .	1. C.P. & Berar Americans .		N.A.			Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara.
	2. Verum & H. 420 .					
	3. C. P. Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	†	††	†	52,354	
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420 .		N.A.			Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.
	2. C. P. Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	†	††	†	2,855	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
6. 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 .		N.A.			Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Jarilla .					
	3. Verum & H. 420 .					
	4. C.P. Oomras .					
	5. Berar Oomras .					
	TOTAL .	†	††	†	443,518	
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 .	†	††	†	548,290	
	Cotton Waste .	†	††	†	2,270	
MADRAS						
	1. Westerns .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari .	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	8,368	9,628	90,196	89,564	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda .	4,318	4,113	21,605	30,140	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevelia .	815	..	9,277	9,159	
	9. Karunganni .	215	2,425	15,107	23,504	
	10. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	13,716	16,166	136,185	152,367	
	Cotton Waste .	6,692	5,961	67,608	65,183	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	20,426	15,621	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, and Ambala (including Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	..	..	72,988	55,392	
	TOTAL	..	..	93,414	71,013	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	2,289	1,524	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	61,543	56,716	
	TOTAL	..	..	63,832	58,240	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	1,293	263	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	28,115	31,811	
	TOTAL	..	..	29,408	32,074	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	18,685	16,897	Ferozepore,
	2. Punjab American	..	..	256,821	244,678	
	TOTAL	..	..	275,506	261,575	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	..	..	42,693	34,305	
	2. Punjab American	..	..	419,467	388,597	
	TOTAL	..	..	462,160	422,902	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	2,940	1,815	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	..	..	3,301	673	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	2,332	1,753	
	TOTAL	..	..	5,633	2,426	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	162	15	Mathura, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	1,825	1,486	
	TOTAL	..	..	1,987	1,501	
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	..	..	3,463	688	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	4,157	3,239	
	TOTAL	..	..	7,620	3,927	
	Cotton Waste	310	294	2,336	2,896	
WEST BENGAL						
	1. Comillas	63	1,936	10,182	15,542	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	91	58	91	
	TOTAL	63	2,027	10,240	15,633	
	Cotton Waste	318	1,345	8,400	9,944	
HYDERABAD						
	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	10,801**	3,864	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	4,831**	56,777	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	102	889**	592	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	..	374	..	54,751	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	2,145	1,603	52,018	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	2,621	18,124	168,002	
	Cotton Waste	314	312	3,022**	4,433	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT						
	1. U. P. Deshi	††	..	9,164	5,612	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	††	..	84,796	81,429	
	3. Jarilla	††	..	87,939	67,484	
	4. Malvi	††	485	29,980	28,565	
	5. M. B. Oomras	††	..	11,496	10,364	
	TOTAL	††	485	223,375	193,454	
	Cotton Waste	††	535	4,806	7,536	
MYSORE						
	1. Mysore American	†	†	9,084	2,976	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	†	†	20,910	23,256	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	†	†	8,823	29,254	
	TOTAL	†	†	38,817	55,486	
	Cotton Waste	†	†	1,142	1,495	
P.E.P.S.U.						
	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	90,483	92,580	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	165,930	151,688	
	TOTAL	..	..	256,413	244,268	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
RAJASTHAN						
	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans	..	..	46,510(R)	45,721(R)	The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	45	..	57,580(R)	60,110(R)	
	3. M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	6. Jarilla	..	..	10,072(R)	9,303(R)	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	45	..	114,162(R)	115,134(R)	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SAURASHTRA	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras. 2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	309,822	213,874	The whole State.
		..	..	71,343	46,704	
	TOTAL	..	..	381,165	260,578	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
AJMER	1. Rajasthan Desi 2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans	†	†	17,328	15,335	The whole State.
		†	†	5,661	2,981	
	TOTAL	†	†	22,989	18,316	
	Cotton Waste	†	†	..	325	
BHOPAL	1. Malvi 2. M.B. Oomras			N.A. N.A.		The whole State.
	TOTAL	†	††	†	2,883	
	Cotton Waste	†	††	†	..	
KUTCH	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras. 2. Any other	260	..	34,669	12,632	The whole State.
		827	..	9,812	965	
	TOTAL	1,087	..	44,481	13,597	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	40	..	

GRAND TOTAL@ { COTTON LINT
COTTON WASTE

N.A.—Not available.

† Information not received.

†† Factories closed.

(R) Revised.

(a) Includes 170 bales for which details are not available.

(b) Includes 300 bales for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 150 bales for which details are not available.

(d) Includes 620 bales for which details are not available.

*Excludes data in respect of the regions merged with Mysore State after the reorganisation of the State on 1-11-56 for Col. (3) while Cols. (4) and (6) the corresponding month and period last year are inclusive of data for those regions. The data up to October, 1956 Col. (5) relate to the set-up of the States, before re-organisation on 1-11-56.

** Includes data up to October 1956 for old Hyderabad State and from November, 1956 to August, 1957 for Telangana Region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after re-organisation.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of data from Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad (except Telanga Region of former Hyderabad State merged in Andhra Pradesh after re-organisation), Mysore, Ajmer and Bhopal.

NOTE—Information relates generally to the set-up of States before their re-organisation on 1 November 1, 1956.

TABLE No. 24
Month-end Wholesale Prices of Cottonseed, Oil and Cake during 1956-57

Commodity/Centre	(Rs. per Maund.)											
	Sep- tem- ber 1956	October ber 1956	Novem- ber 1956	Decem- ber 1956	Janu- ary 1957	Febru- ary 1957	March 1957	April 1957	May 1957	June 1957	July 1957	August 1957
Cotton Seed—												
Bombay (Varad)	9.50	9.50	10.75	10.25	11.12	10.50	11.50	11.87	12.50	10.87	11.37	12.25
Abohar (Desi)	13.50	11.25	12.25	12.00	13.12	13.00	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.00	13.87	14.25
Tripur (Cambodia)	8.31	10.00	7.37	7.00	7.62	8.19	8.62	12.75	8.62	8.62	8.50	8.62
Nanded	10.37	10.00	8.37	N.R.	8.94	8.81	9.50	9.94	10.94	10.69	10.50	10.50
Cotton Oil—												
Khanna (Punjab) Refined	48.00	45.50	47.50	49.50	54.44	51.50	51.25	54.75	57.50	56.50	56.00	N.Q.
Bombay	49.94	48.72	53.44	55.50	62.50	54.37	53.62	53.87	53.25	55.60	58.75	53.62
Cotton Seed Cake— (Undecorticated)												
Khanna	8.62	8.06	8.25	7.00	7.44	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.31	8.25
Bombay	8.25	8.25	7.87	7.14	7.12	6.87	6.62	7.12	7.37	6.87	7.75	7.50

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and
(According to Livestock

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)
Bangalore—								
Rural	1,683	141,606	5,367	148,656	87,416	141,556	43,958	272,930
Urban	72	4,978	227	5,277	10,278	6,033	1,621	17,932
TOTAL	1,755	146,584	5,594	153,933	97,694	147,589	45,579	290,862
Belgaum—								
Rural	2,503	211,646	4,589	218,738	70,410	34,669	10,089	115,168
Urban	216	22,282	1,020	23,518	7,994	2,893	991	11,878
TOTAL	2,719	233,928	5,609	242,256	78,404	37,562	11,080	127,046
Bellary—								
Rural	804	137,572	3,333*	141,709	32,444	42,996	7,453	82,893
Urban	102	9,713	395	10,210	3,215	2,975	438	6,628
TOTAL	906	147,285	3,728	151,919	35,659	45,971	7,891	89,521
Bidar—								
Rural	1,381	84,876	4,661	90,918	32,553	32,720	12,550	77,823
Urban	7	4,316	106	4,429	1,545	768	627	2,940
TOTAL	1,388	89,192	4,767	95,347	34,098	33,488	13,177	80,763
Bijapur—								
Rural	1,936	201,628	3,368	206,932	76,195	39,383	10,565	126,143
Urban	352	19,242	306	19,900	7,241	3,853	864	11,958
TOTAL	2,288	220,870	3,674	226,832	83,436	43,236	11,429	138,101
Chikmagalur—								
Rural	1,345	112,590	9,880	123,815	40,648	55,292	20,044	115,984
Urban	48	3,997	139	4,184	2,757	2,788	521	6,066
TOTAL	1,393	116,587	10,019	127,999	43,405	58,080	20,565	122,050
Chitaldrug—								
Rural	870	185,007	4,782	190,659	48,347	64,876	16,416	129,639
Urban	52	5,781	273	6,106	2,973	2,244	482	5,699
TOTAL	922	190,788	5,055	196,765	51,320	67,120	16,898	135,338

*This is the ninth State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in this Journal. Data for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madras, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were published in February (Supplement), March, April, May, June, July, August and September 1957 issues of this Journal, respectively. Data given pertain to new set-up of States after Re-organisation of November 1, 1956.

†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.

No. 25
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore*
Census, 1956)

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Bangalore—								
Rural	77,671	6,204	356,805	48,434	49,016	97,450	34,373	42,160
Urban	1,202	121	19,345	3,752	5,228	8,980	1,413	2,293
TOTAL	78,963	6,325	376,150	52,186	54,244	106,430	35,786	44,453
Belgaum—								
Rural	399	467	116,034	26,800	28,317	55,117	30,012	24,761
Urban	10	52	11,940	2,258	3,457	5,715	1,874	1,857
TOTAL	409	519	127,974	29,058	31,774	60,832	31,886	26,618
Bellary—								
Rural	211	203	83,307	19,644	20,672	40,316	20,360	20,295
Urban	163	63	6,854	1,812	2,037	3,849	1,436	1,363
TOTAL	374	266	90,161	21,456	22,709	44,165	21,796	21,658
Bidar—								
Rural	1,345	1,165	80,333	16,752	18,072	34,824	16,029	18,246
Urban	9	112	3,061	721	981	1,702	407	357
TOTAL	1,354	1,277	83,394	17,473	19,053	36,526	16,436	18,603
Bijapur—								
Rural	167	115	126,425	34,883	34,293	69,176	32,732	29,844
Urban	17	167	12,142	3,551	3,458	7,009	2,285	2,109
TOTAL	184	282	138,567	38,434	37,751	76,185	35,017	31,953
Chikmagalur—								
Rural	1,008	828	117,820	24,262	24,110	48,372	21,102	20,541
Urban	7	12	6,085	1,510	1,686	3,196	1,003	1,067
TOTAL	1,015	840	123,905	25,772	25,795	51,568	22,105	21,608
Chitaldrug—								
Rural	2,769	755	133,163	28,490	28,829	57,319	22,557	20,792
Urban	26	12	5,737	1,535	1,708	3,243	950	889
TOTAL	2,795	767	138,900	30,025	30,537	60,562	23,507	21,681

TABLE
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)
Bangalore—							
Rural	76,533	82,807	91,176	173,983	231,463	447,981	679,444
Urban	3,706	5,165	7,521	12,686	10,442	26,866	37,308
TOTAL	80,239	87,972	98,697	186,669	241,905	474,847	716,752
Belgaum—							
Rural	54,773	56,812	53,078	109,890	275,550	169,112	444,662
Urban	3,731	4,132	5,314	9,446	27,650	17,254	44,904
TOTAL	58,504	60,944	58,392	119,336	303,200	186,366	489,566
Bellary—							
Rural	40,655	40,004	40,967	80,971	181,713	124,274	305,987
Urban	2,799	3,248	3,400	6,648	13,458	10,254	23,712
TOTAL	43,454	43,252	44,367	87,619	195,171	134,528	329,699
Bidar—							
Rural	34,275	32,781	36,318	69,099	123,699	116,651	240,350
Urban	764	1,128	1,338	2,466	5,557	4,399	9,956
TOTAL	35,039	33,909	37,656	71,565	129,256	121,050	250,306
Bijapur—							
Rural	62,576	67,615	64,137	131,752	274,547	190,562	465,109
Urban	4,394	5,836	5,567	11,403	25,736	17,709	43,445
TOTAL	66,970	73,451	69,704	143,155	300,283	208,271	508,554
Chikmagalur—							
Rural	41,643	45,364	44,651	90,105	169,179	162,471	331,650
Urban	2,070	2,513	2,753	5,266	6,697	8,838	15,535
TOTAL	43,713	47,877	47,404	94,281	175,876	171,309	347,185
Chitaldrug—							
Rural	43,349	51,047	49,621	100,668	241,706	182,784	424,490
Urban	1,839	2,485	2,597	5,082	8,591	8,334	16,925
TOTAL	45,188	53,532	52,218	105,750	250,297	191,118	441,415

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

District	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	
					In Milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Bangalore—						
Rural	1,261	1,522	344	3,127	40,336	35,754
Urban	33	40	14	87	5,130	2,171
TOTAL	1,294	1,562	358	3,214	45,466	37,925
Belgaum—						
Rural	892	20,379	577	21,848	108,895	32,281
Urban	114	1,289	111	1,514	17,157	3,950
TOTAL	1,006	21,668	688	23,362	126,052	36,231
Bellary—						
Rural	330	632	182	1,144	25,406	25,647
Urban	33	208	8	249	2,912	2,581
TOTAL	363	840	190	1,393	28,318	28,228
Bidar—						
Rural	396	1,385	323	2,104	19,606	12,827
Urban	27	103	8	138	1,988	563
TOTAL	423	1,488	331	2,242	21,594	13,390
Bijapur—						
Rural	327	1,366	100	1,793	60,733	24,326
Urban	93	334	58	485	8,291	3,066
TOTAL	420	1,700	158	2,278	69,024	27,392
Chikmagalur—						
Rural	730	7,158	685	8,573	13,478	13,613
Urban	45	54	5	104	1,799	1,220
TOTAL	775	7,212	690	8,677	15,277	14,833
Chitaldrug—						
Rural	1,128	4,817	610	6,555	44,971	37,702
Urban	17	212	16	245	3,596	2,036
TOTAL	1,145	5,029	626	6,800	48,567	39,738

*Includes all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Includes all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>				
	Buffaloes—(<i>contd.</i>)				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production—(<i>contd.</i>)		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)
Bangalore—					
Rural	7,771	83,861	431	573	84,865
Urban	357	7,658	10	33	7,701
TOTAL	8,128	91,519	441	606	92,566
Belgaum—					
Rural	11,286	152,462	1,466	912	154,840
Urban	1,275	22,382	96	32	22,510
TOTAL	12,561	174,844	1,562	944	177,350
Bellary—					
Rural	5,049	56,102	270	116	56,488
Urban	318	5,811	109	69	5,989
TOTAL	5,367	61,913	379	185	62,477
Bidar—					
Rural	8,562	40,995	1,746	2,865	45,606
Urban	646	3,197	29	654	3,880
TOTAL	9,208	44,192	1,775	3,519	49,486
Bijapur—					
Rural	6,499	91,558	248	165	91,971
Urban	659	12,016	208	77	12,301
TOTAL	7,158	103,574	456	242	104,272
Chikmagalur—					
Rural	4,058	31,149	85	115	31,349
Urban	187	3,206	4	14	3,224
TOTAL	4,245	34,355	89	129	34,573
Chitaldrug—					
Rural	9,684	92,357	367	288	93,012
Urban	295	5,927	6	11	5,944
TOTAL	9,979	98,284	373	299	98,956

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>					
	Buffaloes—(<i>contd.</i>)					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Bangalore—						
Rural	11,547	18,210	29,757	4,356	10,636	14,992
Urban	901	1,319	2,220	288	649	937
TOTAL	12,448	19,529	31,977	4,644	11,285	15,929
Belgaum—						
Rural	22,855	44,076	66,931	11,400	28,628	40,118
Urban	2,919	6,650	9,569	919	2,666	3,585
TOTAL	25,774	50,726	76,500	12,409	31,294	43,703
Bellary—						
Rural	9,277	13,763	23,040	4,898	11,823	16,721
Urban	843	1,374	2,217	308	852	1,160
TOTAL	10,120	15,137	25,257	5,206	12,675	17,881
Bidar—						
Rural	5,865	9,767	15,632	3,390	9,303	12,693
Urban	446	784	1,230	121	334	455
TOTAL	6,311	10,551	16,862	3,511	9,637	13,148
Bijapur—						
Rural	18,154	32,521	50,675	5,019	20,552	25,571
Urban	2,088	3,865	5,953	494	1,651	2,045
TOTAL	20,242	36,386	56,628	5,513	22,103	27,616
Chikmagalur—						
Rural	5,166	6,266	11,432	3,144	4,373	7,517
Urban	552	685	1,237	192	339	531
TOTAL	5,718	6,951	12,669	3,336	4,712	8,048
Chitaldrug—						
Rural	17,582	23,613	41,195	7,985	14,641	22,626
Urban	1,031	1,753	2,789	356	760	1,116
TOTAL	18,613	25,371	43,984	8,341	15,401	23,742

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock—(<i>contd.</i>)			Total Buffaloes		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Bangalore—						
Rural .	15,903	28,846	44,749	19,030	113,711	132,741
Urban .	1,189	1,968	3,157	1,276	9,669	10,945
TOTAL .	17,092	30,814	47,906	20,306	123,380	143,686
Belgaum—						
Rural .	34,345	72,704	107,049	56,193	227,544	283,737
Urban .	3,838	9,316	13,154	5,352	31,826	37,178
TOTAL .	38,183	82,020	120,203	61,545	259,370	320,915
Bellary—						
Rural .	14,175	25,586	39,761	15,319	82,074	97,393
Urban .	1,151	2,226	3,377	1,400	8,215	9,615
TOTAL .	15,326	72,812	43,138	16,719	90,289	107,008
Bidar—						
Rural .	9,255	19,070	28,325	11,359	64,676	76,035
Urban .	567	1,118	1,685	705	4,998	5,703
TOTAL .	9,822	20,188	30,010	12,064	69,674	81,738
Bijapur—						
Rural .	23,173	53,073	76,246	24,966	145,044	170,010
Urban .	2,582	5,416	7,998	3,067	17,717	20,784
TOTAL .	25,755	58,489	84,244	28,033	162,761	190,794
Chikmagalur—						
Rural .	8,310	10,639	18,949	16,883	41,988	58,871
Urban .	744	1,024	1,768	848	4,248	5,096
TOTAL .	9,054	11,663	20,717	17,731	46,236	63,967
Chitaldrug—						
Rural .	25,567	38,254	63,821	32,122	131,266	163,388
Urban .	1,387	2,518	3,905	1,632	8,462	10,094
TOTAL .	26,954	40,772	67,726	33,754	139,728	173,482

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Total Bovine			Upto one year	Sheep			Total Sheep	District
Males	Females	Total		Over one year				
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
250,493	561,692	812,185	59,495	58,506	213,539	272,045	331,540	Bangalore—
11,718	36,535	48,253	562	1,299	3,170	4,469	5,031	Rural
262,211	598,227	860,438	60,057	59,805	216,709	276,514	336,571	Urban
								TOTAL
331,743	396,656	728,399	33,377	21,842	192,194	214,036	247,413	Belgaum—
33,002	49,080	82,082	3,144	2,157	25,256	27,413	30,557	Rural
364,745	445,736	810,481	36,521	23,999	217,450	241,449	277,970	Urban
								TOTAL
197,032	206,348	403,380	34,535	17,181	125,710	142,891	177,426	Bellary—
14,858	18,469	33,327	138	361	1,828	2,189	2,327	Rural
211,890	224,817	436,707	34,673	17,542	127,538	145,080	179,753	Urban
								TOTAL
135,058	181,327	316,385	9,863	9,736	39,969	49,705	59,568	Bidar—
6,262	9,397	15,657	324	618	1,361	1,979	2,303	Rural
141,320	190,724	332,044	10,187	10,354	41,330	51,684	61,871	Urban
								TOTAL
299,513	335,606	635,119	37,167	13,126	139,093	152,219	189,386	Bijapur—
28,803	35,426	64,229	2,552	1,182	7,696	8,878	11,430	Rural
328,316	371,032	699,348	39,719	14,308	146,789	161,097	200,816	Urban
								TOTAL
186,062	204,459	390,521	12,147	10,447	47,970	58,417	70,564	Chikmagalur—
7,545	13,086	20,631	182	310	1,576	1,886	2,068	Rural
193,607	217,545	411,152	12,329	10,757	49,546	60,303	72,632	Urban
								TOTAL
273,828	314,050	587,878	87,043	39,121	253,073	292,194	379,237	Chitaldrug—
10,223	16,796	27,019	359	460	1,935	2,395	2,754	Rural
284,051	330,846	614,897	87,402	39,581	255,008	294,589	381,991	Urban
								TOTAL

TABLE
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)
Bangalore—					
Rural .	48,749	41,026	144,230	185,256	234,005
Urban .	477	1,050	2,019	3,069	3,546
TOTAL .	49,226	42,076	146,249	188,325	237,551
Belgaum—					
Rural .	39,585	16,249	111,282	127,531	167,116
Urban .	5,665	2,326	13,090	15,416	21,081
TOTAL .	45,250	18,575	124,372	142,947	188,197
Bellary—					
Rural .	20,306	12,211	54,544	66,755	87,061
Urban .	764	668	1,810	2,478	3,242
TOTAL .	21,070	12,879	56,354	69,233	90,303
Bidar—					
Rural .	9,027	7,781	27,046	33,827	42,854
Urban .	350	348	1,076	1,424	1,774
TOTAL .	9,377	7,129	28,122	35,251	44,628
Bijapur—					
Rural .	58,424	18,820	153,027	171,847	230,271
Urban .	5,098	2,428	13,144	15,572	20,669
TOTAL .	63,521	21,248	166,171	187,419	250,940
Chikmagalur—					
Rural .	10,289	8,920	30,975	39,895	50,184
Urban .	503	494	1,650	2,144	2,647
TOTAL .	10,792	9,414	32,625	42,039	52,831
Chitaldrug—					
Rural .	41,632	25,144	101,701	126,845	168,477
Urban .	792	665	2,260	2,925	3,717
TOTAL .	42,424	25,809	103,961	129,770	172,194

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
District	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young Stock					
			Upto one year			One to three years		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Bangalore—								
Rural .	186	258	96	132	228	113	138	251
Urban .	189	101	67	48	115	186	94	280
TOTAL .	375	359	163	180	343	299	232	531
Belgaum—								
Rural .	632	726	193	199	392	356	243	599
Urban .	203	399	27	28	55	47	54	101
TOTAL .	835	1,125	220	227	447	403	297	700
Bellary—								
Rural .	111	118	63	100	163	111	121	232
Urban .	110	27	40	35	75	82	67	149
TOTAL .	221	145	103	135	238	193	188	381
Bidar—								
Rural .	1,611	2,058	274	324	598	284	351	635
Urban .	337	57	2	..	2	7	..	7
TOTAL .	1,948	2,115	276	324	600	291	351	642
Bijapur—								
Rural .	1,306	1,662	320	399	719	561	675	1,236
Urban .	384	320	42	48	90	78	87	165
TOTAL .	1,690	1,982	362	447	809	639	762	1,401
Chikmagalur—								
Rural .	144	243	42	42	84	38	44	82
Urban .	7	1	3	1	4	2	1	3
TOTAL .	151	244	45	43	88	40	45	85
Chitaldrug—								
Rural .	303	447	152	201	353	106	136	242
Urban .	86	50	7	6	13	47	21	68
TOTAL .	389	497	159	207	366	153	157	310

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

LIVESTOCK—contd.										
District	Horses and Ponies—contd.									Mules
	Young Stock—contd.			Total horses and ponies			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)
Bangalore—										
Rural	209	270	479	395	528	923	12	2,757	5,510	8,237
Urban	253	142	395	442	243	685	..	478	374	852
TOTAL	462	412	874	837	771	1,608	12	3,235	5,884	9,119
Belgaum—										
Rural	549	442	991	1,181	1,168	2,349	2	379	818	1,197
Urban	74	82	156	277	481	758	71	134	215	349
TOTAL	623	524	1,147	1,458	1,649	3,107	73	513	1,033	1,546
Bellary—										
Rural	174	221	395	285	339	624	2	752	1,089	1,841
Urban	122	102	224	232	129	361	1	274	416	690
TOTAL	296	323	619	517	468	985	3	1,026	1,505	2,531
Bidar—										
Rural	558	675	1,233	2,169	2,733	4,902	92	1,185	1,095	2,280
Urban	9	..	9	346	57	403	6	127	164	291
TOTAL	567	675	1,242	2,515	2,790	5,305	98	1,312	1,259	2,571
Bijapur—										
Rural	881	1,074	1,955	2,187	2,736	4,923	..	610	1,634	2,244
Urban	120	135	255	504	455	959	..	328	759	1,087
TOTAL	1,001	1,209	2,210	2,691	3,191	5,882	..	938	2,393	3,331
Chikmagalur—										
Rural	80	86	166	224	329	553	..	523	67	590
Urban	5	2	7	12	3	15	..	251	14	265
TOTAL	85	88	173	236	332	568	..	774	81	855
Chitaldrug—										
Rural	258	337	595	561	784	1,345	..	1,603	1,865	3,468
Urban	54	27	81	140	77	217	..	234	240	474
TOTAL	312	364	676	701	861	1,562	..	1,837	2,105	3,942

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl.			POULTRY				Ducks	District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live- stock	Fowls					
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Bangalore—								
2	13,836	1,400,770	291,324	106,069	428,352	825,745	990	Rural
..	349	58,716	25,103	10,242	29,276	64,621	997	Urban
2	14,185	1,459,486	316,427	116,311	457,628	890,366	1,987	TOTAL
Belgaum—								
11	8,369	1,514,856	176,330	31,053	116,904	324,287	70	Rural
4	3,066	137,968	23,337	4,323	12,920	40,580	250	Urban
15	11,435	1,292,824	199,667	35,376	129,824	364,867	320	TOTAL
Bellary—								
..	3,240	673,574	38,041	17,816	51,324	107,181	43	Rural
..	275	40,223	6,632	2,368	9,470	18,470	141	Urban
..	3,515	713,797	44,673	20,184	60,794	125,651	184	TOTAL
Bidar—								
277	3,610	429,968	19,820	8,385	20,900	49,105	215	Rural
31	857	21,324	3,598	985	1,875	6,458	142	Urban
308	4,467	451,292	23,418	9,370	22,775	55,563	357	TOTAL
Bijapur—								
..	2,939	1064,882	134,533	22,885	123,105	280,522	220	Rural
3	3,766	102,143	15,647	3,171	12,563	31,381	160	Urban
3	6,705	1,167,025	150,180	26,056	135,668	311,904	380	TOTAL
Chikmagalur								
..	8,978	521,390	76,968	38,171	167,088	282,227	888	Rural
..	123	25,749	4,717	1,468	7,099	13,284	86	Urban
..	9,101	547,139	81,685	39,639	174,187	295,511	974	TOTAL
Chitaldrug—								
..	2,990	1,143,395	73,609	27,668	118,254	219,531	565	Rural
..	727	34,908	4,585	1,572	6,165	12,322	84	Urban
..	3,717	1,178,303	78,194	29,240	124,419	231,853	649	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>						AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
District	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Bangalore—							
Rural .	329	663	1,982	1,560	829,287	144,733	25,728
Urban .	343	453	1,793	766	67,180	3,709	870
TOTAL .	672	1,116	3,775	2,326	896,467	148,442	26,598
Belgaum—							
Rural .	50	46	166	26	324,479	110,980	17,843
Urban .	111	215	576	1	41,157	10,017	2,114
TOTAL .	161	261	742	27	365,636	120,997	19,957
Bellary—							
Rural .	26	10	79	343	107,603	62,418	7,785
Urban .	43	31	215	178	18,863	3,827	436
TOTAL .	69	41	294	521	126,466	66,245	8,221
Bidar—							
Rural .	264	99	578	195	49,878	28,818	2,255
Urban .	47	13	202	22	6,682	1,262	478
TOTAL .	311	112	780	217	56,560	30,080	2,733
Bijapur—							
Rural .	64	36	320	7	280,850	81,349	23,242
Urban .	88	66	314	59	31,754	6,231	1,958
TOTAL .	152	102	634	66	312,604	87,580	25,200
Chickmagalur—							
Rural .	220	184	1,292	66	283,585	70,331	4,241
Urban .	54	36	176	45	13,505	1,747	255
TOTAL .	274	220	1,468	111	297,090	72,080	4,496
Chitaldrug—							
Rural .	57	66	688	362	220,581	87,197	9,760
Urban .	91	23	198	55	12,575	2,109	203
TOTAL .	148	89	886	417	233,156	89,306	10,023

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—*contd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil- engines with pumps for irri- gation purpose	Electric pumps for irriga- tion 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)
45,437 1,331	127 2	989 106	148 4	1,059 69	3 2	28 5	445 58	25 11	Bangalore— Rural Urban
46,768	129	1,095	152	1,128	5	33	503	36	TOTAL
59,753 8,504	488 51	936 74	1,623 255	24 17	3 1	49 9	193 34	51 20	Belgaum— Rural Urban
68,257	539	1,010	1,878	41	4	58	227	71	TOTAL
27,721 2,568	57 10	384 171	204 34	69 52	1 1	21 4	9 36	.. 1	Bellary— Rural Urban
30,289	67	555	238	121	2	25	45	1	TOTAL
7,567 1,311	50 4	889 71	317 66	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	137 22	49 5	Bidar— Rural Urban
8,878	54	960	383	..	..	..	159	54	TOTAL
43,902 5,258	55 10	128 28	735 108	7 5	.. 22	36 14	210 239	91 119	Bijapur— Rural Urban
49,160	65	156	843	12	22	50	449	210	TOTAL
14,387 971	19 1	165 2	7 ..	47 ..	29 ..	2 1	21 1	3 ..	Chickmagalur— Rural Urban
15,358	20	167	7	47	29	3	22	3	TOTAL
32,786 1,419	112 55	399 48	210 28	887 53	2 ..	19 1	77 13	22 1	Chitaldrug— Rural Urban
34,205	167	447	238	940	2	20	90	23	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bulls@	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)
Coorg—								
Rural	529	53,604	6,628	60,761	19,722	25,269	10,676	55,667
Urban	7	217	34	258	456	348	77	881
TOTAL	536	53,821	6,662	61,019	20,178	25,617	10,753	56,548
Dharwar—								
Rural	1,864	237,773	8,253	247,890	70,101	56,514	13,765	140,380
Urban	254	29,697	735	30,686	8,825	4,556	1,436	14,817
TOTAL	2,118	267,470	8,988	278,576	78,926	61,070	15,201	155,197
Gulbarga—								
Rural	15,007	238,209	14,414	267,630	83,756	77,425	6,429	167,610
Urban	448	6,140	361	6,949	2,920	1,396	298	4,614
TOTAL	15,455	244,349	14,775	274,579	86,676	78,821	6,727	172,224
Hassan—								
Rural	938	170,667	6,152	177,757	70,603	95,959	33,698	200,260
Urban	18	3,608	125	3,751	2,957	2,405	574	5,936
TOTAL	956	174,275	6,227	181,508	73,560	98,364	34,272	206,196
Kolar—								
Rural	2,816	158,189	3,961	164,966	54,337	75,418	16,940	146,695
Urban	104	5,693	197	5,994	4,576	3,003	545	8,124
TOTAL	2,920	163,792	4,158	170,870	58,913	78,421	17,485	154,819
Mandya—								
Rural	691	100,497	2,362	103,550	31,245	51,577	26,138	108,960
Urban	19	3,917	100	4,036	2,095	2,594	686	5,375
TOTAL	710	104,414	2,462	107,586	33,340	54,171	26,824	14,335
Mysore—								
Rural	1,357	224,646	10,700	236,703	83,028	118,686	46,442	248,156
Urban	72	12,210	687	12,969	8,990	6,444	1,633	17,067
TOTAL	1,429	236,856	11,387	249,672	92,018	125,130	48,075	265,223

*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.

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Coorg—								
Rural	859	1,090	57,616	12,927	12,086	25,013	12,350	12,790
Urban	7	4	892	259	316	575	127	149
TOTAL	866	1,094	58,508	13,186	12,402	25,588	12,477	12,939
Dharwar—								
Rural	919	874	142,173	32,295	34,484	66,779	37,914	32,025
Urban	10	44	14,871	3,057	3,784	6,841	3,472	3,355
TOTAL	929	918	157,044	35,352	38,268	73,620	41,386	35,382
Gulbarga—								
Rural	3,372	2,276	173,258	46,795	46,597	93,392	33,034	30,989
Urban	172	204	4,990	1,479	1,340	2,819	551	549
TOTAL	3,544	2,480	178,248	48,274	47,937	96,211	33,585	31,538
Hassan—								
Rural	27,991	1,777	230,028	40,948	40,335	81,283	27,269	30,819
Urban	723	19	6,678	1,505	1,691	3,196	655	875
TOTAL	28,714	1,796	236,706	42,453	42,026	84,479	27,924	31,694
Kolar—								
Rural	41,400	2,297	190,392	34,161	35,953	70,114	26,657	26,990
Urban	621	83	8,828	1,968	2,597	4,565	849	1,097
TOTAL	42,021	2,380	199,220	36,129	38,550	74,679	27,506	28,087
Mandya—								
Rural	26,176	1,708	137,844	14,972	16,682	31,654	15,007	16,094
Urban	451	34	5,860	1,045	1,204	2,249	493	788
TOTAL	27,627	1,742	143,704	16,017	17,886	33,903	15,500	16,882
Mysore—								
Rural	44,113	4,527	296,796	44,880	44,034	88,914	34,459	36,134
Urban	1,625	157	18,849	4,132	4,845	8,977	1,892	2,437
TOTAL	45,738	4,684	315,645	49,012	48,879	97,891	36,351	38,571

TABLE
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)
Coorg—							
Rural	25,140	25,277	24,876	50,153	86,038	82,492	168,530
Urban	276	386	465	851	644	1,357	2,001
TOTAL	25,416	25,663	25,341	51,004	86,682	83,849	170,531
Dharwar—							
Rural	69,941	70,209	66,511	136,720	318,099	208,684	526,783
Urban	6,827	6,529	7,139	13,668	37,215	22,010	59,225
TOTAL	76,768	76,738	73,650	150,388	355,314	230,694	586,008
Gulbarga—							
Rural	64,023	79,829	77,586	157,415	347,459	250,844	598,303
Urban	1,100	2,030	1,889	3,919	8,979	6,879	15,858
TOTAL	65,123	81,859	79,475	161,334	356,438	257,723	614,161
Hassan—							
Rural	58,088	68,217	71,154	139,371	245,974	301,182	547,156
Urban	1,530	2,160	2,566	4,726	5,911	9,244	15,155
TOTAL	59,618	70,377	73,720	144,097	251,885	310,426	562,311
Kolar—							
Rural	53,647	60,818	62,943	123,761	225,784	253,335	479,119
Urban	1,946	2,817	3,694	6,511	8,721	12,522	21,243
TOTAL	55,593	63,635	66,637	130,272	234,505	265,857	500,362
Mandya—							
Rural	31,101	29,979	32,776	62,755	133,529	170,620	304,149
Urban	1,281	1,538	1,992	3,530	5,574	7,852	13,426
TOTAL	32,382	31,517	34,768	66,285	139,103	178,472	317,575
Mysore—							
Rural	70,593	79,339	80,168	159,507	316,042	376,964	693,006
Urban	4,329	6,024	7,282	13,306	18,993	26,131	45,124
TOTAL	74,922	85,363	87,450	172,813	335,035	403,095	738,130

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Coorg—						
Rural	61	13,868	715	14,652	3,854	3,770
Urban	1	42	3	46	305	136
TOTAL	70	13,910	718	14,698	4,159	3,906
Dharwar—						
Rural	537	4,907	294	5,738	66,424	40,926
Urban	120	253	39	412	13,190	5,561
TOTAL	657	5,160	333	6,150	79,614	46,487
Gulbarga—						
Rural	1,650	4,513	784	6,947	32,856	26,526
Urban	273	366	37	676	2,161	927
TOTAL	1,923	4,879	821	7,623	35,017	27,453
Hassan—						
Rural	978	2,720	484	4,182	33,068	27,731
Urban	29	13	11	53	1,666	1,052
TOTAL	1,007	2,733	495	4,235	34,734	28,783
Kolar—						
Rural	1,359	2,405	454	4,209	30,793	25,534
Urban	40	42	15	97	2,803	1,670
TOTAL	1,399	2,447	469	4,306	33,596	27,204
Mandya—						
Rural	1,369	1,056	557	2,982	33,947	28,422
Urban	23	10	4	37	1,515	938
TOTAL	1,392	1,066	561	3,019	35,462	29,360
Mysore—						
Rural	968	1,237	399	2,604	36,689	31,770
Urban	38	30	19	87	3,902	2,103
TOTAL	1,006	1,267	418	2,691	40,591	33,873

*Includes 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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.				
	Buffaloes				
	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)
Coorg—					
Rural	1,222	8,846	379	171	9,396
Urban	19	460	4	3	467
TOTAL	1,241	9,306	383	174	9,863
Dharwar—					
Rural	10,331	117,631	963	711	119,355
Urban	1,347	20,098	119	43	20,260
TOTAL	11,678	137,729	1,082	754	139,615
Gulbarga—					
Rural	3,247	62,629	5,070	9,249	76,948
Urban	82	3,170	365	467	4,002
TOTAL	3,329	65,799	5,435	9,716	80,950
Hassan—					
Rural	7,229	68,028	272	244	68,544
Urban	150	2,868	1	1	2,870
TOTAL	7,379	70,896	273	245	71,414
Kolar—					
Rural	6,026	62,353	413	331	63,097
Urban	241	4,714	27	44	4,785
TOTAL	6,267	67,067	440	375	67,882
Mandya—					
Rural	9,025	71,394	713	905	73,012
Urban	260	2,713	30	7	2,750
TOTAL	9,285	74,107	743	912	75,762
Mysore—					
Rural	7,957	76,416	527	467	77,410
Urban	407	6,412	16	28	6,456
TOTAL	8,364	82,828	543	495	83,866

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.					
	Buffaloes—contd.					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Coorg—						
Rural	1,750	1,784	3,534	1,138	1,356	2,494
Urban	123	103	226	41	58	99
TOTAL	1,873	1,887	3,760	1,179	1,414	2,593
Dharwar—						
Rural	17,361	32,248	49,609	9,294	22,385	31,679
Urban	2,329	5,780	8,109	979	3,014	3,993
TOTAL	19,690	38,028	57,718	10,273	25,399	35,672
Gulbarga—						
Rural	11,902	16,871	28,773	6,729	13,260	19,989
Urban	745	770	1,515	514	733	1,247
TOTAL	12,647	17,641	30,288	7,243	13,993	21,236
Hassan—						
Rural	13,305	16,220	29,525	4,810	8,520	13,330
Urban	503	700	1,203	137	267	404
TOTAL	13,808	16,920	30,728	4,947	8,787	13,734
Kolar—						
Rural	10,763	16,215	26,978	4,837	9,626	14,463
Urban	714	1,251	1,965	286	533	819
TOTAL	11,477	17,466	28,943	5,123	10,159	15,282
Mandya—						
Rural	8,905	14,016	22,921	4,480	8,786	13,266
Urban	398	643	1,041	134	324	458
TOTAL	9,303	14,659	23,962	4,614	9,110	13,724
Mysore—						
Rural	10,391	16,003	26,394	4,175	9,111	13,286
Urban	897	1,421	2,318	276	625	901
TOTAL	11,288	17,424	28,712	4,451	9,736	14,187

TABLE
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)
Coorg—						
Rural	2,888	3,140	6,028	17,540	12,536	30,076
Urban	164	161	325	210	628	838
TOTAL	3,052	3,301	6,353	17,750	13,164	30,914
Dharwar—						
Rural	26,655	54,633	81,288	32,393	173,988	206,381
Urban	3,308	8,794	12,102	3,720	29,054	32,774
TOTAL	29,963	63,427	93,390	36,113	203,042	239,155
Gulbarga—						
Rural	18,631	30,131	48,762	25,578	107,079	132,657
Urban	1,259	1,503	2,762	1,935	5,505	7,440
TOTAL	19,890	31,634	51,524	27,513	112,584	140,097
Hassan—						
Rural	18,115	24,740	42,855	22,207	93,284	115,581
Urban	640	967	1,607	693	3,837	4,530
TOTAL	18,755	25,707	44,462	22,900	97,121	120,111
Kolar—						
Rural	15,600	25,841	41,441	19,809	88,938	108,747
Urban	1,000	1,784	2,784	1,097	6,569	7,666
TOTAL	16,600	27,625	44,225	20,906	95,507	116,413
Mandya—						
Rural	13,385	22,802	36,187	16,367	95,814	112,181
Urban	532	967	1,499	569	3,717	4,286
TOTAL	13,917	23,769	37,686	16,936	99,531	116,467
Mysore—						
Rural	14,566	25,114	39,680	17,170	102,524	119,694
Urban	1,173	2,046	3,219	1,260	8,502	9,762
TOTAL	15,739	27,160	42,899	18,430	111,026	129,456

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Total Bovine			Sheep				District	
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year				Total Sheep
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
103,578	95,028	198,606	39	32	80	112	151	Coorg— Rural Urban
854	1,985	2,839	..	1	3	4	4	
104,432	97,013	201,445	39	33	83	116	155	Total
350,492	382,672	733,164	29,217	11,708	70,790	82,498	111,715	Dharwar— Rural Urban
40,935	51,064	91,999	1,141	1,897	7,083	8,980	10,121	
391,427	433,736	825,163	30,358	13,605	77,873	91,478	121,836	TOTAL
373,037	357,923	730,960	39,933	32,685	125,629	158,314	198,247	Gulbarga— Rural Urban
10,914	12,384	23,298	354	561	1,049	1,610	1,964	
383,951	370,307	754,258	40,287	33,246	126,678	159,924	200,211	TOTAL
268,271	394,466	662,737	51,661	41,531	148,355	189,886	241,547	Hassan— Rural Urban
6,604	13,081	19,685	69	440	730	1,170	1,239	
274,875	407,547	682,422	51,730	41,971	149,085	191,056	242,786	TOTAL
245,593	342,273	587,866	105,013	68,817	318,209	387,026	492,039	Kolar— Rural Urban
9,818	19,091	28,909	444	1,601	3,744	5,345	5,789	
255,411	361,364	616,775	105,457	70,418	321,953	392,371	497,828	TOTAL
149,896	266,434	416,330	76,359	68,461	192,880	261,341	337,700	Mandya— Rural Urban
6,143	11,569	17,712	411	973	2,965	3,938	4,349	
156,039	278,003	434,042	76,770	69,434	195,845	265,279	342,049	TOTAL
333,212	479,488	812,700	32,086	41,669	134,681	176,350	208,436	Mysore— Rural Urban
20,253	34,633	54,886	748	1,889	3,986	5,875	6,623	
353,465	514,121	867,586	32,834	43,558	138,667	182,225	215,059	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.				
	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year			
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Coorg—					
Rural	759	794	1,666	2,460	3,219
Urban	23	25	73	98	121
TOTAL	782	819	1,739	2,558	3,340
Dharwar—					
Rural	23,899	16,217	67,381	83,598	107,497
Urban	2,926	2,377	9,433	11,810	14,736
TOTAL	26,825	18,594	76,814	95,408	123,233
Gulbarga—					
Rural	34,846	27,337	95,722	123,059	157,905
Urban	516	514	1,126	1,640	2,156
TOTAL	35,362	27,851	96,848	124,699	160,061
Hassan—					
Rural	29,017	30,644	79,359	110,003	139,020
Urban	150	419	1,040	1,459	1,609
TOTAL	29,167	31,063	80,399	111,462	140,629
Kolar—					
Rural	62,283	50,011	164,990	215,001	277,284
Urban	1,810	1,597	4,344	5,941	7,751
TOTAL	64,093	51,608	169,334	220,942	285,035
Mandya—					
Rural	37,068	23,875	68,331	92,206	129,274
Urban	360	454	1,171	1,625	1,985
TOTAL	37,428	23,329	69,502	93,831	131,259
Mysore—					
Rural	41,309	45,285	121,053	166,338	207,647
Urban	1,281	1,460	3,031	4,491	5,772
TOTAL	42,590	46,745	124,084	170,829	213,419

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young Stock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
32	40	18	37	55	4	13	17	Coorg—
17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
								Urban
49	46	18	37	55	4	13	17	TOTAL
736	802	238	225	463	347	270	617	Dharwar—
253	278	71	40	111	94	75	169	Rural
								Urban
989	1,080	309	265	574	441	345	786	TOTAL
3,066	4,219	548	752	1,300	690	709	1,399	Gulbarga—
226	94	8	4	12	55	16	71	Rural
								Urban
3,292	4,313	556	756	1,312	745	725	1,470	TOTAL
235	469	91	130	221	75	116	191	Hassan—
46	33	39	20	59	44	29	73	Rural
								Urban
281	502	130	150	280	119	145	264	Total
157	336	114	129	243	42	76	118	Kolar—
61	31	25	24	49	31	23	54	Rural
								Urban
218	367	139	153	292	73	99	172	TOTAL
143	163	29	27	56	46	51	97	Mandya—
84	25	29	14	43	28	16	44	Rural
								Urban
227	193	58	41	99	74	67	141	TOTAL
435	241	95	105	200	123	103	226	Mysore—
48	16	18	14	32	11	13	24	Rural
								Urban
483	257	113	119	232	134	116	250	TOTAL

TABLE
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)
Coorg—										
Rural	22	50	72	54	90	144	..	70	60	130
Urban	..	..	..	17	6	23	..	8	1	9
TOTAL	22	50	72	71	96	167	..	78	61	139
Dharwar—										
Rural	585	495	1,080	1,321	1,297	2,618	12	643	1,120	1,763
Urban	165	115	280	418	393	811	6	407	671	1,078
TOTAL	750	610	1,360	1,739	1,690	3,429	18	1,050	1,791	2,841
Gulbarga—										
Rural	1,238	1,461	2,699	4,304	5,680	9,984	70	1,516	1,934	3,450
Urban	63	20	83	289	114	403	1	129	54	183
TOTAL	1,301	1,481	2,782	4,593	5,794	10,387	80	1,645	1,988	3,633
Hassan—										
Rural	166	246	412	401	715	1,116	..	445	763	1,208
Urban	83	49	132	129	82	211	..	37	55	92
TOTAL	249	295	544	530	797	1,327	..	482	818	1,300
Kolar—										
Rural	156	205	361	313	541	854	3	2,778	4,471	7,249
Urban	56	47	103	117	78	195	2	417	296	713
TOTAL	212	252	464	430	619	1,049	5	3,195	4,767	7,962
Mandya—										
Rural	75	78	153	218	246	464	11	1,067	2,280	3,347
Urban	57	30	87	141	55	196	..	135	101	236
TOTAL	132	108	240	359	301	660	11	1,202	2,381	3,583
Mysore—										
Rural	218	208	426	653	449	1,102	15	788	1,239	2,027
Urban	29	27	56	77	43	120	3	235	323	558
TOTAL	247	235	482	730	492	1,222	18	1,023	1,562	2,585

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
..	35,518	237,768	70,043	27,069	195,251	292,363	1,103	Coorg—
..	342	3,338	3,483	887	3,874	8,244	93	Rural
..	35,860	241,106	73,526	27,956	199,125	300,607	1,196	Urban
9	2,850	959,628	73,278	19,719	61,473	154,470	73	TOTAL
5	945	119,701	16,089	4,146	11,744	31,979	252	Dharwar—
14	3,795	1,079,329	89,367	23,865	73,217	186,449	325	Rural
60	4,175	1,104,860	102,532	35,528	129,710	267,770	600	Urban
15	553	28,573	4,207	1,305	4,003	9,515	120	TOTAL
75	4,728	1,133,433	106,739	36,833	133,713	277,285	720	Gulbarga—
..	6,039	1,051,667	150,839	70,661	276,034	497,534	312	Rural
..	83	22,919	8,336	3,026	12,232	23,504	83	Urban
..	6,122	1,074,586	159,175	73,687	288,266	521,128	395	TOTAL
..	34,620	1,399,915	236,304	89,851	371,933	698,088	1,272	Kolar—
..	447	43,806	19,602	6,192	26,385	52,179	1,142	Rural
..	35,067	1,443,721	255,906	96,043	398,318	750,267	2,414	Urban
..	4,960	892,086	151,035	74,452	259,831	485,318	4,518	TOTAL
..	225	24,703	7,554	2,799	14,441	24,794	114	Mandya—
..	5,185	916,789	158,589	77,251	274,272	510,112	4,632	Rural
..	3,770	1,235,697	154,071	58,075	273,714	485,860	450	Urban
..	351	68,313	16,668	6,571	24,325	47,564	203	TOTAL
..	4,121	1,304,010	170,739	64,646	298,039	533,424	653	Mysore—
..								Rural
..								Urban
..								TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	POULTRY—contd.					AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS		
	Ducks—contd.			Others	Total Poultry	Plough		Carts
	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total			Wooden	Iron	
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Coorg—								
Rural	1,860	493	3,456	503	266,322	38,436	1,000	1,306
Urban	119	38	250	24	8,518	49	11	18
TOTAL	1,979	531	3,706	527	304,840	38,485	1,011	1,324
Dharwar—								
Rural	31	52	156	49	154,675	133,487	5,139	65,598
Urban	91	122	465	4	32,448	13,700	545	9,786
TOTAL	122	174	621	53	187,123	147,187	5,684	75,384
Gulbarga—								
Rural	978	373	1,951	622	270,343	81,302	8,992	31,830
Urban	153	145	418	13	9,946	2,003	180	1,008
TOTAL	1,131	518	2,369	635	280,289	83,305	9,172	32,838
Hassan—								
Rural	163	113	588	142	498,264	136,763	1,489	35,668
Urban	45	5	133	5	23,732	2,498	53	723
TOTAL	208	118	721	147	521,996	139,261	1,542	36,391
Kolar—								
Rural	609	548	2,429	725	701,242	114,589	12,897	39,524
Urban	521	537	2,200	1,034	55,413	2,889	622	1,900
TOTAL	1,130	1,085	4,629	1,759	756,655	117,478	13,519	41,424
Mandya—								
Rural	2,667	3,070	10,255	560	496,133	99,438	6,337	27,523
Urban	67	52	233	109	25,136	3,474	319	1,110
TOTAL	2,734	3,122	10,488	669	521,269	102,912	6,656	28,633
Mysore—								
Rural	210	180	840	239	486,939	188,322	2,298	57,686
Urban	87	81	371	168	48,103	8,245	406	3,298
TOTAL	297	261	1,211	407	535,042	196,567	2,704	60,984

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—contd.								
Sugarcane crushers		Oil- engines with pumps for irri- gation purpose	Electric pumps for irriga- tion 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)
1	12	59	21	6	20	2	..	Coorg—
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
1	12	62	21	6	20	2	..	Urban
1	12	62	21	6	20	2	..	TOTAL
30	499	251	20	12	115	94	26	Dharwar—
2	85	60	5	..	63	112	10	Rural
32	584	311	25	12	178	206	36	Urban
32	584	311	25	12	178	206	36	TOTAL
56	179	287	31	32	16	300	258	Gulbarga—
6	3	5	..	5	6	24	34	Rural
62	182	292	31	37	22	324	292	Urban
62	182	292	31	37	22	324	292	TOTAL
8	397	13	39	1	3	59	5	Hassan—
5	1	1	7	..	1	28	1	Rural
13	398	14	46	1	4	87	6	Urban
13	398	14	46	1	4	87	6	TOTAL
171	1,015	169	1,505	..	4	286	64	Kolar—
87	39	22	132	..	1	23	2	Rural
208	1,114	191	1,637	..	5	309	66	Urban
208	1,114	191	1,637	..	5	309	66	TOTAL
171	386	53	41	2	..	84	44	Mandya—
15	14	8	17	3	..	46	11	Rural
186	400	61	58	5	..	130	55	Urban
186	400	61	58	5	..	130	55	TOTAL
11	420	50	92	5	10	51	7	Mysore—
27	132	9	50	3	1	21	5	Rural
38	552	59	142	8	11	72	12	Urban
38	552	59	142	8	11	72	12	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bulls†	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)
North Kanara—								
Rural	980	92,297	9,685	102,962	28,141	38,329	14,079	80,549
Urban	99	6,577	330	7,006	4,478	3,473	1,177	9,128
TOTAL	1,079	98,874	10,015	109,968	32,619	41,802	15,256	89,677
Raichur—								
Rural	4,501	184,174	10,144	198,819	58,754	51,891	2,333	112,978
Urban	378	19,451	898	20,727	5,379	3,624	208	9,211
TOTAL	4,879	203,625	11,042	219,546	64,133	55,515	2,541	122,189
Shimoga—								
Rural	1,891	172,663	18,806	193,360	64,924	80,917	28,680	174,621
Urban	106	9,463	484	10,053	5,560	4,591	924	11,075
TOTAL	1,997	182,126	19,290	203,413	70,484	85,508	29,604	185,696
South Kanara—								
Rural	2,159	149,054	13,500	164,713	67,172	80,515	30,158	177,845
Urban	261	7,474	516	8,251	15,220	8,695	2,994	26,909
TOTAL	2,420	156,528	14,016	172,964	82,392	89,210	33,152	204,754
Tumkur—								
Rural	689	214,191	4,456	219,336	76,541	110,690	34,267	221,498
Urban	11	4,807	200	5,018	3,217	2,351	678	6,246
TOTAL	700	218,998	4,656	224,354	79,758	113,041	34,945	227,744
Total Mysore State—								
Rural	43,944	3,070,889	145,041	3,259,874	1,096,337	1,274,682	384,680	2,755,699
Urban	2,626	179,473	7,133	189,232	100,676	65,034	16,774	182,484
TOTAL 1956	46,570	3,250,362	152,174	3,449,106	1,197,013	1,339,716	401,454	2,938,183
TOTAL 1951‡	60,116	3,171,086	205,700	3,436,902	1,009,838	1,307,846	441,162	2,758,846

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

†Includes all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

‡1951 Livestock census data for Mysore have been adjusted to present data for new set up of Mysore State after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
North Kanara—								
Rural	104	878	81,531	14,677	15,953	30,630	17,471	17,510
Urban	3	29	9,160	1,741	2,215	3,956	1,427	1,955
TOTAL	107	907	90,691	16,418	18,168	34,586	18,898	19,565
Raichur—								
Rural	1,204	1,692	115,874	31,845	33,727	65,572	23,872	19,215
Urban	54	58	9,323	2,895	2,903	5,798	1,640	1,114
TOTAL	1,258	1,750	125,197	34,740	36,630	71,370	25,512	20,329
Shimoga—								
Rural	797	1,415	176,733	36,426	37,512	73,938	36,241	33,560
Urban	44	23	11,142	2,985	3,206	6,191	1,981	2,262
TOTAL	841	1,438	187,875	39,411	40,718	80,129	38,222	35,822
South Kanara—								
Rural	2,074	2,189	182,108	33,691	35,694	69,385	39,941	42,739
Urban	751	132	27,792	6,229	7,870	14,099	3,752	5,418
TOTAL	2,825	2,321	209,900	39,920	43,564	83,484	43,693	48,157
Tumkur—								
Rural	27,362	1,972	250,832	42,950	41,914	84,864	33,345	33,348
Urban	427	32	6,705	1,586	1,776	3,362	761	902
TOTAL	27,789	2,004	257,537	44,536	43,690	88,226	34,106	34,250
Total Mysore State—								
Rural	260,941	32,432	3,049,072	585,832	598,280	1,184,112	514,725	508,854
Urban	6,412	1,358	190,254	44,020	52,302	96,322	26,968	30,876
TOTAL 1956	267,353	33,790	3,239,326	629,852	650,582	1,280,434	541,693	539,730
TOTAL 1951‡	378,237	55,552	3,192,635	436,171	457,131	893,302	711,982	724,825

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>						
	Cattle— <i>contd.</i>						
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total Cattle		Total
	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
North Kanara—							
Rural	34,981	32,148	33,463	65,611	135,110	114,994	250,104
Urban	3,422	3,168	4,210	7,378	10,174	13,370	23,544
TOTAL	38,403	35,316	37,673	72,989	145,284	128,364	273,648
Raichur—							
Rural	43,087	55,717	52,942	108,659	254,536	168,816	423,352
Urban	2,754	4,535	4,017	8,552	25,262	13,340	38,602
TOTAL	45,841	60,252	56,959	117,211	279,798	182,156	461,954
Shimoga—							
Rural	69,801	72,667	71,072	143,739	266,027	247,805	513,832
Urban	4,243	4,966	5,468	10,434	15,019	16,610	31,629
TOTAL	74,044	77,633	76,540	154,173	281,046	264,415	545,461
South Kanara—							
Rural	82,680	73,632	78,433	152,065	238,345	260,541	498,886
Urban	9,170	9,981	13,288	23,269	18,232	41,080	59,312
TOTAL	91,850	83,613	91,721	175,334	256,577	301,621	558,198
Tumkur—							
Rural	66,693	76,295	75,262	151,557	295,631	326,094	621,725
Urban	1,663	2,347	2,678	5,025	7,365	9,383	16,748
TOTAL	68,356	78,642	77,940	156,582	302,996	335,477	638,473
Total Mysore State—							
Rural	1,023,579	1,100,557	1,107,134	2,207,691	4,360,431	4,156,206	8,516,637
Urban	57,844	70,948	83,178	154,166	260,220	273,432	533,652
TOTAL 1956	1,081,423	1,171,545	1,190,312	2,361,857	4,620,651	4,429,638	9,050,289
TOTAL 1951†	1,436,807	1,148,153	1,181,956	2,230,109	4,585,055	4,374,591	8,959,646

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>					
	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)
North Kanara—						
Rural	305	17,935	1,014	19,257	16,996	12,264
Urban	32	1,733	41	1,806	2,903	1,315
TOTAL	337	19,671	1,055	21,063	19,899	13,579
Raichur—						
Rural	315	1,839	288	2,442	30,723	21,991
Urban	116	213	40	369	3,359	1,973
TOTAL	431	2,052	328	2,811	34,082	23,964
Shimoga—						
Rural	1,495	12,449	1,344	15,288	35,191	30,979
Urban	46	71	26	143	4,164	2,468
TOTAL	1,541	12,520	1,370	15,431	39,355	33,447
South Kanara—						
Rural	1,543	133,142	3,845	138,530	21,262	18,817
Urban	134	10,582	966	11,682	5,038	1,744
TOTAL	1,677	143,724	4,811	150,212	26,300	20,561
Tumkur—						
Rural	759	6,019	498	7,276	35,799	31,987
Urban	13	140	14	167	2,269	1,298
TOTAL	772	6,159	512	7,443	38,068	33,285
Total Mysore State—						
Rural	16,402	239,352	13,497	269,251	691,027	482,867
Urban	1,227	15,735	1,435	18,397	84,148	36,772
TOTAL 1956	17,629	255,087	14,932	287,648	775,175	519,639
TOTAL 1951†	20,910	264,424	21,698	307,032	670,205	561,126

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
Buffaloes—contd.					
Females over three years—contd.					
District	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)
North Kanara—					
Rural	3,614	32,874	154	249	33,277
Urban	290	4,508	6	30	4,544
TOTAL	3,904	37,382	160	279	37,821
Raichur—					
Rural	1,219	53,933	1,590	3,956	59,479
Urban	131	5,463	138	498	6,099
TOTAL	1,350	59,396	1,728	4,454	65,578
Shimoga—					
Rural	8,704	74,874	238	417	75,529
Urban	335	6,967	4	12	6,983
TOTAL	9,039	81,841	242	429	82,512
South Kanara—					
Rural	6,361	46,440	1,173	816	48,429
Urban	618	7,400	225	79	7,704
TOTAL	6,979	53,840	1,398	895	56,133
Tumkur—					
Rural	7,238	75,024	377	445	75,846
Urban	199	3,766	8	15	3,789
TOTAL	7,437	78,790	385	460	79,635
Total Mysore State—					
Rural	125,082	1,298,976	16,482	22,995	1,338,453
Urban	7,816	128,736	1,405	2,117	132,258
TOTAL 1956	132,898	1,427,712	17,887	25,112	1,470,711
TOTAL 1951†	165,307	1,396,638	14,325	16,880	1,427,843

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—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)
4,470	5,332	9,802	3,895	4,518	8,413	North Kanara—
558	801	1,359	281	371	652	Rural
5,028	6,133	11,161	4,176	4,889	9,065	Urban
						TOTAL
9,481	17,173	26,654	3,411	10,029	13,440	Raichur—
905	1,908	2,813	348	920	1,268	Rural
10,386	19,081	29,467	3,759	10,949	14,708	Urban
						TOTAL
12,972	16,178	29,150	7,794	12,301	20,095	Shimoga—
1,082	1,512	2,594	373	695	1,068	Rural
14,054	17,690	31,744	8,167	12,996	21,163	Urban
						TOTAL
6,447	6,691	13,138	7,387	7,859	15,246	South Kanara—
1,013	1,243	2,256	561	765	1,326	Rural
7,460	7,934	15,394	7,948	8,624	16,572	Urban
						TOTAL
14,485	18,712	33,197	6,462	11,317	17,779	Tumkur—
702	952	1,654	218	427	645	Rural
15,187	19,664	34,851	6,680	11,744	18,424	Urban
						TOTAL
212,678	325,659	538,337	104,694	219,024	323,718	Total Mysore State—
18,749	33,519	52,268	6,826	15,883	22,709	Rural
231,427	359,178	590,605	111,520	234,907	346,427	Urban
						TOTAL 1956
135,556	222,278	357,834	154,822	308,580	463,402	TOTAL 1951†

TABLE
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
	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
North Kanara—						
Rural	8,365	9,850	18,215	27,622	43,127	70,749
Urban	839	1,172	2,011	2,645	5,716	8,361
TOTAL	9,204	11,022	20,226	30,267	48,843	79,110
Raichur—						
Rural	12,892	27,202	40,094	15,334	86,681	102,015
Urban	1,253	2,828	4,081	1,622	8,927	10,549
TOTAL	14,145	30,030	44,175	16,956	95,608	112,564
Shimoga—						
Rural	20,766	28,479	49,245	36,054	104,008	140,062
Urban	1,455	2,207	3,662	1,598	9,190	10,788
TOTAL	22,221	30,686	52,907	37,652	113,198	150,850
South Kanara—						
Rural	13,834	14,550	28,384	152,364	62,979	215,343
Urban	1,574	2,008	3,582	13,256	9,712	22,968
TOTAL	15,408	16,558	31,966	165,620	72,691	238,311
Tumkur—						
Rural	20,947	30,029	50,976	28,223	165,875	134,098
Urban	920	1,379	2,299	1,087	5,168	6,255
TOTAL	21,867	31,408	53,275	29,310	111,043	140,353
Total Mysore State—						
Rural	317,372	544,683	862,055	586,623	1,883,136	2,469,759
Urban	25,575	49,402	74,977	43,972	181,660	225,632
TOTAL 1956	342,947	594,085	937,032	630,595	2,064,796	2,695,391
TOTAL 1951†	290,378	530,858	821,236	597,410	1,958,701	2,556,111

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
162,732	158,121	320,853	473	402	820	1,222	1,695	North Kanara—
12,819	19,086	31,905	167	196	455	651	818	Rural
								Urban
175,551	177,207	352,758	640	598	1,275	1,873	2,513	TOTAL
269,870	255,497	525,367	35,794	21,541	136,363	157,904	193,698	Raichur—
26,884	22,267	49,151	1,137	1,473	8,257	9,730	10,867	Rural
								Urban
296,754	277,764	574,518	36,931	23,014	144,620	167,634	204,565	TOTAL
302,081	351,813	653,894	7,257	4,537	21,771	26,308	33,565	Shimoga—
16,617	25,800	42,417	154	292	614	906	1,060	Rural
								Urban
318,698	377,613	696,311	7,411	4,829	22,385	27,214	34,625	TOTAL
390,709	323,520	714,229	208	20	14	34	242	South-Kanara—
31,488	50,792	82,280	..	7	6	13	13	Rural
								Urban
422,197	374,312	796,509	208	27	20	47	255	TOTAL
323,854	431,969	755,823	158,536	79,315	446,147	525,462	683,998	Tumkur—
8,452	14,551	23,003	596	572	2,246	2,818	3,414	Rural
								Urban
332,306	446,520	778,826	159,132	79,887	448,393	528,280	687,412	TOTAL
4,947,054	6,039,242	10,986,296	810,203	540,677	2,607,287	3,147,964	3,958,167	Total Mysore State—
304,192	455,092	759,284	12,482	16,289	73,960	90,249	102,731	Rural
								Urban
5,251,246	6,494,434	11,745,680	822,685	556,966	2,681,247	3,238,213	4,060,898	TOTAL 1956
5,182,465	6,333,292	11,515,757	415,764	854,255	3,076,077	3,930,332	4,346,096	TOTAL 1951†

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
North Kanara—					
Rural .	901	578	1,491	2,069	2,970
Urban .	50	131	142	273	323
TOTAL .	951	709	1,633	2,342	3,293
Raichur—					
Rural .	23,829	16,159	78,107	94,266	118,095
Urban .	2,142	1,040	5,769	6,809	8,951
TOTAL .	25,971	17,199	83,876	101,075	127,046
Shimoga—					
Rural .	15,174	14,210	36,176	50,386	65,560
Urban .	701	723	1,966	2,689	3,390
TOTAL .	15,875	14,933	38,142	53,075	68,950
South Kanara—					
Rural .	7,249	5,387	10,455	15,842	23,091
Urban .	1,946	784	2,533	3,317	5,263
TOTAL .	9,195	6,171	12,988	19,159	28,354
Tumkur—					
Rural .	70,039	42,703	164,050	206,753	276,792
Urban .	868	847	2,507	3,354	4,222
TOTAL .	70,907	43,550	166,557	210,107	281,014
Total Mysore State—					
Rural .	574,385	402,351	1,511,586	1,913,937	2,488,322
Urban .	26,421	18,350	68,184	86,534	112,955
TOTAL 1956	600,806	420,701	1,579,770	2,000,471	2,601,277
TOTAL 1951†	351,140	606,456	1,784,216	2,390,672	2,741,812

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young Stock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								North Kanara—
12	20	3	2	5	4	4	8	Rural
2	3	..	..	..	2	3	5	Urban
14	23	3	2	5	6	7	13	TOTAL
								Raichur—
932	1,154	147	180	327	290	346	636	Rural
195	99	9	11	20	34	38	72	Urban
1,127	1,253	156	191	347	324	384	708	TOTAL
								Shimoga—
264	329	73	50	123	26	43	69	Rural
85	60	13	10	23	15	17	32	Urban
349	389	86	60	146	41	60	101	TOTAL
								South Kanara—
7	6	6	7	13	8	7	15	Rural
21	23	2	20	22	3	2	5	Urban
28	29	8	27	35	11	9	20	TOTAL
								Tumkur—
158	305	152	148	300	113	203	316	Rural
15	11	7	7	14	14	11	25	Urban
173	316	159	155	314	127	214	341	TOTAL
								Total Mysore State—
10,470	13,601	2,654	3,189	5,843	3,337	3,649	6,986	Rural
2,369	1,634	409	330	739	780	567	1,347	Urban
12,839	15,235	3,063	3,519	6,582	4,117	4,216	8,333	TOTAL 1956
14,272	16,757	..	..	13,549 (a)	6,299	6,493	12,792	TOTAL 1951†

(a) Details not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.									
	Horses and Ponies (contd.)							Donkeys		
	Young Stock (contd.)			Total horses and ponies			Mules			
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
North Kanara—										
Rural .	7	6	13	19	26	45	..	39	23	62
Urban .	2	3	5	4	6	10	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	9	9	18	23	32	55	..	39	23	62
Raichur—										
Rural .	437	526	963	1,369	1,680	3,049	4	1,184	1,840	3,024
Urban .	43	49	92	238	148	386	4	226	419	645
TOTAL .	480	575	1,055	1,607	1,828	3,435	8	1,410	2,259	3,669
Shimoga—										
Rural .	99	93	192	363	422	785	1	100	105	205
Urban .	28	27	55	113	87	200	..	266	370	636
TOTAL .	127	120	247	476	509	985	1	366	475	841
South Kanara—										
Rural .	14	14	28	21	20	41	..	..	..	..
Urban .	5	22	27	26	45	71	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	19	36	55	47	65	112	..	..	..	..
Tumkur—										
Rural .	265	351	616	423	656	1,079	2	2,957	4,457	7,414
Urban .	21	18	39	36	29	65	..	304	291	595
TOTAL .	286	369	655	459	685	1,144	2	3,261	4,748	8,009
Total Mysore State—										
Rural .	5,991	6,838	12,829	16,461	20,439	36,900	235	19,396	30,370	49,766
Urban .	1,189	897	2,086	3,558	2,531	6,089	94	3,990	4,763	8,753
TOTAL 1956	7,180	7,735	14,915	20,019	22,970	42,989	329	23,386	35,133	58,519
TOTAL 1951†	6,299	6,493	26,341	20,571	23,250	57,370	572	29,675	42,729	77,036
			(b)			(b)				(c)

(b) Includes 13,549 for which details are not available.

(c) Includes 4,632 for which details are not available.

No. 25—contd.
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl'd.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live- stock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
..	239	325,864	77,672	30,219	148,070	255,961	125	North Kanara—
..	641	33,697	19,570	6,526	27,891	53,987	22	Rural
..	880	359,561	97,242	36,745	175,961	309,948	147	Urban
..	3,808	847,045	67,348	19,799	66,434	153,581	89	TOTAL
..	1,438	71,442	4,848	1,665	3,249	9,762	59	Raichur—
..	5,246	918,487	72,196	21,464	69,683	163,343	148	Rural
..	1,924	755,934	87,944	40,151	193,233	321,328	319	Urban
..	448	48,151	13,481	4,492	18,064	36,037	221	TOTAL
..	2,372	804,085	101,425	44,643	211,297	357,365	540	Shimoga—
..	10,068	747,671	205,182	164,304	468,487	837,973	48	Rural
..	2,767	90,394	40,913	26,948	62,765	130,626	169	Urban
..	12,835	838,065	246,095	191,252	531,252	968,599	217	TOTAL
2	15,727	1,740,837	187,427	72,933	288,391	548,751	1,449	Tumkur—
..	519	31,818	6,603	2,347	9,105	18,055	58	Rural
2	16,246	1,772,655	194,030	75,280	297,496	566,806	1,507	Urban
361	167,660	17,687,807	2,374,300	954,808	3,758,488	7,087,596	13,349	Total Mysore
58	17,922	1,007,886	244,973	91,033	297,446	633,452	4,396	State—
419	185,582	18,695,693	2,619,273	1,045,841	4,055,934	7,721,048	17,745	Rural
514	171,447	18,910,604	2,173,264	940,834	2,654,449	5,768,547	24,631	Urban
								TOTAL 1956
								TOTAL 1951†

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks (<i>contd.</i>)			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
North Kanara—							
Rural	28	50	203	2	250,166	72,884	2,683
Urban	11	4	37	1	54,025	5,900	72
TOTAL	39	54	240	3	310,191	78,784	2,755
Raichur—							
Rural	109	21	219	173	153,973	94,073	8,130
Urban	69	26	154	27	9,943	7,414	690
TOTAL	178	47	373	200	163,916	101,487	8,820
Shimoga—							
Rural	100	96	515	260	322,103	90,219	7,719
Urban	79	92	392	124	36,553	3,644	183
TOTAL	179	188	907	384	358,656	93,863	7,902
South Kanara—							
Rural	39	14	101	94	838,168	225,998	132
Urban	52	28	249	100	130,975	17,930	117
TOTAL	91	42	350	194	969,143	243,928	249
Tumkur—							
Rural	651	647	2,747	637	552,135	166,972	3,942
Urban	51	23	132	150	18,337	2,787	122
TOTAL	702	670	2,879	787	570,472	169,759	4,064
Total Mysore State—							
Rural	8,455	6,761	28,565	6,565	7,122,726	2,028,309	151,612
Urban	2,122	1,990	8,508	2,885	644,845	99,437	9,694
TOTAL 1956	10,577	8,751	37,073	9,450	7,767,571	2,127,746	161,306
TOTAL 1951†	8,974	8,012	41,617	..	5,810,164	1,998,639	121,340

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—*contd.*
Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore—*contd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS <i>contd.</i>									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil- engines with pumps for irri- gation purpose	Electric pumps for irri- gation 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)
North Kanara—									
8,537	29	972	119	4	..	10	33	60	Rural
613	1	9	14	..	..	1	..	29	Urban
9,150	30	981	133	4	..	11	33	89	TOTAL
Raichur—									
28,095	13	155	113	..	101	50	33	11	Rural
3,258	..	63	15	..	18	16	32	1	Urban
31,353	13	218	128	..	119	66	65	12	TOTAL
Shimoga—									
33,265	11	1,512	25	147	5	5	17	..	Rural
2,749	3	55	3	6	..	3	3	1	Urban
36,014	14	1,567	28	153	5	8	20	1	TOTAL
South Kanara—									
3,001	80	760	458	37	2	7	166	134	Rural
700	3	94	112	65	7	..	56	35	Urban
3,701	83	854	570	102	9	7	222	169	TOTAL
Tumkur—									
46,427	70	556	215	905	8	9	495	93	Rural
1,172	2	12	4	74	..	3	21	12	Urban
47,599	72	568	219	979	8	12	516	105	TOTAL
Total Mysore State—									
610,013	1,559	10,753	5,056	4,935	212	404	2,712	943	Rural
47,697	234	1,067	751	552	62	129	769	298	Urban
657,710	1,793	11,820	5,807	5,487	274	533	3,48	1,241	TOTAL 1956
615,606	2,105	12,527	4,411	3,050	387		4,900	2,863	TOTAL 1951†

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I. GENERAL REVIEW

A conference of State Ministers of Agriculture was held at Srinagar from 11th October to 13th October 1957. Also the Second F.A.O. Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management for Asia and the Far East was inaugurated in New Delhi by the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture on the 14th October 1957.

The conference of State Ministers of Agriculture reviewed the programme of agricultural production for 1957-58 and, among other things, made recommendations for greater utilization of fertilizers and local manures, speedier establishment of seed multiplication farms and seed stores, full utilization of irrigation potential created under major and minor irrigation schemes, extension of crop campaigns, crop protection, soil conservation and dry farming measures and poultry, key village and dairy development schemes.

The Second F.A.O. Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management is being held under the joint auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N.O. and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. This conference will be in session for four weeks and is being attended by representatives from Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Phillipines, Thailand, India as well as F.A.O. representatives and personnel. This F.A.O. Centre is designed to help in the development of techniques of scientific farm management to suit farming conditions in the various countries of Asia and the Far East.

Government continued to keep a close watch on the food situation and took a few more measures during the months of September and October to keep the prices under check. Under the powers of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 the Government passed on the 30th of September, 1957, the 'Punjab Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957' prohibiting the export of rice (which includes paddy and products of rice and paddy other than rice bran) from the state of Punjab except under permits. On the 4th November the Government of India for the first time applied the amended provisions of the Essential Commodities Act in respect of wheat, in order to arrest the upward tendency of wheat prices noticed of late in U. P. and Punjab. Following reports of illegal export of rice from two northern districts of Punjab, the Union Government, on the 7th November, reinforced an earlier order banning export of rice from Punjab by an additional order prohibiting export of rice, paddy and products from the districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur. The new Order is entitled the 'Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957, and is issued under the powers conferred under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

The post-monsoon rainfall was generally weak in the country during the month of October 1957. The rainfall during the post-monsoon period so far (i.e. from 1st to 30th October, 1957), was in excess of normal in Punjab, North Mysore and Kerala, normal in West U. P., Himachal Pradesh, Konkan, Madras and South Mysore, and deficient in Assam, East Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalseema and Coastal Mysore. Elsewhere, it was either scanty or nil.

The condition of the standing crops was reported to be unsatisfactory in many parts of the country—particularly in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and U.P. due generally to absence or inadequacy of rainfall in the post monsoon period. In U. P. the standing crops were affected by drought in the eastern parts and by floods during the early part of the season in the western parts.

In early November, All India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses, other than Tur for 1957-58 became available and it shows an increase of 203 thousand acres in area over the adjusted first estimate for 1956-57.

Prices of Foodgrains eased slightly during the month of October, 1957. Wheat price witnessed a slightly hardening tendency at some centres, particularly in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Rice prices exhibited a slight easing tendency on the whole during the month under review. Bajra and maize prices decline while jowar prices remained more or less steady.

Prices of sugar during October 1957 ruled easy except at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay despite increased demand due to festivals. During October, gur prices ruled firm at Kanpur and Madras while they eased at Calcutta and Bombay.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils generally displayed a steady tendency during October, 1957.

The cotton market remained firm during October 1957 mainly due generally to report of adverse weather conditions in the main cotton growing tracts.

The loose jute market at Calcutta ruled easy with narrow fluctuations during the month under review.

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

- (i) Total imports of cereals into India since the beginning of January 1957 upto the end of October 1957 amounted to 31.39 lakh tons comprising 6.97 lakh tons of rice and 24.42 lakh tons of wheat as against 8.98 lakh tons comprising 1.6 lakh tons of rice and 7.32 lakh tons of wheat imported during the corresponding period of last year.
- (ii) The opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st October 1957 and closing stock on 22nd October 1957 were lower than those on the corresponding dates of last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period 1st November 1956 and 22nd October 1957 were higher than those during the same period of the preceding season. Average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur market amounted to about 680 maunds during October 1957. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 7,000 maunds at the end of October 1957 as compared with those of 12,500 maunds at the end of September 1957.
- (iii) Exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were nil in April 1957 while 73 tons of groundnut and 567 tons of groundnut oil were exported during the corresponding month of last year. Exports of linseed oil and castor oil during April 1957 amounted to 1,137 tons and 5,875 tons as compared to 4,537 tons and 2,198 tons respectively during April 1956.
- (iv) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay and the consumption of raw cotton by mill at Bombay during the period 1st September to 17th October 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Stocks of raw cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on the 17th October 1957 were higher than those on the corresponding date of last year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING OCTOBER 1957

The post monsoon rainfall was generally weak in the country during the month of October, 1957.

The rainfall during the post monsoon period so far (i.e. from 1st to 30th October, 1957), was in excess of the normal in Punjab, North Mysore, and Kerala, normal in West Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Konkan, Madras and South Mysore and deficient in Assam, East Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema and Coastal Mysore. Elsewhere it was either scanty or nil.

The weather during the month was not favourable for carrying out agricultural operations, particularly in north east and central parts of India due to want of seasonal showers. Preparation of land for cultivation of rabi crops, sowing of winter-paddy, rabi jowar, small millets, wheat, barley, gram, other rabi pulses, rabi-oilseeds and Tobacco transplantation of paddy, harvesting of early sown paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, potatoes, sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum, sann-hemp, sweet potatoes, cotton and jute and plucking of tea were some of the agricultural operations, which were in progress in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was reported to be unsatisfactory in many parts of the country—particularly in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, the condition of the standing crops was reported to be bad due to failure of 'Hathia rains' while in U.P. the standing crops were affected by drought in the eastern parts and by floods during the early part of the season in the western parts.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was reported to be generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

Weather during the month of October, 1957 was rather unfavourable for food crops in many parts of the country. In Bihar, the standing crop suffered damage due to the failure of Hathia rains while in Uttar Pradesh the standing crops were adversely affected by drought in the eastern parts and by floods in western parts of the State. Parts of Assam, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh were also affected by a prolonged spell of drought during the month under review.

World production of rice and wheat in 1957-58 may indicate a fall from the previous year's level according to the latest available reports. Accordingly rice crop may show a fall in Thailand due to late planting and scanty rainfall. The out-turn in Japan is forecast at 12.6 million tons of paddy i.e. about 1.9 lakh tons below the 1956-57 figure. In the United States, the official 1st September estimate puts production at 1.8 million tons of rough rice as against 2.1 million tons in 1956-57.

So far as wheat is concerned, production in the northern hemisphere (excluding Soviet Union and China) in 1957 is expected to be slightly below the 1956 level. The smaller crop in North America and North Africa is likely to be largely offset by increased out-put in Europe, the Middle East and in India. Out-turn in the United States has declined from 26.7 million tons to an estimated 24.7 million tons, while in Canada a heavy fall from 15.4 to 9.6 million tons has been forecast. Among southern hemisphere countries, the early

season outlook in Australia is mixed, conditions having been poor in Queensland and New South Wales but more favourable in other states. In Argentina the area under wheat cultivation is believed to have been reduced, but the condition of the crop is good.

Imports of cereals into India from the beginning of January up to the end of October, 1957 amounted to 31.39 lakh tons comprising 6.97 lakh tons of rice and 24.42 lakh tons of wheat. During the corresponding period of the last year imports amounted to 8.98 lakh tons only comprising 1.66 lakh tons of rice and 7.32 lakh tons of wheat.

Government continued to keep a close watch on the food situation and took a few more measures during the months of September and October to keep the prices under check. Under the power of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 the Government on the 30th September passed the 'Punjab Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957' prohibiting the export of rice (which includes paddy and products of rice and paddy other than rice bran) from the state of Punjab except under permits. On 4th November the Government of India have for the first time applied the amended provisions of the Essential Commodities Act in respect of wheat, in order to arrest the upward tendency of wheat prices which has of late been noticed in U.P. and Punjab. The Government will now have powers to require any stockists in these two states to sell his stocks at the average price of the past three months. These powers are already exercised by the Government with respect to rice in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., and West Bengal, and the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. Following reports of illegal export of rice from two northern districts of Punjab, the Union Government, on the 7th November, reinforced an earlier order banning export of rice from Punjab by an additional order prohibiting export of rice, paddy and products from the districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur. The new Order is entitled the 'Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts Rice (Export Control) Order, 1957', and is issued under the powers conferred under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Foodgrains prices eased slightly during the month of October, 1957. The All India Index Numbers of wholesale prices of foodgrains declined from 108.5 in September to 107.3 in October, while cereals index declined from 103 to 102 during the same period.

Wheat prices witnessed a slightly hardening tendency at some centres, particularly in parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The All India Index Numbers of wholesale prices of wheat showed a slight increase from 87 in September to 88 in October, 1957. Prices of rice exhibited a slight easy tendency on the whole during the month under review. The All India Index Numbers of wholesale prices of rice declined slightly from 108 in September to 107 in October. At some centres, however, particularly in the drought affected areas of Assam, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh the prices of rice showed some increase during the month under review.

As for coarse grains, prices of bajra and maize continued to show a decline. The All India Index Numbers of wholesale prices of bajra fell from 125 in September to 120 in October, while the maize index dropped from 111 to 98 during the same period. In the case of jowar, however, prices remained more or less steady. The All India Index Numbers of wholesale prices of jowar stood at 113 in October as against 112 a month earlier.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During October 1957 the condition of the standing sugarcane crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all parts of the country.

Sugar—Total production of sugar in India during the current season up to the 22nd October, 1957 amounted to 20.25 lakh tons as against 18.59 lakh tons produced during the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 22nd October, 1957 was 10 as against 7 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories on 1st October, 1957 was 6.20 lakh tons as against 6.78 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November, 1956 to 22nd October, 1957 was 20.67 lakh tons as against 16.90 lakh tons despatched in the same period of the last season. The closing stocks of sugar with factories on 22nd October, 1957 stood at 5.06 lakh tons as compared with those of 5.94 lakh tons on the same date last season.

The Government of India released during October, 1957 a quantity of 1.8 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 0.03 lakh tons released for export. This brings the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 season's production to 17.79 lakh tons including 1.62 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January, 1957 to the end of October, 1957 amounted to about 1.56 lakh tons. Out of these sales actual exports during the same period amounted to 1.31 lakh tons. Exports were shared by U.K. (1.0 thousand tons), West Asian countries (52.6 thousand tons), East Asia countries i.e. China (33.5 thousand tons), Far East countries including Malaya (24.0 thousand tons), Burma (11.6 thousand tons) and Ceylon 8.2 thousand tons).

Sugar markets during October, 1957 ruled easy except at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay despite increased demands for sugar due to festivals. The easiness in the markets was attributed to heavy releases of sugar by the Government and to the anxiety of the sugar factories to dispose of their old stocks before starting crushing operations for the new season, 1957-58. At Madras, however, prices of sugar rose as compared to those prevailing at the close of the preceding month. At Calcutta sugar prices ruled steady while at Bombay they showed an erratic tendency. The table below gives the week-end whole-sale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India :—

		(Rs. per maund)				
Market	Quantity	(Week-ending)				
		28-9-57	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
Hapur	Crystal	36.12	35.50	35.37	35.75	35.62
Kanpur	FAQ	36.50	36.25	36.25	36.25	36.25
Jullundur	Phagwara	36.00	36.00	35.12	35.25	35.00
Calcutta	Indian					
	Medium	37.87	37.87	37.87	37.87	37.87
Nagpur	Medium	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.25	39.00
Madras	Import	33.19	33.19	34.31	34.31	34.31
Bombay	D-28	38.87	39.12	39.12	39.44	38.50
Patna	.	36.00	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

Gur—Average daily arrivals of gur during October, 1957 in Hapur market amounted to about 680 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 7,000 maunds at the end of October, 1957 as compared with those of 12,500 maunds at the end of the previous month. Gur prices during the month ruled firm at Kanpur and Madras while they eased at Calcutta and Bombay. At Hapur prices displayed an erratic tendency but were substantially higher than those prevailing at the close of the last month, due partly to low stock position and partly to increased demand due to festivals. The prices at Patna were steady. The following table shows the week-end wholesale prices of gur at some important centres—
(Rs. per maund)

Market	Quality	Week-ending				
		28-9-57	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	12.75	16.62	16.12	16.00	16.50
Kanpur	F.A.Q.	13.06	13.06	13.06	13.50	13.50
Calcutta	Deshi Medium	16.50	16.50	16.50	14.50	14.50
Madras	II Sort	15.62	15.62	15.62	16.87	16.87
Bombay	Kolhapur	22.50	20.50	19.25	19.50	18.00
Patna	Old	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils generally displayed a steady tendency during the month under review. Export duties of Rs. 200 per ton leviable on niger and kardi oils and of Rs. 230 per ton leviable on groundnut oilcake were abolished with effect from 26th October 1957. The removal of these duties, obviously intended to promote exports was received by trade circles as a welcome relief.

(a) GROUNDNUT

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil both in Bombay and Madras rose during the first half of October but thereafter they showed a downward trend. The bullish trend in the first half of the month was largely due to speculative factors and unfavourable weather reports. Production in Saurashtra and Gujarat was reported to have suffered for want of timely rains. Government's decision to grant rebate of excise duty on the non-essential vegetable oil content of vanaspati on its export in addition to the excise duty on vanaspati itself was also responsible for the optimistic tone of the market. Prices of groundnut oil (South African) at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 60.69 per maund during October, 1957.

The following table gives the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during October, 1957 :—

	Week-ending				
	28-9-57	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)</i> —					
Bombay (Bold)	23.50	22.37	24.75	23.50	24.06
Madras (Superior)	26.37	27.0	27.56	27.12	25.87
<i>Groundnut Oil</i> —					
Bombay	54.37	55.12	56.62	56.62	55.44
Madras	52.81	53.19	54.31	54.69	54.19
<i>European Ports</i> —					
Indian 3% crude	60.69	60.69	60.69	60.69	..
S. Africa	60.69	60.69	60.69	60.69	..

During April, 1957 exports of groundnut and groundnut oil were nil as compared to 73 tons of groundnuts and 567 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1956. Total exports of groundnut during January 1957 to April 1957 amounted to 296 tons. Exports of groundnut oil during the same period were negligible.

(b) LINSEED

There were no wide fluctuations in the prices of linseed and linseed oil in the important markets of the country during the month under review. The slight improvement in prices of both linseed and linseed oil noticed in the third week of October was due to the reports of better export prospects. Australia was reported to have relaxed its restrictions on imports of linseed oil. But as Indian linseed oil was costlier as compared to other varieties, it was unlikely that much business with Australia would materialize. Unconfirmed reports of India having sold 350 tons of linseed oil to U.K. also aided the market sentiment.

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during October, 1957 :—

	Week-ending				
	28-9-57	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
<i>Linseed</i> —					
Bombay (Bold)	20.50	20.50	20.81	21.37	21.12
Calcutta (Small)	22.19	21.69	21.75	22.75	22.62
Kanpur FAQ (Bold)	22.25	22.12	20.75	20.75	22.50
<i>Linseed Oil</i> —					
Bombay	44.50	44.50	44.81	46.25	45.87
Kanpur	50.50	49.94	49.0	49.0	49.0
European ports	53.12	52.87	52.87	54.69	..
Indian Variety					

Exports of linseed oil during April 1957 amounted to 1137 tons as compared to 4537 tons exported during the same month of the preceding year. Total exports of linseed oil during January 1957 to April 1957 amounted to 5583 tons.

(c) CASTORSEED

The movement of castorseed and castor oil prices in the important markets of the country during October 1957 was rather erratic, though the fluctuations were not wide. Prices of both castorseed and oil at Kanpur ruled steady with no fluctuations whatsoever, while in Bombay they rose slightly in the middle of the month but dropped again in the subsequent weeks. Prices at European ports also showed little fluctuation. The rise in prices during the earlier half of the month was due to speculative activity. Export prospects remained dull since U.S. was reported to have secured supplies from Brazil at reduced prices. This factor combined with the stern warning given by the Chairman of the Forward Market Commission curbed the speculative bidding of prices in the castor market.

The following table gives the trend of prices of castor seed and castor oil during October 1957—

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week-ending				
	28-9-57	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
Castorseed—					
Bombay (Bold)	23.87	22.69	23.69	23.50	22.87
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31	21.31
Badeppalli (Hyderabad)	23.50	23.50	23.69	23.37	23.94
Castor Oil—					
Bombay	54.37	54.37	55.12	54.0	54.0
Kanpur	55.0	55.25	55.25	55.25	55.25
Madras	54.37	54.31	54.31	53.50	55.12
European Ports (Indian Commercial)	72.50	73.0	73.0	72.50	..

Exports of castor oil during April 1957 amounted to 5875 tons as compared to 2198 tons exported during the same month of 1956. Total exports of castor oil during January 1957 to April 1957 amounted to 14449 tons.

(d) COCONUT

During September 1957 arrivals of coconut and copra in the twelve important assembling markets of South India amounted to 14.4 million coconuts and 5.2 thousand tons of copra as compared to 22.8 million coconuts and 8.6 thousand tons of copra in the same month of 1956. Total arrivals in the markets during 9 months January-September 1957 were 156.3 million coconuts and 55.9 thousand tons of copra; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 147.1 million nuts and 77 thousand tons of copra.

Prices of copra in the Bombay market dropped from Rs. 44.50 per maund at the end of September to Rs. 42.0 per maund at the end of October 1957. On the other hand there was a slight improvement in copra prices in Alleppey market during the month under review. Prices of coconut oil both in Bombay and Cochin, after a small decline in the beginning of the month improved towards the end of October 1957.

The following table gives the prices of copra and coconut oil during October 1957—

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week-ending				
	28-9-57	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
Copra—					
Bombay (Colombo)	44.50	44.50	44.50	N.Q.	42.0
Alleppey (Vettumani)	49.56	48.31	47.69	48.94	50.81
Coconut Oil—					
Bombay	70.50	69.06	64.0	66.12	70.50
Cochin	68.37	67.50	67.50	68.0	69.0

N.Q.—Not quoted.

During April 1957 imports of copra and coconut oil into India amounted to 11,453 tons and 2,989 tons respectively as compared to 5362 tons of copra and 2,710 tons of coconut oil imported during April 1956.

Total imports of copra and coconut oil from January 1957 to April 1957 amounted to 40,664 tons and 9,143 tons respectively.

(iv) COTTON

The First Estimate of Indian cotton framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of September, 1957 puts the current season's crop at 52.88 lakh bales. The corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1956-57 season were 54.22 lakh and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

During the first three weeks of October, 1957, weather reports from almost all the cotton growing tracts of the country were generally unfavourable. In Saurashtra and South Gujarat drought continued and the absence of dew fall was reported to be retarding the development of the cotton crop. In Punjab and Khandesh and Berar tracts of Bombay there were some unseasonal rains. In the last week of the month, however, the weather took a favourable turn and there were reports of light to moderate rainfall in drought affected areas.

An import quota of 15,000 bales for Egyptian and Sudan cottons of staple length over 1 3/16" was announced on 22nd October, 1957; in addition an import of 10,000 bales of Egyptian cotton of staple length over 1 3/16" was also permitted against the special payment procedure. The above quota of 15,000 bales was quickly taken up and was fully licensed by 25th October. An export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi was announced on 4th October, 1957 for export by established shippers and registered dealers. These licences will be valid for shipment upto 31st January 1958.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture USA, in its fourth report for 1957-58 cotton season, puts the crop at 12.40 million bales against its early report of 12.71 million bales prepared a month ago and 13.3 million bales harvested during the previous season. Yield per acre was estimated at 435 pounds as against the previous estimate of 446 pounds and the previous season's figure of 409 pounds. The condition of the crop was put at 80 percent of the normal as compared to 81 percent estimated last month and 77 percent for the previous season.

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

Cottons	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)					
	Consumption		Consumption		Stocks with Mills as on	
	August		1956-57 Season	1955-56 Season	31-8-57	31-8-56
	1957	1956				
Indian cotton	3.60	3.51	46.66	43.65	11.20	14.08
Egyptian cotton	0.05	0.15	0.93	1.87	0.21	0.56
Other foreign cotton	0.38	0.37	4.74	4.16	2.03	1.49
Total	4.03	4.03	52.33	49.68	13.44	16.13

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)			
	1-9-57 to 17-10-57	1-9-56 to 17-10-56	
Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay	0.74	0.88	
Consumption of raw cotton by mills at Bombay	1.70	1.73	
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 17th October.	5.02	4.74	

The cotton market remained firm during the month under review. Jarilla MGF at Bombay advanced by Rs. 15 per candy in the first week of October and remained at this level in the following week. In Punjab, both deshi and American varieties advanced rather sharply. Deshi cotton at Abohar which was quoted at Rs. 619 per candy at the end of September advanced to Rs. 657 on 5th October and to Rs. 686 on 12th October. In the third week, this variety dropped to Rs. 657 but in the closing week of October the price again rose to Rs. 686 per candy. Thus, over the month under review Deshi cotton at Abohar advanced by Rs. 67 per candy. The rise in price of American variety in the Punjab was continuous over the whole month and the month end quotation was Rs. 834 against Rs. 793, at the end of September. The main factor for the upward trend in cotton prices was reports of adverse weather conditions in the main cotton growing tracts. The release of export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi may also have had the same effect on the market sentiment. The following table gives the week-end quotation of some of the improved varieties of cotton at some markets in India:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)					
State Centre Variety	Andhra Adoni Mungari	Bombay Bombay Jarilla M.G.F.	Punjab Abohar Deshi	American	
Week-ending—					
28-9-57	. . N.R.	775.00	619.00	793.00	
5-10-57	. . N.R.	790.00	657.00	800.00	
12-10-57	. . N.R.	790.00	686.00	815.00	
19-10-57	. . N.R.	N.A.	657.00	819.00	
26-10-57	. . N.R.	795.00	686.00	834.00	

N.R.—Not reported. N.A.—Not available.

The Karachi cotton market exhibited a steady trend in the first two weeks of October. In the following week, there was an abrupt rise in cotton prices caused by uncertain political situation in West Asia, large scale spot house buying and short covering by professional traders due to reports of adverse weather conditions in cotton growing tracts in Pakistan. In the last week of the month the price again dropped due to poor export enquiries and the

warning issued by the Government of Pakistan to the Karachi Cotton Association that the prices prevailing at Karachi should be brought down in order to prevent the loss of export business in cotton. The following table gives the week-end quotations at the Karachi market:—

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs. each)	
Week-ending	4F. Punjab (Roller Ginned)
28-9-57	757.00
5-10-57	757.00
12-10-57	757.00
19-10-57	819.00
26-10-57	734.00

The price of cotton in New York market generally tended to move up during the month under review. Factors responsible for this trend were lower crop estimate on account of heavy rains in certain parts which affected the quality of the crop and the cotton market quota announcement for the 1958 season. The following table gives the week-end quotation at New York market during October:—

Cents per lb. Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.	
Week-ending	
28-9-57	34.65 1,290
5-10-57	34.90 1,300
12-10-57	34.95 1,302
19-10-57	33.25 1,238
26-10-57	35.15 1,309

(v) JUTE

The All India First Estimate of jute for 1957-58 places the acreage under jute at 1,473 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 1,634 thousand acres for 1956-57. This shows a decrease of 161 thousand acres or 9.9 per cent. This estimate gives information upto the middle of July, 1957 and covers slightly less area than what will be covered by the final estimate. The decrease in area during the current year has occurred in all the jute growing States except U.P. and has been attributed mainly to prolonged drought as a result of late monsoon during the sowing time. In West-Bengal the crop was reported to have been affected by attack of cater-pillar and semilooper insects also.

The All India First Estimate of mesta for 1957-58 puts the area under mesta at 225 thousand acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 194 thousand acres for 1956-57. This shows an increase of 31 thousand acres or 16 percent. The increase has been reported mainly by Bihar and to a smaller extent by Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The increase has, however, been offset to some extent by fall in area under the crop in Mysore State.

During the month of October, 1957, the Calcutta loose market ruled easy with narrow fluctuations. Buyers anticipated improvement in the arrivals from up-country centres, while sellers held the opposite view. The Bank strike in Calcutta was also exercising a restrictive influence on the volume of business transacted. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta market:—

October/November Delivery

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week-ending			
	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
Northern	29.25	29.50	29.25	29.50
Assam	29.25	29.50	29.25	29.50
Orissa	30.50	30.50	30.25	31.00
Deshal	26.50	28.50	28.25	28.50
Murshidabad	28.50	26.50	26.75	26.50
Jungli	25.00	24.50	24.75	24.50
Daisee	30.50	30.50	30.50	31.00

The pucca bales sector during the first half of October continued to remain quiet, except the Pak N.C. variety which declined by Rs. 2 per maund thereafter prices improved in all cases except in Daisee L.-G. variety which remained steady. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

October/November Delivery

(Rs. per bale)

Variety	Week-ending			
	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
Mill Firsts	230.00	230.00	235.00	240.00
Mill lightning	210.00	210.00	220.00	220.00
Daisee L.G.	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Pak N.C.	83.00	81.00	82.00	82.00

Arrivals of raw jute in the up-country markets were reported to be of low quality as a result of drought conditions, and this was reflected in lower quotations. Following table gives the prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres:—

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week-ending			
	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
Barpeta Road (Assam)	N.A.	22.00	22.00	22.00
Chakia (Bihar)	N.A.	19.40	19.00	19.25
Bhadrak (Orissa)	N.A.	25.00	22.00	26.25

N.A.—Not available.

The general undertone of the Calcutta jute goods market was weak during the month though price fluctuations were small. Due to lack of overseas interest, price of both hessian and sacking declined in the first week. During the next week, the price of sacking advanced a little due to good demand from Burma and enquiries from the Government of India but hessian remained unaffected. Towards the close of the month, however, prices declined under the impact of rumours about unsealing of looms. The following table gives the week end quotations for hessian and sacking:—

Variety	Unit	Week-ending			
		5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57
Hessian 40" × 10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	42.90	42.85	42.85	42.80
Sacking B Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	119.50	118.75	120.00	118.00

(vi) TOBACCO

During the month under review, the prices of non-Virginia type tobacco generally showed an upward tendency. The price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay, which ruled steady at Rs. 55.00 per maund during September, 1957 rose to Rs. 60.00 per maund during the last two weeks of October, 1957; similarly the prices of Motihari (medium) and fully (medium) varieties of tobacco at Calcutta, which were ruling at Rs. 130.16 and Rs. 100.16 per maund respectively during the last week of September, 1957 advanced to Rs. 140.16 and Rs. 104.16 respectively towards the close of the month under review. The prices of Grades I, II, and III of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur remained unquoted. The price of Grade IV variety was quoted at Rs. 144.00 per maund during the first week of October, 1957.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during September, 1957 amounted to 3.81 million lbs. consisting of 2.73 million lbs. of flue cured Virginia, 0.03 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia, 1.05 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were slightly higher at 3.87 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during September, 1957 amounted to 5.78 million lbs. as against 6.78 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches in September 1957 consisted of 3.46 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.30 million lbs. of sun-cured,

Virginia and 2.02 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of September, 1957 stood at 25.7 million lbs. against 29.09 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 3.58 million lbs. of different varieties of tobacco were graded for export during September, 1957 as against 6.13 million lbs. graded in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during September, 1957 3.01 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during April, 1957 amounted to 12.49 million lbs. worth Rs. 300 lakhs. Of the 12.49 million lbs. exported during April, 1957 the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 11.70 million lbs. worth Rs. 296 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the four months January--April, 1957 amounted to 25.82 million lbs. valued at Rs. 465 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 Mysore State 39 wells and 2 tanks were completed and 44 irrigation pump sets supplied to the ryots on hire-purchase system during the month of August, 1957. Besides, 3,099 wells, 300 tanks, 19 minor irrigation works were also in progress during the same month. In Andhra 22 oil engines and petrol pumpsets were supplied to the cultivators during July, 1957. Besides this, the Industries Department completed 2 note-worthy borings benefiting an area of 13 acres. In Madras 7 note-worthy borings and one sub-artesian spring were completed in Chingleput district during July, 1957. In Punjab during the month of June, 1957 fourteen wells with *taccavi* loans and eighty-two wells without *taccavi* loans were sunk at various places in the State. Besides, forty-eight pumping sets were installed and twenty tube-wells were sunk during June, 1957.

In Mysore, 35 acres and 36 *guntas* of land was reclaimed in Coorg area during July and August, 1957. Besides this, 157 acres and 20 *guntas* of land was ploughed during the same period with the help of 16 tractors. In Andhra 453 acres of land was bunded, 1,120 acres reclaimed and 874 acres cultivated with departmental tractors and bull-dozer during the month of July 1957. During the same month in Telengana area, 20 acres were bunded, 1,568 acres reclaimed and 460 acres ploughed with departmental tractors. In Madras 7,204 acres of land were reclaimed by hiring out tractors and bull-dozer to the ryots by Agricultural Department during July, 1957.

In Mysore State 1,283 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 426 tons of Superphosphate 226 tons of urea and 242 tons of other fertilisers were distributed during August, 1957. In Delhi during August 1957, 79 tons of chemical fertilisers and 1,641 tons of sludge and compost manure were distributed. In Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh 3,877 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 117 tons of super-phosphate, 172 tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,453 tons of urban compost, 12,701 tons of rural compost and 247 tons of other manures were distributed during July, 1957. In Telengana area the quantities of fertilizers and manures distributed during the same period amounted to 876 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 23 tons of Superphosphate, 1,369 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture, 5,489 tons of urban compost and 2,938 tons of rural compost. In Madras 24,033 tons of urban compost and 5,661 tons of rural compost were distributed during July 1957. In Punjab 558 tons of Ammonium sulphate, 25 tons of Superphosphate and 40,163 tons of urban compost were distributed during June, 1957.

In Mysore State, during August, 1957, 514 *pallas* of paddy seeds, 39 *pallas* of ragi seeds, 107 *pallas* of jowar seeds and 23 *pallas* of green manure seeds were distributed. In Andhra Pradesh 946 tons of paddy seeds, 25 tons of millet seeds, 22 tons of other cereal seeds and 449 tons of green manure seeds were distributed during July, 1957. During the same period in Telengana area 12,021 maunds of paddy seeds, 56 maunds of jowar seeds, 12 maunds of other cereal seeds and 772 maunds of green manure seeds were distributed. In Madras 89 tons of paddy seeds and 83 tons of millets seeds were distributed during the month of July, 1957.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation, which met recently, have approved the setting up of a State Warehousing Corporation, with a share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs, by the Government of Rajasthan at Jaipur. The Board have also decided to contribute Rs. 10 lakhs to the share capital of the State Corporation.

Five warehouses for the storage of kharif crops were also reported to have been acquired by the Central Warehousing Corporation at Amravati, Gondia, Sangli, Gadag, and Davenagere in Bombay and Mysore States. These warehouses are expected to start functioning by the end of November.

A training course for warehousemen and graders for Central warehouses under the Central Warehousing Corporation, started in Delhi in October this year. The course of training will be for four weeks, after which the trained personnel will man the various warehouses acquired by the Corporation. The warehousemen will be trained by the experts in cooperation, marketing, storage and banking and it is expected that this brief training will help the warehousemen to shoulder their responsibilities with greater confidence.

The progress of cooperative development in the agricultural sector during 1956-57 was marked by (a) the enactment of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, (b) the establishment of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board, (c) the establishment and maintenance by the Reserve Bank of India of the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operation) Fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 crores and further provision for an annual contribution of Rs. 5 crores, and (d) the setting up of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Satisfactory progress is reported to have been made in the fields of cooperative credit, marketing, processing, storage and warehousing of agricultural produce. In West Bengal, for example 155 Cooperative marketing societies sold 350 tons of agricultural produce valued at Rs. 227 lakhs, distributed 173 tons of fertilizers valued at Rs. 22 lakhs and met the day to day requirements of the members of the societies to the extent of Rs. 215 lakhs.

The cooperative societies also constructed seven godowns, and took up work on 15 more. In Punjab 52,000 labourers formed themselves into 361 Cooperative Labour and Construction Societies and executed works of the value of Rs. 29 lakhs. Cooperative societies played an active role in the distribution of fertilisers also and accounted for 60 per cent of the quantity distributed in the country. In the States of Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, Cooperative societies were the sole distributors of fertilizers. On the marketing side, Cooperative societies in Punjab exported 2,200 bales of cotton to Japan, while those in Madras and Andhra exported 2,400 tons of onions to Ceylon.

During the year under review, 1,249 large-sized societies, 224 primary and 20 Regional marketing societies were set up. Seven Apex Marketing Societies were reorganized. In the field of processing, 9 Cooperative Sugar Factories and 13 other processing societies were set up. The Industrial Finance Corporation granted loans amounting to Rs. 3.24 crores to eight cooperative Sugar Factories—5 in Bombay and one each in Mysore, Assam and Punjab.

During the year under review 376 godowns were constructed by larger sized societies and 213 by marketing societies. The amount of short term agricultural credit provided by village primary societies and large-sized societies during 1956-57 totalled to about Rs. 55 crores, i.e. Rs. 4.82 crores more than in the previous year.

The Governor of Madhya Pradesh has promulgated an Ordinance "to provide for the amalgamation of certain existing Cooperative Societies, in the public interest of and for securing the proper management thereof and for matters incidental or consequential thereto." The Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amalgamation) Ordinance, 1957 which has already come into force, amalgamates and reconstitutes into (a) a single Cooperative Bank, by the name of the Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Bank Limited, all existing cooperative banks, and (b) a single Weavers Society, by the name of Madhya Pradesh Weavers' Central Cooperative Society Limited, all existing Weavers' Societies in the States. According to the Ordinance, the State Government will prepare a scheme which will provide for:—

"(a) the amalgamation of all the assets and liabilities of the existing Cooperative societies concerned and the determination of the value of the share thereof in relation to the corresponding new Cooperative Society;

(b) The initial location of the principal place of business of the new Cooperative Society; and.

(c) Other incidental, consequential, or supplementary matters as may be considered necessary."

This scheme will be forwarded to existing Cooperative Societies concerned in the State, and after considering the resolutions submitted by such Societies in regard to it, the State Government will draw up a finalized scheme of amalgamation of the above-referred societies.

(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (second Amendment) Bill, 1957 which received the assent of the President recently, seeks to remove certain difficulties which have arisen in the course of implementation of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. The new amending Act clarifies that even after the rate of rent has been fixed by the Mamlatdar, if the rent payable by a tenant under usage, agreement or decree or order of a court is less than the rent at the rate fixed by the Mamlatdar, the tenant is liable to pay the lower rent only. For expediting the disposal of applications made by landlords to the Mamlatdars for the possession of any land or dwellings held by tenants, the amending Act empowers the Mamlatdars to reject such applications if they do not satisfy all the provisions of the Act. The new Act further provides that in case a person intends to file an appeal against the decision of the Tribunal or the Mamlatdar, he should not be deprived of the possession of the land during the appeal's period. The amending Act also seeks to empower the collector to revise *suo-motu* or on a reference

from the State Government or a Divisional Officer, any irregular order passed by a Mamlatdar or a Tribunal. The Act also seeks (a) to provide for the payment of Village Panchayat Cess by a tenant who is liable for the payment of land revenue, local funds cess, irrigation cess etc., except when the tenant is paying his rent in kind to the landlord in which case the Village Panchayat cess will be payable by the landlord, (b) to allow the landlord and the tenant to fix the purchase price of land by mutual agreement and (c) to empower the collector to dispose of lands held by a landlord or a tenant in excess of the ceiling area fixed in that region or to lease out such land on a temporary basis.

The Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1957 which seeks to amend the Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act, 1955 received the President's assent on 17th September, 1957. The Act of 1955 had abolished all cash allowances, formerly paid to right holders by the tenants who were granted occupancy rights on payment of prescribed multiples (ranging between 3 and 7) of cash allowances. It was however brought to the notice of the Government that on account of the abolition of cash allowances held by minors, or by unmarried women, or held for the purpose of education, the recipients were left without sufficient resources to maintain themselves, or pursue their studies. Certain cases deserving the continuance of allowances on compassionate grounds were also noticed by the Government. The amending Act has therefore been enacted so as to provide that cash allowances or allowances in kind may be granted in the following cases and on the stated terms (a) if received by a widow for the purpose of maintenance, she shall be paid an amount equal to such allowance for the remainder of her life, (b) if received by an alienee for the purpose of education, he shall be paid an amount equal to such allowance during a like period and subject to the like conditions as are contained in the grant, (c) if received by an alienee who is (i) a male minor, he shall be paid an amount equal to the allowance till he attains the age of twenty one years, (ii) an unmarried female, she shall be paid an amount equal to the allowance till she marries. The amending Act also provides payment of cash allowances on certain compassionate grounds such as old age, mental or physical infirmity etc.

The Saurashtra Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1957 which amends the Saurashtra Estates Acquisition Act 1952, also received the assent of the President on the 17th September, 1957. Under Section 4-A. of the Act of 1952, a tenant or mortgagee had power to purchase occupancy rights of certain Village site lands. If the tenant was an "agriculturist" he was entitled to purchase such sites at a concessional rate of six times the assessment of the land. The term "agriculturist" did not however include a widow, minor, or a person subject to physical or mental disability, or a member of the Armed Forces who has let out his lands on "Tenancy". These people were, therefore, deprived of the "concessional" rate. The Amending Act of 1957 includes these people in the definition of the term "agriculturist".

The Governor of Bombay has promulgated the Bombay Vidarbha Region Agricultural Tenants' (Protection from Eviction and Amendment of Tenancy Laws) Ordinance, 1957. The Ordinance provides for the "protection from eviction of tenants of agricultural lands in the Vidarbha region of the State of Bombay, for the stay of proceedings pending or commenced therefor, and for the amendment of the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases Act, 1951 and the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954." The provisions for regulating the relationship between tenants of agricultural lands and their landlords in the Vidarbha region of the Bombay State are contained in the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code 1954 and the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases Act, 1951.

Under these laws, the occupancy tenants in the four districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda and Bhandara, and protected lessees in the four districts of Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal have been given a certain measure of protection. The ordinary tenants do not however have any special rights or protection. While the question of undertaking comprehensive legislation for securing further protection to agricultural tenants in the Vidarbha region is still under the consideration of the Government of Bombay, as an interim measure, this Ordinance provides for:

- (a) Protection from eviction, of all tenants for a period of two years;
- (b) Increase in the protection period of seven years in the case of protected lessees, under the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases Act, 1951, to eight years; and
- (c) Protection of tenancy rights of protected lessees and occupancy tenants in cases where the surrender of tenancy rights made by them in favour of land holders are found to be involuntary or in contravention of the existing provisions in that behalf.

The Government of Rajasthan have published a Bill, the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (sixth Amendment) Bill, 1957, to amend the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952. The Act of 1952 had exempted from resumption certain Jagir lands, especially those which were utilised for the purpose of maintenance of places of religious worship or service. In view of the mismanagement of such lands by the *Mahants* and *Pujaries* of the religious institutions, however, the new Bill proposes to resume such Jagir lands also and to pay the net income thereof by way of annuity.

A three-member Committee of Direction to evolve a suitable technique and lay down uniform pattern of inquiry into the progress and effect of land reforms in various States was appointed by the standing Committee of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission at its meeting held in New Delhi on 17th October, 1957.

(iv) LAND TAXATION

I. The U.P. Large Land Holdings Tax Bill, 1957—The Government of Uttar Pradesh have published the U.P. Large Land Holdings Tax Bill, 1957 to provide for the levy and collection of a tax on large holdings in the State. The proposed 'holding-tax' is in fact, a modified form of and would replace the agricultural income-tax already levied in the State under the U.P. Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948. The State Government feel that the Agricultural Income-tax Act which was enacted at a time when Zamindari system was in force, has become out of date in the context of post zamindari abolition era and therefore, needs to be replaced by a more suitable legislation.

According to the provisions of the Bill, a 'holding tax' would be leviable on all land-holdings the annual value of which exceeds Rs. 3,600. A cultivator who does not cultivate more than 30 acres of land would be exempt from the payment of this tax. For purposes of assessment annual value of land holding shall be an amount equivalent to a certain multiple (not exceeding $12\frac{1}{2}$) of the rent payable for such land. The Bill provides for the payment of the 'holding tax' in two equal instalments. According to a special provision in the Bill the holding tax chargeable on a land holding held by a cooperative society or a *Sarvodaya Mandal* shall be the aggregate of such tax chargeable on the share in land of each member of the society as if such share in land were a separate land holding held by a member.

The rates of 'holding tax' follow a graduated scale so that larger the annual value of the holding, the greater the rate of the tax. The rates as specified in the schedule to the Bill are—

		Rate of Holding Tax
1. On the first Rs. 1,800 of annual valuation	.	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 3,200 of annual valuation	.	5 naye paise in a rupee
3. On the next Rs. 5,000 of annual valuation	.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ naye paise in a rupee
4. On the next Rs. 5,000 of annual valuation	.	20 naye paise in a rupee
5. On the next Rs. 10,000 of annual valuation	.	30 naye paise in a rupee
6. On the next Rs. 10,000 of annual valuation	.	45 naye paise in a rupee
7. On the balance of annual valuation	.	60 naye paise in a rupee

The Bill when passed into an Act, shall be deemed to have come into force on 1st July 1957. This is also the date with effect from which the U.P. Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1948 shall stand repealed.

II. The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1957—The Punjab Government have published the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1957. Under the provisions of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 as in force in the State at present, land put to assessable non-agricultural use outside town and village sites and recorded as such during previous settlements, is being specially assessed but the contiguous areas, which were included in such town and village sites from time to time and which are otherwise liable to special assessment are, being excluded from that assessment. This has created an anomalous position with a resultant loss of much needed revenue to the State. The amending legislation seeks to remove this disparity by making all lands whether situated outside or inside town and village sites equally liable to special assessment.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) DIARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1957

1st October	.	All-India First Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58 released.
4th October	.	An export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi (raw cotton) announced.
5th October	.	All-India Final Estimate of Tobacco, 1956-57 released.
11th October	.	Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture inaugurated at Srinagar.
13th October	.	Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture concluded.
14th October	.	Second F.A.O. Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management for Asia and the Far East inaugurated at New Delhi.
22nd October	.	An import quota of 15,000 bales for Egyptian and Sudan cottons of staple length over 1-3/16" announced.
26th October	.	Export duties on niger oil, kardi oil, and groundnut cake abolished.

(b) CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE

The Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture which met at Srinagar from 11th to 13th October, 1957 and was inaugurated by Shri A.P. Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, reviewed the programme of agricultural production for 1957-58 and, among other things, made recommendations concerning greater utilization of fertilizers and local manures, speedier establishment of seed multiplication farms and seed stores, full utilization of irrigation potential created under major and minor irrigation schemes, extension of crop campaigns, crop protection, soil conservation and dry farming measures and poultry, key village and dairy development schemes.

In his inaugural address, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture urged that the land reform programmes be pushed through with a sense of urgency and that greater attention be given to other important aspects of agricultural development, such as speedier establishment of seed farms, increased use of local manurial resources, green manuring and minor irrigation.

The Minister declared that the land reform programmes, as laid down in the Plan, had been soundly conceived, but their implementation "has been extremely tardy". Referring in particular to ejection of tenants in some States under the pretext of landlords' right of resumption, he said, "in several States no time-limit has been fixed for the period during which a landowner should reserve the land which he wishes to resume. Nor have the tenants been given effective protection from ejections and from the so-called 'voluntary surrenders'. Steps have to be taken to make tenants owners of non-resumable areas on payment of compensation in easy instalments so that they could be brought into direct relationship with the State".

Consolidation of Holdings

Continuing, he declared, "Even with regard to the non-controversial aspects of the land reform programme, like consolidation of holdings, the progress has been tardy and inadequate. In the second Five-Year Plan, consolidation of holdings is regarded as an integral part of the agricultural production programme and of the programme of C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks. To assist the States to expand their programme for consolidation of holdings, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have agreed to provide assistance for consolidation of holdings as part of the G.M.F. programme. To speed up consolidation work, it is essential that the State Governments should build up an adequate organisation and provide necessary training for their staff. Consolidation of holdings is a programme in which the fullest participation of the people should also be enlisted.

"Another factor which is retarding agricultural improvements is legislation regarding ceilings on existing holdings. It is but natural that owners of land should hesitate to make investment on land in a state of uncertainty (when the threat of a ceiling is hanging like the sword of Democles over their heads). It is only when the limit of ceilings on existing holdings has been determined and enforced that the existing uncertainties would be removed. States which have enacted the necessary legislation have to ensure that the programme is implemented within a given period; similarly, States which have not yet enacted legislation for ceilings have to complete legislative measures within a specified period".

Urging State Ministers to consider whether the developmental measures in the agricultural sector had gathered that momentum so necessary for achievement of the enhanced targets of production, Shri Jain focussed attention on some of the principal factors which seemed to inhibit the pace of development. "Our discussions have to be animated by this approach. Whether agriculture forms the core of the Plan or its base, it is on success on the agricultural front that the success of the Plan as a whole depends".

Seed Farms

Dealing first with the scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seed, he said that it had been envisaged that all the seed multiplication farms would be set up in the first three years of the plan so that the benefits of additional production would become available within the plan period itself. However, a recent review by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's standing expert committee on seeds had revealed a "disappointing" picture. Also, deviations had been made in the pattern of farm of 25 acres for each Community Development and National Extension Service Block. He pointed out that in making the operations area of a seed farm co-terminal with a C.D. and N.E.S. Block, the purpose had been to avail of the field staff, especially village level workers who should undertake the responsibility for propagating better seed. A departure from this arrangement, he believed, would reduce very much the value of the scheme.

Referring to difficulties in the acquisition of lands for the seed farms, Shri Jain said, "I do not agree that there is anything in law which can come in the way of speedy acquisition of land. If there is anything which delays acquisition, it is looseness in administration. Even so, wherever the purchase of land is found to be difficult, it is permissible to take land on lease".

He emphasised the need for all the seed farms to be set up speedily, "and in any case within the next two years".

Manurial Resources

Shri Jain called for an intensive drive to popularise green manuring and to develop local manurial resources, both of which "have gained added urgency in view of the restriction on the import of nitrogenous fertilisers". He urged State Governments to propagate the growing of green manure crops on the borders of fields and on waste lands for seed purposes; and to induce cultivators, wherever possible, to set apart a small portion of their holdings for growing green manure crops.

As regards local manurial resources, he said that sanction had been given for night soil composting in more than 2,000 panchayats during 1957-58, but State Governments had yet to complete the selection of panchayats. He also asked the States to complete the selection and training of compost inspectors.

Roll of Fertilisers

On the question of shortage of fertilisers Shri Jain said that he viewed with considerable concern the likely impact of this on agricultural production programmes.

He said, "A large number of fertiliser trials in cultivators' field have demonstrated that the use of a ton of ammonium sulphate results in an increased production of at least two tons of rice or wheat. The progress of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation is conditioned by the availability of chemical fertilisers. The target of area to be brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation under the second five year plan is 80 lakh acres and the target fixed for 1957-58 is 35 lakh acres. The achievement of the target depends on the availability of large quantities of chemical fertilisers, and unless we can import all the fertilisers required, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation will receive a serious set-back. So also our campaign for the top dressing of jute and sugarcane. This will adversely affect the production target for these two crops as well."

Stating that the demand for nitrogenous fertilisers during the period January 1957 to March 1958 was 13.41 lakh tons in terms of ammonium sulphate, the Minister said that there would be a deficit of 3.06 lakh tons. From April 1958 to March 1959 the estimated requirements of the States were about 14.5 lakh tons in terms of sulphate of ammonia. On the other hand, availability from internal manufacture was expected to be 5.4 lakh tons, leaving a deficit of 9.1 lakh tons. Since foreign exchange had been permitted for only an import of about 3 lakh tons, the net deficit would be 6.1 lakh tons; and the consequential cut in State Governments' requirements "would affect not merely the production of cash crops but of commercial crops also which would in turn reduce our foreign exchange earnings from the export of commercial crops".

Expressing the hope of yet being able to secure a larger allocation of foreign exchange for the import of fertilisers, Shri Jain said that a contract had been placed for the supply of 15,000 tons of ammonium sulphate from East Germany on the basis of payment in rupees; similarly, 30,000 tons were to be obtained from Russia.

Intensive Use of Water Supplies

The Minister then turned to the need for economical and intensive use by cultivators of available water supplies. He advocated lower water rates in the early stages "in order to make the use of water from major and minor irrigation schemes attractive to the cultivator". Stating that electricity used in irrigation was sometimes costlier than when employed for industrial purposes, the Minister said he had no doubt that "agriculture should not pay higher rates than industry".

As foreign exchange difficulties had considerably enhanced the importance of minor irrigation, he said that it was essential that cultivators in areas to come under new irrigation should get accustomed to irrigated farming. "Extension advice needs to be given to them in the preparation of fields for receiving water, proper application of water to crops and the cropping pattern to be followed under irrigated farming". He said, "I would suggest that the engineering sections of the States should be strengthened by providing irrigation extension engineers to render assistance to the cultivators. Facilities for training in irrigation engineering also need to be developed both in agricultural colleges and engineering colleges".

Continuing, Shri Jain said that in un-irrigated areas schemes for contour bunding and dry farming should receive greater attention. "The paucity of trained technical personnel is a great handicap for any appreciable progress in contour bunding", he stated "and it is necessary that State Governments should avail themselves more fully of the training facilities provided by the Centre."

Agricultural Credit

In regard to agricultural credit, the Minister said it was necessary that an assessment be made in each area of the requirements of credit in relation to the production programmes and to make adequate arrangements to ensure the timely supply of credit for improved seed, fertilisers, minor irrigation works and other schemes.

In conclusion, Shri Jain said that while at the Centre co-ordination between the activities of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development had been successfully effected through committees at Ministers' level and officers' level, such co-ordination has still to be extended to the State level and to the district and block level and even to the village level.

The Conference then reviewed the programme of agricultural production for 1957-58 and in view of the urgent necessity to develop agricultural production resolved that it was essential to fix minimum prices of agricultural produce, give the highest priority to the import of chemical fertilizers, re-examine and modify the pattern of assistance under the schemes sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, provide more funds for the Central and State Institutes of Research, provide more money to the States for minor irrigation during the Second Plan period and strengthen the technical agricultural services at the block and district levels.

The Conference also made a number of recommendations. The important ones are reproduced below :—

Scheme for Fertiliser and Local Manures

Fertilisers

The Conference recommends that—

(i) the proposal of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to import new types of fertilisers and bye-product Ammonium Sulphate should be endorsed and steps should be taken by the States to make them popular;

(ii) to make up the deficiency in the availability of nitrogenous fertilisers a campaign should be started for popularizing the use of alternate sources of concentrated organic nitrogen such as inedible oil cakes, blood-meal, fish-meal etc.;

(iii) wherever necessary, the arrangements for the distribution of fertilisers should be re-organised in the States. The Fertiliser Control Order should be strictly enforced to prevent hoarding, black-marketing, adulteration etc.;

(iv) a campaign for increasing the consumption of super-phosphate in areas, where its use has been found suitable, should be started and to ensure adequate and timely supply of super-phosphate to the States, a Conference of the State representatives and the manufactures may be convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture;

(v) The possibility of using Calcined phosphate for acid soils should be examined.

(vi) Cooperative Societies should be encouraged to take up the preparation and distribution of mixture, wherever mixtures have proved useful.

Local Manurial Resources

(a) Green Manures and Rural Compost—

The Conference has noted with concern that the progress of development of green and local manures in the country has been very slow compared to the potential. It recommends that an intensive campaign should be started in all the States so that within 2 years each holding should produce its own basic requirements of organic manures. This can be done by utilising the borders of fields (1) to provide the green manure seeds for raising green manure in the field, (2) to plant perennial shrubs to provide the plant materials for composting in the field.

(b) Night Soil Compost—

The Conference recommends that:

(i) the selection of Panchayats for preparation of night-soil compost should be finalised very early. 6,000 Panchayats should be taken up by 1960-61.

(ii) the Pilot scheme for preparation of night-soil compost in smaller villages should also be initiated very early by the State Governments.

(iii) suitable prizes should be awarded for producing and utilising the maximum quantity of night-soil compost in the blocks and Panchayats.

Establishment of Seed Multiplication Farms and Seed Stores

The Conference recommends that :

(i) the amount given for the price of land should be raised to Rs. 1,500 per acre.

(ii) There should be four seed stores per block. This may not be possible in the immediate future but steps should be taken to reach this goal as soon as possible.

Minor Irrigation and its Problems

The Conference recommends that:

(i) the relaxation permitted during the first four years of the First Plan period whereby funds sanctioned by the Government of India could be utilised till 30th June, may be revived.

UTILISATION OF IRRIGATION WATER**(a) Water Channel Construction**

The Conference observed that cultivators in several States were unable or unwilling to construct water courses. This Conference recommends that the State Governments should, in such cases, construct water courses and recover the cost separately from the beneficiaries.

(b) Irrigation Cess—

The Conference recommends that on all State owned irrigation works where a water rate is not being recovered for irrigation a cess on the entire irrigable area should be levied. This would ensure funds for maintenance and would also serve as an inducement for using the water available.

(c) Irrigation Rates—

In order to encourage the full use of water in new irrigation schemes this Conference recommends that water may be supplied at concessional rates during the first few years.

(d) Electricity Rates for Lift Irrigation—

The Conference recommends that electricity rates for lift irrigation should be lower than those for industrial purposes. The Conference further recommends that efforts should be made to ensure that more electric power is made available in rural areas for agricultural purposes.

In respect of private motors or engines installed for irrigation purposes by a cultivator, he should be permitted to use the installed capacity for de-husking rice, crushing oil, grinding flour, etc., during the slack period when the engine is not required for irrigation purpose. The Conference recommends that State Governments should issue licences for such use so that farmers are encouraged to install pumping sets.

(e) Disparity in Irrigation Rates on Old and New Schemes—

The Conference recommends that irrigation rates charged on old works and new projects should be pooled and that this suggestion should be favourably considered by the State Governments.

(f) Cropping Patterns—

The Conference recommends that demonstration farms may be set up where suitable cropping patterns should be evolved and improved irrigation practices demonstrated.

(g) Irrigation Extension Service—

The Conference further recommends that an Irrigation Extension Service should be provided to ensure proper use of water.

MAINTENANCE OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

The Conference recommends that efforts should be made to ensure the proper maintenance of completed minor irrigation works and that the funds required should be allocated regularly from year to year.

Crops campaign including Crop competitions**Crop Campaigns**

After reviewing the progress made in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the States, the Conference recommends that:

(i) the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union territories of Manipur and Tripura should take special measures to intensify the campaign, as the targets proposed by them are low in proportion to their acreages under paddy.

(ii) the States may appoint special officers in charge of the campaign who would be responsible for timely procurement of fertilisers and improved seeds, mounting campaigns including publicity and propaganda, removal of bottlenecks and popularising of improved implements.

(iii) the States of Punjab, U. P., Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura which do not have films on Japanese method of paddy cultivation, should arrange to have films of their own suited to local conditions. The Conference further recommends that other States should have four times the number of films they have at present so that larger number of farmers may benefit.

(iv) campaigns of jute and groundnut should also be mounted in areas where these crops are grown, as these crops are important foreign exchange earners.

Crop Competitions

The Conference carefully considered the new scheme for crop competitions at village, block, district and State levels, and recommends it for adoption, subject to the following modifications:

- (i) The minimum areas prescribed as competing units for various crops should be reduced to half in the hilly tracts as compared with the areas prescribed for the plains.
- (ii) In the State level competition, the minimum number of entrants should be reduced from 25 to 10.
- (iii) The composition of judging committees as suggested in the schemes may be taken as illustrative and may be modified to suit local conditions.
- (iv) The value of the prize at the village level may be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.
- (v) The entry fees for village competition may be raised from annas -/8/- to Re. 1-0-0.

Crop Protection Schemes

The Conference recommends that:

- (i) the State Government should fix definite targets of work in the field of plant protection and also make attempts at assessing the savings which may accrue as a result of the adoption of preventive and remedial measures. Such assessments should be greatly facilitated if records are built up of pest and disease outbreaks on different crops in different areas and suitable arrangements are made for the regular supply of information on such outbreaks. With a view to standardising such records, as far as possible, the Central Directorate of Plant Protection should work out a procedure for being followed in the States;
- (ii) the resources and facilities of the Central Plant Protection Stations established at 14 different places in India, should be utilised to the maximum extent possible by the State Governments for purposes of pest control campaigns, propaganda, demonstrations and training of plant protection personnel. Likewise, the fullest use should be made of the subsidies provided by the Government of India under the Grow More Food rules for distributing pesticides and hand spraying and dusting machines to farmers;
- (iii) the services provided by the Aerial Unit of the Government of India for operations against pests and diseases should be widely publicised in the States and wherever the aeroplanes can be usefully and economically employed, they should be pressed into service for the protection of crops from pests and diseases;
- (iv) the State Governments should encourage Cooperative Societies and Village Panchayats to stock pesticides and plant protection machines for being sold or given on hire to farmers. They may also consider the feasibility of giving an assurance to cooperative Societies and Village Panchayats for taking back surplus stocks of unsold pesticides or unused plant protection machines, if they are returned in good condition;
- (v) Pilot attempts should be made to organise plant protection work on the lines of the national anti-malaria campaign within the areas of selected well run Gram Panchayats, where pest and disease outbreaks frequently occur. While such attempts may be made initially by the Central Plant Protection Stations, they should also be extended to areas where State Plant Protection Organisations have their centres or units;
- (vi) active steps should be taken by the Central and State Plant Protection Organisations to popularise the methods of safe storage of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities so as to eliminate avoidable waste and loss caused through pest and disease attacks;

Soil Conservation and Dry Farming

After reviewing the progress of work in soil conservation in the States during 1956-57 the Conference observed with concern that in the States of U. P., Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Andamans, Manipur and Tripura the progress was poor. The Conference recommends that urgent action be taken to organise soil conservation work in these States on a scale sufficient to fulfill the targets of the Second Five Year Plan.

The Conference observed that none of the States has been able to achieve the targets fully and recommends that the States should take full advantage of the training facilities offered by the Centre and depute their officers and assistants for training per quota to be determined by the Centre according to the provision made for soil conservation work in each State.

On reviewing the training programme, the Conference observed that the training of the Soil Conservation Sub-Assistants in the States is very much below the requirements. The Conference recommends that in addition to the existing 10 Training Centres, 15 more be opened in the following States:—

West Bengal (1), Assam (1), Bihar (2), Madras (1), Andhra Pradesh (2), Rajasthan (2), Punjab (1), Kashmir (1), U. P. (1), Bombay (1), Orissa (1) and Mysore (1).

In view of the fact that dry farming methods when combined with contour bunding result in an additional production of 50 per cent, the Conference recommends that the State Governments may take up pilot demonstration projects on 10 acre plots in a block of 50 acres each with a view to cover 1/5th of the total contour bunding area in each State so that the entire area may be covered in a period of five years.

The Conference recommends that in order to facilitate rapid progress of soil conservation work on catchment bases, the States should enact suitable legislation on the lines of the Model Act prepared by the Central Soil Conservation Board.

(c) SECOND F.A.O. DEVELOPMENT CENTRE ON FARM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

(The second F.A.O. Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management for Asia and the Far East, which commenced in New Delhi on 14th October 1957, was held under the joint auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U. N. O. and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. The Centre which extended over four weeks was attended by representatives from Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, India, as well as F.A.O. representatives and personnel. The addresses and statements made at the inaugural session of the Conference are reproduced below):

Welcome Address by Shri P.N. Thapar, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture
(Department of Agriculture).

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in welcoming on behalf of the Government of India, the delegates from the neighbouring countries of Asia and the Far East and the observers from different Organizations who have come to participate in the Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management. By accepting our invitation to hold the Centre in India, the F. A. O. have provided us a unique opportunity for coming into contact and exchanging ideas with the farm management specialists of the countries of this region. Such pooling and sifting of experience should be of immense value considering that the agricultural economy of the countries of the region has many features in common and the rapid development of this economy is the common objective.

There is a growing realisation of the importance of farm management studies as a factor leading to agricultural improvement in the countries of the region. Although India cannot claim to have made as much progress in the field of farm management research as Japan has done, India has made a beginning in this direction by conducting a series of farm management investigations in six selected centres in the country during 1954—57. With the completion of this first series of investigations, we have now taken up farm management studies in three other centres. In the first series, the emphasis has been largely on evolving suitable methodology for assessing the relative merits of the cost accounting and survey methods in the collection of data. In the second series of investigations, stress is being laid on the collection and analysis of data which help in farm planning and development. It is our endeavour to extend the scope of such enquiries and we are expecting that the discussions at this Centre would give us the necessary guidance in this direction.

The holding of the Centre here at this juncture is of particular importance to us from another standpoint also. India's First Five Year Plan gave a pride of place to agricultural development. The success of our efforts in the agricultural sector enabled us to launch a bolder plan of development under the Second Five Year Plan. Although there has been a shift in emphasis from agriculture to industry, agriculture still constitutes the base and foundation of our Plan. In fact, the pace of development of our economy now hinges largely on a substantial increase in agricultural production. In the achievement of this objective, farm management research and extension can play an important role. We are happy to note that the Centre is laying a special emphasis on this aspect of farm management. At the first Centre held at Tokyo last year, the emphasis was on mechanization and labour efficiency in rice production. On the present occasion, farm planning and management as such would be engaging your attention. This broader perspective, I regard as highly significant, for it is on the efficient planning and management of average

sized individual farms that further increase in agricultural productivity depends. It is essential that farm management principles should be put into operation on average sized individual farms; that the average farmer should be guided in the layout and management of his farm so as to maximise output and incomes. Herein lies the value of an extension organization. We have in our Community Projects and National Extension Service an agency which is reaching out to the farmer. Provided suitable techniques in farm planning are evolved, this agency could be utilized for propagating them among the farmers. For the countries of Asia and the Far East, farm management studies would be useful only if they can help to break the vicious circle of low productivity, low incomes, low saving and low investment on the farm which in turn leads to low productivity and low incomes.

We are gratified that the F.A.O. have accepted our view that the Centre should be more in the nature of a development centre as distinct from merely a training centre. This centre is to be a regional forum for discussion, analysis and study of the principles and practices of farm management as adopted in the countries of the region. We sincerely hope that your discussions would not merely shed light but also bear fruit; that you will in the course of your discussions never lose sight of the main objective of farm management studies, viz., the benefiting of average sized farms, the improvement of farm operations and the raising of the productivity of farms of average sizes.

Once again I extend to you all a warm welcome. I wish you a pleasant stay in our midst and crave your indulgence for any lapses on our part.

F.A.O. Director General's Address to the Participants

(Read in his absence by Mr. P. V. Acharya, F.A.O. Country Representative for India)

The Food and Agriculture Organization is happy to have this opportunity to assist in focussing the necessary technical skills to bring about efficient farm operation. I am especially encouraged by the fact that the need for this series of farm management development centres, of which this is the second, was visualized by the technicians of the Far East Nations. This need was formalized by the Fourth Session of the International Rice Commission which recommended that studies be undertaken on the management problems of the farm.

During the next four weeks you will give intensive study to the role of farm planning and management in Far East agriculture. This field of work has been neglected. The result is that farms generally fall short of their potential production because of inefficiencies in operation. We need more information on the obstacles farmers face in order that these inefficiencies can be removed. Until we have this knowledge we cannot build realistic extension programs, or design successful development projects, such as irrigation, opening of new lands, consolidation of holdings and introduction of new technology. Millions of farmers urgently need help along these lines to lift themselves out of the very low productivity levels of their subsistence farming into a market economy so essential to higher rural living standards.

In addition to the routine application of new technology to farms, we need answers to such questions as: In newly developed areas, how large should the farms be for efficient operation? When farms are consolidated, what will be the savings in human draft power, and how can these savings best be utilized? What effect will the introduction of irrigation have on crop rotations, use of labour and capital requirements? Persons with a good knowledge of farm management methods can begin to help answer questions such as these. This Centre is to provide you that kind of training.

I note from the participants nominations forms which were sent by your governments to FAO Headquarters that all of you hold responsible government administrative positions, or that you are staff members at colleges and universities. This is good. Only by creating an awareness at these levels of the potential contribution of farm management can we hope to bridge the gap that exists between the individual farm operator and those in charge of government programmes. It is not enough to plan technical solutions to farm management problems, as you will be doing in this Centre. We must see to it that this knowledge is introduced and integrated into the whole farm economy. I am confident that your deliberations at this Centre will be fruitful, and that you will be in a better position to push forward the agricultural programmes in your respective countries.

I wish you well.

Statement Presented by Dr. S. R. Sen, Director, Development Centre, Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have gathered here today to witness the inauguration of an International Development Centre organised by the F.A.O. to develop techniques of scientific farm management to suit the farming conditions in the various countries of Asia and the Far East. Management, whether in industry or agriculture, was at one time an art and depended very largely on the skill and imagination of the individual manager. Hence, we found a few managers who stood head and shoulders over all others while the efficiency of the large bulk was relatively poor. When scientific principles began to be applied to the organisation and management of industry, management became more of a science with well established principles which could be learnt and applied and also improved through experimentation and analysis by the many rather than an art which depended on individual skill and intuition in which proficiency was the privilege of the few. One result of the application of scientific principles to the problems of management was that the difference between the best and the average became progressively narrow. No one will deny today that the tremendous advance that modern industry has made owes a good deal to the introduction of scientific principles to the problems of organization and management.

Encouraged by the results in the field of industry, scientists have tried during the last few decades to introduce scientific principles to the problems of management of the agricultural farm. In countries of the West like the U.S.A., scientific management of large farms has already made considerable progress. On the other hand Japan has applied the scientific principles of management to small farms with conspicuous success. F.A.O. is today bringing the experience of the West and the East together on the Indian soil for the purpose of developing techniques of farm management which could make the millions of agricultural farms of Asia and the Far East much more productive and much more profitable than ever before.

There may be some who may say that our farmers know everything that deserves to be known about farm management. But I would humbly point out that it is this type of complacency which is the enemy of all progress. There has never been a time when man knew all that was to be known and those who have shut their minds against new ideas have always suffered in the long run. Today the production as also the income in our farms rank amongst the lowest in the world. Considerable effort has no doubt been put under the First and Second Five Year Plans to step both of these up, but a great bottleneck has been the shortage of resources. Hence, it is important that we should learn to make the best use of our limited

resources and this is where farm management studies are likely to be most helpful to us. It is only scientific studies in the field of farm management that will enable us to know as to what type of combination and utilization of our limited resources will give us the optimum results not merely in the physical sense but also in the economic sense. I would like to stress here the word economic, for it is largely on the test of profit or loss that any business, whether agricultural or industrial, has ultimately to depend for its survival and progress.

We hope that when the farm management techniques have been properly developed to suit the special conditions of our agriculture, they will become the part and parcel of the technical equipment of each of our agricultural extension workers. For, it is only when agricultural extension work combines technical as well as management aspects and enables the farmer to make the optimum use of his limited resources that our National Extension Service can prove to be of the greatest benefit to our agriculturists. After all, it is necessary for the farmer to know not only the best techniques but also to use that combination of these techniques as would give them the optimum economic return. I have known farmers who by simply using better techniques of management have improved their output and income very substantially in a relatively short period, even when their total resources remained the same. What has been possible for a few progressive farmers to do through trial and error and intuition is the objective of farm management extension work to enable the bulk of the farmers to achieve through a more rationalised process.

I am sure that representatives of all the participating countries present here will share my thought when I say that we are extremely grateful to the F.A.O. for providing us this unique opportunity. I have no doubt that this seminar will go a long way not only in opening up a new vista for developing the agriculture of our respective countries but also to strengthen international cooperation in a field in which we are all equally interested. I feel honoured that I have been called upon by the F.A.O. to act as a Director of this Seminar. I know that my qualifications for this responsibility are extremely limited, but I have also no doubt that with the cooperation of my colleagues from the ten participating countries and the F.A.O. and with the help of the eminent Co-Director of this Seminar, Dr. Pasto, it will be possible for the seminar to complete the tasks assigned to it with success. But in this it will be your good wishes, ladies and gentlemen, which will be our greatest asset.

Statement Presented by Jerome K. Pasto Farm Management Consultant, F.A.O. Rome

It is a genuine pleasure for me to appear at this opening ceremony as a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. All of you know that FAO's world-wide goal is to improve the level of living of farm families and those who depend on farmers for food and fibre by bringing about more efficient use of resources. FAO assists in many ways. One of the important methods is to provide member countries with agricultural specialists, and to arrange for conferences and training centres where new developments in agriculture can be evaluated, and ideas exchanged.

This Centre on Farm Planning and Management is an example of the kind of assistance FAO gives. We hope to develop and demonstrate farm management techniques in planning and budgeting which can be adapted to conditions in the Far East. We recognize that in this region most of the food is raised on millions of small units of land called farms. The cultivator is the business manager of each of these production units, and it is he who finally decides on the kinds and varieties of crops to be grown, the level of technology he will use, the kind of financing he will employ, and just how all this is to be coordinated into an economically

efficient farm business. If we can demonstrate how each farmer can improve his efficiency by even a small amount, then this improvement will bring forth a big increase in production when it is multiplied by millions of farms.

Production increased through improved management may come slowly but the results can be substantial and long lasting. We are asking farmers to base their management decisions on logic and science, rather than on custom and tradition of the centuries. We will need to supply them with the information they need, through research and extension.

On return home, it is hoped that the participants can institute research in their own countries, and encourage farmers to adopt good farm management techniques. There is a big job ahead, but we can succeed only by recognizing the fact that the cultivators on the land are the ones who finally decide on introduction of new technique.

I hope this centre can live up to the goal we have set for it.

Thank you.

Inaugural Address by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Minister for Food and Agriculture.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

I am very happy to be present here this afternoon and inaugurate the Second F.A.O. Development Centre on Farm Planning & Management for Asia & the Far East. The idea of holding a Development Centre on Farm Management originated, I understand, from a recommendation of the fourth session of the International Rice Commission held in 1954 that F. A. O. should assist in organizing regional training centres where participants from countries in Asia & the Far East could receive training in farm management aspects (including the economic use of land, labour and capital) of rice production. Subsequently, the idea of a training centre was modified in favour of a Development Centre in which senior officials and experienced non-officials could participate with a view to developing the techniques of farm management. Accordingly, the First Centre was held in Japan in October—November last year and the success of the Centre encouraged the F.A.O. to decide on the organization of similar centres in succeeding years in the various countries of the region. We are indeed grateful to the F. A. O. for accepting our invitation to hold the Second Centre in India.

Not only does the F. A. O. assist in organising farm management development centres, but is also making available under its Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, the services of experts for advising member Governments on farm management techniques, thus bringing to bear on the problems of under-developed countries the experience of the more advanced countries. We ourselves have requested the F. A. O. under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme for the assignment of an expert from Japan on farm management to advise us on intensive farming on small farms, an aspect of farming in which Japanese experience would be extremely valuable to us. I would like to express here our great appreciation of the solicitude and interest which the F. A. O. have been showing in the economic development of the less developed countries of this region.

The purpose of this Development Centre, I gather, is to develop techniques in farm planning and budgeting for adaptation to conditions in the Far Eastern Region with a view to improving farm production, increasing farm income and raising the level of living of farm families through more efficient use of farm resources. Some of the problems facing the countries of this region are the growing pressure of population on land, predominance of subsistence farming, low level of farm incomes and consequent low standard

of living. Under these conditions the importance of farm management studies with the above objectives in view can hardly be over-emphasised. Efficient farm management, as I understand it, means the most effective use of the resources available in the environmental framework with a view to maximising the farm business income. To do so, it is necessary to know the size and availability of resources to the farmer and the most effective and economic combination of these resources. For a layman like myself it is this aspect of farm planning which appeals most. It is essential that studies on effective factor combinations or formulation of alternative budgets should be in relation to the individual farm as such. Research in experimental stations, however important, do not often reflect actual field conditions. The resources available to an experimental farm and the factor combinations possible under such conditions are quite different from that possible on cultivators' fields. The results of such experiments, therefore, cannot be said to hold good in toto under individual field conditions. It may be stressed that the basis of fruitful experimentation is a close and careful observation of the individual farm economy and its operations. The range of resources and the possible alternative combinations of the resources, will vary, of course, according to the size of holding, the type of farm organization, the social environment etc. But a study of the individual farm business alone can throw light on the ways and means of improving individual farm efficiency.

Increase in agricultural productivity which is the pressing need of the countries of this region can be brought about only by improvement in agricultural efficiency. Our development schemes in the agricultural sector both under the First and Second Five Year Plans have been precisely aimed at this objective. The main planks of our agricultural development programme are the provision of more irrigation facilities, improved seeds, fertilizers and manures, land reclamation and adoption of improved agricultural practices. By these methods we are aiming at an overall increase in agricultural production of about 27 per cent under the Second Five Year Plan as compared to an increase of about 16 per cent, achieved by the end of the First Plan period. Our long term objective is to step up agricultural production by 100 per cent in the next ten to fifteen years. Farm management studies therefore have to be progressively oriented towards this objective of raising aggregate agricultural output. For this, the farmer has to be guided at least in the initial stages in the adoption of methods contributing to increased agricultural productivity. It is essential for example that cultivators in areas which are to come under new irrigation should get accustomed to irrigation farming. They have to be guided in the preparation of fields for receiving water, proper application of water to the crops, and in the adoption of the land use and cropping pattern suitable under irrigated farming. The same is the case with regard to the popularization of fertilizers and manures to which the farmer is not ordinarily accustomed. The advantages of soil conservation methods in agricultural lands and the types of dry farming methods which can be adopted, again, have to be demonstrated to the cultivators. In fact, I regard farm planning as essentially an educational tool for individual farmers. Methods have to be developed to induce farmers to experiment on a limited scale with various operations, variety of seed, fertilizer dose etc. so that they would become personally convinced of the advantages of improved methods.

I find from the programme for this Development Centre that the relationship of institutional reorganization and farm management has not been overlooked. The institutional framework within which the farmer has to carry on his work has a vital bearing on the progress of agriculture. The institutional obstacles to agricultural development are being progressively removed in the countries of this region. These have been the antiquated system of land tenure, uneconomic holdings due to sub-division and fragmentation,

insecurity of tenure, exorbitant rents and inadequate supply of credit, to mention only a few. Measures taken have covered abolition of landlordism typified by abolition of zamindari in India, redistribution of land, consolidation of fragmented holdings, improvement in tenancy relations, organization of co-operatives etc. How these reforms would affect the process of economic and social development has yet to be unravelled. Here is a field where farm management investigations, I feel can be pursued with advantage and where the Co-operation of farm management specialists and social scientists could be most fruitful. Even in the formulation of public agricultural policies, farm management studies can be a useful guide. One of the problems with which we in this country have been confronted, for instance, is the determination of a proper basis for fixing a ceiling on land holdings. If the ceiling is to be a multiple of family holding, it follows that the size of the family holding has got to be determined first. What is the criterion for determining this size, whether it should be a work unit or a plough unit or whether some other criterion should be followed are some of the other problems that are thrown up. I have no doubt that it is only on the basis of data collected through farm management investigations conducted in the different regions in the country that we can evolve satisfactory criteria for practical application of the concept of family holding.

If farm management studies are to make rapid progress in the countries of this region, training in farm management techniques has to be imparted in a larger measure. The principles and practices of farm management already find a place in the curriculum of our agricultural colleges. But the content of the courses needs strengthening. Extension workers and agricultural officers who have to execute agricultural programmes, require to be trained in farm management by being associated with studies of individual farm business. The various agricultural research institutes should also develop an understanding of farm management methods by conducting investigations in neighbouring villages and analysing the data so collected.

The Government of India attach great importance to the furtherance of farm management research, extension and training. Farm management investigations in six selected centres in the country extending over a period of three years 1954-57 have been already completed and the first year's report will be circulated at this Centre. The second and third year's reports are being finalized. Meanwhile farm management studies have been extended to three more regions. A Research Division in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, has been established to co-ordinate the investigations and conduct further processing and analysis of the data collected. Through the courtesy of the T. C. M. we have obtained an expert in Production Economics from the U. S. A. and as I mentioned before, we hope to get a Japanese Expert on farm management under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the F. A. O. With the advice and guidance of these experts we plan to extend the scope of our farm management investigations so that we will have more data to go by in the formulation of our Third and subsequent Five Year Plans.

I am sure the discussions at this Centre and the exchange of experience with the F.A. O. experts and delegates from participating countries will contribute to a clearer understanding of the farm management principles and methods that will meet the agricultural needs of this region. I hope that at the end of your four-week session, you will be able to draw up a programme of research, training and extension in farm management adaptable to the conditions in the countries of Asia & the Far East. I have great pleasure in inaugurating the Centre and wishing you a fruitful and enjoyable time.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Kharif Pulses other than Tur, 1957-58.

Monthly Cotton Press Returns, September 1957

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Mysore State (According to Livestock Census, 1956)

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during October 1957

(Between 1st October 1957 to 30th October 1957)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-10-57 to 30-10-57 (Actual m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to normal (m.m.)	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Assam	84	(—) 42	(—) 34
(including Manipur and Tripura)			
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	54	(—) 90	(—) 63
3. Gangetic West Bengal	43	(—) 66	(—) 60
4. Orissa	28	(—) 118	(—) 81
5. Chota Nagpur	7	(—) 61	(—) 89
6. Bihar	17	(—) 62	(—) 75
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	3	(—) 46	(—) 94
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	24	(—) 1	(—) 3
9. Punjab (including Delhi)	22	(+) 10	(+) 86
10. Himachal Pradesh	30	(—) 2	(—) 6
11. Jammu & Kashmir	68	(+) 37	(+) 116
12. Rajasthan, West	0	(—) 5	(—) 100
13. Rajasthan, East	9	(—) 4	(—) 31
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	7	(—) 23	(—) 77
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	38	(—) 37	(—) 49
16. Gujarat	17	(—) 8	(—) 31
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	3	(—) 9	(—) 74
18. Konkan	77	(—) 9	(—) 11
19. Maharashtra	104	(+) 38	(+) 59
20. Vidarbha	11	(—) 39	(—) 78
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	163	(—) 43	(—) 21
22. Telengana	95	(+) 37	(+) 63
23. Rayalaseema	49	(—) 50	(—) 50
24. Madras	238	(+) 34	(+) 16
25. Coastal Mysore	115	(—) 56	(—) 33
26. Mysore, North	173	(+) 96	(+) 126
27. Mysore, South	158	(+) 25	(+) 19
28. Kerala	354	(+) 72	(+) 26

NOTE.—In calculation of excess, defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken correct to 0.1 m.m.

1.1. Sowing and Harvesting Operations Normally in Progress in India during November

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Rabi Paddy in Telangana and Jowar in Nellore.	Kharif Paddy, Jowar in Telangana, Bajra in Guntur & Kurnool, Ragi in West & East Godavari and Telangana, Maize, Small Millets and Groundnut.
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, Kharif Jowar, Groundnut, Bajra and Pulses.
Madhya Pradesh	Wheat, Linseed, Grams, and other Rabi Crops	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Groundnut Cotton, Unirrigated Sugarcane, and Groundnut.

TABLE No. 1—contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Madras	Rabi Paddy, Jowar, Gram and Pulses	Kharif Paddy and Groundnut.
Mysore	Bengal Gram, Potatoes and Rabi Paddy	Mungar Jowar, Potato, Paddy, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Coffee, Minor Millets and Kharif Pulses.
Orissa	Mustard, Grams and Linseed	Kharif Paddy, Til, Urad and Ragi.
Punjab	Wheat, Grams, Tobacco and other Rabi Crops	Kharif Cereals and Pulses, Deshi Cotton and Sugarcane.
Rajasthan	Wheat and Barley	Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses, Sugarcane and Til.
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.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56 and 1956-57

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	76,864	78,174	26,846	28,142
Jowar	42,904	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	28,024	27,542	3,379	2,926
Maize	9,116	9,244	2,554	3,020
Ragi	5,693	5,674	1,820	1,914
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,937	2,010
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,569	9,068
Barley	8,382	8,594	2,749	2,744
TOTAL CEREALS	214,082	215,642	54,456	57,251
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,157	23,990	5,331	5,030
Tur (Arhar)	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses	27,270	27,609	3,670	3,458
TOTAL PULSES	57,064	54,295	10,831	11,435
TOTAL CEREALS AND PULSES	271,146	272,937	65,287	68,686

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potato	693@	N.A.	1,839@	N.A.
Sugarcane†	4,564	5,019	59,317	66,090
Ginger (Dry)	40	40	15	15
Pepper (Black)	233	234	32	32
Chillies (Dry)	1,490	1,450	355	354
Tobacco	1,013	1,022	295	306
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	12,692	13,101	3,862*	4,086*
Castorseed	1,405	1,403	124	129
Sesamum	5,653	5,433	457	451
Rape and Mustard	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
Linseed	3,781	3,758	414	349
TOTAL OILSEEDS	29,848	29,906	5,795	6,032
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,978	19,843	4,001†	4,723‡
Jute	1,739	1,883	4,197§	4,221§
Mesta	572	738	1,159§	1,474§

* In terms of nuts in shell.

† Production figures are in terms of cane and the corresponding figures in terms of raw sugar (Gir) are 6,745 and 5,982 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1955-56.

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

§ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

@Relates to Final Estimate.

N.A.—Not available.

TABLE No. 3

Summary of the Latest All-India Crop Estimates

(In thousands)

Crops	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 the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(i) 1956-57								
Potato	Second	14-8-58	691	667	(+) 3.6	1,599	1,649	(—) 3.0
(ii) 1957-58								
Kharif Pulses other than Tur	First	5-11-57	11,907	11,704	(+) 1.7	..	..	..
Sugarcane	First	25-8-57	5,022	4,723	(+) 6.3	..	..	..
Groundnut	First	18-9-57	9,895	9,044	(+) 9.4	..	..	..
Sesamum	First	22-9-57	3,669	3,854	(—) 4.8	..	..	..
Mesta	First	24-9-57	225	194	(+) 16.0	..	..	..
Jute	First	25-9-57	1,473	1,634	(—) 9.9	..	..	..
Cotton	First	1-10-57	14,616	14,559	(+) 0.4	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4

All-India First Estimate of Kharif Pulses Other than Tur, 1957-58

(Released in November, 1957)

I—SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) Over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	11,907	11,704	(+) 203	(+) 1.7

Please see footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. As between pulses, increase has been shared generally by all pulses excepting 'Moth'.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of August, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

II—DETAILS

State/Pulse	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted First Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	243	228	(+) 15
Mung	745	710	(+) 35
Kulthi	295	285	(+) 10
Others	101	90	(+) 11
TOTAL	1,384	1,313	(+) 71
Bombay—			
Urad or Mash	698	721	(—) 23
Mung	787	881	(—) 94
Moth	227	139	(+) 88
Kulthi	465	508	(—) 43
Others	968	777	(+) 191
TOTAL	3,145	3,026	(+) 119
Kerala—			
Urad or Mash	10	10	..
Mung	9	9	..
Peas	14	14	..
Others	5	5	..
TOTAL	38	38	..

II—DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	642	596	(+) 46
Mung or Moth	283	282	(+) 1
Kulthi	395	346	(+) 49
TOTAL	1,320	1,224	(+) 96
Orissa	78	78	..
Mysore	1,328	1,288(A)	(+) 40
Punjab—			
Urad or Mash	160	173	(-) 13
Mung	137	112	(+) 25
Moth	139	128	(+) 11
Others	37	49	(-) 12
TOTAL	473	462	(+) 11
Rajasthan—			
Urad or Mash	67	51	(+) 16
Mung	432	333	(+) 99
Moth	2,896	3,186	(-) 290
Others	146	86	(+) 60
TOTAL	3,541	3,650(A)	(-) 115
Uttar Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	461	472	(-) 11
Mung	34	37	(-) 3
Moth	56	60	(-) 4
TOTAL	551@	569@	(-) 18
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh—			
Urad or Mash	27	28	(-) 1
Mung	(a)	(a)	..
Moth	1	3	(-) 2
Kulthi	14	15	(-) 1
Others	6	3	(+) 3
TOTAL	48	49	(-) 1
Tripura—			
Urad or Mash	(a)	(a)	..
Mung	1	1	..
Others	(a)	(a)	..
TOTAL	1	1	..
TOTAL INDIA—			
Urad or Mash*	2,308	2,279	(+) 29
Mung*	2,428	2,365	(+) 63
Moth*	3,319	3,516	(-) 197
Kulthi*	1,169	1,154	(+) 15
Peas*	14	14	..
Others†	2,669	2,376	(+) 293
TOTAL PULSES	11,907	11,704	(+) 203

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

*Incomplete due to want of separate data in respect of Orissa, Mysore and Delhi, which have been included in 'Others'.

† Include also data in Urad, Mung, Etc. in respect of Orissa, Mysore and Delhi for which separate figures are not available.

@ Includes conventional estimate of 21,535 acres for hilly districts.

NOTES:—

(1) Bihar, Madras, and West Bengal report data at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Pulses are not grown in Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.1. Production of Tea in North India

('000 lbs.)

Districts	January to September	
	1957*	1956*
Assam Valley	221,585	240,191
Cachar	29,124	31,282
Darjeeling	13,893	14,482
Dooars	92,703	100,379
Terai	9,759	10,490
West Dinajpur	1,309	1,509
Bihar	196	@
All Others	4,606	4,978
TOTAL	373,175	403,311

* Estimated.

@ Included in the figures for West Dinajpur.

Source : India Tea Association, Calcutta.

4.2. Production of Tea in South India

('000 lbs.)

Districts	September		January to September	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	2,257	1,344	21,636	20,437
Central Travancore	2,379	1,866	20,357	18,690
Cochin	200	163	1,986	1,675
Coorg	24	33	239	247
Kanan Devans	2,842	2,180	16,992	13,827
Kanyakumari	25	..	355	..
Madurai	100	84	851	573
Malabar	45	30	266	331
Mundakayam	153	164	1,647	1,432
Mysore	148	295	2,272	1,978
Nilgiris	1,198	854	13,603	10,392
Nilgiri—Wynad	1,349	1,130	10,104	8,761
South Travancore	356	463	4,659	4,636
Tirunelveli	61	44	628	470
Wynad	959	973	8,538	7,769
TOTAL	12,096	9,623	104,133	91,218

* Includes revised figures for August, 1957.

Source : United Planters' Association of South India.

TABLE NO. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodities	During the week ended					Progressive total from 1-1 1957
	2-10-57	9-10-57	16-10-57	23-10-57	30-10-57	
Rice	17,678		15,581		6,992	696,332
Wheat	33,982	1,18,031	49,885	29,946	68,692	24,21,402
TOTAL	51,660	1,18,031	65,466	29,946	75,684	31,17,734

TABLE No. 6
Destination-wise Quantity Sold and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957

Country-wise destination	(Quantity in Metric tons)			
	Quantity sold upto the week ending 30th September 1957	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 30th September 1957		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
1. Basrah	15,650	12,900	..	12,900
2. Jeddah	6,150	1,248	..	1,248
3. Aden	8,300	8,053	..	8,053
4. Zanzibar	2,350	2,147	..	2,147
5. Bahrein	3,100	2,738	..	2,738
6. Muscat	500	398	..	398
7. Dubai	1,100	842	..	842
8. Umsaid	1,200	1,121	..	1,121
9. Aqaba	2,000	..	..	..
10. Nairobi	27,000	6,960	..	6,960
11. Sudan	15,000	9,854	..	9,854
TOTAL	82,350	46,261	..	46,261
B. East Asian Countries—				
1. China	37,000	..	33,549	33,549
C. Far East Countries including Malaya—				
1. Penang	15,755	..	11,976	11,976
2. Sweetenham	9,200	..	7,399	7,399
3. Singapore	5,695	..	4,647	4,647
TOTAL	30,650	..	24,022	24,022
D. Burma, Ceylon—				
1. Colombo	8,250	..	8,157	8,157
2. Rangoon	12,000	..	11,542	11,642
TOTAL	20,250	..	19,799	19,799
E. London				
	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,17,250	46,261	78,370	1,24,631

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured
(1956-57 Crop)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
July 1957	12,442	9,858	6,974	29,274
August 1957	6,709	8,714	3,778	19,201
September 1957	2,128	3,917	12,338	18,383

7.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(1956-57 Crop)

Particulars	Upto August 31, 1957				Upto September 30, 1957			
	Arabica Plantations and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantations and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight)	21,867	7,188	12,385(a)	41,440	21,878	7,209	12,366(a)	41,453
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	5,486	1,688	4,159	11,333	6,370	1,985	5,042	13,397
3. Sold for export	8,824(b)	874	354	10,052	10,070(c)	1,018	769	11,857
4. Balance as on August 30/Sep. 30	7,557	4,626	7,872	20,055	5,438	4,206	6,555	16,199
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	1,481	2,526	1,096	5,103	400	2,382	681	3,463

(a) Includes 688 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Inclusive of 5 tons sent to U.K. out of Station Selection and to be sold there 725 tons to Russia and 229 tons to Sweden, Finland and Australia.

(c) Includes 5 tons sent to U. K. out of Station Selection to be sold there, 725 tons to Russia and 229 tons to Sweden, Finland and Australia and 400 tons sold to East Germany.

NOTE.—The reduction in receipt under Robusta is owing to one of the Pool Agents of the Board having revised entries in the fortnight return of Stocks and Sales showing receipts of Robusta Coffee.

7.2. Pool Sales of Coffee

		(Rupees per Cwt.)							
Date	Place of Auction	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats		Range	Average
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average		
4-9-1957	Coimbatore	217.20 to 229.20	225.30	182.10 to 192.90	192.45	163.90 to 167.90	166.46		
17-9-57	Mysore	225.10 to 235.90	229.46	184.30 to 204.05	190.99	167.25 to 170.25	168.02		

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

TABLE No. 8
8.1 Imports of Raw Tobacco

Articles and Countries from which imported	1957	
	April	January-April
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	421	690
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	11
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	782
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot	..	22
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	15
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	11	138
TOTAL	432	1,658

8.1. Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Article	1957	
	Month of April 1957	Jan-April, 1957
For Manufacture of Bidis	59	119
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	394	1,781
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	434
Natu Desi Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	76	219
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	11,701	22,189
Virginia Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	87	388
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	17	19
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	9
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes	..	10
Tobacco Stalks and Stems	..	31
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	152	622
TOTAL	12,486	25,821

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 1957 (26-10-57)	September 1957 (28-9-57)	October 1956 (27-10-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14 4 0	14 14 0	16 4 0
	Chandausi	Mixed	15 7 0	15 6 0	15 4 0
	Sagar	Pissi	13 8 0	13 0 0	14 14 0
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	11 8 0	10 10 0	12 0 0
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	11 5 0	11 0 0	11 15 0
Maize	Bahraich	Desi	12 12 0	12 0 0	10 12 0
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		14 10 0	14 14 0	14 14 0
	Patna		15 0 0	16 0 0	16 8 0
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	15 8 0	15 8 0	17 0 0
	Patna		15 8 0	17 0 0	18 0 0
	Bombay		17 10 0	18 2 0	17 12 0
	Madras	Nagpur	20 14 0	21 11 0	22 1 0
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	18 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	N.S.	N.S.	15 0 0
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	12 0 0	N.R.
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	38 8 0	38 14 0	32 2 0
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	37 14 0	37 14 0	32 1 0
Gur	Hapur		16 8 0	12 12 0	15 4 0
	Madras	II Sort	16 14 0	15 10 0	16 14 0
	Bombay	Kolhapur	18 0 0	22 8 0	N.R.
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		18 0 0	21 0 0	16 0 0
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225 0 0	225 0 0	205 0 0
	Khurja	Desi	190 0 0	185 0 0	186 0 0
	Bombay	Porbandar	205 0 0	215 0 0	202 0 0
Fish and Eggs—					
<i>Sea Fish</i>					
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	36 0 0	30 14 0	41 2 3
		Pomfret	82 5 0	72 0 0	102 13 9
	Calcutta	Rohu	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
		Hilsa	80 0 0	90 0 0	50 0 0
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hon (Ungraded)	100 0 0	95 0 0	100 0 0
	Madras	Ungraded	110 0 0	105 0 0	120 0 0
	Bombay		88 0 0	90 0 0	120 0 0
	Jullundur		125 0 0	120 0 0	N.R.

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Oilseeds, Oil and Oil Cakes—</i>					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	41 0 0	39 0 0	38 0 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	35 9 0	36 2 0	37 10 0
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	34 13 0	35 2 0	32 0 0
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	24 1 0	23 8 0	24 6 0
	Madras	Superior	25 14 0	26 6 0	25 2 0
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	21 2 0	20 8 0	22 5 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	22 8 0	22 4 0	24 4 0
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	22 14 0	23 14 0	20 15 0
	Kanpur		21 5 0	21 5 0	20 6 0
	Badepalli	(Hyd. Dn.)	23 15 0	23 8 0	19 13 0
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	38 0 0	38 8 0	N.S.
		Black	33 8 0	34 0 0	36 10 0
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11 0 0	11 4 0	9 8 0
	Abohar	Desi	15 10 0	15 8 0	12 0 0
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	50 13 0	49 8 0	38 14 0
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		82 8 0	83 0 0	91 8 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	82 0 0	85 8 0	91 5 0
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		55 7 0	54 6 0	54 4 0
	Madras		54 2 0	52 13 0	49 9 0
Linseed Oil	Bombay		45 14 0	44 8 0	48 2 0
	Kanpur		49 0 0	50 8 0	55 4 0
Castor Oil	Bombay		54 0 0	54 6 0	48 12 0
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	55 4 0	55 0 0	50 0 0
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	70 12 0	72 7 0	70 12 0
	Bombay		64 10 0	59 8 0	64 10 0
Coconut Oil	Cochin		69 0 0	68 6 0	53 0 0
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	11 4 0	11 0 0	10 4 0
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8 0 0	8 0 0	7 4 0
	Bombay		7 13 0	7 13 0	7 5 0
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas (per candy of 78½ lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	314 12 0	276 0 0	295 0 0
	Tirupur	Combodia	344 0 0	364 0 0	280 0 0
Cotton Lint (78½ lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	686 0 0	619 0 0	667 0 0
		320 F	834 0 0	793 0 0	781 0 0
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	795 0 0	775 0 0	705 0 0
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fino	282 7 0	282 7 0	267 0 0
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	240 0 0	230 0 0	196 0 0
		Mill Lightings	220 0 0	210 0 0	180 0 0
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	32 0 0	32 4 0	31 8 0
		Pakistan District Middles	34 0 0	34 8 0	34 8 0
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Doar Dust	1 10 0	1 9 0	2 5 0
		Export			
		Osman Black Pekoe	2 4 0	2 1 6	2 3 0
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	243 0 0	240 0 0	220 0 0
		Plantation 'PB'	244 0 0	242 0 0	228 0 0
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	237 0 0	237 0 0	224 0 0
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	240 0 0	240 0 0	224 0 0

TABLE No. 9—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	17 0 0	16 8 0	24 0 0
	Cochin	Good	9 15 0	9 13 0	24 8 0
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	48 9 0	42 14 0	57 2 0
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	67 6 0	68 14 0	84 2 0
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	33 11 0	29 0 0	64 4 0
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	172 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
		Small (Mysore)	920 0 0	920 0 0	920 0 0
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips of 1956 crop (Grade 4)	N.Q.	N.Q.	1 4 0
		Sheet	123 6 0	123 6 0	125 1 0
Rubber	Kottayam				
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	3 4 0	3 8 0	7 4 0
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	9 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	154 11 0	148 2 0	125 1 0
		Mangalore	197 8 0	197 8 0	161 5 0
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	16 8 0	14 8 0	9 8 0
<i>Chemical Fertilisers (per long ton gross)—</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	For State Governments				
	F. O. R. despatching Station freight paid up to any rail head destination.		350 0 0	350 0 0	315 9 0
2. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	F. O. R. despatching Station freight being paid up to rail head destination by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen contents.		420 0 0	420 0 0	380 0 0
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	—do—		330 0 0	330 0 0	N.S.
4. Urea	—do—		710 0 0	710 0 0	600 0 0

N.Q.—Not quoted.
M/P261DEStatistics—9

N.R.—Not reported.

N.S.—No stock.

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets—Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where other- wise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat . . .	Lyallpur . . .	Ordinary ..	4-5-57	11 8 0
Rice . . .	Lyallpur . . .	..	4-5-57	22 0 0
	Dacca . . .	..	19-10-57	36 0 0
Gur . . .	Lyallpur . . .	..	4-5-57	20 0 0
Cotton Lint . . .	Karachi . . .	{ 4 F Punjab Rollerginned }	19-10-57	77 0 0
	Karachi . . .	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	..	734 0 0*
				865 0 0*
Cotton seed . . .	Karachi . . .	N.T. Popta . . .	19-10-57	13 12 0
	Lyallpur . . .	..	4-5-57	23 8 0
Wool . . .	Karachi . . .	Sind Yellow 85 %	19-10-57	212 0 0
Jute . . .	Dacca . . .	(Mid.'s) . . .	19-10-57	34 0 0
				165 0 0†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† 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) New Winter December	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-10-57	213½ cents	13 5 0
			Spring Wheat 13% Protein	..	24-10-57	216½ cents	14 2 0
		Minneapolis	Class 2 in Store Fort	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-10-57	228½ cents	14 14 0
	Canada . .	Winnipeg . .	William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-10-57	160½ cents	10 14 0@
	U. K. . .	London . . .	Australian F. a. q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes Sept./Oct.	Ton	25-10-57	£25 15 6	12 10 0

@=Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-10-57 (Canada 2·68½ to 2·69 dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

10.1. Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	24-10-57	123½ Cents	8 10 0
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	May Sudan (c.i.f.)	Unit (48 lbs.)	24-10-57	95 Cents	8 10 0@
Groundnut	European Ports			Metric Ton	25-10-57	£86 0 0 (Nominal)	33 13 0
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W. African (c.i.f.) bulk 3/6% Sept./Oct. Ethiopian 3% Nov./Dec. (c.i.f.) U. K. Argentina Nov./Dec. (c.i.f.) early June Bombay 2% Commercial (c. & f.) Oct./Nov.	Ton	25-10-57	£127 0 0	62 3 0
Linseed	European Ports			Metric Ton	25-10-57	£54 10 0	27 2 0
Linseed oil	European Ports			Ton	25-10-57	£92 0 0	45 1 0
Castor- oil	European Ports			Ton	25-10-57	£144 0 0	70 8 0
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot October	Lb.	25-10-57	35·15 Cents	1309 0 0*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	25-10-57	£117 0 0	279 0 0†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 25-10-57 (Canada 2·68½ to 2·69½ 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 and prices		
				October 1957 (26-10-57)	September 1957 (25-9-57)	October 1956 (27-10-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges . . .	Bombay	Superior . . .	Dozen	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
	Calcutta	Nagpur . . .	Dozen	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Bananas . . .	Bombay	Khandesh . . .	Dozen	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
	Calcutta	Singapore . . .	Dozen	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Cashew . . .	Bombay	Kernel . . .	Seer	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Almonds . . .	Bombay	Without shell . . .	Seer	9 4 0	9 4 0	10 12 0
Walnuts . . .	Bombay	In shell . . .	Seer	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Raisins . . .	Bombay	Ordinary . . .	Seer	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
Vegetables—						
Peas . . .	Madras		Seer	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 15 6
Tomatoes . . .	Madras		Seer	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0
	Calcutta		Seer	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0 5 0	0 6 6	0 4 6
Cauliflowers . . .	Madras		Each	0 8 0	0 8 0	N.S.
Onions . . .	Calcutta		Seer	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0

N.S.—No supply.

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		
			October 1957 (26-10-57)	September 1957 (28-9-57)	October 1956 (27-10-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
Mutton	Calcutta		0 14 0	0 13 0	0 10 0
	Bombay		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
	Calcutta		2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 5 0
		Without bones	2 13 0	3 1 0	2 13 0
Pork	Calcutta		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Bombay		2 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
	Madras		2 5 0	2 5 0	2 1 0
Beef	Bombay		0 10 0	0 12 0	1 5 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		
				October 1957 (26-10-57)	September 1957 (28-9-57)	October 1956 (27-10-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	1 0 6	1 13 0
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 13 0
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	Madras	Big	Each	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Duck	Bombay		Each	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
	Madras		Each	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 4 0

TABLE No. 14
Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India
(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				October 1957 (26-10-57)	September 1957 (28-9-57)	October 1956 (27-10-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	N.R.	75 to 100	80 to 120
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	200(b)	150	20

TABLE No. 14—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	N.R.	250 0 0 to 350 0 0	250 0 0 to 350 0 0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	400 0 0(b)	400 0 0	450 0 0
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	N.R.	140 0 0 to 180 0 0	N.A.
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	400 0 0 to 1,000 0 0	400 0 0 to 1,000 0 0	500 0 0

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15-10-57. N.R.—Not reported. N.A.—Not available.

TABLE No. 15
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	7-9-57	14-9-57	21-9-57	28-9-57	Sept. 1957	August 1957	Sept. 1956
Food Articles	109.7	108.5	108.7	107.1	108.5	112.1	103.6
Liquor and Tobacco	92.7	93.5	94.3	94.3	93.7	92.1	83.6
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.6	114.5	114.6	114.5	114.5	114.7	106.2
Industrial Raw Materials	115.2	115.4	116.1	114.9	115.4	120.0	116.8
Manufactures	108.5	108.5	108.8	108.7	108.6	108.6	109.0
All Commodities	110.0	109.4	109.8	108.7	109.5	112.0	106.9

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

TABLE No. 16
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries
(Base: 1953=100)

Year or month	India†	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1950	101	94	96	80	69
1951	110	104	109	97	85
1952	97	101	102	100	98
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	99
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	97	104	102	..	106
1956 June	97	104	103	..	107
1957 May	103	106	103	..	106
1957 June	..	107	105	..	..

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

†Base: April—December 1953=100.

Source: 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
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
1956 . .	96	99	99	102	101	102	102	112(a)
1956 June .	98	99	100	102	100	102	103	112
1957 May .	..	..	102	105	104	105	104	115
1957 June .	..	..	103	105	..	..	107	116

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". (a) Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for July, 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Gheo pure	Edible Oil	Chilies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	114	..	..	..	..	84	96	74	..	109	113	117	..	70
Kudchi (Mysore)	133	..	148	..	80	93	103	80	..	100	139	..	84	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	188	..	71	88	..	81	..	97	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	119	..	103	..	..	100	..	77	115	96	118	..	122	136
Bamra (Orissa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	85	155	..	101	93	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	96	63	111	..	..	86	103	76	..	102	90	..	85	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	150	..	197	..	86	100	112	77	146	96	125	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	147	..	..	..	..	83	107	107	..	322	147	92	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	57	..	69	59	..	106	70	107	96	107	..	100	119
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	71	..	..	..	127	89	91	93	78	86	..	155	..

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 Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centres	June 1957	May 1957	June 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	506	513	435
Srikakulam	Thettangi	569	410	460
West Godavari	Alamara	476	448	436
Kurnool	Madavaram	573	569	459
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	550	542	553
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	452	437	432
	Agaram	431	424	394
Tiruchirappalli	Thulayanatham	466	466	407
Mathurai	Eriodu	427	409	427
	Gokilapuram	411	405	392
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	449	461	422
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	411	402	411
	Kunnathur	436	435	422

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
1956 . .	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 July .	117	115	85	91	108	106	115	114
1957 June .	124	121	86	93	115	112	112	115
1957 July .	126	122	90	96	115	112	113	116

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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>									
1. West Godavari . . .	Tadepalligudem . . .	July 1957	8	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
2. Krishna . . .	Gudur . . .	"	6	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
3. Guntur . . .	Addanki . . .	"	7	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
4. Visakhapatnam . . .	Revidi . . .	"	8	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	"
5. Anantapur . . .	Anantapur . . .	"		1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
<i>Assam—</i>									
1. Sibsagar . . .	Rangchual . . .	Aug. 1957	8	2 8 0	"	"	2 8 0	"	"
2. Nowgong . . .	Topa kuchi . . .	"	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
<i>Bombay—</i>									
1. Thana . . .	Kalyan . . .	July 1957	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
<i>Kerala—</i>									
1. Quilon . . .	Quilon . . .	July 1957	8	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
2. Trichur . . .	Chengallur . . .	"		1 2 0	0 12 0	"	1 8 0	1 4 0	"
<i>Mysore—</i>									
1. Bangalore . . .	Harisandra . . .	Aug. 1957	7	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	"
2. Tumkur . . .	Nerelekere . . .	"	7	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>									
Chamba . . .	Chawari . . .	July 1957	"	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	"	0 12 0

21.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

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)
<i>Madras—</i>									
1. Tanjore . . .	Alangudi . . .	15th July 1957	Man Woman Child	" " "	1 15 0 " "	1 0 0 0 10 0 "	0 10 0 0 10 0 "	1 14 0 1 14 0 0 15 0	1 0 0 0 10 0 0 8 0
2. Tirunelveli . . .	Malayankulam . . .	"	Man Woman Child	" " "	1 0 0 " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	0 12 0 0 8 0 0 6 0
<i>Punjab—</i>									
1. Hissar . . .	Mangali . . .	15th July 1957	Man Woman	8 8	2 0 0 "	" "	2 0 0 1 8 0	" "	" "
2. Rohtak . . .	Sunderpur . . .	"	Man	8	4 0 0	"	"	"	"
3. Ambala . . .	Shahpur . . .	"	Man	8	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
4. Kangra . . .	Birta . . .	"	Man Woman Child	8 8 8	1 8 0 " "	1 8 0 1 4 0 1 0 0	1 8 0 1 4 0 1 0 0	1 8 0 1 4 0 1 0 0	" " "
5. Jullundur . . .	Jamsher . . .	"	Man Woman Child	8 8 8	2 10 0 " "	1 10 0 1 6 0 "	1 10 0 " 1 0 0	" " "	2 2 0 " 1 4 0
6. Ferozepore . . .	Sodhinagar . . .	"	Man Woman Child	8 8 8	2 0 0 " 1 0 0	2 0 0 " 1 0 0	2 0 0 " 1 0 0	2 0 0 " 1 0 0	" " "

21-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours				Herdsmen		
			(4)	Skilled Labour			Man	Woman	Child
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	July 1957	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	"	"	0 8 0
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rangchul	August 1957	8	4 0 0	"	"	"	"	"
2. Nongong	Topakuchi	"	8	5 0 0	3 8 0	"	2 8 0	"	1 12 0
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Kalyan	July 1957	8	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4 0 0	"	"	"	"	"
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	"	"	"
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	July 1957	8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	"	"	0 12 0
2. Irichur	Chengallur	"	8	2 6 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	"	"	"
Madras—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	August 1957	7	2 1 0	0 10 0	"	0 10 0	"	0 7 0
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chawari	July 1957	"	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	"	0 14 0	0 10 0

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

Summary of the Annual Crop Estimates for the year 1956-57

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	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	.	.	1956-57	22,445	23,610	(—)4.9	9,052	8,407 (+)7.7
Jowar	.	.	1956-57	1,353	1,303	(+)3.8	246	245 (+)0.4
Bajra	.	.	1956-57	2,297	2,199	(+)4.5	366	348 (+)5.2
Maize	.	.	1956-57	1,060	1,059	(+)0.1	456	449 (+)1.6
Wheat	.	.	1956-57	11,774	11,173	(+)5.3	3,624	3,334 (+)8.7
Barley	.	.	1956-57	543	580	(—)6.4	133	148 (—)10.1
Pulses—								
Gram	.	.	1956-57	3,378	3,345	(+)1.0	724	720 (+)0.6
Sugarcane	.	.	1955-56	967	1,017	(—)4.8	12,042	12,275 (—)1.9
Tobacco	.	.	1954-55	237	193	(+)22.8	117	90 (+)29.7
Oilseeds—								
Sesamum	.	.	1954-55	212	216	(—)1.9	36	36 ..
Rape and Mustard	.	.	1956-57	1,935	1,909	(+)1.4	326	346 (—)5.8
Linseed	.	.	1954-55	76	74	(+)2.7	14	12 (+)1.6
Fibres—								
Cotton	.	.	1956-57	3,591	3,537	(+)1.5	1,737*	1,738* (—)0.1
Jute	.	.	1955-56	1,634	1,243	(+)31.5	5,592†	4,662† (+)19.9
Tea	.	.	1956-57	76	77	(—)0.7	55†	53† (+)4.0

919

*In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

†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 September 1957 (from 1st September 1957 to 27th September 1957) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Des- cription)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the division or block
		During the month of September 1957 (from 1-9-57 to 27-9-57)	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	Since 1st Septem- ber 1957	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)

Andhra—						
	1. Chinnapathi .	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton .	544	541	544	541	
	3. Northern .	315	473	315	473	
	4. Western .	2,287	573	2,287	573	
	5. Mungari .	1	..	1	..	
	6. Coconadas .	98	57	98	57	
	TOTAL .	3,245	1,644	3,245	1,644	
	Cotton Waste .	81	..	81	..	
Assam . . .						
	Comillas .	..	..	..	..	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 .	188	..	188	..	
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	NOTE—Cotton press- ed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi .	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL .	188	..	188	..	
	Cotton Waste .	6,932	3,597	6,932	3,597	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda, Mehsana, and Amreli.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholeras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. South Deccan	1. Jarilla	1,530	484	1,530	484	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	4. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	5. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	1,530	484	1,530	484	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Bombay—concl'd.							
TOTAL— BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya . 2. Surti Suyog . 3. Gujerat Dholleras 4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathia) . 5. Jarilla . . 6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras . . 7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar . 8. Cambodia . . 9. Dharwar Up- land/Laxmi . . 10. Kumpta Ordi- nary . . Others . .	 1,530	 484	 1,530	 484	 484	
	TOTAL .	1,530	484	1,530	484		
	Cotton Waste .	2,095	5,422	2,095	5,422		
Madhya Pradesh—							
1. Narmada .	Nimar Oomras .					Hoshangabad and Narsimabpur.	
	TOTAL .						
2. Nimar .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans . 2. Jarilla . . 3. Verum & H. 420 4. Nimar Oomras .					Nimar.	
	TOTAL .						
3. Jabalpur .	C. P. Oomras .					Jabalpur, Sagar and Damoh.	
	TOTAL .						
4. Nagpur .	1. C. P. & Berar Americans . 2. Verum & H. 420 3. C. P. Oomras .					Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Bala- ghat and Bhan- dara.	
	TOTAL .						
5. Satpura .	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras .					Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Mandla.	
	TOTAL .						

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Madhya Pradesh—cont'd</i>						
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras .					Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bas- tar.
	TOTAL .					
7. Berar .	1. C. P. and Berar Americans . 2. Jarilla . . 3. Verum & H. 420 4. C. P. Oomras . 5. Berar Oomras .					Akola, Amravati, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	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 .					
<i>Madras—</i>						
	1. Westerns . . 2. Mungari . . 3. White and Red Northerns . . 4. Madras Cambodia 5. Madras Cambodia Uganda . . 6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam . . 7. Warrangal and Coconadas . . 8. Tinnevellis . . 9. Karunganni . . 10. Chinnapathi .	 3,544 2,341 390 ..	 7,395 3,551 .. 80 153 ..	 3,544 2,341 390 ..	 7,395 3,551 .. 80 153 ..	The whole State.
	TOTAL .	6,275	11,179	6,275	11,179	
	Cotton Waste .	4,664	4,400	4,664	4,400	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Punjab—</i>						
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	
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	..	..	..	..	
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	86	200	86	200	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	86	200	86	200	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Uttar Pradesh—contd.</i>						
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Agra, and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	Farukhabad, Etah and Mainpuri.
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	Meerut, Allahabad, Jalaun, and Banda.
	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 Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL—UTTAR PRADESH	1. U. P. Deshi	86	200	86	200	
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	86	200	86	200	
	Cotton Waste	427	68	427	603	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Vest Bengal—</i>						
	1. Comillas	82	336	82	336	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American.	..	28	..	28	
	TOTAL	82	364	82	364	
	Cotton Waste	44	381	44	381	
<i>Hyderabad—</i>						
	1. Hyderabad American.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras.	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani.	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	805	..	805	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Goronadas.	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	805	..	805	
	Cotton Waste	..	447	..	447	
<i>Madhya Bharat—</i>						
	1. U. P. Deshi					The whole State.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.					
	3. Jarilla					
	4. Malvi					
	5. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
<i>Mysore—</i>						
	1. Mysore American					The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary					
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam.					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
<i>Pepsu—</i>						
	1. Punjab Deshi	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.					The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi					
	3. B.M. Oomras					
	4. Malvi					
	5. U. P. Desi					
	6. Jarilla					
	7. Others					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
<i>Saurashtra—</i>						
	1. Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras.	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..				
<i>Ajmer—</i>						
	1. Rajasthan Desi					The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans.					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
<i>Bhopal—</i>						
	1. Malvi					The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
<i>Kutch—</i>						
	1. Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras.	..	..	..	..	
	2. Any other	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL@						
{ COTTON LINT						
{ COTTON WASTE						

* Excludes data for the areas merged in re-organised Mysore State.

† Current year's data relate to Marathwada and Telangana Regions merged in Bombay and Andhra Pradesh respectively.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of the data in respect of M. P., Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Bhopal.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural
(According to

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	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 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)
Ahmedabad—								
Rural	497	116,630	1,254	118,381	37,242	40,310	2,176	79,728
Urban	54	5,816	84	5,954	5,780	2,664	338	8,782
TOTAL	551	122,446	1,338	124,335	43,022	42,974	2,514	88,510
Ahmednagar—								
Rural	494	306,944	1,531	308,969	99,554	114,681	15,994	230,229
Urban	45	11,316	54	11,415	4,490	4,005	520	9,015
TOTAL	539	318,260	1,585	320,384	104,044	118,686	16,514	239,244
Akola—								
Rural	4,085	194,054	4,142	202,281	86,246	70,503	12,658	169,410
Urban	207	14,910	422	15,539	6,699	4,302	1,459	12,460
TOTAL	4,292	208,964	4,564	217,820	92,945	74,808	14,117	181,870
Amravati—								
Rural	2,303	149,731	4,180	156,214	67,447	58,492	13,754	139,693
Urban	357	21,565	486	22,408	10,293	8,359	1,748	20,400
TOTAL	2,660	171,296	4,666	178,622	77,740	66,851	15,502	160,093
Amreli—								
Rural	216	51,301	2,609	54,126	18,678	12,596	2,308	33,582
Urban	23	4,434	57	4,514	3,685	1,111	252	5,048
TOTAL	239	55,735	2,666	58,640	22,363	13,707	2,560	38,630
Aurangabad—								
Rural	811	347,500	3,801	352,112	68,319	92,857	20,790	181,966
Urban	40	6,323	63	6,426	2,668	1,796	247	4,711
TOTAL	851	353,823	3,864	358,538	70,987	94,653	21,037	186,677
Banaskantha—								
Rural	2,298	160,501	3,839	166,638	76,158	56,188	9,130	141,476
Urban	5	1,234	38	1,277	907	402	73	1,382
TOTAL	2,303	161,735	3,877	167,915	77,065	56,590	9,203	142,858

*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.

NO. 24
Machinery and Implements in Bombay†
Livestock Census 1956)

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.								
	Cattle—contd.								
	Females over three years			Young Stock					
	Cows over 3 years not used for work or breeding only	Cows over 3 years in use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Ahmedabad—									
Rural	240	848	80,816	12,863	16,932	29,795	17,431	12,158	29,589
Urban	13	229	9,024	1,420	2,367	3,787	1,162	1,128	2,290
TOTAL	253	1,077	89,840	14,283	19,299	33,582	18,593	13,286	31,879
Ahmednagar—									
Rural	36	161	230,426	58,272	49,924	108,196	49,183	51,850	101,033
Urban	12	50	9,077	2,474	2,491	4,965	1,923	1,856	3,779
TOTAL	48	211	239,503	60,746	52,415	113,161	51,106	53,706	104,812
Akola—									
Rural	273	1,212	170,895	38,941	34,408	73,349	47,591	43,004	90,595
Urban	91	70	12,621	3,185	2,417	5,602	2,551	1,969	4,520
TOTAL	364	1,282	183,516	42,126	36,825	78,951	50,142	44,973	95,115
Amravati—									
Rural	120	548	140,361	32,109	29,400	61,509	40,830	37,988	78,818
Urban	113	64	20,577	5,097	4,674	9,771	5,074	3,924	8,998
TOTAL	233	612	160,938	37,206	34,074	71,280	45,904	41,912	87,816
Amreli—									
Rural	196	248	34,026	8,261	8,805	17,066	12,585	10,134	22,719
Urban	13	4	5,065	1,167	1,525	2,692	992	1,175	2,167
TOTAL	209	252	39,091	9,428	10,330	19,758	13,577	11,303	24,886
Aurangabad—									
Rural	341	796	183,103	50,875	45,415	96,290	53,542	49,425	102,967
Urban	5	19	4,735	1,317	1,427	2,744	888	1,022	1,910
TOTAL	346	815	187,838	52,192	46,842	99,034	54,430	50,447	104,877
Banaskantha—									
Rural	1,400	515	143,391	35,802	42,631	78,433	29,787	39,570	69,357
Urban	..	..	1,382	306	549	855	156	144	300
TOTAL	1,400	515	144,773	36,108	43,180	79,288	29,943	39,714	69,657

† This is the tenth State for which 1956 Livestock census data are being published in this Journal. Data for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore were published in February (Supplement), March, April, May, June, August, September and October, 1957 issues of this Journal respectively. Data pertain to new set-up of States after re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.					
	Cattle—contd.					
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Cattle		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Ahmedabad—						
Rural	30,294	29,090	59,384	148,475	109,906	258,581
Urban	2,582	3,495	6,077	8,536	12,519	21,055
TOTAL	32,876	32,585	65,461	157,211	122,425	279,636
Ahmednagar—						
Rural	107,455	101,774	209,229	416,424	332,200	748,624
Urban	4,397	4,347	8,744	15,812	13,424	29,236
TOTAL	111,852	106,121	217,973	432,236	345,624	777,860
Akola—						
Rural	86,532	77,412	163,944	238,813	248,307	537,120
Urban	5,736	4,386	10,122	21,275	17,007	38,282
TOTAL	92,268	81,798	174,066	310,088	265,314	575,402
Amravati—						
Rural	72,939	67,388	140,327	229,153	207,749	436,902
Urban	10,171	8,598	18,769	32,579	29,175	61,754
TOTAL	83,110	75,986	159,096	261,732	236,924	498,656
Amreli—						
Rural	20,846	18,939	39,785	74,972	52,965	127,937
Urban	2,159	2,700	4,859	6,673	7,765	14,438
TOTAL	23,005	21,639	44,644	81,645	60,730	142,375
Aurangabad—						
Rural	104,417	94,840	199,257	456,529	277,943	734,472
Urban	2,205	2,449	4,654	8,631	7,184	15,815
TOTAL	106,622	97,289	203,911	465,160	285,127	750,287
Banaskantha—						
Rural	65,589	82,201	147,790	232,227	225,592	457,819
Urban	462	693	1,155	1,739	2,075	3,814
TOTAL	66,051	82,894	148,945	233,966	227,667	461,633

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Ahmedabad—						
Rural	282	462	125	869	57,625	34,364
Urban	46	5	7	58	6,666	1,739
TOTAL	328	467	132	927	64,291	36,103
Ahmednagar—						
Rural	288	3,094	61	3,443	16,701	15,274
Urban	32	13	8	53	2,053	1,017
TOTAL	320	3,107	69	3,496	18,754	16,291
Akola—						
Rural	779	1,203	149	2,131	24,359	11,113
Urban	95	89	85	269	6,227	1,799
TOTAL	874	1,292	234	2,400	30,586	12,912
Amravati—						
Rural	899	543	164	1,606	18,251	8,968
Urban	114	69	14	197	6,616	2,024
TOTAL	1,013	612	178	1,803	24,867	10,992
Amreli—						
Rural	333	32	50	415	11,820	7,292
Urban	22	..	..	22	1,629	474
TOTAL	355	32	50	437	13,449	7,766
Aurangabad—						
Rural	553	3,542	335	4,430	16,639	16,374
Urban	40	41	6	87	2,200	874
TOTAL	593	3,583	341	4,517	18,839	17,248
Banaskantha—						
Rural	537	821	311	1,669	54,889	28,202
Urban	4	5	..	9	994	224
TOTAL	541	826	311	1,678	55,883	28,426

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Ahmedabad—					
Rural	2,573	94,562	202	164	94,928
Urban	191	8,596	7	21	8,624
TOTAL	2,764	103,158	209	185	103,552
Ahmednagar—					
Rural	2,996	34,941	94	44	35,079
Urban	111	3,181	48	8	3,237
TOTAL	3,077	38,122	142	52	38,316
Akola—					
Rural	2,692	38,164	424	236	38,824
Urban	598	8,624	142	125	8,891
TOTAL	3,290	46,788	566	361	47,715
Amravati—					
Rural	2,818	30,037	179	159	30,375
Urban	576	9,216	73	111	9,400
TOTAL	3,394	39,253	252	270	39,775
Amreli—					
Rural	1,619	20,761	254	259	21,274
Urban	135	2,238	19	1	2,258
TOTAL	1,784	22,999	273	260	23,532
Aurangabad—					
Rural	6,553	39,566	1,009	6,457	47,032
Urban	456	3,530	40	177	3,747
TOTAL	7,009	43,096	1,049	6,634	50,779
Banaskantha—					
Rural	8,012	91,103	1,665	996	93,764
Urban	68	1,286	..	..	1,286
TOTAL	8,080	92,389	1,665	996	95,050

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—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)
						Ahmedabad—
10,147	31,809	41,956	2,593	31,438	34,031	Rural
1,157	2,856	4,013	304	1,191	1,495	Urban
11,304	34,665	45,969	2,897	32,629	35,526	TOTAL
						Ahmednagar—
5,859	8,722	14,581	2,626	7,797	10,423	Rural
470	967	1,437	108	352	460	Urban
6,329	9,689	16,018	2,734	8,149	10,883	TOTAL
						Akola—
5,269	8,862	14,131	3,909	9,816	13,725	Rural
481	1,420	1,901	309	1,091	1,400	Urban
5,750	10,282	16,032	4,218	10,907	15,125	TOTAL
						Amravati—
3,578	6,953	10,531	2,672	8,824	11,496	Rural
601	2,043	2,644	342	1,469	1,811	Urban
4,179	8,996	13,175	3,014	10,293	13,307	TOTAL
						Amreli—
2,028	5,501	7,529	961	6,659	7,620	Rural
233	695	928	84	454	538	Urban
2,261	6,196	8,457	1,045	7,113	8,158	TOTAL
						Aurangabad—
6,383	9,431	15,814	3,464	10,182	13,646	Rural
321	769	1,090	158	550	708	Urban
6,704	10,200	16,904	3,622	10,732	14,354	TOTAL
						Banaskantha—
9,936	27,536	37,472	4,083	31,143	35,226	Rural
128	511	639	17	298	315	Urban
10,064	28,047	38,111	4,100	31,441	35,541	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Ahmedabad—						
Rural	12,740	63,247	75,987	13,609	158,175	171,784
Urban	1,461	4,047	5,508	1,519	12,671	14,190
TOTAL	14,201	67,294	81,495	15,128	170,846	185,974
Ahmednagar—						
Rural	8,485	16,519	25,004	11,928	51,598	63,526
Urban	578	1,319	1,897	631	4,556	5,187
TOTAL	9,063	17,838	26,901	12,559	56,154	68,713
Akola—						
Rural	9,178	18,678	27,856	11,309	57,502	68,811
Urban	790	2,511	3,301	1,059	11,402	12,461
TOTAL	9,968	21,189	31,157	12,368	68,904	81,272
Amravati—						
Rural	6,250	15,777	22,027	7,856	46,152	54,008
Urban	943	3,512	4,455	1,140	12,912	14,052
TOTAL	7,193	19,289	26,482	8,996	59,064	68,060
Amreli—						
Rural	2,989	12,160	15,149	3,404	33,434	36,838
Urban	317	1,149	1,466	339	3,407	3,746
TOTAL	3,306	13,309	16,615	3,743	36,841	40,584
Aurangabad—						
Rural	9,847	19,613	29,460	14,277	66,645	80,922
Urban	479	1,319	1,798	566	5,066	5,632
TOTAL	10,326	20,932	31,258	14,843	71,711	86,554
Banaskantha—						
Rural	14,019	58,679	72,698	15,688	152,443	168,131
Urban	145	809	954	154	2,095	2,249
TOTAL	14,164	59,488	73,652	15,842	154,538	170,380

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Ahmedabad—								
162,284	268,081	430,365	2,744	2,841	14,497	17,338	20,082	Rural
10,055	25,190	35,245	210	277	760	1,037	1,247	Urban
172,339	293,271	465,610	2,954	3,118	15,257	18,375	21,329	TOTAL
Ahmednagar—								
428,352	383,798	812,150	44,139	13,311	159,784	173,095	217,234	Rural
16,443	17,980	34,423	703	266	2,784	3,050	3,753	Urban
444,795	401,778	846,573	44,842	13,577	162,568	176,145	220,987	TOTAL
Akola—								
300,122	305,809	605,931	11,977	14,809	60,035	74,844	86,821	Rural
22,334	28,409	50,743	66	123	768	901	967	Urban
322,456	334,218	656,674	12,043	14,942	60,803	75,745	87,788	TOTAL
Amravati—								
237,009	253,901	490,910	14,742	8,256	36,299	44,555	59,297	Rural
33,719	42,087	75,806	559	2,844	12,487	15,331	15,890	Urban
270,728	295,988	566,716	15,301	11,100	48,786	59,886	75,187	TOTAL
Amreli—								
78,376	86,399	164,775	7,340	7,067	35,340	42,407	49,747	Rural
7,012	11,172	18,184	230	382	2,425	2,807	3,037	Urban
85,388	97,571	182,959	7,570	7,449	37,765	45,214	52,784	TOTAL
Aurangabad—								
470,806	344,588	815,394	11,228	6,244	48,113	54,357	65,585	Rural
9,197	12,250	21,447	40	59	515	574	614	Urban
480,003	356,838	836,841	11,268	6,303	48,625	54,931	66,199	TOTAL
Banaskantha—								
247,915	378,035	625,950	44,176	19,974	191,639	211,613	255,789	Rural
1,893	4,170	6,063	53	54	110	164	217	Urban
249,808	382,205	632,013	44,229	20,028	191,749	211,777	256,006	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Ahmedabad—					
Rural .	12,809	3,825	51,593	55,418	68,227
Urban .	9,481	1,766	14,103	15,869	25,350
TOTAL .	22,290	5,591	65,696	71,287	93,577
Ahmednagar—					
Rural .	142,042	23,009	281,311	304,320	446,362
Urban .	6,404	1,309	12,737	14,046	20,450
TOTAL .	148,446	24,318	294,048	318,366	466,812
Akola—					
Rural .	36,780	16,466	87,229	103,695	140,475
Urban .	1,809	1,607	6,791	8,398	10,207
TOTAL .	38,589	18,073	94,020	112,093	150,682
Amravati—					
Rural .	33,517	12,739	70,820	83,559	117,076
Urban .	4,583	2,758	13,825	16,583	21,166
TOTAL .	38,100	15,497	84,645	100,142	138,242
Amreli—					
Rural .	8,268	2,671	33,434	36,105	44,373
Urban .	1,182	351	3,852	4,203	5,385
TOTAL .	9,450	3,022	37,286	40,308	49,758
Aurangabad—					
Rural .	67,307	30,161	164,808	194,069	262,276
Urban .	1,264	757	3,712	4,469	5,733
TOTAL .	68,571	30,918	168,520	199,438	268,009
Banaskantha—					
Rural .	64,653	14,824	193,665	208,489	273,142
Urban .	886	269	1,878	2,147	3,033
TOTAL .	65,539	15,093	195,543	210,636	276,175

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock					
			Upto one year			One to three years		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Ahmedabad—								
Rural	1,056	2,241	277	304	581	388	636	1,024
Urban	415	87	20	6	26	49	22	71
TOTAL	1,471	2,328	297	310	607	437	658	1,095
Ahmednagar—								
Rural	2,889	3,886	566	659	1,225	774	966	1,740
Urban	351	117	28	22	50	58	42	100
TOTAL	3,240	4,003	594	681	1,275	832	1,008	1,840
Akola—								
Rural	2,678	1,813	322	325	647	305	266	571
Urban	419	180	15	31	46	65	38	103
TOTAL	3,097	1,993	337	356	693	370	304	674
Amravati—								
Rural	2,566	1,946	418	401	819	361	312	673
Urban	727	329	58	62	120	95	68	163
TOTAL	3,293	2,275	476	463	939	456	380	836
Amreli—								
Rural	762	1,909	147	165	312	196	362	558
Urban	130	86	17	5	22	53	9	62
TOTAL	892	1,995	164	170	334	249	371	620
Aurangabad—								
Rural	5,435	4,316	582	586	1,168	637	572	1,209
Urban	350	122	31	13	44	35	16	51
TOTAL	5,785	4,438	613	599	1,212	672	588	1,260
Banaskantha—								
Rural	573	2,430	361	494	855	418	992	1,410
Urban	12	33	..	1	1	2	3	5
TOTAL	585	2,463	361	495	856	420	995	1,415

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK										
District	Horses and Ponies—(contd.)						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Horses and Ponies				Males	Females	Total
	Total 3 years & under			Males	Females	Total				
	Males.	Females	Total							
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Ahmedabad—										
Rural	665	940	1,605	1,721	3,181	4,902	15	3,440	4,375	7,815
Urban	69	28	97	484	115	599	..	710	665	1,375
TOTAL	734	968	1,702	2,205	3,296	5,501	15	4,150	5,040	9,190
Ahmednagar—										
Rural	1,340	1,625	2,965	4,229	5,511	9,740	16	1,529	2,175	3,704
Urban	86	64	150	437	181	618	14	119	416	535
TOTAL	1,426	1,689	3,115	4,666	5,692	10,358	30	1,648	2,591	4,239
Akola—										
Rural	627	591	1,218	3,305	2,404	5,709	1	1,269	1,838	3,107
Urban	80	69	149	499	249	748	..	375	405	780
TOTAL	707	660	1,367	3,804	2,653	6,457	1	1,644	2,243	3,887
Amravati—										
Rural	779	713	1,492	3,345	2,659	6,004	8	1,244	1,350	2,594
Urban	153	130	283	880	459	1,339	6	756	534	1,290
TOTAL	932	843	1,775	4,225	3,118	7,343	14	2,000	1,884	3,884
Amreli—										
Rural	343	527	870	1,105	2,436	3,541	..	601	1,037	1,638
Urban	70	14	84	200	100	300	..	249	326	575
TOTAL	413	541	954	1,305	2,536	3,841	..	850	1,363	2,213
Aurangabad—										
Rural	1,219	1,158	2,377	6,654	5,474	12,128	48	1,304	1,991	3,295
Urban	66	29	95	416	151	567	7	172	179	351
TOTAL	1,285	1,187	2,472	7,070	5,625	12,695	55	1,476	2,170	3,646
Banaskantha—										
Rural	779	1,486	2,265	1,352	3,916	5,268	98	2,611	8,044	10,655
Urban	2	4	6	14	37	51	..	268	94	362
TOTAL	781	1,490	2,271	1,366	3,953	5,319	98	2,879	8,138	11,017

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.			POULTRY			
	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls			Total
				Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
Ahmedabad—							
Rural	1,185	31	532,622	4,115	1,165	4,223	9,503
Urban	125	9	63,950	3,935	1,493	3,435	8,863
TOTAL	1,310	40	596,572	8,050	2,658	7,658	18,366
Ahmednagar—							
Rural	1	9,369	1,498,576	292,370	51,712	196,270	540,352
Urban	..	818	60,611	9,664	1,685	8,309	19,658
TOTAL	1	10,187	1,559,187	302,034	53,397	204,579	560,010
Akola—							
Rural	1	3,215	845,260	11,384	36,807	48,447	96,638
Urban	1	1,816	65,262	1,817	8,800	5,567	16,184
TOTAL	2	5,031	910,522	13,201	45,607	54,014	112,822
Amravati—							
Rural	11	4,006	679,906	13,479	47,862	77,186	138,527
Urban	..	2,408	117,905	2,287	8,768	6,567	17,622
TOTAL	11	6,414	797,811	15,766	56,630	83,753	156,149
Amreli—							
Rural	425	2	264,501	3,785	1,116	1,600	6,501
Urban	19	..	27,500	4,094	1,066	1,423	6,583
TOTAL	444	2	292,001	7,879	2,182	3,023	13,084
Aurangabad—							
Rural	12	10,517	1,169,255	57,239	16,510	57,210	130,959
Urban	1	1,092	29,812	6,055	1,123	4,255	11,433
TOTAL	13	11,609	1,199,067	63,294	17,633	61,465	142,392
Banaskantha—							
Rural	15,922	2	1,186,826	7,040	2,945	8,716	18,701
Urban	149	..	9,875	1,484	391	1,266	3,141
TOTAL	16,071	2	1,196,701	8,524	3,336	9,982	21,842

† The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY—contd.						AGRI. MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks					Others	Ploughs	
	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total	Total Poultry		Wooden	Iron
(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Ahmedabad—								
Rural	213	110	6	329	5	9,837	58,731	3,054
Urban	98	18	50	166	242	9,271	2,171	63
TOTAL	311	128	56	495	247	19,108	60,902	3,119
Ahmednagar—								
Rural	331	129	123	583	169	541,104	23,260	33,364
Urban	139	162	62	363	...	20,021	67	1,725
TOTAL	470	291	185	946	169	561,125	23,327	35,089
Akola—								
Rural	115	114	78	307	1,309	98,254	110,120	19,724
Urban	174	460	177	811	1,990	18,985	7,174	1,579
TOTAL	289	574	255	1,118	3,299	117,239	117,294	21,303
Amravati—								
Rural	129	140	113	382	899	139,808	94,724	8,920
Urban	241	339	164	744	960	19,326	11,814	1,581
TOTAL	370	479	277	1,126	1,859	159,134	106,538	10,501
Amreli—								
Rural	6	2	2	10	2	6,513	19,031	4,557
Urban	3	..	..	3	..	6,586	1,562	216
TOTAL	9	2	2	13	2	13,099	20,593	4,773
Aurangabad—								
Rural	347	112	71	530	269	131,758	15,759	35,114
Urban	467	169	233	869	370	12,672	235	521
TOTAL	814	281	304	1,399	639	144,430	15,994	35,635
Banaskantha—								
Rural	57	9	..	66	4	18,771	79,571	1,193
Urban	2	1	..	3	..	3,144	545	27
TOTAL	59	10	..	69	4	21,915	80,116	1,220

* The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—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)
Ahmedabad—									
31,352	54	60	1,231	128	9	41	152	12	Rural
1,693	2	2	189	9	..	8	79	2	Urban
33,045	56	62	1,420	137	9	49	231	14	TOTAL
Ahmednagar—									
49,040	388	1,212	2,747	20	5	150	374	105	Rural
1,594	1	13	80	7	5	3	182	41	Urban
50,634	389	1,225	2,827	27	10	153	556	146	TOTAL
Akola—									
46,512	17	55	196	23	..	75	31	8	Rural
4,212	20	14	42	86	..	21	16	5	Urban
50,724	37	69	238	109	..	96	47	13	TOTAL
Amravati—									
40,857	25	18	535	132	12	143	15	3	Rural
7,291	9	56	330	227	7	48	9	4	Urban
48,148	34	74	865	359	19	191	24	7	TOTAL
Amreli—									
12,386	91	141	486	7	1	11	67	13	Rural
1,588	23	75	122	12	..	2	14	4	Urban
13,974	114	216	608	19	1	13	81	17	TOTAL
Aurangabad—									
64,498	103	773	910	19	68	361	1,429	600	Rural
1,096	7	69	49	1	2	18	222	58	Urban
65,594	110	842	959	20	70	379	1,651	658	TOTAL
Banaskantha—									
29,212	2	157	114	..	..	10	215	15	Rural
354	..	..	5	..	..	3	32	5	Urban
29,566	2	157	119	..	..	13	247	20	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Baroda—								
Rural	302	185,086	1,519	186,907	20,819	28,858	3,751	53,428
Urban	37	1,889	217	2,143	1,343	591	53	1,987
TOTAL	339	186,975	1,736	189,050	22,162	29,449	3,804	55,415
Bhandara—								
Rural	1,770	255,679	10,207	267,476	57,952	81,845	17,661	157,458
Urban	25	2,964	59	3,048	1,670	1,710	214	3,594
TOTAL	1,795	258,643	10,086	270,524	59,622	83,555	17,875	161,052
Bhir—								
Rural	398	209,864	3,451	213,713	60,857	76,595	18,352	155,804
Urban	12	9,118	33	9,163	3,987	2,862	821	7,670
TOTAL	410	218,982	3,484	222,876	64,844	79,457	19,173	163,474
Bombay (Greater)—								
Rural	258	3,723	1,338	5,319	3,135	460	170	3,765
Urban								
TOTAL	258	3,723	1,338	5,319	3,135	460	170	3,765
Broach—								
Rural	190	110,752	834	111,776	12,818	21,504	2,011	36,333
Urban	7	2,888	51	2,946	415	371	23	809
TOTAL	197	113,640	885	114,722	13,233	21,875	2,034	37,142
Buldana—								
Rural	3,817	190,809	2,005	196,631	61,474	74,794	8,644	144,912
Urban	376	10,452	166	10,994	5,411	2,296	788	8,495
TOTAL	4,193	201,261	2,171	207,625	66,885	77,090	9,432	153,407
Chanda—								
Rural	5,343	307,205	12,236	324,784	40,229	155,334	29,633	225,196
Urban	111	6,832	164	7,107	2,013	2,547	419	4,979
TOTAL	5,454	314,037	12,400	331,891	42,242	157,881	30,052	230,175

* Includes all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.

† Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

NO. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK								
	Cattle—contd.								
	Females over three years			Young Stock					
	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	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Baroda—									
Rural	274	364	54,066	10,921	9,778	20,699	22,372	15,514	7,886
Urban	1	..	1,988	249	489	738	229	457	686
TOTAL	275	364	56,054	11,170	10,267	21,437	22,601	15,971	38,572
Bhandara—									
Rural	755	706	158,919	28,111	26,988	55,099	39,923	34,811	74,734
Urban	3	16	3,613	995	1,050	2,045	662	694	1,356
TOTAL	758	722	162,532	29,106	28,038	57,144	40,585	35,505	76,090
Bhir—									
Rural	202	834	156,840	43,303	38,828	82,131	47,051	45,926	92,977
Urban	2	53	7,725	2,004	1,990	3,994	1,683	1,666	3,349
TOTAL	204	887	164,565	45,307	40,818	86,125	48,734	47,592	96,326
Bombay (Greater)—									
Rural	7	25	3,797	730	1,099	1,829	371	577	948
Urban									
TOTAL	7	25	3,797	730	1,099	1,829	371	577	948
Broach—									
Rural	54	125	36,512	8,259	6,850	15,109	17,792	11,852	29,644
Urban	4	27	840	190	204	394	380	218	598
TOTAL	58	152	37,352	8,449	7,054	15,503	18,172	12,070	30,242
Buldana—									
Rural	61	296	145,269	32,161	28,596	60,757	43,624	40,369	83,993
Urban	61	60	8,616	2,348	2,217	4,565	1,933	1,368	3,301
TOTAL	122	356	153,885	34,509	30,813	65,322	45,557	41,737	87,294
Chanda—									
Rural	5,437	1,250	231,883	37,092	36,630	73,722	65,583	71,685	137,268
Urban	2	13	4,994	1,308	1,231	2,539	1,419	1,299	2,718
TOTAL	5,439	1,263	236,877	38,400	37,861	76,261	67,002	72,984	139,986

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cattle—contd.					
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Cattle		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Baroda—						
Rural	33,293	25,292	58,585	220,200	79,358	299,558
Urban	478	946	1,424	2,621	2,934	5,555
TOTAL	33,771	26,238	60,009	222,821	82,292	305,113
Bhandara—						
Rural	68,034	61,799	129,833	335,510	220,718	556,228
Urban	1,657	1,744	3,401	4,705	5,357	10,062
TOTAL	69,691	63,543	133,234	340,215	226,075	566,290
Bhir—						
Rural	90,354	84,754	175,108	304,067	241,594	545,661
Urban	3,687	3,656	7,343	12,850	11,381	24,231
TOTAL	94,041	88,410	182,451	316,917	252,975	569,892
Bombay (Greater)—						
Rural	1,101	1,676	2,777	6,420	5,473	11,893
Urban						
TOTAL	1,101	1,676	2,777	6,420	5,473	11,893
Broach—						
Rural	26,051	18,702	44,753	137,827	55,214	193,041
Urban	570	422	992	3,516	1,262	4,778
TOTAL	26,621	19,124	45,745	141,343	56,476	197,819
Buldana—						
Rural	75,785	68,965	144,750	272,416	214,234	486,650
Urban	4,281	3,585	7,866	15,275	12,201	27,476
TOTAL	80,066	72,550	152,616	287,691	226,435	514,126
Chanda—						
Rural	102,675	108,315	210,990	427,459	340,198	767,657
Urban	2,727	2,530	5,257	9,834	7,524	17,358
TOTAL	105,402	110,845	216,247	437,293	347,722	785,015

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Baroda—						
Rural	373	85	58	516	55,417	27,851
Urban	113	7	31	151	2,686	530
TOTAL	486	92	89	667	58,103	28,381
Bhandara—						
Rural	962	26,576	607	28,145	17,103	6,448
Urban	44	13	2	59	745	293
TOTAL	1,006	26,589	609	28,204	17,848	6,741
Bhir—						
Rural	419	1,478	256	2,153	17,672	13,894
Urban	29	53	23	105	2,177	955
TOTAL	448	1,531	279	2,258	19,849	14,849
Bombay (Greater)—						
Rural	311	123	5	439	36,113	1,886
Urban						
TOTAL	311	123	5	439	36,113	1,886
Broach—						
Rural	199	135	97	431	29,422	13,710
Urban	12	26	7	45	2,070	654
TOTAL	211	161	104	476	31,492	14,364
Buldana—						
Rural	426	2,964	188	3,578	20,182	13,262
Urban	50	99	10	159	4,230	1,070
TOTAL	476	3,063	198	3,737	24,412	14,332
Chanda—						
Rural	638	33,259	1,223	35,120	15,195	10,200
Urban	33	145	5	183	1,061	578
TOTAL	671	33,404	1,228	35,303	16,256	10,778

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK					
Buffaloes—contd.					
District	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)
Baroda—					
Rural	3,250	86,518	271	490	87,279
Urban	34	3,250	11	3	3,264
TOTAL	3,284	89,768	282	493	90,543
Bhandara—					
Rural	3,704	27,255	253	324	27,832
Urban	49	1,087	27	25	1,139
TOTAL	3,753	28,342	280	349	28,971
Bhir—					
Rural	7,236	38,802	387	2,015	41,204
Urban	433	3,565	21	144	3,730
TOTAL	7,669	42,367	408	2,159	44,934
Bombay (Greater)—					
Rural	303	38,302	41	173	38,516
Urban					
TOTAL	303	38,302	41	173	38,516
Broach—					
Rural	1,906	45,038	94	50	45,182
Urban	42	2,766	16	63	2,845
TOTAL	1,948	47,804	110	113	48,027
Buldana—					
Rural	2,648	36,092	458	138	36,688
Urban	286	5,586	42	31	5,659
TOTAL	2,934	41,678	500	169	42,347
Chanda—					
Rural	4,448	29,843	241	305	30,389
Urban	90	1,729	3	2	1,734
TOTAL	4,538	31,572	244	307	32,123

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK						
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)
7,539	25,520	33,059	4,095	30,369	34,464	Baroda—
270	858	1,128	51	327	378	Rural
7,809	26,378	34,187	4,146	30,696	34,842	Urban
						TOTAL
4,257	6,186	10,443	3,638	7,658	11,296	Bhandara—
132	296	428	62	183	245	Rural
4,389	6,482	10,871	3,700	7,841	11,541	Urban
						TOTAL
6,660	9,912	16,572	3,505	10,730	14,235	Bhir—
556	958	1,514	215	623	838	Rural
7,216	10,870	18,086	3,720	11,353	15,073	Urban
						TOTAL
1,642	2,928	4,570	483	632	1,115	Bombay (Greater)—
						Rural
1,642	2,928	4,570	483	632	1,115	Urban
						TOTAL
5,246	13,234	18,480	2,309	15,502	17,811	Broach—
392	698	1,090	91	397	488	Rural
5,638	13,932	19,570	2,400	15,899	18,299	Urban
						TOTAL
5,045	8,054	13,099	3,898	11,066	14,964	Buldana—
447	1,088	1,535	235	705	940	Rural
5,492	9,142	14,634	4,133	11,771	15,904	Urban
						TOTAL
5,414	6,618	12,032	7,127	10,166	17,293	Chanda—
303	558	861	178	405	583	Rural
5,717	7,176	12,893	7,305	10,571	17,876	Urban
						TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Baroda—						
Rural	11,634	55,889	67,523	12,150	143,168	155,318
Urban	321	1,185	1,506	472	4,449	4,921
TOTAL	11,955	57,074	69,029	12,622	147,617	160,239
Bhandara—						
Rural	7,895	13,844	21,739	36,040	41,676	77,716
Urban	194	479	673	253	1,618	1,871
TOTAL	8,089	14,323	22,412	36,293	43,294	79,587
Bhir—						
Rural	10,165	20,642	30,807	12,318	61,846	74,164
Urban	771	1,581	2,352	876	5,311	6,187
TOTAL	10,936	22,223	33,159	13,194	67,157	80,351
Bombay (Greater)—						
Rural	2,125	3,560	5,685	2,564	42,076	44,640
Urban						
TOTAL	2,125	3,560	5,685	2,564	42,076	44,640
Broach—						
Rural	7,555	28,736	36,291	7,986	73,918	81,904
Urban	483	1,095	1,578	528	3,940	4,468
TOTAL	8,038	29,831	37,869	8,514	77,858	86,372
Buldana—						
Rural	8,943	19,120	28,063	12,521	55,808	68,329
Urban	682	1,793	2,475	841	7,452	8,293
TOTAL	9,625	20,913	30,538	13,362	63,260	76,622
Chanda—						
Rural	12,541	16,784	29,325	47,661	47,173	94,834
Urban	481	963	1,444	664	2,697	3,361
TOTAL	13,022	17,747	30,769	48,325	49,870	98,195

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year		Total Sheep		
				Males	Females			
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Baroda—								
232,350	222,526	454,876	490	2,141	1,956	4,097	4,587	Rural
3,093	7,383	10,476	21	69	29	98	119	Urban
235,443	229,909	465,352	511	2,210	1,985	4,195	4,706	TOTAL
Bhandara—								
371,550	262,394	633,944	537	260	2,189	2,449	2,986	Rural
4,985	6,975	11,933	2	20	79	99	101	Urban
376,508	269,369	645,877	539	280	2,268	2,548	3,087	TOTAL
Bhir—								
316,385	303,440	619,825	14,643	8,948	54,240	63,188	77,831	Rural
13,726	16,692	30,418	1,563	742	3,171	3,913	5,476	Urban
330,111	320,132	650,243	16,206	9,690	57,411	67,101	83,307	TOTAL
Bombay (Greater)—								
8,984	47,549	56,533	1,764	4,335	1,988	6,323	8,087	Rural
8,984	47,549	56,533	1,764	4,335	1,988	6,323	8,087	TOTAL
Broach—								
145,813	129,132	274,945	1,719	1,369	7,239	8,608	10,327	Rural
4,044	5,202	9,246	42	71	127	198	240	Urban
149,857	134,334	284,191	1,761	1,440	7,366	8,806	10,567	TOTAL
Buldana—								
284,937	270,042	554,979	15,258	11,267	52,195	63,462	78,720	Rural
16,116	19,653	35,769	103	159	430	589	692	Urban
301,053	289,695	590,748	15,361	11,426	52,625	64,051	79,412	TOTAL
Chanda—								
475,120	387,371	862,491	9,867	3,957	34,762	38,719	48,586	Rural
10,498	10,221	20,719	17	17	17	34	51	Urban
485,618	397,592	883,210	9,884	3,974	34,779	38,753	48,637	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Baroda—					
Rural	31,844	9,609	79,781	89,390	121,234
Urban	1,767	706	3,406	4,112	5,879
TOTAL	33,611	10,315	83,187	93,502	127,113
Bhandara—					
Rural	47,780	18,704	87,168	105,872	153,652
Urban	551	531	1,926	2,457	3,008
TOTAL	48,331	19,235	89,094	108,329	156,660
Bhir—					
Rural	44,754	21,528	121,517	143,045	187,799
Urban	1,963	785	3,720	4,505	6,468
TOTAL	46,717	22,313	125,237	147,550	194,267
Bombay (Greater)—					
Rural	6,824	4,640	8,677	13,317	20,141
Urban	6,824	4,640	8,677	13,317	20,141
TOTAL	6,824	4,640	8,677	13,317	20,141
Broach—					
Rural	21,185	20,409	36,971	57,380	78,565
Urban	2,235	409	3,999	4,489	6,724
TOTAL	23,420	20,899	40,970	61,869	85,289
Buldana—					
Rural	34,950	18,241	96,511	114,752	149,702
Urban	1,353	1,365	5,572	6,937	8,290
TOTAL	36,303	19,606	102,083	121,689	157,992
Chanda—					
Rural	59,312	17,607	108,206	125,813	185,125
Urban	879	646	2,856	3,502	4,381
TOTAL	60,191	18,253	111,062	129,315	189,506

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young Stock			Males	Females	Total
			Upto one year		One to three years			
			Males	Females	Total			
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Baroda—								
Rural	1,449	1,272	213	185	398	441	489	930
Urban	262	44	6	3	9	17	16	33
TOTAL	1,711	1,316	219	188	407	458	505	963
Bhandara—								
Rural	887	224	41	47	88	29	30	59
Urban	89	14	7	5	12	4	..	4
TOTAL	976	238	48	52	100	33	30	63
Bhir—								
Rural	3,614	4,529	544	547	1,091	465	577	1,042
Urban	636	152	15	10	25	25	7	32
TOTAL	4,250	4,681	559	557	1,116	490	584	1,074
Bombay (Greater)—								
Rural	2,223	139	11	..	11	156	181	337
Urban	2,223	139	11	..	11	156	181	337
TOTAL	2,223	139	11	..	11	156	181	337
Broach—								
Rural	2,951	1,643	293	300	593	486	364	850
Urban	171	50	10	2	12	70	4	74
TOTAL	3,122	1,693	303	302	605	556	368	924
Buldana—								
Rural	1,674	1,296	202	186	388	194	198	392
Urban	335	80	20	17	37	41	16	57
TOTAL	2,009	1,376	222	203	425	235	214	449
Chanda—								
Rural	405	354	66	54	120	75	56	131
Urban	55	52	8	12	20	3	3	6
TOTAL	460	406	74	66	140	78	59	137

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies— <i>contd.</i>						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			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)
Baroda—										
Rural	654	674	1,328	2,103	1,946	4,049	..	1,613	1,407	3,020
Urban	23	19	42	285	63	348	..	327	247	574
TOTAL	677	693	1,370	2,388	2,009	4,397	..	1,940	1,654	3,594
Bhandara—										
Rural	70	77	147	957	301	1,258	..	..	5	5
Urban	11	5	16	100	19	119	..	2	5	7
TOTAL	81	82	163	1,057	320	1,377	..	2	10	12
Bhir—										
Rural	1,009	1,124	2,133	4,623	5,653	10,276	15	838	1,587	2,485
Urban	40	17	57	676	169	845	..	258	268	526
TOTAL	1,049	1,141	2,190	5,299	5,822	11,121	15	1,156	1,855	3,011
Bombay (Greater)—										
Rural	167	181	348	2,390	320	2,710	13	117	65	182
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	167	181	348	2,390	320	2,710	13	117	65	182
Broach—										
Rural	779	664	1,443	3,730	2,307	6,037	1	440	740	1,180
Urban	80	6	86	251	56	307	1	447	109	556
TOTAL	859	670	1,529	3,981	2,363	6,344	2	887	849	1,736
Buldana—										
Rural	396	384	780	2,070	1,680	3,750	1	1,057	1,623	2,680
Urban	61	33	94	396	113	509	7	328	313	641
TOTAL	457	417	874	2,466	1,793	4,259	8	1,385	1,936	3,321
Chanda—										
Rural	141	110	251	546	464	1,010	1	58	95	153
Urban	11	15	26	66	67	133	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	152	125	277	612	531	1,143	1	58	95	153

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>			POULTRY				District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
Baroda—							
97	..	587,863	42,422	11,529	63,437	117,388	Rural
2	17	17,415	1,631	396	1,653	3,680	Urban
99	17	605,278	44,053	11,925	65,090	121,065	TOTAL
Bhandara—							
..	8,908	800,753	75,814	36,064	226,143	338,021	Rural
..	439	15,607	2,722	718	4,118	7,558	Urban
..	9,347	816,360	78,536	36,782	230,261	345,579	TOTAL
Bhir—							
22	5,143	903,396	42,849	15,173	47,803	105,825	Rural
2	1,266	45,001	2,843	777	2,652	6,272	Urban
24	6,409	948,397	45,692	15,950	50,455	112,097	TOTAL
Bombay (<i>Grea- ter</i>)							
22	5,699	93,387	52,705	10,958	53,575	117,238	Rural
22	5,699	93,387	52,705	10,958	53,575	117,238	TOTAL
Broach—							
223	16	371,294	50,588	8,846	60,566	120,000	Rural
..	55	17,129	2,899	404	1,754	5,057	Urban
223	71	388,423	53,487	9,250	62,320	125,057	TOTAL
Buldana—							
6	4,117	703,955	13,018	36,259	42,852	92,129	Rural
..	865	46,773	2,903	2,986	3,158	9,047	Urban
6	4,982	840,728	15,921	39,245	46,010	101,176	TOTAL
Chanda—							
..	11,615	1,108,981	54,869	155,155	427,237	637,261	Rural
..	732	26,016	585	2,948	5,969	9,502	Urban
..	12,347	1,134,997	55,454	158,103	433,206	646,763	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY—contd.						AGRI. MACHINERY & IM- PLEMENTS	
	Ducks				Others	Total Poultry	Implements	
	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings †	Total			Ploughs	
							Wooden	Iron
(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Baroda—								
Rural	29	17	10	56	5	117,449	108,576	632
Urban	39	19	11	69	..	3,749	682	12
TOTAL	68	36	21	125	5	121,198	109,258	644
Bhandara—								
Rural	1,009	670	955	2,634	9,521	350,176	128,779	93
Urban	185	85	162	432	393	8,383	936	11
TOTAL	1,194	755	1,117	3,066	9,914	358,559	129,715	104
Bhir—								
Rural	54	40	36	130	377	106,332	931	19,242
Urban	55	19	7	81	20	6,373	139	846
TOTAL	109	59	43	211	397	112,705	1,070	20,088
Bombay (Greater)—								
Rural	4,928	1,317	1,624	7,869	318	125,425	210	17
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,928	1,317	1,624	7,869	318	125,425	210	17
Broach—								
Rural	101	59	12	172	231	120,403	55,858	429
Urban	29	25	37	91	12	5,160	1,313	38
TOTAL	130	84	49	263	243	125,563	57,171	467
Buldana—								
Rural	44	37	100	181	475	92,785	98,410	20,912
Urban	121	123	83	327	119	9,493	4,432	1,206
TOTAL	165	160	183	508	594	102,278	102,842	22,118
Chanda—								
Rural	303	555	275	1,133	6,309	644,703	232,529	450
Urban	116	241	83	440	593	10,535	4,625	50
TOTAL	419	796	358	1,573	6,902	655,238	237,154	500

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—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)
Baroda—									
45,013	8	13	1,079	143	1	124	263	21	Rural
516	1	1	58	17	1	6	35	3	Urban
45,529	9	14	1,137	160	2	130	298	24	TOTAL
Bhandara—									
114,965	15	549	40	2	..	20	188	349	Rural
857	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	Urban
115,822	15	551	41	2	..	21	189	350	TOTAL
Bhir—									
29,522	12	300	251	10	17	40	315	85	Rural
1,524	1	22	18	7	1	..	90	8	Urban
31,046	13	322	269	17	18	40	405	93	TOTAL
Bombay(Greater)—									
253	..	..	22	..	..	..	13	5	Rural
253	..	..	22	..	..	..	13	5	TOTAL
Broach—									
31,147	2	6	510	8	1	50	156	3	Rural
934	2	..	27	1	..	1	58	..	Urban
32,081	4	6	537	9	1	51	214	3	TOTAL
Buldana—									
43,637	97	190	378	21	..	17	124	40	Rural
3,272	22	39	66	32	1	7	61	13	Urban
46,909	119	229	444	53	1	24	185	53	TOTAL
Chanda—									
118,006	3	497	62	7	4	11	65	94	Rural
2,421	30	20	5	5	..	5	12	1	Urban
120,427	33	517	67	12	4	16	77	95	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Dangs—								
Rural	331	14,204	816	15,351	5,678	8,301	1,754	15,733
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	331	14,204	816	15,351	5,678	8,301	1,754	15,733
East Khandesh—								
Rural	1,101	203,169	3,173	207,443	54,750	69,399	10,937	135,086
Urban	119	26,174	318	26,611	7,111	6,805	1,217	15,133
TOTAL	1,220	229,343	3,491	234,054	61,861	76,204	12,154	150,219
Gohilwad—								
Rural	615	132,568	3,691	136,874	46,111	28,865	7,351	82,327
Urban	180	9,808	500	10,488	7,171	4,117	302	11,590
TOTAL	795	142,376	4,191	147,362	53,282	32,982	7,653	93,917
Halar—								
Rural	526	111,431	5,206	117,163	40,085	18,512	6,996	65,593
Urban	59	4,460	69	4,588	4,134	2,080	379	7,693
TOTAL	585	115,891	5,275	121,751	45,219	20,592	7,375	73,186
Kaira—								
Rural	171	160,294	237	160,702	28,249	17,555	1,430	47,234
Urban	91	14,055	112	14,258	1,774	1,220	239	3,233
TOTAL	262	174,349	349	174,960	30,023	18,775	1,669	50,467
Kolaba—								
Rural	1,532	141,482	2,540	145,554	46,337	59,441	11,634	117,412
Urban	28	5,695	38	5,761	1,076	773	183	2,032
TOTAL	1,560	147,177	2,578	151,315	47,413	60,214	11,817	119,444
Kolhapur—								
Rural	517	136,530	2,119	139,166	49,194	30,202	9,951	89,347
Urban	34	9,099	87	9,220	2,492	881	491	3,864
TOTAL	551	145,629	2,206	148,586	51,686	31,083	10,442	93,211

*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.

No. 24—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK								
	Cattle—contd.								
	Females over three years			Young Stock					
	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	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Dangs—									
Rural	..	143	15,876	3,569	3,625	7,194	4,868	5,215	10,083
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	143	15,876	3,569	3,625	7,194	4,868	5,215	10,083
East Khandesh—									
Rural	153	222	135,461	32,337	32,407	64,744	40,330	34,198	74,528
Urban	850	224	16,207	3,838	4,000	7,838	4,173	3,579	7,752
TOTAL	1,003	446	151,668	36,175	36,407	72,582	44,503	37,777	82,280
Gohilwad—									
Rural	..	2,549	84,876	23,310	23,625	46,935	35,418	24,829	60,247
Urban	..	1,075	12,665	2,844	4,164	7,008	1,970	2,677	4,647
TOTAL	..	3,624	97,541	26,154	27,789	53,943	37,388	27,506	64,894
Halar—									
Rural	215	343	66,151	12,760	19,014	31,774	20,382	19,655	40,037
Urban	19	100	7,712	1,512	2,536	4,048	1,009	1,728	2,737
TOTAL	234	443	73,863	14,272	21,550	35,822	21,391	21,383	42,774
Kaira—									
Rural	853	61	48,148	8,594	6,391	14,985	21,018	6,635	27,653
Urban	53	42	3,328	605	765	1,370	1,167	729	1,896
TOTAL	906	103	51,476	9,199	7,156	16,355	22,185	7,364	29,549
Kolaba—									
Rural	110	403	117,925	23,734	25,741	49,475	30,149	28,120	58,269
Urban	..	17	2,049	564	475	1,039	469	334	803
TOTAL	110	420	119,974	24,298	26,216	50,514	30,618	28,454	59,072
Kolhapur—									
Rural	133	432	89,912	18,828	18,312	37,140	22,837	19,439	42,276
Urban	2	9	3,875	766	800	1,566	852	818	1,670
TOTAL	135	441	93,787	19,594	19,112	38,706	23,689	20,257	43,946

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cattle— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Cattle		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Dangs—						
Rural	8,437	8,840	17,277	23,788	24,716	48,504
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,437	8,840	17,277	23,788	24,716	48,504
East Khandesh—						
Rural	72,667	66,605	139,272	280,110	202,066	482,176
Urban	8,011	7,579	15,590	34,622	23,786	58,408
TOTAL	80,678	74,184	154,862	314,732	225,852	540,584
Gohilwad—						
Rural	58,728	48,454	107,182	195,602	133,330	328,932
Urban	4,814	6,841	11,655	15,302	19,506	34,808
TOTAL	63,542	55,295	118,837	210,904	152,836	363,740
Halar—						
Rural	33,142	38,669	71,811	150,305	104,820	255,125
Urban	2,521	4,264	6,785	7,109	11,976	19,085
TOTAL	35,663	42,933	78,596	157,414	116,796	274,210
Kaira—						
Rural	29,612	13,026	42,638	190,314	61,174	251,488
Urban	1,772	1,494	3,266	16,030	4,822	20,852
TOTAL	31,384	14,520	45,904	206,344	65,996	272,340
Kolaba—						
Rural	53,883	53,861	107,744	199,437	171,786	371,223
Urban	1,033	809	1,842	6,794	2,858	9,652
TOTAL	54,916	54,670	109,586	206,231	174,644	380,875
Kolhapur—						
Rural	41,665	37,751	79,416	180,831	127,663	308,494
Urban	1,618	1,618	3,236	10,838	5,493	16,331
TOTAL	43,283	39,369	82,652	191,669	133,156	324,825

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Dangs—						
Rural	63	1,279	45	1,387	469	527
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	63	1,279	45	1,387	469	527
East Khandesh—						
Rural	749	1,227	183	2,159	30,126	22,274
Urban	96	65	14	175	7,018	3,762
TOTAL	845	1,292	197	2,334	37,144	26,036
Gohilwad—						
Rural	787	47	155	989	39,752	19,197
Urban	52	70	106	228	4,701	1,294
TOTAL	839	117	261	1,217	44,453	20,491
Halar—						
Rural	400	23	14	437	25,168	10,347
Urban	17	..	..	17	1,631	332
TOTAL	417	23	14	454	26,799	10,679
Kaira—						
Rural	849	240	68	1,157	126,105	49,805
Urban	131	27	36	194	17,852	4,528
TOTAL	980	267	104	1,351	143,957	54,333
Kolaba—						
Rural	655	42,645	659	43,959	16,858	14,766
Urban	11	349	1	361	1,775	612
TOTAL	666	42,994	660	44,320	18,633	15,378
Kolhapur—						
Rural	412	40,144	447	41,003	74,546	20,629
Urban	64	1,111	23	1,198	11,809	2,151
TOTAL	476	41,255	470	42,201	86,355	22,780

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>	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)
Dangs—					
Rural.	143	1,139	11	1	1,151
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	143	1,139	11	1	1,151
East Khandesh—					
Rural	5,773	58,173	241	202	58,616
Urban	710	11,490	917	210	12,617
TOTAL	6,483	69,663	1,158	412	71,233
Gohilwad—					
Rural	7,910	66,859	..	1,468	68,327
Urban	305	6,300	..	258	6,558
TOTAL	8,215	73,159	..	1,726	74,885
Halar—					
Rural	6,380	41,895	46	128	42,069
Urban	134	2,097	..	12	2,109
TOTAL	6,514	43,992	46	140	44,178
Kaira—					
Rural	4,068	179,978	567	240	180,785
Urban	554	22,934	22	14	22,970
TOTAL	4,622	202,912	589	254	203,755
Kolaba—					
Rural	3,288	34,912	71	166	35,149
Urban	154	2,541	1	6	2,548
TOTAL	3,442	37,453	72	172	37,697
Kolhapur—					
Rural	10,428	105,603	350	360	106,313
Urban	1,302	15,262	108	8	15,378
TOTAL	11,730	120,865	458	368	121,691

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK						District
Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>						
Young Stock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Dangs—						
176	191	367	256	253	509	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
176	191	367	256	253	509	TOTAL
East Khandesh—						
7,528	14,381	21,909	4,806	14,321	19,127	Rural
1,210	2,867	4,077	481	2,003	2,484	Urban
8,738	17,248	25,986	5,287	16,324	21,611	TOTAL
Gohilwad—						
6,540	17,685	24,225	4,241	20,429	24,670	Rural
768	2,017	2,785	308	1,438	1,746	Urban
7,308	19,702	27,010	4,549	21,867	26,416	TOTAL
Halar—						
2,107	10,267	12,374	947	13,928	14,875	Rural
125	562	687	49	303	352	Urban
2,232	10,829	13,061	996	14,231	15,227	TOTAL
Kaira—						
14,824	68,925	83,749	3,312	69,279	72,591	Rural
1,356	7,160	8,516	1,018	4,378	5,396	Urban
16,180	76,085	92,265	4,330	73,657	77,987	TOTAL
Kolaba—						
5,714	6,353	12,067	5,144	7,018	12,162	Rural
505	546	1,051	177	290	467	Urban
6,219	6,899	13,118	5,321	7,308	12,629	TOTAL
Kolhapur—						
15,623	22,349	37,972	11,513	22,612	34,125	Rural
1,671	3,570	5,241	741	2,619	3,360	Urban
17,294	25,919	43,213	12,254	25,231	37,485	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Dangs—						
Rural	432	444	876	1,819	1,595	3,414
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	432	444	876	1,819	1,595	3,414
East Khandesh—						
Rural	12,334	28,702	41,036	14,493	87,318	101,811
Urban	1,691	4,870	6,561	1,866	17,487	19,353
TOTAL	14,025	33,572	47,597	16,359	104,805	121,164
Gohilwad—						
Rural	10,781	38,114	48,895	11,770	106,441	118,211
Urban	1,076	3,455	4,531	1,304	10,013	11,317
TOTAL	11,857	41,569	53,426	13,074	116,454	129,528
Halar—						
Rural	3,054	24,195	27,249	3,491	66,264	69,755
Urban	174	865	1,039	191	2,974	3,165
TOTAL	3,228	25,060	28,288	3,682	69,238	72,920
Kaira—						
Rural	18,136	138,204	156,340	19,293	318,989	338,282
Urban	2,374	11,538	13,912	2,568	34,508	37,076
TOTAL	20,510	149,742	170,252	21,861	353,497	375,358
Kolaba—						
Rural	10,858	13,371	24,229	54,817	48,520	103,337
Urban	682	836	1,518	1,043	3,384	4,427
TOTAL	11,540	14,207	25,747	55,860	51,904	107,764
Kolhapur—						
Rural	27,136	44,961	72,097	68,139	151,274	219,413
Urban	2,412	6,489	8,601	3,610	21,567	25,177
TOTAL	29,548	51,150	80,698	71,749	172,841	244,590

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year		Total Sheep		
				Males	Females			
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Dangs—								
25,607	26,311	51,918	26	19	129	148	174	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
25,607	26,311	51,918	26	19	129	148	174	TOTAL
East Khandesh—								
294,603	289,384	583,987	3,996	2,361	20,571	22,932	26,928	Rural
36,488	41,273	77,761	250	349	1,986	2,335	2,585	Urban
331,091	330,657	661,748	4,246	2,710	22,557	25,267	29,513	TOTAL
Gohilwad—								
207,372	239,771	447,143	22,021	42,093	133,615	175,708	197,729	Rural
16,606	29,519	46,125	338	1,606	5,385	6,991	7,329	Urban
223,978	269,290	493,268	22,359	43,699	139,000	182,699	205,058	TOTAL
Halar—								
153,796	171,084	324,880	28,220	30,586	130,196	160,782	189,002	Rural
7,300	14,950	22,250	695	1,548	8,336	9,884	10,579	Urban
161,096	186,034	347,130	28,915	32,134	138,532	170,666	199,581	TOTAL
Kaira—								
209,607	380,163	589,770	2,845	2,064	13,356	15,420	18,265	Rural
18,598	39,330	57,928	844	727	1,658	2,385	3,229	Urban
228,205	419,493	647,698	3,689	2,791	15,014	17,805	21,494	TOTAL
Kolaba—								
254,254	220,306	474,560	316	477	1,134	1,611	1,927	Rural
7,837	6,242	14,079	11	29	18	47	58	Urban
262,091	226,548	488,639	327	506	1,152	1,658	1,985	TOTAL
Kolhapur—								
248,970	278,937	527,907	10,207	10,062	54,994	65,056	75,263	Rural
14,448	27,060	41,508	964	1,516	10,566	12,082	13,046	Urban
263,418	305,997	569,415	11,171	11,578	65,560	77,138	88,309	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					Total Goats
	Upto one year	Goats				
		Over one year				
		Males	Females	Total		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	
Dangs—						
Rural	2,754	1,169	5,375	6,544	9,298	
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	2,754	1,169	5,375	6,544	9,298	
East Khandesh—						
Rural	51,993	16,095	141,212	157,307	209,300	
Urban	6,657	2,136	16,593	18,729	25,386	
TOTAL	58,650	18,231	157,805	176,036	234,686	
Gohilwad—						
Rural	22,053	13,331	106,763	120,094	142,147	
Urban	3,980	3,302	12,927	16,229	20,209	
TOTAL	26,033	16,633	119,690	136,323	162,356	
Halar—						
Rural	19,880	11,787	79,343	91,130	111,010	
Urban	1,448	1,018	8,553	9,571	11,019	
TOTAL	21,328	12,805	87,896	100,701	122,029	
Kaira—						
Rural	16,219	3,319	56,077	59,396	75,615	
Urban	2,838	1,146	8,056	9,202	12,040	
TOTAL	19,057	4,465	64,133	68,598	87,655	
Kolaba—						
Rural	11,229	8,883	31,618	40,501	51,730	
Urban	425	419	1,008	1,427	1,852	
TOTAL	11,654	9,302	32,626	41,928	53,582	
Kolhapur—						
Rural	29,325	12,150	71,080	83,230	112,555	
Urban	2,615	877	6,082	6,959	9,574	
TOTAL	31,940	13,027	77,162	90,189	122,129	

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Youngstock							
	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)
Dangs—								
Rural	17	25	8	4	12	18	11	29
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	17	25	8	4	12	18	11	29
East Khandesh—								
Rural	2,954	1,588	257	233	490	723	400	1,123
Urban	360	65	36	46	82	86	19	105
TOTAL	3,314	1,653	293	279	572	809	419	1,228
Gohilwad—								
Rural	2,081	5,368	731	985	1,716	715	770	1,485
Urban	554	276	85	66	151	69	68	137
TOTAL	2,635	5,644	816	1,051	1,867	784	838	1,622
Halar—								
Rural	1,488	3,588	275	385	660	230	336	566
Urban	179	60	2	7	9	7	3	10
TOTAL	1,667	3,648	277	392	669	237	339	576
Kaira—								
Rural	328	709	80	88	168	226	481	707
Urban	201	73	46	32	78	71	27	98
TOTAL	529	782	126	120	246	297	508	805
Kolaba—								
Rural	308	196	18	17	35	61	51	112
Urban	136	144	11	8	19	15	14	29
TOTAL	444	340	29	25	54	76	65	141
Kolhapur—								
Rural	275	234	27	35	62	82	82	164
Urban	134	73	8	6	14	34	27	61
TOTAL	409	307	35	41	76	116	109	225

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies— <i>contd.</i>									
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			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)
Dangs—										
Rural	26	15	41	43	40	83	..	43	5	48
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	26	15	41	43	40	83	..	43	5	48
East Khandesh—										
Rural	980	633	1,613	3,934	2,221	6,155	13	910	1,311	2,221
Urban	122	65	187	482	130	612	..	361	441	802
TOTAL	1,102	698	1,800	4,416	2,351	6,767	13	1,271	1,752	3,023
Gohilwad—										
Rural	1,446	1,755	3,201	3,527	7,123	10,650	5	2,310	3,058	5,368
Urban	154	134	288	708	410	1,118	2	428	726	1,154
TOTAL	1,600	1,889	3,489	4,235	7,533	11,768	7	2,738	3,784	6,522
Halar—										
Rural	505	721	1,226	1,993	4,309	6,302	20	3,076	7,585	10,661
Urban	9	10	19	188	70	258	..	247	387	634
TOTAL	514	731	1,245	2,181	4,379	6,560	20	3,323	7,972	11,295
Kaira—										
Rural	306	569	875	634	1,278	1,912	12	1,952	2,472	4,424
Urban	117	59	176	318	132	450	..	1,201	750	1,951
TOTAL	423	628	1,051	952	1,410	2,362	12	3,153	3,222	6,375
Kolaba—										
Rural	79	68	147	387	264	651	6	343	79	422
Urban	26	22	48	162	166	328	..	45	13	58
TOTAL	105	90	195	549	430	979	6	388	92	480
Kolhapur—										
Rural	109	117	226	384	351	735	4	283	112	395
Urban	42	33	75	176	106	282	..	57	40	97
TOTAL	151	150	301	560	457	1,017	4	340	152	492

No. 24—*contd.*Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>			POULTRY				District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens	Total	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
Dangs—							
..	..	61,521	16,042	5,011	37,983	59,036	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	61,521	16,042	5,011	37,983	59,036	TOTAL
East Khandesh—							
..	3,067	831,671	51,076	11,812	67,276	130,164	Rural
..	2,574	109,720	13,186	2,298	8,704	24,188	Urban
..	5,641	941,391	64,262	14,110	75,980	154,352	TOTAL
Gohilwad—							
110	..	803,152	1,893	4,369	4,196	10,458	Rural
6	..	75,943	2,173	7,420	2,959	12,552	Urban
116	..	879,095	4,066	11,789	7,155	23,010	TOTAL
Halar—							
939	..	642,814	1,036	2,691	2,255	5,982	Rural
48	..	44,788	1,076	3,682	1,581	6,339	Urban
987	..	687,602	2,112	6,373	3,836	12,321	TOTAL
Kaira—							
1,416	15	691,429	15,733	4,676	17,946	38,355	Rural
172	..	75,770	5,378	1,299	5,615	12,292	Urban
1,588	15	767,199	21,111	5,975	23,561	50,647	TOTAL
Kolaba—							
..	384	529,680	196,355	61,410	314,142	571,907	Rural
1	21	16,397	13,350	2,719	13,956	30,025	Urban
1	405	546,077	209,705	64,129	328,098	601,932	TOTAL
Kolhapur—							
2	566	717,427	170,738	36,937	118,186	325,861	Rural
3	902	65,412	25,774	4,202	11,911	41,887	Urban
5	1,468	782,839	196,512	41,139	130,097	367,748	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS		
	Ducks—				Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Total			Wooden	Iron
(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Dangs—								
Rural	..	1	..	1	2	59,039	7,263	18
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	1	..	1	2	59,039	7,263	18
East Khandesh—								
Rural	184	76	53	313	125	130,602	44,587	13,716
Urban	1,154	350	378	1,882	10	26,080	5,761	1,948
TOTAL	1,338	426	431	2,195	135	156,682	50,348	15,664
Gohilwad—								
Rural	27	41	..	68	9	10,535	51,012	15,403
Urban	25	27	27	79	..	12,631	3,424	668
TOTAL	52	68	27	147	9	23,166	54,436	16,071
Halar—								
Rural	48	103	43	194	1	6,177	42,075	144
Urban	58	25	16	99	..	6,438	1,288	7
TOTAL	106	128	59	293	1	12,615	43,363	151
Kaira—								
Rural	6	2	..	8	28	38,391	100,520	592
Urban	33	10	19	62	1	12,355	8,741	393
TOTAL	39	12	19	70	29	50,746	109,261	985
Kolaba—								
Rural	391	237	124	752	55	572,714	86,037	156
Urban	141	82	36	259	117	30,401	1,813	10
TOTAL	532	319	160	1,011	172	603,115	87,850	166
Kolhapur—								
Rural	48	27	10	85	246	326,192	86,614	6,157
Urban	151	76	87	314	6	42,207	1,495	1,081
TOTAL	199	103	97	399	252	368,399	88,109	7,238

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil- engines with pumps for irri- gation purpose	Electric pumps for irriga- tion 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)
Dangs—									
2,376	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
2,376	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	TOTAL
East Khandesh—									
73,180	55	38	2,656	47	..	17	127	76	Rural
10,239	24	17	(a)	36	..	21	56	68	Urban
83,419	79	55	2,656	83	..	38	183	144	TOTAL
Gohilwad—									
38,315	128	315	514	48	..	8	443	117	Rural
3,214	39	53	186	9	5	15	125	149	Urban
41,529	167	368	700	57	5	23	568	266	TOTAL
Halar—									
33,567	55	163	465	38	2	9	95	52	Rural
1,438	..	25	69	3	..	1	7	3	Urban
35,005	55	188	534	41	2	10	102	55	TOTAL
Kaira—									
48,925	14	22	2,343	127	2	123	388	18	Rural
6,046	..	..	487	71	2	97	136	9	Urban
54,971	14	22	2,830	198	4	220	524	27	TOTAL
Kolaba—									
17,459	14	38	180	5	1	3	25	51	Rural
1,506	..	5	81	5	..	2	25	8	Urban
18,965	14	43	261	10	1	5	50	59	TOTAL
Kolhapur—									
29,807	1,256	548	3,438	24	..	23	117	79	Rural
3,208	194	31	696	9	..	14	19	85	Urban
32,835	1,450	579	4,134	33	..	37	136	164	TOTAL

(a) Included under Rural.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bulls†	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)
Kutch—								
Rural	4,803	79,403	1,316	85,522	75,255	46,832	10,564	132,651
Urban	136	3,410	104	3,650	6,440	1,998	153	8,591
TOTAL	4,939	82,813	1,420	89,172	81,695	48,830	10,717	141,242
Mehsana—								
Rural	1,187	191,869	3,599	196,655	48,623	59,166	5,226	113,015
Urban	70	14,484	226	14,780	3,999	2,944	394	7,337
TOTAL	1,257	206,353	3,825	211,435	52,622	62,110	5,620	120,352
Madhya Saurashtra—								
Rural	1,305	162,888	5,564	169,757	60,239	27,715	10,729	98,683
Urban	225	15,007	858	16,090	12,823	3,969	1,819	18,611
TOTAL	1,530	177,895	6,422	185,847	73,062	31,684	12,548	117,294
Nagpur—								
Rural	2,604	181,159	13,402	197,165	59,602	97,730	20,811	178,143
Urban	271	11,402	400	12,073	9,817	6,247	1,681	17,745
TOTAL	2,875	192,561	13,802	209,238	69,419	103,977	22,492	195,888
Nanded—								
Rural	1,813	229,406	5,383	236,602	90,447	97,756	42,924	231,127
Urban	83	5,969	223	6,275	2,427	1,855	323	4,605
TOTAL	1,896	235,375	5,606	242,877	92,874	99,611	43,247	235,732
Nasik—								
Rural	2,068	298,174	4,514	304,756	86,210	104,298	13,193	203,701
Urban	120	17,130	173	17,423	5,740	4,640	938	11,318
TOTAL	2,188	315,304	4,687	322,179	91,950	108,938	14,131	215,019
Osmanabad—								
Rural	787	239,963	4,296	245,046	79,064	75,648	27,787	182,499
Urban	51	13,234	82	13,367	4,922	3,971	1,722	10,615
TOTAL	838	253,197	4,378	258,413	83,986	79,619	29,509	193,114

*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.

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK								
	Females over three years			Young Stock					
	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	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Kutch—									
Rural	..	1,039	133,690	30,364	34,328	64,692	33,673	32,193	65,866
Urban	..	63	8,654	2,443	3,270	5,713	1,278	1,624	2,902
TOTAL	..	1,102	142,344	32,807	37,598	70,405	34,951	33,817	68,768
Mehsana—									
Rural	112	1,750	114,877	17,035	23,700	40,735	24,624	21,082	45,706
Urban	23	36	7,396	1,168	1,875	3,043	1,079	969	2,048
TOTAL	135	1,786	122,273	18,203	25,575	43,778	25,703	22,051	47,754
Madhya Saurashtra—									
Rural	2,216	3,103	104,002	22,720	25,089	47,809	34,659	30,033	64,692
Urban	606	2,842	22,059	4,242	6,016	10,258	3,233	4,701	7,934
TOTAL	2,822	5,945	126,061	26,962	31,105	58,067	37,892	34,734	72,626
Nagpur—									
Rural	103	896	179,142	31,530	30,802	62,332	42,856	46,465	89,321
Urban	252	80	18,077	4,531	4,881	9,412	2,201	2,717	4,918
TOTAL	355	976	197,219	36,061	35,683	71,744	45,057	49,182	94,239
Nanded—									
Rural	718	833	232,678	52,849	53,979	106,828	47,986	54,979	102,965
Urban	8	25	4,638	1,038	1,097	2,135	505	656	1,161
TOTAL	726	858	237,316	53,887	55,076	108,963	48,491	55,635	104,126
Nasik—									
Rural	346	397	204,444	43,003	41,685	84,688	50,755	44,765	95,520
Urban	162	116	11,596	2,678	3,079	5,757	2,174	1,916	4,090
TOTAL	508	513	216,040	45,681	44,764	90,445	52,929	46,681	99,610
Osmanabad—									
Rural	841	1,637	184,977	49,639	44,477	94,116	46,873	47,202	94,075
Urban	5	4	10,624	2,815	2,710	5,525	1,506	1,614	3,120
TOTAL	846	1,641	195,601	52,454	47,187	99,641	48,379	48,816	97,195

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cattle—contd.					
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Cattle		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Kutch—						
Rural	64,037	66,521	130,558	149,559	200,211	349,770
Urban	3,721	4,894	8,615	7,371	13,548	20,919
TOTAL	67,758	71,415	139,173	156,930	213,759	370,689
Mehsana—						
Rural	41,659	44,782	86,441	238,314	159,659	397,973
Urban	2,247	2,844	5,091	17,027	10,240	27,267
TOTAL	43,906	47,626	91,532	255,341	169,899	425,240
Madhya Saurashtra—						
Rural	57,379	55,122	112,501	227,136	159,124	386,260
Urban	7,475	10,717	18,192	23,565	32,776	56,341
TOTAL	64,854	65,839	130,693	250,701	191,900	442,601
Nagpur—						
Rural	74,386	77,267	151,653	271,551	256,409	527,960
Urban	6,732	7,598	14,330	18,805	25,675	44,480
TOTAL	81,118	84,865	165,983	290,356	282,084	572,440
Nanded—						
Rural	100,835	108,958	209,793	337,437	341,636	679,073
Urban	1,543	1,753	3,296	7,818	6,391	14,209
TOTAL	102,378	110,711	213,089	345,255	348,027	693,282
Nasik—						
Rural	93,758	86,450	180,208	398,514	290,894	689,408
Urban	4,852	4,995	9,847	22,275	16,591	38,866
TOTAL	98,610	91,445	190,055	420,789	307,485	728,274
Osmanabad—						
Rural	96,512	91,679	188,191	341,558	276,656	618,214
Urban	4,321	4,324	8,645	17,688	14,948	32,636
TOTAL	100,833	96,003	196,836	359,246	291,604	650,850

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Kutch—						
Rural	570	58	102	730	18,945	12,579
Urban	19	11	28	58	813	364
TOTAL	589	69	130	788	19,758	12,943
Mehsana—						
Rural	531	57	384	972	120,511	62,200
Urban	52	51	6	109	15,359	4,124
TOTAL	583	108	390	1,081	135,870	66,324
Madhya Saurashtra—						
Rural	468	248	149	865	29,061	12,808
Urban	49	94	60	203	4,547	1,043
TOTAL	517	342	209	1,068	33,608	13,851
Nagpur—						
Rural	893	559	141	1,593	13,216	9,722
Urban	84	17	7	108	5,900	2,370
TOTAL	977	576	148	1,701	19,116	12,092
Nanded—						
Rural	888	1,000	417	2,305	36,378	20,790
Urban	27	78	34	139	3,685	797
TOTAL	915	1,078	451	2,444	40,063	21,587
Nasik—						
Rural	474	12,282	135	12,891	18,797	16,986
Urban	79	184	26	289	4,686	1,994
TOTAL	553	12,466	161	13,180	23,483	18,980
Osmanabad—						
Rural	644	4,857	398	5,899	34,644	20,752
Urban	61	202	34	297	3,888	1,903
TOTAL	705	5,059	432	6,196	38,532	22,655

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.
†Includes all bullocks and uncastrated males over three years kept for work only.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	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)
Kutch—					
Rural	3,089	34,613	1	207	34,821
Urban	22	1,199	..	13	1,212
TOTAL	3,111	35,812	1	2,20	36,033
Mehsana—					
Rural	11,877	194,588	96	287	194,971
Urban	797	20,280	9	16	20,305
TOTAL	12,674	214,868	105	303	215,276
Madhya Saurashtra—					
Rural	7,043	48,912	513	2,016	51,441
Urban	428	6,018	84	612	6,714
TOTAL	7,471	54,930	597	2,628	58,155
Nagpur—					
Rural	2,976	25,914	104	242	26,260
Urban	414	8,684	60	78	8,822
Total	3,390	34,598	164	320	35,082
Nanded—					
Rural	15,760	72,928	558	2,899	76,385
Urban	627	5,109	17	171	5,297
TOTAL	16,387	78,037	575	3,070	81,682
Nasik—					
Rural	3,122	38,905	172	84	39,161
Urban	510	7,190	20	15	7,225
TOTAL	3,632	46,095	192	99	46,386
Osmanabad—					
Rural	15,251	70,647	1,190	5,523	77,360
Urban	1,256	7,047	70	130	7,247
TOTAL	16,507	77,694	1,260	5,653	84,607

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes—contd.				
	Young Stock				
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Kutch—					
Rural	4,100	8,563	12,663	1,757	7,317
Urban	218	352	570	81	291
TOTAL	4,318	8,915	13,233	1,838	7,608
Mehsana—					
Rural	11,648	58,368	70,016	2,916	65,177
Urban	1,274	5,936	7,210	300	5,015
TOTAL	12,922	64,304	77,226	3,216	70,192
Madhya Saurashtra—					
Rural	5,053	17,312	22,365	2,492	21,396
Urban	1,426	2,461	3,887	1,260	2,084
TOTAL	6,479	19,773	26,252	3,752	23,480
Nagpur—					
Rural	2,371	5,289	7,660	1,942	7,570
Urban	799	1,717	2,516	252	971
TOTAL	3,170	7,006	10,176	2,194	8,541
Nanded—					
Rural	11,876	18,687	30,563	9,263	20,940
Urban	614	997	1,611	257	685
TOTAL	12,490	19,684	32,174	9,520	21,625
Nasik—					
Rural	6,431	8,490	14,921	4,542	8,568
Urban	980	1,673	2,653	229	746
TOTAL	7,411	10,163	17,574	4,771	9,314
Osmanabad—					
Rural	12,633	16,856	29,489	6,749	15,307
Urban	911	1,431	2,342	530	983
TOTAL	13,544	18,287	31,831	7,279	16,290

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Kutch—						
Rural	5,857	15,880	21,737	6,587	50,701	57,288
Urban	299	643	942	357	1,855	2,212
TOTAL	6,156	16,523	22,679	6,944	52,556	59,500
Mehsana—						
Rural	14,564	123,545	138,109	15,536	318,516	334,052
Urban	1,574	10,951	12,525	1,683	31,256	32,939
TOTAL	16,138	134,496	150,634	17,219	349,772	366,991
Madhya Saurashtra—						
Rural	7,545	38,708	46,253	8,410	90,149	98,559
Urban	2,686	4,545	7,231	2,889	11,259	14,148
TOTAL	10,231	43,253	53,484	11,299	101,408	112,707
Nagpur—						
Rural	4,313	12,859	17,172	5,906	39,119	45,025
Urban	1,051	2,688	3,739	1,159	11,510	12,669
TOTAL	5,364	15,547	20,911	7,065	50,629	57,694
Nanded—						
Rural	21,139	39,627	60,766	23,444	116,012	139,456
Urban	871	1,682	2,553	1,010	6,979	7,989
TOTAL	22,010	41,309	63,319	24,454	122,991	147,445
Nasik—						
Rural	10,973	17,058	28,031	23,864	56,219	80,083
Urban	1,209	2,419	3,628	1,498	9,644	11,142
TOTAL	12,182	19,477	31,659	25,362	65,863	91,225
Osmanabad—						
Rural	19,382	32,163	51,545	25,281	109,523	134,804
Urban	1,441	2,414	3,855	1,738	9,661	11,399
TOTAL	20,823	34,577	55,400	27,019	119,184	146,203

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.								
LIVESTOCK—contd								District
Total Bovine			Sheep					
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Kutch—								
156,146	250,912	407,058	30,943	16,250	173,925	190,175	221,118	Rural
7,728	15,403	23,131	878	402	3,284	3,686	4,564	Urban
163,874	266,315	430,189	31,821	16,652	177,209	193,861	225,682	TOTAL
Mehsana—								
253,850	478,175	732,025	15,967	8,232	80,723	88,955	104,922	Rural
18,710	41,496	60,206	597	395	3,255	3,650	4,247	Urban
272,560	519,671	792,231	16,564	8,627	83,978	92,605	109,169	TOTAL
Madhya Sau- rashtra—								
235,546	249,273	484,819	41,337	40,676	232,492	273,168	314,505	Rural
26,454	44,035	70,489	1,653	2,729	10,613	13,342	14,995	Urban
262,000	293,308	555,308	42,990	43,405	243,105	286,510	329,500	TOTAL
Nagpur—								
277,457	295,528	572,985	3,285	1,269	16,181	17,450	20,735	Rural
19,964	37,185	57,149	207	262	1,334	1,596	1,803	Urban
297,421	332,713	630,134	3,492	1,531	17,515	19,046	22,538	TOTAL
Nanded—								
360,881	457,648	818,529	6,696	4,329	30,012	34,341	41,037	Rural
8,828	13,370	22,198	394	128	256	384	778	Urban
369,709	471,018	840,727	7,090	4,457	30,268	34,725	41,815	TOTAL
Nasik—								
422,378	347,113	769,491	27,894	10,665	94,824	105,489	133,383	Rural
23,773	26,235	50,008	1,384	462	3,830	4,292	5,676	Urban
446,151	373,348	819,499	29,278	11,127	98,654	109,781	139,059	TOTAL
Osmanabad—								
366,839	386,179	753,018	12,921	13,000	49,876	62,876	75,797	Rural
19,426	24,609	44,035	442	552	4,326	4,878	5,320	Urban
386,265	410,788	797,053	13,363	13,552	54,202	67,754	81,117	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture						
District	LIVESTOCK					Total Goats
	Upto one year	Goats				
		Over one year				
		Males	Females	Total		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	
Kutch—						
Rural.	43,472	10,047	168,590	178,637	222,109	
Urban	3,018	312	8,681	8,993	12,011	
TOTAL	46,490	10,359	177,271	187,630	234,120	
Mehsana—						
Rural.	28,067	6,955	103,610	110,565	138,632	
Urban	3,693	1,067	9,286	10,353	14,046	
TOTAL	31,760	8,022	112,896	120,918	152,678	
Madhya Saurashtra—						
Rural.	33,569	13,832	130,127	143,959	177,528	
Urban	5,210	1,815	23,450	25,265	30,475	
TOTAL	38,779	15,647	153,577	169,224	208,003	
Nagpur—						
Rural.	44,556	9,501	73,520	83,021	127,577	
Urban	5,685	4,539	14,922	19,461	25,146	
TOTAL	50,241	14,040	88,442	102,482	152,723	
Nanded—						
Rural.	26,771	13,551	79,107	92,658	119,429	
Urban	1,723	416	1,029	1,445	3,168	
TOTAL	28,494	13,967	80,136	94,103	122,597	
Nasik—						
Rural.	102,016	17,092	208,285	225,377	327,393	
Urban	9,242	1,134	15,818	16,952	26,194	
TOTAL	111,258	18,226	224,103	242,329	353,587	
Osmanabad—						
Rural.	31,846	18,058	72,727	90,785	122,631	
Urban	1,061	1,342	4,037	5,379	6,440	
TOTAL	32,907	19,400	76,764	96,164	129,071	

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young stock					
			Upto one Year			One to three years		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(69)	(70)		(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
Kutch—								
Rural	725	1,088	332	327	659	385	467	852
Urban	117	39	20	20	40	19	11	30
TOTAL	842	1,127	352	347	699	404	478	882
Mehsana								
Rural	1,037	3,433	359	450	809	301	815	1,116
Urban	125	71	13	14	27	75	34	109
TOTAL	1,162	3,504	372	464	836	376	849	1,225
Madhya Saurashtra—								
Rural	2,002	4,933	435	621	1,056	417	610	1,027
Urban	658	515	45	44	89	24	24	48
TOTAL	2,660	5,448	480	665	1,145	441	634	1,075
Nagpur—								
Rural	903	1,003	157	174	331	157	170	327
Urban	231	91	30	22	52	76	28	104
TOTAL	1,134	1,094	187	196	383	233	198	431
Nanded—								
Rural	1,992	2,285	351	277	628	313	373	686
Urban	526	33	20	25	45	18	23	41
TOTAL	2,518	2,318	371	302	673	331	396	727
Nasik—								
Rural	5,637	1,581	317	271	588	705	338	1,043
Urban	572	105	30	15	45	64	22	86
TOTAL	6,209	1,686	347	286	633	769	360	1,129
Osmanabad—								
Rural	3,917	3,951	479	482	961	565	483	1,048
Urban	554	231	37	33	70	67	45	112
TOTAL	4,471	4,182	516	515	1,031	632	528	1,160

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK										
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys			
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Horses and Ponies				(85)			
	Total 3 years & under										
	Males	Females	Total								
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(86)	(87)	(88)		
Kutch—											
Rural	717	794	1,511	1,442	1,882	3,324	..	5,452	1,763	7,215	
Urban	39	31	70	156	70	226	..	730	45	775	
TOTAL	756	825	1,581	1,598	1,952	3,550	..	6,182	1,808	7,990	
Mehsana—											
Rural	660	1,265	1,925	1,697	4,698	6,395	..	8,356	11,550	19,906	
Urban	88	48	136	213	119	332	3	1,498	1,631	3,129	
TOTAL	748	1,313	2,061	1,910	4,817	6,727	3	9,854	13,181	23,035	
Madhya Saurashtra—											
Rural	852	1,231	2,083	2,854	6,164	9,018	15	2,527	5,674	8,201	
Urban	69	68	137	727	583	1,310	208	671	508	1,179	
TOTAL	921	1,299	2,220	3,581	6,747	10,328	223	3,198	6,182	9,380	
Nagpur—											
Rural	314	344	658	1,217	1,347	2,564	14	480	374	854	
Urban	106	50	156	337	141	478	1	162	107	269	
TOTAL	420	394	814	1,554	1,488	3,042	15	642	481	1,123	
Nanded—											
Rural	664	650	1,314	2,656	2,935	5,591	51	3,487	1,360	4,847	
Urban	38	48	86	564	81	645	4	149	68	217	
TOTAL	702	698	1,400	3,220	3,016	6,236	55	3,636	1,428	5,064	
Nasik—											
Rural	1,022	609	1,631	6,659	2,190	8,849	6	613	1,358	1,971	
Urban	94	37	131	666	142	808	24	481	437	918	
TOTAL	1,116	646	1,762	7,325	2,332	9,657	30	1,094	1,795	2,889	
Osmanabad—											
Rural	1,044	965	2,009	4,961	4,916	9,877	63	731	1,317	2,048	
Urban	104	78	182	658	309	967	..	196	257	453	
TOTAL	1,148	1,043	2,191	5,619	5,225	10,844	63	927	1,574	2,501	

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl'd.			POULTRY				District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live- stock	Fowls				
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
Kutch—							
9,493	22	870,339	2,645	1,061	2,382	6,088	Rural
361	26	41,094	1,611	805	584	3,000	Urban
9,854	48	911,433	4,256	1,866	2,966	9,088	TOTAL
Mehsana—							
6,309	1	1,008,190	6,739	2,289	6,044	15,072	Rural
697	..	82,660	2,820	859	2,000	5,679	Urban
7,006	1	1,090,850	9,559	3,148	8,044	20,751	TOTAL
Madhya Saurash- tra—							
219	..	994,305	1,504	2,637	2,770	6,911	Rural
17	..	118,673	3,417	9,828	5,079	18,324	Urban
236	..	1,112,978	4,921	12,465	7,849	25,235	TOTAL
Nagpur—							
1	6,825	731,555	20,452	30,208	92,975	143,635	Rural
1	3,091	87,938	3,743	8,413	12,580	24,736	Urban
2	9,916	819,493	24,195	38,621	105,555	168,371	TOTAL
Nanded—							
527	4,697	994,708	40,736	17,119	62,715	120,570	Rural
36	454	27,500	5,520	1,522	4,000	11,042	Urban
563	5,151	1,022,208	46,256	18,641	66,715	131,612	TOTAL
Nasik—							
..	11,004	1,252,097	116,707	21,586	143,625	281,918	Rural
..	1,600	85,228	7,942	1,266	5,353	14,561	Urban
..	12,604	1,337,325	124,649	22,852	148,978	296,479	TOTAL
Osmanabad—							
168	4,094	967,696	43,344	17,993	52,839	114,176	Rural
49	855	58,119	5,228	2,103	4,978	12,309	Urban
217	4,949	1,025,815	48,572	20,096	57,817	126,485	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY						AGRI. MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>				Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total			Wooden	Iron
(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Kutch—								
Rural	13	35	5	53	48	6,189	31,914	134
Urban	1	5	3	9	176	3,185	1,003	13
TOTAL	14	40	8	62	224	9,374	32,917	147
Mehsana—								
Rural	23	15	34	72	11	15,155	105,008	12,266
Urban	8	3	..	11	1	5,691	8,366	2,113
TOTAL	31	18	34	83	12	20,846	113,374	14,379
Madhya Saurashtra—								
Rural	38	9	2	49	1	6,961	62,474	600
Urban	48	89	17	154	..	18,478	4,844	188
TOTAL	86	98	19	203	1	25,439	67,318	788
Nagpur—								
Rural	196	420	229	845	2,443	146,923	131,128	1,580
Urban	316	510	366	1,192	1,951	27,879	6,755	133
TOTAL	512	930	595	2,037	4,394	174,802	137,883	1,713
Nanded—								
Rural	265	84	110	459	164	121,193	98,870	2,449
Urban	197	103	34	334	194	11,570	1,578	134
TOTAL	462	187	144	793	358	132,763	100,448	2,583
Nasik—								
Rural	463	171	323	957	226	283,101	123,558	15,870
Urban	1,423	643	375	2,441	274	17,276	5,586	906
TOTAL	1,886	814	698	3,398	500	300,377	129,144	16,776
Osmanabad—								
Rural	127	56	50	233	904	115,313	20,937	19,213
Urban	35	20	14	69	124	12,502	1,014	1,004
TOTAL	162	76	64	302	1,028	127,815	21,951	19,217

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>									
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)
Kutch—									
32,391	26	69	1,352	4	2	13	146	101	Rural
1,331	..	..	142	15	..	1	16	23	Urban
33,722	26	69	1,494	19	2	14	162	124	TOTAL
Mehsana—									
41,881	4	21	2,435	27	..	21	185	20	Rural
4,856	3	..	454	66	..	1	137	34	Urban
46,737	7	21	2,889	93	..	22	322	54	TOTAL
Madhya Saurashtra—									
49,130	534	345	670	51	1	20	341	60	Rural
5,073	28	70	186	20	11	10	75	179	Urban
54,203	562	415	856	71	12	30	416	239	TOTAL
Nagpur—									
44,753	9	33	671	453	13	19	73	44	Rural
3,710	210	55	53	252	169	4	12	15	Urban
48,463	219	88	724	705	182	23	85	59	TOTAL
Nanded—									
48,273	25	365	179	5	27	14	110	113	Rural
1,882	3	22	22	1	2	5	52	53	Urban
50,155	28	327	201	6	29	19	162	166	TOTAL
Nasik—									
60,423	381	799	1,502	6	5	44	66	46	Rural
4,050	13	76	571	15	6	7	23	7	Urban
64,473	394	875	2,073	21	11	51	89	53	TOTAL
Osmanabad—									
36,566	80	564	891	18	135	133	662	164	Rural
2,281	8	27	107	9	25	3	128	11	Urban
38,847	88	591	998	27	160	136	790	175	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Panch Mahal—								
Rural	491	357,578	2,358	360,427	58,925	100,215	15,529	174,669
Urban	16	6,688	18	6,722	1,957	2,126	346	4,429
TOTAL	507	364,266	2,376	367,149	60,882	102,341	15,875	179,098
Parbhani—								
Rural	1,351	221,392	8,209	230,952	73,094	79,558	27,805	180,457
Urban	61	8,216	80	8,357	3,214	2,492	542	6,248
TOTAL	1,412	229,608	8,289	239,309	76,308	82,050	28,347	186,705
Poona—								
Rural	772	234,736	1,813	237,321	73,822	92,688	13,681	180,191
Urban	230	29,227	225	29,682	11,119	9,362	1,496	21,977
TOTAL	1,002	263,963	2,038	267,003	84,941	102,050	15,177	202,168
Ratnagiri—								
Rural	2,323	321,298	6,846	330,467	79,852	81,082	25,014	185,948
Urban	19	7,879	150	8,048	2,326	1,572	417	4,315
TOTAL	2,342	329,177	6,996	338,515	82,178	82,654	25,431	190,263
Sabarkantha—								
Rural	1,226	192,763	6,771	200,760	40,295	61,563	11,465	113,323
Urban	45	2,395	87	2,527	804	385	91	1,280
TOTAL	1,271	195,158	6,858	203,287	41,099	61,948	11,556	114,603
Satara (North)—								
Rural	338	148,910	1,369	150,617	53,626	50,280	14,568	118,474
Urban	40	8,518	146	8,704	2,966	1,451	741	5,158
TOTAL	378	157,428	1,515	159,321	56,592	51,731	15,309	123,632
Satara (South)—								
Rural	127	106,653	563	107,343	39,657	29,104	8,110	76,871
Urban	54	22,976	180	23,210	7,402	3,376	1,148	11,926
TOTAL	181	129,629	743	130,553	47,059	32,480	9,258	88,797

*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.

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

Districts	LIVESTOCK								
	Cattle—contd.								
	Females over three years			Young Stock					
	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	Total
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Panch Mahal—									
Rural	315	463	175,447	35,293	36,059	71,352	50,830	55,334	106,164
Urban	..	..	4,429	932	1,131	2,063	754	864	1,618
TOTAL	315	463	179,876	36,225	37,190	73,415	51,584	56,198	107,782
Parbhani—									
Rural	901	1,465	182,823	50,912	45,452	96,364	52,700	49,467	102,167
Urban	51	4	6,303	2,089	1,835	3,924	1,256	1,114	2,370
TOTAL	952	1,469	189,126	53,001	47,287	100,288	53,956	50,581	104,537
Poona—									
Rural	1,036	1,683	182,910	40,875	38,299	79,174	41,425	40,683	82,108
Urban	474	130	22,581	5,262	5,052	10,314	3,260	3,672	6,932
TOTAL	1,510	1,813	205,491	46,137	43,351	89,488	44,685	44,355	89,040
Ratnagiri—									
Rural	229	1,763	187,940	35,270	35,520	70,790	38,142	39,543	77,685
Urban	1	13	4,329	635	783	1,418	496	599	1,095
TOTAL	230	1,776	192,269	35,905	36,303	72,208	38,638	40,142	78,780
Sabarkantha—									
Rural	165	137	113,625	22,968	26,248	49,216	39,295	33,238	72,533
Urban	..	..	1,280	156	400	556	186	227	413
TOTAL	165	137	114,905	23,124	26,648	49,772	39,481	33,465	72,946
Satara (North)—									
Rural	469	1,674	120,617	25,019	24,981	50,000	22,829	25,678	48,507
Urban	17	57	5,232	1,133	1,088	2,221	861	1,157	2,018
TOTAL	486	1,731	125,849	26,152	26,069	52,221	23,690	26,835	50,525
Satara (South)—									
Rural	62	218	77,151	15,998	15,998	31,996	11,432	13,342	24,774
Urban	15	36	11,977	2,044	1,846	3,890	1,391	1,400	2,791
TOTAL	77	254	89,128	18,042	17,844	35,886	12,823	14,742	27,565

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cattle—contd.					
	Young Stock—contd.					
	Total 3 years and under			Total Cattle		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Panch Mahal—						
Rural	86,123	91,393	177,516	446,550	266,840	713,390
Urban	1,686	1,995	3,681	8,408	6,424	14,832
TOTAL	87,809	93,388	181,197	454,958	273,264	728,222
Parbhani—						
Rural	103,612	94,919	198,531	334,564	277,742	612,306
Urban	3,345	2,949	6,294	11,702	9,252	20,954
TOTAL	106,957	97,868	204,825	346,266	286,994	633,260
Poona—						
Rural	82,300	78,982	161,282	319,621	261,892	581,513
Urban	8,522	8,724	17,246	38,204	31,305	69,509
TOTAL	90,822	87,706	178,528	357,825	293,197	651,022
Ratnagiri—						
Rural	73,412	75,063	148,475	403,879	263,003	666,882
Urban	1,131	1,382	2,513	9,179	5,711	14,890
TOTAL	74,543	76,445	150,988	413,058	268,714	681,772
Sabarkantha—						
Rural	62,263	59,486	121,749	263,023	173,111	436,134
Urban	342	627	969	2,869	1,907	4,776
TOTAL	62,605	60,113	122,718	265,892	175,018	440,910
Satara (North)—						
Rural	47,848	50,659	98,507	198,465	171,276	369,741
Urban	1,994	2,245	4,239	10,698	7,477	18,175
TOTAL	49,842	52,904	102,746	209,163	178,753	387,916
Satara (South)—						
Rural	27,430	29,340	56,770	134,773	106,491	241,264
Urban	3,435	3,246	6,681	26,645	15,223	41,868
TOTAL	30,865	32,586	63,451	161,418	121,714	283,132

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Panch Mahal—						
Rural	1,016	54	94	1,164	62,297	48,711
Urban	18	2	6	26	2,203	1,430
TOTAL	1,034	56	100	1,190	64,500	50,141
Parbhani—						
Rural	772	1,841	470	3,083	23,391	16,633
Urban	39	62	16	117	2,101	1,374
TOTAL	811	1,903	486	3,200	25,492	18,007
Poona—						
Rural	369	2,569	84	3,022	34,536	28,880
Urban	134	181	11	326	9,916	4,280
TOTAL	503	2,750	95	3,348	44,452	33,160
Ratnagiri—						
Rural	1,676	34,650	881	37,207	28,004	18,310
Urban	26	1,025	38	1,089	3,144	1,151
TOTAL	1,702	35,675	919	38,296	31,148	19,461
Sabarkantha—						
Rural	717	76	70	863	63,822	41,637
Urban	2	2	2	6	1,058	341
TOTAL	719	78	72	869	64,880	41,978
Satara (North)—						
Rural	345	2,497	162	3,004	49,067	26,006
Urban	54	61	3	118	4,406	1,331
TOTAL	399	2,558	165	3,122	53,473	27,337
Satara (South)—						
Rural	286	7,153	148	7,587	40,499	12,418
Urban	154	596	43	793	14,832	2,668
TOTAL	440	7,749	191	8,380	55,331	15,086

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Panch Mahal—					
Rural	12,286	123,294	455	230	123,979
Urban	177	3,810	..	1	3,811
TOTAL	12,463	127,104	455	231	127,790
Parbhani—					
Rural	8,590	48,614	1,717	9,785	60,116
Urban	514	3,989	13	89	4,091
TOTAL	9,104	52,603	1,730	9,874	64,207
Poona—					
Rural	4,756	68,172	633	173	68,978
Urban	899	15,095	67	52	15,214
TOTAL	5,655	83,267	700	225	84,192
Ratnagiri—					
Rural	7,402	53,716	301	246	54,263
Urban	245	4,540	19	6	4,565
TOTAL	7,647	58,256	320	252	58,828
Sabarkantha—					
Rural	16,721	122,180	261	147	122,588
Urban	76	1,475	..	..	1,475
TOTAL	16,797	123,655	261	147	124,063
Satara (North)—					
Rural	11,197	86,270	643	868	87,781
Urban	649	6,386	58	49	6,493
TOTAL	11,846	92,656	701	917	94,274
Satara (South)—					
Rural	4,562	57,479	424	161	58,064
Urban	1,580	19,080	90	113	19,283
TOTAL	6,142	76,559	514	274	77,347

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Panch Mahal—						
Rural	18,885	33,664	52,549	10,190	45,340	55,530
Urban	401	867	1,268	145	681	826
TOTAL	19,286	34,531	53,817	10,335	46,021	56,356
Parbhani—						
Rural	8,477	12,778	21,225	5,707	13,209	18,916
Urban	490	990	1,480	238	520	758
TOTAL	8,967	13,768	22,735	5,945	13,729	19,674
Poona—						
Rural	7,416	13,729	21,145	3,539	13,211	16,750
Urban	1,909	3,124	5,033	608	1,561	2,169
TOTAL	9,325	16,853	26,178	4,147	14,772	18,919
Ratnagiri—						
Rural	8,742	10,300	19,042	6,771	9,171	15,942
Urban	506	636	1,142	179	349	528
TOTAL	9,248	10,936	20,184	6,950	9,520	16,470
Sabarkantha—						
Rural	14,115	33,400	47,515	5,088	47,107	52,195
Urban	206	555	761	106	345	451
TOTAL	14,321	33,955	48,276	5,194	47,452	52,646
Satara (North)—						
Rural	11,453	19,715	31,168	5,048	18,013	23,061
Urban	720	1,521	2,241	189	982	1,171
TOTAL	12,173	21,236	33,409	5,237	18,995	24,232
Satara (South)—						
Rural	10,587	17,130	27,717	3,953	11,597	15,550
Urban	2,371	5,969	8,340	663	2,384	3,047
TOTAL	12,958	23,099	36,057	4,616	13,981	18,597

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Panch Mahal—						
Rural	29,075	79,004	108,079	30,239	202,983	233,222
Urban	546	1,548	2,094	572	5,359	5,931
TOTAL	29,621	80,552	110,173	30,811	208,342	239,153
Parbhani—						
Rural	14,184	25,987	40,171	17,267	86,103	103,370
Urban	728	1,510	2,238	845	5,601	6,446
TOTAL	14,912	27,497	42,409	18,112	91,704	109,816
Poona—						
Rural	10,955	26,940	37,895	13,977	95,918	109,895
Urban	2,517	4,685	7,202	2,843	19,899	22,742
TOTAL	13,472	31,625	45,097	16,820	115,817	132,637
Ratnagiri—						
Rural	15,513	19,471	34,984	52,720	73,734	126,454
Urban	685	985	1,670	1,774	5,550	7,324
TOTAL	16,198	20,456	36,654	54,494	79,284	133,778
Sabarkantha—						
Rural	19,203	80,507	99,710	20,066	203,095	223,161
Urban	312	900	1,212	318	2,375	2,693
TOTAL	19,515	81,407	100,922	20,384	205,470	225,854
Satara (North)—						
Rural	16,501	37,728	54,229	19,505	125,509	145,014
Urban	909	2,503	3,412	1,027	8,996	10,023
TOTAL	17,410	40,231	57,641	20,532	134,505	155,037
Satara (South)—						
Rural	14,540	28,727	43,267	22,127	86,791	108,918
Urban	3,034	8,353	11,387	3,827	27,636	31,463
TOTAL	17,574	37,080	54,654	25,954	114,427	140,381

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>							
	Total Bovine				Sheep			
				Upto one year	Over one year			Total Sheep
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Panch Mahal—								
Rural	476,789	469,823	946,612	3,081	590	5,880	6,470	9,551
Urban	8,980	11,783	20,763	112	102	721	823	935
TOTAL	485,769	481,606	967,375	3,193	692	6,601	7,293	10,486
Parbhani—								
Rural	351,831	363,845	715,676	7,922	4,623	21,657	26,280	34,202
Urban	12,547	14,853	27,400	210	254	1,053	1,307	1,517
TOTAL	364,378	378,698	743,076	8,132	4,877	22,710	27,587	35,719
Poona—								
Rural	333,598	357,810	691,408	35,676	14,777	155,373	170,150	205,826
Urban	41,047	51,204	92,251	3,524	1,515	18,287	19,802	23,326
TOTAL	374,645	409,014	783,659	39,200	16,292	173,660	189,952	229,152
Ratnagiri—								
Rural	456,599	336,737	793,336	159	435	655	1,090	1,249
Urban	10,953	11,261	22,214	6	65	94	159	165
TOTAL	467,552	347,998	815,550	165	500	749	1,249	1,414
Sabarkantha—								
Rural	283,089	376,206	659,295	6,423	2,629	21,066	23,695	30,118
Urban	3,187	4,282	7,469	4	21	13	34	38
TOTAL	286,276	380,488	666,764	6,427	2,650	21,079	23,729	30,156
Satara (North)—								
Rural	217,970	296,785	514,755	34,019	13,302	151,373	164,675	198,694
Urban	11,725	16,473	28,198	1,485	864	9,651	10,515	12,000
TOTAL	229,695	313,258	542,953	35,504	14,166	161,024	175,190	210,694
Satara (South)—								
Rural	156,900	193,282	350,182	24,661	11,844	114,234	126,078	150,739
Urban	30,472	42,859	73,331	2,266	2,188	18,596	20,784	23,050
TOTAL	187,372	236,141	423,513	26,927	14,032	132,830	146,862	173,789

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Panch Mahal—					
Rural	110,516	13,107	180,235	193,342	303,858
Urban	1,726	319	3,281	3,600	5,326
TOTAL	112,242	13,426	183,516	196,942	309,184
Parbhani—					
Rural	24,310	13,629	68,009	81,638	105,948
Urban	909	423	2,267	2,690	3,599
TOTAL	25,219	14,052	70,276	84,328	109,547
Poona—					
Rural	71,230	11,646	150,621	162,267	233,497
Urban	14,609	2,774	31,316	34,090	48,699
TOTAL	85,839	14,420	181,937	196,357	282,196
Ratnagiri—					
Rural	16,374	11,088	42,321	53,409	69,783
Urban	326	196	634	830	1,156
TOTAL	16,700	11,284	42,955	54,239	70,939
Sabarkantha—					
Rural	73,571	10,140	186,040	196,180	269,751
Urban	734	339	3,535	3,874	4,608
TOTAL	74,305	10,479	189,575	200,054	274,359
Satara (North)—					
Rural	50,106	11,551	122,333	133,884	183,990
Urban	2,961	1,195	8,989	10,184	13,145
TOTAL	53,067	12,746	131,322	144,068	197,135
Satara (South)—					
Rural	33,057	8,458	83,190	91,648	124,705
Urban	6,963	1,406	14,501	15,907	22,870
TOTAL	40,020	9,864	97,691	107,555	147,575

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young Stock					
			Upto one year			One to three years		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Panch Mahal—								
Rural	875	1,294	218	223	441	364	506	870
Urban	130	64	17	7	24	62	23	85
TOTAL	1,005	1,358	235	230	465	426	529	955
Parbhani—								
Rural	2,488	2,995	298	375	673	352	400	752
Urban	416	154	31	42	73	18	4	22
TOTAL	2,904	3,149	329	417	746	370	404	774
Poona—								
Rural	998	1,575	164	169	333	252	334	586
Urban	403	353	86	79	165	140	105	245
TOTAL	1,401	1,928	250	248	498	392	439	831
Ratnagiri—								
Rural	47	32	3	3	6	12	14	26
Urban	6	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
TOTAL	53	33	5	4	9	15	15	30
Sabarkantha—								
Rural	778	3,727	209	237	446	309	713	1,022
Urban	63	31	8	9	17	11	5	16
TOTAL	841	3,758	217	246	463	320	718	1,038
Satara (North)—								
Rural	745	702	120	116	236	199	222	421
Urban	92	68	20	26	46	43	17	60
TOTAL	837	770	140	142	282	242	239	481
Satara (South)—								
Rural	419	475	82	92	174	229	211	440
Urban	90	121	18	31	49	35	49	84
TOTAL	509	596	100	123	223	264	260	524

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.													
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys						
	Young Stock—contd.			Total Horses and Ponies										
	Total 3 years & under													
	Males	Females	Total											
	(78)	(79)	(80)								(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	Males	Females	Total	(86)	(87)	(88)
Panch Mahal—														
Rural	.	582	729	1,311	1,457	2,023	3,480	..	2,132	2,263	4,395			
Urban	.	79	30	109	209	94	303	1	834	268	1,102			
TOTAL	.	661	759	1,420	1,666	2,117	3,783	1	2,966	2,531	5,497			
Parbhani—														
Rural	.	650	775	1,425	3,138	3,770	6,908	22	645	1,205	1,850			
Urban	.	49	46	95	465	200	665	1	254	348	602			
TOTAL	.	699	821	1,520	3,603	3,970	7,573	23	899	1,553	2,452			
Poona—														
Rural	.	416	503	919	1,414	2,078	3,492	21	1,171	711	1,882			
Urban	.	226	184	410	629	537	1,166	6	801	422	1,223			
TOTAL	.	642	687	1,329	2,043	2,615	4,658	27	1,972	1,133	3,105			
Ratnagiri—														
Rural	.	15	17	32	62	49	111	..	247	36	283			
Urban	.	5	2	7	11	3	14	..	20	20	40			
TOTAL	.	20	19	39	73	52	125	..	267	56	323			
Sabarkantha—														
Rural	.	518	950	1,468	1,296	4,677	5,973	30	3,129	6,118	9,247			
Urban	.	19	14	33	82	45	127	..	143	245	388			
TOTAL	.	537	964	1,501	1,378	4,722	6,100	30	3,272	6,363	9,635			
Satara (North)—														
Rural	.	319	338	657	1,064	1,040	2,104	13	1,009	483	1,492			
Urban	.	63	43	106	155	111	266	9	184	126	310			
TOTAL	.	382	381	763	1,219	1,151	2,370	22	1,193	609	1,802			
Satara (South)—														
Rural	.	311	303	614	730	778	1,508	2	546	246	792			
Urban	.	53	80	133	143	201	344	25	217	136	353			
TOTAL	.	364	383	747	873	979	1,852	27	763	382	1,145			

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl.				POULTRY				District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls					
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	
							Panch Mahal—	
1,218	1	1,269,115	140,875	21,931	294,494	457,300	Rural	
15	..	28,445	1,831	314	2,319	4,464	Urban	
1,233	1	1,297,560	142,706	22,245	296,813	461,764	TOTAL	
							Parbhani—	
18	2,944	867,568	19,622	10,881	30,365	60,868	Rural	
5	185	33,974	11,776	1,234	4,294	17,304	Urban	
23	3,129	901,542	31,398	12,115	34,659	78,172	TOTAL	
							Poona—	
..	6,677	1,142,803	402,001	74,598	156,110	632,709	Rural	
9	1,814	168,494	60,142	13,706	37,251	111,099	Urban	
9	8,491	1,311,297	462,143	88,304	193,361	743,808	TOTAL	
							Ratnagiri—	
..	745	865,507	359,949	171,449	566,305	1,097,703	Rural	
..	592	24,181	23,493	11,064	32,936	67,493	Urban	
..	1,337	889,688	383,442	182,513	599,241	1,165,196	TOTAL	
							Sabarkantha—	
3,500	..	977,914	30,089	10,617	43,941	84,647	Rural	
94	..	12,724	1,019	300	590	1,909	Urban	
3,594	..	990,638	31,108	10,917	44,531	86,556	TOTAL	
							Satara (North)—	
4	2,363	903,415	300,894	106,098	154,865	561,857	Rural	
2	1,293	55,223	28,818	4,617	14,270	47,705	Urban	
6	3,656	958,638	329,712	110,715	169,135	609,562	TOTAL	
							Satara (South)—	
..	1,450	629,378	219,262	39,086	87,084	345,432	Rural	
2	1,038	121,013	34,894	6,064	13,473	54,431	Urban	
2	2,488	750,391	254,156	45,150	100,557	399,863	TOTAL	

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>						AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS		
	Ducks					Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings*	Total	Wooden			Iron	
(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	
Panch Mahal—									
Rural	36	21	26	83	35	457,418	180,989	431	
Urban	23	13	5	41	6	4,511	2,969	142	
TOTAL	59	34	31	124	41	461,929	183,958	573	
Parbhani—									
Rural	153	54	46	253	196	61,317	37,441	17,272	
Urban	89	69	72	230	62	17,596	1,047	762	
TOTAL	242	123	118	483	258	78,913	38,488	18,034	
Poona—									
Rural	424	238	370	1,032	220	633,961	71,956	22,823	
Urban	1,396	677	453	2,526	449	114,074	4,631	3,449	
TOTAL	1,820	915	823	3,558	669	748,035	76,587	26,272	
Ratnagiri—									
Rural	25	10	4	39	790	1,098,532	193,833	172	
Urban	27	5	2	34	15	67,542	5,044	10	
TOTAL	52	15	6	73	805	1,160,074	198,877	182	
Sabarkantha—									
Rural	5	2	..	7	11	84,665	91,984	4,463	
Urban	..	1	..	1	..	1,910	1,013	15	
TOTAL	5	3	..	8	11	86,575	92,997	4,478	
Satara (North)—									
Rural	352	126	146	624	15	562,496	32,759	9,619	
Urban	397	202	311	910	28	48,643	1,117	650	
TOTAL	749	328	457	1,534	43	611,139	33,876	10,269	
Satara (South)—									
Rural	146	61	110	317	17	345,766	19,939	15,584	
Urban	287	66	98	451	416	55,298	1,003	2,964	
TOTAL	433	127	208	768	433	401,064	20,942	18,548	

* The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil- engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irriga- tion 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)
Panch Mahal—									
29,234	17	86	410	13	1	15	198	13	Rural
986	19	1	54	10	1	10	90	1	Urban
30,220	36	87	464	23	2	25	288	14	TOTAL
Parbhani—									
49,071	54	298	239	3	71	105	148	66	Rural
1,993	11	87	37	..	3	9	115	38	Urban
51,064	65	385	276	3	74	114	263	104	TOTAL
Poona—									
41,794	254	637	1,737	34	6	31	135	127	Rural
6,030	244	149	590	79	4	42	207	9	Urban
47,824	498	786	2,327	113	10	73	342	136	TOTAL
Ratnagiri—									
5,427	2	37	71	3	1	..	317	418	Rural
252	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	10	Urban
5,679	2	37	71	3	1	..	358	428	TOTAL
Sabarkantha—									
23,433	52	195	588	47	2	54	330	188	Rural
573	..	..	25	..	..	10	39	26	Urban
24,006	52	195	613	47	2	64	369	214	TOTAL
Satara (North)—									
27,442	344	778	1,147	23	1	41	225	31	Rural
2,101	37	43	86	1	..	2	55	49	Urban
29,543	381	821	1,233	24	1	43	280	80	TOTAL
Satara (South)—									
26,754	231	188	1,288	1	..	10	99	24	Rural
7,603	71	23	519	11	..	14	94	6	Urban
33,357	302	211	1,807	12	..	24	193	30	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Sholapur—								
Rural	552	194,883	1,096	196,531	80,423	47,371	9,941	137,735
Urban	75	8,575	110	8,760	5,602	2,425	361	8,388
TOTAL	627	203,458	1,206	205,291	86,025	49,796	10,302	146,123
Sorath—								
Rural	526	176,592	6,796	183,914	61,526	37,800	12,751	112,077
Urban	68	10,832	253	11,153	6,036	2,547	652	9,235
TOTAL	594	187,424	7,049	195,067	67,562	40,347	13,403	121,312
Surat—								
Rural	567	252,644	4,688	257,899	61,598	84,949	11,131	157,678
Urban	25	5,386	65	5,476	1,539	1,171	294	3,004
TOTAL	592	258,030	4,753	263,375	63,137	86,120	11,425	160,682
Thana—								
Rural	1,320	185,739	6,019	193,078	65,496	69,180	16,453	151,129
Urban	722	11,419	172	12,313	5,471	2,471	1,336	9,278
TOTAL	2,042	197,158	6,191	205,391	70,967	71,651	17,789	160,407
Wardha—								
Rural	915	106,665	8,501	116,081	32,049	66,575	12,840	111,464
Urban	32	4,613	195	4,840	3,357	2,819	698	6,874
TOTAL	947	111,278	8,696	120,921	35,406	69,394	13,538	118,338
West Khandesh—								
Rural	1,382	226,981	3,053	231,416	46,301	72,582	15,753	134,636
Urban	76	10,429	137	10,642	2,936	2,315	464	5,715
TOTAL	1,458	237,410	3,190	242,058	49,237	74,897	16,217	140,351
Yotmal—								
Rural	6,845	236,033	9,997	252,875	93,734	125,104	29,542	248,380
Urban	230	11,555	571	12,356	4,335	3,803	980	9,118
TOTAL	7,075	247,588	10,568	265,231	98,069	128,907	30,522	257,498

* 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.

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.									
Cattle—contd.									
Females over three years			Young Stock						District
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	Total	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
105	347	138,187	39,208	36,780	75,988	29,919	33,079	62,998	Sholapur—
45	129	8,562	2,501	2,654	5,155	1,340	1,748	3,088	Rural
									Urban
150	476	146,749	41,709	39,434	81,143	31,259	34,827	66,086	TOTAL
135	260	112,472	26,026	28,972	54,998	42,600	35,042	77,642	Sorath—
20	119	9,374	2,506	3,206	5,712	1,829	1,842	3,671	Rural
									Urban
155	379	121,846	28,532	32,178	60,710	44,429	36,884	81,313	TOTAL
1,251	501	159,430	30,359	28,322	58,681	58,267	55,550	113,817	Surat—
5	7	3,016	575	643	1,218	958	992	1,950	Rural
									Urban
1,256	508	162,446	30,934	28,965	59,899	59,225	56,542	115,767	TOTAL
193	709	152,031	32,673	32,190	64,863	34,346	33,227	67,573	Thana—
..	18	9,296	2,067	1,958	4,025	1,603	1,740	3,343	Rural
									Urban
193	727	161,327	34,740	34,148	68,888	35,949	34,967	70,916	TOTAL
70	580	112,114	19,242	19,396	38,638	29,052	36,070	65,122	Wardha—
60	133	7,067	1,763	1,732	3,485	1,208	1,396	2,604	Rural
									Urban
130	713	119,181	20,995	21,128	42,123	30,260	37,466	67,726	TOTAL
2,128	329	137,093	24,644	25,642	50,286	38,251	30,633	68,884	West Khandesh—
1	47	5,763	1,482	1,601	3,083	1,315	1,678	2,993	Rural
									Urban
2,129	376	142,856	26,126	27,243	53,369	39,566	32,311	71,877	TOTAL
521	1,339	250,240	41,733	38,194	79,927	53,663	52,382	106,045	Yeotmal—
426	211	9,755	1,823	1,437	3,260	1,643	1,128	2,771	Rural
									Urban
947	1,550	259,995	43,556	39,631	83,187	55,306	53,510	108,816	TOTAL

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TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture]

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture						
District	LIVESTOCK—contd.					
	Cattle—contd.					
	Young Stock—contd.					
	Total 3 years and under			Total Cattle		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Sholapur—						
Rural	69,127	69,859	138,986	265,658	208,046	473,704
Urban	3,841	4,402	8,243	12,601	12,964	25,565
TOTAL	72,968	74,261	147,229	278,259	221,010	499,269
Sorath—						
Rural	68,626	64,014	132,640	252,540	176,486	429,026
Urban	4,335	5,048	9,383	15,488	14,422	29,910
TOTAL	72,961	69,062	142,023	268,028	190,908	458,936
Surat—						
Rural	88,626	83,872	172,498	346,525	243,302	589,827
Urban	1,533	1,635	3,168	7,009	4,651	11,660
TOTAL	90,159	85,507	175,666	353,534	247,953	601,487
Tana—						
Rural	67,019	65,417	132,436	260,097	217,448	477,545
Urban	3,670	3,698	7,368	15,983	11,994	28,977
TOTAL	70,689	69,115	139,804	276,080	230,442	506,522
Wardha—						
Rural	48,294	55,466	103,760	164,375	167,580	331,955
Urban	2,961	3,128	6,089	7,801	10,195	17,996
TOTAL	51,255	58,594	109,849	172,176	177,775	349,951
West Khandesh—						
Rural	62,895	56,275	119,170	294,311	193,368	487,679
Urban	2,797	3,279	6,076	13,439	9,042	22,481
TOTAL	65,692	59,554	125,246	307,750	202,410	510,160
Yavatmal—						
Rural	95,396	90,576	185,972	348,271	340,816	689,087
Urban	3,466	2,565	6,031	15,822	12,320	28,142
TOTAL	98,862	93,141	192,003	364,093	353,136	717,229

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No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	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	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production		
			Total males over 3 years	In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Sholapur—						
Rural	343	3,228	170	3,741	32,031	12,616
Urban	111	117	10	238	6,038	2,230
TOTAL	454	3,345	180	3,979	38,069	14,846
Sorath—						
Rural	1,153	76	146	1,375	51,097	27,364
Urban	25	17	1	43	4,230	1,494
TOTAL	1,178	93	147	1,418	55,327	28,858
Surat—						
Rural	511	12,201	365	13,077	58,222	35,013
Urban	27	107	12	146	4,647	1,398
TOTAL	538	12,308	377	13,223	62,869	36,411
Tana—						
Rural	1,206	30,604	720	32,530	44,214	19,889
Urban	181	2,128	27	2,336	9,763	1,751
TOTAL	1,387	32,732	747	34,866	53,977	21,640
Wardha—						
Rural	221	135	44	400	3,495	2,485
Urban	22	14	5	41	928	517
TOTAL	243	149	49	441	4,423	3,002
West Khandesh—						
Rural	505	3,197	176	3,878	17,371	17,385
Urban	21	149	6	176	2,666	1,216
TOTAL	526	3,346	182	4,054	20,037	18,601
Yavatmal—						
Rural	1,189	1,283	284	2,756	22,658	17,077
Urban	87	67	19	173	2,392	1,125
TOTAL	1,276	1,350	303	2,929	25,050	18,202

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Sholapur—					
Rural	3,160	47,807	594	159	48,560
Urban	283	8,551	101	97	8,749
TOTAL	3,443	56,358	695	256	57,309
Sorath—					
Rural	12,790	91,260	100	151	91,511
Urban	749	6,473	37	165	6,675
TOTAL	13,548	97,733	137	316	98,186
Surat—					
Rural	6,018	99,253	688	194	100,135
Urban	184	6,229	46	39	6,314
TOTAL	6,202	105,482	734	233	106,449
Thana—					
Rural	3,945	68,048	813	102	68,963
Urban	600	12,114	42	59	12,215
TOTAL	4,545	80,162	855	161	81,178
Wardha—					
Rural	747	6,727	55	24	6,806
Urban	70	1,515	24	35	1,574
TOTAL	817	8,242	79	59	8,380
West Khandesh—					
Rural	4,496	39,252	801	235	40,288
Urban	260	4,142	2	13	4,157
TOTAL	4,756	43,394	803	248	44,445
Yeotmal—					
Rural	5,124	44,859	519	288	45,666
Urban	240	3,757	182	100	4,039
TOTAL	5,364	48,616	701	388	49,705

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.				
	Buffaloes—contd.				
	Young Stock				
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Sholapur—					
Rural	10,123	15,074	25,197	3,968	9,970
Urban	1,059	2,227	3,286	430	1,308
TOTAL	11,182	17,301	28,483	4,398	11,278
Sorath—					
Rural	4,273	20,252	24,525	2,499	27,002
Urban	309	1,378	1,687	102	936
TOTAL	4,582	21,630	26,212	2,601	27,938
Surat—					
Rural	10,446	22,480	32,926	6,272	30,567
Urban	501	972	1,473	217	744
TOTAL	10,947	23,452	34,399	6,489	31,311
Thana—					
Rural	6,902	7,537	14,439	4,990	6,228
Urban	769	822	1,591	334	607
TOTAL	7,671	8,359	16,030	5,324	6,835
Wardha—					
Rural	685	1,420	2,105	555	2,125
Urban	165	363	528	52	222
TOTAL	850	1,783	2,633	607	2,347
West Khandesh—					
Rural	4,837	7,793	12,630	4,499	9,352
Urban	460	1,023	1,483	174	679
TOTAL	5,297	8,816	14,113	4,673	10,031
Yeotmal—					
Rural	5,824	9,379	15,203	4,525	9,950
Urban	410	905	1,315	199	397
TOTAL	6,234	10,284	16,518	4,724	10,347

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TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Sholapur—						
Rural	14,091	25,044	39,135	17,832	73,604	91,436
Urban	1,489	3,535	5,024	1,727	12,284	14,011
TOTAL	15,580	28,579	44,159	19,559	85,888	105,447
Sorath—						
Rural	6,772	47,254	54,026	8,147	138,765	146,912
Urban	411	2,314	2,725	454	8,989	9,443
TOTAL	7,183	49,568	56,751	8,601	147,754	156,355
Surat—						
Rural	16,718	53,047	69,765	29,795	153,182	182,977
Urban	718	1,716	2,434	864	8,030	8,894
TOTAL	17,436	54,763	72,199	30,659	161,212	191,871
Thana—						
Rural	11,892	13,765	25,657	44,422	82,728	127,150
Urban	1,103	1,429	2,532	3,439	13,644	17,083
TOTAL	12,995	15,194	28,189	47,861	96,372	144,233
Wardha—						
Rural	1,240	3,545	4,785	1,640	10,351	11,991
Urban	217	585	802	258	2,159	2,417
TOTAL	1,457	4,130	5,587	1,898	12,510	14,408
West Khandesh—						
Rural	9,336	17,145	26,481	13,214	57,433	70,647
Urban	634	1,702	2,336	810	5,859	6,669
TOTAL	9,970	18,847	28,817	14,024	63,292	77,316
Yeotmal—						
Rural	10,349	19,329	29,678	13,105	64,995	78,100
Urban	609	1,302	1,911	782	5,341	6,123
TOTAL	10,958	20,631	31,589	13,887	70,336	84,223

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No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay

LIVESTOCK—contd.

Total Bovine			Sheep				District	
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year		Total Sheep		
				Males	Females			
				(54)	(55)			(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Sholapur—								
283,490	281,650	565,140	33,977	12,075	114,291	126,366	160,343	Rural
14,328	25,248	39,576	842	771	2,712	3,483	4,325	Urban
297,818	306,898	604,716	34,819	12,846	117,003	129,849	164,668	TOTAL
Sorath—								
260,687	315,251	575,938	11,874	9,288	83,949	93,237	105,111	Rural
15,942	23,411	39,353	284	525	1,736	2,261	2,545	Urban
276,629	338,662	615,291	12,158	9,813	85,685	95,498	107,656	TOTAL
Surat—								
376,320	396,484	772,804	6,171	3,154	18,877	22,031	28,202	Rural
7,873	12,681	20,554	55	68	85	153	208	Urban
384,193	409,165	793,358	6,226	3,222	18,962	22,184	28,410	TOTAL
Thana—								
304,519	300,176	604,695	271	596	1,189	1,785	2,056	Rural
19,422	26,638	46,060	130	321	270	591	721	Urban
323,941	326,814	650,755	401	917	1,459	2,376	2,777	TOTAL
Wardha—								
166,015	177,931	343,946	658	371	2,326	2,697	3,355	Rural
8,059	12,354	20,413	205	52	1,617	1,669	1,874	Urban
174,074	190,285	364,359	863	423	3,943	4,366	5,229	TOTAL
West Khandesh—								
307,525	250,801	558,326	7,829	4,354	38,222	42,576	50,405	Rural
14,249	14,901	29,150	30	54	212	266	296	Urban
321,774	265,702	587,476	7,859	4,408	38,434	42,842	50,701	TOTAL
Yeotmal—								
361,376	405,811	767,187	1,683	1,030	5,298	6,328	8,011	Rural
16,604	17,661	34,265	17	84	65	149	166	Urban
377,980	423,472	801,452	1,700	1,114	5,363	6,477	8,177	TOTAL

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TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
District	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(55)	(67)	(68)
Sholapur—					
Rural	88,292	22,218	179,206	201,424	289,716
Urban	3,245	1,151	7,695	8,846	12,091
TOTAL	91,537	23,369	186,901	210,270	301,807
Sorath—					
Rural	12,653	5,881	56,286	62,167	74,820
Urban	1,726	1,170	7,542	8,712	10,438
TOTAL	14,379	7,051	63,828	70,879	85,258
Surat—					
Rural	54,433	20,999	123,554	144,553	198,986
Urban	3,453	2,080	6,043	8,123	11,576
TOTAL	57,886	23,079	129,597	152,676	210,562
Thana—					
Rural	20,299	17,157	63,866	81,023	101,322
Urban	1,508	1,634	4,855	6,489	7,997
TOTAL	21,807	18,791	68,721	87,512	109,319
Wardha—					
Rural	7,601	2,844	18,281	21,125	28,726
Urban	565	519	2,152	2,671	3,236
TOTAL	8,166	3,363	20,433	23,796	31,962
West Khandesh—					
Rural	51,573	22,710	157,194	179,904	231,477
Urban	4,735	851	11,791	12,642	17,377
TOTAL	56,308	23,561	168,985	192,546	248,854
Yeotmal—					
Rural	35,615	19,437	111,939	131,376	166,991
Urban	1,110	893	4,385	5,278	6,388
TOTAL	36,725	20,330	116,324	136,654	173,379

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No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								
Males over 3 year	Females over 3 years	Youngstock						District
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Sholapur—								
1,033	1,318	214	213	427	327	390	717	Rural
195	267	21	21	42	94	40	134	Urban
1,228	1,585	235	234	469	421	430	851	TOTAL
Sorath—								
3,375	6,103	407	627	1,034	375	556	931	Rural
517	225	63	46	109	22	16	38	Urban
3,892	6,328	470	673	1,143	397	572	969	TOTAL
Surat—								
1,755	565	123	73	196	306	124	430	Rural
660	30	14	12	26	46	16	62	Urban
2,415	595	137	85	222	352	140	492	TOTAL
Thana—								
998	209	52	54	106	181	24	205	Rural
753	32	77	6	83	180	9	189	Urban
1,751	241	129	60	189	361	33	394	TOTAL
Wardha—								
479	382	57	73	130	98	69	167	Rural
140	56	9	5	14	15	8	23	Urban
619	438	66	78	144	113	77	190	TOTAL
West Khandesh—								
9,698	1,625	349	268	617	1,012	401	1,413	Rural
572	83	25	7	32	27	14	41	Urban
10,270	1,708	374	275	649	1,039	415	1,454	TOTAL
Yeotmal—								
1,975	1,547	257	290	547	340	266	606	Rural
216	93	18	28	46	36	11	47	Urban
2,191	1,640	275	318	593	376	277	653	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.										
District	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys		
	Young Stock—contd.			Total	Horses and Ponies					
	Total 3 years & unders									
	Males	Females	Total								Males	Females	Total
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Sholapur—										
Rural	541	603	1,144	1,574	1,921	3,495	20	824	1,189	2,013
Urban	115	61	176	310	328	638	4	224	443	667
TOTAL	656	664	1,320	1,884	2,249	4,133	24	1,048	1,632	2,680
Sorath—										
Rural	782	1,183	1,965	4,157	7,286	11,443	32	1,214	3,206	4,420
Urban	85	62	147	602	287	889	5	829	517	1,346
TOTAL	867	1,245	2,112	4,759	7,573	12,332	37	2,043	3,723	5,766
Surat—										
Rural	429	197	626	2,184	762	2,946	..	389	95	484
Urban	60	28	88	720	58	778	5	667	201	868
TOTAL	489	225	714	2,904	820	3,724	5	1,056	296	1,352
Thanes—										
Rural	233	78	311	1,231	287	1,518	15	43	22	65
Urban	257	15	272	1,010	47	1,057	15	11	10	21
TOTAL	490	93	583	2,241	334	2,575	30	54	32	86
Wardha—										
Rural	155	142	297	634	524	1,158	..	213	255	468
Urban	24	13	37	164	69	233	..	180	110	290
TOTAL	179	155	334	798	593	1,391	..	393	365	758
West Khandesh—										
Rural	1,361	669	2,030	11,059	2,294	13,353	13	1,088	204	1,292
Urban	52	21	73	624	104	728	26	843	145	988
TOTAL	1,413	690	2,103	11,683	2,398	14,081	39	1,931	349	2,280
Yeotmal—										
Rural	597	556	1,153	2,572	2,103	4,675	14	699	1,012	1,711
Urban	54	39	93	270	132	402	6	93	169	262
TOTAL	651	595	1,246	2,842	2,235	5,077	20	792	1,181	1,973

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl.			POULTRY				District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live- stock	Fowls				
			Hens	Cocks	Chickans	Total	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
							Sholapur—
50	7,047	1,027,824	158,712	32,821	115,165	306,698	Rural
..	2,718	60,019	9,728	2,833	9,222	21,783	Urban
50	9,765	1,087,843	168,440	35,654	124,387	328,481	TOTAL
							Sorath—
489	4	772,257	1,689	6,680	7,920	16,289	Rural
43	..	54,619	2,780	11,836	7,617	22,233	Urban
532	4	826,876	4,469	18,516	15,537	38,522	TOTAL
							Surat—
..	18	1,003,440	350,206	72,872	317,862	740,940	Rural
..	113	34,102	9,199	2,080	7,303	18,582	Urban
..	131	1,037,542	359,405	74,952	325,165	759,522	TOTAL
							Thana—
..	2,821	712,492	269,611	44,034	301,565	615,210	Rural
10	4,313	60,194	34,259	7,207	32,866	74,332	Urban
10	7,134	772,686	303,870	51,241	334,431	689,542	TOTAL
							Wardha—
..	1,164	378,817	3,991	13,363	26,389	43,743	Rural
..	248	26,294	620	2,097	2,490	5,207	Urban
..	1,412	405,111	4,611	15,460	28,879	48,950	TOTAL
							West Khandesh—
..	6,442	861,308	120,893	35,977	166,637	323,507	Rural
..	766	49,331	6,800	829	4,340	11,969	Urban
..	7,208	910,639	127,693	36,806	170,977	335,476	TOTAL
							Yeotmal—
1	6,133	954,723	25,408	81,737	160,249	267,394	Rural
..	1,415	42,904	1,311	4,119	5,504	10,934	Urban
1	7,548	997,627	26,719	85,856	165,753	278,328	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture									
District	POULTRY—contd.						AGRI. MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS		
	Ducks					Total Poultry	Ploughs		
	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings †	Total	Others		Wooden	Iron	
(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	
Sholapur—									
Rural	221	108	98	427	227	307,352	11,447	20,600	
Urban	1,115	293	276	1,684	215	23,682	236	1,198	
TOTAL	1,336	401	374	2,111	442	331,034	11,683	21,748	
Sorath—									
Rural	5	22	10	37	..	16,326	66,430	6,481	
Urban	35	110	35	180	..	22,413	3,244	266	
TOTAL	40	132	45	217	..	38,739	69,674	6,747	
Surat—									
Rural	453	217	190	860	210	742,010	129,659	2,238	
Urban	455	232	127	814	10	19,406	1,552	120	
TOTAL	908	449	317	1,674	220	761,416	131,211	2,358	
Thana—									
Rural	2,190	754	849	3,793	27	619,030	99,588	178	
Urban	2,726	786	1,564	5,077	143	79,552	4,035	1,013	
TOTAL	4,916	1,540	2,414	8,870	170	698,582	103,23	1,200	
Wardha—									
Rural	41	75	107	223	1,278	45,244	27,989	1,775	
Urban	24	47	16	87	174	5,468	1,700	118	
TOTAL	65	122	123	310	1,452	50,712	29,689	1,593	
West Khandesh—									
Rural	419	181	215	815	525	324,847	95,970	10,647	
Urban	663	317	219	1,199	13	13,181	3,159	386	
TOTAL	1,082	498	434	2,014	538	338,028	99,129	11,033	
Yeotmal—									
Rural	268	334	183	785	766	268,945	73,287	11,694	
Urban	79	165	59	303	528	11,765	1,986	519	
TOTAL	347	499	242	1,088	1,294	280,710	75,273	12,213	

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—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)
Sholapur—									
32,748	129	393	1,478	31	2	30	244	79	Rural
1,580	38	24	132	6	2	12	165	87	Urban
34,328	167	417	1,610	37	4	42	409	166	TOTAL
Sorath—									
50,486	54	285	1,121	21	1	7	78	181	Rural
3,178	2	36	232	41	..	11	29	17	Urban
53,664	56	321	1,353	62	1	18	107	198	TOTAL
Surat—									
77,372	129	341	3,338	97	17	50	153	24	Rural
1,873	15	12	101	49	..	7	89	..	Urban
79,245	144	353	3,439	146	17	57	242	24	TOTAL
Thana—									
34,836	18	5	394	21	5	13	20	57	Rural
3,948	..	5	220	23	..	3	8	16	Urban
38,784	18	10	614	44	5	16	28	73	TOTAL
Wardha—									
10,736	3	5	141	198	..	11	7	..	Rural
943	1	..	9	36	..	3	9	..	Urban
11,679	4	5	150	234	..	14	16	..	TOTAL
West Khandesh—									
63,452	285	178	1,492	58	1	23	19	14	Rural
3,768	14	7	86	9	2	9	..	5	Urban
67,220	299	185	1,578	67	3	32	19	19	TOTAL
Yeotmal—									
54,114	32	64	156	2	11	70	47	10	Rural
2,218	15	11	16	10	..	28	30	16	Urban
56,332	47	75	172	12	11	98	77	26	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Zalwad—								
Rural .	860	82,136	2,792	85,788	34,404	25,365	3,899	63,668
Urban .	125	5,883	326	6,334	4,849	3,771	372	8,992
TOTAL .	985	88,019	3,118	92,122	39,253	29,136	4,271	72,660
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—								
Rural .	61,479	7,913,599	178,155	8,153,233	2,373,439	2,649,396	566,631	5,588,466
Urban .	4,842	407,982	9,137	421,961	187,335	117,062	26,904	331,301
TOTAL 1956	66,321	8,321,581	187,292	8,575,194	2,559,774	2,776,458	593,535	5,919,767
TOTAL 1951†	105,627	7,653,446	256,781	8,015,854	2,623,556	2,513,238	586,839	5,723,633

* 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.

† 1951 Livestock census data for Bombay State have been adjusted to present data for the new set-up of Bombay State after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK								
	Cattle—contd.								
	Females over three years			Young Stock					
	Cows over 3 years used for work only	Cows over 3 years in no use for work or breeding purposes	Total females over three years	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Zalwad—									
Rural .	817	275	64,760	15,496	16,086	31,582	21,467	15,158	
Urban .	2	56	9,050	2,038	2,622	4,660	1,436	1,521	
TOTAL	819	331	73,810	17,534	18,708	36,242	22,903	16,679	
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—									
Rural .	23,586	33,454	5,645,506	1,222,958	1,206,499	2,429,457	1,507,940	1,427,522	
Urban .	3,424	6,223	340,948	78,830	87,386	166,216	60,575	62,637	
TOTAL 1956	27,010	39,677	5,986,454	1,301,788	1,293,885	2,595,673	1,568,515	1,490,159	
TOTAL 1951†	89,739	46,045	5,859,417	996,451	997,737	1,994,188	1,614,514	1,470,702	

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

District	LIVESTOCK						
	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)
Zalawad—							
Rural	36,625	36,963	31,244	68,207	122,751	96,004	218,755
Urban	2,957	3,474	4,143	7,617	9,808	13,193	23,001
TOTAL	39,582	40,437	35,387	75,824	132,559	109,197	241,756
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—							
Rural	2,935,462	2,730,898	2,634,021	5,364,919	10,884,131	8,279,527	19,163,658
Urban	123,212	139,405	150,023	289,428	561,366	490,971	1,052,337
TOTAL 1956	3,058,674	2,870,303	2,784,044	5,654,347	11,445,497	8,770,498	20,215,995
TOTAL 1951†	3,085,216	2,610,965	2,468,439	5,079,404	10,626,819	8,327,856	18,954,675

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Zalawad—						
Rural	413	113	217	743	18,209	8,771
Urban	26	4	47	77	1,817	776
TOTAL	439	117	264	820	20,026	9,547
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—						
Rural	25,793	278,537	10,952	315,282	1,488,764	833,529
Urban	2,614	7,479	824	10,917	229,272	62,473
TOTAL 1956	28,407	286,016	11,776	326,199	1,718,036	896,002
TOTAL 1951†	31,246	311,112	13,343	355,701	1,824,227	917,229

*Includes 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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three year— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Zalawad—					
Rural	3,097	30,077	464	183	30,724
Urban	154	2,747	4	4	2,755
TOTAL	3,251	32,824	468	187	33,479
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—					
Rural	252,463	2,574,756	17,919	38,406	2,631,081
Urban	17,265	309,010	2,483	3,249	314,742
TOTAL 1956	269,728	2,883,766	20,402	41,655	2,945,823
TOTAL 1951†	227,061	2,968,517	32,703	16,044	3,017,264

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Zalawad—						
Rural	4,250	9,523	13,773	1,745	10,682	12,427
Urban	470	1,039	1,509	180	673	853
TOTAL	4,720	10,562	15,282	1,925	11,355	13,280
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—						
Rural	311,000	676,228	987,228	174,109	748,989	923,098
Urban	29,736	70,325	100,061	12,136	42,871	55,007
TOTAL 1956	340,736	746,553	1,087,289	186,245	791,860	978,105
TOTAL 1951†	243,064	507,685	750,749	239,354	783,321	1,022,675

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Zalawad—						
Rural.	5,995	20,205	26,200	6,738	50,929	57,667
Urban	650	1,712	2,362	727	4,467	5,194
TOTAL	6,645	21,917	28,562	7,465	55,396	62,861
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—						
Rural.	485,109	1,425,217	1,910,326	800,391	4,056,298	4,856,689
Urban	41,872	113,196	155,068	52,789	427,938	480,727
TOTAL 1956	526,981	1,538,413	2,065,394	853,180	4,484,236	5,337,416
TOTAL 1951†	482,418	1,291,006	1,773,424	838,119	4,308,270	5,146,389

No. 24—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK								District
Total Bovine			Sheep					
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year		Total Sheep		
				Males	Females			
							Total	
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Zalawad—								
129,489	146,933	276,422	11,903	21,842	92,355	114,197	126,100	Rural
10,535	17,660	28,195	634	989	3,025	4,014	4,648	Urban
140,024	164,593	304,617	12,537	22,831	95,380	118,211	130,748	TOTAL
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—								
11,684,522	12,335,825	24,020,347	571,841	333,437	2,557,061	2,940,498	3,512,339	Rural
614,155	918,909	1,533,064	23,834	28,006	138,674	166,680	190,514	Urban
12,298,677	13,254,734	25,553,411	595,675	411,443	2,695,735	3,107,178	3,702,853	TOTAL 1956
11,464,938	12,636,126	24,101,064	287,538	351,832	2,136,897	2,488,729	3,644,948	TOTAL 1951†
(a)								

(a) Includes 868,681 for which details are not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					Total Goats
	Upto one year	Goats				
		Over one year				
		Males	Females	Total		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	
Zalawad—						
Rural.	16,594	8,825	75,219	84,044	100,638	
Urban	5,590	750	11,110	11,860	17,450	
TOTAL	22,184	9,575	86,329	95,904	118,088	
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—						
Rural.	1,735,175	565,253	4,358,742	4,923,995	6,659,170	
Urban	138,936	53,203	337,592	390,795	529,731	
TOTAL 1956	1,874,111	618,456	4,696,334	5,314,790	7,188,901	
TOTAL 1951†	878,463	726,989	3,952,368	4,679,357	6,121,598	
					(b)	

(b) Includes 563,778 for which details are not available.

No. 24—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.

LIVESTOCK									
Horses and Ponies									
Young Stock									
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Upto on year			One to three years			District	
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	
Zalawad—									
2,502	4,038	547	587	1,134	469	529	998	Rural	
262	93	14	16	30	19	11	30	Urban	
2,764	4,131	561	603	1,164	488	540	1,028	TOTAL	
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—									
78,768	84,428	10,958	12,002	22,960	14,492	15,966	30,458	Rural	
15,037	4,932	1,052	863	1,915	2,049	1,099	3,148	Urban	
93,805	89,360	12,010	12,865	24,875	16,541	17,065	33,606	TOTAL 1956	
81,695	66,977	..	..	15,939 (c)	23,929	22,299	46,228	TOTAL 1951	

(c) Details not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies— <i>contd.</i>									Mules
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			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)
Zalawad—										
Rural.	1,016	1,116	2,132	3,518	5,154	8,672	46	2,192	3,462	5,654
Urban	33	27	60	295	120	415	24	522	508	1,030
TOTAL	1,049	1,143	2,192	3,813	5,274	9,087	70	2,714	3,970	6,684
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—										
Rural	25,450	27,968	53,418	104,218	112,396	216,614	641	62,168	84,792	146,960
Urban	3,101	1,962	5,063	18,138	6,894	25,032	417	16,176	12,704	28,880
TOTAL 1956.	28,551	29,930	58,481	122,356	119,290	241,646	1,058	78,344	97,496	175,840
TOTAL 1951†	23,929	22,299	62,167	105,624	89,276	241,922	3,384	63,726	79,501	174,143
			(d)			(e)				(f)

(d) Includes 15,939 for which details are not available.

(e) Includes 47,022 for which details are not available.

(f) Includes 30,916 for which details are not available.

No. 24—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*contd.*

Machinery and Implements in Bombay—contd.							
LIVESTOCK—concl'd.			POULTRY				District
Camels	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Fowls			Total	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
Zalawad—							
268	7	517,807	290	613	536	1,439	Rural
4	..	51,766	369	932	644	1,945	Urban
272	7	569,573	659	1,545	1,180	3,384	TOTAL
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—							
42,637	125,432	34,724,140	3,757,464	1,363,699	4,616,511	9,737,674	Rural
1,896	39,234	2,348,768	413,881	158,161	358,120	930,162	Urban
44,533	164,666	37,072,908	4,171,345	1,521,860	4,974,631	10,667,836	TOTAL 1956
38,594	129,199	34,454,852	3,461,356	1,084,272	2,576,481	7,222,109	TOTAL 1951†

† The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS		
	Ducks					Ploughs		
	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total	Others	Total Poultry	Wooden	Iron
(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Zalawad—								
Rural.	4	14	24	42	172	1,653	30,077	227
Urban	..	2	..	2	14	1,961	1,940	170
TOTAL	4	16	24	44	186	3,614	32,017	397
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—								
Rural.	9,309	5,488	5,142	19,939	28,327	9,785,940	3,181,624	359,195
Urban	17,503	7,906	7,303	32,712	9,994	972,818	122,249	28,274
TOTAL 1956	26,812	13,394	12,445	52,651	38,271	10,758,758	3,303,873	387,469
TOTAL 1951†	25,116	16,282	11,725	53,150 (g)	..	7,296,248 (h)	2,720,812	302,272

(g) Includes 27 for which details are not available.

(h) Includes 20,989 for which details are not available.

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 24—*concl.*
Machinery and Implements in Bombay—*concl.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>concl.</i>									
Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil-engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govern-ment	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
Zalawad—									
20,029	10	74	74	10	1	12	119	38	Rural
1,798	..	28	17	19	4	3	55	11	Urban
TOTAL	10	102	91	29	5	15	174	49	TOTAL
TOTAL BOMBAY STATE—									
1,760,121	5,012	10,757	39,512	1,935	426	1,972	8,311	3,560	Rural
114,103	1,107	1,120	6,192	1,209	253	467	2,661	1,085	Urban
TOTAL 1956	6,119	11,917	45,704	3,144	679	2,439	10,972	4,645	TOTAL 1956
TOTAL 1951†	6,565	13,606	29,745	1,843	1,224	11,484	4,495	TOTAL 1951†	

TABLE No. 25

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Groundnuts, Oil and Cake during 1956-57

(Rupees per maund)

Commodity/Centre	Nov. 56	Dec. 56	Jan 57	Feb. 57	Mar. 57	April 57	May 57	June 57	July 57	August 57	Sept. 57	Oct. 57
Groundnut (Kernel)—												
Bombay (Bold)	22.44	22.69	25.75	24.37	24.75	25.50	26.75	26.37	25.44	23.50	23.50	24.06
Madras (Superior)	25.44	24.81	25.87	24.81	25.12	25.25	25.25	26.37	26.62	24.19	26.37	25.87
Hyderabad (Big)	28.31	25.31	29.19	28.69	29.00	29.69	69.31	29.31	30.00	28.00	25.31	30.50
Nandyal	24.50	25.06	24.75	24.75	24.50	24.75	25.77	25.56	25.37	24.87	23.75	24.50
Vijayavada	26.00	26.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	28.25	28.87	21.50	21.50	21.50	N.R.	N.R.
Rajkot	16.25	16.75	17.00	18.25	18.87	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.50	18.50	18.50	18.00
Groundnut—												
Bombay	55.75	53.81	55.87	52.12	55.50	56.50	60.37	59.50	60.25	53.62	54.37	55.44
Nandyal	54.00	51.94	52.81	51.94	51.12	51.94	54.44	54.44	53.62	52.37	50.75	52.81
Madras	54.81	51.19	53.81	49.87	51.81	52.69	54.69	54.12	54.31	48.00	52.81	54.12
Kanpur	62.00	57.00	58.00	55.00	57.50	58.00	64.00	65.75	65.00	68.75	61.50	63.75
Hyderabad	54.56	53.31	55.44	54.19	54.19	53.75	59.19	56.50	62.94	55.00	50.75	50.00
Rajkot	52.56	55.50	57.50	57.50	57.50	57.00	61.25	61.37	59.50	54.50	57.00	57.50
Groundnut Cake—												
Kanpur	7.25	7.12	7.12	7.12	7.25	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.00
Bombay (Decorticated)	6.50	6.62	7.87	7.75	7.87	8.37	8.25	8.00	8.69	7.75	7.81	7.81
Salad Oil—												
Bombay	63.12	58.75	63.12	59.50	64.00	64.25	64.25	64.44	65.12	60.75	61.37	60.19

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 26

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Castorseed, Oil and Cake during 1956-57

(Rupees per maund)

Commodity/Centre	Nov. 56	Dec. 56	Jan. 57	Feb. 57	March 57	April 57	May 57	June 57	July 57	Aug. 57	Sept. 57	Oct. 57
Castor Seed—												
Kanpur	17.75	20.31	23.69	20.87	20.62	23.31	22.62	21.31	22.50	20.00	21.31	21.31
Bombay (Bold)	19.56	25.06	27.50	21.19	23.06	25.69	26.75	21.81	24.00	22.31	23.87	22.87
Badepally (H.C.S.)	22.81	25.94	27.06	22.12	N.R.	24.12	26.37	23.00	24.62	22.81	23.50	23.94
Castor Oil—												
Kanpur	60.00	60.00	60.50	56.00	55.00	60.75	60.75	57.50	58.00	56.50	55.00	55.25
Madras	56.62	56.44	61.56	52.69	50.19	56.00	60.06	46.00	57.75	53.50	54.31	55.12
Bombay (Commercial)	61.25	63.19	63.12	51.81	55.12	59.25	60.25	55.50	57.25	52.62	54.37	54.00
Hyderabad	70.00	63.31	64.19	53.31	53.31	53.75	63.31	56.50	57.50	55.00	50.69	45.81
Castor Cake—												
Bombay (Decorticated)	5.94	12.25	5.94	5.75	5.69	5.69	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.62	6.06	6.06
Kanpur	7.00	5.69	7.25	7.25	7.25	6.50	6.62	6.75	7.00	6.50	7.00	7.00

CORRIGENDA

Serial No.	Vol.	Month/Year	Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
1	XII	September '57	603	2	3	24	54295	57295
2	XII	September '57	611	4.4	5	8	120	190
3	XII	September '57	654	27	3	3rd from bottom	3,46	326
4	XII	September '57	710	28	101	under Raipur Rural	40,438	4,438
5	XII	October '57	744	..	..	21	reduction of	production of
6	XII	October '57	766	..	..	Last	erformed	performed
7	XII	October '57	794	8.1	3	15	240	2,403
8	XII	October '57	859	25	113	Last but one	3,48	3,481

CORRIGENDA

Vol.	Month/Year	Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
XII	November '57	867	-	-	14	17 79	17.79
XII	November '57	878	-	-	13	Consequentia	consequen
XII	November '57	883	-	-	31	Roll of Fertilisers	Role of Fertiliser
XII	November '57	890	-	-	6	war	was
XII	November '57	897	-	-	4	Final Estimate	First Estimate
XII	November '57	897	-	-	7	Mysore State	Bombay State
XII	November '57	920	23	1	29	Bombay	Bombay *
XII	November '57	926	23	1	9	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
XII	November '57	995	24	-	last	* the criterion	The criterion

I. GENERAL REVIEW

During November 1957, Reports of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee and the Second Finance Commission were presented to Parliament.

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee are of the opinion that the solution of the food problem lies somewhere between complete free trade and full controls in the sense of complete rationing and procurement, and have therefore recommended price stabilisation measures through carefully planned buffer stock operations coupled with the building up of a permanent reserve stock of two million tons and progressive steps towards the ultimate socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. The Committee have recommended the setting up of a high-powered "Price Stabilisation Board" for the formulation of policy and the establishment of a "Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation" under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture charged with the responsibility of executing the policies and programmes framed by the former, notably in respect of buffer stock operations. They have further recommended that the Food Ministry and the Price Stabilisation Board should be assisted by a widely representative board of non-officials designated the "Central Food Advisory Board."

The Second Finance Commission have recommended an increase in the annual transfer of Central revenues to the States from the last quinquennial average of Rs. 93 crores to Rs. 140 crores. The Commission have recommended an increase in the States' share of income tax from 55 to 60 per cent, and a change in the distribution of this amount among the States from 80 per cent on the basis of population and 20 per cent on the basis of collection to 90 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The Commission have also widened the range of Central excises to be shared by the States by including duties on sugar, tea, coffee, paper and vegetable non-essential oils. The States' share, however, has now been lowered from 40 per cent to 25 per cent of the proceeds of the excises. The Commission have recommended substantial grants-in-aid for 11 States to assist them in implementing the Five Year Plan. The other recommendations of the Commission cover the basis of distribution of estate duty, newly levied surcharge on railway fare and consolidation of debts owed by States to the Centre.

The rainfall during the period 1st October 1957 to 27th November 1957 was in excess of the normal in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Kutch, Konkan, Maharashtra and North Mysore and normal in West U.P., Gujerat, Telengana, Madras, Coastal Mysore, South Mysore and Kerala. It was deficient in Assam, East Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema and scanty over the rest of the country. The condition of the standing kharif crops was reported to be unsatisfactory due to scanty rainfall in parts of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madras, South Mysore, West Rajasthan, East U.P. and West Bengal. The condition of the standing paddy crop continued to be bad in parts of Bihar, Orissa, Eastern U.P. and West Bengal due to drought.

During November 1957, the All-India First Estimate of tur and All-India Second Estimates of sesamum and cotton for 1957-58 became available. The All-India First Estimate of tur and All-India Second Estimate of cotton for 1957-58 show an increase of 2.5 per cent and 1.2 per cent in area over the corresponding adjusted estimate of the previous year. The Second Estimate of sesamum, however, shows a decline of 1.5 per cent in area over the adjusted first estimate for 1956-57.

Prices of foodgrains, particularly rice, showed a hardening tendency during November 1957. Prices of wheat and coarse grains were, however, slightly easier in the second half of the month.

Sugar markets generally ruled quiet. They showed a mixed tendency at Hapur, Kanpur, Madras and Bombay, eased at Calcutta, rose slightly at Nagpur and remained steady at Jullundur and Patna. During November prices of gur eased at Hapur while they showed a rising tendency at Kanpur.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils generally ruled high during the month under review.

Prices of cotton in different markets of India generally eased during November 1957. The reasons for the downward movement were heavy arrivals of cotton, discouraging export enquiries, lesser mill demand and psychological influence of refusal by Government to reduce excise duty on cloth.

The loose jute market at Calcutta generally showed a falling tendency throughout November due to the anticipated improvement in the supply position and limited interest shown by mills. The jute goods market also witnessed a downward tendency due to lack of buyers.

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

- (i) Total imports of cereals into India since the beginning of January 1957 upto the end of November 1957 amounted to 33.46 lakh tons comprising 7.24 lakh tons of rice and 26.22 lakh tons of wheat as against 11.47 lakh tons comprising 2.45 lakh tons of rice and 9.02 lakh tons of wheat imported during the corresponding period of last year.
- (ii) Opening stocks of sugar with factories on 1st November 1957 and closing stocks on 22nd November 1957 were lower than those on the corresponding dates of last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period 1st November to 27th November 1957 were slightly lower than during the same period of the preceding season. Average daily arrivals of gur at Hapur market during November 1957 amounted to 4,520 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 1,000 maunds at the end of November 1957 as compared with 7,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.
- (iii) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil amounted to 811 and 6,648 tons respectively during June 1957 compared to 4,575 and 4,540 tons respectively exported during June 1956. As the export of groundnut and groundnut oil has been banned, there was no export in June 1957.
- (iv) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay and consumption of raw cotton by mills at Bombay during the period 1st September to 14th November 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 14th November 1957 were, however, slightly higher than those on the corresponding date of last year.
- (v) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations and consumption by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during October 1957 were lower than those during September 1957. Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of October 1957 were lower than at the end of September 1957. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October 1957 were slightly lower than those during the preceding month.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING NOVEMBER 1957

The chief features of the weather during the first half of the month under review were the formation of a severe cyclonic storm in the East Arabian Sea and a spell of very heavy rainfall in the coastal areas of Madras and South Andhra Pradesh in the beginning of the month followed by a fairly good rainfall over the South Peninsula, Konkan and Coastal Mysore. During the beginning of the second half an upper level westerly wave moved across the extreme north of the country and gave fairly good rainfall. A short spell of wet weather also occurred over other parts of North West India and in West Uttar Pradesh towards the close of the month.

The rainfall during the post-monsoon period so far (i.e. from 1st October 1957 to the week ended 27th November 1957) was in excess of the normal in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Kutch, Konkan, Maharashtra and North Mysore and normal in West Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Telengana, Madras, Coastal Mysore, South Mysore and Kerala. It was deficient in Assam, East Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema and scanty over the rest of the country.

The weather during the month continued to be unfavourable for carrying out agricultural operations in many parts of the country particularly in Central and North Eastern India. Sowing of rabi crops like winter paddy, rabi jowar, minor millets, wheat, barley, gram, other rabi pulses, rape and mustard, castor seed, linseed, tobacco and chillies, transplantation of paddy, harvesting of early sown paddy, jowar, bajra, sugarcane, kharif oilseeds, sann hemp, sweet potatoes, cotton and jute and plucking of tea were some of the important agricultural operations which were in progress in varying degrees in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing kharif crops was reported to be unsatisfactory due to scanty rainfall in parts of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madras Mysore South, Rajasthan West, Uttar Pradesh East and West Bengal. The condition of the standing paddy crop continued to be bad in parts of Bihar, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal due to drought.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases reported from parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madras and Mysore States, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

Weather during the month under review continued to be unfavourable for carrying out agricultural operations in many parts of the country, particularly in Central and North Eastern India. In parts of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madras, South Mysore, West Rajasthan, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the standing kharif and paddy crops suffered damage due to scanty rainfall and drought. Sowing of rabi crops, like winter paddy, rabi jowar, minor millets, wheat, barley, gram, and other rabi pulses, transplantations of paddy; harvesting of early sown paddy, jowar, and bajra were some of the main agricultural operations which were in progress in different parts of the country.

The All-India First Estimate of tur for 1957-58 puts the area at 4,928 thousand acres as compared to 4,808 thousand acres in the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1956-57, thus showing an increase of 2.5 per cent over the last year. The All-India First Estimate of kharif pulses other than tur for 1957-58 also shows an increase in area of 1.7 per cent compared with the corresponding adjusted estimate of 11,704 thousand acres for 1956-57.

World Crop Prospects—Latest reports confirm that wheat production in North America is well below the 1956 level. In the United States the crop is put at 24.8 million tons as against 26.7 million tons last year. The September estimate of 9.9 million tons in Canada is more than 40 per cent below the last season figure of 15.35 million tons, the fall being particularly marked in the leading wheat producing area of Saskatchewan. The United Kingdom crop is believed to be smaller than last year, but total outturn in the continent of Europe has been considerably greater than in 1956. In France the crop is estimated to reach a record production of 10.64 million tons as against 5.59 million tons last year and 10.12 million tons in 1955. In Southern hemisphere, prospects remain generally favourable in Argentina but prolonged drought is likely to cause a reduction in Australian production.

As for rice production in 1957-58, in Burma the crop is reported to be suffering from the prolonged break in the rains during July and the lack of labour during transplanting caused by influenza epidemic. Despite a heavy rain in August it is felt that the crop will be as much as 15 per cent below normal. In Philippines the production in 1957-58 is forecast at a record figure of 3.38 million tons of paddy as compared to 3.31 million tons in 1956-57. In the United States, the October estimate puts the drop at 1.88 million tons of rough rice as against 2.12 million tons last year.

Imports of cereals into India from the beginning of January upto the end of November, 1957 amounted to 33.46 lakh tons comprising 7.24 lakh tons of rice and 26.22 lakh tons of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year imports amounted to 11.47 lakh tons only comprising 2.45 lakh tons of rice and 9.02 lakh tons of wheat.

Procurement of rice by the Government in some surplus areas of Andhra, Orissa, and Punjab was continued during the month. In Punjab, an order entitled "Rice (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order, 1957" was issued under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act on 17th November, 1957 restricting movement of rice and paddy by rail from and to the specified stations in Punjab so as to facilitate procurement. The West Bengal Government also issued, on the 20th November 1957 the Rice and Paddy Control Order prohibiting exports of rice and paddy in quantities exceeding five seers in the aggregate from several districts and certain other areas considered to be deficit in food supply. On the 28th November the State Trading Corporation of India and the National Corporation for Import and Export of Agricultural Products of Viet nam entered into an agreement for the supply of 7,000 metric tons of rice by the latter. The Viet-nam Government have also agreed to utilise the sale proceeds of the rice for purchase of Indian goods specified in the Trade Arrangement between India and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam.

Foodgrains prices during November 1957 showed a slightly hardening tendency. The All-India Index Number of wholesale prices of foodgrains which stood at 107.3 in October rose gradually to 108.7 in the third week of November and then declined slightly to 108.4 in the fourth week. The cereals index, however, remained unchanged during the month.

Wheat prices indicated a slightly easier tendency during the latter part of the month. The All-India Index Number of wholesale prices of wheat declined from 88 in October to 86 in the fourth week of November. The easy tendency was particularly noticed in U.P. and Rajasthan. Prices of rice showed a slightly hardening tendency and the indices rose

from 107 in October to 108 in the fourth week of the month. The hardening tendency was noticed particularly in parts of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and eastern U.P. where the crop was damaged as a result of a prolonged spell of drought during the month.

Prices of coarse grains showed some strength upto the middle of the month, but eased slightly thereafter. The All-India Index Number of wholesale prices of jowar rose gradually from 115 in the last week of October to 117 in the middle of November but declined progressively to 112 in the fourth week. Similarly the bajra index rose from 116 to 123 but subsequently declined to 120. The All-India maize index rose from 104 in the last week of October to 111 in the third week of November but in the fourth week it fell to 108.

Compared to November 1956 the index numbers of prices in November 1957 were lower by 8.5 per cent, 8.2 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively in the cases of wheat, jowar and bajra but higher by 20 per cent in the case of rice.

The above analysis gives a picture taking the country as a whole. State-wise, prices of wheat during the month under review have been lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year in Madhya Pradesh while in Bihar, Punjab and U.P. they have been higher. In the case of rice, prices this year have generally been higher than last year as has also been reflected in the index number, though in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras, and Orissa they have recently tended to be lower than last year's level. Jowar prices have generally shown a fall in most of the states except in some parts of Bombay, Mysore and U.P.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—During November 1957 the condition of the standing crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all parts of the country. Harvesting of the crop and crushing operations were also reported to be progressing well.

Sugar—The 1957-58 sugar manufacturing season commenced on 1st November 1957. Total production of sugar in India during this season, upto the 22nd November 1957 amounted to 0.82 lakh tons as against 0.69 lakhs tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. The number of factories reported to be in production during the week ending 22nd November 1957 was 59 as against 53 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories on 1st November 1957 was 4.59 lakh tons as against 5.42 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November 1957 to 22nd November 1957 was 1.05 lakh tons as against 1.06 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. Closing stocks of sugar with factories on 22nd November 1957 stood at 4.06 lakh tons compared with 4.86 lakh tons on the same date last season.

The Government of India released during November 1957 a quantity of 1.76 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market including 0.01 lakh tons released for export. This brings the total releases made so far out of 1956-57 and 1957-58 season's production to 19.50 lakh tons including 1.61 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January 1957 to the end of November 1957 amounted to 1.52 lakh tons. Out of these sales actual exports during the same period amounted to 1.40 lakh tons. Export were shared by U.K. (1.0 thousand tons), West Asian countries (61.4 thousand tons), East Asian countries, i.e. China (33.5 thousand tons), Far East Countries including Malaya (23.9 thousand tons), Burma (11.6 thousand tons) and Ceylon (8.2 thousand tons).

The Export Promotion Committee in their recent report have strongly recommended that 4 lakh tons of sugar be allowed for export as against the previous target of 2 lakh tons, in order to improve the foreign exchange position by restraining domestic consumption.

Sugar markets generally ruled quiet during November 1957. They showed a mixed tendency at Hapur, Kanpur, Madras and Bombay; eased at Calcutta; rose slightly at Nagpur, and remained constant at Jullundur and Patna. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India:—

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)					
		Week ending					
		26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
Hapur	Crystal	35.62	35.37	35.44	35.44	34.94	35.14
Kanpur	FAQ	36.25	36.50	36.50	35.75	35.75	35.75
Jullundur	Phagwara	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Calcutta	Indian	37.87	37.87	37.75	37.50	37.25	37.00
	Medium						
Nagpur	Medium	39.00	39.00	39.25	39.25	39.25	39.25
Madras	Imported	34.30	33.93	34.90	34.61	34.61	34.69
Bombay	D-28	38.50	38.87	38.12	37.87	37.37	37.37
Patna	..	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00

Gur—Average daily arrivals of gur during November 1957 in Hapur market amounted to 4,520 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 1,000 maunds at the end of November 1957 as compared with 7,000 maunds at the end of the previous month.

Gur prices during November 1957 eased at Hapur and showed a rising tendency at Kanpur. At Bombay and Patna they showed a mixed tendency; whereas at Calcutta they remained constant during the first three weeks and increased towards the close of the month. At Madras the prices were constant except during the last two weeks of the month when they slightly declined. The following table shows the week-end whole sale prices of gur at some important centres:—

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)					
		Week ending					
		26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	16.50	16.50	14.75	14.37	13.37	13.37
Kanpur	FAQ	13.50	13.75	14.25	14.75	14.75	14.75
Calcutta	Deshi (Medium)	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	15.50
Madras	II Sort	16.87	16.87	16.87	16.87	16.06	16.06
Bombay	Kolhapur	18.00	19.50	20.00	20.00	24.00	21.00
Patna	Old	16.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	11.00

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During the month under review the All-India Second Estimate of the 1957-58 sesamum crop was released. The area under sesamum shows a decrease of 1.5 per cent over the adjusted Second Estimate for 1956-57. The decrease in area has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increase recorded mainly by Rajasthan. This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 70 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils generally ruled high. During the first fortnight of the month, there was a spurt in prices due to the abolition of export duties on niger and kardi oils and groundnut cake announced at the end of the last month. In the second half of the month, prices receded to some extent, particularly in the case of groundnut oil.

(a) Groundnut

Groundnut and groundnut oil prices both in Bombay and Madras registered a sharp rise during the second week of November but gradually declined by the end of the month. The announcement abolishing export duties on niger and kardi oils and groundnut cake exerted a bullish influence on the market for oilseeds and vegetable oils in general and this was felt particularly in the groundnut section. In view of the abnormal rise in prices the Forward Markets Commission issued a directive on the 12th November, 1957 imposing special margins in respect of recognised associations trading in groundnut and groundnut oil in important centres of the rate of Rs. 25 per candy on all net purchases above a level of Rs. 165 per candy of groundnut kernel obtaining in Bombay. This measure and rumours of further restrictions by the Forward Markets Commission combined with increased arrivals of the new Crop accounted for the subsequent fall in prices of groundnut and groundnut oil. Prices staged a retreat at the end of the month due to heavy arrivals and slack spot demand.

Groundnut oil prices at European ports remained more or less steady at about Rs. 61 per maund.

The following table gives the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during November, 1957.

	(Rs. per maund)					
	Week ending					
	26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)</i> —						
Bombay (Bold)	24.06	24.37	26.37	25.62	24.19	23.87
Madras (Superior)	25.87	23.87	25.87	25.75	23.56	23.25
<i>Groundnut Oil</i> —						
Bombay (Indian)	55.44	57.00	61.37	59.50	57.31	55.44
Madras	54.12	54.62	55.12	55.00	53.00	49.56
<i>European Ports</i> —						
(S. African variety)	60.69	60.69	60.69	60.69	60.69	61.00

During June 1957 there were no exports of groundnut and groundnut oil (on account of an export ban) as against 87 tons of groundnuts and 2 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same month of 1956. Total exports of groundnut during January—June 1957 amounted to 296 tons as against 12,191 tons of groundnut and 28,146 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same period of 1956. There were no exports of groundnut oil during January—June, 1957.

(b) Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil in the important markets of the country ruled high during November, 1957. The closing quotations for linseed and its oil for the month of November were higher than those of the previous month. Linseed evoked bull support induced by hopes of better prices in foreign markets. Anticipation of lower linseed crop in the U. S. and closure of Canadian ports were expected to enlarge demand for Indian linseed oil in U. K. and the Continent. In addition to these factors, there was the impact of abolition of export duty on niger and kardi oils and groundnut cake. Towards the end of the month linseed evoked further attention from shippers on reports of some quantity of linseed oil having been sold to overseas interests.

Prices of Indian linseed oil at European ports at the end of November, 1957 were also quoted higher than that at the end of October, 1957.

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during November, 1957:

	Week ending					
	26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
<i>Linseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	21.12	21.69	22.69	23.12	21.81	22.19
Calcutta (Small)	22.62	23.00	23.62	23.25	23.25	23.00
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	22.50	23.00	21.50	23.87	23.00	23.00
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>						
Bombay	45.62	46.25	47.75	47.00	50.75	52.12
Kanpur	49.00	50.00	50.12	50.12	51.00	51.00
Calcutta	51.50	51.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	53.00
<i>European Ports—</i>						
(Indian Variety)	52.87	52.87	52.87	55.81	54.87	54.37

Exports of linseed oil during June, 1957 amounted to 811 tons compared to 4,575 tons exported during the same month of the preceding year. Total exports of linseed oil during January—June 1957 amounted to 7,352 tons compared to 40,560 tons exported during the same period of 1956.

(c) Castorseed

Prices of castorseed in the important markets of the country ruled high till the middle of the month under review but dropped slightly in the latter half. This fall was occasioned by the expectation that the new crop would be higher than anticipated earlier in view of the recent beneficial rains in Gujarat and Saurashtra. Movement of castor oil prices was rather erratic, but throughout the month they were higher than the previous month's closing quotations. The abolition of export duties on niger and kardi oils and groundnut cake had its impact on castor market also. This is reported to have encouraged unfounded hopes of relief by way of reduction of export duty on castor oil. Revival of enquiries from overseas markets in the latter half of the month also had its effect on castor oil prices.

Prices, of Indian Commercial variety of castor oil at European ports declined by about Rs. 4 during November, 1957.

The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil during November, 1957:

	Week ending					
	26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
<i>Castorseed—</i>						
Bombay (Bold)	22.87	23.50	23.50	23.12	21.81	22.00
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	22.62	23.00	23.62	23.25	21.31	21.31
Badeppalli	23.94	N.R.	23.87	23.87	23.31	23.00
<i>Castor Oil—</i>						
Bombay (Commercial)	54.00	54.00	54.00	52.87	57.00	54.00
Kanpur (F.A.Q.)	55.25	58.25	55.75	55.75	56.00	56.00
Madras (F.A.Q.)	55.12	56.75	56.75	56.75	57.60	57.62
<i>European ports—</i>						
(Bombay Commercial)	70.50	70.00	68.56	68.06	66.62	66.62

N.R.—Not reported.

Export of castor oil during June, 1957 amounted to 6,648 tons as compared to 4,540 tons exported during the same month of 1956. Total exports of castor oil during January—June 1957 amounted to 25,220 tons as against 19,527 tons during the corresponding period of 1956.

(d) Coconut

During October 1957 arrivals of coconut and copra in the twelve important assembling markets of South India amounted to 15.3 million coconuts and 2.8 thousand tons of copra as compared to 21.8 million coconuts and 6.4 thousand tons of copra in the same month of 1956. Total arrivals in these markets during January—October 1957 were 178.1 million coconuts and 58.7 thousand tons of copra; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 169.3 million nuts and 93.3 thousand tons of copra.

Prices of copra in Bombay and Alleppey and of coconut oil in Bombay and Cochin increased substantially till the middle of November, 1957 but dropped slightly thereafter. Factors responsible for the uptrend were scanty arrivals of indigenous supplies and meagre imports of foreign copra and the general bullish sentiment in the market for oilseeds and vegetable oils.

The following table gives the prices of copra and coconut oil during November, 1957:

	Week ending					
	26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
<i>Copra—</i>						
Bombay (Colombo)	42.00	51.37	51.37	59.87	58.56	56.25
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	50.81	53.31	55.19	56.44	56.44	N.R.
<i>Coconut Oil—</i>						
Bombay (India)	70.50	74.25	80.81	88.12	85.25	82.25
Cochin (Good)	69.00	70.25	73.12	77.25	76.75	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

During June, 1957 imports of Copra and coconut oil into India amounted to 10,257 tons and 1,729 tons respectively compared to 2,544 tons of copra and 733 tons of coconut oil during June 1956. Total imports of copra and coconut oil from January to June, 1957 amounted to 63,613 tons and 11,601 tons respectively as against 27,899 tons of copra and 9,288 tons of coconut oil during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(iv) COTTON

The All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58 puts the acreage at 16.21 million acres as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 16.02 million acres for 1956-57. The increase has occurred mainly in Bombay and Punjab and is attributed to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. The increase in area in these States has been offset to a great extent by decrease in some other states, particularly Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Variety-wise, increase in area is mostly accounted for by Dholeras, Broach-Vijay and Surti-Suyog. Considerable decrease has, however, occurred in area under Malvi, Oomra, Jarilla and Hyderabad Gaorani varieties. As regards staple lengths, increase in area is accounted for by medium staple cotton. This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September, 1957. Past experience shows that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 75 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

The second estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of October, 1957 puts the total production at 51.53 lakh bales as compared to their earlier estimate of 52.88 lakh bales. Their corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1956-57 season were 53.70 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

Pickings of cotton were in full swing in the Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and the Vidarbha, Marathawada and Khandesh districts of Bombay State. As a result, increased arrivals were reported in the markets. Recent rains in different cotton growing areas were reported to be beneficial to the current crop. In the South sufficient and widespread rainfall is reported to be helping completion of sowings of Karunganni, Tinny and Cambodia cottons.

By a trade notice, dated 30th November, 1957 the Government extended the contracting and delivery periods of imports of American cotton under U. S. P. L. 665 upto 31st March, 1958 and 15th June, 1958 respectively. The same notification announced that no licences will be issued under P. L. 480 until further orders.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, in their November estimate, placed cotton production during the current season at 117.88 lakh bales of 500 lbs. each. The production according to this estimate is lower by 6.13 lakh bales than that estimated in October. The yield per acre is also estimated lower at 413 lbs. compared to 435 lbs. estimated in October. The decrease in production as compared to the October estimate is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions prevailing in October.

The Sudan Gezira Board have revised their reserve prices sharply downward with effect from 5th November. Reserve prices of the three top grades of "S" and the two top grades of "L" were, however, left unchanged. The Reserve prices for the remaining "S" and "L" grades were reduced by 2.50d. to 3.50d. per lb. The reduction was 2.50d. per lb. in respect of "S" grades from XGSSS to G6S and for all Gezira "L" grades G2L and below. For CG6S and DG6S grades the reduction was 3.50d. and 3.25d. per lb. ("S" and "L" grades refer to grades of Sakel and Lambert cottons). The reserve prices were again revised downwards during the third week. Moreover, the customs duty on Sudan cotton was reduced by 150 piastres from 19th November, 1957. This means a reduction of about 3.75d. per lb., that is a reduction in the export duty by about 50 per cent. These steps were taken

to solve the problem of large unsold stocks of long-staple cotton on the eve of the arrival of new crop. A Sudan Cotton Marketing Board was also appointed to study the world cotton situation and to explore markets for both publicly and privately owned cotton. These measures strengthened the competitive position of Sudan cotton in the world markets and aroused interest among importers.

Imports of raw cotton into India during September, 1957 amounted to 53 thousand bales as against 22 thousand bales during the preceding month and 39 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the preceding season. Total imports during 1956-57 season (September-August), 1957 aggregated to 607 thousand bales as against 609 thousand bales during the preceding season.

Exports of raw cotton from the country were nil during August and September, 1957 and 12 thousand bales during September, 1956. Total exports during 1956-57 season amounted to 299 thousand bales as against 612 thousand bales during the last season.

The table below gives the latest position of consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills and stocks held by them:

Cotton	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)			
	Consumption in September		Stocks with mills as on	
	1957	1956	30-9-57	30-9-56
Indian Cotton	3.99	3.78	9.49	12.53
Egyptian Cotton	0.06	0.13	0.25	0.46
Other Foreign Cotton	0.43	0.41	1.88	1.36
TOTAL	4.48	4.32	11.62	14.35

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows :

	(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)	
	1-9-57 to 14-11-57	1-9-56 to 14-11-56
Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay	1.22	1.62
Consumption of raw cotton by mills at Bombay	2.77	2.80
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay as on 14th November	4.44	4.29

Cotton prices in different markets in India generally declined during the month under review. Closing levels of prices in different markets were considerably lower than the opening levels. The decline was particularly marked at Abohar market. Month-end quotations of Deshi and American varieties were down by Rs. 77 and Rs. 100 per candy respectively as compared to the quotations on the second day of the month. During the same period the decline in prices of Farm variety at Adoni and Jarilla MGF at Bombay was Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 per candy respectively. The primary reason for the downward movement of cotton prices during the month was heavy arrivals of new crop as compared to demand. Other contributory factors were discouraging export enquiries due to availability of comparable styles from Pakistan at cheaper prices, cautious approach adopted by mills in purchasing their requirements owing to accumulation of stocks of cloth and the psychological influence of refusal on the part of Government to reduce the excise duty on cloth.

It will be observed that during the third week the movement of prices of Jarilla MGF at Bombay and American cotton at Abohar deviated from the general downward tendency during the month as a whole and prices registered a rise of Rs. 10 per candy in both cases over the preceding week. This rise was attributed to comparatively better demand and rumours about the likelihood of release of an export quota and of reduction in sales tax on cotton piece goods.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of cotton at certain markets in India during November:

(Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.)

State Centre Variety	Mysore Adoni Farm	Bombay Bombay Jarilla MGF	Punjab Abohar	
			Deshi	American
Week-ending—				
26-10-57	N.T.	795.00	686.00	834.00
2-11-57	722.50	800.00	667.00	857.82
9-11-57	720.00	780.00	667.00	857.82
16-11-57	720.00	775.00	648.00	838.76
23-11-57	N.T.	795.00	590.70	848.29
30-11-57	710.00	785.00	590.70	757.78

N.T.—No transaction.
N.B.—There are reported to be no transactions in Mungari variety at Adoni market.

The Karachi cotton market opened easy and the price of 4F-Punjab (Roller ginned) declined by Rs. 2 per candy during the week ending on 2nd November. The price was steady at Rs. 724 per candy during the following fortnight. Initial easiness in the market was due to poor ready demand and limited enquiries from the overseas markets on account of competition from U.S. cotton. During the next fortnight increased arrivals in the upcountry markets seem to have offset bullish effects of later reports of permission by France of imports of 10,000 bales from sterling area including Pakistan. Prospects of better demand from overseas customers, particularly Japan and China and encouraging advices from New York boosted the price in the third week from Rs. 724 per candy on 16th November to Rs. 763 per candy on 23rd November.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at Karachi market during November—

(Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.)

Week ending	4-F Punjab (Roller Ginned)
26-10-57	726.00
2-11-57	724.00
9-11-57	724.00
16-11-57	724.00
23-11-57	763.00
30-11-57	Not available.

Bullish tendencies appeared in the New York cotton market. The price of cotton showed a continuous rise from Rs. 1,311 per candy at the end of October to Rs. 1,359 per candy on 23rd November. The bullish trends in the market were mostly on account of large-scale purchases by trade, lower official estimate of crop outturn released in November as compared to the October estimate and unfavourable weather reports. Another bullish factor was tightness in the free market supplies of good quality cotton. Bearish tendency was, however, noticed in the market towards the close of the month. This was attributed to the weakness in the futures market owing to profit taking sales.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at New York market during November—

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
31-10-57	35.20	1,311.00
7-11-57	35.50	1,322.00
15-11-57	35.95	1,339.00
23-11-57	36.50	1,359.00
30-11-57	..	..

(v) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during October, 1957 amounted to 6.14 lakh bales as compared to 4.08 lakh bales during the preceding month and 6.17 lakh bales during October, 1956. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season, from July to October, 1957 amounted to 16.54 lakh bales as compared to 17.90 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during October, 1957 amounted to 0.59 lakh bales as compared to 0.61 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.90 lakh bales during October, 1956. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of October, 1957 amounted to 2.28 lakh bales as compared to 2.28 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during October, 1957 was of the order of 5.14 lakh bales as compared to 5.06 lakh bales during the preceding month and 4.86 lakh bales during October, 1956. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of October, 1957 amounted to 19.01 lakh bales as compared to 20.59 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of October, 1957 stood at 7.72 lakh bales as compared to 6.43 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 6.62 lakh bales at the end of October, 1956.

During November, 1957 the Calcutta loose jute market opened steady but thereafter fell gradually. This was due to the anticipated improvement in supply, which made the sellers eager to dispose of their stocks by quoting low prices; but the buyers showed limited

interest even at lower rates. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta—

November/December Delivery (Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
Northern	29.50	29.00	28.75	28.00	27.25	27.00
Assam	29.50	29.00	28.75	28.25	27.75	27.25
Orissa	31.00	31.00	30.50	30.25	29.50	29.25
Deshal	28.50	27.50	26.75	25.50	25.00	24.75
Murshidabad . . .	26.50	25.75	25.00	24.00	23.50	23.00
Jungli	24.50	24.00	23.00	21.50	21.50	21.50
Daisee	31.00	30.75	30.75	30.25	30.00	29.75

The opening steadiness in the prices of pucca bales continued unabated throughout the period under review in Mill Firsts and Daisee L.G. varieties of jute. But the prices of Mill Lightnings and Pak N.C. varieties declined by Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 respectively during the month. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta—

November/December Delivery (Rs. per bale)

Variety	Week ending					
	26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
Mill Firsts	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	235.00	235.00
Mill Lightnings . .	220.00	220.00	215.00	210.00	205.00	205.00
Daisee L.G.	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	185.00	185.00
Pak N.C.	82.00	82.00	82.00	80.00	81.00	80.00

Arrivals of raw jute in the up-country markets were reported to be of low quality as a result of delayed monsoon and inadequate retting water facilities, and this was reflected in lower quotations at some centres. The following table gives the prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres—

(Rupees per maund)

Centre	Week ending					
	26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
Barpeta Road (Assam)	22.00	21.00	N.A.	20.50	20.00	19.44
Chakia (Bihar)	19.25	19.00	18.50	18.00	17.50	17.00
Samsi (W. Bengal)	21.78	21.98	N.A.	N.A.	18.16	20.69
Bhadrak (Orissa)	26.25	N.A.	26.50	26.37*	N.A.	25.12*

N.A.—Not available.
* Jaipur Road (Orissa).

The jute goods market also witnessed a gradual downward tendency during November. Both hessian and sacking weakened, though the fall was more marked in sacking than in hessian. Mills appeared to be keen sellers for all fabrics and deliveries but there were no buyers. The following table gives the week-end quotations for hessian and sacking—

Variety	Unit	Week ending					
		26-10-57	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57
Hessian 40" x 10 oz. . . .	Rs. per 100 yds	42.80	42.15	41.45	41.50	40.90	39.90
Sacking B. Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	118.00	116.75	114.60	113.20	112.50	110.75

(vi) TOBACCO

During the month under review the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay ruled steady at Rs. 60 per maund. The prices of Motihari (medium) and Jutty (medium) varieties at Calcutta showed an increase during the last two weeks of November, 1957. Thus the Motihari (medium) variety was quoted at Rs. 146.16 per maund during the last week of November, 1957 as against Rs. 140.16 per maund in the last week of October, 1957. During the same period the price of Jutty (medium) variety increased from Rs. 104.16 per maund to Rs. 105.16 per maund. The prices of Grades I, II and III of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) at Guntur remained unquoted. The price of Grade IV variety was quoted at Rs. 144 per maund during the first two weeks of November, 1957.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur market during September, 1957 amounted to 3.81 million lbs., consisting of 2.73 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.03 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia, and 1.05 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in the previous month were slightly higher at 3.87 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during September, 1957 amounted to 5.78 million lbs. as against 6.78 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches in September, 1957 consisted of 3.46 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.30 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 2.02 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of September, 1957 stood at 25.7 million lbs. against 29.09 million lbs. at the end of the previous month.

About 2.54 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during October, 1957 as against 3.58 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during October, 1.92 million lbs. were flue-cured Virginia.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during May and June, 1957 amounted to 19.41 million lbs. (13.11 million lbs. during May, 1957 and 6.30 million lbs. during June, 1957) valued at Rs. 371.25 lakhs (Rs. 253.75 lakhs and Rs. 117.50 lakhs for May and June, 1957 respectively). Of the 19.41 million lbs. exported during May and June, 1957, flue-cured Virginia accounted for as much as 18.05 million lbs. worth Rs. 364.57 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the half year ending June, 1957 amounted to 45.23 million lbs. valued at Rs. 835.98 lakhs.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

The progress of G.M.F. schemes is as under—

Plant Protection—During October 1957 India remained free from locust swarms. Intensive and extensive locust surveys were continued in the scheduled Desert Area of India. Population of scattered adults continued to be low all over the scheduled Desert Area, the maximum being 7,200 per square mile in Bikaner district of Rajasthan. A few solitary hoppers were located in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan. Scattered adults of migratory locust were observed in Nagpur and Bikaner districts, maximum number being 120 per square mile.

Works Schemes—In West Bengal 2 small irrigation schemes were completed during October 1957. The area benefited by the completed schemes was 100 acres. Two pumping sets were also distributed during the same month, the Agriculture Department renovated 2 tanks, which benefited an area of 40 acres. In Andhra Pradesh, 3 oil engines and 4 electric motors under hire purchase and 23 oil engines and petrol pump sets under hiring system were supplied to the cultivators during September 1957. The Industries Department put down 12 noteworthy borings benefiting an area of 97 acres during the same month.

During October 1957, 86 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government tractors in West Bengal. In Andhra Pradesh an area of about 11,419 acres was bunded, 2,119 acres reclaimed and 1,481 acres cultivated with the help of Departmental tractors and bull dozers during September, 1957.

Supply Schemes—In Andhra Pradesh 12,756 tons of ammonium sulphate, 1,017 tons of super phosphate, 1,457 tons of other chemical fertilizers, 500 tons of paddy fertilizer mixture, 8,726 tons of urban compost and 18,634 tons of rural compost were distributed during the month of September, 1957, besides 595 tons of paddy seeds, 14 tons of millet seeds, 69 tons of jowar seeds, 112 tons of other cereals seeds and 171 tons of green manure seeds.

Other Schemes—During October 1957, 683 monkeys were killed in West Bengal by private parties and Government shikaries. In Andhra Pradesh 177 thousand acres of paddy land were brought under the Japanese method during September, 1957.

(ii) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND COOPERATION

The Government of Madras have published the Madras Money Lenders Bill 1957, which seeks to provide for the regulation and control of the business of money-lenders. The Bill provides that no person will be allowed to carry on or continue the business of a money-lender in any area of the State where this legislation is brought into force, without obtaining a licence annually from the prescribed authority. "Every licence will be granted in such form and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed including conditions as to payment of licence fees not exceeding one hundred rupees". According to the Bill, a money-lender will have to maintain for each debtor an account showing the amount of principal, rate of interest, the date of the loan, the amount and date of each repayment and also to give to the debtor or his agent, a receipt for every amount paid by him. The bill also lays down that no money-lender shall charge interest on any loan at a rate exceeding nine per cent per annum simple interest in case of secured loans and twelve per cent per annum

simple interest in case of unsecured loans. For the enforcement of the provisions of this legislation, the Bill provides for the appointment of Inspectors to see that money lending is not carried on by anybody without a licence or in contravention of the provisions of this Act or of conditions laid down in the licence.

The proposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up a State Warehousing Corporation was approved by the Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation at its meeting held in November, 1957 in New Delhi. The Board has also agreed to contribute a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards its share capital. The Madhya Pradesh Government will also contribute a similar amount towards the share capital of the State Corporation.

The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board has recommended to the Government of India the grant of loans of Rs. 2.5 lakhs each to the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments to enable them to purchase shares in their respective State Warehousing Corporations. The State Governments are required to contribute an equal amount to the share capitals of the Corporations. The Board has also recommended allocation of a sum of Rs. 15,000 to Kerala Government as its contribution to the share capital for 1956-57 of marketing societies in Malabar and Kasargod areas, which were transferred to the State after re-organisation. A subsidy of Rs. 12,210 has been sanctioned by the Board for co-operative development schemes which were implemented in these areas during that period.

The Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to set up during the Second Plan period about one hundred warehouses, each with storage capacities up to 20,000 tons, at trade centres of all-India importance; of them a dozen are likely to be set up in 1957-58. Besides, the Central Corporation will assist the establishment of 13 State Corporations (one in each State except Jammu and Kashmir) which among themselves will set up 250 warehouses at trade centres of State importance each with a capacity up to 10,000 tons. At the same time in order to complete the chain of storage facilities from the lowest level upwards, the Government will help Co-operative societies with loans and subsidies to set up warehouses and godowns at centres below sub-divisional level where no corporation warehouse exists. Buildings for locating warehouses have since been acquired at Amravati, Gondia, Sangli, Baragarh, Gadag and Devenagere and a building will shortly be acquired at either Nizamabad or Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. Technical personnel required to man these warehouses have taken up position, after completing four week's intensive training in co-operation, marketing, processing, banking, storage etc. To begin with, foodstuff including edible oilseeds, cattle fodder including oilcakes and other concentrates, raw cotton ginned and unginned and cotton seeds, raw jute and vegetable oils will be accepted for storage in the warehouses.

(iii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Madras have published a Bill to amend the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 which aimed at providing security to tenants against eviction. The Bill seeks to make the provisions of the principal Act of 1955 applicable to tenancies of share-cropping nature such as 'Kaiyeru', 'matteru' and 'peiru' to which according to the Law courts, the present Act does not apply. These modes of crop-sharing are widespread in the Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli districts. The Bill also provides for the protection of cultivating sub-tenants from eviction if the intermediary tenure holder, either by surrender or by collusion, terminates his agreement with the landlord. The Bill further seeks to protect cultivating tenants from being dragged into prolonged litigation for establishing their rights as cultivating tenants.

The Government of Rajasthan have published a Bill to amend the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955. The Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1957 seeks to incorporate, in the principal Act, the definition of the term "personal cultivation" as suggested in the Second Five Year Plan by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission had suggested that the above mentioned term should be defined so as to provide for the entire risk of cultivation being borne by the owner and for supervision being exercised by him or a member of his family, and that persons who, on account of the defective definition of personal cultivation have in the past been treated as labourers or as partners in cultivation should have full tenancy rights. Sub-section (25) of Section 5 of the Act of 1955 is therefore proposed to be amended so that the term "land cultivated personally" shall mean land cultivated on one's own account.

(i) by one's own labour, or

(ii) by the labour of any member of one's family, or

(iii) by servants on wages payable in cash or in kind (but not by way of a share in crops) or by hired labour under one's personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one's family.

The Bill also seeks to amend section 15 of the principal Act so as to provide that such landless persons who are allotted lands by Government for personal cultivation do not get khatedari (i.e. entry as owner in the records of rights) immediately after such allotments. The object of this amendment is that landless persons receiving lands from Government should use them for cultivation and should not transfer allotted lands by voluntary sale and again become landless.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh have published the Madhya Pradesh Ryotwari Sub-Lessee Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1957 which seeks to extend the life of the Madhya Bharat Ryotwari Sub-Lessee Protection Act, 1955 for a further period of two years, pending the unification of Revenue laws, and the enactment of new tenancy reforms legislation in the re-organized state of Madhya Pradesh.

The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1957 received the assent of the President on the 8th November 1957. Details of the provisions of this Act were given in the July 1957 issue of this Journal.

(iv) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of Madras have introduced the Madras Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1957 in the State Legislative Assembly to facilitate donations of land to the Bhoodan Movement and for that purpose to simplify the legal formalities necessary for transfer of lands. The Bill provides that any owner, who is legally competent to donate land may, on a declaration made in the prescribed manner, donate his land for the Bhoodan Yagna. On such a declaration being confirmed by the appropriate authority after holding an enquiry and hearing objections, the donated land will rest with the State Bhoodan Yagna Board. The Board will have powers to enter into contracts and to acquire, hold, administer and transfer property. The lands vested with the Board may be granted to landless poor persons who are able and willing to cultivate the land, or to the Government or to a Local Authority for community purposes. Every donation or grant of land made under this Bill will be exempted from the payment of stamp duty or encumbrance certificate, and of registration fees or attestation fees.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(i) INDIA

(a) DIARY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1957

- 2nd November All-India Cooperative Week Commenced
- 8th November All-India Cooperative Week Concluded.
- 9th November Session of the Second F.A.O. Development centre on Farm Planning and Management for Asia and the Far East concluded.
- 14th November Report of Second Finance Commission Published.
- 16th November All-India First Estimate of Tur, 1957-58 Released.
- 19th November (i) Report of Foodgrains Enquiry Committee Published.
(ii) All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1957-58 Released.

(b) REPORT OF THE FOODGRAINS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee contains 11 chapters. The first three Chapters include, besides introduction, a brief review of the food situation during the last few years and policy of Government regarding production, distribution and prices of foodgrains. In Chapter IV the Committee has attempted an assessment of the recent developments and in Chapter V a prognosis of the food situation. In the next four chapters it has formulated its main conclusions and made a number of recommendations for tackling the food problem. In Chapter X it has dealt briefly with the problems of scarcity areas in general and of eastern U.P. in particular and in Chapter XI it has given the conclusion. As the time at the disposal of the Committee was very limited it found it necessary to confine itself to the basic problems relating to the production, distribution and prices of foodgrains in the country from an over-all point of view only. It could not examine all aspects of the food situation, especially those facing individual States or vulnerable groups of the population. It has also been unable to make any special study of the recent difficulties that resulted from drought in eastern India towards the closing days of its enquiry. It has expressed the hope, however, that the general recommendations that it has made for some of the areas, if implemented, will go a long way in preventing similar distress in future.

Price Rise Result of Economic Development

The main conclusion of the Committee is that in a developing economy a secular tendency to price rise will exist, though prices will fluctuate. It is a part of economic growth to achieve adjustments between production, incomes, employment, demand, costs, prices etc. at successive levels. It is sharp and abrupt rise or fall in prices, which causes all kinds of disparities and hardships to different sections of the people that has to be avoided.

The Committee has noted that the general price index in India declined by 17.6 per cent between the middle of 1953 and the middle of 1955 and then rose by 23.4 per cent by the middle of 1957. The price index of manufactured goods first fell by 2.8 per cent and then rose by 10.5 per cent during the same periods. As against this price index for cereals first slumped by 34 per cent and then shot up by 51 per cent. Although in 1957 all-India averages show only a small rise (4 per cent) in cereals prices as compared to the base year 1952-53, there have been large variations in certain regions. It is this relative instability

of food prices causing wide fluctuations in the incomes of agricultural producers and of costs of living, costs of production, employment and other elements of the economy that forms the major problem.

Monetary Factors

The Committee is of the view that a large part of the rise in the general level of prices in recent years may be ascribed to a general increase in demand resulting from the increase in investment expenditure on public and private account accompanied by deficit financing and credit expansion during the last few years. As against Rs. 343 crores in 1953-54 and Rs. 476 crores in 1954-55, the plan investment went up sharply to Rs. 667 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 761 crores in 1956-57 and is currently running at a budgeted rate of Rs. 900 crores. The money supply has gone up from Rs. 1794.0 crores on 31st March, 1954 to Rs. 2240.2 crores on 31st August, 1957 or an increase by 24.9 per cent in 3½ years. The rise of prices is, therefore, basically the consequence of the rate of economic development and its mode of financing. The experience of India in this regard is in conformity with that of a number of European and Asian countries during the last two or three years when there has been a general rise in prices almost all over the world. Inflationary trends in India during this period were by no means an isolated phenomenon.

Demand for Foodgrains

The general inflationary forces have tended to manifest themselves through various factors on the demand side for foodgrains. In recent years there has been a change both in the volume and pattern of food consumption of many sections of the people. People who used to live on roots like tapioca and sweet potatoes are now transferring their demand to millets or coarse rice and people who used to take millets formerly are now gradually shifting over to rice or wheat. Certain data collected by the National Sample Survey show that with the increase in the levels of income consumption of foodgrains *per capita* has increased substantially in the lower income brackets while it remained fairly stable in the middle income group. In fact in a country like India where the vast majority of the people are under-nourished it will be surprising if consumption did not behave in this manner. The increasing tempo of industrialisation and urbanisation in the country has also had its effect on the consumption of foodgrains. One effect of these developments is to increase the demand for marketed surplus but another is also to increase the demand for rice and wheat as against millets and minor foods.

The Committee has pointed out that during the First Plan period if the consumption of foodgrains has gone up by about 14 per cent that of other consumer goods like cloth, tea, sugar, vanaspati, soap, etc., has gone up to a much greater extent.

Propensity to Stock

But changes in the demand for consumption was not the only factor on the demand side. From the short term point of view changes in the propensity to stock were even more important. As the expectation of fall in prices was replaced in 1956 by an opposite expectation, traders were reported to have started once again to build up their normal pipe-line stocks. In 1955-56 most of the stock-building was done by traders. But in 1956-57 there was a significant change and a large part of the stock-holding was done by big and medium producers as well.

Production

While general inflationary forces as well as factors operating specifically on the demand for foodgrains accentuated the rising trend in prices, changes in the supply situation of individual crops usually initiated the uptrend in prices of particular foodgrains in different periods and in different regions. The Committee got a number of special surveys carried out by a number of official and non-official research organizations in regard to production and marketed surplus. As a result, it has come to the conclusion that there is broad correspondence between changes in production as revealed by official statistics and as disclosed by the special surveys for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57. It has pointed out, however, that the actual increase in production during the First Plan period *i.e.*, in 1955-56 over 1949-50 was of the order of 13.7 per cent or roughly 7.3 million tons of foodgrains as indicated by the production indices issued by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and not 20.8 per cent as indicated by the unadjusted figures of production. The increase of 7.3 million tons during the First Plan period does not appear to compare unfavourably with the target of 7.6 million tons.

There was, however, a fall in production of millets to the tune of over 3 million tons in 1955-56. It was this fall which initiated the price uptrend in the autumn of 1955. The prices of millets rose sharply at first. As a result, there was an increased pressure of demand both on rice and wheat. In 1956-57 there was an increase in the production of rice, wheat as well as millets. But the production of millets was still over 2 million tons lower than in 1954-55. Hence, the pressure on rice and wheat from the normal consumers of millets continued during that year too. Larger supplies of wheat were available from imports and, therefore, the rise in wheat prices was relatively less towards the end of 1956-57. As regards rice, prices at first showed a declining trend in 1956-57 as crop prospects were good, but tended to firm up in earlier months of 1957 as it became clear that the market arrivals were slower than usual and that stocks with Government were also low.

Marketed Surplus

The Committee has, however, emphasised that it is variations in marketed surplus even more than variations in production which are important from the point of view of prices. Unfortunately the information available about marketed surplus is very sketchy. Partly in consequence of this lack of data many people tend to equate variations in production with variations in market supplies which is highly misleading. The broad picture that has emerged from the data collected by various research organisations on behalf of the Committee, is that stock-holding at the farm level has increased considerably in 1956-57 as compared to 1955-56. Less than 60 per cent and in some areas even less than 50 per cent, of the crop came to the market in 1956-57 within two or three months of the harvest as compared to 70 to 80 per cent in normal years. Sales in the middle, and to some extent, even in the end of the season became relatively more important. In 1955-56 prices declined in the earlier part of the year after harvest when cultivators sold out the bulk of their grain, but rose sharply later. In 1956-57, therefore, cultivators became more cautious and tried to reduce sales in the earlier part of the season in expectation of a repetition of the experience of 1955-56 during a general inflationary situation. By acting thus in 1957 the cultivator only conformed to a long-accepted objective of agricultural credit and economic policy, which has been to improve his staying power with a view to preventing distress sales by him immediately after the harvest with a consequent sharp drop in prices.

The gross availability of foodgrains *per capita* declined from 18.1 oz. per day in 1954 to 17.1 oz. per day in 1956. No doubt, in 1957 the gross availability *per capita* is likely to

be almost the same as in 1954. But, if one takes into account the increased retention by the agriculturists that seems to have taken place in the year 1956-57, it is likely that the net availability per adult for the non-farm section of the population will have declined.

The Committee has noted that the ideal of food self-sufficiency could not be fully achieved because, in practice it turned out to be a 'moving target' in a country in which large masses of the population were under-fed and even a small increase of production and of income led to a substantial increase in consumption.

Thus, in the Committee's view, the rise in prices since the middle of 1955 was essentially an outcome of monetary and other general factors inter-acting on certain special factors pertaining to the demand and supply of foodgrains. With a situation generally favourable to a rise in the prices of foodgrains, it was first the short-fall in production and later the slowing down in market arrivals which released the spring, as it were, and pushed the prices of foodgrains sharply upwards from the low levels to which they had fallen in 1954-55. But even in normal times there are seasonal falls and rises in prices. Similarly local fall and rise in prices or failure of one or the other food crop also are not unusual in our economy. When, however, any of these things happened in the background of a buoyant trend in the general price level caused by inflationary forces, a rise in the price of a particular grain, whether due to seasonal factors or local crop failures or governmental purchases tended every time to leave a residue behind it as it were, a residue which usually tended to spread itself to other grains also.

Epicentres for Price Rise

There were a number of areas in the country from which scarcity conditions were reported from time to time and which at one time or other became the epicentres as it were of price rise for the neighbouring regions. The publicity given to stories of distress attendant upon emergence of scarcity often started scare which set in process the familiar vicious circle of speculative hoarding and price increases. Under normal conditions this process could not have persisted in face of the technical demand and supply position. In an inflationary situation, however, the role of expectations increases and the price tends to settle at a level higher than what would be warranted by purely technical demand and supply factors. The scarcity pockets have been classified by the Committee into four main types. Firstly, there are areas like eastern U.P. and northern Bihar which have a very dense population, extremely small holdings and low *per capita* income and are mainly paddy-growing areas with heavy rainfall and subject to frequent floods and other natural calamities. In these areas the rural people live in a precarious condition and when either floods come or rains fail, there is acute distress. In the lean season, prices tend to spurt up even on a slight disturbance making these areas epicentres for further rise in prices in neighbouring areas. Secondly, there are areas like the districts of West Bengal near Calcutta with similar economic and demographic conditions where the disturbing factor is often the pressure of demand supported by high purchasing power from the neighbouring metropolis whenever prices there tend to go up for any reason. Thirdly, there are the dry areas, e.g., some of the millet growing areas of western India and the Deccan plateau which have relatively sparse population with scanty rainfall. The yield of land in these areas is usually poor and the income of the farmers is also amongst the lowest in the country. These areas are subject to frequent drought which initiates the usual vicious circle of failure of crops followed by rise in prices, scare amongst the people, hoarding and further rise in prices. Fourthly, there are the tribal areas, e.g., in Assam or Central India, where *per capita* income is low, transport cost is high and the economy is not only primitive but also often isolated from the rest

of the country. Any failure of the local crop leads to unusual distress in these areas. It is, however, primarily the first three types of scarcity areas where the first signs of difficulty manifest themselves. To the extent that corrective action is taken in time, scare and panicky rise in prices can be prevented. On the other hand, to the extent that there is delay in taking action in these areas even a small shortage may lead to a disproportionate rise in prices and consequent hoarding and fall in market supplies especially when general conditions are inflationary.

The Committee has emphasised that in a developing economy like ours there is always the risk that disparities of various types will tend to get aggravated unless special care is taken to even them out. Prices may rise faster at times due to a temporary imbalance of supply and demand. With a quickening pace of development, these disparities are likely to become greater. It should, therefore, be an object of Government policy to keep a careful watch over likely development of such disparities and take timely action to minimise their harmful effects.

Future Prospects

As regards the future, the Committee has estimated that given normal conditions, the demand for foodgrains in 1960-61 will be of the order of 79 million tons while production will be 77 million tons. There will be thus a deficit of about 2 million tons per year even at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. If there is a sharp inflationary trend, the demand may be even higher while if there are adverse weather conditions the production may be substantially lower. Moreover, there may be additional demand on account of variations in propensity to stock. The Committee, therefore, feel that even in a normal year there will be need for importing 2 to 3 million tons of foodgrains per annum during the next few years.

Full Decontrol and Full Control ruled out

According to the Committee, the experience of the last few years has shown that unfettered private trade is undesirable because it tends to aggravate price fluctuations and impede the course of planned development. On the other hand full control in the sense of complete rationing and procurement that we had before 1953 does not also seem desirable under the present circumstances. The Committee feels that full control should be resorted to only in case of emergency like war or famine or extreme inflationary pressure. It should not be visualised as a permanent feature of our developing economy.

Countervailing Measures

The Committee, therefore, feels that the solution of the food problem would have to lie somewhere between complete free trade and full controls. Controls should be of a countervailing or regulatory rather than restrictive type. The main objective of the type of controls that the Committee has in view is to stabilise prices of foodgrains as also other related commodities as far as practicable. At the same time, the Committee warns that any rigid integration of the price structure is neither feasible nor desirable. So long as prices move gradually allowing costs and incomes to get adjusted, there is really not much to take exception to in such price fluctuations. Only such changes in prices as are liable to get far out of step with costs and incomes should be avoided.

Since imbalances in the economy are of different kinds and intensity, they lend themselves to treatment through varied combinations of measures of general or over-all control and specific regulation adopted to the nature and severity of the particular situation.

Some of these actions have to be overall, e.g., monetary or fiscal and some have to be selective, e.g. direct purchases and sale of particular foodgrains, licensing of dealers in foodgrains etc. If, however, the magnitude of deficit financing together with development expenditure imposes strain on the economy that makes a certain rise in prices inevitable, then any other measures that may be taken can only modify to some extent the impact of that rise in prices but cannot completely obviate it. While the general climate would be set by appropriate fiscal, monetary and credit policies, it is obvious that in the general economic and monetary situation that is likely to prevail for some time these have to be supplemented by certain specific action directed to controlling foodgrains and also in respect of related commodities if comparative stabilisation of their prices is desired. These measures are, however, to be used judiciously and in different combinations under different circumstances.

Prescription for different Situations

For the present it should ordinarily be sufficient to undertake open market purchase and sale of foodgrains by the Government as a regular measure, socialise part of the wholesale trade, exercise control over traders operating in the rest of the market through a system of licensing, maintain a sizeable reserve stock of wheat and rice, arrange for the regular import of a certain quantity of rice and wheat and organise propaganda for the consumption and production of subsidiary food. But in a period of rising prices it would be necessary to supplement the above by much larger imports direct sales of cereals by Government through modified ration shops, formation of zones with a view to preventing cross-movements and undue pressure on local supplies and limited compulsory procurement by Government in surplus areas for replenishing its reserve stocks. In periods of sharper inflationary trend the above may have to be further supplemented by compulsory issue of wheat (the supply position of which is relatively easy) along with rice (of which the supply position is more difficult) from modified ration shops, announcement of prices at which Government will requisition surplus stocks and temporary cordoning off of big cities like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, etc., if the over-all food situation deteriorates. In periods of sharp deflationary trends, on the other hand, the action to be taken should include announcement of guaranteed minimum prices supported by accelerated purchases of foodgrains in the open market by Government, subsidised sale of fertilisers, iron and steel, etc., to farmers and acceleration of local development works in depressed areas. The announcement and enforcement of minimum prices throughout the country should be necessary in conditions when there may be a possibility of prices falling sharply. The cultivator does require the assurance that prices will not be allowed to fall below economic levels to maintain his incentive to invest in the improvement of his farm and, thereby sustain the basis of progressive agriculture and augment marketed surplus. Announcement of a minimum price would become essential if certain areas are cordoned off for facilitating certain operations.

Market operations will obviously have to be carefully planned and conducted from time to time in different commodities, in larger or smaller areas and in varying magnitudes according to need. It is necessary for this purpose to have an effective organisation for keeping a constant watch over the situation, making a realistic assessment not only of current trends, but also future prospects and prescribing measures to be taken under different circumstances as well as an adequate machinery for carrying on the necessary market operations.

Price Stabilisation

The Committee, therefore, recommends firstly, the setting up of a high-powered authority for the formulation of the policy for price stabilisation in general and determining the programme for enforcing it from time to time and, secondly, the establishment of a suitable organisation to execute that part of the policy and programme framed by this authority

as may relate specifically to purchase and sale operations in the field of foodgrains. The policy-making body may be called the "Price Stabilisation Board" composed of representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Finance, Commerce and Industry and Railways, Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank of India with a Chairman of the status of Secretary to the Government of India. Food, no doubt, forms the core of our price structure, but prices of competing crops like cotton or oilseeds and of related industrial products like cloth, fertilisers, iron and steel, etc., are all very important from the point of view of an effective price policy for the country and have to bear a reasonable relationship to food prices. It is only a high-level authority as proposed above, which is properly integrated into the machinery of decisions within Government on economic questions, that will be able to deal effectively with the problem of price stabilisation. As regards the executive organisation for dealing specifically with foodgrains, the Committee recommends the setting up under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture a separate body called the "Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation". It further recommends that a body of non-officials called Central Food Advisory Council should be set up to assist the Food Ministry and the Price Stabilisation Board. The Council should be composed of representatives of agriculture, trade, workers, industry, consumers, banking, cooperatives, leading political parties and economists. The Committee further recommends that an organisation for collecting all relevant intelligence called "Prices Intelligence Division" should be built up with a senior officer as Head who will also act as Secretary of the Price Stabilisation Board. It emphasises that an all-India average index of wholesale prices cannot bring out adequately the various regional and sectoral disparities which create difficulties in the economy. If there are suitable regional indices as well and a careful watch is kept over them, one would be able to know from the way that pressure points develop in the economy as to what is the real source of trouble, what is the real impact of it and its likely significance in the future. For, it is these disparities manifesting themselves in different regions and different sectors which are often the early symptoms of wider imbalance in the economy.

Foodgrain Stabilisation Organisation

While the Ministry of Food & Agriculture will continue to be generally responsible for over-all food administration, the Committee feels that it will be desirable to have under it a separate organisation called Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation as has been mentioned earlier. The most important work which this organisation will be required to undertake is what is commonly known as buffer stock operations. The buffer stock operations can be a most effective instrument for the stabilisation of prices of foodgrains. The main idea of such operations is simple. Whenever prices tend to fall, even if such a fall is not general, but is confined to a particular locality, this Organisation should step in and start purchasing at reasonable prices. Similarly, when prices tend to rise this Organisation should sell at reasonable prices. If the Organisation starts operating from a position of strength, with sufficient stocks at its disposal and sufficient funds to invest it will soon find itself in the position of a dominant trader in the economy and will be able to control the market effectively. It will then be able to counteract the market trend seeking to depress prices when the market is rising and support prices when the market is falling. This would go a long way to protect both the producer and the consumer against violent fluctuations in prices. If the Organisation purchases the surplus crop of a bumper year and carries it over to future years of short crop, it should be able to even out fluctuations. Its own agencies in all important mandies should ensure for it a fairly substantial volume of business. Besides, it should also be able to purchase fairly large quantities from depressed pockets where competition from the

trade is usually weak. Ordinarily there should be no risk of loss for such an Organisation, especially over a long period of say five years. Even if there is some loss it would be a worthwhile premium to pay for insurance against instability.

In the initial stages this Organisation may face stiff competition from traders. Government should, therefore, take special measures to build up a position of strength for his Organisation in the early stages, by way of credit and transport facilities. One should, of course, proceed gradually and not take any action which may unduly upset the market in the near future. But the Committee feels that step by step conditions should be created so that in the course of the next three or four years the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation may be in a position to control a substantial proportion of the wholesale trade in the country. The ultimate policy should be that of progressive and planned socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. The Committee points out that its proposal is by no means a very novel or revolutionary suggestion. In many important countries of the world like Canada, Australia, Burma, Italy, Japan, etc., agricultural commodities in general and foodgrains in particular have been subject to a very large degree of State intervention. It is not really necessary that this Organisation should itself undertake all the operations. It may operate through the agency of licensed wholesale dealers or cooperative societies. It may also make use of the Departments of Civil Supplies or Marketing of State Governments. In addition it may have its own purchase and sale offices too. The important thing, however, is that any agent that it may employ should not be permitted to trade on his own account.

Procurement

While the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation should be able to control a large part of the marketable surplus during normal years, in the immediate future so long as inflationary trends continue and food shortage persists, open market purchases may push up prices so that the Organisation may find it necessary to stop its operations. Therefore, it will be necessary to undertake some form of compulsory procurement for replenishing the reserve stocks and maintain supplies to the vulnerable groups of the population at reasonable prices. For the present no compulsory procurement of wheat or millets may be necessary. Whatever may be purchased from the open market should suffice. So far as rice is concerned, however, it will be necessary to resort to some form of compulsory procurement to ensure that at least 6-7 lakh tons of rice is procured from surplus areas in the country. There are several ways in which compulsory procurement may be enforced. The simplest way would perhaps be to cordon off certain areas e.g., Orissa, Punjab, delta districts of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh division of Madhya Pradesh and make the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation the sole buyer in these areas for the purpose of export. It would be, however, essential not only to ensure that the prices ruling in the cordoned districts are reasonable and are not substantially lower than those obtaining at least in the harvest time in neighbouring districts but also to provide special Grow More Food assistance to the farmers of the cordoned districts to obviate any sense of grievance that the rest of the country is exploiting them unduly. If it is felt that in any area cordoning is not practicable for some reason, certain alternative systems of procurement may be tried. One alternative may be a levy on all rice and flour mills as also on all private traders making purchases in major primary mandis. Another alternative is a fixed levy of foodgrains for every acre of land which a farmer possesses above a prescribed limit, say 10 standard acres. Another method may be to collect the price of fertilisers and repayment of loans given by Government in the form of grains, the prices at which grains have to be evaluated being fixed previously. Credit given by cooperative societies may be also linked with the marketing of grains and all grains collected by cooperative societies purchased by the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation at an agreed price.

Price Ranges

The range of prices within which the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation may carry on its operations may be determined every year and from time to time by the Price Stabilisation Board taking into account different relevant factors and in consultation with the Central Food Advisory Council. While a number of alternative formulae may be taken into account, the final decision would have to be taken by the Board on a somewhat *ad hoc* basis. It has been the experience of most countries that no single formula can fully cover all contingencies. On the other hand, adoption of a particular formula makes the price policy so rigid that it becomes very difficult to introduce any flexibility even when broader considerations require it. Besides the prices at which the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation should be prepared to buy whatever is offered to it, the administration should have powers to fix the prices at which the State should be prepared to requisition stocks hoarded by traders or big producers. Since the present provision of requisitioning at three months' average price is creating difficulties, powers should be obtained to give statutory recognition for the purpose of requisitioning at the prices that may be fixed by the Price Stabilisation Board. For the current year the range of purchase price may be between Rs. 9-4-0 and Rs. 11-0-0 per maund for coarse paddy and between Rs. 13-0-0 and Rs. 15-0-0 for fair average quality of wheat.

Licensing of Traders

One of the key measures that would be necessary for making the system proposed above really successful will be the licensing of all dealers in foodgrains. An order on the lines of the Foodgrains (Procurement and Licensing) Order, 1952 should be issued under which all traders and big producers in the country who may deal in and stock more than 100 maunds of foodgrains should be required to take a licence. One of the terms of the licence should be that traders will submit fortnightly returns of their stocks, sales and purchases to the prescribed authorities. A further clause may also be added to the licence to the effect that the traders will stop purchase or sale in the district concerned whenever Government orders them to do so and that they would also confine sales and purchases to the particular area if Government so direct them.

Stocks

One of the most important tasks of the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation would be to build up and maintain a reserve stock of 2 million tons as distinct from any buffer stocks that it may build up from operational considerations. It was the experience of 1955 that even a stock of 1.5 million tons was not sufficient when a real crisis began. The reserve stocks should be maintained at strategic points.

Imports

The Committee emphasises that it would not be possible for the country either to build up necessary reserve stocks or to meet the requirements of the vulnerable groups of the population without substantial imports during the next few years. Our food supplies would continue to be marginal for a long time to come, and an annual import of the order of 2 to 3 million tons would be necessary for some years. From the point of view of the food administration import has a certain advantage over procurement. All the imported grains come through the authorities and the entire amount is available for distribution. On the other hand, procurement can only be a fraction of the production. Although during inflation procurement becomes inevitable it gives a support to the price level which does

not get fully corrected when the procured quantity is released. It is, therefore, important that we should make an effort to enter into a long-term arrangement with Burma for the import of rice. It would be also to our advantage to take fairly large quantities of wheat and some quantities of rice from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480. For imports under such concessional terms not only relieve us of immediate foreign exchange commitments but also help us to build up a rupee fund which can be utilised for developmental purposes.

Food Distribution

So far as food distribution is concerned, it should be primarily through fair price shops or modified ration shops or through institutions like cooperative societies or employers' organisations. Sales from fair-price shops, etc., should be normally made on a "no profit no loss" basis, so far as government is concerned. This in itself should prove to be of benefit to a large group of people.

In view of its relatively easy supply position, wheat may be issued freely upto a full quota of 12 oz. per adult per day from these shops. But the issue of rice should vary from region to region between 4 oz. and 8 oz. and should be subject to the purchaser agreeing to take the balance of 12 oz. in wheat. This will not only help in economising rice but also in popularising wheat.

While sales from fair-price shops should be normally made on a no profit no loss basis there would always be a number of people in different areas served by a fair-price or modified ration shop for whom even that price will be too high. Suitable provision should be made for providing relief to distressed groups of population. Whatever subsidy the Government can afford to pay should ordinarily be reserved wholly for such distressed groups and not distributed equally to all purchasers of foodgrains from fair price shops as is the case today. Each fair price or modified ration shop should be given a limited number of what may be called "relief quota cards". The issue of these cards may be limited to special categories of persons e.g. expectant and nursing mothers, sick and convalescents, teenage children of families below a certain per capita income limit. A rule should be made that in no case should subsidised grain be sold except on the basis of "relief quota cards".

Big Cities

If there is an abnormal fall in production and large imports are not available it will be helpful if big-cities are cordoned off. The main justification for cordoning off these big cities will be primarily to insulate the rest of the economy from the pressure that these cities with high purchasing power might exert on the general supply. Some of these cities tend to have a destabilising influence on the prices of foodgrains in neighbouring rural areas. The cordoning off of these cities will go some way to relieve distress in these latter areas. If all individuals in these cities are provided with identity cards and a large number of modified ration shops is maintained as a normal measure, it should not be difficult to cordon off these cities at short notice.

Zones

With a view to regulating the distribution of foodgrains in the country Government have created a number of zones each comprising of two or more States during the last one year. The Committee recognises that these zones by themselves play a useful role especially during the transition period between free trade and physical controls. But, if zones are introduced in a haphazard manner and without proper attention being paid the effect that they are likely to produce on the consumer outside the zone, there may be considerable dislocation and distress in the initial period. Prior arrangements for adequate supplies for deficit areas outside the zones should invariably be made before any,

scheme for zoning is implemented. Once a zone is formed it should be maintained on a fairly long-term basis so that trade patterns are not frequently disturbed. It has been suggested that it may be necessary to increase the number of zones to help the working of the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation. While the Committee would not rule out this possibility, it feels that one way of getting the same result without increasing the number of zones may be to exercise a greater control over long distance movement of railway wagons carrying foodgrains. In fact, if railway wagons for moving foodgrains between two points in two different States are given largely to the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation that would by itself go a long way to bring about the desired result.

Measures for Vulnerable Areas

In view of the large regional disparities of price movements and importance of local price rises, the Committee recommends that a special cell or section should be set up within the State Governments with particularly heavy incidence of scarcity and also at the Centre within the Food Ministry for the purpose of anticipating difficulties arising out of possible floods and drought, locating scarcity pockets and initiating prompt measures to deal with them. Such organisations are important for preventing scarcity developing into a scare and causing speculative rise in prices in other areas. The chronic distress that obtains in vulnerable areas, e.g., eastern U.P., western Madhya Pradesh, eastern and northern districts of West Bengal, Rajasthan, Rayalseema and tribal areas is not merely due to physical shortage of foodgrains but also due to lack of purchasing power. Special agricultural, industrial and public works programmes will have to be undertaken in these areas with a view to improving the purchasing power of vulnerable groups. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Development Commissioner in each State should be made specially responsible for the development of these schemes in these areas. The problems of these areas should also receive special attention at the hands of the State and Union Governments in such adaptation of the development programmes and projects as might be considered from time to time.

Frequent Scarcity replaces Infrequent Famine

In the old days when transport facilities were not properly developed these vulnerable areas alternated between normalcy and famine. As a result of the development of transport facilities famine in the sense of actual physical shortage of foodgrains is now a thing of the past. On the other hand, because of the development of new urban or industrial areas as in Bihar, the pressure on marketed surplus has increased resulting in shortage in the lean season in the rural areas. Therefore, instead of the old phenomenon of infrequent severe famine we find now-a-days a situation of frequent scarcity in the lean season. This situation is a natural result of the growth of transport and industries in the country and is incidental to economic development. An effective corrective to it can be provided only by programmes which improve the economic condition of the rural population. It is also necessary to promote arrangements to conserve more grain in the rural areas for the lean season. The Committee suggests that for this purpose village panchayats and co-operatives should be encouraged, through advances where necessary, to set up grain golas on the lines of those set up in Orissa in recent years where sufficient quantities of grain should be stored for the lean months. It would also be desirable to liberalise the famine code which was originally drafted to take care of a different type of food shortage to provide now for this new type of seasonal shortage also. Provision for funds for test relief works and distribution of relief quota cards should be more liberal in these vulnerable areas. The more effective and permanent remedy will be however, setting up of rural industries and improvement of local agriculture by undertaking appropriate development measures.

Subsidiary Food

The Committee has further recommended that urgent and effective measures should be taken for encouraging the production and consumption of subsidiary food to the maximum extent possible and for this purpose a special Division should be set up in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture at the Centre as well as in the States.

Food Production

As regards production, the Committee has said that a realistic estimate of additional production during the Second Plan period would be 10.3 million tons or approximately two-thirds of the planned target and that to achieve even this lower figure would require greater effort. In saying this, however, it does not advocate a revision of the target of 15.5 million tons fixed by the Planning Commission. In fact it believes that if full use is made of all our resources it may still be possible to reach closer to the planned target than the above estimate. The prospect of a short-fall from the planned target has, however, to be faced, unpalatable though its implications may be. It has, therefore, made a large number of recommendations for stepping up food production, the more important of which are given below.

Irrigation

The Committee has recommended that a careful examination should be made of all major irrigation schemes and if there is any shortfall in expenditure on them, the funds that may remain unspent should be reallocated to minor irrigation which has yielded quicker results during the First Plan period. The procedure for such reallocation may be examined and, if possible, simplified. The Committee feels that there is considerable justification for adopting the principle of "net benefits" for the fixation of water rates. Besides there is need for uniformity of rates in homogeneous tracts. In areas where full use of irrigation facilities needs to be encouraged, cultivators should be supplied irrigation water at concessional rates during the first few years. In these areas, the Community Development Organisation should make an intensive effort to teach the cultivators the use and benefit of irrigation. In areas of considerable rainfall, where irrigation is used for security measure, double cropping should be encouraged by way of concession or exemption from water charges for the second crop. In areas of inadequate soil fertility, the benefit from water supply is dependent on greater use of fertilizers and manures. In these areas there is need for an irrigation extension service for promoting proper farm management practices. The layout and construction of the distributory system should be done after proper consultation with local people and after taking into account the special needs of each locality. Problems of water logging in the wake of canal irrigation such as those in the Punjab, and the problems created by construction of embankment, such as those in Assam, need attention. Major irrigation works which have already been undertaken and in which foreign exchange requirements are not very large, such as the Bhadra Project in Mysore, should be allocated the necessary foreign exchange for the completion of the present phase of the construction. Where canal irrigation is introduced, the cultivators should be helped with credit and other facilities to prepare his land for wet farming. At many places, attempt to work tubewells on a 'no profit no loss' basis has started a vicious circle of high rates, low utilization and further increase in rates. Water rate problem should be solved on the lines suggested for major irrigation. There is a general complaint that old irrigation works are not being properly maintained especially those formerly being looked after by zamindars. Growers' co-operatives should be encouraged to undertake this responsibility as recommended by the

G.M.F. Enquiry Committee. The allocations for minor irrigation should be separated out in two accounts; one for repair and maintenance and the other for new projects. The repair of existing works should be given as high priority as construction of new ones.

Seeds and Fertilizers

Not much progress has so far been made towards setting up seed multiplication farms. Procedure for acquisition of land for the purpose should be simplified so as to avoid delay. The number of seeds stores in each block should be increased. On balance, the import of fertilizers appears to be definitely more advantageous than import of foodgrains. Over 5 years the value of additional foodgrains production with the application of fertilizers would come to about Rs. 268.8 crores whereas foreign exchange outlay for the entire import programme (including demand for commercial crops) would work out to about Rs. 101.3 crores. If the present foreign exchange position does not permit imports of fertilizers to the extent necessary even to meet the planned targets, not to speak of actual requirement which are now running ahead of the planned targets, then the setback to the increased food production would be serious. The Committee considers fertilizers to be a fundamental importance because of the important role they play in extension work. Fertilizers break resistance of the cultivators to new improved farming techniques. The Committee, therefore, recommends high priority for import of fertilizers and also the setting up of more factories for producing chemical fertilizers in India. One way to meet the foreign exchange requirement that would arise in this connection would be either to invite foreign firms to participate with Government or with private enterprise in setting up these factories or even to give them scope to set up factories on their own. As regards manure, the Committee emphasises the urgent need to develop local manurial resources, e.g. night soil, farm yard manure, compost and green manure.

Land Reforms

The Committee has noted that uncertainty about land reforms is affecting productive efforts and recommends that the State Governments should proceed expeditiously with enacting the necessary legislation for land reforms and follow it up with effective implementation.

Marketed Surplus

The food needs of the urban areas are expected to increase considerably in the course of next few years and as the tempo of development and organisation increases, the flow of surplus from the rural areas is likely to become uncertain. It is imperative that necessary measures be taken in the first place, to augment the total marketed surplus and, in the second place, to encourage its flow to the assembling markets for augmenting marketed surplus. Facilities like grain golas need to be provided in the rural areas so that while the cultivator is encouraged to part with his grain after the harvest, he would not be left high and dry in the subsequent lean part of the year. Another way of augmenting marketed surplus in the rural areas would be to link the supply of credit by the co-operative societies with the marketing of produce. The Committee recommends that in the Community Project Areas special efforts may be made to make the farmer market conscious, encourage him to sell more of his produce in exchange of industrial goods and thereby ensure that increased production in these areas is reflected in the marketed surplus. For encouraging the flow of surplus from the rural areas to the assembling markets, it is necessary that the markets should be regulated. Arrangements should be also made for the collection of all relevant data including information on market sentiments and expectations which affect the course of prices.

Eastern U.P.

Detailed and intensive studies of all chronic scarcity areas should be taken up at an early date. The root cause of the food problem in the eastern districts of U.P. are very high density of population, low cultivated area per head of population and poor yield per acre. The per capita cultivated area is likely to fall further in the years to come. There being little scope for extension of cultivation, production can be increased only by increasing the yield per acre and the area under double cropping. Water level in these districts being high masonry wells provide a cheap and ready means of irrigation and stress should be laid on the construction and repair of these wells. A drive for the promotion of co-operative servicing and better farming societies is called for in these areas. The pace of progress of flood control schemes is poor and needs to be stepped up. While normally the problem is only of supplies to meet the deficit in this area, in a year of poor crop there is the additional problem of making supplies available at cheap rates. Arrangements for Government supplies to these districts on a continuing basis will be necessary. Exports of foodgrains on private account from these districts should be banned. It is necessary to correct the unbalanced character of the economy by increasing and diversifying employment opportunities through promotion of village and small-scale industries besides provision of better irrigation facilities for agriculture and protecting the economy against flood hazards.

Population Control

The Committee further points out that for an effective solution of the food problem not only determined and all-out efforts up production have to be made but the high rate of increase of population has to be checked. It has, therefore, urged that a nation-wide campaign for family planning enlisting the efforts and energies of social workers, particularly women, medical men, scientists, sociologists, economists, administrators and political leaders should be launched.

Food Problem should Transcend Party Considerations

The Committee concludes its report by emphasising that the gravity of the food problem demands national efforts transcending regional and party considerations. Given a sympathetic policy and helpful administration the Committee has no doubt that our cultivators are capable of greatly accelerating production. What is needed is a sense of urgency and mobilisation of popular energies on a national scale. Success of food policy in the conditions prevailing, demands understanding and co-operation from the people. In the great experiment of economic development through political democracy that our country is engaged in, the crucial position is occupied by food policy.

(c) REPORTS OF SECOND FINANCE COMMISSION

The Second Finance Commission, besides making recommendations about the allocation of income tax, the sharing of Union excise duties and the grants-in-aid to be paid under Articles 273 and 275 of the Constitution, were required to make recommendations about the distribution of estate duty on property other than agricultural land and the recently levied tax on railway fares. They were also asked to determine the amount of the present income of the States from sales taxes on mill-made cloth, sugar and tobacco and recommend the method of distribution of additional duties of excise proposed to be levied in replacement of the sales taxes. They had, in addition, to review the terms and conditions of loans given by the Centre to the States during the period from 15th August 1947 to 31st March 1956 and suggest modifications they considered necessary.

At present 55 per cent of the net proceeds of tax on income other than Corporation tax but excluding taxes on federal emoluments and the taxes attributable to Union territories (fixed at one per cent of the net proceeds) are distributed among the States, the share of each being fixed, 80 per cent on the basis of population and 20 per cent on the basis of collection. The Finance Commission have recommended the raising of the States' share from 55 per cent to 60 per cent and have suggested a distribution among the States based 90 per cent on population and 10 per cent on collection.

From the 1st April 1952, following the recommendations of the first Finance Commission, 40 per cent of the net proceeds of the Union duties of excise on matches, vegetable products and tobacco are distributed to the States on the basis of population. This Commission have widened the range of the shared taxes by suggesting the inclusion of the duties on coffee, tea, sugar, paper and vegetable non-essential oils. The States' share has now been fixed at 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the duty on these eight commodities. The share of the States has been fixed almost wholly on population, with certain minor adjustments among the States.

The first Finance Commission recommended the payment of grants-in-aid of Rs. 75 lakhs each to Assam and Bihar, Rs. 15 lakhs to Orissa and Rs. 150 lakhs to West Bengal in lieu of the share of the export duty on jute and jute products. Following the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal, as a result of States reorganisation, the grant for Bihar was reduced by Rs. 2.69 lakhs which was added to the grant to West Bengal. The Commission have recommended that the same amounts may continue to be paid to these States till the 31st March 1960 when under Article 273 of the Constitution these grants cease to be payable. The dislocation likely to be caused to the revenues of these States on this account has been taken into account by them in their recommendations for general grants-in-aid.

Under the scheme of devolution suggested by the first Commission and accepted by Government, fixed grants were paid to Assam (Rs. 100 lakhs), Orissa (Rs. 75 lakhs), Punjab (Rs. 125 lakhs), Saurashtra (Rs. 40 lakhs), Travancore-Cochin (Rs. 45 lakhs), Mysore (Rs. 40 lakhs) and West Bengal (Rs. 80 lakhs), while under a separate agreement with Jammu and Kashmir a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs is paid annually to that State as grant-in-aid. As suggested by that Commission, special grants for the expansion of primary education for the States of Bihar, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Pepsu, Punjab and Rajasthan amounting in all to Rs. 9 crores for the four years ending 1956-57 were also paid. The second Finance Commission have not recommended any grant for broad purposes like this, but have proposed substantial grants-in-aid for 11 out of the 14 States. Details of the sums recommended for each State are given in the appended table.

The Net proceeds of the estate duty have to be distributed in accordance with the principles laid down by Parliament. They are now provisionally distributed among the States like the net proceeds of income tax except that the entire sum, less the portion attributable to the Union territories, is distributed instead of 55 per cent as in the case of income tax. For the period upto 31st March 1957, the Commission have suggested that this provisional distribution be formally ratified by law. For the future they have recommended that, after retaining one per cent in respect of Union territories, the balance of the net proceeds should be notionally allocated between immovable property and other property in proportion to the gross value of such property brought into assessment in each year, the share thus allotted to immovable property being distributed in proportion to the value of such property located in each State and the balance in proportion to the population of the State.

As regards the tax on railway fares, the Commission have recommended that 1/4 per cent of the net proceeds be retained by the Union in respect of Union territories and the balance distributed to the State. The distribution has been broadly based on the average earnings for the three years ending March 1956 of the railways located in each State, the figures being separately worked out for each Zonal Railway and for each gauge of such railway and distributed among the States covered by these railways on the basis of route mileage.

The Commission have computed the total income now accruing to the States from sales taxes, by whatever name called, on mill-made textiles, sugar and tobacco at Rs. 32.50 crores a year. They have recommended that out of the net proceeds of the proposed additional duties of excise on these commodities, the States should first be paid the compensation as assessed by them and the balance, if any, distributed among the States. This distribution is based partly on population and partly on consumption. They have recommended that, before distribution to the States, one per cent of the net proceeds should be retained by the Union in respect of Union territories and 1 1/4 per cent be paid to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. There is no sales tax at present in that State but a share of the additional duties would nevertheless be due to it as duties will be levied in that State also. The incomes to be guaranteed to the States and their share of the balance are given in the appended table.

After a review of the terms and conditions of the loans remitted to their consideration, the Commission have recommended that no modification need be made in the case of loans which have been given interest-free. In the case of loans given for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, they have recommended that with effect from 1st April 1957 the State Governments should be required to pay to the Centre only the sums realised by them from the displaced persons on account of principal and interest, including arrears. They have suggested that the outstanding balance of the loans carrying interest at 3 per cent and above should be consolidated into two loans both carrying interest at 3 per cent one covering the outstandings of loans with a remaining maturity of 20 years and less repayable on the expiry of 15 years, and the other covering the balance of the loans and repayable on the expiry of 30 years. They have suggested the similar consolidation of loans carrying interest at less than 3 per cent into two loans but carrying a rate of interest of 2 1/2 per cent.

The Commission estimate that the scheme of devolution suggested by them would involve a transfer from Central revenues to the States by way of shares of revenue and general grants-in-aid of an annual sum of Rs. 140 crores against Rs. 93 crores transferred to the States on an average in the five years ending 1956-57. The increase in the devolution is largely accounted for by the fact that Commission have taken into account the requirements of the States for implementing the revenue portion of the Five Year Plan. The Commission expect that with this devolution the State Governments should be in a position to balance their revenue budgets and implement the Plan, so far as it has to be met from revenue, provided the specific assistance from the Centre provided in the Plan itself is made available and the States raise the additional revenue expected of them in the Plan. The debt consolidation scheme suggested by them will, in addition, give the States together a relief of Rs. 5 crores a year.

The table below summarises the recommendations of the Commission:

SUMMARY

	Share of Income tax	Share of Union Excise duties	Grants- in-aid under Article 273	Grant- in-aid under Article 275(1) (Substan- tive) portion)	Share of Estate Duty	Share of tax on Railway fares	Additional Duties of Excise Income Distribu- to be tion of assured balance	
States' Share	60%	25%			99%	99.75%	97.75%	
Distribution	Percent	Percent	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.	**Percent	Percent	Lakhs of Rs.	Percent
Andhra Pradesh	8.12	9.38	..	400	8.76	8.86	235	7.81
Assam . . .	2.44	3.46	75.00	375†	2.53	2.71	85	2.73
Bihar . . .	9.94	10.57	72.31	350†	10.86	9.39	130	10.04
Bombay . . .	15.97	12.17	..	..	13.52	16.28	960	17.52
Kerala . . .	3.64	3.84	..	175	3.79	1.81	95	3.15
Madhya Pradesh	6.72	7.46	..	300	7.30	8.31	155	7.16
Madras . . .	8.40	7.56	..	..	8.40	6.46	285	7.74
Mysore . . .	5.14	6.52	..	600	5.43	4.45	100	5.13
Orissa . . .	3.73	4.46	15.00	325†	4.10	1.78	85	3.20
Punjab . . .	4.24	4.59	..	225	4.52	8.11	175	5.71
Rajasthan . .	4.09	4.71	..	250	4.47	6.77	90	4.32
Uttar Pradesh	16.36	15.94	..	..	17.71	18.76	575	17.18
West Bengal .	10.08	7.59	152.69	325†	7.37	6.31	280	8.31
Jammu & Kashmir.	1.13	1.75	..	300	1.24	..	..	‡

* Ceases from 1-4-1960.

† In the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 the grant will be Rs. 450 Lakhs for Assam, Rs. 425 Lakhs for Bihar, Rs. 350 Lakhs for Orissa and Rs. 475 Lakhs for West Bengal.

** Applies only to tax allocated to other than immoveable property.

‡ Jammu & Kashmir will receive no compensation but 1 1/4 % of net proceeds.

(ii) FOREIGN

COLOMBO PLAN REPORT FOR 1956-57

The Report says that during 1956-57 both agricultural and industrial production rose in South and South-East Asia. The growth of per capita real income also appears to have been maintained.

The economic progress, however, has to be seen in the background of economic and monetary developments in the world during the year. In 1956, while economic activities continued to expand throughout the world the pace was not as fast as in 1955. World industrial production rose by 5 per cent above the level of 1955 as against an increase of 10 per cent a year earlier. The volume of world exports rose by 8 per cent between 1955 and 1956 as against an increase of 10 per cent between 1954 and 1955. World demand for most raw materials continued to rise in 1956, but less sharply than in 1955. The United States economy continued to expand, but at a slower rate than in 1955. Industrial production in the United Kingdom levelled off during 1956 while in most Western European countries measures had to be taken to counter the continuing inflationary pressure.

These trends in the world economy had their effects on the economy of South and South-East Asia. There were fluctuations in the prices of some of the main products of the Colombo Plan countries and, as a result, the terms of trade worsened. In addition, there was continued increase in the price of imported goods, caused mainly by the closure of the Suez Canal, the rise in freight charges and inflationary pressures. Increasing imports of capital goods for purposes of development and food imports in some of the countries of the area caused the emergence of sizeable trade deficits and as a result, foreign exchange assets of most of the countries of the region fell sharply.

Inflationary Pressures

The period under review, the report observes, witnessed the emergence of inflationary pressures in many countries of the region. Prices rose during 1956 despite generally larger food crops, higher volume of imports and comparatively higher levels of industrial production. The high level of expenditure in both the public and private sectors which exceeds the available supply of savings and involved substantial creation of credit gave an impetus to rises in money supply, income and demand. As a result considerable balance of payments difficulties were created which would have been even greater but for external assistance received by the countries of the area from various sources. This assistance, which the report points out, was of the order of \$1,000 million in 1956-57 from Colombo Plan countries only helped to meet actual shortages of food and other commodities, thereby lessening internal inflationary pressures. It also helped the financing of development projects in the region.

"Efforts must not flag"

The evidence of strain in the economy, however, the report observes, need not be considered as discouraging. It says:

"Signs of strain are by no means limited to the less industrialised countries; they have been repeatedly evident in recent years in some of the most highly developed countries of the world. These too tend to find themselves faced with the need to balance resources against aspirations and while making the quickest possible advances to be constantly on their guard against the onset of inflation and external disequilibrium. *Efforts must not flag because the road ahead runs uphill.*"

Progress of Planning

Several countries in the region have now approved development plans, says the report. In 1956-57, Burma formulated a Four Year Implementation Programme and Cambodia prepared a Two Year Plan. Ceylon set up a Planning Council in 1956 and a plan is under preparation. India has completed one Five Year Plan and has launched a second plan of much bigger dimension, Indonesia's Five Year Plan was approved by the Cabinet in 1956, and is now awaiting Parliament's approval. Laos has undertaken studies to formulate a development programme. Malaya has published a provisional Five Year Plan early in 1957. Nepal introduced a Five Year Plan in 1956 but is now considering the adoption of a Two Year Programme. Pakistan drafted a Five Year Plan which was revised during 1956-57 on the basis of available financial resources; a Six Year Development Programme has already been completed. The National Economic Council of the Philippines adopted in 1957, a Five Year Economic and Social Development Programme. The implementation of the development programmes of Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo continued. Viet Nam has drawn up a Development Plan for the years 1957-1961. In Thailand, no plan has been drawn up but the Government has pursued a policy of encouraging development.

Economic Objectives

As regards the pattern of development expenditure, most countries have given high priority to agriculture and irrigation, and provision of basic services such as power, transport and communications. All development programmes in the region contain a core requiring public investment with a corresponding need for greater mobilisation of domestic savings. There is a considerable similarity, the report observes, in the objectives of economic policy, namely, greater agricultural output, development of basic facilities and acceleration of industrial development and creation of greater opportunities of employment.

Larger Development Outlay

Public investment in the area as a whole showed significant increase during 1956-57. From a total of about £611 million in 1954-55 the development expenditure of most of the countries increased to £803 million in 1956-57. The projected expenditure for 1957-58 is of the order of £1,023 million.

Increase in Production

Production in the area, both in agriculture and industry, increased during 1956-57. In the agricultural sector there was considerable increase in food grain production over the levels reached in the preceding year. Offsetting this to some extent, however, was a noticeably lower output of rubber and a slightly lower output of tea. In mining, there was a substantial increase in production, particularly of crude petroleum and iron ore. The output of tin concentrates, however, was slightly lower. Output of sugar and raw cotton increased in 1956. Raw jute production which increased considerably in 1955-56, remained at much the same level in 1956-57. Industrial output continued to expand rapidly, particularly in capital goods industries.

Foodgrain production increased in Burma, Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam. There was also a recovery in production in India and Pakistan while Ceylon registered a substantial fall mainly on account of a prolonged drought. In India, both wheat and rice production reached record levels in 1956-57.

Industrial production increased in Pakistan, India and Philippines. With the emergence of balance of payments difficulties, however, and resulting shortages of raw materials and spare parts, the rate of growth showed signs of levelling off in the first half of 1957. Although there has been a rapid growth in the production of capital goods in the area, cotton textiles and jute manufactures still constitute a large part of industrial production. The overall production of cotton yarn in the region increased by 3 per cent in 1956 compared with 10 per cent in 1955. The output of jute products increased rapidly in the last few years. Steel production did not rise significantly in 1956 but there was a marked increase in the output of engineering goods such as electrical and non-electrical machinery and transport equipment.



PART II



STATISTICAL TABLES



SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India First Estimate of Tur, 1957-58.

All-India Second Estimates of Sesamum and Cotton, 1957-58.

All-India Final Estimate of Coffee Production for 1956-57 and Revised Estimate for 1957-58.

Outturn of Rosewood in India.

Area and Production of Coffee and Number of Persons Employed in Coffee Plantations in India during 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Punjab (According to Livestock Census, 1956).

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during November, 1957

(Between 31st October 1957 and 27th November 1957 and from 1st October 1957 to 27th November 1957)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 31-10-57 to 27-11-57 Actual (m.m.)	Excess(+) or defect (—) compared Actual (m.m.)	Rainfall from 1-10-57 to 27-11-57 compared Actual (m.m.)	Excess(+) or defect (—) compared Actual (m.m.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	23	(—) 2	107	(—) 29
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	—	(—) 13	54	(—) 66
3. Gangetic West Bengal	4	(—) 24	47	(—) 66
4. Orissa	10	(—) 41	38	(—) 81
5. Chota Nagpur	—	(—) 15	7	(—) 91
6. Bihar	—	(—) 9	17	(—) 78
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	—	(—) 7	3	(—) 95
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	5	—	29	(—) 2
9. Punjab (I) (Including Delhi)	17	(+) 15	39	(+) 174
10. Himachal Pradesh	65	(+) 49	95	(+) 101
11. Jammu and Kashmir	39	(+) 23	107	(+) 123
12. Rajasthan, West	3	(+) 1	3	(—) 61
13. Rajasthan, East	3	(—) 4	12	(—) 41
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	2	(—) 13	9	(—) 81
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	—	(—) 16	38	(—) 58
16. Gujarat	10	(+) 1	27	(—) 18
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	24	(+) 21	27	(+) 67
18. Konkan	91	(+) 70	168	(+) 57
19. Maharashtra	17	(—) 14	121	(+) 25
20. Vidarbha	—	(—) 17	11	(—) 83
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	94	(—) 65	257	(—) 30
22. Telangana	—	(—) 26	95	(+) 13
23. Rayalaseema	30	(—) 29	79	(—) 50
24. Madras	267	(+) 43	505	(+) 18
25. Coastal Mysore	153	(+) 90	268	(+) 15
26. Mysore, North	17	(—) 18	190	(+) 70
27. Mysore, South	63	(—) 1	221	(+) 12
28. Kerala	161	(—) 1	515	(+) 16

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects and their percentages, rainfall figures are taken 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 December

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Rabi Paddy in Telengana, Ragi and Tobacco	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Jowar in Telengana, Groundnut, Mesta and Sweet Potatoes.
Assam	Rabi Paddy	Kharif Paddy and Tea.
Bihar	Rabi Crops	Aghani Paddy & Sugar Cane.
Bombay	Wheat, Rabi Jowar, Pulses, other Rabi Crops and Sugarcane	Kharif Jawar, Cotton, Groundnut and Sugarcane.
Kerala	Summer Rice, Sugarcane, Sesamum and Sweet Potato.	Ragi, Horse Gram, Ginger, Black Pepper, Tapioca and Sweet Potato.

TABLE No. 1-1—contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Crops, Sugarcane and Vegetables	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Mesta.
Madras	Rabi Paddy	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Ragi and Groundnut.
Mysore	Potatoes	Rice, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnut, Coffee, Kharif Pulses, Minor Millets and Tobacco.
Orissa	Wheat, Barley, Green Gram, Linseed & Summer Paddy.	Winter Paddy, Cotton and Groundnut.
Punjab	Wheat, Barley, Condiments, and Gram	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Sugarcane, Turmeric, Ginger & Chillies.
Rajasthan	..	Jowar and Sugarcane.
Uttar Pradesh	Matar, Potato & Zaid Potato	Sugarcane, vegetables, Turmeric and Sanai for Seed.
West Bengal	Rabi Crops, Summer Rice, and Chillies	Winter Rice, Sann-hemp, Cotton, Turmeric, Sugarcane & Sesamum.
Himachal Pradesh	Wheat and Winter Potato	Sugarcane, Ginger, Chillies (Dry), Cotton and Turmeric.
Manipur	..	Winter Rice, Sweet Potato.
Tripura	Summer Rice, Rabi Pulses, Winter Potato, Chillies and Tobacco.	Winter Rice, Sugarcane and Cotton.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56 and 1956-57

(In Thousands)

Crops	Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	76,864	78,174	26,846	28,142
Jowar	42,904	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	28,024	27,542	3,379	2,926
Maize	9,116	9,244	2,554	3,020
Ragi	5,693	5,674	1,820	1,914
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,937	2,010
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,569	9,068
Barley	8,382	8,594	2,749	2,744
TOTAL CEREALS	214,082	215,642	54,456	57,251
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,157	23,990	5,331	5,930
Tur (Arhar)	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses	27,270	27,609	3,670	3,458
TOTAL PULSES	57,064	57,295	10,831	11,435
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	271,146	272,937	66,287	68,686

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potato	693@	N.A.	1,839@	N.A.
Sugarcane**	4,564	5,019	59,317	66,090
Ginger (Dry)	40	40	15	15
Pepper (Black)	233	234	32	32
Chillies (Dry)	1,490	1,450	355	354
Tobacco	1,013	1,022	295	306
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut	12,692	13,101	3,862*	4,086*
Castorseed	1,405	1,403	124	129
Sesamum	5,653	5,433	457	451
Rape and Mustard	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
Linseed	3,781	3,758	414	349
TOTAL OILSEEDS	29,848	29,906	5,705	6,032
Fibres—				
Cotton	19,978	19,843	4,001†	4,723†
Jute	1,739	1,883	4,197‡	4,221‡
Mesta	572	738	1,159‡	1,474‡

* 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 6,745 and 5,982 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1955-56.

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

‡ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

N.A.—Not available.

@ Relates 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 (—)
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(i) 1956-57								
Potato	Second	14-8-57	691	667	(+) 3.6	1,599	1,649	(—) 3.0
(ii) 1957-58								
Kharif Pulses other than Tur.	First	5-11-57	11,907	11,704	(+) 1.7	..	..	..
Tur	First	16-11-57	4,928	4,808	(+) 2.5	..	..	..
Sugarcane	First	25-8-57	5,022	4,723	(+) 6.3	..	..	..
Groundnut	First	18-9-57	9,895	9,044	(+) 9.4	..	..	..
Sesamum	Second	19-11-57	3,955	4,017	(—) 1.5	..	..	..
Mesta	First	24-9-57	225	194	(+) 16.0	..	..	..
Jute	First	25-9-57	1,473	1,634	(—) 9.9	..	..	..
Cotton	Second	7-12-57	16,211	16,018	(+) 1.2	..	..	..

TABLE No. 4
All-India Second Estimate of Sesamum, 1957-58
(Released in November 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	3,955	4,017	(—) 62	(—) 1.5

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh and has been attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increase recorded mainly by Rajasthan.

This Estimate includes for the first time information in respect of Kerala which was hitherto non-reporting.

The information given in this estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory in almost all the States except in parts of Cuddapah, Chittoor and Karimnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh and in parts of Jabalpur, Mandla, Surguja and Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh, where crop was adversely affected by unfavourable weather or by crop diseases.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the second estimate stage forms roughly 70 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	565	582	(—)	17
Bihar@	36	36	..	..
Bombay	503	544	(—)	41
Kerala	7	7	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	829	934	(—)	105
Madras	213	210	(+)	3
Mysore	159	140	(+)	19
Orissa	245	245	..	..
Punjab	57	68	(—)	11
Rajasthan	1,124	1,041	(+)	83
Uttar Pradesh	202	193	(+)	9
West Bengal||. . . . .	5	6	(—)	1
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..	..
Tripura	8	9	(—)	1
All-India	3,955	4,017	(—)	62

(A) Adjusted.

@ Data relate to First Estimate, no return being received at the Second Estimate stage from this State from the current year onwards.

|| Data relate to summer till crop included in the First Estimate.

NOTES.—

(1) Assam is reporting data at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Sesamum is not grown in Delhi, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, to any appreciable extent.

4-1. All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58

(Released in December 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	16,211	16,018	(+) 193	(+) 1.2

N.B.—Please see foot-notes to Statement II.

(a) BY TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Trade Descriptions	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	914	916	(—) 2
Americans	2,877	2,852	(+) 25
Jarilla (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,356	3,501	(—) 145
H. 420 (Including Verum; 91 and others)	574	595	(—) 21
Oomras	1,576	1,719	(—) 143
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,467	1,599	(—) 132
Malvi	1,112	1,234	(—) 122
Broach-Vijay	1,313	1,199	(+) 114
Surti-Suyog	586	499	(+) 87
Dholleras	1,772	1,204	(+) 568
Southerns	611	646	(—) 35
Comillas	53	54	(—) 1
TOTAL	16,211	16,018	(+) 193

(b) BY STAPLE LENGTHS

Staple	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	5,381	5,410	(—) 29
Medium Staple	7,879	7,580	(+) 299
Short Staple	2,951	3,028	(—) 77
TOTAL	16,211	16,018	(+) 193

N.B.—Please see statements II & V.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay and Punjab and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases reported mainly by Madhya Pradesh and Mysore States.

Among the different varieties of cotton, the increase in area has occurred mostly in Dholleras, Broachvijay and Surti-Suyog. A considerable decrease in acreage has, however, been reported under Jarilla, Oomras, Hyderabad-Gaorani and Mahi varieties. As regards staple lengths, the increase has occurred only in medium staple cotton. The long and short staples showed small decreases.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the end of September, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the cotton crop during 1957-58. 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.

II. DETAILS

State-wise

	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	509	536	(—) 27
Assam	34	34	..
Bihar*	6	8	(—) 2
Bombay	10,113	9,640	(+) 473
Kerala	21	22	(—) 1
Madhya Pradesh	1,977	2,220	(—) 243
Madras	118	100	(+) 18
Mysore	1,219	1,375	(—) 156
Orissa	24	24	..
Punjab	1,432	1,281	(+) 151
Rajasthan	554	576	(—) 22
Uttar Pradesh	184	181	(+) 3
West-Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Tripura	19	20	(—) 1
TOTAL	16,211	16,018	(+) 193

(a) Below 500 acres.

*Data relate to First Estimate, no return being received at the Second Estimate stage from 1957-58 according to revised programme.

NOTES.—

1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for Cotton Estimate.
2. Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

II. DETAILS

Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (Thousand Acres)	
		1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh—			
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	75	96
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	71	68
Kumta Ordinary	Medium	..	..
Westerns	Medium	106	110
White and Red Northern	Medium	40	41
Kakinadas	Medium	47	43
Mungari	Short	98	101
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	69	74
TOTAL		509	536
2. Assam—			
Comillas	Short	34	34
3. Bihar—			
U. P. Deshi	Short	6	8
4. Bombay—			
Surti-Suyog†	Long	586	499
Jaydhar (including Jayawant)	Long	30	18
Bombay American	Long	7	7
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	37	45
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	939	1,027
M. P. American (including Buri and Combodia)	Long	582	592
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 & others)†	Long	452	459
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	3,057	3,189
Broach-Vijay	Medium	1,313	1,199
Gujarat Dholleras	Medium	44	6
Kalyan	Medium	409	250
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholleras	Medium	1,015	716
M. P. Oomras	Short	827	840
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	391	414
Barsi Nagar Oomras	Short	120	147
Mathio	Short	304	232
TOTAL		10,113	9,640
5. Kerala—			
Kerala American (including Combodia & Co. 4 Improved variety)	Long	21	22
6. Madhya Pradesh—			
M. P. American (including Buri & Combodia)	Long	141	120
H. 420 (including Verum, 91 & others)†	Long	122	136
Malvi	Medium	1,012	1,123
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	Medium	299	312
M. B. American	Medium	242	293
M. P. Oomras	Short	127	194
M. B. Oomras	Short	34	42
TOTAL		1,977	2,220

DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7. Madras—			
Karunganies@	Long	44	39
Madras American (Combodia & Uganda)	Long	62	45
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	Medium	12	16
TOTAL		118	100
8. Mysore—			
Mysore American and Others†	Long	198	220
Bombay American	Long	340	407
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	453	476
Jayadhar (Including Jaywant)	Long	228	272
TOTAL		1,219	1,375
9. Orissa—			
U. P. Deshi	Short	13	13
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8
Southern Chinnapati	Short	3	3
TOTAL		24	24
10. Punjab—			
Punjab American	Long	993	862
Punjab Deshi	Short	439	419
TOTAL		1,432	1,281
11. Rajasthan—			
Rajasthan American	Medium	119	123
Malvi	Medium	100	111
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	335	342
TOTAL		554	576
12. Uttar Pradesh—			
U. P. (Parso) American	Medium	64	48
U. P. Deshi	Short	120	133
TOTAL		184	181
13. West Bengal—			
W. B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)
14. Delhi—			
U. P. Deshi	Short	(a)	(a)
15. Himachal Pradesh—			
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1
16. Tripura—			
Comillas	Short	19	20
ALL-INDIA	Long	5,381	5,410
	Medium	7,879	7,580
	Short	2,951	3,028
TOTAL		16,211	16,018

(a) Below 500 acres.

† Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

@ Includes certain varieties of long staple grown in Kanya Kumari district of Madras.

N.B.—Please also see footnotes to Statement II.

II. DETAILS (By Trade Descriptions)

Trade Descriptions	Area (Thousand acres)	
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Bengal—		
U. P. Deshi	139	154
Punjab Deshi	440	420
Rajasthan Deshi	335	342
TOTAL	914	916
II. Americans—		
Punjab American	993	862
Madhya Pradesh American	723	712
Madras American	62	45
Bombay American	347	414
Madhya Bharat American	242	293
Rajasthan American	119	123
Hyderabad American	108	113
Mysore American and others†	198	220
U. P. American	64	48
W. Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Kerala American	21	22
TOTAL	2,877	2,852
III. Jarilla (Including virnar and 197/3)	3,356	3,501
IV. H. 420 (including Verum, 91 and others)	574	595
V. Oomras—		
M. P. Oomras	954	1,034
Barsi Nagar Oomras	120	147
Hyderabad Oomras	460	488
M. B. Oomras	34	42
Orissa Oomras	8	8
TOTAL	1,576	1,719
VI. Hyderabad Gaorani	1,467	1,599
VII. Malvi	1,112	1,234
VIII. Broach-Vijay	1,313	1,199
IX. Surti-Suyog	586	499
X. Dholeras—		
Gujarat Dholeras	44	6
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras	1,015	716
Kalyan	409	250
Mathio	304	232
TOTAL	1,772	1,204

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
XI. Southern—			
Bombay Jayadhar		258	290
Westerns		106	110
Mungari		98	101
White & Red Northern		40	41
Kakinadas		47	43
Chinnapathi		6	6
Karungannies		44	39
Kumta Ordinary		12	16
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam		611	646
TOTAL		611	646
XII. Comillas		53	54
GRAND TOTAL		16,211	16,018

†Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.

(a) Below 500 acres.

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

II. DETAILS By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (Thousand acres)	
	1956-57 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Long staple—		
Bombay American†	347	414
Madhya Pradesh American	723	712
Punjab American†	993	862
Madras American†	62	45
West-Bengal American	(a)	(a)
Hyderabad American	108	113
Mysore American & others†	198	220
Kerala American	21	22
H. 420 (and verum, 91 and others)	574	595
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,467	1,599
Surti-Suyog	586	499
Southern Jayadhar	258	290
Southern Karungannies	44	39
TOTAL LONG STAPLE	5,381	5,410
II. Medium staple—		
U. P. American	64	48
M. B. American	242	293
Rajasthan American	119	123
Kumta Ordinary	..	..
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	3,356	3,501
Broach-Vijay	1,313	1,199
Malvi	1,112	1,234
Gujarat Dholeras	44	6
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholeras	1,015	716
Southern-Westerns	106	110
Southern-Kakinadas	47	43
Southern-White and Red Northern	40	41
Southern-Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	12	16
Dholeras-Kalyan	409	250
TOTAL MEDIUM STAPLE	7,879	7,580

II. DETAILS—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)
III. Short Staple—		
Bengals-Punjab Doshi	440	420
Bengals-U. P. Doshi	139	154
Bengals-Rajasthan Dosi	335	342
M. B. Oomras	34	42
M. P. Oomras	954	1,034
Hyderabad Oomras	460	488
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	120	147
Dholleras-Mathio	304	232
Southern-Mungari	98	101
Southern-Chinnapathi	6	6
Comillas	53	54
Orissa Oomras	8	8
TOTAL SHORT STAPLE	2,951	3,028
GRAND TOTAL	16,211	16,018

(a) Below 500 acres.

†Includes certain varieties of Medium Staple.

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

4.2. All-India First Estimate of Tur, 1957-58

(Released in November 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted First Esti- mate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	4,928	4,808	(+) 120	(+) 2.5

N.B.—Please see footnote to Statement II.

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Bombay, and has been attributed to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madras States.

This Estimate covers the period upto the end of August, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory.

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 85 per cent of the area reported at the final estimate stage.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Andhra Pradesh	322	326	(—)	4
Assam	7*	(A) 7		..
Bombay	1,516	1,459	(+)	57
Kerala	32	28	(+)	4
Madhya Pradesh	870	928	(—)	58
Madras	116	117	(—)	1
Mysore	484	(A) 474	(+)	10
Orissa	28	28		..
Uttar Pradesh	1,526	1,416	(+)	110
Himachal Pradesh	..	(a)		..
TOTAL INDIA	4,928	4,808	(+)	120

(a) Below 500 acres.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Relates to 1956-57.

NOTES

1. West Bengal reports data at the Final Estimate stage only.

2. Bihar, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi & Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate. (Bihar was however, reporting data for this Estimate upto 1956-57).

3. Tur is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.3. Production of Tea in North India

('000 Lbs.)

Districts	January to October	
	1957*	1956
Assam Valley	277,972	295,182
Cachar	35,507	37,829
Darjeeling	15,188	15,923
Dooars	113,911	121,123
Terai	12,368	13,009
West Dinajpur	1,728	1,916
Bihar	228	@
All others	5,710	6,061
TOTAL	462,612	491,045

*Estimates.

@Included in the figures for West Dinajpur.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

4.4. Production of Tea in South India

Districts	('000 lbs.)			
	October		January to October	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	3,355	2,431	24,991	22,866
Central Travancore	3,371	2,403	23,728	21,093
Cochin	345	246	2,331	1,921
Coorg	38	26	277	273
Kanan Devans	3,174	2,391	20,194	16,218
Kanya Kumari	48	..	403	..
Madurai	187	99	1,038	672
Malabar	49	36	315	367
Mundakayam	187	134	1,834	1,566
Mysore	393	226	2,665	2,204
Nilgiris	1,477	1,666	15,123	12,058
Nilgiris-Wynaad	1,742	1,446	11,846	10,207
South-Travancore	512	491	5,169	5,127
Tirunelveli	71	35	699	505
Wynaad	1,399	966	9,991	8,735
TOTAL	16,348	12,596	120,604	103,814

*Includes revised figures for September, 1957.

Source : United Planters' Association of South India.

TABLE No. 5
Imports of Foodgrains into India

Commodities	(Tons)				
	During the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-57
	6-11-57	13-11-57	20-11-57	27-11-57	
Rice	17,505	9,495	—	—	7,23,332
Wheat	47,640	32,891	61,136	37,651	26,00,500
TOTAL	65,145	42,386	61,136	37,651	33,23,832

TABLE No. 6
Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar during 1957

Destination-wise Sales and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar		(Figures are in tons)		
Country-wise destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 31st October, 1957	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 31st October, 1957		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
1. Basrah	13,150	12,900	..	12,900
2. Jeddah	1,450	1,248	..	1,248
3. Aden	8,098	5,906	2,147	8,053
4. Zanzibar	2,150	2,147	..	2,147
5. Bahrein	2,800	2,738	..	2,738
6. Muscat	400	398	..	398
7. Dubai	1,042	842	..	842
8. Umsaid	1,170	1,121	..	1,121
9. Nairobi	27,000	..	11,948	11,948
10. Sudan	15,000	9,260	1,986	11,246
TOTAL	72,260	36,560	16,081	52,641
B. East Asian Countries—				
1. North Vietnam	1,000	..	..	..
2. China	37,000	..	33,549	33,549
TOTAL	38,000	..	33,549	33,549
C. Far East Countries including Malaya—				
1. Penang	11,726	..	11,976	11,976
2. Sweettenham	7,265	..	7,399	7,399
3. Singapore	5,545	..	4,647	4,647
TOTAL	24,536	..	24,022	24,022
D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—				
1. Colombo	8,250	2,754	5,403	8,157
2. Rangoon	12,000	..	11,642	11,642
TOTAL	20,250	2,754	17,045	19,799
E. London	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,046*	39,314	91,697	1,31,011

* A further sale of 4,710 tons has been cancelled the break-up of which is not available yet, bringing the to-date sales to 1,51,336 tons.

TABLE No. 7
Coffee Cured, 1956-57 Crop

(Cwts.)				
Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
August, 1957	6,709	8,714	3,778	19,201
September, 1957	2,128	3,917	12,338	18,383
October, 1957	1,739	1,159	25,075	27,973

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

7.1 Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee, 1956-57 Crop

(Tons)								
Particulars	Upto September 30th 1957				Upto October 31st 1957			
	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta. Cherry, Pmt. and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry, Pmt. and Est. Pdd.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Receipts (in- clusive of grains-in-weight.)	21,878	7,209	12,366(a)	41,453	21,884	7,233	12,381(a)	41,498
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allot- ments (inclusive of driage).	6,370	1,985	5,042	13,397	7,428	2,372	6,071	15,871
3. Sold for export	10,070(b)	1,018	769	11,857	10,470(c)	1,633	887	12,990
4. Balance as on September 30/ October 31	5,438	4,206	6,555	16,199	3,986	3,228	5,423	12,637
5. To be sold for export against balance alloca- tion.	400	2,382	681	3,463	..	1,767	563	2,330

(a) Includes 688 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes 5 tons sent to U. K. out of station to be sold there, 725 tons sold to Russia, 229 tons to Sweden, Finland and Australia and 409 tons sold to East Germany.

(c) Includes 5 tons sent to U.K. out of station selection to be sold there, 725 tons sold to Russia, 229 tons sold to Sweden, Finland, Australia and 800 tons sold to East Germany.

7.2 Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

(Rupees per Cwt.)							
Date	Place of Sale	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
11-10-1957	Coimbatore .	211 to 230.90	227.80	180.50 to 192.60	185.77	169.80 to 175.60	170.52

TABLE No. 8
Tobacco (Raw) Imports

('000 lbs.)			
Articles	1957		Jan—June, 1957
	May	June	
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	..	..	690
Natu Desi Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	..	11
Virginia Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	332	29	1,143
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot	..	3	25
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	..	15
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	..	..	138
TOTAL	332	32	2,022

8.1. Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

('000 lbs.)			
Articles	1957		January to June 1957
	May	June	
For manufacture of Bidis	22	7	148
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	823	195	2,799
Natu Desi Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	..	434
Natu Desi Suncured for Cigarette Manufacture	33	29	281
Virginia Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	12,103	5,943	40,236
Virginia Suncured for Cigarette Manufacture	13	75	476
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	..	2	20
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	..	9
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes	..	..	10
Tobacco stalks and stems	31	..	62
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	89	47	759
TOTAL	13,114	6,298	45,234

TABLE No. 9

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

(In Rupees and Naye Paise per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices			
			November 1957 (30-11-57)	October 1957 (26-10-57)	November 1956 (24-11-56)	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—						
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14.37	14.25	15.81	
	Chandausi	Mixed	14.87	15.44	16.25	
	Saugor	Pissi	12.50	13.50	16.25	
Jowar	Akola	White	10.50	11.50	14.50	
Gram	Abohar		11.19	11.31	13.00	
Maize	Bahraich		12.25	12.75	12.00	
Dals—						
Gram (Split)	Bombay		15.00	15.06	16.69	
	Patna		15.00	15.00	17.50	
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	16.00	11.50	19.00	
	Patna		17.00	15.50	18.50	
	Bombay		16.37	17.62	17.75	
	Madras	Nagpur	20.87	20.87	21.69	
Potatoes—						
Potatoes	Patna		15.00	18.00	16.00	
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	N.S.	N.S.	15.00	
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12.50	N.R.	N.R.	
Sugar and Gur—						
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	37.37	38.50	32.50	
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	37.00	37.87	33.25	
Gur	Hapur		13.37	16.50	12.75	
	Madras	II Sort	16.06	16.87	18.12	
	Bombay	Kolhapur	21.00	18.00	22.50	
Livestock Products—						
Milk	Delhi		16.00	18.00	16.00	
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	225.00	225.00	205.00	
	Khurja	Desi	200.00	190.00	N.R.	
	Bombay	Porbandar	200.00	205.00	200.00	
Fish and Eggs—						
<i>Sea Fish</i>						
Fish	Bombay	Prawns	41.12	36.00	41.12	
		Pomfret	92.56	82.31	92.56	
	Calcutta	Rohu	100.00	90.00	80.00	
		Hilsa	N.S.	60.00	50.00	
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	125.00	100.00	105.00	
	Madras	Ungraded	115.00	110.00	110.00	
	Bombay		124.00	88.00	116.00	
	Jullundur		138.00	125.00	125.00	

TABLE No. 9—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Oilseeds, Oil and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	30.37	41.00	41.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	35.56	35.56	40.00
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	34.81	34.81	47.44
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23.87	24.19	22.44
	Madras	Superior	23.25	24.87	25.44
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	22.19	21.12	24.12
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	23.00	22.50	26.00
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	22.00	22.87	23.81
	Badepalle		23.00	23.94	24.25
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	39.00	38.00	41.12
		Black	36.00	33.50	39.62
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	11.50	11.00	10.25
	Abohar	Desi	13.25	15.62	12.25
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	56.44	50.81	43.31
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		80.50	82.50	95.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	83.00	82.00	98.25
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		55.44	55.44	55.75
	Madras		49.56	54.12	54.81
Linseed Oil	Bombay		52.12	45.87	52.12
	Kanpur		51.00	49.00	57.87
Castor Oil	Bombay		54.00	54.00	61.25
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	56.00	55.25	60.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	74.06	70.75	74.06
	Bombay		69.75	64.62	70.50
Coconut Oil	Cochin		76.75	69.00	60.81
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	12.00	11.25	11.25
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		8.50	8.00	7.25
	Bombay		9.19	7.81	7.81
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapris (per candy of 784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	266.75	314.75	N.R.
	Tirupur	Karungani	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.T
Cotton Lint (784 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	590.75	686.00	632.00
		320 F	781.25	834.00	785.00
	Bombay	Jarilla M.G.F.	785.00	795.00	755.00
Wool	Bombay	Joria white fine	257.69	282.44	237.41
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	235.00	219.00	220.00
		Mill Lightnings	2.50	22.00	205.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	29.50	32.00	34.50
		Pakistan District Middles	33.50	34.00	41.00
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India			
		Medium Dooar			
		Dust	1.74	1.64	2.06
		Export			
		Clean Black Pokos	2.40	3.19	2.37
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	244.00	243.00	215.00
		Plantation 'PR'	245.00	244.00	223.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	249.00	237.00	220.00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	240.00	240.00	220.00

TABLE No. 9—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric .	Calcutta .	Erode	21·00	17·00	27·00
	Cochin .	Good	15·31	9·94	24·50
Chillies .	Patna .	..	55·00	65·00	..
Pepper .	Alleppey .	Palai .	67·37	67·37	80·06
Ginger .	Cochin .	Dry .	31·37	33·69	62·19
Cardamom .	Calcutta .	Big (Kalimpong)	166·00	172·00	173·00
		Small (Mysore) .	920·00	920·00	880·00
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco .	Guntur .	Flue cured Virginia Non-redried strips (Grade 4) .	N.Q.	144·00	N.Q.
		Sheet .	123·44	123·37	125·06
Oranges (per 100) .	Bombay .	Ordinary .	2·50	3·25	8·12
	Madras .	Sathukudi Big .	10·00	9·00	9·00
Arecanuts .	Madras .	Singapore .	164·12	154·69	134·00
		Mangalore .	204·06	197·50	184·56
Onions .	Calcutta .	Bombay Dry .	16·00	16·50	..
<i>Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)—</i>					
1. Sulphate of Am- monia .	F. O. R. works freight paid to rail head desti- nations in res- pect of supplies made to State Governments.		350·00	350·00	315·00
2. Ammonium Sul- phate Nitrate .	F.O.R. despatch- ing Station freight being paid up to rail head destina- tion by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitro- gen contents.		420·00	420·00	380·00
3. Calcium Ammo- nium Nitrate .	—do—		330·00	330·00	N.R.
4. Urea .	F.O.R. despatch- ing stations.		710·00	710·00	600·00
N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. N.S.—No supply. N.T.—No transaction.					

TABLE No. 10

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Foreign Markets—Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund excep where other- wise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat .	Lyallpur .	Ordinary .	4-5-57	11·50
Rice .	Lyallpur .	Ordinary .	4-5-57	22·00
	Dacca .	..	23-11-57	24·00
Gur .	Lyallpur .	..	4-5-57	20·00
Cotton Lint .	Karachi .	{ 4 F Punjab Rollerginned }	23-11-57	80·12
	Karachi .	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	23-11-57	763·00*
				95·00
Cotton seed .	Karachi .	*N.T. Popta .	23-11-57	12·62
	Lyallpur .	..	4-5-57	23·50
				(per bag)
Wool .	Karachi .	Sind Yellow 70 % .	23-11-57	205·00
Jute .	Dacca .	(Mid's) .	23-11-57	34·00
				165·00†

*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.)	26-11-57	220·00 cents	14·50
			Winter December	"	26-11-57	220·00 cents	14·37
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-11-57	230½ cents	15·06
	Canada	Winnipeg .	13% Protein Class 2 in Store	Bushel (60 lbs.)	28-11-57	161½ cents.	10 87@
			Fort William No. 1 North- ern Manitoba				
	U. K.	London .	Australian f. a. q. Cargoes (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-11-57	£25 15 0	2·62

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.)	26-11-57	118½ Cents	8·25
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	{ December Sudan	Unit (48 lbs.)	28-11-57	92½ Cents	7·94@
Groundnut	European Ports		{ (c.i.f.) Sept./Oct.	Metric ton	30-11-57	£66 10 0	33·66
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		{ South-African bulk (c.i.f.) Oct./Nov.	Ton	30-11-57	£124 0 0	60·69
Linseed	European Ports		{ Ethiopian 3% (c.i.f.) U.K. Nov./Dec.	Metric ton	30-11-57	£54 0 0	26·87
Linseed Oil	European Ports		{ Argentina afloat Ton (c.i.f.)	Ton	30-11-57	£98 0 0	48·00
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial 2% (c. i. f.) Drums Dec/Jan.	Ton	30-11-57	£136 0 0	66·62
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	23-11-57	36·50 Cents	1,359·00*
			December	Lb.	29-11-57	36·35 Cents	1,354·66*
Jute	U.K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	29-11-57	£117 0 0	279·60†

@Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 30-11-57 (Canada 2·71½ to 2·71¾ 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 and naye paise)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				November 1957 (30-11-57)	October 1957 (26-10-57)	November 1956 (21-11-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1·50	1·50	1·50
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0·75	0·75	1·12
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0·37	0·37	0·37
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0·60	0·75	0·75
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3·50	4·60	4·10
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	1·25	9·25	9·50
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2·25	2·60	1·50
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2·75	2·25	2·50
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1·12	1·62	1·50
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0·76	0·50	0·75
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0·70	0·51	0·75
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0·50	0·50	N.Q.
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0·50	0·50	0·51

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 12

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees and naye paise per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			Nov. 1957 (30-11-57)	Oct. 1957 (26-10-57)	Nov. 1956 (24-11-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0·87	0·87	0·87
	Calcutta		0·81	0·81	0·62
Mutton	Bombay		2·00	2·00	2·25
	Calcutta		2·75	2·75	2·50
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2·56	2·56	2·31
		Without bones	2·81	2·81	2·81
	Calcutta		2·50	2·50	2·80
Pork	Bombay		2·00	2·00	2·25
	Madras		2·31	2·31	2·06
Beef	Bombay		0·50	0·62	0·62
	Calcutta		1·25	1·25	1·25

TABLE No. 13

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

(In rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Nov. 1957 (30-11-57)	Oct. 1957 (26-10-57)	Nov. 1956 (24-11-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	3·00	2·50	2·50
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1·60
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2·00	1·75	2·00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1·69	1·69	1·50
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1·25	1·50	1·75
	Madras	Small	Each	1·25	1·00	1·25
Duck	Bombay		Each	2·25	2·50	2·50
	Madras		Each	1·50	1·50	1·50

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		
				Nov. 1957 (30-11-57)	Oct. 1957 (26-10-57)	Nov. 1956 (24-11-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	95·00 to 120·00	85·00 to 125·00	100·00 to 125·00
	Andhra Pradesh— Ongole	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	370·00	370·00	370·00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	N.R.	200·00	200·00

N.R.—Not reported.

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TABLE No. 14—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo .	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300·00 to 400·00	300·00 to 375·00	300·00 to 350·00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah .	Each	N.R.	400·00	450·00
Bullocks .	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	175·00 to 225·00	185·00 to 250·00	150·00 to 200·0
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana .	Each	N.R.	400·00 to 1000·00	500·0

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 15

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	5-10-57	12-10-57	19-10-57	26-10-57	October 1957	September 1957	October 1956
Food Articles	107·2	107·1	107·9	107·0	107·3	108·5	104·0
Liquor & Tobacco	91·3	94·3	95·8	96·5	95·2	93·7	85·0
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114·5	114·5	114·6	114·6	114·6	114·5	104·9
Industrial Raw Materials	114·2	114·9	114·5	114·4	114·8	115·4	115·5
Manufactures	108·7	108·7	109·0	109·0	108·9	108·6	108·1
All Commodities	108·6	108·7	109·1	108·9	108·9	109·5	106·6

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

TABLE No. 16

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries

(Base: 1953=100)

Year/Month	India@	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1950	101	94	96	80	69
1951	110	104	109	97	85
1952	97	101	102	100	98
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	99
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	97	104	102	..	106
1956 July	98	104	103	..	107
1957 June	105	107	103	..	108
1957 July	106	107	103	..	108

*Weighted by the value of home consumption of food, farm products and industrial raw materials.
@Base: April—December 1953=100.

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

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TABLE No. 17

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

(Base: 1953=100)

Year/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
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
1956 .	96	99	99	102	101	102	102	112@
1956 July	99	100	102	102	102	103	101	112
1957 June	103	104	103	105	105	105	107	116
1957 July	104	105	104	106	105	106	108	117

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".

@Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 18

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for August, 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Je- war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil- lies	Pota- toes	Milk	Tobac- co
Maibang (Assam)	114	..	..	..	84	96	74	..	109	113	117	..	70	..
Kudchi (Mysore)	138	..	141	..	78	93	105	100	..	95	122	..	84	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	187	..	67	90	..	81	..	96	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	119	..	100	..	..	96	..	75	115	95	118	..	120	182
Bamra (Orissa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muniguda (Orissa)	105	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	101	96	98	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	96	71	111	..	..	86	103	79	..	104	94	..	78	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	150	..	180	..	90	100	112	79	148	95	129	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	181	..	..	..	..	72	117	87	..	278	136	85	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	69	..	71	68	..	104	68	106	101	106	..	100	126
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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	Centre	July 1957	June 1957	July 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	513	506	430
Srikakulam	Thettangi	577	569	460
West Godavari	Alamura	479	476	446
Kurnool	Madavaram	577	573	463
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	551	550	506
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	464	452	444
	Agaram	439	431	398
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	470	466	418
Mathurai	Eriodu	446	427	447
	Gokilapuram	418	411	390
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	449	449	423
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	414	411	422
	Kunnathur	448	436	426

TABLE No. 20

Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base : 1949=100)

Year/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
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 August	121	118	87	93	110	107	117	115
1957 July	126	122	90	96	115	112	113	116
1957 August	126	123	93	98	116	113	113	115

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, and Naye Paisa)

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. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	August, 1957	8	1.62	1.37	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.75
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	1.00	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.62	..
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Tanashi	August, 1957	8	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.50
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	August, 1957	8	2.00	1.00	0.87	1.75	1.00	0.87
2. Trichur	Chengallur	"	8	1.00	0.69	..	1.50	1.12	..
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Sept. 1957	7	2.00	0.50	..	1.37	0.50	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0.75	0.50	0.37	0.87	0.50	0.50

21.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In Rupees, and Naye Paise)

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	August, 1957	Man	..	1.94	1.00	0.62	1.87	1.00
		"	Woman	..	..	0.62	0.62	1.25	0.62
		"	Child	..	..	..	..	0.94	0.50
2. Tirunelveli	Malayanikulam	"	Man	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
		"	Woman	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..
		"	Child	..	..	..	0.50	..	..
Punjab—									
1. Hissar	Mangali	August, 1957	Man	8	2.00	..	2.00	..	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	..	..
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	"	Man	8	4.00	..	..	..	..
3. Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man	8	3.00	3.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
4. Kangra	Birta	"	Man	8	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	..
		"	Woman	8	..	1.25	1.25	1.25	..
		"	Child	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
5. Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	..	2.12
		"	Woman	8	..	1.37	1.00	..	..
		"	Child	8	..	..	1.00	..	..
6. Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	"	Man	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
		"	Child	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
7. Patiala	Bedi Hilly Tract.	"	Man	8	5.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	..	..
		"	Child	8	..	2.00	..	..	..

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21.2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees, and Naye Paise)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	August, 1957	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.25	1.00
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	2.50	2.00	..	..	..	0.50
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	..	0.62
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Tanashi	August, 1957	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.75	0.50	0.37
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
3. Poona	Junnar	"	8	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	August, 1957	8	3.00	3.00	2.75	..	..	..
2. Trichur	Chengallur	"	8	2.37	1.37	2.50	..	..	0.75
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Sept., 1957	7	2.50	0.56	..	0.62	..	0.44
2. Tumkur	Nerekere	"	7	2.50	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25

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

Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for 1956-57

(In thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
				Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year

*In thousand bales of 392 lbs. each.

†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 October, 1957 (from 28th September, 1957 to 25th October, 1957) and for the period from 1st September, 1957 upto the last Friday (i.e., 25th October, 1957) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Division or Block	Variety (Trade Des- cription)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block	
		During the month of October 1957 (from 28-9-57 to 25-10-57)	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year	Since 1st Septem- ber 1957	During the cor- respond- ing period of last year		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA . .	Nandyal	..	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Lakshmi Cotton	150	154	694	695		
	Northerns	15	83	330	556		
	Westerns	905	397	3,313(a)	970		
	Mungari	11	..	12	..		
	Coconadas	201	510	299	567		
	TOTAL	1,282	1,144	4,648	2,788		
	Cotton Waste	125	..	206	..		
ASSAM . .	Comillas	..	..	..	..	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	561	436	749	436		
	6. Kumpta-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..		
	7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..		
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..		
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi	..	..	..	..		
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL	561	436	749	436		
	Cotton Waste	4,850	4,621	11,782	8,218		

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-Kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholeras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Saurashtra	1. Dholleras Wagad	..	..	..	..	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad Sorath, Gohilwad Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan	..	..	..	..	
	3. Mathio	..	..	..	..	
	4. Pratap	..	..	..	..	
	5. Deviraj (134 C02)	..	..	..	..	
	6. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Marathawada Region	1. Jarilla Virnar	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyd. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	3. Hyd. Gaorani	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	5. Warrangal Cocanadas	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	6. Mangari	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Verum/H-420/197/3	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	8. Hyd. American	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	9. Other Americans	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	10. Others	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	

TABLE No. 23—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
5. Vidarbha Region	1. Jarilla virnar	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum/H-420/197/3	3,993	N.A.	3,993	N.A.	
	3. Oomras	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	4. Cambodia	161	N.A.	161	N.A.	
	5. Buri	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	6. American	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	7. Other Americans	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	8. Others	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL	4,154	N.A.	4,154	N.A.	
6. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	..	82	..	82	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	82	..	82	
7. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.	1. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	..	..	Sholapur, Ahmednagar, North Poona, South Satara, and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oormas	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant-Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	348	165	348	165	
	6. Jarilla	7,682	1,911	9,212	2,395	
	7. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	8,030	2,076	9,560	2,560	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
BOMBAY—<i>concl.</i>						
TOTAL—BOMBAY	1. Broach Vijaya .	..	..	..	..	
	2. Surti Suyog .	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujerat Dhol- leras .	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathia) .	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla .	7,682	1,993	9,212	2,477	
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras .	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jaya- want/Jayadhar .	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia .	509	165	509	165	
	9. Dharwar Upland/ Laxmi .	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordi- nary .	..	..	..	..	
	11. Verum/H-420/ 197/3 .	3,993	..	3,993	..	
	12. Others .	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	12,184	2,158	13,714	2,642	
	Cotton Waste	4,584	4,484	6,679	9,906	

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 Damoh.
	TOTAL				
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 Mandia.
	2. C. P. Oomras				
	TOTAL				

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
6. Chhatisgarh	1. Verum & H. 420 2. C. P. Oomras					Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rajgarh and Bastar.
	TOTAL					
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	2,292	3,940	5,836	11,335	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda.	1,440	2,308	3,781	5,859	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam.	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warrangal and Coconadas.	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tinnevallis	221	..	221	80	
	9. Karunganni	560	..	950	153	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	4,513	6,248	10,788	17,427	
	Cotton Waste	6,535	5,158	11,199	9,558	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PUNJAB*—						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	100	881	100	881	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, and Ambala (in- cluding Simla District).
	2. Punjab American	620	2,310	620	2,310	
	TOTAL	720	3,191	720	3,191	
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	..	51	..	51	Kangra, Hoshia- pur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	555	4,084	555	4,142	
	TOTAL	555	4,135	555	4,193	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	5	255	5	255	Amritsar and- Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	523	1,721	523	1,721	
	TOTAL	528	1,976	528	1,976	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	434	4,300	434	4,300	Ferozepore,
	2. Punjab American	1,645	6,648	1,645	6,648	
	TOTAL	2,079	10,948	2,079	10,948	
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi	2,077	..	2,077	..	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohin- dergarh and Ka- purthala.
	2. Punjab American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	2,077	..	2,077	..	
TOTAL—PUNJAB	1. Punjab Desi	2,616	5,487	2,616	5,487	
	2. Punjab American	3,343	14,763	3,343	14,821	
	TOTAL	5,959	20,250	5,959	20,308	
	Cotton Waste	..	28	..	28	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	659	1,120	745	1,320	Dehra Dun, Saha- ranpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Ali- garh and Muzaffar- nagar.
	2. Perso-American	..	72	..	72	
	TOTAL	659	1,192	745	1,392	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Mathura, Far- rukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fateh- pur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U.P. Deshi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahan- pur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Ba- daun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garh- wal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
UTTAR PRADESH— <i>contd.</i>						
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	659	1,120	745	1,320	
	2. Perso-American	..	72	..	72	
	TOTAL	659	1,192	745	1,392	
	Cotton Waste	226	255	653	863	
WEST BENGAL						
	1. Comillas	123	184	205	520	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	12	..	40	
	TOTAL	123	196	205	560	
	Cotton Waste	171	85	215	466	
HYDERABAD††						
	1. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warrangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 23—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MADHYA BHARAT						
	1. U. P. Deshi	†	..	†	..	The whole State.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	†	..	†	..	
	3. Jarilla	†	..	†	..	
	4. Malvi	†	..	†	..	
	5. M. B. Oomras	†	..	†	..	
	TOTAL	†	..	†	..	
	Cotton Waste	†	877	†	1,618	
MYSORE						
	1. Mysore American	43	..	566	..	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	930	1,158	2,734	2,978	
	3. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	118	205	218	335	
	4. Miscellaneous	..	..	182	..	
	TOTAL	1,091	1,363	3,700	3,313	
	Cotton Waste	94	40	179	124	
RAJASTHAN						
	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans.					The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi					
	3. M.B. Oomras					
	4. Malvi					
	5. U.P. Desi					
	6. Jarilla					
	7. Others					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
AJMER						
	1. Rajasthan Desi					The whole State.
	2. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Americans					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
BHOPAL						
	1. Malvi					The whole State.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
	Cotton Waste					
GRAND TOTAL@						
	COTTON LINT					
	COTTON WASTE					

N. A. Not available.

(a) Includes 121 bales not reported before.

†† Data in respect of Marathwada region have been given separately against Bombay State, information in respect of Former Hyderabad portion excluding Marathwada Region is not available.

* Relates to new set up of States.

** Data in respect of Vidharbha region have been given separately against Bombay State.

† Factories have not yet started working.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of the data in respect of Bombay Areas merged in Mysore, M. P., Hyderabad (excluding Marathwada region merged in Bombay State), Rajasthan, Ajmer and Bhopal.

TABLE No. 24

Output of Rosewood in India

State (Set-up prior to re-organisation)	1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	Quantity		Quantity		Quantity		Quantity	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra . .	1,536 (31)	12	390 (8)	3	783 (16)	5	500 (10)	4
Bombay . .	199,319 (3,986)	4,17	122,019 (2,440)	3,08	114,252 (2,285)	2,84	105,142 (2,103)	2,81
Madhya Pradesh	5,656 (113)	11	3,405 (68)	7	3,420 (69)	8	3,448 (69)	9
Madras . .	34,000 (680)	2,72	32,000 (640)	2,56	34,000 (680)	2,72	53,000 (1,060)	4,24
Orissa . .	82,000 (2,216)	1,36	80,000 (2,162)	1,33	78,000 (2,108)	1,29	73,000 (1,973)	1,21
Mysore . .	31,562 (631)	1,15	28,017 (560)	1,10	32,715 (654)	1,43	35,431 (709)	1,65
Travancore- Cochin . .	122,207 (2,444)	7,91	142,114 (2,842)	16,70	156,512 (3,130)	19,50	169,175 (3,383)	32,86
Coorg . .	47,175 (944)	2,83	42,861 (857)	2,14	66,446 (1,329)	3,07	45,258 (905)	2,04
TOTAL . .	523,455 (11,045)	20,37	450,806 (9,577)	27,01	486,128 (10,271)	30,98	484,954 (10,212)	44,94

NOTES—(1) The figures given in brackets are in terms of tons.

(2) Output of rosewood is reported to be either nil or negligible in other States of India.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS IN PUNJAB

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural
(According to Livestock

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 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)
Ambala—								
Rural	272	136,857	878	138,007	47,634	30,340	4,273	82,247
Urban	11	1,467	5	1,483	2,346	771	72	3,189
TOTAL	283	138,324	883	139,490	49,980	31,111	4,345	85,436
Amritsar—								
Rural	78	113,509	596	114,183	49,658	27,614	5,147	82,419
Urban	85	2,735	32	2,852	5,064	1,478	840	7,382
TOTAL	163	116,244	628	117,035	54,722	29,092	5,987	89,801
Bhatinda—								
Rural	786	87,907	520	89,213	39,981	15,453	2,808	58,242
Urban	66	5,133	83	5,282	3,673	1,432	250	5,355
TOTAL	852	93,040	603	94,495	43,654	16,885	3,058	63,597
Ferozepur—								
Rural	836	189,374	1,318	191,528	72,506	34,344	9,355	116,205
Urban	59	3,612	149	3,820	3,740	1,921	239	5,900
TOTAL	895	192,986	1,467	195,348	76,246	36,265	9,594	122,105
Gurdaspur—								
Rural	29	83,374	1,033	84,436	55,167	29,973	5,647	90,787
Urban	30	834	5	869	3,502	1,095	190	4,787
TOTAL	59	84,208	1,038	85,305	58,669	31,068	5,837	95,574
Gurgaon—								
Rural	609	141,623	431	142,663	57,517	46,184	4,906	108,607
Urban	22	2,700	1	2,723	3,133	1,448	167	4,748
TOTAL	631	144,323	432	145,386	60,650	47,632	5,073	113,355
Hissar—								
Rural	1,240	107,282	161	108,683	91,091	40,889	5,886	137,866
Urban	76	4,675	63	4,814	5,971	1,503	455	7,929
TOTAL	1,316	111,957	224	113,497	97,062	42,392	6,341	145,795

†This is the eleventh State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in this Journal. Data for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Bombay were published in February (Supplement), March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November 1957 issues of this journal, respectively. Data given pertain to new set-up of States 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 three years kept for work only.

No. 25
Machinery and Implements in Punjab†
Census 1956)

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Ambala—								
Rural	74	751	83,072	23,106	21,450	44,556	31,117	27,980
Urban	..	5	3,194	936	1,153	2,089	594	515
TOTAL	74	756	86,266	24,042	22,603	46,645	31,711	28,495
Amritsar—								
Rural	185	946	83,550	26,156	23,764	49,920	32,705	29,348
Urban	6	6	7,394	2,117	2,614	4,731	1,135	1,635
TOTAL	191	952	90,944	28,273	26,378	54,651	33,840	30,983
Bhatinda—								
Rural	28	255	58,525	23,126	18,735	41,861	25,236	16,709
Urban	18	141	5,514	1,870	1,773	3,643	1,221	1,199
TOTAL	46	396	64,039	24,996	20,508	45,504	26,457	17,908
Ferozepur—								
Rural	80	1,152	117,437	36,861	31,467	68,328	40,915	30,162
Urban	50	121	6,071	1,963	2,174	4,137	888	1,240
TOTAL	130	1,273	123,508	38,824	33,641	72,465	41,803	31,402
Gurdaspur—								
Rural	79	1,103	91,969	27,440	25,043	52,483	29,848	28,616
Urban	..	22	4,809	1,391	1,655	3,046	497	910
TOTAL	79	1,125	96,778	28,831	26,698	55,529	30,345	29,526
Gurgaon—								
Rural	42	601	109,250	31,839	27,784	59,623	26,237	34,942
Urban	10	3	4,761	1,276	1,700	2,976	524	938
TOTAL	52	604	114,011	33,115	29,484	62,599	26,761	35,880
Hissar—								
Rural	118	316	138,300	46,518	44,946	91,464	22,946	42,187
Urban	7	75	8,011	2,935	3,294	6,229	631	1,559
TOTAL	125	391	146,311	49,453	48,240	97,693	23,577	43,746

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Youngstock—contd.						Total Cattle
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total		Total
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Ambala—							
Rural	59,097	54,223	49,430	103,653	192,230	132,502	324,732
Urban	1,109	1,530	1,668	3,198	3,013	4,862	7,875
TOTAL	60,206	55,753	51,098	106,851	195,243	137,364	332,607
Amritsar—							
Rural	62,053	58,861	53,112	111,973	173,044	136,662	309,706
Urban	2,770	3,252	4,249	7,501	6,104	11,643	17,747
TOTAL	64,823	62,113	57,361	119,474	179,148	148,305	327,453
Bhatinda—							
Rural	41,945	48,362	35,444	83,806	137,575	93,969	231,544
Urban	2,420	3,091	2,972	6,063	8,373	8,486	16,859
TOTAL	44,365	51,453	38,416	89,869	145,948	102,455	248,403
Ferozepur—							
Rural	71,077	77,776	61,629	139,405	269,304	179,066	448,370
Urban	2,128	2,851	3,414	6,265	6,671	9,485	16,156
TOTAL	73,205	80,627	65,043	145,670	275,975	188,551	464,526
Gurdaspur—							
Rural	58,464	57,288	53,659	110,947	141,724	145,628	287,352
Urban	1,407	1,888	2,565	4,453	2,757	7,374	10,131
TOTAL	59,871	59,176	56,224	115,400	144,481	153,002	297,483
Gurgaon—							
Rural	61,179	58,076	62,726	120,802	200,739	171,976	372,715
Urban	1,462	1,800	2,638	4,438	4,523	7,399	11,922
TOTAL	62,641	59,876	65,364	125,240	205,262	179,375	384,637
Hissar—							
Rural	65,133	69,464	87,133	156,597	178,147	225,433	403,580
Urban	2,190	3,566	4,853	8,419	8,380	12,864	21,244
TOTAL	67,323	73,030	91,986	165,016	186,527	238,297	424,824

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes					
	Males over three years				Females over three years	
	Breeding Bulls *	Working Bullocks @	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding for work	Total males over 3 years	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Ambala—						
Rural	350	646	42	1,038	59,856	35,028
Urban	5	27	3	35	2,720	584
TOTAL	355	673	45	1,073	62,576	35,612
Amritsar—						
Rural	401	42,936	591	43,928	81,969	49,215
Urban	64	1,160	54	1,278	4,609	2,271
TOTAL	465	44,096	645	45,206	86,578	51,486
Bhatinda—						
Rural	553	624	33	1,210	62,706	19,318
Urban	35	112	3	150	5,406	1,139
TOTAL	588	736	36	1,360	68,112	20,457
Ferozepur—						
Rural	553	26,221	236	27,010	100,636	49,613
Urban	13	361	44	418	4,152	1,678
TOTAL	566	26,582	280	27,428	104,788	51,291
Gurdaspur—						
Rural	69	38,765	496	39,330	43,929	22,361
Urban	33	520	7	560	2,451	580
TOTAL	102	39,285	503	39,890	46,380	22,941
Gurgaon—						
Rural	367	2,320	34	2,721	71,958	32,074
Urban	11	161	1	173	2,821	840
TOTAL	378	2,481	35	2,894	74,779	32,914
Hissar—						
Rural	726	2,741	69	3,536	67,095	29,598
Urban	31	110	13	154	3,897	943
TOTAL	757	2,851	82	3,690	70,992	30,541

*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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK					
Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>					
District	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Ambala—					
Rural	6,957	101,841	126	441	102,408
Urban	133	3,437	2	1	3,440
TOTAL	7,090	105,278	128	442	105,848
Amritsar—					
Rural	17,637	148,821	16,957	615	166,393
Urban	1,801	8,681	340	14	9,035
TOTAL	19,438	157,502	17,297	629	175,428
Bhatinda—					
Rural	6,884	88,908	255	62	89,225
Urban	402	6,947	51	13	7,011
TOTAL	7,286	95,855	306	75	96,236
Ferozepur—					
Rural	13,580	163,829	2,238	536	166,603
Urban	321	6,151	33	12	6,196
TOTAL	13,901	169,980	2,271	548	172,799
Gurdaspur—					
Rural	8,092	74,382	15,043	592	90,017
Urban	187	3,218	236	11	3,465
TOTAL	8,279	77,600	15,279	603	93,482
Gurgaon—					
Rural	8,041	112,073	787	47	112,907
Urban	252	3,913	40	2	3,955
TOTAL	8,293	115,986	827	49	116,862
Hissar—					
Rural	5,358	102,051	187	142	102,380
Urban	190	5,030	13	9	5,052
TOTAL	5,548	107,081	200	151	107,432

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK						
Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>						
Youngstock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			District
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
11,131 434	26,911 839	38,042 1,273	4,977 100	36,157 389	41,134 489	Ambala— Rural Urban
11,565	27,750	39,315	5,077	36,546	41,623	TOTAL
19,160 1,366	29,522 1,746	48,682 3,112	17,162 566	36,822 1,101	53,984 1,667	Amritsar— Rural Urban
20,526	31,268	51,794	17,728	37,923	55,651	TOTAL
22,089 1,769	29,082 2,267	51,171 4,036	3,471 396	37,238 1,711	40,709 2,107	Bhatinda— Rural Urban
23,858	31,349	55,207	3,867	38,949	42,816	TOTAL
32,476 1,184	45,384 1,689	77,860 2,873	15,021 410	56,235 1,145	71,256 1,555	Ferozepur— Rural Urban
33,660	47,073	80,733	15,431	57,380	72,811	TOTAL
14,590 441	15,656 675	30,246 1,116	11,579 136	16,604 338	28,183 474	Gurdaspur— Rural Urban
15,031	16,331	31,362	11,715	16,942	28,657	TOTAL
19,214 805	35,849 1,521	55,063 2,326	3,990 104	40,773 746	44,763 850	Gurgaon— Rural Urban
20,019	37,370	57,389	4,094	41,519	45,613	TOTAL
24,585 1,412	36,181 1,976	60,766 3,388	6,141 145	37,958 1,168	44,099 1,313	Hissar— Rural Urban
25,997	38,157	64,154	6,286	39,126	45,412	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Youngstock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Ambala— Rural	16,108	63,068	79,176	17,146	165,476	182,622
Urban	534	1,228	1,762	569	4,668	5,237
TOTAL	16,642	64,296	80,938	17,715	170,144	187,859
Amritsar— Rural	36,322	66,344	102,666	80,250	232,737	312,987
Urban	1,932	2,847	4,779	3,210	11,882	15,092
TOTAL	38,254	69,191	107,445	83,460	244,619	328,079
Bhatinda— Rural	25,560	66,320	91,880	26,770	155,545	182,315
Urban	2,165	3,978	6,143	2,315	10,989	13,304
TOTAL	27,725	70,298	98,023	29,085	166,534	195,619
Ferozepur— Rural	47,497	101,619	149,116	74,507	268,222	342,729
Urban	1,594	2,834	4,428	2,012	9,030	11,042
TOTAL	49,091	104,453	153,544	76,519	277,252	353,771
Gurdaspur— Rural	26,169	32,260	58,429	65,499	122,277	187,776
Urban	577	1,013	1,590	1,137	4,478	5,615
TOTAL	26,746	33,273	60,019	66,636	126,755	193,391
Gurgaon— Rural	23,204	76,622	99,826	25,925	189,529	215,454
Urban	909	2,267	3,176	1,082	6,222	7,304
TOTAL	24,113	78,889	103,002	27,007	195,751	222,758
Hissar— Rural	30,726	74,139	104,865	34,262	176,519	210,781
Urban	1,557	3,144	4,701	1,711	8,196	9,907
TOTAL	32,283	77,283	109,566	35,973	184,715	220,688

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK								District
Total Bovine			Sheep					
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
209,376 3,582	297,978 9,530	507,354 13,112	7,313 46	3,339 160	22,458 508	25,797 668	33,110 714	Ambala— Rural Urban
212,958	307,508	520,466	7,359	3,499	22,966	26,465	33,824	TOTAL
253,294 9,314	369,399 23,525	622,693 32,839	4,896 311	2,851 107	14,818 717	17,669 824	22,565 1,135	Amritsar— Rural Urban
262,608	392,924	655,532	5,207	2,958	15,535	18,493	23,700	TOTAL
164,345 10,688	249,514 19,475	413,859 30,163	25,228 824	9,009 848	79,555 3,704	88,564 4,552	113,792 5,376	Bhatinda— Rural Urban
175,033	268,989	444,022	26,052	9,857	83,259	93,116	119,168	TOTAL
343,811 8,683	447,288 18,515	791,099 27,198	25,163 9,446	17,760 7,817	85,854 32,881	103,614 40,698	128,777 50,144	Ferozepur— Rural Urban
352,494	465,803	818,297	34,609	25,577	118,735	144,312	178,921	TOTAL
207,223 3,894	267,905 11,852	475,128 15,746	2,417 15	2,361 105	5,355 257	7,716 362	10,133 377	Gurdaspur— Rural Urban
211,117	279,757	490,874	2,432	2,466	5,612	8,078	10,510	TOTAL
226,664 5,605	361,505 13,621	588,169 19,226	12,729 515	6,534 231	46,382 2,285	52,916 2,516	65,645 3,031	Gurgaon— Rural Urban
232,269	375,126	607,395	13,244	6,765	48,667	55,432	68,676	TOTAL
212,409 10,091	401,952 21,060	614,361 31,151	37,973 1,325	22,151 833	140,360 4,587	162,511 5,420	200,484 6,745	Hissar— Rural Urban
222,500	423,012	645,512	39,298	22,984	144,947	167,931	207,229	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				Total Goats
	Over one year				
	Upto one year	Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Ambala—					
Rural	27,137	6,434	51,251	57,685	84,822
Urban	525	271	1,325	1,596	2,121
TOTAL	27,662	6,705	52,576	59,281	86,943
Amritsar—					
Rural	16,968	5,357	23,217	28,574	45,542
Urban	694	514	671	1,185	1,879
TOTAL	17,662	5,871	23,888	29,759	47,421
Bhatinda					
Rural	78,673	6,716	100,911	107,627	186,300
Urban	3,741	419	6,436	6,855	10,596
TOTAL	82,414	7,135	107,347	114,482	196,896
Ferozepur—					
Rural	51,051	14,088	80,963	95,051	146,102
Urban	10,511	4,148	20,844	24,992	35,503
TOTAL	61,562	18,236	101,807	120,043	181,605
Gurdaspur—					
Rural	12,451	4,564	18,896	23,460	35,911
Urban	336	369	1,090	1,459	1,795
TOTAL	12,787	4,933	19,986	24,919	37,706
Gurgaon—					
Rural	44,785	13,326	97,526	110,852	155,637
Urban	1,969	443	4,235	4,678	6,647
TOTAL	46,754	13,769	101,761	115,530	162,284
Hissar—					
Rural	48,872	13,246	109,037	122,283	171,155
Urban	2,606	722	5,407	6,129	8,735
TOTAL	51,478	13,968	114,444	128,412	179,890

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*contd.*

Machinery and Implements in Punjab—Contd.								
LIVESTOCK								District
Horses and Ponies								
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
								Ambala—
752	1,830	194	206	400	328	752	1,080	Rural
145	64	10	12	22	56	43	99	Urban
897	1,894	204	218	422	384	795	1,179	TOTAL
								Amritsar—
2,256	7,017	572	914	1,486	1,160	3,001	4,161	Rural
154	217	28	43	71	222	187	409	Urban
2,410	7,234	600	957	1,557	1,382	3,188	4,570	TOTAL
								Bhatinda—
470	1,630	159	234	393	372	891	1,263	Rural
76	126	24	44	68	53	74	127	Urban
546	1,756	183	278	461	425	965	1,390	TOTAL
								Ferozepur—
2,785	3,866	428	561	989	743	1,528	2,271	Rural
427	830	128	123	251	316	540	856	Urban
3,212	4,696	556	684	1,240	1,059	2,068	3,127	TOTAL
								Gurdaspur—
2,023	3,509	301	419	720	1,006	1,275	2,281	Rural
404	140	6	7	13	110	34	144	Urban
2,427	3,649	307	426	733	1,116	1,309	2,425	TOTAL
								Gurgaon—
988	2,610	395	407	802	771	1,301	2,072	Rural
227	130	20	11	31	46	57	103	Urban
1,215	2,740	415	418	833	817	1,358	2,175	TOTAL
								Hissar—
933	1,773	163	197	360	278	662	940	Rural
41	64	25	7	32	43	57	100	Urban
974	1,837	188	204	392	321	719	1,040	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK										
District	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)
Ambala—										
Rural	522	958	1,480	1,274	2,788	4,062	771	2,381	2,231	4,612
Urban	66	55	121	211	119	330	150	623	156	779
TOTAL	588	1,013	1,601	1,485	2,907	4,392	921	3,004	2,387	5,391
Amritsar—										
Rural	1,732	3,915	5,647	3,088	10,932	14,920	781	6,247	7,945	14,192
Urban	250	230	480	404	447	851	66	838	397	1,235
TOTAL	1,982	4,145	6,127	4,392	11,379	15,771	847	7,085	8,342	15,427
Bhatinda—										
Rural	531	1,125	1,656	1,001	2,755	3,756	36	2,264	2,692	4,956
Urban	77	118	195	153	244	397	17	1,221	331	1,552
TOTAL	608	1,243	1,851	1,154	2,999	4,153	53	3,485	3,023	6,508
Ferozepur—										
Rural	1,171	2,089	3,260	3,956	5,955	9,911	74	4,406	5,158	9,564
Urban	444	663	1,107	871	1,493	2,364	12	1,807	1,640	3,447
TOTAL	1,615	2,752	4,367	4,827	7,448	12,275	86	6,213	6,798	13,011
Gurdaspur—										
Rural	1,307	1,694	3,001	3,330	5,203	8,533	758	3,218	913	4,131
Urban	116	41	157	520	181	701	290	828	104	932
TOTAL	1,423	1,735	3,158	3,850	5,384	9,234	1,048	4,046	1,017	5,063
Gurgaon—										
Rural	1,166	1,708	2,874	2,154	4,318	6,472	115	5,874	5,725	11,599
Urban	66	68	134	293	198	491	24	586	290	876
TOTAL	1,232	1,776	3,008	2,447	4,516	6,963	139	6,460	6,015	12,475
Hissar—										
Rural	441	859	1,300	1,374	2,632	4,006	92	5,083	5,145	10,228
Urban	68	64	132	109	128	237	28	1,380	368	1,748
TOTAL	509	923	1,432	1,483	2,760	4,243	120	7,063	5,513	12,576

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.								
LIVESTOCK			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Ambala—								
2,203	12,708	649,642	50,015	11,596	55,872	117,483	744	Rural
408	876	18,490	1,832	676	2,637	5,145	68	Urban
2,611	13,584	668,132	51,847	12,272	58,509	122,628	812	TOTAL
Amritsar—								
2,456	198	723,347	39,118	11,895	47,323	98,336	2,065	Rural
46	150	38,201	1,790	794	2,469	5,053	201	Urban
2,502	348	761,548	40,908	12,689	49,792	103,389	2,266	TOTAL
Bhatinda—								
30,213	245	753,157	37,328	17,659	42,224	97,211	399	Rural
1,063	295	49,459	4,018	1,711	2,674	8,403	28	Urban
31,276	540	802,616	41,346	19,370	44,898	105,614	427	TOTAL
Ferozepur—								
32,486	176	1,118,189	88,132	28,819	129,866	246,817	1,111	Rural
8,148	327	127,143	19,306	6,544	26,397	52,247	115	Urban
40,634	503	1,245,332	107,438	35,363	156,263	299,064	1,226	TOTAL
Gurdaspur—								
212	933	535,739	23,643	7,211	35,280	66,134	744	Rural
6	74	19,921	1,149	333	1,246	2,728	76	Urban
218	1,007	555,660	24,792	7,544	36,526	68,862	820	TOTAL
Gurgaon—								
8,529	9,716	845,882	18,935	6,958	29,179	55,072	220	Rural
75	1,159	31,529	2,010	493	1,885	4,388	152	Urban
8,604	10,875	877,411	20,945	7,451	31,064	59,460	372	TOTAL
Hissar—								
57,587	4,745	1,063,258	13,727	5,802	17,674	37,203	2,112	Rural
213	654	49,511	2,172	781	2,766	5,719	43	Urban
57,800	5,399	1,112,769	15,899	6,583	20,440	42,922	2,155	TOTAL

* The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*contd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Government	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
33,487	18	3,252	305	62	..	234	203	21	Ambala—
336	..	30	5	2	2	9	39	..	Rural
									Urban
33,823	18	3,282	310	64	2	243	242	21	TOTAL
12,275	62	8,987	100	4,485	..	103	32	6	Amritsar—
488	7	94	6	44	..	16	31	1	Rural
									Urban
12,763	69	9,081	106	4,529	..	119	63	7	TOTAL
25,616	5	298	109	2	23	335	70	29	Bhatinda—
1,572	12	10	12	2	3	52	97	4	Rural
									Urban
27,188	17	308	121	4	26	387	167	33	TOTAL
48,794	6	1,422	422	128	3	1,137	154	98	Ferozepur—
12,912	12	35	90	47	1	30	72	13	Rural
									Urban
61,706	18	1,457	502	175	4	1,167	226	111	TOTAL
10,968	24	11,382	85	343	..	63	112	13	Gurdaspur—
158	..	61	3	41	..	12	95	1	Rural
									Urban
11,126	24	11,446	88	384	..	75	207	14	TOTAL
33,267	2	275	85	48	..	39	131	21	Gurgaon—
385	..	93	9	58	..	13	38	..	Rural
									Urban
33,652	2	368	94	106	..	52	169	21	TOTAL
30,340	2	704	84	7	..	215	68	19	Hissar—
1,301	..	4	..	3	..	13	18	4	Rural
									Urban
31,641	2	708	84	10	..	228	86	23	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three Years				Females over three Years			
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bulls@	Bulls and 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)
Hoshiarpur—								
Rural	87	150,423	616	151,126	46,796	22,048	3,970	72,814
Urban	22	2,347	14	2,383	2,510	705	255	3,470
TOTAL	109	152,770	630	153,509	49,306	22,753	4,225	76,284
Jullundur—								
Rural	67	117,258	554	117,879	32,550	18,644	3,357	54,551
Urban	107	4,991	93	5,191	4,831	1,972	299	7,102
TOTAL	174	122,249	647	123,070	37,381	20,616	3,656	61,653
Kangra—								
Rural	104	235,971	3,198	239,273	72,777	70,105	8,963	151,845
Urban	6	453	1	460	630	342	183	1,155
TOTAL	110	236,424	3,199	239,733	73,407	70,447	9,146	153,000
Kapurthala—								
Rural	163	39,238	170	39,571	18,939	11,024	2,664	32,627
Urban	18	1,361	22	1,401	1,952	430	54	2,436
TOTAL	181	40,599	192	40,972	20,891	11,454	2,718	35,063
Karnal—								
Rural	684	171,484	805	172,973	58,329	60,066	6,259	124,654
Urban	17	2,868	3	2,888	3,170	1,378	257	4,805
TOTAL	701	174,352	808	175,861	61,499	61,444	6,516	129,459
Ludhiana—								
Rural	347	95,045	627	96,019	33,623	16,302	2,876	52,801
Urban	34	2,051	7	2,092	3,018	1,280	172	4,470
TOTAL	381	97,096	634	98,111	36,641	17,582	3,048	57,271
Mohindergarh—								
Rural	490	34,390	48	34,928	41,422	18,101	1,825	61,348
Urban	13	829	13	855	1,429	438	29	1,896
TOTAL	503	35,219	61	35,783	42,851	18,539	1,854	63,244

* 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.

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Youngstock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Hoshiarpur—								
Rural	51	997	73,862	23,136	20,159	43,295	28,579	22,581
Urban	15	14	3,499	1,235	1,182	2,417	758	929
TOTAL	66	1,011	77,361	24,371	21,341	45,712	29,337	23,510
Jullundur—								
Rural	65	617	55,233	17,659	13,954	31,613	24,974	17,196
Urban	9	47	7,158	2,253	2,263	4,516	1,252	1,846
TOTAL	74	664	62,391	19,912	16,217	36,129	26,226	19,042
Kangra—								
Rural	161	1,690	153,696	34,653	33,525	68,178	42,421	41,385
Urban	..	1	1,156	291	323	614	128	240
TOTAL	161	1,691	154,852	34,944	33,848	68,792	42,549	41,625
Kapurthala—								
Rural	14	504	33,145	9,481	7,777	17,258	14,588	12,207
Urban	..	51	2,487	748	829	1,577	455	494
TOTAL	14	555	35,632	10,229	8,606	18,835	15,043	12,701
Karnal—								
Rural	57	738	125,449	29,901	27,221	57,122	50,063	44,498
Urban	..	13	4,818	1,555	1,649	3,204	702	622
TOTAL	57	751	130,267	31,456	28,870	60,326	50,765	45,120
Ludhiana—								
Rural	34	203	53,038	17,444	14,673	32,117	21,035	15,252
Urban	1	..	4,471	1,255	1,319	2,574	715	583
TOTAL	35	203	57,509	18,699	15,992	34,691	21,750	15,835
Mohindergarh—								
Rural	..	450	61,798	23,546	19,385	42,931	13,123	26,050
Urban	1	103	2,000	579	730	1,309	250	649
TOTAL	1	553	63,798	24,125	20,115	44,240	13,373	26,699

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Youngstock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Hoshiarpur—							
Rural	51,160	51,715	42,740	94,455	202,841	116,602	319,443
Urban	1,687	1,993	2,111	4,104	4,376	5,610	9,986
TOTAL	52,847	53,708	44,851	98,559	207,217	122,212	329,429
Jullundur—							
Rural	42,170	42,633	31,150	73,783	160,512	86,383	246,895
Urban	3,098	3,505	4,109	7,614	8,696	11,267	19,963
TOTAL	45,268	46,138	35,259	81,397	169,208	97,650	266,858
Kangra—							
Rural	83,806	77,074	74,910	151,984	316,347	228,606	544,953
Urban	368	419	563	982	879	1,719	2,598
TOTAL	84,174	77,493	75,473	152,966	317,226	230,325	547,551
Kapurthala—							
Rural	26,795	24,069	19,984	44,053	63,640	53,129	116,769
Urban	949	1,203	1,323	2,526	2,604	3,810	6,414
TOTAL	27,744	25,272	21,307	46,579	66,244	56,939	123,183
Karnal—							
Rural	94,561	79,964	71,719	151,683	252,937	197,168	450,105
Urban	1,324	2,257	2,271	4,528	5,145	7,089	12,234
TOTAL	95,885	82,221	73,990	156,211	258,082	204,257	462,339
Ludhiana—							
Rural	36,287	38,479	29,925	68,404	134,498	82,963	217,461
Urban	1,298	1,970	1,902	3,872	4,062	6,373	10,435
TOTAL	37,585	40,449	31,827	72,276	138,560	89,336	227,896
Mohindergarh—							
Rural	39,173	36,669	45,435	82,104	71,597	107,233	178,830
Urban	899	829	1,379	2,208	1,684	3,379	5,063
TOTAL	40,072	37,498	46,814	84,312	73,281	110,612	183,893

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

LIVESTOCK						
Males over three years				Females over three years		District
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 three years kept for breeding or milk production		
				Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Hoshiarpur—						
198	33,381	224	33,803	76,960	33,328	Rural
16	825	17	858	3,219	917	Urban
214	34,206	241	34,661	80,179	34,245	TOTAL
Jullundur—						
151	27,308	252	27,711	56,421	26,584	Rural
69	1,187	24	1,280	6,650	1,894	Urban
220	28,495	276	28,991	63,071	28,478	TOTAL
Kangra—						
1,217	7,362	132	8,711	61,445	38,968	Rural
..	13	1	14	105	61	Urban
1,217	7,375	133	8,725	61,550	38,969	TOTAL
Kapurthala—						
282	18,008	118	18,408	21,731	10,313	Rural
30	541	27	598	1,904	371	Urban
312	18,549	145	19,006	23,635	10,684	TOTAL
Karnal—						
681	11,880	164	12,725	81,475	66,734	Rural
79	123	21	223	2,745	1,207	Urban
760	12,003	185	12,948	84,220	67,941	TOTAL
Ludhiana—						
331	3,568	65	3,964	56,006	24,901	Rural
12	78	1	91	4,744	1,785	Urban
343	3,646	66	4,055	60,750	26,686	TOTAL
Mohindergarh—						
199	131	18	348	28,718	6,157	Rural
12	60	1	73	1,189	216	Urban
211	191	19	421	29,907	6,373	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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows, i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Hoshiarpur—					
Rural .	11,060	121,348	4,014	878	126,240
Urban .	189	4,325	154	5	4,484
TOTAL .	11,249	125,673	4,168	883	130,724
Jullundur—					
Rural .	10,141	93,146	2,659	465	96,270
Urban .	824	9,368	96	35	9,499
TOTAL .	10,965	102,514	2,755	500	105,769
Kangra—					
Rural .	8,869	109,222	298	1,031	110,551
Urban .	54	220	1	1	222
TOTAL .	8,923	109,442	299	1,032	110,773
Kapurthala—					
Rural .	2,359	34,403	5,005	448	39,856
Urban .	4	2,279	31	32	2,342
TOTAL .	2,363	36,682	5,036	480	42,198
Karnal—					
Rural .	10,521	158,730	669	263	159,662
Urban .	182	4,134	9	23	4,166
TOTAL .	10,703	162,864	678	286	163,828
Ludhiana—					
Rural .	6,702	87,609	374	199	88,182
Urban .	649	7,178	1	..	7,179
TOTAL .	7,351	94,787	375	199	95,361
Mohindergarh—					
Rural .	1,650	36,525	15	131	36,671
Urban .	15	1,420	..	14	1,434
TOTAL .	1,665	37,945	15	145	38,105

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implenents in Punjab—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Hoshiarpur—						
Rural .	13,698	25,059	38,757	11,420	31,131	42,551
Urban .	606	1,028	1,634	249	704	953
TOTAL .	14,304	26,087	40,391	11,669	31,835	43,504
Jullundur—						
Rural .	13,383	18,601	31,984	11,130	23,413	34,543
Urban .	1,460	2,042	3,502	630	1,252	1,882
TOTAL .	14,843	20,643	35,486	11,760	24,665	36,425
Kangra—						
Rural .	8,092	19,996	28,088	5,173	21,532	26,705
Urban .	13	42	55	10	24	34
TOTAL .	8,105	20,038	28,143	5,183	21,556	26,739
Kapurthala—						
Rural .	5,005	6,276	11,281	5,167	9,224	14,391
Urban .	385	476	861	148	244	392
TOTAL .	5,390	6,752	12,142	5,315	9,468	14,783
Karnal—						
Rural .	23,571	35,569	59,140	12,548	45,102	57,650
Urban .	725	975	1,700	177	479	656
TOTAL .	24,296	36,544	60,840	12,725	45,581	58,306
Ludhiana—						
Rural .	12,346	24,519	36,865	4,098	29,074	33,172
Urban .	1,036	1,431	2,467	444	1,060	1,504
TOTAL .	13,382	25,950	39,332	4,542	30,134	34,676
Mohindergarh—						
Rural .	8,037	14,232	22,269	1,181	18,041	19,222
Urban .	301	530	831	60	484	544
TOTAL .	8,338	14,762	23,100	1,241	18,525	19,766

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Youngstock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Hoshiarpur—						
Rural.	25,118	56,190	81,308	58,921	182,430	241,351
Urban	855	1,732	2,587	1,713	6,216	7,929
TOTAL	25,973	57,922	83,895	60,634	188,646	249,280
Jullundur—						
Rural.	24,513	42,014	66,527	52,224	138,284	190,508
Urban	2,090	3,294	5,384	3,370	12,793	16,163
TOTAL	26,603	45,308	71,911	55,594	151,077	206,671
Kangra—						
Rural.	13,265	41,528	54,793	21,976	152,079	174,055
Urban	23	66	89	37	288	325
TOTAL	13,288	41,594	54,882	22,013	152,367	174,380
Kapurthala—						
Rural.	10,172	15,500	25,672	23,580	55,356	83,936
Urban	533	720	1,253	1,131	3,062	4,193
TOTAL	10,705	16,220	26,925	29,711	58,418	88,129
Karnal—						
Rural.	36,119	80,671	116,790	48,844	240,333	289,177
Urban	902	1,454	2,356	1,125	5,620	6,745
TOTAL	37,021	82,125	119,146	49,969	245,953	295,922
Ludhiana—						
Rural.	16,444	53,593	70,037	20,408	141,775	162,183
Urban	1,480	2,491	3,971	1,571	9,670	11,241
TOTAL	17,924	56,084	74,008	21,979	151,445	173,424
Mohindergarh—						
Rural.	9,218	32,273	41,491	9,566	68,944	78,510
Urban	361	1,014	1,375	434	2,448	2,882
TOTAL	9,579	33,287	42,866	10,000	71,392	81,392

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Upto one year	Sheep			Total sheep	District
Males	Females	Total		Over one year				
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
261,762 6,089	290,032 11,826	560,794 17,915	750 3	606 18	1,598 29	2,204 47	2,954 50	Hoshiarpur— Rural Urban
26,851	310,858	578,709	753	624	1,627	2,252	3,004	TOTAL
212,736 12,066	224,667 24,060	437,403 36,126	844 18	1,547 38	2,410 114	3,957 152	4,801 170	Jullundur— Rural Urban
224,802	248,727	473,529	862	1,585	2,524	4,109	4,971	TOTAL
338,323 916	380,685 2,007	719,008 2,923	38,805 67	31,285 101	125,347 290	156,632 391	195,437 458	Kangra— Rural Urban
339,239	382,692	721,931	38,872	31,386	125,637	157,023	195,895	TOTAL
92,220 3,735	108,485 6,872	200,705 10,607	125 1	67 ..	417 60	484 60	609 61	Kapurthala— Rural Urban
95,955	115,357	211,312	126	67	477	544	670	TOTAL
301,781 6,270	437,501 12,709	739,282 18,979	11,672 200	6,053 129	47,503 825	53,556 954	65,228 1,154	Karnal— Rural Urban
308,051	450,210	758,261	11,872	6,182	48,328	54,510	66,382	TOTAL
154,906 5,633	224,738 16,043	379,644 21,676	3,521 6	1,609 31	12,448 165	14,057 196	17,578 202	Ludhiana— Rural Urban
160,539	240,781	401,320	3,527	1,640	12,613	14,253	17,780	TOTAL
81,163 2,118	176,177 5,827	257,340 7,945	9,153 148	2,473 564	27,875 588	30,348 642	39,501 790	Mohandergarh— Rural Urban
83,281	182,004	265,285	9,301	2,527	28,463	30,990	40,291	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK					
District	Upto one year	Goats			Total Goats
		Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Hoshiarpur—					
Rural .	50,275	7,778	72,005	79,783	130,058
Urban .	653	143	1,030	1,173	1,826
TOTAL .	50,928	7,921	73,035	80,956	131,884
Jullundur—					
Rural .	26,524	4,869	38,084	42,953	69,477
Urban .	1,461	346	2,696	3,042	4,503
TOTAL .	27,985	5,215	40,780	45,995	73,980
Kangra—					
Rural .	47,865	27,429	130,139	157,568	205,433
Urban .	107	88	392	480	587
TOTAL .	47,972	27,517	130,531	158,048	206,020
Kapurthala—					
Rural .	7,303	1,656	7,812	9,468	16,771
Urban .	155	150	395	545	700
TOTAL .	7,458	1,806	8,207	10,013	17,471
Karnal—					
Rural .	13,743	6,003	42,620	48,623	62,366
Urban .	327	194	1,098	1,292	1,619
TOTAL .	14,070	6,197	43,718	49,915	63,985
Ludhiana—					
Rural .	22,843	3,942	32,429	36,371	59,214
Urban .	563	319	1,140	1,459	2,022
TOTAL .	23,406	4,261	33,569	37,830	61,236
Mohindergarh—					
Rural .	28,901	3,322	47,895	51,217	80,118
Urban .	727	137	1,301	1,438	2,165
TOTAL	29,628	3,459	49,196	52,655	82,283

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Horses and Ponies								District
Youngstock								
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)
1,150 243	1,598 101	190 10	144 9	334 19	570 19	695 15	1,265 34	Hoshiarpur— Rural Urban
1,393	1,699	200	153	353	589	710	1,299	TOTAL
520 66	1,166 55	79 21	108 15	187 36	2,201 97	539 89	2,740 186	Jullundur— Rural Urban
586	1,221	100	123	223	2,298	628	2,926	TOTAL
2,554 52	2,652 16	424 2	464 1	888 3	762 7	716 1	1,478 8	Kangra— Rural Urban
2,606	2,668	426	465	891	769	717	1,486	TOTAL
267 25	404 18	58 28	92 10	150 38	175 24	290 11	465 35	Kapurthala— Rural Urban
292	422	86	102	188	199	301	500	TOTAL
1,195 40	2,795 34	257 14	305 13	562 27	691 96	1,274 107	1,965 203	Karnal— Rural Urban
1,235	2,829	271	318	589	787	1,381	2,168	TOTAL
300 16	620 40	135 7	86 5	221 12	221 72	380 45	601 117	Ludhiana— Rural Urban
316	660	142	91	233	293	425	718	TOTAL
52 17	173 11	29 ..	36 2	65 2	46 14	112 15	158 29	Mohindergarh— Rural Urban
69	184	29	38	67	60	127	187	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys		
	Youngstock—contd.			Total horses and ponies				Males	Females	Total
	Total 3 years & under			Males	Females	Total				
	Males	Females	Total							
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Hoshiarpur—										
Rural	760	839	1,599	1,910	2,437	4,347	469	1,180	1,765	2,945
Urban	29	24	53	272	125	397	147	869	193	1,062
TOTAL	789	863	1,652	2,182	2,562	4,744	616	2,049	1,958	4,007
Jullundur—										
Rural	2,280	647	2,927	2,800	1,813	4,613	272	1,469	1,305	2,774
Urban	118	104	222	184	159	343	105	1,285	573	1,858
TOTAL	2,398	751	3,149	2,984	1,972	4,956	377	2,754	1,878	4,632
Kangra—										
Rural	1,186	1,180	2,366	3,740	3,832	7,572	1,699	532	764	1,296
Urban	9	2	11	61	18	79	13	11	18	29
TOTAL	1,195	1,182	2,377	3,801	3,850	7,651	1,712	543	782	1,325
Kapurthala—										
Rural	233	382	615	500	786	1,286	875	721	739	1,460
Urban	52	21	73	77	39	116	40	317	46	363
TOTAL	285	403	688	577	825	1,402	915	1,038	785	1,823
Karnal—										
Rural	948	1,579	2,527	2,143	4,374	6,517	939	9,523	4,890	14,413
Urban	110	120	230	150	154	304	43	680	398	1,078
TOTAL	1,058	1,699	2,757	2,293	4,528	6,821	982	10,203	5,288	15,491
Ludhiana—										
Rural	356	466	822	656	1,086	1,742	244	2,162	1,663	3,825
Urban	79	50	129	95	90	185	13	519	196	715
TOTAL	435	516	951	751	1,176	1,927	257	2,681	1,859	4,540
Mohindergarh—										
Rural	75	148	223	127	321	448	23	1,873	2,332	4,205
Urban	14	17	31	31	28	59	1	260	197	457
TOTAL	89	165	254	158	349	507	24	2,133	2,529	4,662

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

LIVESTOCK			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
							Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Hoshiarpur—
932	111	702,610	22,033	7,926	23,805	58,764	321	Rural
71	62	21,530	1,684	660	1,791	4,135	48	Urban
1,003	173	724,140	23,717	8,586	30,596	62,899	369	TOTAL
								Jullundur—
1,131	61	520,532	27,961	8,280	29,933	66,174	398	Rural
29	227	43,361	2,550	795	2,460	5,805	35	Urban
1,160	288	563,893	30,511	9,075	32,393	71,979	433	TOTAL
								Kangra—
211	34	1,130,690	15,381	7,553	11,392	34,326	37	Rural
..	32	4,121	632	241	463	1,336	..	Urban
211	66	1,134,811	16,013	7,794	11,855	35,662	37	TOTAL
								Kapurthala—
222	43	221,971	9,667	2,714	8,574	20,955	301	Rural
5	..	11,892	523	279	260	1,062	20	Urban
227	43	233,863	10,190	2,993	8,834	22,017	321	TOTAL
								Karnal—
5,637	17,526	911,908	28,232	8,271	35,368	71,871	141	Rural
251	903	24,331	977	274	920	2,171	32	Urban
5,888	18,429	936,239	29,209	8,545	36,288	74,042	173	TOTAL
								Ludhiana—
10,961	1,703	474,911	32,202	11,095	41,503	84,800	626	Rural
196	320	25,329	1,639	676	2,210	4,525	28	Urban
11,157	2,023	500,240	33,841	11,771	43,713	89,325	654	TOTAL
								Mohindergarh—
22,481	511	404,627	3,451	2,891	2,495	8,837	3	Rural
223	147	11,787	442	163	257	862	..	Urban
22,704	658	416,414	3,893	3,054	2,752	9,699	3	TOTAL

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Hoshiarpur—							
Rural	241	117	679	477	59,920	82,851	19,263
Urban	34	19	101	22	4,258	1,147	333
TOTAL	275	136	780	499	64,178	83,998	19,596
Jullundur—							
Rural	213	124	735	1,705	68,614	61,647	16,321
Urban	20	9	64	..	5,869	2,269	251
TOTAL	233	133	799	1,705	74,483	63,916	16,572
Kangra—							
Rural	21	16	74	185	34,585	143,435	7,050
Urban	..	..	..	..	1,336	210	17
TOTAL	21	16	74	185	35,921	143,645	7,067
Kapurthala—							
Rural	174	120	595	271	21,821	24,834	6,066
Urban	3	..	23	..	1,085	649	77
TOTAL	177	120	618	271	22,906	25,483	6,143
Karnal—							
Rural	75	84	300	512	72,683	86,840	2,078
Urban	15	12	59	16	2,246	1,099	23
TOTAL	90	96	359	528	74,929	87,939	2,101
Ludhiana—							
Rural	337	239	1,202	548	86,550	51,338	25,797
Urban	17	7	52	3	4,580	834	426
TOTAL	354	246	1,254	551	91,130	52,172	26,223
Mohindergarh—							
Rural	3	12	18	..	8,855	46,529	37
Urban	..	..	..	..	862	670	1
TOTAL	3	12	18	..	9,717	47,199	38

*The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

District	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—contd.								
	Carts	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)
Hoshiarpur—									
Rural	25,622	15	14,834	179	19	19	65	231	23
Urban	438	28	112	21	3	6	2	42	..
TOTAL	26,060	43	14,946	200	22	25	67	273	23
Jullundur—									
Rural	25,942	125	16,676	643	712	6	161	85	8
Urban	848	22	629	25	68	..	18	36	7
TOTAL	26,790	147	17,305	668	780	6	179	121	15
Kangra—									
Rural	52	..	1,552	4	1	1	8	661	178
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
TOTAL	52	..	1,552	4	1	1	8	678	178
Kapurthala—									
Rural	7,882	43	3,294	166	23	..	60	6	2
Urban	321	..	7	10	7	..	11	4	40
TOTAL	8,203	43	3,301	176	30	..	71	10	42
Karnal—									
Rural	35,949	26	2,068	543	284	4	289	154	14
Urban	693	5	5	10	6	1	4	17	4
TOTAL	36,642	31	2,068	553	290	5	293	171	18
Ludhiana—									
Rural	23,346	5	3,165	880	196	13	97	103	2
Urban	587	48	36	9	40	..	29	38	2
TOTAL	23,933	53	3,201	889	236	13	126	141	4
Mohindergarh—									
Rural	10,887	..	..	9	1	..	3	12	11
Urban	261	6	..	2	..	1	2	4	..
TOTAL	11,148	6	..	11	1	1	5	16	11

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls *	Working Bulls †	Bulls and 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)
Patiala—								
Rural	527	172,744	1,883	175,154	65,969	46,459	5,968	118,396
Urban	188	3,751	30	3,969	5,563	2,270	159	7,992
TOTAL	715	176,495	1,913	179,123	71,532	48,729	6,127	126,388
Rohtak—								
Rural	1,030	145,320	620	146,970	53,695	27,705	2,853	84,253
Urban	44	3,699	45	3,788	2,349	835	88	3,272
TOTAL	1,074	149,019	665	150,758	56,044	28,540	2,941	87,525
Sangrur—								
Rural	1,147	177,238	910	179,295	77,724	35,811	4,479	118,014
Urban	118	10,840	152	11,110	7,323	2,584	258	10,165
TOTAL	1,265	188,078	1,062	190,405	85,047	38,395	4,737	128,179
Simla—								
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	99	3	102	189	36	131	356
TOTAL	..	99	3	102	189	36	131	356
TOTAL PUNJAB—								
Rural	8,496	2,199,037	14,368	2,221,901	915,378	551,062	81,236	1,547,676
Urban	916	54,445	721	56,082	60,393	21,918	4,098	86,409
TOTAL 1956	9,412	2,253,482	15,089	2,277,983	975,771	572,980	85,334	1,634,085
TOTAL 1951†	8,621	2,102,709	15,773	2,127,103	971,087	596,306	80,365	1,647,758

* 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.

‡ 1951 Livestock census data for Punjab State have been adjusted to present data for the new set-up of Punjab State after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Youngstock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Patiala—								
Rural	28	747	119,171	34,498	30,020	64,518	52,223	40,705
Urban	57	31	8,080	2,625	2,942	5,567	1,241	1,263
TOTAL	85	778	127,251	37,123	32,962	70,085	53,464	41,968
Rohtak—								
Rural	101	167	84,521	30,369	25,115	55,484	28,039	27,597
Urban	1	149	3,422	1,163	1,388	2,551	693	887
TOTAL	102	316	87,943	31,532	26,503	58,035	28,732	28,484
Sangrur—								
Rural	248	687	118,519	44,383	33,777	78,160	51,395	39,272
Urban	26	61	10,252	3,869	3,963	7,832	2,443	1,843
TOTAL	274	748	129,201	48,252	37,740	85,992	53,838	41,115
Simla—								
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	1	357	81	93	174	16	13
TOTAL	..	1	357	81	93	174	16	13
TOTAL PUNJAB—								
Rural	1,365	11,924	1,560,965	480,116	418,795	898,911	535,444	496,687
Urban	201	844	87,454	28,142	31,044	59,186	14,143	17,365
TOTAL 1956	1,566	12,768	1,648,419	508,258	449,839	958,097	549,587	514,052
TOTAL 1951‡	2,023	10,528	1,660,309	517,764	469,142	986,906	456,122	526,337

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle— <i>contd.</i>						
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total Cattle		Total
	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Patiala—							
Rural	92,028	86,721	70,725	157,446	261,875	189,896	451,771
Urban	2,504	3,866	4,205	8,071	7,835	12,285	20,120
TOTAL	95,432	90,587	74,930	165,517	269,710	202,181	471,891
Rohtak—							
Rural	55,636	58,408	52,712	111,120	205,378	137,233	342,611
Urban	1,580	1,856	2,275	4,131	5,644	5,697	11,341
TOTAL	57,216	60,264	54,987	115,251	211,022	142,930	353,952
Sangrur—							
Rural	90,667	95,778	73,049	168,827	275,073	191,998	467,071
Urban	4,286	6,312	5,806	12,118	17,422	16,058	33,480
TOTAL	94,953	102,090	78,855	180,945	292,495	208,056	500,551
Simla—							
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	29	97	106	203	199	463	662
TOTAL	29	97	106	203	199	463	662
TOTAL, PUNJAB—							
Rural	1,032,131	1,015,560	915,482	1,931,042	3,237,461	2,476,447	5,713,908
Urban	31,508	42,285	48,409	90,694	98,367	135,863	234,230
TOTAL 1956	1,063,639	1,057,845	963,891	2,021,736	3,335,828	2,612,310	5,948,138
TOTAL 1951†	982,459	973,886	905,479	1,969,365	3,100,989	2,655,788	5,756,777

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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	
					In Milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Patiala—						
Rural	1,189	4,478	228	5,895	78,827	42,762
Urban	43	511	27	581	5,064	1,364
TOTAL	1,232	4,989	255	6,476	83,891	44,126
Rohtak—						
Rural	741	392	12	1,145	80,613	38,760
Urban	10	28	..	38	2,473	576
TOTAL	751	420	12	1,183	83,086	39,336
Sangrur—						
Rural	948	2,131	73	3,152	106,509	41,255
Urban	98	338	8	444	8,081	2,091
TOTAL	1,046	2,469	81	3,596	114,590	43,346
Simla—						
Rural	..	..	..	..	277	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	5
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	277	5
TOTAL PUNJAB—						
Rural	8,956	222,892	2,787	234,635	1,136,854	566,909
Urban	561	6,155	252	6,968	62,507	18,522
TOTAL 1956	9,517	229,047	3,039	241,603	1,199,361	585,431
TOTAL 1951†	10,342	163,462	2,824	176,628	1,002,222	663,184

* 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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Patiala—					
Rural	8,232	129,821	1,872	317	132,010
Urban	150	6,578	191	11	6,780
TOTAL	8,382	136,399	2,063	328	138,790
Rohtak—					
Rural	7,157	126,530	27	48	126,605
Urban	190	3,245	5	4	3,254
TOTAL	7,353	129,775	32	52	129,859
Sangrur—					
Rural	8,886	156,650	656	769	158,075
Urban	568	10,740	96	47	10,883
TOTAL	9,454	167,390	752	816	168,958
Simla—					
Rural	741	1,023	..	..	1,023
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	741	1,023	..	..	1,023
TOTAL PUNJAB—					
Rural	142,126	1,845,889	51,182	6,984	1,904,055
Urban	6,858	87,887	1,299	234	89,420
TOTAL, 1956	148,984	1,933,776	52,481	7,218	1,993,475
TOTAL 1951†	144,019	1,809,425	66,903	8,770	1,885,098

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Patiala—						
Rural	17,336	30,112	47,448	6,341	46,454	52,795
Urban	1,139	1,780	2,919	252	767	1,019
TOTAL	18,475	31,892	50,367	6,593	47,221	53,814
Rohtak—						
Rural	22,969	41,944	64,913	4,920	53,930	58,850
Urban	706	1,238	1,944	219	990	1,209
TOTAL	23,675	43,182	66,857	5,139	54,920	60,059
Sangrur—						
Rural	31,371	45,616	76,987	7,131	64,524	71,655
Urban	2,295	3,277	5,572	388	2,525	2,913
TOTAL	33,666	48,893	82,559	7,519	67,049	74,568
Simla—						
Rural	100	113	213	2	6	8
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	113	213	2	6	8
TOTAL PUNJAB						
Rural	299,053	480,509	779,562	131,450	604,212	735,662
Urban	16,177	23,645	39,822	4,436	15,133	19,569
TOTAL, 1956	315,230	504,154	819,384	135,886	619,345	755,231
TOTAL 1951†	254,824	429,675	684,559	108,022	522,399	630,421

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock—(<i>contd.</i>)			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Patiala—						
Rural	23,677	76,566	100,243	29,572	208,576	238,148
Urban	1,391	2,547	3,938	1,972	9,327	11,299
TOTAL	25,068	79,113	104,181	31,544	217,903	249,447
Rohtak--						
Rural	27,889	95,874	123,763	29,034	222,479	251,513
Urban	925	2,228	3,153	963	5,482	6,445
TOTAL	28,814	98,102	126,916	29,997	227,961	257,958
Sangrur—						
Rural	38,502	110,140	148,642	41,654	268,215	309,869
Urban	2,683	5,802	8,485	3,127	16,685	19,812
TOTAL	41,185	115,942	157,127	44,781	284,900	329,681
Simla—						
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	102	119	221	102	1,142	1,244
TOTAL	102	119	221	102	1,142	1,244
TOTAL PUNJAB—						
Rural	430,503	1,084,721	1,515,224	665,138	2,988,776	3,653,914
Urban	20,613	38,778	59,391	27,581	128,198	155,779
TOTAL 1956	451,116	1,123,499	1,574,615	692,719	3,116,974	3,809,693
TOTAL 1951†	362,916	952,074	1,314,990	539,534	2,837,172	3,376,706

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Patiala—								
291,447	398,472	689,919	13,966	8,155	38,019	46,174	60,140	Rural
9,807	21,612	31,419	105	220	613	833	938	Urban
301,254	420,084	721,338	14,071	8,375	38,632	47,007	61,078	TOTAL
Rohtak								
234,412	359,712	594,124	23,471	4,379	44,298	48,677	72,148	Rural
6,607	11,179	17,786	601	124	2,439	2,563	3,164	Urban
241,019	370,891	611,910	24,072	4,503	46,737	51,240	75,312	TOTAL
Sangrur—								
316,727	460,213	776,940	26,705	8,111	82,309	90,420	117,125	Rural
20,549	32,743	53,292	1,039	641	3,644	4,285	5,324	Urban
337,276	492,956	830,232	27,744	8,752	85,953	94,705	122,449	TOTAL
Simla—								
301	1,605	1,906	9	28	32	60	69	Rural
301	1,605	1,906	9	28	32	60	69	Urban
301	1,605	1,906	9	28	32	60	69	TOTAL
TOTAL PUNJAB—								
3,902,599	54,65,223	9,367,822	244,731	128,290	777,006	905,296	1,150,027	Rural
125,948	264,061	390,009	14,679	11,485	53,738	65,223	79,902	Urban
4,028,547	5,729,284	9,757,831	259,410	139,775	830,744	970,519	1,229,929	TOTAL 1956
3,640,523	5,492,960	9,133,483	150,522	112,481	582,657	695,138	845,660	TOTAL 1951†

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK					
Goats					
District	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Patiala—					
Rural	52,855	9,462	78,983	88,385	141,240
Urban	1,788	461	2,984	3,445	5,233
TOTAL	54,643	9,863	81,967	91,830	146,473
Rohtak—					
Rural	15,389	4,005	44,935	48,940	64,329
Urban	1,533	228	3,096	3,324	4,857
TOTAL	16,922	4,233	48,031	52,264	69,186
Sangrur—					
Rural	57,279	6,687	87,163	93,850	151,129
Urban	4,653	1,071	8,497	9,568	14,221
TOTAL	61,932	7,758	95,660	103,418	165,350
Simla—					
Rural	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	56	22	144	166	222
TOTAL	56	22	144	166	222
TOTAL PUNJAB—					
Rural	602,914	138,824	1,063,866	1,202,690	1,805,604
Urban	32,405	10,045	62,781	72,826	105,231
TOTAL 1956	635,319	148,869	1,126,647	1,275,516	1,910,835
TOTAL 1951†	445,092	171,221	1,021,845	1,193,066	1,638,158

No. 25—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Young stock							
	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)
Patiala—								
Rural	645	1,024	103	139	242	300	613	913
Urban	107	52	48	37	85	72	68	140
TOTAL	752	1,076	151	176	327	372	681	1,053
Rohtak—								
Rural	867	913	100	104	204	604	538	1,142
Urban	103	65	19	21	40	46	31	77
TOTAL	970	978	119	125	244	650	569	1,219
Sangrur—								
Rural	478	2,214	205	336	541	403	1,248	1,651
Urban	138	101	29	43	72	176	122	298
TOTAL	616	2,315	234	379	613	579	1,370	1,949
Simla—								
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Total Punjab—								
Rural	18,235	35,794	3,792	4,752	8,544	10,631	15,815	26,446
Urban	2,281	2,064	419	403	822	1,475	1,499	2,974
TOTAL 1956	20,516	37,858	4,211	5,155	9,366	12,106	17,314	29,420
TOTAL 1951†	25,788	51,681	..	..	9,154†	9,207	12,344	21,551

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies— <i>contd.</i>						Mules	Donkeys		
	Youngstock— <i>contd.</i>			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Patiala—										
Rural	403	752	1,155	1,048	1,776	2,824	551	3,738	3,298	7,036
Urban	120	105	225	227	157	384	56	890	446	1,336
TOTAL	523	857	1,380	1,275	1,933	3,208	607	4,628	3,744	8,372
Rohtak—										
Rural	704	642	1,346	1,571	1,555	3,126	836	8,015	5,739	13,754
Urban	65	52	117	168	117	285	126	744	365	1,109
TOTAL	769	694	1,463	1,739	1,672	3,411	962	8,759	6,104	14,863
Sangrur—										
Rural	608	1,584	2,192	1,086	3,798	4,884	165	7,383	5,507	12,890
Urban	205	165	370	343	266	609	50	1,306	842	2,148
TOTAL	813	1,749	2,562	1,429	4,064	5,493	215	8,689	6,349	15,038
Simla—										
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	6	3	9	6	3	9	7	..	..	..
TOTAL	6	3	9	6	3	9	7	..	..	..
TOTAL PUNJAB—										
Rural	14,423	20,567	34,990	32,658	56,361	89,019	8,700	66,669	57,811	124,480
Urban	1,894	1,902	3,796	4,175	3,966	8,141	1,188	14,164	6,560	20,724
TOTAL 1956	16,317	22,469	38,786	36,833	60,327	97,160	9,888	80,833	64,371	145,204
TOTAL 1951†	9,207	12,344	30,705 (a)	34,995	64,025	108,174 (a)	7,792	80,375	58,150	150,513 (b)

(a) Includes 9,151 for which details are not available.

(b) Includes 11,988 for which details are not available.

No. 25—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>			POULTRY				Ducks	District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls					
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens *	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Patiala—								
9,076	7,948	918,734	54,984	13,795	46,255	115,034	409	Rural
211	680	40,257	5,613	1,724	3,608	10,945	52	Urban
9,287	8,628	958,991	60,597	15,519	49,863	125,979	461	TOTAL
Rohtak—								
6,732	16,845	771,894	8,212	2,092	12,593	22,897	8	Rural
195	3,039	30,561	1,348	464	1,160	2,972	13	Urban
6,927	19,884	802,455	9,560	2,556	13,753	25,869	21	TOTAL
Sangrur—								
23,064	5,113	1,091,310	32,522	14,850	39,962	87,334	499	Rural
1,841	797	78,282	5,958	1,812	3,158	10,928	32	Urban
24,905	5,910	1,169,592	38,480	16,662	43,120	98,262	531	TOTAL
Simla—								
..	6	2,219	744	245	169	1,158	5	Rural
..	6	2,219	744	245	169	1,158	5	Urban
..	6	2,219	744	245	169	1,158	5	TOTAL
TOTAL PUNJAB—								
214,133	78,616	12,838,401	505,543	169,407	614,298	1,289,248	10,138	Rural
12,981	9,748	627,924	54,387	18,665	56,530	129,582	948	Urban
227,114	88,364	13,466,325	559,930	188,072	670,828	1,418,830	11,086	TOTAL 1956
195,299	89,934	12,169,013	349,867	128,281	662,601	1,140,749	10,965	TOTAL 1951†

* The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL							
District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>				Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings †	Total	Others		Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Patiala—							
Rural	218	164	731	4,451	120,216	84,978	12,254
Urban	36	9	97	100	11,142	1,764	219
TOTAL	254	113	828	4,551	131,358	86,742	12,473
Rohtak—							
Rural	6	..	14	47	22,958	77,771	940
Urban	1	..	14	..	2,986	1,826	56
TOTAL	7	..	28	47	25,944	79,597	996
Sangrur—							
Rural	361	143	1,003	37	88,374	91,398	21,047
Urban	19	6	57	..	10,985	4,319	993
TOTAL	380	149	1,060	37	99,359	95,717	22,040
Simla—							
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	2	..	7	..	1,165	23	..
TOTAL	2	..	7	..	1,165	23	..
TOTAL PUNJAB—							
Rural	4,416	3,414	17,968	15,169	1,322,585	1,513,427	2,63,785
Urban	397	198	1,543	1,645	132,770	61,130	16,613
TOTAL 1956	4,813	3,612	19,511	16,814	1,455,155	1,574,557	280,398
TOTAL 1951 †	5,458	6,488	22,911	..	1,163,660	1,258,750	163,201

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 25—*concl'd.*
Machinery and Implements in Punjab—*concl'd.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS— <i>cont'd.</i>									
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)
Patiala—									
28,051	13	1,979	602	82	23	296	265	25	Rural
871	94	13	43	25	19	105	33	54	Urban
28,922	107	1,992	645	107	42	401	298	79	TOTAL
Rohtak—									
45,251	5	6,232	76	26	..	44	8	74	Rural
1,236	3	93	11	..	..	7	..	32	Urban
46,487	8	6,325	87	26	..	51	8	106	TOTAL
Sangrur—									
45,457	16	709	389	73	18	150	267	63	Rural
2,568	2	85	130	1	1	43	81	21	Urban
48,025	18	794	519	74	19	193	348	84	TOTAL
Simla—									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL
TOTAL PUNJAB—									
443,186	367	76,824	4,681	6,492	110	3,299	2,562	607	Rural
24,975	239	1,310	376	347	34	366	662	183	Urban
468,161	606	78,134	5,057	6,839	144	3,665	3,224	790	TOTAL 1956
388,699	529	66,641	1,648	325	1,392		3,379	1,375	TOTAL 1951†

TABLE No. 26

Area and Production of Coffee and Number of Persons Employed in Coffee Plantations in India during 1954-55 and 1955-56

State/year	Total Area under Coffee during the year ('000 Acres)	Quantity of Cured Coffee Produced ('000 Lbs.)	Persons Employed (Daily Average)		
			Garden Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Permanent) No.	Outside Labour (Temporary) No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra—					
1954-55 .	(a)	1	2	1	20
1955-56 .	(a)	1	3	1	10
Madras—					
1954-55 .	64	9,900	33,609	6,614	23,472
1955-56 .	66	11,397	25,853	14,496	33,210
Orissa—					
1954-55 .	(a)	(b)	11	..	..
1955-56 .	(a)	(b)	11	..	..
Mysore—					
1954-55 .	109	27,924	39,227	15,584	44,250
1955-56 .	109	30,058	44,671	15,386	42,665
Tr. Cochin—					
1954-55 .	7	1,441	2,770	580	473
1955-56 .	7	1,474	2,602	495	519
Coorg—					
1954-55 .	54	19,388	21,375	9,727	5,144
1955-56 .	58	25,213	22,540	10,811	9,520
TOTAL—ALL-INDIA—					
1954-55 .	234	58,654	96,994	32,506	73,359
1955-56(P) .	240	68,143	95,680	41,189	85,924

(a) Below 100 acres. (b) Below 500 lbs.
(P) Provisional.

TABLE No. 27

All-India Final Estimates of Coffee Production for 1956-57 and Revised* Estimates for 1957-58

(Tons)

Variety	1956-57	1957-58		
	(Final Estimates as on 30-6-57)	(Revised* Estimates as on 30-6-57)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (3) over Col. (2)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arabica	29,260	23,685	(—)	19.1
Robusta	12,740	13,465	(+)	5.7
TOTAL	42,000	37,150	(—)	11.5

* Estimate not final, subject to revision.
Source : Coffee Board.

CORRIGENDA

S. No.	Vol.	Month/Year	Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
1	XII	October 1957	791	5	6	3rd from the bottom	21,17,109*	6,56,075
2	XII	October 1957	791	5	6	2nd from the bottom	6,56,075	21,17,109*

I. GENERAL REVIEW

An important development during December was the extension of ban on the export of foodgrains from Bihar and of rice from Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and certain parts of West Bengal.

In December 1956, the National Development Council had decided that sales taxes on sugar, tobacco and mill-made textiles should be replaced by a surcharge on excise duties. This decision has now been given effect to by the passing of "The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill, 1957" during the last session of the Union Parliament. The rates of additional excise duties which came into effect on 14th December, 1957 are: Rs. 3.31 per cwt. of sugar, 13 and 8 naye paise per square yard of superfine and fine cotton cloth, 4 and 3 naye paise per square yard of medium and coarse varieties respectively. For art silk cloth the additional duty is 3 naye paise per square yard and for woollen cloth 5 per cent *ad valorem*. In case of tobacco and tobacco manufactures, there are a large number of specific rates.

Trade Agreements between India and Norway, India and U.S.S.R. and India and Italy have been further extended. An agreement was recently concluded between the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited and Intertrade, Yugoslavia. Under the agreement payments for the imports into India from Yugoslavia will be made in Indian rupees and the money credited to a special account of Intertrade with the State Bank of India, New Delhi. This money will be utilised by Intertrade for purchasing specified Indian goods.

Rainfall during the post-monsoon period (*i.e.*, from 1st October to 31st December, 1957) was in excess of the normal in west U.P., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Kutch, Konkan and north Mysore, normal in Maharashtra, Telengana, Madras, rest of Mysore and Kerala and deficient in Assam, east Rajasthan, Gujarat and rest of Andhra Pradesh. Elsewhere it was scanty. The condition of the standing crops, particularly paddy, was reported to be unsatisfactory in the unirrigated parts of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal due to drought.

During December, 1957 and early January, 1958 a number of crop estimates became available. The All-India Final Estimate of potatoes for 1956-57 shows an increase of 1.6 per cent in area but a decline of 8.5 per cent in yield over the partially revised estimate of the preceding year. All-India First Estimates of maize, ragi and jowar (kharif) for 1957-58 show an increase of 4.4, 0.4 and 0.9 per cent in area while those of rice and bajra show a decline of 1.4 and 1.3 per cent respectively over the corresponding adjusted estimates of 1956-57. The All-India Second Estimates of sugarcane and groundnuts for 1957-58 show an increase of 6.9 and 9.6 per cent in area and 7.7 and 2.3 per cent in yield. The All-India Final Estimate of jute for 1957-58, however, shows a decrease of 8.1 per cent in area and 4.7 per cent in yield over the partially revised estimate for 1956-57.

Prices of foodgrains during December 1957 showed an easy tendency largely as a result of the measures taken by the Government to keep the prices under check. The

All-India Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Cereals (Base 1952-53=100) which stood at 102 in November 1957 declined to 98 in December. The rice and wheat indices dropped from 107 and 87 in November to 102 and 86 in December, 1957. The jowar, bajra and maize indices also declined from 115, 121 and 107 in November to 108, 117 and 105 respectively in December.

Sugar markets generally ruled quiet during December 1957. The prices of sugar remained constant at Calcutta and Patna; rose at Hapur, Nagpur, Jullundur and Madras; eased slightly at Kanpur; and showed a mixed trend at Bombay. Gur prices eased at Hapur, Kanpur, Madras and Bombay while they rose at Patna.

Prices of groundnut and castor seed and their oils declined in the important markets of the country during December. Prices of linseed and linseed oil and copra and coconut oil increased moderately.

Cotton prices ruled generally easy during December due to heavy arrivals, depression in export trade and lack of mill demand. The prices of the American variety at Abohar (Punjab), however, registered a continuous rise due to comparative scarcity of good quality cotton in relation to mill demand and adverse effect of rain in Punjab.

The loose jute market at Calcutta witnessed a mixed trend with narrow fluctuations. In the jute goods market, the sacking section receded while hessian prices fluctuated within narrow limits.

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

- (i) Total imports of cereals into India during the calendar year 1957 amounted to 35.9 lakh tons, comprising 7.4 lakh tons of rice and 28.5 lakh tons of wheat as against 14.2 lakh tons comprising 3.25 lakh tons of rice and 10.95 lakh tons of wheat imported during 1956.
- (ii) Opening stocks of sugar on 1st December and closing stocks on 22nd December 1957 were lower than those on the corresponding dates of last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period 1st November, 1957 to 22nd December, 1957 were higher than those during the same period of the preceding season. During December, average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur amounted to 3,620 maunds. There were no stocks of gur in Hapur market during the month under review.
- (iii) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil amounted to 378 tons and 4,255 tons during July, 1957 as compared to 72 tons and 2,358 tons respectively exported during July, 1956. As the export of groundnut and groundnut oil is banned, there was no export in July, 1957.
- (iv) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay and consumption of raw cotton by Bombay mills during the period 1st September to 12th December, 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 12th December, 1957 were also lower than those on the corresponding date of last year.
- (v) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations and consumption by member mills of I.J.M.A. during November, 1957 were higher than those during November, 1956. Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of November, 1957 were higher than those at the end of November, 1956. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during November, 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding month of the previous year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS IN INDIA DURING DECEMBER 1957

The weather during the month under review was generally dry over the country except the extreme North and the extreme South where heavy to very heavy rainfall was reported. Throughout the last week of the month, the rainfall was fairly widespread or local in Madras and Kerala States. This was in association with the development of a cyclonic storm of the East Coast of Ceylon where widespread floods occurred.

The rainfall during the post-monsoon period (*i.e.*, from 1st October to 31st December, 1957) was in excess of the normal in west Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Saurashtra, Kutch, Konkan and north Mysore, normal in Maharashtra, Telangana, Madras, rest of Mysore and Kerala and deficient in Assam, east Rajasthan, Gujarat and rest of Andhra Pradesh. Elsewhere it was scanty.

The weather during the month was not very favourable for carrying out agricultural operations in different parts of the country. Sowing of winter crops like paddy, millets, wheat, barley, gram, pulses, oilseeds, tobacco and potato, transplantation of paddy, harvesting of autumn and winter paddy, jowar, bajra, kharif oilseeds, maize, ragi, minor millets, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, cotton and sann hemp and plucking of tea were some of the important agricultural operations in progress in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops, particularly paddy, was reported to be unsatisfactory in the unirrigated parts of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal due to prolonged drought. Except for a few cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The All-India First Estimate of jowar for 1957-58 puts the area at 25,776 thousand acres compared to 25,538 thousand acres in the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1956-57, showing an increase of 0.9 per cent over the last year. Similar estimates for bajra and maize put the areas at 23,357 thousand and 8,627 thousand acres as compared to 23,658 thousand and 8,265 thousand acres respectively. This shows a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the case of bajra and an increase of 4.4 per cent in the case of maize.

Wheat production in Canada in 1957, according to the official November estimate, has been placed at 10 million tons as against 15.4 million tons in 1956. In Europe, the latest reports indicate that outturn of wheat may, in the aggregate, increase substantially over the previous year. In Australia, the outlook for the wheat crop continues to be unfavourable, and it is apprehended that production of wheat which declined from 5.2 million tons in 1955 to 3.6 million tons in 1956 may show a further fall in 1957. In Argentina, the area under wheat in 1957-58 is estimated at 13.2 million acres, one of the lowest in recent years and about 1.5 million acres below the 1956-57 level.

The prospects of rice in Burma and Thailand are not favourable. The drought which affected India is reported to have affected these countries also. The production in Burma is estimated to be lower by about 25 per cent and in Thailand by 10 to 15 per

cent than in the previous year. In the United States also, heavy rains and frost are reported to have caused some damage to the rice crop and the production of rough rice in 1957 is estimated at 1.9 million tons as against 2.1 million tons last year. In Egypt, however, the crop is reported to be better and it is estimated that 2 million tons of paddy will be harvested in 1957 as against 1.5 million tons in 1956.

Imports of cereals into India during 1957 amounted to 35.9 lakh tons, comprising 7.4 lakh tons of rice and 28.5 lakh tons of wheat as against 14.2 lakh tons imported during 1956, comprising 3.25 lakh tons of rice and 10.95 lakh tons of wheat. Arrangements are on hand for import during 1958. In addition to the quantities which are expected under the existing agreements, it is proposed to import another 7 to 8 lakh tons of wheat by diverting the allocations made earlier for cotton, tobacco and milk products under PL 480 to the purchase of wheat.

An important development during December was the extension of ban on the export of foodgrains from Bihar and of rice from Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and certain parts of West Bengal.

The total quantity of rice procured in the three States of Orissa, Punjab and Andhra up to the middle of December was 1.3 to 1.4 lakh tons. It is proposed to continue the procurement operations in Punjab and Andhra during 1958 but in Orissa the procurement has been stopped owing to the damage to the crop by drought.

The number of fair price shops in the country was about 36,000 in December. In view of the complaints about the working of some of them from certain areas, the Governments of Kerala, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Bihar and Bombay have adopted a system of issuing identity cards. Rice and wheat are being issued through the fair price shops, but in view of the limited availability of rice, it has been decided to substitute wheat for rice in certain rice producing States. In Calcutta, two seers of rice and wheat, subject to a maximum of one seer of rice are being issued per adult per week. Similarly, Assam has linked the issue of rice with *atta* varying from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Tripura has also taken similar action and Bombay has laid down certain proportions of wheat which have to be compulsorily bought if a person wants to get rice from the fair price shop.

Prices of foodgrains during the month under review showed an easy tendency largely as a result of the measures taken by the Government to keep the prices under check. The All-India Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Cereals (Base 1952-53=100) which stood at 102 in November, 1957 declined to 98 in December. The wheat index dropped further from 87 to 86 during the period. The wheat index has declined by 8.5 per cent during the last one year. The rice index dropped significantly from 107 in November to 102 in December. Even at this reduced level, however, the rice index in December 1957 was 9.7 per cent higher than in December, 1956. The downward trend was equally noticeable in the prices of coarse grains. The jowar index declined from 115 in November to 108 in December, the bajra index from 121 to 117 and the maize index from 107 to 105. Compared to December 1956, the indices of bajra, jowar and maize were lower in December 1957 by 15 per cent, 12 per cent, and 2.8 per cent respectively.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—The All-India Second Estimate of sugarcane for 1957-58 puts the current year's area and production at 4.78 million acres and 63.50 million tons of cane as against 4.48 million acres and 58.99 million tons during 1956-57. This shows an increase of about 0.3 million acres or 6.9 per cent in area and 4.5 million tons or 7.7 per cent in production over the last year. Expressed in terms of gur, this year's production is placed at 6.40 million tons as against 5.95 million tons for 1956-57.

Increase in acreage has been reported by most of the sugarcane growing states. Some decline has, however, occurred in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The increase in the overall acreage has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and is attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The increase in production has been shared by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and is attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to better climatic conditions. This has been offset to some extent by decrease reported by Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

This estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1957-58. 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.

During December 1957 harvesting of the sugarcane crop and also crushing operations were reported to be progressing in different parts of the country. The condition of the standing crops was rather unsatisfactory due to scanty rainfall in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. From parts of Bombay reports of attack by insects, pests and crop diseases were also received. In Uttar Pradesh, in the absence of rainfall, irrigation facilities were made use of where available.

Sugar—The total quantity of sugar produced by the factories in India during the current season upto 22nd December 1957 amounted to 3.73 lakh tons as against 3.45 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. 146 factories were reported to be operating during the week ending 22nd December 1957 as against 135 in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The opening stock of sugar with factories on 1st December 1957 was 4.11 lakh tons as against 4.88 lakh tons on the same date last year. Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November 1957 to 22nd December 1957 was 2.56 lakh tons as against 2.54 lakh tons in the same period of the last season. On 22nd December 1957 the factories showed a closing stock of 5.47 lakh tons of sugar as against 6.16 lakh tons last year.

The Government of India released during December 1957 a quantity of 1.75 lakh tons of sugar for sale in the free market including 0.06 lakh tons released for export. This brings the total releases so far out of the 1956-57 and 1957-58 seasons production to 21.35 lakh tons including 1.64 lakh tons released for export.

Sales of sugar for export from January to December 1957 amounted to 1.54 lakh tons. Out of these, actual exports amounted to 1.47 lakh tons. 66.6 thousand tons of sugar were exported to West Asian countries, 34.4 thousand tons to East Asian countries, 24.9 thousand tons to Far East countries including Malaya 11.6 thousand tons to Burma, 8.2 thousand tons to Ceylon and 1.0 thousand tons to U.K.

In accordance with the Second Finance Commission's recommendations the sales tax on sugar has been replaced, with effect from 14th December 1957 by the additional excise duty of Rs. 3.31 per cwt. or just about 3 n.p. per lb. It is expected that in a whole year the gross revenue to be derived from this proposal would amount to Rs. 12.18 crores.

Sugar markets generally ruled quiet during December. Prices remained constant at Calcutta and Patna; rose at Hapur, Nagpur, Jullundur and Madras; and slightly eased at Kanpur. The Bombay market showed a mixed trend. The table below gives the week-end wholesale prices of sugar at certain important centres in India:—

Market	Quality	(Rupees per maund)				
		Week ending				
		30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
Hapur	Crystal	35.12	35.12	35.44	35.62	36.50
Kanpur	FAQ	35.75	35.75	35.50	35.50	35.50
Jullundur	Phagwara	35.00	35.25	35.25	N.R.	37.50
Calcutta	Indian	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Nagpur	Medium	39.25	39.50	39.50	41.50	41.50
Madras	Imported	34.69	34.69	34.69	38.11	38.11
Bombay	D-28	37.37	38.25	37.25	37.87	38.87
Patna		36.00	36.00	36.00	N.R.	N.R.

N.R.—Not reported.

gur—Average daily arrivals of gur during December in Hapur market were 3,620 maunds. There was no stock of gur in this market at the end of December 1957 while at the end of the previous month a stock of 1,000 maunds had been reported.

Gur prices during December eased at Hapur, Kanpur, Madras and Bombay while they went up at Patna. At Calcutta the prices showed an abrupt increase during the first week but gradually declined thereafter. The following table shows the week-end wholesale prices of gur at some important centres—

Market	Quality	(Rs. per maund)				
		Week ending				
		30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	13.37	13.06	12.87	12.75	12.00
Kanpur	FAQ	14.75	14.75	13.61	13.00	12.25
Calcutta	Deshi (Medium)	15.50	18.00	16.25	15.25	14.25
Madras	II Sort	16.06	15.63	14.37	14.37	14.37
Bombay	Kolhapur	21.00	21.00	19.50	18.00	18.00
Patna	New	11.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During the month under review the All-India Second Estimate of the 1957-58 groundnut crop was released. The area shows an increase of 9.6 per cent and production an increase of 2.3 per cent over the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 1956-57. Increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the groundnut-growing states except Andhra Pradesh and is attributed mainly to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time. This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September or the beginning of October 1957. Till then the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory.

During December 1957 prices of groundnut and castorseed and their oils declined in the important markets of the country. Linseed and linseed oil prices, however, registered moderate gains while prices of copra and coconut oil increased considerably.

(a) Groundnut

The All-India Second Estimate of groundnut for 1957-58 puts the area under and production of groundnut at 12,518 thousand acres and 3,651 thousand tons respectively as against 11,421 thousand acres and 3,570 thousand tons in the corresponding estimate for 1956-57. Past experience shows that area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly about 85 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil at Bombay touched high levels in the second week of December but declined towards the end of the month. More or less the same tendency was in evidence in Madras also. Active buying by crushers and rumours of a further export quota for groundnut oil cake aided market sentiment in the first half of the month. Heavy arrivals and lack of new incentives in the form of announcement of quotas for groundnut, groundnut oil or groundnut oilcake are reported to have caused a reversal of earlier optimism.

Prices of South African variety of groundnut oil at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 60.69 per maund throughout the month.

The following table gives the trend of prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during December 1957.

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	23.87	23.87	24.00	23.69	22.75
Madras (Superior)	23.25	22.50	23.56	23.25	22.56
<i>Groundnut oil—</i>					
Bombay (Indian)	55.44	53.81	56.94	53.06	52.87
Madras	49.56	48.75	49.19	49.37	48.87
<i>European ports—</i>					
S. African variety	60.69	60.69	60.69	60.69	60.69

During July 1957 there were no exports of groundnuts or groundnut oil (on account of ban on their exports); exports during the same month of 1956 also were nil. Total exports of groundnut and groundnut oil during January—July 1957 were negligible as against 12,191 tons of groundnut and 28,146 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same period of 1956.

(b) Linseed

In Bombay and Calcutta prices of Linseed and linseed oil rose till the middle of the month under review but fell slightly in the second half, the closing quotations for December being higher than those of the preceding month. At Kanpur linseed prices declined in the first fortnight but recovered in the latter half while those of linseed oil showed a steady decline. Better prospects of exports accounted for the improvement in prices. Considerable business in linseed oil was reported to have been put through with U.K. and Continental buyers. Persistent overseas enquiries encouraged buying by exporters and shippers. Higher prices for Indian linseed oil were reported to have been realised by sales effected during December, 1957.

Trade estimates of linseed crop in Canada, U.S.A. and the Argentine have been revised downward. A fall in world production of linseed in 1957 to the extent of 15 per cent compared to 1956 is forecast. Communist countries are expected to buy large quantities of linseed oil. These factors combined to produce a bullish influence on the price of linseed oil in European markets. This was reflected in the domestic prices of Indian linseed oil.

Prices of Indian linseed oil at European ports ruled steady at Rs. 56.31 per maund during December, 1957 as against Rs. 54.37 at the end of November.

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during December (Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
<i>Linseed—</i>					
Bombay (Bold) . . .	22.19	23.25	23.37	23.12	22.75
Calcutta (Small) . . .	23.00	23.31	23.62	23.50	23.25
Kanpur (FAQ) . . .	23.00	21.50	21.00	23.00	23.00
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>					
Bombay . . .	52.12	52.87	55.12	54.75	53.31
Calcutta . . .	53.00	53.00	55.00	54.00	54.00
Kanpur . . .	51.00	51.00	49.00	49.00	47.00
<i>European ports—</i>					
Indian variety . . .	54.37	56.31	56.31	56.31	56.31

Exports of linseed oil during July 1957 amounted to 378 tons as compared to 72 tons during the same month of 1956. Total exports of linseed oil during January—July 1957 amounted to 7,730 tons as compared to 40,632 tons during the same period of 1956.

(c) Castorseed

On 19th December, 1957 the export policy for castor oil for the licensing period January September 1958 was announced. Export of castor oil will be licensed freely as hitherto without any quantitative restrictions.

Prices of castorseed in Bombay and Kanpur declined substantially during the month under review. At Badepalli prices registered an improvement after the initial decline. Price of castor oil in all the important markets fell considerably during December.

The down-trend in the prices of castorseed and oil is a move to adjust to the world prices which have sagged considerably due to the reported bumper castor crop in Brazil. For some time past, the castor market in the country has been out of parity with the world market, as a result of which the pace of exports of castor oil has suffered a set-back. Indian castor oil production being mainly for exports, its prices cannot for long remain out of parity with world prices.

Indian commercial variety of castor oil was quoted at the end of December in European markets at rates substantially lower than those at the end of the preceding month. The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil during December 1957.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
<i>Castorseed—</i>					
Bombay (Bold) . . .	22.00	22.00	21.44	21.06	20.62
Kanpur (FAQ) . . .	21.31	21.00	20.62	20.00	19.37
Badepalli . . .	23.00	23.62	22.25	22.81	23.81
<i>Castor oil—</i>					
Bombay (Commercial) . . .	54.00	51.06	48.87	48.87	48.12
Kanpur (FAQ) . . .	56.00	56.00	53.00	51.00	51.00
Madras (FAQ) . . .	57.62	56.00	55.00	55.12	55.12
<i>European Ports—</i>					
Bombay (Commercial) . . .	66.62	64.62	61.69	60.75	59.75

Export of castor oil during July 1957 amounted to 4,255 tons compared to 2,358 tons during July 1956. Total exports of castor oil during January—July 1957 amounted to 29,474 tons as against 21,885 tons during the corresponding period of 1956.

(d) Coconut

At the end of September 1957 the coconut crop in Kerala was reported to have been fairly satisfactory in the districts of Trivandrum and Trichur; in the districts of Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam prevalence of pests affected the standing crop. In Madras seasonal conditions were unfavourable in the coastal areas of Tanjore district and in Andhra rainfall was below normal. Report from Ratnagiri coast of Bombay State show that the standing coconut crop was fairly good and that the seasonal condition and rainfall were normal.

During November 1957 arrivals of coconut and copra in the twelve important assembling markets of South India amounted to 17.8 million coconuts and 3.8 thousand tons of copra compared to 24.8 million coconuts and 6.8 thousand tons of copra in the same month of 1956. Total arrivals in these markets during January—November 1957 were 195.9 million coconuts and 62.5 thousand tons of copra, the corresponding figures for the previous year were 194.1 million nuts and 100.1 thousand tons copra.

Prices of copra at Bombay and Alleppey and of coconut oil at Bombay and Cochin registered substantial gains during the month under review. Present levels of prices are the highest on record since the Korean boom. Meagre imports and scanty arrivals of indigenous supplies accounted for the uptrend in prices during December 1957.

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The following table gives the prices of copra and coconut oil during December.

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
<i>Copra—</i>					
Bombay (Colombo)	56.25	56.25	56.25	57.25	57.25
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	56.44	55.81	57.69	58.31	58.94
<i>Coconut oil—</i>					
Bombay (Indian)	82.25	77.87	88.12	N.Q.	85.25
Cochin (Good)	76.75	N.R.	77.75	N.R.	81.75

N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R. Not reported.

During July 1957 imports of copra and coconut oil into India amounted to 13,495 tons and 962 tons respectively compared to 5,753 tons of copra and 1,414 tons of coconut oil imported during July 1956. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January—July 1957 amounted to 77,108 tons and 12,563 tons respectively as against 33,652 tons of copra and 10,702 tons of coconut oil imported during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of November, 1957 puts the total production at 51.63 lakh bales as against their earlier estimate of 51.53 lakh bales. Their corresponding estimate and the final estimate for 1956-57 crop were 55.72 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

On the 16th December, 1957 the Government of India released an import quota of 30,000 bales of raw cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above from soft currency areas. The import licences will be valid for shipment upto the 30th April, 1958. The import of Egyptian cotton against this quota will be permitted under Special Payments Procedure only.

Certain steps were taken during the month to help the cotton textiles industry. On the 13th December 1957, the Government announced as a temporary measure, reduction in excise duty on medium cotton fabrics from two annas to one anna and six pies per square yard. The reduction will remain in force upto the 31st March, 1958. The rebate of six pies per square yard allowed to mills in respect of production of cotton fabrics in excess of their average or normal packed production was withdrawn with effect from the 1st January, 1958. Sales tax on mill-made textiles was replaced by an additional excise duty with effect from the 14th December. The rates of additional excise duty per square yard are : 13 np for super fine, 8 np for medium and 3 np for coarse varieties.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture have placed the current crop at 110.70 lakh bales (of 500 lbs. each) and yield per acre at 390 lbs. in their December estimate which is the sixth and preliminary final estimate. This is lower than the November estimate which put the crop at 117.88 lakh bales and yield per acre at 413 lbs. The area harvested this season is placed at 135.61 lakh acres as compared to 156.15 lakh acres last season.

The Egyptian Government's second estimate of the current crop issued in December puts the production at a higher figure of 17.09 lakh bales (of 500 lbs. each) both as compared to the October estimate of 16.30 lakh bales for the current season and final estimate of 14.12 lakh bales for the preceding season.

The table below gives the latest position of consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills and stocks held by them—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

Cotton Varieties	During		Progressive total		Stocks as on	
	October 1957	October 1956	Sept. '57 Oct. '57	Sept. '56 Oct. '56	31-10-57	31-10-56
Indian Cotton	3.73	3.70	7.72	7.48	7.79	10.83
Egyptian Cotton	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.25	0.30	0.37
Other Foreign Cotton	0.42	0.38	0.85	0.79	1.75	1.43
Total	4.22	4.20	8.70	8.52	9.84	12.63

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)

	1-9-57 to 12-12-57	1-9-56 to 12-12-56
Arrivals	2.10	3.07
Consumption by mills	3.74	3.82
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on 12th December	4.09	4.23

Cotton prices in India ruled generally easy during the month as a whole. There were however, some fluctuations from week to week. Month end quotations of Jarilla MGF at Bombay and Deshi cotton at Abohar for December were considerably lower than the respective month-end quotations for November. Primary reasons for decline in prices were heavy arrivals, depression in export trade and lack of mill demand due to continued weakness in the cloth market despite governmental measures to provide relief. The price of the American variety of cotton at Abohar (Punjab) registered a continuous rise during the month. At the end of December, the ruling price was Rs. 798.00 per candy compared to Rs. 757.78 at the end of November. The rising trend was attributed to comparative

scarcity of good quality cotton in relation to mill demand and bullish influence of adverse effect of rains in Punjab on the 1957-58 crop.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of cotton during December at certain markets in India.

Week ending	State Centre Variety	(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)				
		Mysore Adoni Farm	Bombay Bombay Jarilla	Punjab Abohar		
			MGF	Deshi	American	
30-11-57	.	.	.	.	.	.
7-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.
14-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.
21-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.
28-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.
		710.00	785.00	590.70	757.78	
		N.T.	765.00	562.00	772.00	
		N.T.	770.00	585.00	780.00	
		N.T.	765.00	580.00	798.00	
		N.T.	760.00	522.00	798.00	

N.T.—No transaction

The Karachi cotton market ruled generally easy during the month. The price of 4F Punjab (Roller Ginned) declined to Rs. 749 per candy at the end of December from 756, at the close of November. The decline occurred during the first fortnight. Factors responsible for the decline were the lack of overseas demand, particularly from Japan and China, the pressure of new crop arrivals and the slackness of domestic demand. During the second fortnight there was partial recovery in the market due to better export prospects and improvement of market sentiment.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at Karachi during December :

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)									
Week ending									4F Punjab (Roller Ginned)
30-11-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	756.00
14-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N.R.
21-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	735.00
28-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	747.00
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	749.00

N.R.—Not reported.

The New York cotton market exhibited bullish tendencies during the month. The price of cotton improved from 36.15 cents per lb. on 7th December to 36.65 cents on 14th December. During the second fortnight, the market partially lost the gain made during the first fortnight due to increased hedge selling but the month closed at considerably higher levels than those prevailing in the beginning. Bullish tendencies in the New York market were attributed to commission house and New Orleans buying coupled with relative scarcity of good grades, effect of adverse weather conditions both on the volume and quality of the 1958 cotton crop and expectations of higher loan on 1958 crop.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at New York during December:

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
		M.C.
30-11-57	.	M.C.
7-12-57	36.15	1346.00
14-12-57	36.65	1365.00
21-12-57	36.55	1361.00
28-12-57	36.50	1363.00

M.C.—Market closed.

(v) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during November, 1957 amounted to 8.11 lakh bales as compared to 6.14 lakh bales during the preceding month and 7.76 lakh bales during November, 1956. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July 1957 to November 1957 amounted to 24.80 lakh bales as compared to 25.66 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during November, 1957 amounted to 0.81 lakh bales as compared to 0.59 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.93 lakh bales during November, 1956. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of November, 1957 amounted to 3.09 lakh bales compared to 3.21 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by mills in the membership of I.J.M.A. during November, 1957 was of the order of 5.64 lakh bales as compared to 5.14 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.05 lakh bales during November, 1956. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of November, 1957 amounted to 25.65 lakh bales compared to 25.13 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of November, 1957 stood at 10.05 lakh bales as compared to 7.76 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 9.55 lakh bales at the end of November, 1956.

During December, 1957 the Calcutta loose jute market witnessed a mixed trend with narrow fluctuations. The factors influencing the market were the poor arrivals of raw jute due to the present paddy harvesting season when growers were generally too busy to move their jute to the market. The sellers were fairly keen for business while the buyers were reserved even at lower rates as they were expecting an increase in the arrivals in the coming months. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta.

Prices of loose Jute at Calcutta (December-January Delivery)

(Rs. Per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
Northern	27.00	26.25	26.75	26.50	26.75
Assam	27.25	26.50	27.00	26.75	27.00
Orissa	29.25	28.75	28.75	28.50	28.75
Deshal	24.75	24.00	24.75	24.50	24.50
Murshidabad	23.00	22.50	22.75	22.50	23.00
Jungli	21.50	20.50	21.50	20.50	21.50
Daisee	29.75	30.00	29.75	29.75	30.00

In the pucca bales sector prices of all varieties showed a decline in the first week. During the second week, Mill Firsts regained that lost ground fully, while Mill Lightnings and Daisee L. G. showed partial recovery. The market thereafter remained steady. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta

December/January Delivery

Variety	(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)				
	Week ending				
	30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
Mill Firsts	235.00	230.00	235.00	235.00	235.00
Mill Lightnings . . .	205.00	195.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Daisee L.G.	185.00	175.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
Pak N. C.	80.00	80.00	75.00	74.00	72.00

In the up-country centres, the raw jute market showed a slightly weakening tendency during the month. The mofussil market rates ruled more or less above the Calcutta parity rates. Imports in the up-country markets continued to be small and only in the Northern Districts demand was satisfied. Very little business was done due to disparity between Calcutta and mofussil prices. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres :

Centres	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
Barpeta Road (Assam) .	19.44	18.50	19.00	19.00	20.00
Chakia (Bihar)	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.50
Samsi (W. Bengal) . . .	20.69	19.25	19.43	20.00	20.59
Jaipur Road (Orissa) . .	25.12	N.A.	24.50	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not available.

In the jute goods market the sacking section receded, while hessian prices fluctuated within narrow limits. Reports of business in hessian with U.K. and America instilled some confidence in the first fortnight, but the prices declined thereafter in the absence of fresh enquiries. The sacking market remained dull throughout and even local shippers lost interest. The following table gives the week-end quotations for hessian and sacking.

Variety	Unit	Week ending				
		30-11-57	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57
Hessian 40"×10 oz	Rs. per 100 yds.	39.90	39.95	40.05	39.55	39.40
Sacking B Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	110.75	109.85	107.75	105.75	106.30

(vi) TOBACCO

"The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Bill, 1957" was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13th December 1957 seeking to levy additional excise duties, replacing the sales tax, on sugar, tobacco and mill-made textiles with effect from the 14th December, 1957. The rates of additional excise duty on tobacco are summarised below:

(i) Unmanufactured tobacco :

- those used mainly for the manufacture of hookah and chewing tobacco as also cigars—3 naye paise per lb.
- those used mainly for the manufacture of biris—20 naye paise per lb. Since there is no excise duty on biris, the duty on this tobacco has been put high.
- those used for the manufacture of pipe tobacco and smoking mixtures—50 naye paise per lb.

(ii) Tobacco Manufactures :

Cigarettes—For the levy of Central Excise Duty, cigarettes are sub-divided into eight categories and the rates of duty vary from Re. 1 per thousand for the lowest category valued at less than Rs. 7.50 per thousand to Rs. 21.50 per thousand for the highest category valued at more than Rs. 50 per thousand. The additional duties follow the same pattern and have been fixed at 40 per cent of the Central Excise rates for each category.

Cigars—As in the case of cigarettes, the additional Excise Duties levied amount to 25 per cent of the basic rate for all the nine categories.

As a result of the imposition of these additional duties, the gross yield from tobacco and tobacco manufactures in a whole year is estimated at Rs. 7.40 crores.

During the month under review the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco was steady at Rs. 60 per maund except in the third week when it was quoted higher at Rs. 65 per maund. The price of Motihari and Jutty (medium) varieties at Calcutta were slightly higher than in the previous month. Thus Motihari (medium) variety was quoted at Rs. 148.63 per maund during the last week of December, 1957 as against Rs. 146.16 in the last week of November. During the same period the Jutty (medium) variety increased from Rs. 105.16 per maund to Rs. 108.63. The prices of Grades I, II, III and IV of flue-cured Virginia (redried strips) remained unquoted at Guntur.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during November, 1957 amounted to 1.26 million lbs. consisting of 0.85 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia and 0.41 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals in the previous month were slightly higher at 1.93 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during November, 1957 amounted to 2.86 million lbs. as against 3.43 million lbs. in the previous month. The despatches in November, 1957 consisted of 1.76 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.08 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.02 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of November stood at 21.6 million lbs.

About 1.53 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during November as against 2.54 million lbs. in the previous month. Of these, 1.04 million lbs. were flue-cured virginia.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during July, 1957 amounted to 8.14 million lbs. valued at Rs. 101.75 lakhs. Of these the flue-cured virginia variety accounted for as much as 6.90 million lb. worth Rs. 92.88 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the seven months January-July, 1957 amounted to 53.37 million lbs. valued at Rs. 937.73 lakhs.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

Under the Grow More Food campaign, the main developmental work is in respect of minor irrigation, land development, distribution of improved seeds and of fertilizers and manures.

In October, 1957 15 new wells and 30 old wells were completed in Andhra Pradesh with private efforts. Eighteen oil engines, one electric motor and one tractor were supplied to ryots under hire purchase system. Thirteen filter point tubewells were also sunk. About 152 acres of land was benefited as a result of 13 borings undertaken by the Industries Department. In West Bengal improvement in drainage schemes benefited 28,480 acres. Three small irrigation schemes were completed in November by the Director of Agriculture covering an area of 437 acres. Twenty five pumping plants were also distributed.

In Andhra 365 acres were bunded, 1,560 acres reclaimed and 1971 acres were cultivated with departmental tractors and bull-dozer during October. Nearly 99,861 acres were brought under the Japanese method of cultivation.

In Andhra 8,875 tons of ammonium sulphate, 349 tons of super phosphate and 1,653 tons of other chemicals were distributed. Besides 22,987 tons of rural compost were manufactured, of which 17,830 tons were distributed in addition to 827 tons of green manure. In Telengana area 1,077 tons of ammonium sulphate, 55 tons of paddy fertilisers mixture, 717 tons of rural compost and 320 tons of green manure were distributed.

Twenty five maunds of C-281 wheat seed were distributed to selected cultivators in Delhi, and 154 tons of paddy seed, 14 tons of millet seed, 5 tons of jowar seed and 11 tons of other seeds in Andhra.

Fisheries—In Delhi 36,300 fingerlings of the four species of major carp were collected and 14 village tanks were stocked in October. In West Bengal 2,480 maunds of fish were caught in November.

(ii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Government of Assam have published the Assam Hindu Religious Endowment Bill, 1957 to elicit public opinion on this measure. The Bill seeks to provide for State acquisition of the lands held by temples and *satras* and for better administration of Hindu Religious endowments. The statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill says: There has been persistent public demand for enacting legislation for improvement of administration of the Hindu religious endowments in Assam. There have also been repeated allegations from the tenants of lands held by temples and *satras* about mismanagement of the lands. Religious institutions were exempted from the scope of the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956, because a comprehensive legislation on religious endowments including acquisition of lands attached thereto was then in contemplation. The public have been pressing for passing such legislation since. For better management of the lands held by temples and *satras*, it is deemed necessary to acquire such lands on payment of compensation in the form of a perpetual annuity equal to the net income. It is also thought necessary to appoint an Endowment Commissioner to superintend the administration of all temples and *satras* and to ensure that the income from their endowments is duly applied for the purpose for which they were created or exist." The Bill under reference proposes that the

State Government may at any time "declare by notification in the official Gazette, that all rights in lands (except the lands included in the compound or orchard) of a temple or a *satra*, including the rights of any intermediaries in such lands, shall vest in the State, with effect from the date specified in the notification". Every temple or *satra* whose lands will be acquired, will be paid compensation in the following manner :

- "1. The gross income of the land of a temple of a *satra* or on intermediary..... shall be computed by taking the average gross annual income from rents, fisheries, forests, hats, bazars, ferries, mines, and minerals for three agricultural years preceding the date of notification.....
2. From the gross income so computed shall be deducted the average annual amount which was payable by the temple or the *satra* or the intermediary for three agricultural years preceding the date of notification..... as land revenue, cess, royalty, local rate, municipal tax, chowkidari tax, agricultural income-tax or any tax levied by the central Government or rent to superior landlords in respect of the land acquired.
3. A further amount calculated at the rate of 15 per cent of the gross income shall be deducted from the gross income as cost of management.
4. The balance remaining thereafter shall be treated as the net income.
5. In the case of a temple or *satra*, the compensation shall be payable in the form of perpetual annuity which shall be an amount equal to the net income as determined in the manner described above. It shall be paid in cash every year.
6. In the case of an intermediary the total compensation shall be an amount equal to ten times the net income, and it shall be paid in cash in one or more equal annual instalments not exceeding five".

The land thus acquired, if in occupation of a person who actually cultivated it in the agricultural year preceding the notification, will be settled with him with the following status :

- "(i) if he has already acquired the right of occupancy under any law for the time being in force, then the land shall be settled with him with the status of a land-holder as defined in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1886, or of an occupancy tenant as defined in the Goalpara Tenancy Act, 1929 or the Sylhet Tenancy Act 1936, as the case may be.
- (ii) if he has not acquired the right of occupancy, then the land shall be settled with him with the status of a settlement holder (other than land-holder) as defined in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1886, or of a non-occupancy tenant under the Goalpara Tenancy Act or the Sylhet Tenancy Act as the case may be".

Where the land acquired is not under occupation of a person who actually cultivated it in the agricultural year preceding the notification, it shall be at the disposal of the State Government for settlement of landless actual cultivators.

The Government of Bombay have published a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 in its application to the "Hyderabad Area" of Bombay State. The Hyderabad Tenancy Act of 1950 regulates the relationship between tenants of agricultural lands and their land-holders and confers on protected tenants the right to

purchase land upto one family holding. The amendments made to the Act since 1954 have been directed towards transferring ownership of land to protected tenants and the re-distribution of surplus lands among landless persons, small holders, etc. But the Act does not give the right of purchase to the ordinary tenants. The present Bill provides for these rights, as well as proposes to remove certain defects and deficiencies found in the working of the principal Act. Among other measures of land reforms, the Bill provides that the rent payable by a tenant for any year shall not exceed one-sixth of the value of the produce of that year. It also provides that the land-holder shall not be entitled to retain possession of the land surrendered by a tenant, if thereby the total land under his personal cultivation exceeds three family holdings. The Bill also includes provisions which seek to compulsorily transfer the ownership of land to tenants of different categories according to the procedure to be prescribed by the State Government. It is further provided that the land purchased or sold under any of the provisions of this legislation shall not be transferred, sold, etc. without the previous sanction of the Collector. According to the Statement of Objects & Reasons, the Bill is drawn with a view to translating into practice the policy of Government to remove gradually all intermediaries and to make the tiller of the soil the occupant of the land.

The President has given his assent to (a) The Rajasthan Jagir Lands Resumption (Validating) Bill, 1957 and (b) The Rajasthan land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1957. Details of the provisions of these Bills were given in the October and November 1957 issues of this Journal, respectively.

The Governor of Madhya Pradesh has assented to the Madhya Pradesh Ryotwari Sub-lessee Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1957. Details of this Bill were given in the December 1957 issue of this journal.

The Governor of Andhra Pradesh has assented to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings (Census) Bill, 1957. The new Act replaces an Ordinance which was promulgated in September 1957. Details of the provisions of the Ordinance were given in the October 1957 issue of this journal.

(iii) PANCHAYATS

In order to amend the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the Government of Bihar have introduced in their State Legislative Assembly the Bihar Panchayat Raj (Second Amendment and Validating) Bill, 1957. This Bill proposes to incorporate a number of new provisions in the Act of 1947 and to remove certain difficulties experienced in the day to day working of the Act. An important provision in the Bill is the extension of the scope of duties and functions of gram panchayats in the light of the Planning Commission's recommendation that the gram panchayats should function as units of development. The Bill provides that besides the duties already laid down in the principal act, a panchayat shall undertake the control and administration of and be responsible for:—

- (a) the programme of production for the village and the framing of budgets of requirements for supplies and finance needed for carrying out the programme;
- (b) securing minimum standards of cultivation to be observed in the village with a view to increasing production;
- (c) bringing waste lands under cultivation;
- (d) arranging for the cultivation of lands not cultivated or managed by the owners thereof;
- (e) organising voluntary labour for community work;

- (f) making arrangements for co-operative management of land and other resources in the village according to the terms of any law for the time being in force;
- (g) implementation of land reform measures in the village according to the terms of any law for the time being in force; and
- (h) any other matter that may be prescribed.

The Bill also provides that:—

- (i) The Government may alter the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Gram Panchayat by including therein or excluding therefrom any village or part of the village. In the event of a substantial area being added to the jurisdiction of a Panchayat, Government may, with a view to giving due representation on the Executive Committee or Gram Cutcherry to any village included in a Gram Panchayat order a general election in such a Gram Panchayat after assigning reasons for the same.
- (ii) In order to provide initiative to the Panchayats to exercise their powers effectively, the Government may classify Panchayats into three categories, namely Pratham Varga, Dwitiya Varga, Tritiya Varga on the recommendations of the prescribed authority and in the prescribed manner;
- (iii) The Executive Committee of a Panchayat shall be vested with powers to remit in whole or in part all or any of the taxes on account of drought, flood or other natural calamity subject to the approval of the prescribed authority (previously a Gram Panchayat had powers of taxation, but there was no power for remission of taxes on grounds of hardships);
- (iv) *Up-Sarpanch* and *Up-Mukhiya* may also be elected in the Panchayats and on their Executive Committees respectively so as to carry on the duties of Sarpanch and of Mukhiya respectively during their absence;
- (v) The criminal jurisdiction of a Gram Cutcherry be enlarged in respect of cases where the value of the property alleged to be stolen does not exceed Rs. 100 (Previously this power extended or cases where the value of the property stolen was upto Rs. 50 only).
- (vi) Regional Gram Panchayat Advisory Committees and State Panchayat Board may be set up for better coordination and supervision of activities of the Gram Panchayats in different regions and in the State as a whole;
- (vii) In order to lessen difficulties in connection with the holding of election of *Panches* by secret ballot, the number of *Panches* be reduced from fifteen to nine and the term of office of the *Mukhiya* and *Panches* be extended from three to five years; and
- (viii) 6½ per cent of the land revenues of the State be pooled and then distributed by Government to Panchayats for execution of local development projects in such proportion as may be considered necessary by the State Government and in the prescribed manner.

In addition, the Bill also makes certain provisions for the dissolution or supersession of the Executive Committees of the Gram Panchayat and for the removal of the Mukhiya in cases of incompetency, persistent default in the performance of duties or excess of powers by the members of the Executive Committees. The Bill also aims at safeguarding the office bearers of the Panchayats against malicious or vexatious prosecutions, etc. through granting them the status of public servants at the time of performance of official duties.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(a) Diary of Important Events in the Month of December 1957

December—7 All-India Second Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58 released.

11 All-India First Estimate of Jowar, 1957-58 released.

13 All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1957-58 released.

14 Sales taxes on Sugar, Tobacco and mill-made Textiles replaced by a surcharge on excise duties.

18 All-India First Estimate of Bajra, 1957-58 released.

22 All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1956-57 released.

28 (i) All-India First Estimate of Maize, 1957-58 released.

(ii) All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58 released.

(b) Schemes for Developing Rural Manurial Resources

The Government of India has formulated two schemes for intensive development of local manurial resources in the rural areas.

Under the first scheme, which envisages maximum exploitation of local manurial resources in C.D. and N.E.S. blocks, 2,100 village level workers will be trained as compost inspectors by 1961. The second scheme aims at production through hot-fermentation process of compost manure from human and agricultural wastes in as many as 6,000 panchayats by the end of the second plan.

It is estimated that, if the compost and local manure produced under these schemes are scientifically utilised, it will be possible to grow 1.4 million tons of additional foodgrains, valued at Rs. 392 millions.

It is expected that by the end of December 1957, 755 village level workers from community development and N.E.S. blocks, will have completed their training in scientific methods for preparation of local manures in order to work as compost inspectors. The Central aid for this purpose amounts to about Rs. 20 lakhs as subsidy to State Governments in 1957-58.

The trained village level workers will further educate 60,000 villagers in preparation of local manures by March 1958. It is planned that, by 1961, 2 lakh villagers will have been educated in compost making.

For preparation of compost manure in the panchayats, the Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40.46 lakhs as loan to the State Governments in 1957-58. This will cover 2,023 bigger panchayats. It is proposed to cover another 2,000 panchayats by 1958-59 and 6,000 panchayats will be operating the scheme by 1960-61.

(c) Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement Expanded

The trade agreement signed by the Governments of India and U.S.S.R. on December 2, 1953 for a period of five years has now been extended by another year and the schedules to the agreement have been expanded.

Zinc and Ammonium sulphate have been added to Schedule 'A', which lists the items available for import into India from the Soviet Union, Schedule 'B' which mentions items for export from India to the Soviet Union, has also been expanded to include coir products, dyeing and tanning substances, woollen carpets and woollen hosiery fabrics.

Among the items for export from India are tea, jute manufactures, raw wool, coffee, spices, shellac, hides and skins, cashew nuts, mica, unmanufactured tobacco, footwear and fruits and vegetables.

The chief items of imports from the U.S.S.R. are iron and steel manufactures, metal other than iron and steel, mining equipments, heavy electrical plant and equipment textile machinery, machine tools, ball and roller bearings.

Since the signing of the agreement in 1953, Indo-Soviet trade has increased steadily. While the total trade between the two countries was Rs. 1.75 crores during 1953-54, it was Rs. 32.41 crores in 1956-57. India had a favourable balance of Rs. 55 lakhs in 1953-54. During 1956-57, however, the balance of trade was against India by Rs. 1.41 crores. This is mainly due to large imports of iron and steel products comprising nearly 80 per cent of Soviet imports into this country.

There has also been an appreciable increase in Indian exports to the U.S.S.R. Several products like tea, coffee, spices, cashew nuts, footwear, woollen fabrics, jute manufactures, tobacco and hides and skins are now being exported as against only three items four years ago.

(d) Indo-Norwegian Trade Pact Extended

The trade Agreement between India and Norway has been extended upto 31st December, 1958.

Some of the important commodities which will be available for export from India to Norway are tea, coffee, tobacco, jute goods, coir products, hydrogenated oils, shellac, mica, iron and manganese ores, woollen carpets, tanned hides and skins, cotton and woollen textiles, light engineering goods, plastic manufactures, hardware including cutlery and sports goods.

Among the commodities available for import from Norway into India are mechanical and chemical pulp, newsprint, aluminium manufactures including aluminium boats, galvanised and black steel pipes, testing machines, welding equipment, marine type diesel engines, machine tools, fishing vessels, calcium carbide, urea formal dehyde and miscellaneous machinery.

The Government of Norway have agreed to include vegetable oils, manufactures of leather, including saddlery and other harness equipment, floor coverings including carpets, mats, etc., and oilseed cake and meal in the free list for imports from India into Norway, when the balance of payments position permits. Meanwhile, the Government of Norway will give due consideration to applications for the grant of quotas to the new importers, who may wish to import goods from non-traditional sources of supply.

The total value of imports into India from Norway during 1956-57 was Rs. 3.37 crores. The dominating item in the list of imports was paper valued at Rs. 1.3 crores. Other important items were metals, wood pulp, staple fibres (raw), art silk yarn, machinery, calcium carbide, aluminium and canned fish.

The value of India's exports to Norway during 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 51 lakh only. The main commodities exported were jute goods, coir and coir products, cotton waste, spices, manganese ore and cotton textiles.

(e) Trade Arrangement with Italy

The trade arrangement concluded between India and Italy on July 29, 1954 and extended from time to time, has now been further extended upto December 1958.

Italy has agreed to treat India on par with the countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation. About 98 per cent of imports into Italy from these countries have been liberalised.

Italy has been one of India's important trade partners. The total value of imports into India from Italy during 1956-57 was Rs. 2,657 lakhs. The main imports were machinery, iron and steel and manufactures, vehicles and textiles.

The value of India's exports to Italy in 1956-57 was Rs. 711 lakhs. The main export commodities were iron and manganese ores, mica, lac, hides and skins, spices, coffee, hemp and coir manufactures.

India's exports to Italy have not increased much, mainly because of the decline in exports of oils. India is, however, a sizeable producer of a large number of commodities that are imported into Italy. In view of this and the fact that there are hardly any quantitative restrictions on import of Indian products into Italy, there is ample scope for increasing exports to that country. Hydrogenated oils, castor oil, tea, coffee, cashewnuts, cotton grey sheetings, handloom fabrics and sports goods are among the items with great potentialities.

SPECIAL ARTICLE

STATISTICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS*

Dr. S. R. Sen

Ever since the days of William Petty who is considered by some as the common father of both modern economics and statistics, statistical methods have played a very important role in economic studies. Not only has statistics produced the data which economics utilised, but in many cases statistical methods helped in testing economic hypotheses which in turn induced the development of new statistical techniques. Economics and Statistics have thus helped each other to progress step by step much in the same way as Physics and Mathematics have done.

2. The application of mathematical or statistical techniques have, however, made much less headway in Economics compared to Physics. This is partly because of the fact that empirical knowledge about the functioning of our economic system is still very inadequate. In fact Neumann and Morgenstern are substantially correct when they say that even today "our knowledge of the relevant facts of Economics is incomparably smaller than that commanded by Physics at the time when the mathematisation of that subject was achieved". But, it is also partly due to the fact that the economic world is much more complicated and much less understood compared to the physical world inasmuch as in the former the human element is a most important factor and psychological forces are added to material ones. And, we have yet to develop the new methods of Mathematics and Statistics that can adequately deal with the special problems of Economics. Mere repetition of the techniques which have served us so well in natural sciences cannot obviously suffice for a social science like Economics. For one thing socio-economic data, affected as they are by multiple causation of a very complex type, have characteristics very different from those of natural sciences. For another, they are not equally amenable to controlled experiments, concerned as they are with dynamic human behaviour. The Economist cannot, therefore, rely only on an inductive approach to his science for which statistics is most commonly used. To him, to borrow the well-known phrase, induction and deduction are but two blades of the same pair of scissors. Statistics is of help to him in so far as it aids his deductive reasoning at two stages; firstly in arriving at the 'premises' necessary for the application of deductive reasoning and secondly in testing the validity of 'conclusions' reached by testing them against observed facts by valid methods of inference. Again its role tends to be different so far as the descriptive, diagnostic, analytical and operational aspects of economics are concerned.

3. A description of the economy is mainly done by means of collection and presentation of empirical data. This requires definition of concepts, some of them measurable and others non-measurable. Even where they are non-measurable, it is often possible to categorise empirical data in terms of the concepts. The descriptive aspect of Economics includes entities like population, production and consumption of commodities, incomes, saving and investment. A large part of our economic literature falls in this category. The statistical techniques usually required for the purpose are those like frequency distributions, averages, standard errors, curves of concentration, correlation and analysis of time series. The collection of data for this purpose is done by census or sample surveys or by compilation of time series data.

*Inaugural lecture delivered at the Symposium on Statistics held in Madras at the Forty-fifth Indian Science Congress on January 7, 1958.

4. The diagnostic aspect of Economics is concerned with a search for possible causes of variation of economic entities and their inter-relationships. It is also concerned with *a priori* arrangements of relationships, based on experience of the causes of variations and inter-relationships, as being more relevant or less relevant for the purpose of attainment of a stated objective. It is this aspect of economics where a very large measure of economic intuition is called for. At the macro-level a search for models has to be made. A *priori* relevancy or otherwise of a model is based on previous experience, sifting of available material, use of appropriate indices, and pilot designed observation. At the micro-level, studies like efficiency studies, quality control studies and research into optimal input-output relations fall within this category. In this branch of Economics, purposive selection and case studies often prove to be more useful than random sample studies.

5. So far as analytical economics is concerned, the most important role of statistics is to test economic hypotheses. Specification itself is no doubt extra statistical in nature but when once a model is specified, techniques of statistical inference can be usefully employed. A causal relationship expressed in the form of a plausible model is formulated by the Economist. This model is then tested either by designed collection of data or a sifting and use of available material. Various techniques of econometrics including the use of the theory of stochastic processes are called for at this stage. When a model is verified further consequences can be deduced, which in turn can be checked against observed facts.

6. The operational aspect of Economics is concerned with economic policy, planning, implementation, evaluation and correction for deviations. This requires the formulation of valid models involving targets of attainment and instruments of policy. A study of these models must be such that limits of tolerance for various targets of policy and planning may be simultaneously prescribed so that when the policy makers decide on given levels of targets, they are within the limits of feasibility prescribed by the models. In actual implementation, indicators are required for showing whether the deviations or attainments are such as to be explainable by the normal working of the mechanism. As in quality control, control limits have to be found for the various indicators so that any abnormal deviation may be detected in time and necessary corrective action taken. Further statistical techniques like the theory of servo-mechanisms require to be developed for meeting the operational requirements in economics.

7. It is now generally recognised that Indian research workers have made good progress during the last three decades in the application and development of statistical techniques of sampling for estimating aggregates and averages which are so essential for descriptive studies in economics. The large number of stratified sample surveys undertaken by our research workers has led to a considerable increase in the empirical knowledge about our economy and has opened up many new vistas. There was, no doubt, a time when we had a great paucity of economic data in this country. But, today there is already a large amount of data which is mounting up daily. It has now become necessary not only to separate the grain from the chaff and to ensure that only meaningful and useful data are collected, but also to develop methods for the effective utilisation of this large mass of statistics for purposes of economic generalisation and to integrate these generalisations with the main body of economic theory.

8. I have, however, a feeling that we have somehow reached today in this country a stage of orthodoxy in the field of statistics which is standing not only in the way of further progress, but also giving rise to certain controversies which to my mind appear to be completely unnecessary. For instance, there is the controversy between the census and random sample survey methods or between single-purpose and multi-purpose surveys

But surely each of these methods has a definite place of its own and on many occasions they are complementary rather than competitive. Census seems to be quite an appropriate method for the collection of basic data which are required in considerable detail for various administrative and other purposes. On the other hand sample survey seems to be a very appropriate method for the collection of data which are not required for the smaller constituent units, but which require a very careful collection because of their complicated nature. A sample survey may also act as a verifier to the results of a census. Again where a broad description of the national economy is required a multi-purpose survey may be the most economic. But, where the study is of a more intensive type of a particular aspect of the economy, the design may have to be quite different and tailored to the needs of the problem and, therefore, may not fit in the frame of a multi-purpose survey.

9. In fact the gaps in our knowledge are so great that there is need for census as well as for sample survey, for multi-purpose survey as well as single-purpose survey and the time has come when instead of wasting time on controversies regarding the relative merits of these well-known and well tried techniques, we should try to fill up these gaps in the best and most expeditious manner possible. For instance, in the field of agricultural economics there are considerable lacunae in the data regarding agricultural holdings, on consumption patterns and income and price elasticities of demand, on production functions and patterns of growth. We have also to think of constructing a set of economic indicators, which besides being barometers of economic change, may help us in taking to economic forecasting. If adequate data have to be collected about all these and it is essential that they should be collected, we shall have to press into service most expeditiously all the tools of collection, processing and analysis that are known to us. And here I would like to lay special emphasis on the words "most expeditiously". I have known cases where attempts have been made to design surveys in a most scientific manner, but there has been undue delay in collecting and processing the data. Sometimes a pilot study is undertaken and that very rightly. But then between the pilot study and the final survey which alone could give useful data, there is unfortunately a large gap sometimes of three to five years. Some way must be found so that we do not carry on one pilot study after another for years and years, while those who require the data urgently have to carry on as best as they can without any data whatsoever. Similarly, there have been cases where in the name of undertaking a multi-purpose sample survey in the interest of economy, a big and elaborate sample is taken and then it is found that the processing of the data will take too long a time and, therefore, only a fraction of the sample is analysed to give quick results while the balance is not analysed for years so that the results are not available in time for any useful policy work. The resources, human as well as material, of our country are not unlimited. And, hence, whenever any large amount is proposed to be spent for making any study, it is most important that the results should be available with the least possible delay to those who are expected to make use of them.

10. But random sample survey is not the only statistical technique and description is not the only function of statistics. A time has come when Indian research workers should pay greater attention than hitherto to the question of applying statistical tools to the diagnostic, analytical and operational aspects of economics too. They should also pay more attention to the question of developing new tools for solving new problems which the peculiar nature of our economic development is giving rise to. Most of the techniques of analysis developed in the western countries are designed to study the problems of a *laissez faire* economy. On the other hand, techniques evolved in Soviet Russia are designed to study an economy where the market has practically no role to play and almost all the important economic decisions are taken by the State planning authorities. But in the case

of a mixed economy like ours where on the one hand the planning authorities take certain broad decisions and on the other hand the market mechanism is allowed to play a very potent role within certain broad limits somewhat different and more refined tools of analysis are required than is the case in either a fully controlled or a fully laissez faire economy. For purposes of planning and economic administration in a mixed economy like ours there is a greater need for collection and analysis of economic data for formulating the policies of development and for watching the progress of their implementation. On the other hand, the very fact that there is a certain amount of planning means that there is also a certain number of parameters which are given and specified. This facilitates the application of statistical techniques to a much larger extent than in a purely laissez faire economy.

11. Hence it is necessary not only to refashion existing economic principles and statistical techniques, which should be used much more intensively and purposively, but also to develop new principles and techniques to suit the needs of our economy. For instance, it is now recognised that some of the economic principles underlying the study of farm management developed for a market economy, need to be modified in a subsistence economy as also a completely planned economy. In the former the most important assumption is that farmers tend to behave like "homo economicus" and try to maximise net profit, an assumption which may not be wholly true in the case of farms, the production of which is either entirely for subsistence or is planned to serve some social purpose. Also, some of the techniques of statistical analysis of farm management data used in the United States, for example, may not be directly suitable for application to Indian data. There are instances where such application can lead to spurious economic decisions. One instance is the method of evaluation of various items in the derivation of cost of production of crops. Another is the construction of production functions for use in the best allocation of resources. It may be that suitable new techniques of statistical analysis will help in the formulation of the appropriate principles of farm management applicable to a subsistence farm or a socialised farm. Again, the technique of linear programming which deals with the problem of allocating resources in some optimal way, say, allocating resources so as to maximise profits, subject to certain conditions imposed by the technological factors and limitations of resources, has opened up new vistas so far as economic planning is concerned. Statistical methods have also found new applications in prediction problems in economics and in the study of economic relationships e.g., demand and production functions. The development of the theory of stochastic processes has led to the use of time-series data for (a) the construction and study of appropriate models formulating relevant hypotheses, (b) estimation of the parameters of the functional forms comprising the models, (c) testing of hypotheses and (d) prediction. The models enable the projection into the future on the basis of past experience, provided the underlying assumptions of the model continue to hold good. Recent advances in regard to the application of statistical decision functions to economic problems and the development of techniques like "Radex" have also opened up new possibilities. It is these and other new techniques of analysis which pioneers like Fisher, Leontieff, Stone, Tinbergen, Frisch, Haavelmo, Wald, Wold, Von Neumann, Rashovsky and Guttman have sought to develop, which hold out a great promise for the future development of our two sciences. But it is here where the closest collaboration between the statistician, the mathematician and the economist is needed.

12. It will be, however, wrong to think that statistics will merely contribute to economics and not have any change so far as its own character and content are concerned. In fact as better collection and analysis of empirical data through the application of statistical methods will bring to light new economic relationships and an attempt to explain the nature

of those relationships will require the formulation of new economic theories, the development of these theories in their turn will make it necessary to evolve new mathematical and statistical techniques of analysis and the testing of these theories will require first the building up of new mathematical models and then of new statistical models. For, statistical testing can be possible only when economic theories can be quantified and the latter can be quantified only when they are mathematised. The statistician should recognise that it is not possible to analyse statistical data except by matching them against some theoretical expectations. He will have, therefore, to depend on the economist for formulating the theoretical expectations and on the econometrician for quantifying them before he can apply his techniques fruitfully. Progress in science is, after all, based on an interplay between model and data and from this point of view the relation between economics and statistics has a close parallel to that between theoretical and experimental Physics. While at times elaborate theoretical models prove to be useless for want of adequate data, at other times a very large volume of observational data may be available but very little progress can be made until a satisfactory model is evolved. To give an instance it was the phenomenon of business cycles which led a number of economists to formulate theories of macrodynamics for explaining the behaviour of these cycles. On the other hand the science of macrodynamics had encouraged reasoning in terms of statistical figures—or of what may be called numerical economics i.e., economics that would be statistically operational. Again an attempt to interpret the observed behaviour of time-series material led to the development of the formal logic of lags, rates of change, cumulations and oscillations, etc., which helped the development of the science of econometrics as well as economics.

13. But, as I have mentioned earlier, we are today only on the threshold of new developments in the related fields of statistics, econometrics and economics. It is yet too early to say as to which way new developments will take place. For instance the application of the mathematical theory of games to economic behaviour has opened up new line of thinking. On the other hand, the developments of the last decade have shown that concern with human and social data is bound to force new developments on the mathematical theory of probability. We may cite as an example the recent re-emergence of the idea of "subjective probability" based on the individual's ability to make choices under uncertainty.

14. To conclude, there are two major ways in which statistical and mathematical thinking can bear on the economic science. In the first place, we have the measurement models which clarify concept formation and relation between concepts and empirical observations. Secondly, we have dynamic models representing processes and interactions which come about through time. In both these fields the statistician has a lot to contribute to economics. But he will make a mistake if he thinks that it is the mere application of the tools already known to him that will serve the purpose. Economic forces are most intractable and elusive and new tools will have to be fashioned before Economics can hope to make the needed progress. And I have a feeling that this will require in future much greater team work between economists and statisticians than has been the case in the past.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1956-57.

All-India First Estimates of Rice, Jowar (Kharif), Bajra, Maize and Ragi, 1957-58.

All-India Second Estimates of Sugarcane and Groundnut, 1957-58.

All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1957-58.

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Coconuts, Copra, Coconut Oil and Cake during 1957.

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Sesamum Seed, Oil and Cake during 1957.

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during December 1957

(Between 28th Nov. 1957 to 25th Dec. 1957 and from 1st Oct. 1957 to 25th Dec. 1957.)
(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 28-11-57 to 25-12-57 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to Normal m.ms.	Rainfall from 1-10-57 to 25-12-57 (Actual) m.ms.	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to Normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	15	(+)4	122	(—)24
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal.	1	(—)3	55	(—)66
3. Gangetic West Bengal	..	(—)4	47	(—)67
4. Orissa	..	(—)7	38	(—)81
5. Chota Nagpur	..	(—)4	7	(—)92
6. Bihar	3	..	20	(—)76
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	6	..	9	(—)85
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	..	..	..	..
9. Punjab (I) (including Delhi)	30	(+)20	59	(+)48
10. Himachal Pradesh	34	(+)25	73	(+)221
11. Jammu and Kashmir	57	(+)7	152	(+)58
12. Rajasthan, West	25	(—)23	132	(+)37
13. Rajasthan, East	..	(—)3	3	(—)70
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	1	(—)4	13	(—)48
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	2	(—)6	11	(—)78
16. Gujarat	..	(—)5	38	(—)60
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	..	..	27	(—)22
18. Konkan	..	(—)2	27	(+)53
19. Maharashtra	..	(—)3	168	(+)53
20. Vidarbha	1	(—)5	122	(+)18
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	..	(—)10	11	(—)85
22. Telangana	..	(—)32	257	(—)35
23. Rayalaseema	..	(—)5	95	(+)7
24. Madras	..	(—)13	79	(—)54
25. Coastal Mysore	84	(—)32	589	(+)8
26. Mysore, North	1	(—)7	269	(+)11
27. Mysore, South	..	(—)6	190	(+)61
28. Kerala	..	(—)14	221	(+)5
	21	(—)26	536	(+)9

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects 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 January

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Paddy & Sugarcane	Abi Rice, Sugarcane, Tobacco in Telangana; Jowar in Visakhapatnam of West Godavari; Gram, Groundnut, Sesamum and Castor in Bengal.
Assam	Aus Paddy and Potatoes	Kharif Paddy, Sugarcane and Kulthi.
Bihar	Sugarcane	Cotton Linseed and Kharif castor.
Bombay	Summer Paddy, Sugarcane	Groundnut Turmeric, Linseed Rape, Kharif, Castor and Cotton.
Kerala	Summer Rice in Kozhikode & Sugarcane in Palghat Districts.	Winter Rice, Sugarcane, Black pepper and Tapioca in Cannanore; Sesamum in Kozhikode; and Sugarcane in Palghat Districts.
Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Paddy, unirrigated and irrigated Sugarcane.	Kharif Jowar, Linseed, Rape & Mustard, Groundnut, Cotton Sugarcane, Sesamum & Castor.

TABLE No. 1.1—contd.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Madras	Sugarcane, Coffee-seed	Kharif Rice, Jowar, Kharif Cotton.
Mysore	Rabi Paddy & irrigated Jowar	Kharif Paddy, Ragi, Sugarcane, Pulses, Minor Millets, Wheat Groundnut, Cotton and Tobacco.
Orissa	Rabi Sesamum	Sugarcane, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Cotton.
Punjab	Tobacco, Onions and Cucurbits	Kharif Paddy, Jowar, Toria, American Cotton, Sugarcane, Potatoes, Turmeric, Ginger and Chillies.
Rajasthan	..	Sugarcane.
U. P.	Paddy, Potatoes	Sugarcane, Vegetables, Oats and Bersem for fodder.
W. Bengal	Sesamum, Sugarcane	Winter Paddy, Sugarcane, Kulthi, Cotton Potatoes and Winter Til.
Himachal Pradesh	Winter Potatoes & Onions	..
Tripura	Summer Rice	Winter Rice, Gram, Winter & Sweet Potatoes Sugarcane and Rape & Mustard.

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56 and 1956-57

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	76,864	78,174	26,846	23,142
Jowar	42,904	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	28,024	27,542	3,379	2,926
Maize	9,116	9,244	2,554	3,020
Ragi	5,693	5,674	1,820	1,914
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,937	2,010
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,569	9,068
Barley	8,382	8,594	2,749	2,744
TOTAL CEREALS	214,082	215,642	54,456	57,251
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,157	23,990	5,331	5,930
Tur (Arhar)	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses	27,270	27,609	3,670	3,458
TOTAL PULSES	57,064	57,295	10,831	11,435
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	271,146	272,937	56,287	68,686

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potato				
Sugarcane**	691	703	1,830	1,674
Ginger (Dry)	4,564	5,019	59,317	66,090
Pepper (Black)	40	40	15	15
Chillies (Dry)	233	234	32	32
Tobacco	1,490	1,450	355	354
	1,013	1,022	295	306
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut				
Castorseed	12,692	13,101	3,862*	4,086*
Sesamum	1,405	1,403	124	129
Rape and Mustard	5,653	5,433	457	451
Linseed	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
	3,781	3,758	414	349
TOTAL OILSEEDS	29,848	29,906	5,705	6,032
Fibres—				
Cotton				
Jute	19,978	19,843	4,001†	4,723†
Mesta	1,739	1,883	4,197†	4,221†
	572	738	1,159†	1,474†

* 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 6,745 and 5,982 thousand tons respectively for 1955-56 and 1956-57.

† 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, 1957-58

(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)
Rice	First	6-1-58	68,011	68,976	(—) 1.4	..	..	..
Jowar	First	11-12-57	25,776	25,538	(+) 0.9	..	..	..
Bajra	First	18-12-57	23,357	23,653	(—) 1.3	..	..	..
Maize	First	28-12-57	8,627	8,265	(+) 4.4	..	..	..
Ragi	First	8-1-58	4,901	4,880	(+) 0.4	..	..	..
Tur	First	16-11-57	4,928	4,808	(+) 2.5	..	..	..
Kharif Pulses other than Tur	First	5-11-57	11,907	11,704	(+) 1.7	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	28-12-57	4,784	4,475	(+) 6.9	6,403*	5,948*	(+) 7.7
Groundnut	Second	13-12-57	12,518	11,421	(+) 9.6	3,651†	3,570†	(+) 2.3
Sesamum	Second	19-11-57	3,955	4,017	(—) 1.5	..	..	..
Mesta	First	24-9-57	225	194	(+) 16.0	..	..	..
Jute	Final	—	1,754	1,908	(—) 8.1	4,088‡	4,288‡	(—) 4.7
Cotton	Second	7-12-57	16,211	16,018	(+) 1.2	..	..	..

* In terms of gur.

† Nuts in shell.

‡ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

TABLE No. 4
All-India Final Estimate of Potatoes, 1956-57
(Released in December 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1956-57 (Final Estimate)	1955-56 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	702	691	(+)	1.6
Production (Thousand tons)	1,674	1,830	(—)	8.5

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

The increase in area during the year, has been shared by Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing.

Despite on increase in the year's acreage the overall production of the crop shows a decline due to adverse seasonal conditions, such as untimely rains and hailstorms during the growing period of the crop. Significant decline in production has taken place in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The decrease in production has, however, been offset to some extent by increases registered in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Punjab States.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	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)
Andhra Pradesh—	1	1	..	2	1	(+) 1
Assam—						
Winter	51	51	..	68*	99*	(—) 31
Summer	19	19	..	24	36	(—) 12
TOTAL	70	70	..	92	135	(—) 43
Bihar	124	113	(+) 11	252	238	(+) 14
Bombay	32	29	(+) 3	123	121	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh	22	19	(+) 3	45	42	(+) 3
Madras—						
Winter	2	2	..	5	4	(+) 1
Summer	20	19	(+) 1	57	52	(+) 5
TOTAL	22	21	(+) 1	62	56	(+) 6

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DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Orissa	21	22 (—)	1	28	29 (—)	1
Punjab	20	19 (+)	1	120	95 (+)	25
Uttar Pradesh	230	240 (—)	10	594	676 (—)	82
West Bengal—						
Winter	114	113 (+)	1	302*	383* (—)	81
Summer	4	4	..	7	7	..
TOTAL	118	117 (+)	1	309	390 (—)	81
Mysore	14	13 (+)	1	17	17	..
Rajasthan	3	3	..	4	4	..
Delhi	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Winter	1	1	..	1	1	..
Summer	21	20 (+)	1	21	21	..
TOTAL	22	21 (+)	1	22	22	..
Tripura	3	3	..	4	4	..
TOTAL INDIA	702	691 (+)	11	1,674	1,830 (—)	156

(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 & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Potatoes are not grown to an appreciable extent in Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.1. All-India First Estimate of Rice, 1957-58

(Released in January 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding adjusted estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	68,011	68,976	(—) 965	(—) 1.4

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

The decrease in current year's area has been shared mainly by Orissa and Bihar and to a lesser extent by Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura. This decrease has generally been attributed to the failure of monsoon resulting in droughty conditions at the time of sowing. This decrease has been offset to some extent by the increase in area mainly in West Bengal State.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September, or the beginning of October, 1957. Sowing and transplantation of paddy were hampered by drought caused by the failure of monsoon in parts of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, East U. P. and Rajasthan States. Information relating to crop sown late and condition of crop in these areas will be included in the subsequent Estimate. It is reported that adverse seasonal conditions have affected considerably the growth of the crop in these areas. In Andhra Pradesh, the crop was reported to have been affected by heavy rains in some parts of Telangana region and by inadequate rains in some other parts of the State. Condition of the crop in other States was reported to be generally satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to rice crop during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—			
Autumn	4,733	4,759 (—)	26
Assam—			
Autumn	1,023	996 (+)	27
Winter	3,122	3,228 (—)	106
TOTAL	4,145	4,224 (—)	79
Bihar—			
Autumn	1,154	1,176 (—)	22
Winter	10,548	11,055 (—)	507
TOTAL	11,702	12,231 (—)	529
Bombay—			
Autumn	4,041	4,043 (—)	2
Kerala—			
Autumn	1,055	1,053 (+)	2
Madhya Pradesh—			
Autumn	9,495	9,490 (+)	5
Madras—			
Autumn	1,965	1,948 (+)	17
Mysore—			
Autumn	1,436	1,419 (+)	17
Winter	473	455 (+)	18
TOTAL	1,909	1,874 (+)	35
Orissa—			
Autumn	1,129	1,340 (—)	211
Winter	7,741	8,148 (—)	407
TOTAL	8,870	9,488(A) (—)	618
Punjab—			
Autumn	742	676 (+)	66
Rajasthan—			
Autumn	128	181(A) (—)	53
Uttar Pradesh—			
Winter	8,787	8,807 (—)	20
West Bengal—			
Autumn	1,285	1,234 (+)	51
Winter	8,678	8,450 (+)	228
TOTAL	9,963	9,684 (+)	279

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi—			
Autumn	2	1 (+)	1
Himachal Pradesh—			
Autumn	110	107 (+)	3
Tripura—			
Autumn	124	135 (—)	11
Winter	233	268 (—)	35
TOTAL	357	403 (A)	(—) 46
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—			
Autumn	7@	7@	..
All India—			
Autumn	28,429	28,565 (—)	136
Winter	39,582	40,411 (—)	829
TOTAL	68,011	68,976 (—)	965

@ Estimated.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, estimates for rice are actually collected for I, II and III crops, which, for purposes 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.

(3) Rice is not grown in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.2 All-India First Estimate of Jowar (Kharif), 1957-58

(Released in December 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (thousand acres)	25,776	25,538	(+) 238	(+) 0.9

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

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay and Mysore and is generally attributable to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Decrease in current year's acreage has taken place in almost all other States but mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi and has been generally attributed to the failure of South-West monsoon rains at the time of sowing of the crop.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where the crop was reported to have been affected by drought. In parts of Andhra Pradesh, the crop was reported to have been affected by heavy rains in the early stages and by inadequate rains subsequently during the period of growth.

This Estimate covers the area sown to kharif crop only. Information for rabi crop will be included in the subsequent Estimates. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 60 per cent of the area under Jowar (Kharif and Rabi) finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	2,634	2,727 (—)	93
Bombay	9,255	8,910 (+)	345
Kerala	4	5 (—)	1
Madhya Pradesh	4,272	4,432 (—)	160
Madras	752	754 (—)	2
Mysore	4,131	3,793 (+)	338
Orissa	16	16	..
Punjab	636	678 (—)	42
Rajasthan	2,033	2,159 (A)	(—) 126
Uttar Pradesh	2,000	1,991 (+)	9
West Bengal	5	5	..
Delhi	38	68 (—)	30
TOTAL	25,776	25,538 (+)	238

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Information for Bihar will be included in the subsequent Estimates.

(2) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Information given in this Estimate relates to Kharif crop only. The area sown to rabi crop will be included in the Second Estimate.

(4) Jowar is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy, Amindivi Islands.

4.3 All-India First Estimate of Bajra, 1957-58

(Released in December 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (Thousand acres)	23,357	23,658	(—) 301	(—) 1.3

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

The overall decrease in current year's area is mainly due to the decrease in Rajasthan and to a lesser extent in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This decrease is largely attributable to the failure of South-West monsoon rains at the time of sowing of the crop. The States to record an increase in area during the current year are mainly Bombay and Mysore followed by Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where the crop was reported to have been adversely affected by drought. In parts of Andhra Pradesh also, the crop was reported to have been affected by incessant rains in the initial stages and by inadequate water supply subsequently during the period of growth.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Bajra during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.
Bombay	.	.	.
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.
Madras	.	.	.
Mysore	.	.	.
Orissa	.	.	.
Punjab	.	.	.
Rajasthan	.	.	.
Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.
West Bengal	.	.	.
Delhi	.	.	.
Himachal Pradesh	.	.	.
TOTAL	23,357	23,658	(-) 301

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

(a) Less than 500 acres.

NOTES.—(1) Information for Bihar will be included in the Final Estimate.

(2) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Bajra is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.4 All-India First Estimate of Maize, 1957-58

(Released in December 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	8,627	8,265	(+) 362	(+) 4.4

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

The increase in current year's area has been shared mainly by Bihar and to a lesser extent by Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. This increase is attributable generally to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. However, significant decline in acreage has taken place in Uttar Pradesh due to unfavourable weather at the time of sowing.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Bihar, Panna district of Madhya Pradesh and eastern Uttar Pradesh where the growth of the crop was reported to have been affected by unfavourable weather conditions. In parts of Andhra Pradesh, the crop was also reported to have been affected by heavy rains.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to maize crop during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. 2 over Col. 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	384	385	(-) 1
Bihar	1,590	1,244	(+) 346
Bombay	466	468	(-) 2
Madhya Pradesh	1,070	1,013	(+) 57
Mysore	25	26	(-) 1
Orissa	62	62	.
Punjab	1,059	1,018	(+) 41
Rajasthan	1,143	1,162(A)	(-) 19
Uttar Pradesh	2,380	2,443	(-) 63
West Bengal	161	167	(-) 6
Delhi	4	3	(+) 1
Himachal Pradesh	283	274	(+) 9
TOTAL	8,627	8,265	(+) 362

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Estimates for Madras and Assam are received at the Final Estimate stage only.

(2) Jammu & Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(3) Maize is not grown to any appreciable extent in Kerala, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.5 All-India First Estimate of Ragi, 1957-58

(Released in January 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. 2 (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	4,901	4,880	(+) 21	(+) 0.4

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

The overall increase in the current year's area is due mainly to the increase recorded in Bihar State. This increase has, however, been offset greatly by the decrease in the main ragi producing State of Mysore.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of October, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bihar where it is reported to be poor on account of unfavourable weather conditions. In parts of Andhra Pradesh also, the crop is reported to have been affected by incessant rains during the initial stages and subsequently by inadequate rains during the period of growth.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to ragi during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the first Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase(+, or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh			
Bihar	460	469	(-) 9
Bombay	412	336	(+) 76
Kerala	629	618	(+) 11
Madhya Pradesh	12	12	..
Madras	33	36	(-) 3
Mysore	525	518	(+) 7
Orissa	1,964	2,027	(-) 63
Uttar Pradesh	324	(A) 326	(-) 2
West Bengal	466	462	(+) 4
Himachal Pradesh	34	34	..
	42	42	..
TOTAL	4,901	4,880	(+) 21

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

NOTES.—(1) Punjab is non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Ragi is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.6 All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1957-58

(Released in December 1957)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Area (Thousand acres)	4,784	4,475	(+) 309	(+) 6.9
Production (Thousand tons of cane)	63,501	58,985	(+) 4,516	(+) 7.7
Production (Thousand tons of gur)	6,403	5,948	(+) 455	(+) 7.7

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

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the sugarcane growing States except Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. Significant increase in acreage has been shared by Uttar Pradesh and Punjab States and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time.

The overall increase in current year's production has been shared mainly by Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to better climatic conditions as compared to last year. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases reported by Bihar and Andhra Pradesh States.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory except in eastern parts of U. P. and Bihar where the growth of the crop in unirrigated areas was affected by drought. Damage to the crop was also reported from some western districts of Uttar Pradesh on account of heavy rains during the months of August and September 1957.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to sugarcane crop during 1957-58. 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.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of cane)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or dec- rease(-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease(-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	134	142	(-) 8	3,622	3,937	(-) 315
Assam†	65	63	(+) 2	673	638	(+) 35
Bihar	351	416	(-) 65	2,977	3,944	(-) 967
Bombay	252	226	(+) 26	6,465	5,953	(+) 512
Kerala	22	19	(+) 3	369	353	(+) 16
Madhya Pradesh	123	98	(+) 25	1,283	1,075	(+) 208
Madras	98	93	(+) 5	2,494	2,414	(+) 80
Mysore	125	116	(+) 9	3,133	2,889	(+) 244
Orissa	6	6	..	942	942	..
Punjab	492	448	(+) 44	6,820	5,020	(+) 1,800
Rajasthan	79	68	(+) 11	690	340	(+) 150
Uttar Pradesh	2,962	2,707	(+) 255	33,020	30,099	(+) 2,921
West Bengal	50	52	(-) 2	896	1,075	(-) 179
Jammu and Kashmir	3*	3	..	9*	9	..
Delhi	12*	8	(+) 4	12*	8	(+) 4
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	20	16	(+) 4
Tripura	7	7	..	76	73	(+) 3
TOTAL INDIA	4,784	4,475	(+) 309	63,501	58,985	(+) 4,516

*Estimated.

†Excluding figures for N. E. F. A. area which is non-reporting.

NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

III. DETAILS (GUR)

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of gur)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	134	142	(-) 8	362	394	(-) 32
Assam†	65	63	(+) 2	67	64	(+) 3
Bihar	351	416	(-) 65	298	394	(-) 96
Bombay	252	226	(+) 26	674	620	(+) 54
Kerala	22	19	(+) 3	37	35	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh	123	98	(+) 25	128	107	(+) 21
Madras	98	93	(+) 5	275	266	(+) 9
Mysore	125	116	(+) 9	313	289	(+) 24
Orissa	6	6	..	94	94	..
Punjab	492	448	(+) 44	682	502	(+) 180
Rajasthan	79	68	(+) 11	69	54	(+) 15
Uttar Pradesh	2,962	2,707	(+) 255	3,302	3,010	(+) 292
West Bengal	50	52	(-) 2	90	108	(-) 18
Jammu and Kashmir	3*	3	..	1*	1	..
Delhi	12*	8	(+) 4	1*	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	..	2	2	..
Tripura	7	7	..	8	7	(+) 1
TOTAL INDIA	4,784	4,475	(+) 309	6,403	5,948	(+) 455

*Estimated.

†Excluding figures for N. E. F. A. area which is non-reporting.

NOTE.—Sugarcane is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive) Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.7 All-India Second Estimate of Groundnut, 1957-58

(Released in December 1957)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Area (Thousand acres)	12,518	11,421	(+) 1,097	(+) 9.6
Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)	3,651	3,570	(+) 81	(+) 2.3

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

The increase in acreage during the current year has been reported by almost all the groundnut growing States except Andhra Pradesh. The increase in acreage is particularly marked in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the sowing time.

The increase in current year's production has also been shared mainly by Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed mainly to increase in acreage. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease reported by Andhra Pradesh.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of September or the beginning of October, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory except in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras States where the crop was reported to have been affected slightly by attack of pests.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the crop during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate Stage forms roughly about 85 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand acres)			Production (Thousand tons of nuts in shell)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,540	2,563	(-) 23	903	1,000	(-) 97
Bombay	5,192	4,325	(+) 867	1,126	1,059	(+) 67
Kerala	34	33	(+) 1	11	16	(-) 5
Madhya Pradesh	817	668	(+) 149	200	159	(+) 49
Madras	1,251	1,239	(+) 12	611	594	(+) 17
Mysore	1,958	1,949	(+) 9	531	528	(+) 3
Orissa	55	55	..	16	16	..
Punjab	152	140	(+) 12	52	40	(+) 12
Rajasthan	162	(A) 149	(+) 13	43	33	(+) 10
Uttar Pradesh	357	300	(+) 57	150	125	(+) 25
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
ALL-INDIA	12,518	11,421	(+) 1,097	3,651	3,570	(+) 81

(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, Andaman and Nicobar Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.8 All-India Final Estimate of Jute, 1957-58

(Released in January 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (Thousand acres)	1,754	1,908	(—)154	(—) 8.1
Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	4,088	4,288	(—)200	(—) 4.7

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

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar and to a smaller extent by Assam and Tripura and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. A small increase in acreage has, however, been registered in West Bengal and Orissa States.

The decrease in production has also been shared mainly by Bihar and to a lesser extent by U.P., Tripura States and has been attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period of the crop. The decrease in production, has, however, been offset to a large extent by increases registered in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (Thousand Acres)			Production (Thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Assam	349	355	(—) 6	1,094*	1,049*	(+) 45
Bihar	477	665	(—) 188	778	1,380	(—) 602
Orissa	94	91	(+) 3	208	183	(+) 25
Uttar Pradesh	56	56	..	123	157	(—) 34
West Bengal	759	720	(+) 39	1,830*	1,462*	(+) 368
Tripura	19	21	(—) 2	55	57	(—) 2
TOTAL INDIA	1,754	1,908	(—) 154	4,088	4,288	(—) 200

* Based on results of Random sampling crop-cutting surveys except (i) those of hilly areas in the case of Assam and (ii) territories transferred from Bihar in the case of West Bengal.

NOTE.—Jute is not grown to any appreciable extent in other States.

TABLE No. 5
Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for All-Pakistan

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	Fourth	1956-57	30.5-57	22,445	23,610	4.9	9,052	8,407	7.7
Jowar	Final	1956-57	7.6-57	1,353	1,303	3.8	246	245	0.4
Bajra	Final	1956-57	30.4-57	2,297	2,199	4.5	366	348	5.2
Maize	Final	1956-57	20.4-57	1,060	1,059	0.1	456	449	1.6
Wheat	Final	1956-57	25.9-57	11,696	11,298	3.5	3,598	3,315	8.3
Barley	Final	1956-57	3.8-57	543	580	6.4	133	148	10.1
Pulses—									
Gram	Final	1956-57	5.8-57	3,378	3,345	1.0	724	720	0.6
Sugarcane	Final	1956-57	27.8-57	1,024	968	5.8	12,491	12,042	3.7
Tobacco	Final	1956-57	24.10-57	186	193	3.6	196	201	2.5
Oilseeds—									
Sesamum	Final	1954-55	3.6-55	212	216	1.9	36	36	..
Rape and Mustard	Final	1956-57	7.9-57	1,865	2,008	7.1	311	321	3.1
Linseed	Final	1954-55	2.7-55	76	74	2.7	14	12	1.6
Fibres—									
Cotton	First	1957-58	9.9-57	3,397	3,336	1.8	5,592†	4,662†	19.9
Jute	Third	1955-56	9.4-56	1,634	1,243	31.5	55†	53†	4.0
Tea	Final	1956-57	27.7-57	76	77	0.7	55†	53†	4.0

† In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

‡ In million lbs.

Source: Estimate issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 6
Production of Tea in North India

District	January to November	
	('000 lbs.)	
	1957*	1956*
Assam Valley	.	.
Cochar	.	.
Darjeeling	.	.
Dooars	.	.
Terai	.	.
West Dinajpur	.	.
Bihar	.	.
All others	.	.
TOTAL	5,09,502	5,38,627

*Estimated.

(a) Includes figures for Bihar.

(b) Included under the figures for West Dinajpur.

Source: Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

6-1 Production of Tea in South India

District	November		January to November	
	('000 lbs.)		('000 lbs.)	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956*
Anamallais	.	.	.	.
Central Travancore	2,538	2,295	27,543	25,163
Cochin	3,137	2,699	26,897	23,792
Coorg	259	246	2,590	2,167
Kanan Devans	24	25	301	298
Kanya Kumari	2,081	1,908	22,312	18,126
Madurai	38	.	440	.
Malabar	153	86	1,191	758
Mundakayam	45	39	360	406
Mysore	210	196	2,045	1,762
Nilgiris	304	332	8,969	2,536
Nilgiri-Wynaad	1,372	1,869	16,500	13,927
South Travancore	1,342	1,149	13,220	11,356
Tirunelveli	536	565	5,705	5,692
Wynaad	58	42	757	546
TOTAL	13,190	12,441	1,39,958	1,16,255

*Includes figures (revised) for October, 1957.

Source: United Planter's Association, Coonoor.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Foodgrains into India

					(Tons)
Commodity	During the week ending				Progressive total from 1-1-57
	4-12-57	12-12-57	19-12-57	26-12-57	
Rice	3,200	7,140	—	—	733,672
Wheat	11,655	100,972	49,160	45,762	2,810,670*
TOTAL	14,855	108,112	49,160	45,762	3,544,342

* Amended figure.

TABLE No. 8

Statement showing the Destination-wise Quantity Sold and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar
(Figures are in tons)

Country-wise destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 30th November, 1957	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 30th November, 1957		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
<i>A. West Asian Countries—</i>				
1. Basrah	13,150	13,085	..	13,085
2. Jeddaha	1,250	1,247	..	1,247
3. Aden	8,098	5,902	2,148	8,050
4. Zanzibar	2,450	2,177	..	2,177
5. Bahrein	2,680	2,637	..	2,637
6. Muscat	400	398	..	398
7. Dubai	842	841	..	841
8. Umsaid	1,170	1,169	..	1,169
9. Nairobi	27,000	..	16,931	16,931
10. Sudan	15,000	9,259	5,588	14,847
TOTAL	72,040	36,715	24,667	61,382
<i>B. East Asian Countries—</i>				
1. North Vietnam	1,000	..	..	..
2. China	33,549	..	33,549	33,549
TOTAL	34,549	..	33,549	33,549
<i>C. Far East Countries including Malaya—</i>				
1. Penang	12,039	..	11,989	11,989
2. Sweettenham	7,252	..	7,251	7,251
3. Singapore	4,647	..	4,647	4,647
TOTAL	23,938	..	23,887	23,887
<i>D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—</i>				
1. Colombo	8,250	2,754	5,404	8,158
2. Rangoon	12,000	..	11,643	11,643
TOTAL	20,250	2,754	17,047	19,801
<i>E. London</i>				
	1,002	..	1,002	1,002
GRAND TOTAL	1,51,779	39,469	1,00,152	1,39,621

1200

TABLE No. 9
Coffee Cured, 1956-57 Crop

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
September, 1957	2,128	3,917	12,338	18,383
October, 1957	1,739	1,159	25,075	27,973
November, 1957	203	302	27,222	27,727

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

9.1 Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee
(A) 1956-57 Crop.

Particulars	Upto October, 31st 1957				Upto November 30th, 1957			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry, Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	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 gains-in-weight.)	21,884	7,233	12,381(a)	41,498	21,894	7,240	12,384(a)	41,518
2. Sold against pool sales, local sales and allotments (inclusive of drriage).	7,428	2,372	6,071	15,871	8,328	2,810	7,010	18,148
3. Sold for export	10,470(b)	1,633	887	12,990	10,470(b)	2,733	935	14,138
4. Balance as on 31st October/30th November 57	3,986	3,228	5,423	12,637	3,096	1,697	4,439	9,232
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation.	..	1,767	563	2,330	394	539	157	1,090

(a) Includes 688 tons of Robusta Plantations.

(b) Includes—

- (i) 5 tons sent to U. K. out of station-selections and sold there,
(ii) 725 tons sold to Russia,
(iii) 229 tons sold to Sweden, Finland and Australia, and
(iv) 800 tons sold to East Germany.

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

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(B) 1957-58 (Crop)

Particulars	Upto November 30, 1957			Total
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	
1. Receipts (inclusive of gains in weight) .	164	5	3	172
2. Sold against Pool sales local sales and allotments (inclusive of drriage) .	..	..	..	..
3. Sold for Export	..	..	..	..
4. Balance as on 31st October/30th November 1957	164	5	3	172
5. To be sold for Export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..

Source: Coffee Board, Bangalore.

9.2 Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

Date	Place of Auction	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
8-11-1957	Coimbatore .	224.00 to 243.50	234.29	164.10 to 185.95	176.52	171.50 to 184.90	179.45
19-11-1957	Mysore .	226.00 to 230.10	227.04	169.20 to 183.90	173.52	171.25 to 171.25	171.25

TABLE No. 10
Imports of Raw Tobacco

Articles	July 1957	Jan—July 1957
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	..	69
Natu Desi Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	11
Virginia Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	25	1,168
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot	..	25
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	12	27
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	32	170
TOTAL	69	2,091

10-1 Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Articles	('000 lbs.)	
	July 1957	January to July 1957
For manufacture of Bidis	37	185
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	578	3,377
Natu Desi Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	434
Natu Desi Suncured for Cigarette Manufacture	347	628
Virginia Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	6,895	47,131
Virginia Suncured for Cigarette Manufacture	97	573
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	6	26
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	9
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes	..	10
Tobacco stalks and stems	19	81
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	159	918
TOTAL	8,138	53,372

TABLE No. 11

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		
			December 1957	November 1957	December 1956
			(28-12-57)	(30-11-57)	(29-12-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14.50	14.37	15.87
	Chandausi	Mixed	15.62	14.87	16.50
	Sagar	Pissi	12.50	12.50	17.50
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	10.50	10.50	10.00
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	10.75	11.19	12.75
Maize	Bahraich	Desi	12.00	12.25	12.75
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		14.87	15.00	16.62
	Patna		13.50	15.00	17.50
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	16.00	16.00	17.50
	Patna		14.00	17.00	18.00
	Bombay		15.75	16.37	17.56
	Madras	Nagpur	21.31	20.87	21.31
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	5.00	15.00	9.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	10.00	N.Q.	13.25
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	N.R.	12.50	12.00

TABLE No. 11—contd.

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugar and Gur—							
Sugar	Bombay			D-28	38.37	37.37	32.25
	Calcutta			Indian (Med.)	37.00	37.00	31.87
Gur	Hapur				12.00	13.37	10.44
	Madras			II Sort	14.37	16.06	14.37
	Bombay			Kolhapur	18.00	21.00	18.50
Livestock Products—							
Milk	Delhi			Agmark (U.P.)	16.00	16.00	16.00
Ghee	Calcutta			Desi	220.00	225.00	205.00
	Khurja			Porbandar	193.00	200.00	186.00
	Bombay			Sea Fish	215.00	220.00	195.00
Fish and Eggs—							
Fish	Bombay			Prawns	30.87	41.12	41.12
	Calcutta			Pomfret	92.56	92.56	82.28
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta			Rohu	80.00	100.00	80.00
	Madras			Hilsa	N.Q.	N.Q.	55.00
	Bombay			Hen (Ungraded)	115.00	125.00	90.00
	Jullundur			Ungraded	107.50	115.00	102.00
					96.00	124.00	120.00
					140.00	138.00	125.50
Oilseeds, Oil and Oil Cakes—							
Mustard seed	Calcutta			Yellow	33.00	36.50	39.00
	Kanpur			F.A.Q.	32.00	35.56	43.00
Rapeseed	Bombay			Yellow	33.12	34.81	30.50
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay			Bold	22.75	23.87	22.69
	Madras			Superior	22.56	23.25	24.81
Linseed	Bombay			Bold	22.75	22.19	23.69
	Kanpur			F.A.Q.	23.00	23.00	25.75
Castorseed	Bombay			Bold	20.62	22.00	25.06
	Kanpur				19.37	21.31	20.31
	Badepalli			(Hyd. Dn.)	23.31	23.00	25.94
Sesamum seed	Madras			White	40.00	39.00	37.12
				Black	36.25	36.00	35.12
Cotton seed	Bombay			Varad	10.56	11.50	10.25
	Abohar			Desi	13.00	13.25	12.00
Copra	Alleppey			Vettumeni	58.94	56.44	41.37
Mustard Oil	Calcutta				72.00	82.00	86.00
	Kanpur			F.A.Q.	73.00	83.00	92.00
Groundnut Oil	Bombay				52.87	55.44	53.81
	Madras				48.87	49.56	51.19
Linseed Oil	Bombay				53.31	52.12	54.37
	Kanpur				47.00	51.00	57.50
Castor Oil	Bombay				48.12	54.00	63.19
	Kanpur			F.A.Q.	51.00	56.00	60.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras			Salem	72.44	74.06	70.75
	Bombay				63.94	69.75	73.50
Coconut Oil	Cochin				81.75	77.50	57.69
Mustard Cake	Kanpur			F.A.Q.	12.25	12.00	10.25
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur				8.25	8.50	7.12
	Bombay			Decorticated	8.44	9.19	6.62
Cotton, Wool and Jute—							
Kapas, 392 lbs.	Abaohr			Desi	126.25	133.37	149.00
	Tirupur			Combodia	N.R.	193.37	157.00
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar			Desi	261.25	295.37	339.50
				320 F	399.00	390.62	388.50
	Bombay			Jarilla M.G.F.	380.00	392.50	365.00
Wool	Bombay			Joria White Fine	N.A.	257.69	267.44
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta			Indian Mills Firsts	235.00(a)	235.00	225.00
				Mill Lightings	200.00(a)	205.00	210.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta			Assam Middles	29.25(a)	29.50	34.50
				Pakistan—			
				District Middles	33.00(a)	33.50	43.50

TABLE NO. 11—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	<i>Consumption in India—</i> Medium Dooar Dust	N.R.	1.75	1.94
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	<i>Export—</i> Clean Black Pekoe	N.R.	2.40	2.47
		Plantation 'A'	245.00	245.00	216.00
		Plantation 'PB'	245.00	245.00	226.00
		Plantation 'A'	240.00	240.00	214.00
		Plantation 'A'	240.00	240.00	216.00
	Chikmagalur				
	Mangalore				
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	20.00	21.00	29.00
	Cochin	Good	17.12	15.31	15.31
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	40.75	42.87	53.56
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	64.31	67.37	75.37
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	28.31	31.62	48.94
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kal mpong)	167.00	166.00	169.00
		Small (Mysore)	880.00	920.00	920.00
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	<i>Flue-cured Virginia</i> <i>Non-redried strips of</i> <i>1956 crop—</i> (Grade 4)	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	123.44	123.44	125.66
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	3.50	2.50	9.37
Arecanuts	Madras	Sathukudi Big	11.00	10.00	11.00
		Singapore	164.56	164.12	138.00
		Mangalore	230.37	204.06	164.56
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	11.50	16.00	11.50
<i>Chemical Fertilisers (per long ton gross)—</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	For State Governments F. O. R. despatching station freight paid up to any rail head destination.		350.00	350.00	315.00
2. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.	F.O.R. despatching Station freight being paid up to rail head destination by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen contents.		420.00	420.00	380.00
3. Calcium Ammonium nitrate.	—do—		330.00	330.00	N.Q.
4. Urea	—do—		710.00	710.00	600.00

N.Q.—Not quoted.

N.R.—Not reported.

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Relates to previous week.

11.1 Wholesale Issue Rates of Wheat and Rice in India

(Rs. per md. ex Godown or F. O. R. destination)

Wheat	Rs. 14
Rice	Rs. 16

TABLE No. 12

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	Ordinary	4-5-57	11.50
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	4-5-57	22.00
	Dacca		21-12-57	30.00
Gur	Lyallpur		4-5-57	20.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	21-12-57	78.37
				747.00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	21-12-57	87.62
Cotton seed	Karachi	N.T. Popta	21-12-57	835.00*
	Lyallpur		4-5-57	13.62
				23.50
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 85%	21-12-57	200.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	21-12-57	34.00
				165.00†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Per bale of 400 lbs.

12.1 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) New	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-12-57	220.7/8 cents	14.44
			Winter March	"	26-12-57	220.7/8 cents	14.44
		Minneapolis	Spring Wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	26-12-57	224.3/8 cents	14.62
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	23-12-57	164.7/8 cents	10.87 @
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes	Ton	27-12-57	£25.15-0	12.62

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-12-57 (Canada 2.76 3/16 to 2.76 5/16 dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

12.1. Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Cash	Bushel (56 lbs.)	26-12-57	115½ Cents	8.06
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Dec. Sudan (c.i.f.)	Unit (48 lbs.)	23-12-57	92½ Cents	7.69@
Groundnut	European Ports			Ton	27-12-57	£66 0 0	32.81
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W. African (c.i.f.) bulk 3/5%	Ton	27-12-57	£125 0 0	61.25
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 3% Nov./Dec. (c.i.f.) U. K.	Metrie Ton	27-12-57	£54 10 0	27.12
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina Jan./Feb. (c.i.f.) early June	Ton	27-12-57	£99 0 0	48.50
Castor oil	European Ports		Bombay 2% Commercial (c. & f.) Dec./Jan.	Ton	27-12-57	£122 0 0	59.75
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot March	Lb.	28-12-57	36.50 Cents	1359.00*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	28-12-57	£118 0 0	281.00†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 28-12-57 (Canada 2.76 3/16 to 2.76 5/16 dollars=£ 1 Sterling).

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

†Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

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

TABLE No. 13

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 1957 (28-12-57)	November 1957 (30-11-57)	December 1956 (29-12-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1.50	1.50	2.00
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0.62	0.75	0.75
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.37	0.37	0.37
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.37	0.37	0.75
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3.50	3.50	4.00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9.25	9.25	10.00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2.25	2.25	1.75
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2.75	2.75	3.50
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1.62	1.12	1.19
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.50	0.56	0.62
	Calcutta		Seer	0.37	0.75	N.Q.
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.56	0.50	0.62
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0.50	0.50	0.50
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0.62	0.50	0.37

N.Q.—No quotation.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees and naye paise per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			Dec. 1957 (28-12-57)	Nov. 1957 (30-11-57)	Dec. 1956 (29-12-56)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.81	0.81	0.56
Mutton	Bombay		2.00	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75	2.75	2.50
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.56	2.56	2.31
		Without bones	N.A.	2.81	2.81
	Calcutta		2.50	2.50	2.50
			2.00	2.00	2.25
Pork	Bombay		2.31	2.31	2.31
	Madras		0.50	0.50	0.75
Beef	Bombay		1.25	1.25	1.25
	Calcutta				

N. A.—Not Available

TABLE No. 15

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

(In rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Dec. 1957 (28-12-57)	Nov. 1957 (30-11-57)	Dec. 1956 (29-12-56)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2.50	3.00	2.50
	Madras	Perch	Seer	1.03	1.03	1.03
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1.44	1.69	1.31
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1.25	1.25	2.00
	Madras	Big	Each	1.75	1.75	1.25
			Each	2.25	2.25	2.50
Duck	Bombay		Each	1.50	1.50	1.50
	Madras					

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 16

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Dec. 1957 (28-12-57)	Nov. 1957 (30-11-57)	Dec. 1956 (29-12-56)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	100.00 to 125.00	95.00 to 120.00	100.00 to 120.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Each	(b) N.R.	N.R.	200.00

TABLE No. 16—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo . .	Bihar— Maujipur . .	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300·00 to 400·00	300·00 to 350·00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah . .	Each	N.R.	N.R.
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur . .	Local 8 teething	Each	150·00 to 200·00 (b)	140·00 to 175·00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh .	Haryana . .	Each	N.R.	400·00

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15.12.57. N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY					MONTHLY		
	2-11-57	9-11-57	16-11-57	23-11-57	30-11-57	November 1957	October 1957	November 1956
Food Articles	107·6	108·4	108·7	107·9	106·6	107·9	107·3	106·9
Liquor & Tobacco . .	96·5	96·5	96·5	96·5	96·5	96·5	95·2	86·7
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants .	114·6	114·6	115·0	115·1	115·1	115·0	114·6	106·2
Industrial Raw Materials . .	114·3	116·3	116·6	116·3	116·3	116·0	114·8	118·2
Manufactures	108·7	108·7	108·5	108·3	108·0	108·4	108·8	108·2
All Commodities	108·9	109·6	109·8	109·3	107·8	109·3	108·9	108·6

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

TABLE No. 18

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*
1950	101	94	96	80	69
1951	110	104	109	97	85
1952	97	101	102	100	98
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	99
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	97	104	102	..	106
1956 August	101	104	103	..	108
1957 July	108	107	103	..	108
1957 August	106	107	103	..	109

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

†Base: April—December 1953=100.

Source: United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 19

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
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	101	102	110	106
1956	96	99	99	102	103	103	101	112
1956 August	101	102	100	102	103	103	101	112
1957 July	104	105	104	106	105	106	108	117
1957 August	106	106	105	106	107	106	107	116

Source: United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

(a) Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 20

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for September 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo- war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil- lies	Pota- toes	Milk	Toba- cco
Maibang (Assam)	125	..	..	..	..	84	96	77	..	109	113	117	..	70
Kudchi (Mysore)	129	..	122	..	75	93	101	100	..	90	69	..	84	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	188	..	68	90	..	81	..	92	109	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	112	..	97	..	..	91	..	77	111	90	103	..	109	182
Bamra (Orissa)	156	..	..	..	..	81	108	75	..	100	136	..	125	56
Munigunda (Orissa)	103	..	..	..	..	92	158	..	108	91	92	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	96	74	107	..	..	86	103	86	..	104	108	..	70	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	147	..	173	..	90	100	106	79	144	97	118	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	194	..	..	..	..	75	117	87	..	267	136	77	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	58	..	58	72	..	102	64	97	97	76	..	100	126
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	93	59	..	..	..	137	88	86	102	77	86	..	155	..

Source: Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras
(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	August 1957	July 1957	August 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	512	513	443
Srikakulam	Thettangi	604	577	460
West Godavari	Alamura	466	479	456
Kurnool	Madavaram	572	577	465
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	552	551	574
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	464	464	480
Tiruchirapalli	Agaram	448	439	433
Mathurai	Thulayanatham	470	470	428
	Eriodu	478	446	445
	Gokilapuram	419	418	423
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	449	449	458
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	414	414	425
	Kunnathur	448	436	439

TABLE No. 22

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
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 September	116	115	86	93	110	107	114	114
1957 August	126	123	93	98	116	113	113	115
1957 September	125	122	91	97	115	113	111	115

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

TABLE No. 23
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States]

(In Rupees and Naye Paise)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour			
				Man		Woman	Man		Woman	Child
				5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh—										
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	September 1957	8	1.62	1.37	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.75	
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75	
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	1.00	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.62	0.50	
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.75	
Assam—										
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	September 1957	8	2.50	2.50	1.75	2.50	2.50	1.75	
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	3.00	2.50	1.75	3.00	2.50	1.75	
Bombay—										
1. Thana	Tanashi	September 1957	10	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.50	
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75	
3. Poona	Poona	"	8	2.00	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75	
Kerala—										
1. Quilon	Quilon	September 1957	8	2.00	1.00	0.87	1.75	1.00	0.87	
2. Trichur	Chengallur	"	8	1.00	0.68	..	1.50	1.12	..	
Mysore—										
1. Bangalore	Hasisandra	October 1957	6½	2.00	..	..	1.00	0.50	..	
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0.75	0.37	0.37	0.75	0.37	0.37	
Himachal Pradesh—										
Chamba	Chowari	September 1957	8	1.81	1.56	1.06	1.50	..	0.75	

23-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	(In Rupees and Naye Paise)					
					Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Madras—										
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Sept. 1957	Man	..	1.94	1.00	0.62	1.87	1.00	
		"	Woman	..	..	0.62	0.62	1.25	0.62	
		"	Child	..	..	..	..	0.94	0.50	
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	
		"	Woman	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	0.75	
		"	Child	..	..	0.37	0.37	..	0.50	
Punjab—										
1. Hissar	Mangali	"	Man	8	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	..	..	
2. Rohtak	Sunderpur	"	Man	8	3.88	..	..	2.62	..	
		"	Woman	8	..	..	..	2.62	..	
3. Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man	8	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	
4. Kangra	Birta	"	Man	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	
		"	Woman	8	..	1.12	1.50	1.50	..	
		"	Child	8	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	..	
5. Jullundur	Jansher	"	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	..	2.12	
		"	Woman	8	..	1.37	..	..	..	
		"	Child	8	5.00	2.00	1.00	..	1.25	
6. Patiala	Beddi (Hilly Tract)	"	Man	8	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
		"	Woman	8	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	

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23-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

23-2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees and Naye Paise)

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled labour			Herdsmen		
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh—									
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	September 1957	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.25	1.00
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2.50	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	2.50	2.00	..	..	..	0.50
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	3.00	3.00	3.50	1.00	..	0.62
Assam—									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	"	8	4.00	3.50	..	2.50	..	1.75
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	"	8	5.00	3.50	..	..	..	..
Bombay—									
1. Thana	Tanashi	"	10	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.75	0.50	0.37
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	3.00	3.50	1.00	0.50	0.50
3. Poona	Poona	"	8	4.00	3.00	3.50	1.00	0.50	0.50
Kerala—									
1. Quilon	Quilon	"	8	3.00	3.00	2.75	..	..	..
2. Trichur	Chengallur	"	8	2.37	1.87	2.50	..	..	0.74
Mysore—									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	October 1957	6½	2.00	..	..	0.62	0.25	0.44
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	2.00	..	..	0.50	0.25	0.25
Himachal Pradesh—									
Chamba	Chowari	September 1957	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	..	0.87	0.62

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TABLE No. 24

Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India for the month of November 1957 (from 26th October 1957 to 29th November 1957) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Region	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the region.
		During the month of November 1957 (from 26-10-57 to 29-11-57)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1957	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1. Andhra	1. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	..	..	694	695	
	3. Northern	302	..	632	556	
	4. Western	..	60	3,313	1,030	
	5. Mungari	122	..	134	..	
	6. Coconadas	..	..	299	567	
	TOTAL	424	60	5,072	2,848	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	..	2	..	2	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarila	65	764	65	798	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	86	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	65	766	65	886	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	489	826	5,137	3,734	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	394	205	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—					
	Comillas	186	291	186	291	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 24—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—						
1. The Konkan and Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	..	..	..	
	5. Jarilla	100	220	849	656	NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	100	220	849	656	
	Cotton Waste	10,442	4,813	22,224	13,031	
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Surat, Broach, Panch mahals, Kaira, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Baroda and Mehsana.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra and Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	..	..	..	..	
	Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	33,458	26,521	33,458	26,603	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	..	8	..	8	
	TOTAL	33,458	26,529	33,458	26,611	

TABLE No. 24—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
4. Saurashtra—						
1. Dholleras wagad	220	..	220	..	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.	
2. Kalyan	..	..	..	..		
3. Mathio	1,555	1,526	1,555	1,526		
4. Pratap	..	..	..	..		
5. Deviraj (134-Co 2)	..	..	..	..		
6. Others	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	1,775	1,526	1,775	1,526		
5. Marathawada—						
1. Jarila	327	2,901	327	2,901	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.	
2. Hyderabad Oomras	800	..	800	..		
3. Hyderabad Gao-rani	119	..	119	..		
4. Kumpta ordinary	..	..	..	..		
5. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..		
6. Mungari	..	..	..	..		
7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	586	159	586	159		
8. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	..		
9. Other Americans	..	..	..	..		
10. Others	..	3,005	..	3,005		
TOTAL	1,832	6,065	1,832	6,065		
6. Vidarbha						
1. Jarila	16,635	15,263	16,635	15,263	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana, and Yeotmal.	
2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)	103,654	53,706	107,647	53,706		
3. Oomras	3,022	2,216	3,022	2,216		
4. Cambodia including Buri	6,099	868	6,260	868		
5. M.P. American	9,736	5,544	9,736	5,544		
6. Other Americans	548	126	548	126		
7. Others	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	139,694	77,723	143,848	77,723		

TABLE No. 24—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. South Deccan						
1. Jarila	9,182	5,598	18,394	7,993	Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.	
2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..		
3. Kumpta-Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..		
4. Cambodia	1,890	958	2,238	1,123		
5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi	..	..	..	..		
TOTAL	11,072	6,556	20,632	9,116		
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	187,831	118,399	201,545	121,041		
Cotton Waste	8,562	7,816	15,241	17,722		
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri & Cambodia)	..	..	..	..	The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others)	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
2. Madhya Bharat—						
	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	The whole region.
	2. M.B. & Rajasthan American.	..	..	..	..	
	3. Jarila	..	..	..	..	
	4. Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	5. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
3. Bhopal—						
	1. Malvi	..	..	..	..	The whole region.
	2. M. B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 24—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Madras—</i>						
						The whole State.
1. Western	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	..	
3. White and Red Northerns	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Madras Cambodia	5,220	1,963	11,056	13,298		
5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	3,213	2,893	6,994	8,752		
6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Warrangal and Coconadas	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Tirunelveli	..	..	221	80		
9. Karunganni	176	..	1,126	153		
10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
Cotton Lint	8,609	4,856	19,397	22,283		
Cotton Waste	7,448	5,888	18,647	15,446		
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi	3,299	3,639	3,399	4,520	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American	16,037	16,560	16,657	18,870	
	TOTAL	19,336	20,199	20,056	23,390	
Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi	827	461	827	512	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American	10,170	17,226	10,725	21,368	
	TOTAL	10,997	17,687	11,552	21,880	
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi	2,004	532	2,009	787	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American	4,554	8,329	5,077	10,050	
	TOTAL	6,558	8,861	7,086	10,837	
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi	4,624	5,733	5,058	10,033	Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American	43,389	41,771	45,034	48,419	
	TOTAL	48,013	47,504	50,092	58,452	

TABLE No. 24—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Punjab—contd.</i>						
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi	24,295	29,521	26,372	29,521	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American	25,117	36,798	25,117	36,798	
	TOTAL	49,412	66,319	51,489	66,319	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	134,316	160,570	140,275	180,878	
	Cotton Waste	171	228	171	256	
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1. Upper Doab	1. U. P. Desi	1,587	1,373	2,332	2,693	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	735	998	735	1,070	
	TOTAL	2,322	2,371	3,067	3,763	
2. Middle Doab	1. U. P. Desi	..	65	..	65	Mathura, Farukhabad, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	403	1,290	403	1,290	
	TOTAL	403	1,355	403	1,355	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Bareilly, Hamirpur, Jalaun, and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 24—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Uttar Pradesh—contd.</i>						
5. Rest of the State.	1. U. P. Desi	.	..	..	..	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	.	..	..	..	..
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	.	2,725	3,726	3,470	5,118
	Cotton Waste	.	237	346	890	1,209
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
	1. Comillas	.	12	83	217	553 The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	.	..	..	..	40
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	.	12	33	217	593
	Cotton Waste	.	153	259	368	725
<i>Mysore—</i>						
	1. Mysore American	.	2	..	568	.. The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	.	2,612	235	5,346	3,213
	3. Jayadhar	.	1,035	..	2,366	..
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	.	..	490	218	825
	5. Lakshmi	.	73	..	459	..
	6. Others	.	866	..	270	..
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	.	4,588	1,140(v)	9,227	4,453(a)
	Cotton Waste	.	..	..	179	124

TABLE No. 24—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
	1. M. B. & Rajasthan Americans	.	..	..	..	.. The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi	.	..	..	..	..
	3. M. B. Oomras	.	..	..	..	..
	4. Malvi	.	..	..	..	..
	5. U. P. Desi	.	..	..	..	..
	6. Jarilla	.	..	..	..	..
	7. Others	.	..	..	..	..
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	.	..	..	..	..
	Cotton Waste	.	..	..	..	..
<i>Tripura—</i>						
	Cotton Lint	.	..	..	..	.. The whole State.
	Comillas	.	..	..	..	..
	Cotton Waste	.	..	..	..	..
ALL INDIA—						
	@ { Cotton Lint	.	..	..	..	..
	Cotton Waste	.	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 415 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.
 @ Not given due to non receipt of data from M.P., Rajasthan and Tripura.

NOTE.—Information has been given according to new set-up of States.

TABLE No. 25

Month-end Wholesale Prices of Coconuts, Copra, Coconut Oil and Cake during 1957

Commodity/Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Coconuts—												
(Rs. per 100 nuts)—												
Alleppey (without husk)	15.50	14.75	14.50	15.00	17.75	18.00	17.00	17.50	18.00	21.00	22.00	
Cochin (with husk)	17.00	18.75	18.00	17.50	17.00	18.50	17.50	18.50	19.19	19.50	22.50	
Kozhikode (with- out husk)	15.75	14.50	14.50	14.00	11.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.00	15.50	17.00	
Copra—												
(Rs. per maund)												
Rajahmundry	46.06	43.25	40.75	40.81	41.37	41.37	44.50	49.53	50.81	56.44	58.31	
Alleppey	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	47.50	50.00	
Kozhikode	37.75	43.50	37.50	43.25	44.50	44.94	46.50	44.50	43.00	56.25	57.25	
Bombay (Colombo)	67.00	78.00	78.00	82.00	85.00	85.00	88.00	90.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	
Calcutta	36.25	36.25	36.25	36.25	36.25	36.25	43.12	53.56	N.R.	N.R.	50.00	
Mangalore												
Coconut Oil—												
(Rs. per maund)												
Rajahmundry	60.31	60.31	60.31	60.31	60.31	60.31	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	
Bombay (Indian)	63.12	64.62	64.62	64.25	67.25	70.50	69.12	70.50	70.50	82.25	85.25	
Cochin (Good)	60.19	59.56	58.19	59.87	59.87	68.50	65.75	68.34	69.00	76.75	81.75	
Madras	64.75	64.19	61.44	64.75	65.31	71.31	71.75	72.44	74.06	80.62	87.87	
Coconut Cake—												
(Rs. per maund)												
Bombay	11.75	11.00	11.44	10.87	10.12	10.00	9.31	10.75	10.12	12.87	12.25	
Kozhikode	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	18.50	17.00	

N.R.—Not reported.

TABLE No. 26
Month-end Wholesale Prices of Sesamum Seed, Oil and Cake during 1957

Commodity/Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Sesamum Seed—												
(Rs. per maund)												
Rajahmundry	35.00	35.00	37.50	37.50	45.00	45.00	40.00	40.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00
Kanpur (White)	37.62	33.94	32.00	32.00	32.00	33.69	35.56	32.00	29.12	31.00	35.00	32.00
Madras (White)	40.12	37.50	32.00	38.00	37.00	37.50	38.00	39.00	38.50	38.00	39.00	40.00
Bombay (Bando)	32.69	34.25	35.75	34.62	36.44	35.00	36.25	34.50	31.50	33.37	36.25	33.12
Sesamum Oil—												
(Rs. per maund)												
Madras	72.44	69.12	69.12	70.75	74.06	75.69	74.00	73.25	72.44	70.75	74.06	72.44
Bombay	72.00	64.25	70.50	67.62	70.56	74.00	76.37	64.12	59.50	64.00	69.75	63.94
Kanpur	72.50	75.00	74.00	77.00	84.75	74.50	74.50	86.00	86.00	85.00	83.75	77.00
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	80.00	80.00	..	80.00	74.00	75.00	76.25	75.00
Sesamum Oil Cake—												
(Rs. per maund)												
Kanpur	12.75	12.37	11.44	11.37	11.31	10.81	10.50	11.25	11.25	12.00	12.25	12.00
Bombay	13.81	11.00	12.44	12.50	12.50	12.44	11.56	12.44	13.12	12.44	13.50	13.62

CORRIGENDA

*Vol. XII—November, 1957 issue—Table 24—*The figures published in Cols. 92 and 93, in respect of Akola, Amravati (page 939) Bhandara, Buldana, Chanda (page 953), Gohilwad, Halar (page 967), Madhya Saurashtra, Nagpur (page 981), Sorath, Wardha, Yeotmal (page 1009), and Zalawad (page 1023) have been subsequently revised by the State Government. The figures in Col. 92 for these districts may now be read against Col. 93 and those in Col. 93 may be read against Col. 92. The correct figures for total Bombay State for these Cols. are as under :

Page	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
1023	92	4	3,757,464	3,987,082
1023	92	5	413,881	460,625
1023	92	6	4,171,345	4,447,707
1023	93	4	1,363,699	1,134,081
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1023	93	6	1,521,860	1,245,498

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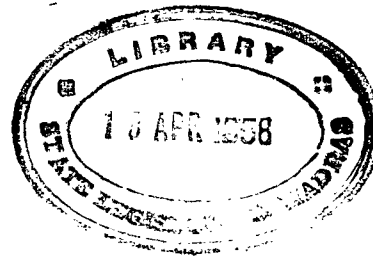
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GENERAL REVIEW

DURING January and early February, 1958 meetings of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council, the Import Advisory Council and the Export Advisory Council were held in New Delhi.

The Prime Minister while presiding over the sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council stated that the potential for India's food production was enormously greater than was commonly reckoned. He observed that food production should be increased mainly through intensive methods in areas where there were irrigation facilities or adequate rainfall. The Standing Committee discussed different aspects of the agricultural programme like utilisation of irrigation facilities, need for maintaining minor irrigation works, progress in setting up seed farms for the production of improved seeds, the role of national extension and community projects in organising programmes for local manurial resources, need for increased supplies of chemical fertilizers and the relative yields per acre of rice and wheat in different States. The Standing Committee decided that the Planning Commission should set up a special study group to examine the disparities in average yield in different parts of the country and to analyse the reasons for these disparities. It also decided that the Planning Commission should arrange for an examination of existing agricultural statistics, both in respect of area and production.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry, while addressing the Import Advisory Council said that the position regarding foreign exchange was difficult and would continue to remain so for quite some time. He indicated, however, it would be Government's endeavour to provide raw materials for industries as adequately as possible. Among other things, he observed that foreign capital was most welcome in those fields which would strengthen India's economy and in those lines of production, the items of which would otherwise be imported.

Addressing the Export Advisory Council, the Minister observed that India's foreign exchange earnings mainly accrued from exports of plantation crops, agricultural products, ores and minerals, jute goods and cotton piecegoods. He added that the possibility of expanding trade in these items, except perhaps ores and minerals, was limited and that India would have to look in future to the export of manufactured goods. He opined that every industry in the country must try to export at least such quantities of its production as would pay for the raw materials which it needed to import.

A trade agreement between India and Ceylon was signed in New Delhi on 13th January, valid upto August 31, 1961. The validity of the Indo-Hungarian Trade Agreement concluded on June 17, 1954 was recently extended for two years, with some modifications. An important feature of this new agreement is that payments in respect of commercial and other transactions between the two countries will be made in Indian rupees. The validity of the schedules attached to the Indo-Rumanian Trade Agreement, concluded on March 23, 1954 and modified by the letters exchanged on January 17, 1957 has been extended till June 30, 1958.

Weather was reported to be not very favourable for the growth of rabi crops in the unirrigated parts of South Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujerat and Vidarbha regions of Bombay State in January. Elsewhere, the condition of the rabi crops was generally satisfactory.

The All India First Estimates of small millets, linseed Second Estimate of rice and Third Estimate of cotton for 1957-58 have been released. They show decreases of 3.6, 5.4, 0.6 and 3.1 per cent in area during 1957-58 over the corresponding adjusted estimates of 1956-57.

Prices of cereals showed an easy tendency during January 1958. The All India Index for cereals (1952-53=100) declined from 97 at the end of December, 1957 to 96 in the fourth week of January. The rice and wheat indices stood at 100 and 85 in the last week of January against 101 and 86 respectively a month earlier. The indices for jowar, bajra and maize fell from 108, 117 and 104 to 98, 111 and 101 respectively.

Sugar markets were steady. The prices of sugar declined in Hapur, were erratic at Nagpur, and showed a mixed trend at Madras and Bombay. Prices remained constant at Calcutta and Patna. Gur prices eased at Hapur and Kanpur, but showed a mixed tendency at Calcutta and Bombay.

There was a general downward movement in prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the important markets of the country during January 1958. Copra and coconut oil were, however, an exception.

Cotton prices registered considerable increases mainly due to improvement in the cloth market and the entry of textile mills for purchasing their requirements of cotton.

The loose jute market at Calcutta remained dull during the month under review. In the jute goods market, sacking B twills touched their lowest level in January since August 1956. Hessian prices also ruled easy due to the absence of overseas demand.

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

- (i) Imports of cereals into India during January 1958 amounted to 2.8 lakh tons, comprising 0.2 lakh tons of rice and 2.6 lakh tons of wheat as against 2.6 lakh tons comprising 0.7 lakh tons of rice and 1.9 lakh tons of wheat during January, 1957.
- (ii) Opening stocks of sugar on 1st January 1958 were lower than those on the same date last year. Closing stocks on 31st January were higher than those on the corresponding date of last year. Despatches of sugar from factories during the period 1st November, 1957 to 22nd January 1958 were lower than those during the same period of the preceding season. During January, average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur amounted to 2,732 maunds. Stocks of gur in Hapur market at the end of January 1958 stood at 54,000 maunds while they were nil at the end of December, 1957.
- (iii) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil amounted to 149 tons and 4,354 tons during August, 1957 as compared to 143 tons and 3,624 tons respectively during August, 1956. As the export of groundnut and groundnut oil is banned, there was no export in August, 1957.

- (iv) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay were lower while consumption by Bombay mills during the period 1st September 1957 to 16th January, 1958 were higher than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 16th January were higher than those on the corresponding date of last year.
- (v) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during December, 1957 were lower than those during December 1956. Consumption by member mills of I.J.M.A. during December 1957 was lower than that during December, 1956. Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of December, 1957 were higher than those at the end of December, 1956. Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during December, 1957 were lower than those during the corresponding month of the previous year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The rainfall during January was above normal in West Rajasthan and normal in Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Saurashtra & Kutch, and South Mysore. It was deficient in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, rest of North-West India, West Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat and Vidarbha and scanty in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, West Uttar Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Maharashtra and Madras. Elsewhere, there was no rain.

The amount of winter rainfall during January, even though it forms a small portion of the total annual rainfall, is important for the proper growth of rabi crops, such as wheat, barley and gram, especially in Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay. The weather for the growth of rabi crops was, therefore, not very favourable in the unirrigated parts of South Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujerat and Vidarbha regions of Bombay State. Elsewhere the condition of the rabi crops was reported to be generally satisfactory.

The sowing of summer paddy and harvesting of winter paddy, millets like jowar bajra and ragi, sugarcane, kharif oilseeds, sweet potatoes and Sannhemp were some of the agricultural operations which were in progress in different parts of the country.

Except for a few cases of cattle diseases in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The All India Second Estimate of rice for 1957-58 puts the area under the crop at 73,280 thousand acres as compared to the corresponding adjusted estimate of 73,723 thousand acres for 1956-57, thus showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. The first estimates for small millets (kharif) and ragi put the area at 9,168 thousand acres and 4,901 thousand acres as compared to 9,515 thousand acres and 4,880 thousand acres respectively. These show a fall of 3.6 per cent. under small millets (kharif) and an increase of 0.4 per cent. under ragi.

World production of wheat in 1957-58 is estimated to be lower than the exceptionally high level reached in the previous season. Production of wheat in countries outside the Soviet Union and China slightly declined from 129 million tons in 1956-57 to 128 million tons in 1957-58. Smaller crops were reported from North America, North Africa, Australia and Argentina, and larger crops from Europe and Asia. In the Soviet Union wheat output is believed to be well below the 1956-57 record level despite a further expansion in the sown area. The production of wheat in Canada declined from 15.35 million tons to about 10.01 million tons owing to dry weather over much of the prairies during the growing season. In the United States, due to heavy reduction in the acreage, the production declined from 26.71 million tons to 24.84 million tons. In Western Europe production rose, mainly due to an increase in France, from 10.12 million tons to 10.85 million tons. In Australia, the current season's crop is put at 2.4 million tons compared to 3.61 million tons in 1956-57 and 5.24 million tons in 1955-56. In Argentina too, the production of wheat is reported to have fallen sharply from about 7 million tons to about 5 million tons in 1957-58.

In Burma the harvested area under rice for 1957-58 is estimated at 10.1 million acres (first forecast) against the corresponding figure of 10.26 million acres in the previous season. Evidence of shortages in production is now reported from all paddy producing areas in Burma. The official estimate is that the rice crop in Burma in 1957-58 will be about 20 to 30 per cent below normal. In Thailand a more optimistic view of rice production is now taken. The crop in central and northern Thailand is reported to have improved as compared to the pessimistic outlook earlier in the year due to drought preceding the rains. In Japan, the season's rice crop is estimated at about 14 million tons of paddy against 12.8 million tons in 1956-57.

Imports of cereals into India during January 1958 amounted to 2.8 lakh tons comprising 0.2 lakh tons of rice and 2.6 lakh tons of wheat as against 2.6 lakh tons imported during January, 1957 comprising 0.7 lakh tons of rice and 1.9 lakh tons of wheat.

Steps have been taken by the Government in recent months to keep foodgrains prices under check. In November, 1957, maximum prices at which certain specified varieties of rice could be sold in any transaction of more than 10 maunds in Punjab were announced. On 30th December, the Government announced the maximum prices of rice and paddy for the districts of Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh. On 14th January, maximum prices at which winter sali rice and winter sali paddy may be sold in wholesale quantities in the zones within Assam were announced. A similar announcement (separately for fine and other than fine varieties) for maximum prices of rice in certain districts of West Bengal was made on 15th January.

On 11th December the 1957 Reserve Bank of India issued directive superseding the June 1957 directive and requiring the banks to maintain in each month commencing from January 1958 the aggregate level of credit—

- (a) against rice and paddy not exceeding 75 per cent of the average of its advance on the last Friday of the corresponding months in 1957, 1956 and 1955. In Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh the advances are not to exceed 60 per cent of the level of a year ago,
- (b) against wheat (excluding advances to roller flour mills) and other food grains not exceeding 80 per cent of the average of the corresponding months in 1957, 1956 and 1955.

It will be recalled that the directive of June 1957 had required the scheduled banks to reduce the level of advances to (a) 66½ per cent. of last year's level in respect of rice and paddy and (b) to 75 per cent of last year's level in respect of wheat and other foodgrains.

On 2nd January certain restrictions on the movement of rice within the southern rice zone were imposed; and Pondicherry was included in the zone on 6th January. On 8th January the Assam Foodgrains (Licensing and Control) Order, 1958 came into force whereby—

- (a) purchase, sale, storage and milling of rice and paddy in wholesale quantities is restricted to the producer only,
- (b) the State Government or any officer authorised by them can require any person, other than a producer, holding stocks of rice and paddy to sell the whole or a specified part of the stock to the Government or any other person as may be specified in the order at the prices determined by the Central Government in this behalf,
- (c) export of rice and paddy is prohibited from Assam, and
- (d) export of rice and paddy is prohibited from certain specified districts of Assam.

On 25th January, export of rice was allowed to Delhi from Punjab, and on the 29th January export of rice from Delhi was banned by passing the Delhi Rice (Export Control) Order, 1958. On the 30th January, the Delhi (Limitation of Guests) Order, 1958 was passed restricting the number of guests at gatherings where wheat and rice were served. On 2nd February, the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1957 was renewed for three months in respect of wheat in U.P. and Punjab.

Prices of cereals showed an easy tendency during January. The All India Index for cereals (1952-53 as base) declined from 97 at the end of December to 96 in the fourth week of January, 1958. The index for rice stood at 100 in the last week of January, as compared to 101 at the end of December, 1957. The wheat index declined slightly to 85 at the end of January as against 86 a month earlier. The index for jowar fell from 108 to 98, for bajra from 117 to 111 and for maize from 104 to 101 in the corresponding period. A comparison of indices ruling at the end of January, 1958 with the corresponding indices a year earlier shows a rise of about 11 per cent in the case of rice. The indices recorded a fall of about 8.5 per cent, 13.5 per cent, 13.6 per cent and 7.2 per cent in wheat, jowar, bajra and maize, respectively. The "all cereals" index, however, advanced slightly by 0.2 per cent during the year.

(ii) SUGAR

During January 1958 the condition of the standing sugarcane crop was reported to be generally satisfactory. Harvesting and crushing operations were also reported to be progressing well in different parts of the country.

Sugar production during January 1958 amounted to 4.27 lakh tons compared to 3.62 lakh tons in the corresponding month of last season. The production in the first 3 months of season (i.e. 1st November to 31st January) totalled 9.21 lakh tons against 8.13 lakh tons in 1956-57.

The number of sugar factories working during the month was 151 against 139 in the corresponding period last year. These include 13 new co-operative factories of which five have commenced crushing for the first time.

The Government of India released during the month 1.70 lakh tons of sugar for free sale in the market and the total releases of sugar of this season's production is 2.76 lakh tons including 5.3 thousand tons for export.

Total quantity of sugar despatched from factories from 1st November, 1957 to 31st January, 1958 was 4.41 lakh tons against 4.60 lakh tons during the same period last season. The opening stock of sugar with factories on 1st January 1958 was 6.28 lakh tons as against 6.60 lakh tons on the same date last year. The closing stock on 31st January was 9.11 lakh tons compared to 8.80 lakh tons last year.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January 1957 to the end of January 1958 amounted to 1.54 lakh tons. Out of these, actual exports were 1.53 lakh tons. 71.7 thousand tons of sugar were exported to West Asian countries, 34.4 thousand tons to East Asian countries, 25.9 thousand tons to Far East countries including Malaya, 11.6 thousand tons to Burma, 8.2 thousand tons to Ceylon and 1,000 tons to the U.K.

Sugar markets generally ruled steady during the month. Prices of sugar declined in Hapur and were erratic at Nagpur; whereas they showed a mixed trend at Madras and Bombay. Prices remained constant at Calcutta and Patna. Prices at Kanpur and Jullundur were constant except when they showed a decline towards the close of the month. The table below gives the week-end whole-sale prices of sugar at certain important centres :

(Rupees per maund)

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
Hapur	Crystal	36.50	36.09	35.91	35.81	35.46
Kanpur	FAQ	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.50	33.69
Jullundur	Phagwara	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.25	N.R.
Calcutta	Indian medium	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
Nagpur	Medium	41.50	39.50	41.00	39.00	41.00
Madras	Imported	38.11	37.61	38.75	38.75	38.57
Bombay	D-28	38.37	38.50	38.25	38.55	38.55
Patna	..	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00

N.R.—Not reported.

Khandsari—Production of khandsari sugar during the period was in full swing because due to the recent rise in sugar prices consequent on the levy of additional excise duty of Rs. 2-7-0 per maund in lieu of sales tax, the margin of profit of khandsari factories has substantially widened. In view of the large arrivals of khandsari sugar on the market, particularly in western U.P., the off-take of factory sugar in that area has been less. The prices of khandsari sugar ranged between Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per maund in the producing markets. The table below gives the wholesale prices in important markets :—

Market	Week ending				
	28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
Delhi	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.30	28.00
Muzaffarnagar	30.19	29.92	29.58	29.52	29.50
Hapur	28.25	28.33	27.95	26.75	26.40
Kanpur	25.03	27.00	27.00	26.75	26.00

Gur—Average daily arrivals of gur during January in Hapur were 2,732 maunds. Stocks were 54,000 maunds at the end of January 1958; whereas no stock was reported at the end of the previous month.

Gur prices during the month eased at Hapur and Kanpur, although a slight increase was witnessed in the last week at Hapur. The prices showed a mixed tendency at Calcutta and Bombay; whereas at Madras and Patna they showed a slight decline in the second week and remained constant in the remaining weeks. The following table shows the week-end wholesale prices of gur at some important centres :

Market	Quality	Week ending				
		28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
Hapur	Phatwa No. 1	12.00	11.94	11.56	11.56	11.87
Kanpur	FAQ	12.25	12.00	12.00	11.25	10.25
Calcutta	Deshi (Medium)	14.25	14.75	14.75	14.50	14.00
Madras	II Sort	14.37	14.37	13.55	13.55	13.55
Bombay	Kolhapur	18.00	18.00	20.00	18.50	18.50
Patna	New	14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	13.00

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During the month under review, the All-India First Estimate of the 1957-58 linseed crop was released. According to this, the area under linseed is lower than the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 1956-57 by about 5.4 per cent.

During January 1958 export policy for the licensing period January—September 1958 in respect of various oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcakes was announced. Export of linseed oil and cotton seed oil will continue to be licensed freely while that of nigerseed oil and kardi seed oil will be allowed within a ceiling of 5,000 tons each. A quota of 5,000 tons of nigerseed has also been allowed for export during January—September 1958. The shipment period of the unutilised quota of linseed oilcake has been extended up to the end of March 1958 or till the ceiling is reached whichever is earlier. Decorticated cotton seed oilcake exports will continue to be licensed freely till September 1958; export of undecorticated cotton seed oilcake will also continue on free licensing basis against the balance remaining unutilised at the end of December 1957, out of the earlier quota of 10,000 tons. A quota of 5,000 tons of cotton seed oilcake and another quota of 4,000 tons of "other oilcakes" were also released for export during the month under review for the licensing period January—September.

There was a general downward movement in prices of oil seeds and vegetable oils in the important markets of the country during January. The fall in values was maximum in the case of castorseed and castor oil. Copra and coconut oil were, however, an exception to the general tendency.

(a) Groundnut

Groundnut prices in Bombay and Madras showed an erratic trend during the month under review. Prices declined in the first two weeks but improved again in the third week. Heavy arrivals were reported to be the cause of the bearish trend. At U.K. ports, prices of South African variety of groundnut oil ruled steady at Rs. 60.69 per maund throughout the month.

The following table gives the weekly prices of groundnut and groundnut oil during January:

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	22-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	22.75	23.22	22.87	23.51	23.14
Madras (Superior)	22.56	22.47	21.70	22.93	22.47
<i>Groundnut oil</i>					
Bombay (Indian)	52.87	51.42	50.32	51.42	50.33
Madras	48.87	47.73	46.58	48.22	46.58
<i>European ports</i>					
South African Variety	60.69	60.69	60.69	60.69	60.69

During August 1957 there were no exports of groundnuts or groundnut oil (on account of ban on their exports); exports during the same month of 1956 also were nil. Total exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil during January—August 1957 were negligible as against 12,191 tons of groundnut and 28,146 tons of groundnut oil exported during the same period of 1956.

(b) Linseed

The All-India First Estimate of linseed for 1957-58 puts the area under the crop at 2,760 thousand acres as against the corresponding Adjusted Estimate of 2,917 thousand acres for the previous year. The decrease in area has been shared mainly by Madhya Pradesh and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

Prices of both linseed and linseed oil declined during the month under review. The comparatively steady trend in prices in the first half of the month was due to improved export prospects. When these did not materialise, prices declined in the latter half of the month. Reports indicate that world supply position of linseed is likely to be tight during this season. Prices of Indian linseed oil at European ports also declined.

The following table shows the trend of prices of linseed and linseed oil during January:

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
<i>Linseed—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	22.75	22.41	22.58	22.44	21.58
Calcutta (Small)	23.25	22.75	22.87	22.62	22.00
Kanpur (FAQ)	23.00	21.12	21.25	22.50	21.75
<i>Linseed oil</i>					
Bombay	53.31	53.60	53.90	50.23	51.87
Calcutta	54.00	53.00	53.50	53.00	52.00
Kanpur	47.00	48.50	50.00	51.00	50.00
<i>European ports</i>					
Indian variety	56.31	55.83	56.32	55.83	54.36

Exports of linseed oil during August 1957 amounted to 149 tons compared to 143 tons exported during the same month of 1956. Total exports of linseed oil during January—August 1957 amounted to 7,879 tons compared to 40,775 tons during the same period of 1956.

(c) Castorseed

The castor markets in the country were characterised by a progressive fall in prices during January. This was partly due to general decline in values over the whole oilseeds and vegetable oils sections and partly to meagre overseas enquiries for castor oil. Prices of Indian castor oil (Commercial variety) fell heavily at European ports during the month.

The following table shows the trend of prices of castorseed and castor oil:

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
<i>Castorseed</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	20.62	20.44	19.55	19.52	19.28
Kanpur (FAQ)	19.37	18.28	18.28	18.28	17.30
Badepalli	23.81	23.23	22.03	21.91	19.83
<i>Castor oil</i>					
Bombay (Commercial)	48.12	47.36	45.16	43.26	41.78
Kanpur (FAQ)	51.00	50.00	50.00	49.00	47.00
Madras (FAQ)	55.12	55.13	54.31	53.48	53.48
<i>European ports</i>					
Bombay (Commercial)	59.75	58.77	55.83	54.36	54.36

Exports of castor oil during August 1957 amounted to 4,354 tons compared to 3,624 tons exported during the same month of 1956. Total exports of castor oil during January—August 1957 amounted to 33,828 tons as against 25,509 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

(d) Coconut

The standing coconut crop in Kerala during the last quarter of 1957 was fairly satisfactory in the districts of Trivandrum, Alleppey and Trichur; it was below average in Kottayam district due to prevalence of pests and diseases. In Andhra Pradesh, the coconut crop was reported to have been adversely affected by inadequate rainfall. Reports from the Kolaba district and the Ratnagiri coast of Bombay indicated that the standing crop was fairly good and that seasonal conditions and rainfall were normal. In West Bengal the rainfall was normal and the general condition of the crop was satisfactory.

Prices of copra and coconut oil ruled high in the important markets of the country during January. At Bombay, the price of imported copra advanced sharply in the first three weeks of the month. In the last week, however, there was an abrupt fall on account of easier advices from Ceylon where copra prices have started moving down. At Alleppey the price of indigenous copra showed a declining trend in the latter half of January. Coconut oil prices were erratic both at Bombay and Cochin. In spite of increased arrivals, prices were abnormally high. The market authorities in Cochin and Alleppey in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission have imposed a heavy margin system under which there will be a call for deposit of Rs. 10 per candy of coconut oil at the price of Rs. 600 and Rs. 100 per candy if the price goes above Rs. 660. This increase is expected to produce a healthy influence on the market.

The following table gives the prices of copra and coconut oil during January:

(Rs. per maund)

	Week ending				
	28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
<i>Copra—</i>					
Bombay (Colombo)	57.25	63.45	65.45	65.45	58.56
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	58.94	59.88	58.29	55.82	55.19
<i>Coconut oil—</i>					
Bombay (Indian)	85.25	83.75	89.62	83.75	88.89
Cochin (Good)	81.75	84.39	83.52	80.26	85.00

During August 1957 imports of copra and coconut oil into India amounted to 10,900 tons and 1,184 tons respectively compared to 8,278 tons of Copra and 2,673 tons of coconut oil imported during August 1956. Total imports of copra and coconut oil during January-August 1957 amounted to 88,008 tons and 13,746 tons respectively as against 41,930 tons and 13,375 tons during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

(e) Vanaspati

Out of 50 registered factories with a monthly installed capacity of 36,977 tons, 38 factories with an installed capacity of 31,435 tons worked during December 1957 and total production was 28,006 tons. Despatches for the month amounted to 26,045 tons leaving a closing balance of 9,154 tons as on 31st December 1957. The average prices for 36 lbs. tin of vanaspati during December 1957 were :

Market	Price Rs.
Bombay	33.14
Madras	32.31
Calcutta	33.96
Delhi	33.50

(iv) COTTON

The latest trade estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s Volkart Brothers at the end of December 1957 puts the total production at 51.52 lakh bales against their earlier estimate of 51.63 lakh bales. Their corresponding estimate and the final estimate for the 1956-57 season were 55.20 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

Adverse weather conditions were reported from certain cotton growing areas. Untimely rains in Gujarat and Saurashtra had an adverse effect on the crop; Cambodia and Karunganni crops which were at flowering stage needed one or two good showers for their satisfactory progress. Laxmi and Jaydhar crops in the Karnatak areas were also adversely affected by strong and dry north-easterly winds. In Surat and Broach districts, however, weather conditions were reported to be good.

The crop in Gujarat and Saurashtra areas was reported to have moved into the market earlier than usual. More than half of the Vijay crop arrived in the various markets. Arrivals of Surtis were increasing and those of Saurashtra Dholleras had commenced. In the western districts, arrivals of Laxmi had started and Laxmi and Jaydhar crops in Karnatak were expected to start moving into markets shortly. Cambodia and Karunganni crops in South India were reported to be in flower.

Important announcements were made in respect of import of cotton during January. An import quota of 30,000 bales of cotton stapling 1-3/16" and above from sterling areas announced on 16th December 1957 was raised to 40,000 bales on 13th January 1958. On 24th January the period of shipment for the import of East African cotton under the import quota of 50,000 bales released in July 1957 was extended by one month upto 31st January 1958. It was decided, on 25th January that import of American cotton under P.L. 480 would be permitted to be resumed, with immediate effect, for the balance of 12,000 bales. This quantity was left over from the import quota of 60,000 bales of American cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above released on 21st June 1957. It was also announced on 28th January 1958 that the ceiling for the import of American cotton under P.L. 665 had been reached. The import quota under P.L. 665 announced in June 1957 amounted to 100,000 bales of American cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above.

On 24th January the shipment period for 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton released in October 1957 was extended upto 30th April 1958.

In U.S.A. unfavourable weather conditions were reported to have adversely affected both the volume and quality of the 1957 crop. Good quality cotton is reported to be in short supply. The first estimate of 1957-58 Sudan Gezira crop is 255 thousand bales which is almost equally divided between "S" and "L" (Sakel and Lambert) varieties. The total crop is roughly 60 per cent of the 1956-57 crop, estimated at 424 thousand bales. Adverse weather conditions have hindered the picking of the A.R. Uganda crop in East Africa estimated at 310 thousand bales.

Imports of raw cotton into India during November 1957 amounted to 12 thousand bales as against 19 thousand bales during the preceding month and 36 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total imports during the first three months (Sept.-November 1957) of the current season aggregated 84 thousand bales compared to 125 thousand bales during the same period of the previous season.

Exports of raw cotton from India during November 1957 were 3 thousand bales as against 3 thousand bales during the preceding month and 7 thousand bales during the corresponding month of the last season. Total exports during the first three months (Sept.-November 1957) of the current season aggregated 6 thousand bales as compared to 26 thousand bales during the same period of the last season.

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

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)						
	During the month		Progressive total		Stocks as on	
	November 1957	November 1956	September 1957 to November 1957	September 1956 to November 1956	30-11-57	30-11-56
Indian cotton	3.91	3.69	11.63	11.17	7.51	10.27
Egyptian cotton	0.06	0.10	0.19	0.35	0.30	0.32
Other foreign cotton	0.45	0.38	1.30	1.17	1.60	1.57
Total	4.42	4.17	13.12	12.69	9.41	12.16

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows:—

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1-9-57 to 16-1-58	1-9-56 to 16-1-57
Arrivals	4.34	5.62
Consumption by mills	5.00	4.88
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on 16th January 1958	4.56	4.47

Cotton markets in India exhibited a bullish tendency during January and prices registered considerable increases. Improvement in the cloth market was the principal influence. Better offtake of cloth improved the financial position of the textile mills and thus enabled them to enter the market for purchasing their requirements of cotton.

In the spot section of the Bombay market, the bullish effects of rumours of release of a fresh export quota and reduction of export duty and reports of untimely rains in Gujarat and Saurashtra were to some extent offset by the bearish effects of reports of bright weather in Surat and Broach districts, and heavy arrivals. In the second and third weeks of January the price of Jarilla M.G.F. at Bombay advanced from Rs. 760 to Rs. 775 per candy on account of improvement in mill demand consequent upon better cloth offtake. Prices declined by Rs. 5 per candy in the last week of the month due to fears of intervention by the Forward Markets Commission.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of cotton during January at certain markets in India:—

during January at certain markets in India.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)									
State	..	..	..	Mysore	Bombay	Punjab			
Centre	..	..	..	Adoni	Bombay	Abohar			
Variety	..	..	..	Farm	Jarilla				
					M.G.F.		Deshi	American	
Week ending									
28-12-57	.	.	.	.	N.T.	760.00	522.00	798.00	
4-1-58	.	.	.	.	N.T.	760.00	522.50	807.00	
11-1-58	.	.	.	.	N.T.	770.00	521.50	821.00	
18-1-58	.	.	.	.	N.T.	775.00	579.50	837.12	
25-1-58	.	.	.	.	650.00	770.00	579.90	816.00	

N.T.—No transaction.

The Karachi cotton market tended to move upwards in the first fortnight of January. As compared to December month-end quotation of Rs. 749 per candy, the price of 4-F Punjab (Roller Ginned) stood at Rs. 762 on 11th January. The rising trend in the market was the result of good demand from indigenous spinning mills and revival of enquiries from overseas markets, particularly China, Japan, Hongkong and France. During the week the price of 4-F Punjab (Roller Ginned) receded to Rs. 750 per candy on account of slackening of foreign demand and subdued demand from domestic spinner interests who expected better crop during the current season.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at Karachi during January:

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)									
Week ending	4. F-Punjab (Roller Ginned)								
28-12-57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	749
4-1-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	753
11-1-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	762
18-1-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	750
25-1-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	750

The New York market showed a continuous decline in cotton prices. As compared to Rs. 1,359 per candy at the close of December, the prevailing price at the end of January was Rs. 1,344 per candy. The declining trend in prices was accounted for by weakness in the futures market as a result of pressure of New Orleans selling and local selling unaccompanied by commensurate buying. The downward trend was further aided by the bearish effect of the President's farm message to the Congress urging lower support prices and higher acreage allotments.

The following table gives the week-end quotations at New York during January:

Week ending	Cents per lb.	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
28-12-57	36.50	1359
4-1-58	36.45	1357
11-1-58	36.45	1357
18-1-58	36.30	1352
25-1-58	36.10	1344

(v) JUTE

The All-India Final Estimate of jute for 1957-58 places the acreage under and production of jute at 1,754 thousand acres and 4,088 thousand bales (of 400 lbs. each) as against the partially revised estimate of 1,908 thousand acres and 4,288 thousand bales respectively for the previous season. This shows a decrease of 154 thousand acres or 8.1 per cent in acreage. The decrease in acreage occurred mainly in Bihar and was due to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The production of jute declined by 200 thousand bales or 4.7 per cent. The fall in outturn, reported mainly by Bihar, was attributed partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable climatic conditions during the growing period. This was offset to a large extent by increases registered in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

The All-India Second Estimate of 1957-58 mesta crop places the acreage under and production of mesta at 678 thousand acres and 1,166 thousand bales (of 400 lbs. each) as against the corresponding adjusted estimates of 688 thousand acres and 1,411 thousand bales respectively for the previous season. This shows a decrease of 10 thousand acres or 1.5 per cent in area and 245 thousand bales or 17.4 per cent in production. The decrease in area was particularly marked in the case of West Bengal and was generally due to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. This has been offset to some extent by increase registered mainly by Bihar. The substantial decrease in production of mesta occurred mainly in West Bengal and was due partly to fall in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions such as prolonged drought and untimely rains during the growing period.

The latest estimate of 1957-58 jute crop in Pakistan indicates that the total acreage under jute has increased by 63,618 acres to 1,563 618 acres, since the estimate of 15th August 1957.

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during December 1957 amounted to 7.88 lakh bales compared to 8.11 lakh bales during the preceding month and 7.61 lakh bales during December 1956. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistan raw jute during the current season from July 1957 to December 1957 amounted to 32.70 lakh bales compared to 33.27 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during December, 1957 amounted to 1.03 lakh bales as compared to 0.81 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.69 lakh bales during December 1956. Total imports of raw jute from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of December 1957 amounted to 4.16 lakh bales as compared to 3.90 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I.J.M.A. during December 1957 was 5.48 lakh bales as compared to 5.64 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.20 lakh bales during December 1956. Total consumption of raw jute since the beginning of the current season upto the end of December 1957 amounted to 31.13 lakh bales compared to 30.33 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Stocks of raw jute with mills at the end of December 1957 were 12.37 lakh bales compared to 10.10 lakh bales at the end of the preceding month and 12.11 lakh bales at the end of December 1956.

The Calcutta loose jute market remained dull during the month under review. At the opening, sellers were reserved and reluctant to reduce prices. There were large arrivals and the disparity between up-country and Calcutta rate continued. The prices, however, tended to decline in sympathy with the jute goods section. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties of raw jute at Calcutta:

(January-February Delivery)

(Rs. per maund)

Variety	Week ending				
	28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
Northern	26.75	26.75	26.25	26.50	26.75
Assam	27.00	27.00	26.50	26.50	26.75
Orissa	28.75	28.75	28.00	28.00	28.75
Deshal	24.50	24.50	24.00	24.00	25.00
Murshidabad	23.00	23.00	22.50	22.50	23.00
Jungli	21.50	22.00	21.00	21.00	22.00
Daisee	30.00	30.25	29.75	29.50	30.00

Sluggishness prevailed in the pucca bales sector of the Calcutta market during January. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties of baled jute at Calcutta.

(January/February delivery)

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
Mill Firsts	235.00	235.00	230.00	230.00	235.00
Mill Lightnings	200.00	200.00	195.00	195.00	200.00
Daisee L.G.	180.00	180.00	175.00	175.00	180.00
Pak N.C.	72.00	72.00	70.00	70.00	72.00

In the up-country centres also the undertone of the raw jute market was rather weak. The mofussil market rates ruled more or less above the Calcutta parity rates and this naturally resulted in very little business. Imports in the up-country markets continued to be small. The following table gives the week-end prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres:—

Centre	Week ending				
	28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	20.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	19.00
Chakia (Bihar)	16.50	17.50	17.00	17.00	17.00
Samsi (West Bengal)	20.59	21.19	N.A.	20.75	20.00
Jaipur Road (Orissa)	N.A.	25.12	N.A.	24.50	24.50

N.A.—Not available.

The generally cautious tendency in world jute goods market had its reflection in the Calcutta market also. Sacking B Twills touched their lowest level in January, since August 1956. Hessian prices ruled round Rs. 39.50 mainly because of the American burlap consumption figures and operators' hopes of early orders from U.S.A. There were few overseas enquiries in either hessian or sacking, and most of the business done by the mills was absorbed locally. The following table gives the week-end quotations for hessian and sacking:—

Variety/Unit	Week ending				
	28-12-57	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58
Hessian 40"×10oz . Rs. per 100 yards	39.40	39.30	39.60	39.65	M.C.
Sacking B. Twill . Rs. per 100 bags	106.30	105.75	104.25	104.00	M.C.

M.C.—Market closed.

(vi) TOBACCO

During the month under review, the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay was steady at Rs. 60 per maund except in the third week when it was quoted higher at Rs. 65 per maund. The prices of Motihari and Jutty (medium) varieties at Calcutta showed a declining tendency. Thus, the price of Motihari (medium) variety was quoted at Rs. 141.16 per maund during the last week of January 1958 as against Rs. 148.63 a month earlier. During the same period the Jutty (medium) variety declined from Rs. 108.63 to Rs. 106.16 per maund. The prices of Grades, I, II, III and IV of flue-cured virginia (redried strips) at Guntur remained unquoted.

Arrivals of tobacco in Guntur during December 1957 amounted to 0.75 million lbs. consisting of 0.29 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.02 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 0.44 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were higher at 1.26 million lbs. Total despatches of tobacco from Guntur market during December 1957 amounted to 4.61 million lbs. as against

2.86 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches in December 1957 consisted of 2.87 million lbs. of flue-cured virginia, 0.25 million lbs. of sun-cured virginia and 1.49 million lbs. of sun-cured Natu and other varieties. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at Guntur at the end of December 1957 were 17.3 million lbs.

About 1.07 million lbs. of various varieties were graded for export during December 1957 as against 1.53 million lbs. in the previous month. Of these, 0.86 million lbs. were flue-cured virginia.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during August 1957 amounted to 7.25 million lbs. valued at Rs. 76.09 lakhs. Of these, the flue-cured virginia variety accounted for as much as 5.73 million lbs. worth Rs. 63.66 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the eight months January-August 1957 amounted to 60.62 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10.14 crores.

* * * * *

In view of the encouraging results obtained in the last season in producing wrapper tobacco at high altitudes, additional trials have been undertaken in the Nilgiris, where larger areas and better facilities are available.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

In December 1957, 4 small irrigation schemes were completed in West Bengal by the Directorate of Agriculture, which benefited an area of 1,808 acres. About 60 acres of land were benefited as a result of renovation of 2 tanks undertaken by the Agriculture Department of the State Government. Three pumping plants were also distributed. Fifty seven acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government tractors. Twenty one seed farms started functioning.

In Delhi 1,740 tons of sludge and compost manure and 273 tons of chemical fertilizers were distributed. Besides, 250 maunds of blood-meal was prepared and 3,615 maunds of seeds were distributed during December 1957. Plant protection measures were extended over an area of 253 acres of cereals and vegetables, 1,750 acres were controlled against rodents and 1,500 plants were sprayed with insecticides. Weeds were eradicated from 11 acres.

Fisheries & Miscellaneous—In Delhi, 61,000 fingerlings belonging to the economic species were collected and 17 village tanks were stocked. In West Bengal, 2,134 maunds of fish were caught in December.

The Government of India has allotted 20,000 tons of steel to the State Governments and Union Territories for agricultural purposes for the fourth quarter of 1957-58 (January-March 1958). A quantity of 2,55,656 tons of slack coal has also been allotted for the half-year January-June 1958.

(ii) JAPANESE METHOD OF PADDY CULTIVATION

A pilot campaign on the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was launched in India for the first time on a countrywide scale in 1953-54. An area of 4,01,700 acres was brought under the method resulting in an estimated increased production of 1,31,395 tons of rice (1,97,093 tons of paddy) which works out to 13.35 maunds of paddy or 8.90 maunds of rice per acre. The average yield of rice obtained per acre by the adoption of the Japanese method was 25.82 maunds as against 16.92 maunds by the local method.

The experience of 1953-54 enabled the campaign to be organised on more systematic lines with definite targets for each State during 1954-55. In all 13.2 lakh acres were brought under the method during the year against an overall target of 20 lakh acres. This resulted in an estimated increased production of 4,96,400 tons of rice (7,44,600 tons of paddy), which works out to 15.80 maunds of additional production of paddy or 10.53 maunds of rice per acre. The average yield of rice obtained by the adoption of the method was 23.46 maunds per acre against 12.93 maunds by the local method. The shortfall in the achievement of the targets was due to natural calamities of heavy floods and continued drought in the chief paddy growing states.

In 1955-56 an area of 20.96 lakh acres was brought under the Japanese method against a target 30 lakh acres which was fixed in consultation with the State Governments. This resulted in an estimated increased production of 8,90,840 tons of rice (13,36,260 tons of paddy) which works out to an additional production of 17.34 maunds of paddy or 11.56 maunds of rice per acre.

The average yield of rice obtained per acre by the adoption of the method comes to 24.89 maunds as against 13.33 maunds. The shortfall in 1955-56 was due to unprecedented floods in some of the paddy growing states.

An area of 23.74 lakh acres was brought under this method against an overall tentative target of 20 lakh acres in 1956-57. The average yield on the basis of reports received so far comes to 19.9 maunds against 13.33 maunds by the local method. This works out to an additional production of 6.57 maunds of rice per acre (9.86 maunds of paddy per acre).

In the State Agriculture Ministers' Conference held on the 28th and 29th December 1956 at New Delhi, it was agreed to achieve a target of 80 lakh acres by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. A target of 35 lakh acres was, therefore, fixed for 1957-58 with an increase of 15 lakh acres every year so as to cover 80 lakh acres by 1960-61, but the response from certain States was much higher than anticipated and the area in all the States offered during 1957-58 is 60.1 lakh acres.

Better Cultivation Method for Jowar Crop—Experiments conducted during the last 3 years at the Agricultural College Farm, Poona show that by the adoption of better cultural practices and application of judicious quantities of fertilisers on the pattern of the Japanese method, the per acre yield of jowar could be increased considerably. The State Governments were, therefore, advised about the principles of the method and requested to arrange demonstrations on the Poona method of jowar cultivation on selected plots in NES and CD Blocks during kharif 1957 and furnish the results to this Ministry. The chief jowar growing States viz., Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Madras and Uttar Pradesh promised to organise demonstration plots during kharif 1957.

(iii) IMPROVED SEEDS

Considerable stress was laid on the supply of improved seeds under the G.M.F. campaign. As the arrangements that existed in the first Five Year Plan for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds were found inadequate it was decided to take steps in the Second Plan period to cover the entire country with improved seeds. Accordingly, a scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds was drawn up. During the discussions which the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food

and Agriculture had with the representatives of the State Governments in September/October 1956 it was decided to set up 4,328 seed farms during the Second Plan period and necessary adjustments were to be made within the Plan provisions of the States. The State Governments agreed to meet the cost of Rs. 16.77 crores by readjustments within the agricultural sector. Emphasis was laid on the setting up of almost all the seed farms during the first three years of the Plan period. The proposed phasing was as under:

First Year	485
Second Year	1,416
Third Year	2,363
Fourth Year	64
	4,328

As against the target of 485 seed farms with financial sanction involving loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 26.05 lakhs and Rs. 43.01 lakhs respectively, 343 were set-up in 1956-57. In 1957-58, 628 farms have been set up so far according to latest information. It is expected that this year's target will be achieved. The target for 1958-59 has, however, been revised downward to 1,565 due to the difficulties experienced by the State Governments in setting up these farms and the reduction in the size of the State Development Plans for the year. Progress of the scheme is shown in the table below:

Statement showing the number of seed farms sanctioned and set up during 1956-57 and 1957-58 under the Scheme for the Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds:

Name of State	1956-57		1957-58	
	Sanctioned	Set up	Sanctioned	Set up*
Andhra Pradesh	61	..	71	71
Assam	20	17	40	..
Bihar	75	70	250	..
Bombay	26	10	166	59
Jammu and Kashmir	20	20	18	16
Kerala	1	..	2	4
Madhya Pradesh	27	14	52	..
Madras	50	38	131	82
Mysore	9	7	14	14
Orissa	26	26	28	15
Punjab	19	17	108	..
Rajasthan	21	8	84	40
U. P.	110	115	350	300
West Bengal	14	..	90	25
Andamans	..	..	2	..
Delhi	1	..	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	3	..	3	2
Manipur	..	..	..	..
Tripura	1	1	5	..
Pondicherry	1	..	1	..
Total	485	343	1,416	628

*Information incomplete.

(iv) PLANT PROTECTION

Pest and Disease Situation—In November 1957, large areas of a gross total of about 40 to 50 thousand acres under wheat, gram and some other crops were infested with cut worms (a caterpillar pest) in Bihar. There were also heavy infestations of paddy crop by the paddy gall-fly in Andhra Pradesh, a caterpillar pest in Madhya Pradesh, army worms in Bombay State, rice hispa in Kerala and unidentified pests in Orissa and Assam. The paddy crop in parts of Bombay State was also attacked by blast disease and bajra crop by ergot disease. During December 1957 hairy caterpillar pest appeared in epidemic form in several districts of Punjab, damaging fodder, vegetable, mustard, pea and other rabi crops. In the same month a severe attack by the pod borer (a caterpillar pest) on red gram over an area of about 6,000 acres was reported from Hyderabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Likewise, the attack by rice hispa, leaf roller and stem borer pests on paddy crop continued in Kerala. Rats were particularly troublesome in Assam and North East Frontier Agency during several months of 1957.

Control Campaigns—Control measures against various pests and diseases were organised by the State Plant Protection organisations and other agencies, and for this purpose pesticides were distributed at 50 per cent cost and equipment loaned mostly free. Assistance in such campaigns was provided by the Union Ministry of Food & Agriculture through their Central Plant Protection Stations. The assistance consisted of the loan or supply of spraying and dusting machines, pesticides, vehicles, aeroplanes and technical staff.

Central Plant Protection Station—During 1957, the establishment of a chain of 14 Plant Protection Stations at Tiruchirapalli, Hyderabad, Ernakulam, Bara Banki, Indore, Gaya, Gauhati, Bilaspur, Dharwar, Cuttack, Amravati, Pathankot, New Delhi and Palanpur under the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage was completed. The stations, which are provided with stocks of pesticides and plant protection machines and other equipment, vehicles and technical staff, are intended primarily to assist State Governments and others to effectively fight pest and disease outbreaks on crops and plantations. During 1957, a total of 1,294 spraying and dusting machines and about 41½ tons of pesticides were loaned or sold from the Stations to Government and other organisations and even to individual farmers, apart from the assistance of transport and technical staff. Regional training programmes in plant protection were organised by the Stations at Indore and Pathankot and restricted programmes at Palanpur and Gaya. The training was attended by about 122 officials of the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Bombay and Bihar.

Aerial Unit—An Aerial Unit of the Union Ministry of Food & Agriculture, consisting of three aeroplanes, started functioning in May 1957 for the spraying and dusting of crops and plantations. The Unit, which is based at New Delhi can provide an aeroplane for aerial spraying or dusting to any part of India at an all-inclusive rate of Rs. 2,915 for the first 100 acres of crop area to be sprayed or dusted, which is the minimum charge, and thereafter at the rate of Rs. 2·65 per acre, exclusive of the cost of pesticides. By the end of 1957, the Unit had sprayed approximately 20,000 acres of sugarcane, cotton, wheat, gram, and other crops in West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Bihar. Aeroplanes cannot, of course, replace ground equipment for plant protection work but they provide valuable supporting means for spraying or dusting large or inaccessible crop areas during very short periods and at economic costs. The experience of even 8 to 9 months has shown that there is a big demand for aerial spraying and dusting.

Locust Control—Though locusts have not given much trouble since the end of 1955, certain fluctuating population always exists in the desert areas of Rajasthan and some neighbouring States, which, poses a potential threat. This population has to be constantly kept under watch and potentially dangerous concentrations have to be destroyed. The Government of India's Locust Warning Organisation has to function over a total desert area of about 82,000 sq. miles, though its strength is greatly reduced during non-plague periods as at present. The Organisation functions from three main bases at Jodhpur, Bikaner and Palanpur, and from about 35 smaller centres, at all of which insecticides and various types of locust control equipment, vehicles and staff are placed.

If locust breeding in parts of Arabia and Africa is not checked effectively India may again be threatened with an invasion. The Government of India have been participating actively in international efforts to control the desert locust in the Arabian peninsula organised by the F.A.O. since 1953. For the fourth year in succession, an Anti-Locust Mission, consisting of 21 members and equipped with locust poison, spraying and dusting machines and vehicles, has been deputed by the Government of India to undertake locust control and survey in the Hasa Province of Saudi Arabia. The Mission left Bombay towards the end of January 1958.

Plant Quarantine—Rapid developments in international trade and traffic have considerably added to the dangers of the introduction and spread of foreign pests and diseases into India through imported plants and plant products. It has, therefore, been considered essential to adequately protect the agricultural and forest economy of this country by expanding and strengthening the facilities for the inspection and treatment of all plants and plant materials which may be expected to bring in potentially dangerous pests and diseases. This type of work is now being undertaken at the airport of Amritsar chiefly for the fumigation of fruits and vegetables received from Afghanistan and other countries, at the airports of New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, which handle international traffic, and at the seaports of Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Calcutta, through which large consignments of cotton, tobacco, potato, flower bulbs, etc. are imported. During 1957 the following plants and plant materials were imported by sea or by air and required quarantine inspection or treatment or both:—

	By Sea	By Air
1. American or West Indies cotton ..	2,58,091 bales	
2. Cotton samples	63 Nos.	450 Nos.
3. Unmanufactured tobacco	193·6 tons	18 lbs.
4. Potato	8·5 tons	7 lbs.
5. Flower bulbs	1,96,359 Nos.	1,237 Nos.
6. Nursery plants (including cuttings etc.)	2,235 Nos.	4,514 Nos.
7. Rubber seeds	2,65,138 Nos.	1,77,950 Nos.
8. Cut flowers	..	7,400 Nos.
9. Fruits (fresh and dried)	..	7·66 tons.

Plant quarantine work has assumed so much importance and become so international in character as to require international recognition and collaboration. In 1951, therefore, the F.A.O. sponsored an International Plant Protection Convention, which was signed by the Government of India in 1952. Upto date 47 countries have accepted this Convention, which defines some broad principles and requirements for plant quarantine work. Under one of the provisions of this Convention, the F.A.O. again sponsored a

Plant Protection Agreement for South East Asia and Pacific Region, which came into force on the 2nd July 1956 when India also joined it. The purpose of this Agreement is to adopt concerted measures to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and plant diseases not occurring in the Region but liable to come into it through plants and plant materials imported from countries outside the Region. Under this Agreement a Plant Protection Committee has been set up with the object of devising and recommending specific measures and facilities for keeping the Region free of dangerous pests and diseases still not known to occur in it. The second meeting of the Committee was held at Kandy (Ceylon) from the 2nd to the 7th December 1957, and was attended by representatives of 12 countries, including India and of the F.A.O. and South Pacific Commission. The Committee made various recommendations for the effective implementation of plant quarantine measures and stressed the importance of such measures in relation to air travel and traffic.

Plant Protection Films—Films dealing with locust control and other aspects of plant protection have been produced in India during recent years of which the most impressive is the documentary entitled "Little Monsters", produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting with the assistance of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage.

(v) SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil conservation connotes not only the protection of the soil against loss or damage but also the maintenance and improvement of its fertility. Until recently not much was done in this direction. It was in the First Plan period that the Planning Commission recommended the setting up of a Soil Conservation Board and specified its functions. As a result, the Central Soil Conservation Board was constituted in December 1953. The first Five Year Plan, provided Rs. 3.25 crores for soil conservation work. For lack of suitable organisations in the States, proper data and trained personnel, the progress during the first Plan period was not much. A few Central research demonstration and training Centres were set up at Dehra Dun, Kotah, Vasad, Bellary, Agra and Ootacamund and a desert afforestation & soil conservation station at Jodhpur. The amount sanctioned was Rs. 298 lakhs comprising Rs. 32 lakhs for Central schemes and Rs. 266 lakhs for State schemes. The expenditure on these centres amounted to about Rs. 17 lakhs.

In the second Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 26 crores for soil conservation, Rs. 22 crores for State Schemes and Rs. 4 crores for the Central Stations to be established under the Central Soil Conservation Board.

In 1956-57, 114 State soil conservation schemes were sanctioned. A subsidy of Rs. 50 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 80 lakhs were given for the purpose, against which actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 33.43 lakhs and Rs. 61.01 lakhs respectively, as reported so far. Two Soil Conservation Research Demonstration & Training Centres were set up at Chandigarh and Vasad. The actual expenditure against all the Central Research Centres amounted to Rs. 13.90 lakhs.

In 1957-58, 150 State soil conservation schemes at a total cost of Rs. 396 lakhs (Rs. 102 lakhs as subsidy, Rs. 204 lakhs as loan and Rs. 80 lakhs as State share) were sanctioned. Research, Demonstration & Training Centres were sanctioned to be established at Chhatra (Nepal) and Nongphoh. The budget provision for the Central centres amounts to Rs. 33 lakhs. A development scheme for reclamation of Rajasthan desert was also sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.98 lakhs.

An All-India Soil Survey Scheme has been put into operation and 4 regional centres have been opened in tracts representing alluvial, black, red and lateritic soils. Among other items, work on soil ec-relations has been undertaken. The whole work is integrated into one scheme i.e. the All-India Soil Survey and the Land Use Survey Scheme.

State schemes estimated to cost approximately Rs. 435 lakhs have been approved by the Working Groups of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and State Governments for 1958-59.

Many States have taken up soil conservation work on a reasonably satisfactory scale, and have already formed State Soil Conservation Boards. A recommendation has also been made to them to constitute District Soil Conservation Boards/Committees. A model Bill prepared by the Department of Agriculture was circulated to the States some time ago for adoption. A few of them have already enacted such legislation.

The various research, training and demonstration centres so far opened by the Government of India look after the problems noted below:

- (i) *Jodhpur*—Afforestation, reclamation and control of Rajasthan desert.
- (ii) *Dehra Dun*—Erosion control in Himalayan regions.
- (iii) *Kotah*—Erosion control in the Chambal ravines.
- (iv) *Ootacamund*—Erosion control in the Nilgiris.
- (v) *Bellary*—Erosion control in deep soils.
- (vi) *Vasad*—Erosion control in gullied lands.
- (vii) *Agra*—Erosion control in Jamuna ravines.
- (viii) *Chandigarh*—Erosion control in Siwaliks.
- (ix) *Chhatra (Nepal)*—Erosion control in river-sheds of the Kosi river.
- (x) *Nongphoh (Assam)*—Control of shifting cultivation.

The general lines of investigations are: (a) run-off and soil loss studies, (b) soil studies, and (c) erosion control practices by forestry, agronomic and engineering methods.

The target of trained personnel for the second Five Year Plan is 218 Officers, 932 Assistants and 3,648 Sub-Assistants. Against this, 48 Officers and 228 Assistants have already been trained by the Central Soil Conservation Board at its various centres and the rest are likely to be trained in the remaining period of the second Plan, if the State Governments sponsor candidates in sufficient numbers. The training of the Sub-Assistants is looked after by the States themselves. The response from the State Governments in deputing candidates for training has not been very encouraging in spite of the fact that the Government of India have agreed to give 75% subsidy on the cost of training fresh science graduates provided the State Governments undertake to employ them on the completion of training.

(vi) EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The National Extension Service programme requires a large band of specially trained workers who are dedicated to the service of rural India. The back-bone of the entire programme is the Village Level Worker who forms the spearhead of the development programme in the village. The Directorate of Extension & Training is vested with the responsibility of training these workers and also the Extension Supervisors at the block level in agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation. Details of various types of institutions working in the States in this field are given below:

1. *Basic Agricultural Schools*—There are at present 81 Basic Agricultural Schools and Wings functioning in the States. These provide 12 months' training in agriculture and allied subjects to Gram Sevak trainees. Trainees are usually matriculates with rural background and aptitudes. So far 13,013 Gram Savaks have been trained and 5,444 are under training.

2. *Extension Training Centres*—After completion of their training at the Basic Agricultural Schools trainees are required to undergo a further 6 months' training in Extension Philosophy and Methods and other subjects such as co-operation, panchayats, public health, social education and village industries in the Extension Training Centres. At present there are 56 Extension Training Centres which have trained 24,023 Gram Sevaks and are training 7,440 at present. The entire programme of training is so planned as to produce 50,000 trained Gram Sevaks by the end of the Second Five Year Plan in order to completely man the 5,000 National Extension Service Blocks required to cover the entire country.

3. *Home Science Wings*—It is recognised that work amongst women has to receive high priority and accordingly 27 Home Science Wings for the training of Gram Sevikas are also functioning in the States. Trainees are taught subjects like food and nutrition, maternity and child care, management of homes, handicrafts, kitchen gardening and extension methods. The training programme extends over a period of one year. So far 716 Gram Sevikas have been trained and 443 are under training.

4. *Workshops*—19 Workshop Wings have been established to train village artisans in repair and manufacture of improved agricultural implements which are recommended for adoption in the villages. 247 persons have been trained so far and 181 are under training. The training course is at present of 12 months' duration.

5. *Group Level Workers*—At present a two months' training course is given to Group Level Workers (Extension Supervisors in the Blocks) in agriculture, veterinary science and co-operation. This training is given at 18 selected Extension Training Centres. So far 3,397 Group Level Workers have been trained and 131 are under training.

6. *Agricultural College Extension Wings*—In addition to its normal training programme as outlined above the Directorate of Extension & Training also caters to the administration of training in extension given to undergraduates at 5 selected Agricultural Colleges at Calcutta, Nagpur, Poona, Hyderabad and Ludhiana. These pilot Wings have served to stimulate interest in Extension which is now being introduced as a compulsory part of the curriculum in most Agricultural Colleges of the country.

7. *Extension Information*—As a part of its normal activity the Directorate publishes a quarterly magazine entitled 'Extension' which summarises the activities in Extension training in different parts of the country. In addition, the following pamphlets, leaflets etc., have been published: 1. Fertiliser Guide, 2. Child Welfare, 3. How to Grow More and Bigger Arecanuts, 4. Producing More and Bigger Coconuts, and 5. Arranging Flowers.

8. *International Farm Youth Exchange Programme*—This programme provides a two-way exchange of young farmers to promote international goodwill and understanding between the farming communities of the participating countries. The participants selected under this programme live with farm families in the host country and share work and other experiences including social life of the community as members of the host family for a period of six months. So far 1,163 boys and girls of different countries have benefited under this programme.

(vii) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

1. *Grading and standardisation*—The grading under Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act 1937 continued both for external and internal trade.

(a) *For export*—Although the Act enables grading to be undertaken on a voluntary basis, grading of certain commodities has been made compulsory for export under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act. The different commodities and the quantities graded for export during 1957 were:

1. Sann hemp (bales)	..	..	..	..	..	92,917
2. Tobacco (lbs.)	..	..	..	..	..	80,222,530
3. Wool (bales)	..	..	..	..	..	94,077
4. Bristles (lbs.)	..	..	..	..	..	3,59,365
5. Lemongrass oil (lbs.)	..	..	..	..	..	31,08,066
6. Sandalwood oil (lbs.)	..	..	..	..	..	2,20,110

(b) *For internal consumption*—Among the commodities graded for internal consumption, ghee and edible oils are most important. The other commodities graded are butter, cotton, eggs, atta, rice, fruits, sugarcane, gur and potatoes. The quantity of ghee graded during the year was 1,50,374 maunds valued at Rs: 2,80,52,630. The States where ghee is being graded are Bihar, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

2. *Regulation of Markets*—Acts to regulate the markets are being enforced in nine States, namely, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Delhi and Orissa. The total number of markets regulated so far is 526.

3. *Training of marketing personnel*—Twenty officers deputed by the various State Governments for the first course completed their training in agricultural marketing conducted by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in July 1957 and the next batch of 16 officers is undergoing training.

In view of the expanded programme for regulation of markets, two training centres one each at Sangli (Bombay State) and at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) are proposed to be opened. The training centre at Sangli has already started working from October 1957 and 26 Market Secretaries sponsored by various States are receiving training. The other centre at Hyderabad is expected to start shortly.

4. *Administration of Fruit Products Order and the Development of Fruit Preservation Industry*—Quality control work in respect of fruit and vegetable products is being enforced under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, which prescribes minimum standards for various products and hygienic conditions to be observed by various processing factories. During the year 814 licences were issued, 6,874 samples were collected and 5,257 factories were inspected. 420 unauthorised manufacturers were detected and 9,215 containers of fruit products were detained during the year. Schemes have also been prepared to develop the fruit preservation industry during the second Five Year Plan.

(viii) DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Work on dairy development was initiated by the Government of India towards the end of 1944 as part of the G.M.F. campaign. An advisory service was established in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to render technical guidance and help to the then Provinces in formulating and executing schemes. In some Provinces, specialist staff was appointed and schemes taken up with financial and/or technical assistance from the Centre. The schemes in operation today are co-operative milk unions at Lucknow Allahabad, Varanasi, Kanpur and Anand and the Aarey Colony.

During the First Plan period the Aarey Colony was started. Work on the establishment of a cattle Colony at Haringhata near Calcutta was also taken up. Co-operative Milk Unions were developed in Madras State and similar institutions started at Meerut, Haldwani, and Almora in U.P. and at Patna and Muzaffarpur in Bihar. Other institutions started were—a dairy farm in Orissa, a milk supply organisation in Poona, dairies at Kuddige (Coorg) and Land School near Lucknow. The other notable developments were the establishment of a co-operative dairy factory at Anand for handling milk for the Bombay market and manufacture of butter, ghee and milk powder, and the establishment of a Government Dairy Farm at Karnal.

Development of dairying has been taken up on country-wide scale under the Second Plan. The Plan envisages (a) removal of about 60,000 milch cattle from the cities of Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bombay and their colonisation in rural areas and establishment of large dairies for the handling and distribution of milk, (b) organisation of dairies of three capacities in 37 cities of different population groups—29 dairies handling 150 maunds of milk in cities having 1—2½ lakhs population, 5 dairies handling 250 maunds for cities having 2½—5 lakhs population and 3 dairies handling 500 maunds in cities having over five lakhs population, (c) establishment of 12 rural creameries in areas having a daily surfeit of about 200 maunds of milk and 7 milk powder factories in milk pockets having over 500 maunds of milk per day, (d) expansion of existing dairy organisations to enable them to increase milk handling, (e) establishment of a Milk Board in each of the cities where milk supply scheme is taken up to serve as a planning, regulatory and supervisory body, and (f) training of technical personnel. The amount provided in the Plan for this purpose is Rs. 19½ crores.

Financial assistance is being received for a few projects under the Foreign Aid Programmes, viz., (i) \$ 490,000 from U.S.A., New Zealand, Australia, Netherlands and Canada under the International Co-operation Assistance Scheme of F.A.O. for equipment for the Calcutta Milk Scheme as also supply of upto 3,000 tons of skim milk powder at a concessional price over a period of three years, (ii) \$ 575,000 from U.S.A. for equipment for two city milk plants, 3 creameries and one milk powder factory, (iii) £800,000 for the Delhi Milk Scheme from New Zealand Government under the Colombo Plan, (iv) £85,000 for a Hostel at Aarey from New Zealand, (v) £42,850 from New Zealand and \$ 1,07,000 from U.S.A. for equipment and books for the National Dairy Research Institute and (vi) \$ 245,000 for a milk conservation plant at Rajkot, and (vii) another \$ 300,000 for a milk plant for Ahmedabad city. Assistance in regard to technical experts is also being received from New Zealand, U.S.A. and the Netherlands for the above projects.

During 1956-57 assistance amounting to Rs. 64.27 lakhs was given by the Government of India for the milk schemes of Bombay, Calcutta and Poona, expansion of co-operative milk unions in U.P. and establishment of salvage farm in Madras. An *ad-hoc* Milk Board was appointed for implementing the Delhi Milk Scheme. Sanctions aggregating Rs. 26.41

lakhs were also accorded for milk schemes in Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kerala and Tripura but these schemes could not be taken up by the States concerned. In the current financial year assistance amounting to Rs. 53.41 lakhs has been sanctioned for the schemes received from State Governments as mentioned below—

(i) In Bombay State, schemes for the expansion of Poona Milk Supply and salvage farm at Palgarh, establishment of a second dairy in Bombay and milk unions at Karjat and Sholapur, milk control laboratory at Anand and organisation of co-operative milk producers' societies and unions have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 17.34 lakhs. The Poona Milk Scheme is being expanded to handle about 600 maunds of milk per day and a new dairy has been set up. Work on the other schemes has been taken up.

(ii) In U.P. scheme for the establishment of co-operative milk unions at Agra and Gorakhpur and expansion of milk unions of Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Haldwani, Almora and Meerut in U.P. have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 12.71 lakhs. Arrangements are being made for procuring equipment for these dairies.

(iii) In Bihar, schemes for supply of milk to Gaya and Patna, expansion of the Muzaffarpur Co-operative Milk Union and training of technical personnel have been taken up for which an amount of Rs. 8.34 lakhs has been sanctioned. Equipment for the Gaya dairy and Muzaffarpur Milk Union is being obtained. Four trainees are undergoing practical training at Haringhata Milk Colony.

(iv) In Mysore, a scheme for the supply of milk to Bangalore has been started with the help of the milk processing plant at the Southern Regional Sub-station of N.D.R.I. About 125 maunds of milk are being handled. The milk treatment plant at Kudige in Coorg is being put into commission. Work on buildings of the Kurikuppi Buffalo Farm is expected to be started shortly. An amount of Rs. 3.03 lakhs has been sanctioned for these schemes.

(v) In the Punjab, a milk union is being set up at Chandigarh and a dairy at the Government Livestock Farm at Hissar for which assistance amounting to Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been sanctioned.

(vi) In Kerala schemes for the establishment of a milk union at Trivandrum and a dry stock farm at Punalur and improvements to existing dairy farms at Kodappanakunnu and Ollukara have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5.2 lakhs.

(vii) In Madras, schemes for the establishment of salvage farms at Thuvakudi and Abhishekapatti, improvement to the Central Milk Control Laboratory at Madras, hygienic handling of milk at Nagercoil and pasteurisation plant for the milk union at Kodaikanal have been sanctioned for Rs. 0.92 lakh.

(viii) A dairy is being set up at Agartala in Tripura for which Rs. 40,000 have been sanctioned.

(ix) In Andhra a scheme for the expansion of the Government Dairy Farm at Visakhapatnam has been sanctioned for Rs. 1.42 lakhs.

(x) In Orissa, schemes for a milk union in Cuttack and expansion of the Government Dairy Farm at Khapurja have been sanctioned for Rs. 0.96 lakh.

Besides the schemes mentioned above, the milk project of Calcutta which is estimated to cost about Rs. 5 crores is well under way. About 2,800 milch animals have so far been removed from Calcutta and colonised at Haringhata. The Haringhata dairy has been expanded to handle 1,500 maunds of milk daily and a new dairy, which will handle 5,000

maunds is under construction at Calcutta. The supply of milk under the scheme has been increased to about 750 maunds per day including 500 maunds of toned milk and 250 maunds of cow's milk.

The Delhi scheme is progressing. A milk treatment plant to handle about 7,000 maunds of milk per day and 30 milk collection centres to procure that quantity from Delhi, U.P. and Punjab are to be set up under the scheme. A cattle colony is also to be set up to clean the city of milch animals. The Delhi dairy will be one of the largest and most modern dairies in the world.

(ix) AGRICULTURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

A review of the progress of the work of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board in expanding agricultural cooperatives since 1956-57 was made at the meeting of the Board in January 1958. The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board gave financial assistance to 1,249 large-sized, 602 small-sized and 22 processing societies during 1956-57. In addition, 224 primary, 20 district, and 7 apex marketing societies were assisted by the Board. 131 Central and 7 apex co-operative banks, and 50 land mortgage banks were also given assistance. The Board also helped in the construction of 594 godowns for marketing and credit societies during 1956-57. Assistance to agricultural cooperatives in 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 197 lakhs—Rs. 175 lakhs as loans and Rs. 22 lakhs as subsidies. Besides, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was contributed by the Board to the share capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

The Executive Committee of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board has approved of a programme for cooperative development for 1958-59. The programme includes the establishment of 2,600 large-sized cooperative societies and also the establishment or revitalisation of 10,000 small-sized societies. Further, godowns are to be constructed by 900 large-sized societies for the storage of agricultural commodities, in addition to the 390 godowns to be constructed by marketing societies. Other cooperatives to be developed during 1958-59 will include 500 marketing and 29 processing societies.

The Government of Kerala have published the Kerala Indebted Agriculturists Relief Bill, 1957. The Bill proposes to unify the laws relating to the relief of indebtedness of agriculturists in the State. Under the provisions of this Bill, an agriculturist has been defined as one who has an interest, other than as a simple mortgagee, in any agricultural or horticultural land; but does not include any person who (a) pays a basic tax exceeding Rs. 150 per annum in any 3 years after 1950-51; or (b) earns an income from a profession other than agriculture, exceeding Rs. 900 as a half-yearly income in any six half years after 1950-51; (c) pays a house or property tax on land other than agricultural lands on an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 600; (d) is assessed to sales tax on a turnover which in the aggregate is not less than Rs. 25,000 in any three years after 1950-51; (e) is assessed to income tax; (f) is assessed to agricultural income tax, etc. 'Debt' has been defined as "any liability in cash or kind, whether secured or unsecured, due from an agriculturist on the 1st day of July 1957, whether payable under a contract or under a decree or order of any court, or otherwise, and includes any debt or balance of debt due at the commencement of this Act, under the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1955 or the Travancore-Cochin Indebted Agriculturists Relief Act, 1956". "Debt" does not include (a) any sum payable to a State or Central Government or to any local authority; (b) sum payable to any cooperative society including a land mortgage bank, (c) any liability arising out of a breach of trust; (d) any liability in respect of maintenance; (d) any liability in respect of wages or remuneration due as salary or

otherwise for services rendered; (f) any liability incurred or arising under any Chitty or Kuri registered or licensed under the Travancore Chitties Act, 1120 or the Cochin Kuries Act, 1107 or under any Chit Fund Scheme; or (g) any debt which represents the price of goods purchased for purpose of trade. The Bill provides that no "suit for the recovery of any debt from an agriculturist will be instituted before the 31st March 1958. If any debt is repaid in ten equal half yearly instalments together with interest due on the principal debt outstanding till the date of payment of each instalment at the rate of 5 per cent per annum or at the contract rate, whichever is less on or before 31st March or 30th September respectively each year (the first instalment being payable on or before 31st March 1958) the whole debt shall be deemed to be discharged. The Bill also provides that the debts incurred prior to 1st January 1940, shall be scaled down in the following manner—

(a) If 70 per cent of the principal amount of any debt, together with 70 per cent of the interest calculated at 5 per cent per annum or at the contract rate whichever is less is repaid, the whole of such debt shall be deemed to be discharged.

(b) If 66-2/3 per cent of the principal amount of any debt together with 66-2/3 per cent of the interest calculated at the above-mentioned rates, is repaid within a "period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act, the whole of such debt shall be deemed to be discharged".

This provision concerning the scaling down of debts will not, however, apply to any debt due to any banking company as defined under the Banking Companies Act, 1949. The Act further provides for the setting aside of the sale or foreclosure of any immovable property in which an agriculturist had an interest, and which has been sold or foreclosed on or after 1st January, 1957 in execution of any decree, on the application of the agriculturist who is entitled to the benefits under this legislation. Special provisions have also been made in respect of usufructuary mortgages by agriculturists under the provisions of this Bill. The Travancore-Cochin Indebted Agriculturists Relief Act, 1956 and the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1955 as applicable to Malabar district, will be repealed.

Co-operative Training

The formulation and administration of an integrated training programme for all ranks of co-operative personnel are being done by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training, Bombay, which is functioning as a joint Committee to both the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, since November 1953. Under the composite scheme for co-operative training (covering all levels of employees of co-operative institutions and departments) as approved by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training, the arrangements for training are as follows—

1. Training of higher personnel.
2. Training of intermediate category personnel including specialists.
3. Training of subordinate cooperative personnel.
4. Training of block-level cooperative officers.
5. Education of members and office-bearers of co-operative societies (The scheme is sponsored by the A.I.C.U.).

The achievement on the training programmes against the target for the Second Plan period is as under—

	Number so far trained	Target for the Second Plan period
1. Higher category	310	500
2. Intermediate rank, general as well as specialists	1,045	1,800
3. Subordinate category	11,500	30,000
4. Block level co-operative officers	806	4,000
5. Non-officials	35,000	9,30,000

During January, 1958, grants amounting to Rs. 63,000 were sanctioned to the Governments of Bombay, Kerala and Assam for training subordinate co-operative personnel. The first consignment of audio-visual equipment from Canada under the Colombo Plan has been received in Bombay by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India.

(x) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill 1957 has been published. The Bill provides, *inter alia*, for the fixation of fair rents and ceilings on holdings, fixity of tenure for cultivating tenants, compensation payable to tenants on resumption of land by landlords, etc.

The ceiling area of land has been fixed at :

- in the case of a person or a family consisting of not more than 5 members 15 acres of double crop *nilam* (land adapted for the cultivation of paddy) or its equivalent; and
- in the case of a family consisting of more than 5 members, 15 acres of double crop land or its equivalent, increased by one acre of double crop *nilam* or its equivalent for each member in excess of five, so however, that the total extent of land shall not exceed 25 acres of double crop *nilam* or its equivalent.

No person, whether as tenant, or owner, or partly as tenant and partly as owner will be allowed to hold land in excess of the ceiling area. Compensation will be paid for all land acquired by the Government, and will be calculated on the following basis—

Extent of land deemed to be purchased or surrendered	Scale of compensation
First 5 acres	16 times the maximum rate of fair rent proposed in the Bill*
Next 5 acres	14 " " "
Next 5 acres	12 " " "
Next 5 acres	10 " " "
Next 30 acres	8 " " "
Next 50 acres	6 " " "
Above 100 acres	5 " " "

*These rates differ from crop to crop and land to land, e.g., paddy—1/4 to 1/12 of the gross produce, coconut gardens—1/3rd to 1/12th of the gross produce etc.

The land that will be acquired by the Government will be assigned in the following order of priority subject to a maximum of 5 acres :

- a tenant whose land has been resumed by a landlord;
- a landlord who has lost his rights in land as a result of the acquisition of ownership rights by permanent tenants, and who does not have land in his actual possession, more than 3 acres of double crop *nilam* or its equivalent;
- co-operative farming societies whose members are landless agricultural labourers;
- agricultural labourers who do not have any land except *kudikidappu*;
- adjoining cultivators.

The assignee of these lands has to pay the purchase price either in lump sum or in instalments as proposed in the Bill.

Other provisions of the Bill include conferment of the ownership rights on permanent tenants on a "Peasants Day" to be fixed by the State. The purchase price of land as determined by the Land Tribunal proposed to be set up under the Bill, shall be payable by a tenant (who will be deemed to have purchased the land under the provisions of this legislation) in sixteen annual instalments or in lump sum at the tenant's discretion. Further provisions include fixity of tenurial rights on *varamdars* and other cultivating tenants, fixation of maximum and minimum rates of rents for various classes of lands and the resumption of land held by tenants by a landlord if required for (a) extension of temple, mosque, church etc. (b) building purpose and (c) self cultivation.

The Government of Kerala have also published the Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bill, 1957 for the abolition of the recurring and periodical payment of Jenmikaram to which the *jenmis* in the Travancore area of the State are entitled under the Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Act of 1071. The Bill provides for the payment by Government, in cash or bonds (or partly in cash and partly in bonds) of lump sum as compensation to the *jenmis* in lieu of the extinguishment of their rights to *jenmikaram*. The compensation will be determined as follows—

Aggregate of the Jenmikaram due to a Jenmi		Compensation payable to the Jenmi
(a) Rs. 500 and below	(a) 12 times the <i>jenmikaram</i> less the collection charges.	
(b) Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	(b) 9 times the <i>jenmikaram</i> less collection charges subject to a minimum which is not less than the maximum amount payable under (a).	
(c) Above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 3,000.	(c) 7 times the <i>jenmikaram</i> less collection charges subject to a minimum which is not less than the maximum amount payable under (b).	
(d) Above Rs. 3,000 but not exceeding Rs. 7,000.	(d) 5 times, the <i>jenmikaram</i> less collection charges subject to a minimum which is not less than the maximum amount payable under (c).	
(e) Above Rs. 7,000	(e) 4 times the <i>jenmikaram</i> less collection charges subject to a minimum which is not less than the maximum amount payable under (d).	

The Bill also provides that an amount equal to 8-1/3 times the *jenmikaram* payable by the *kudiyans* will be recovered by the Government in 16 half yearly instalments with an interest at 5 per cent per annum.

* * * * *

The Governor of Madras has promulgated an Ordinance to amend the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956. It had been held by the High Court of Judicature at Madras that *kaiaeruvaramdars* and *mattuvaramdars* in the Tiruchirapalli district, engaged by landlords to work on land for remuneration by a share in the crop are not "cultivating tenants" within the meaning of section 2(a) of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955. As the definition of "cultivating tenants" was similar in the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956, this Ordinance amends both the Acts. The Ordinance provides "(a) 'cultivating tenant' in relation to any land

(1) means a person who carries on personal cultivation on such land, under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, and

(2) includes—

(i) any such person as is referred to in sub-clause (1) who continues in possession of the land after the determination of the tenancy agreement,

(ii) in the district of Tiruchirapalli, a *kaiaeruvaramdar* or *mattuvaramdardar* who works on the land under an engagement with the landlord for remuneration by share in the crop in respect of which the work is done, and

(iii) the heirs of any such person as is referred to in sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2) (i) and (ii); but does not include a mere intermediary or his heirs.

Explanation:—A sub-tenant shall be deemed to be a cultivating tenant of the holding under the landlord if the lessor of such sub-tenant has ceased to be the tenant of such landlord".

(xi) LAND TAXATION

On the 22nd December, 1957 the following three Bills bearing on land taxation in Andhra Pradesh received the President's assent;

(I) The Andhra Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment Bill), 1957;

(II) The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Surcharge Bill, 1957;

(III) The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Bill, 1957.

The object and reasons for the enactment of each of these legislative measures and their main provisions are briefly given below :

(i) *The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1957.*—This Act provides for changes in the existing rates of assessment applicable to wet lands in the State. It will be recalled that in respect of wet lands served by Government sources of irrigation in the Andhra area, the Andhra Land Revenue (Additional Wet Assessment) Act, 1956 provided for the imposition of an additional assessment at the rate of 18-3/4 per cent of the prevailing assessment on such lands. This corresponded to an increase of 25 per cent which had been effected in respect of water rates leviable on dry lands irrigated by such sources. Now that it is proposed to increase the water rates on

dry lands by another 25 per cent (by the issue of notification under the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865) the Government consider it necessary to effect a proportionate increase in wet assessment also which under the provisions of the Act is sought to be raised from 18 3/4 per cent to 37 1/2 per cent of the existing assessment rates. The amending Act also seeks to place a ceiling on the total assessment of land which together with the additional assessment is not to exceed Rs. 13.50 per acre in the case of single crop wet lands and Rs. 20.25 per acre, in the case of double crop wet lands.

(ii) *The Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue Surcharge Act, 1957.*—This Act provides for the levy of a surcharge on land revenue assessments in the State. Uptil now in the Telengana area of the State incomes from agriculture have been subjected to taxation under the Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950. In Andhra area also upto 5th February, 1957 a graded surcharge had been levied on the land revenue. The re-enactment of the Andhra Surcharge Act on a permanent basis, its extension to the Telengana area and repeal of the Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950 in force in that (Telengana) area, were considered necessary by the State Government for having a homogenous measure for the State and for augmenting State's revenues. Under the provisions of the Act, a surcharge is leviable with effect from 1st July 1957 in respect of dry and wet lands in the Andhra area and dry lands in the Telengana area on persons paying land revenue in excess of Rs. 10. The reason for confining the surcharge only to dry lands in Telengana area is that the rates of assessment on wet lands in this part of the State are already high and the Government do not consider it justifiable to increase the burden of taxation on these lands further. Even in the case of wet lands in the Andhra area, the application of the present Act is restricted to the land revenue element proper (estimated to constitute only 25 per cent of the consolidated assessment on such lands) in view of the fact that the State Government have already decided to impose an additional wet assessment on these lands. The rates of surcharge leviable under the Act have been prescribed as under :

Amount of land revenue payable	Rate of surcharge on land revenue
Rs. 10 or less	Nil
Above Rs. 10 up to Rs. 100	13%
Above Rs. 100 up to Rs. 500	25%
Above Rs. 500	50%

For the purpose of calculating the total land revenue on which surcharge will be leviable generally the entire land revenue in case of dry lands and one fourth of the land revenue in case of wet lands will be taken into account. Some concessions will be provided under exceptional circumstances.

This Act repeals the Hyderabad Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1950.

(iii) *The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Assessment) Act, 1957.*—This Act provides for the levy of a special assessment on lands growing commercial crops. Generally speaking the income derived from the cultivation of commercial crops is much higher than that derived from food crops with the result that the assessment on lands growing such crops is comparatively disproportionate to the net income derived from them. The State Government therefore considered that besides the imperative need for strengthening the finances of the State, there is also justification for levying an extra charge in the form of a special assessment on lands growing commercial crops.

Under the Act special assessment will be leviable at the following rates on different crops:

Crops.	Rates of special assessment
Turmeric, sugarcane, plantains	Rs. 5 per acre
Coconut, chillies, Virginia tobacco	Rs. 3 per acre
Citrus fruit	Rs. 2 per acre
Casuarina, cotton, groundnut, tobacco (other than Virginia variety)	Rs. 1 per acre

The special assessment will be levied only where these crops are grown in a contiguous area exceeding 10 cents. No levy will be made on lands in estates not taken over by the Government, or on lands used as nurseries.

(xii) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as Central assistance to the Government of Bihar for the settlement of 10,000 landless agricultural workers on Bhoodan lands in that State. Seventy-five per cent of the above amount will be given as subsidy and the remaining 25 per cent as loan to the State Government. A financial grant of Rs. 22.5 lakhs was made to the Government of Bihar on 4th January, 1958 for the execution of the scheme and the payment out of the sanctioned amount of loans will be made on the basis of actual requirements. The actual amounts of subsidy and loan to be paid to the settlers are left to the State Government to decide according to the conditions and requirements of each family.

The Government of Kerala have fixed the following schedule of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in agricultural operations in the Travancore-Cochin area:

Schedule	Rs. nP.
A. Minimum time rates for an eight hour day—	
1. Ordinary agricultural operations—	
(1) Men	1 50
(2) Women	1 00
2. Preparing pits or bunds for planting coconuts (excepting in sandy tracts)	1 62
3. Digging or ploughing and preparing mounds, ridges or basins for tapioca or sugar cultivation (excepting in sandy tracts)	1 62
B. Minimum piece-rates for plucking of coconuts—	
Per coconut tree	0 04
	Plus one coconut for every 25 trees or part thereof.

Schedule	Rs. nP.
C. Ploughing	
1. Ploughing with labourers' bullocks	2 75 for a four hour working day.
2. Ploughing with cultivators' bullocks	1 50 for a four hour working day.
3. Transplanting operations	The minimum wages shall be the same as any ordinary labour but the working hours shall be five for <i>kayal</i> areas and six for other areas.
4. Harvesting and threshing	1/9 of the harvested paddy in addition to the customary payment called "theerpu" or "vellamkudi". Workers shall be entitled to remuneration for carrying 'Katta' if threshing ground is not provided at the rate of one for every 2,000 <i>paras</i> of paddy field.

D. If the existing rates for all or any of the above agricultural operations are higher than the rates notified above, the higher rates will continue to be paid.

For Malabar area of the State the Kerala Government have published certain tentative rates for eliciting opinion of parties likely to be affected.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(a) Diary of Important Events in January, 1958

January 2	Export quota of 5,000 tons each of nigerseed oil and kardiseed oil released for January—September, 1958.
" 3	(i) Export of linseed oil to continue to be licensed freely during January—September, 1958.
	(ii) Export quota of 6,700 tons of dried chillies released for the half-year ending March, 1958.
" 4	(i) Export quota of 10,000 tons of nigerseed oilcake released for January—September, 1958.
	(ii) Shipment period of the unutilised quota of linseed oilcake released on 6-4-1957 extended upto 31-3-1958. Ceiling on individual shipment raised from 75 to 125 tons for export from all ports taken together.
	(iii) Export quota of 150 tons of rice products released for January—September, 1958.
" 6	Export quota of 5,000 tons of nigerseed released for January—September, 1958.
" 8	(i) Export of flesh of sheep and goats to be allowed on the basis of 300% for established exporters during the period ending September, 1958.

- January 9 (ii) Export quota of 500 tons of green chilies (250 tons from Bombay ports and 250 tons from Madras ports) released for January 1958—March 1959.
- (iii) Guar gum containing less than 8% protein to be allowed for export by manufacturers during 1958.
- Export of cottonseed oil to continue to be licensed freely upto the end of September 1958.
- „ 10 Export against the quota of 5,000 tons of pulses, released for export to Ceylon on 5-12-1957 by co-operative societies, to be allowed through traders also.
- „ 11 (i) Tamarind to be licensed freely pending finalisation of the export policy for the current year.
- (ii) All-India Second Estimate of Mesta for 1957-58 released.
- „ 12 Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council commenced at New Delhi.
- „ 13 (i) Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council concluded.
- (ii) Import quota of cotton stapling 13/16" and above from Sterling Area raised from 30,000 to 40,000 bales.
- „ 15 All-India Final Estimate of Jute for 1957-58 released.
- „ 16 (i) Export quota of 5,000 tons of kardiseed oilcake released for January—September 1958.
- (ii) Export quota of 10,000 tons of vanaspati released for January—September 1958.
- (iii) Export of decorticated cotton seed oilcake to continue to be licensed freely without any ceiling.
- (iv) Export of undecorticated cottonseed cake to continue to be licensed freely upto the end of September 1958 against the balance remaining unutilised at the end of December, 1957 out of the earlier quota of 10,000 tons.
- (v) Fresh export quota of 4,000 tons of "other oilcakes" released for January—September 1958.
- „ 18 Export of maize gluten to be licensed freely upto the end of September 1958 within a ceiling.
- „ 25 (i) Export of rice from Punjab to Delhi allowed.
- (ii) Decision regarding permission to resume import of the balance of 12,000 bales of American cotton under P.L. 480 announced.
- „ 28 Prescribed ceiling for import of American cotton under P.L. 665 reached.
- „ 29 (i) Delhi Rice (Export Control) Order, 1958 passed.
- (ii) Delhi (Limitation of Guests) Order, 1958 passed.

(b) Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council

Presiding over the sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development Council held in New Delhi on January 12, 1958, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said that the potential for India's food production was enormously greater than was commonly reckoned. He said that the basic approach to the problem of increasing food production was through the Community Development Movement, which had created an organisation that could help us greatly. The basis of the Community Development programme and of our entire approach to rural development was self-reliance. India would not go ahead as rapidly as it should unless people took the initiative themselves even if they made mistakes.

The Prime Minister said that the village was a basic unit for development. It had a certain corporate sense of which we could take advantage in a co-operative, in a panchayat. The village was an extension of the family.

He was distressed to see that in some parts of the country large numbers of small co-operatives had been wound up and replaced by large co-operative societies. Grants from the Centre and assistance from the Reserve Bank of India had encouraged this trend to some extent. Community projects could only flourish with active, vigorous and almost passionate work by the people.

Intensive Methods

The Prime Minister said that we should increase food production mainly through intensive methods which should be applied where either irrigation was available or there was assured rainfall. Such areas covered 100 million acres in the country and an increase in production of 50 to 60% should be secured there during the Second Plan. This concentrated, intensive work can only be done by individual approach, by horticultural methods as it were, like the methods used in Japan and China.

States' Agricultural Programmes

The different aspects of the agricultural programme and the steps taken in the States to step up food production were discussed by the Standing Committee of the National Development Council. The meeting gave special attention to the lag in the utilisation of the irrigation potential of major and medium schemes. It was pointed out that although in March 1957, the unutilised irrigation potential exceeded three million acres, during recent months there had been fuller utilisation and further efforts were being made. One of the reasons for the slow pace of utilisation was the failure to construct distributaries and field channels. It was emphasised that in community project areas it should be the responsibility of the project authorities to have village channels constructed through local voluntary labour. Elsewhere, the State Government should secure the construction of such channels and, if need be, spread the recovery of dues over a long period. In some instances, shortage of steel had delayed the installation of shutters and sluice gates.

Progress in the utilisation of irrigation supplies on the Tungabhadra and Hirakud projects and in a number of States was reviewed. Attention was drawn to the need for ensuring adequate maintenance of minor irrigation works such as tanks. Progress in setting up seed farms for the production of improved seed which could be multiplied through registered growers and in villages was also discussed. It was stated on behalf of a number of States that the programme would be well on its way to completion during the course of this year. The difficulty in obtaining land for seed farms had been one of the main obstacles since the beginning of the Second Plan. This was, however, being overcome.

The role of national extension and community projects in organising programmes for local manurial resources was another aspect emphasised during the discussion. Some Chief Ministers stressed the need for increased supplies of chemical fertilisers.

Study Group

After considering the relative yields per acre of rice and wheat in different States, the Standing Committee decided that the Planning Commission should set up a special study group to examine the disparities in average yield in different parts of the country and to analyse the reasons for these disparities. It was also decided that the Planning Commission should arrange for an examination of existing agricultural statistics, both in respect of area and production.

Summing up the discussion on the agricultural production programme, the Prime Minister said that the most important point which emerged was that the country must make the best possible use of its present resources. It was wasteful to spend large sums of money and then fail to derive full profit from them. This was true whether the schemes in question were large projects or small local schemes. There had been a tendency to think in terms of big projects. The whole outlook should now be of availing to the fullest extent of the existing resources.

The Prime Minister also stressed the importance of such programmes as soil conservation and green manuring and suggested greater interest being taken in the development of subsidiary foods from the point of view of nutrition. He said that the co-operative movement was essentially a movement for human beings working together and building themselves up. This could only happen if responsibility was given to them. Care should be taken to see that the tendency to increase the number of petty officials was checked.

Democratic Decentralisation

The Standing Committee discussed in a preliminary way the proposals of the Study Team for Community Development and National Extension Service with Shri Balwantrai G. Mehta as leader for setting up a democratic body in each development block to take charge of development activities. The Standing Committee had before it a paper outlining the preliminary views of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission had stressed that the foundation of any democratic structure had to be democracy in the village. The two institutions which made effective village democracy possible were the panchayat and the co-operative. The first step in any area, therefore was to complete the network of village institutions. Democratic institutions at the district, block and village levels should be viewed as parts of one connected structure of administration. The main question was to determine the practical steps needed for reaching the objective of introducing a democratic structure of administration within the district above the village level. In a vast country like India, there was room for considerable variety and experiment and there could be substantial differences in the institutions developed in different parts. The Prime Minister said that each State had to decide for itself the structure which suited its conditions best and there was no need for uniformity between different parts of the country.

Two Problems

The Minister for Community Development suggested that there were two main problems in the community development programme, namely, securing popular initiative and responsibility and administrative co-ordination between different development departments. These problems could be best dealt with if authority was transferred to a

statutory body at the block level. In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, the approach had been similar to that of the study team which had favoured transfer of power to the development block or panchayat union level. The Chief Minister of Bombay said that the Bombay Government wished to give more power to the panchayats. They considered that the district and other local boards would be a more appropriate intermediate body than a body at the level of the development block which was still a somewhat unnatural unit. The main need was to give greater financial power to the intermediate body and this could be done with greater advantage at the district level rather than at the lower level. All the State representatives agreed that greater responsibility should be given to panchayats.

(c) Oilseeds Crushing Industry

The Government of India has decided that schemes should be formulated for developing the cottonseed crushing industry exclusively on co-operative lines as recommended by the Oilseeds Crushing Industry Inquiry Committee.

The Government has expressed the view that it is desirable to organise a network of village oilmen's co-operative societies throughout the country. Such societies could be formed in villages or compact groups of villages inhabited by a large number of oilmen.

One of the main functions of the co-operative societies should be to ensure a continuous supply of raw materials to oilmen by stocking oilseeds in godowns soon after harvest, when prices are not very high. The societies should also buy oil and oilcakes produced by the members, and arrange for the products to be sent to co-operative marketing societies or the warehouses established by the Central and State Warehousing Corporations.

In areas where a separate society cannot be formed, oilseeds should be supplied from go downs of a large-sized credit society. Similar facilities might be provided by marketing co-operatives.

It is further recommended that State Governments should remove the difficulties experienced by co-operative societies by extending credit facilities to them for building godowns. Oilmen (*telis*) could also be helped to become shareholders of co-operative societies.

Among other recommendations accepted by the Government is supply of 10,000 improved ghanis to oilmen every year on a subsidised basis, the subsidy on each ghani to continue at Rs. 150.

It is also felt that the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee should examine the problem of collecting and publishing statistics regarding production of minor oilseeds.

(d) Regional Survey of Farming Practices

A pilot survey of fertilizer and other farming practices is being conducted in Ferozepore district of Punjab. The major crops grown here are wheat and cotton. Hundred villages have been selected, and eight cultivators in each village contacted for the purpose.

This is part of a scheme for conducting pilot sample surveys in typical districts of various agricultural regions in the country. The aim is to collect information about distribution of manurial resources among the crops, the type and quantity of manure applied and time and methods of its application, and such practices as irrigation and crop rotation.

Similar sample surveys were made in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh and in Coimbatore district of Madras, where the major crops are paddy and millet respectively. In Uttar Pradesh, a sample survey was made in Barabanki district, where the major crops are paddy and wheat.

These surveys will provide information which will help in framing a sound policy regarding the use of fertilizers and other farming practices.

(e) Fifteen Soil Testing Laboratories Established

The Government of India have introduced a soil testing service for the benefit of cultivators in order to help them raise agricultural production by the proper use of manures and fertilizers.

Under this programme, 15 soil testing laboratories covering 12 States have been established. The laboratories examine soil samples sent by agriculturists, and advise them on the requirements of manures and fertilizers for obtaining increased crop yields. In addition, a mobile soil testing van is operating in the States, analysing soils in the field and making recommendations to farmers. About 13,000 soil samples have so far been analysed. The laboratories are located at Simla, Ludhiana, Nabha, Delhi, Sabour (Bihar), Sambalpur (Orissa), Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Gwalior, Calcutta, Bapatla (Andhra Pradesh) and Poona. Nine additional laboratories will soon be established at Hazaribagh (Bihar), Jodhpur, Junagadh (Bombay), Ballehonnur (Mysore), Rajahmundry (Andhra), Agartala (Tripura), Gauhati, Kanpur and Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh).

It is also proposed to build library of soil testing data at each laboratory, and prepare soil test summaries for a region or district and, ultimately, for the entire State. On the basis of the summaries, fertility maps, indicating munurial and fertilizer requirements, will be drawn up.

(f) Trade Agreement with Ceylon

A trade agreement between India and Ceylon was signed in New Delhi on 13th January 1958 valid upto August 31, 1961.

The Government of India have undertaken to permit the import of specified quantities of Jaffna chewing tobacco during the next four years at a concessional rate of import duty of Rs. 400 per candy. The quantity permitted for import in 1957-58 has been fixed at 1,500 candies, in 1958-59 at 1,200 candies, in 1959-60 at 960 candies and in 1960-61 at 770 candies.

The import of Jaffna tobacco will be made through the port of Trivandrum. Imports through other ports as well as imports in excess of the specified quantities will be subject to the Indian Tariff rate applicable to the import of unmanufactured tobacco.

The Government of Ceylon will facilitate the import of Indian tobacco for the production of cigarettes and other tobacco manufactures. Ceylon has also agreed to allow the import of fixed quantities of Indian *bidis* during the next four years at the prevailing rate of duty. The quantities are : 1957-58—20 lakh lbs; 1958-59 —16 lakh lbs; 1959-60—12·8 lakh lbs; and 1960-61—10·24 lakh lbs. If, however, there are temporary gaps in Ceylon's requirements and production of *bidis*, the Ceylon Government will issue supplementary licences for import of *bidis* from India, whenever necessary. The Government of India on their part will issue supplementary quotas for Jaffna tobacco.

(g) Trade Agreement with Hungary Extended

The validity of the Indo-Hungarian Trade Agreement concluded on June 17, 1954 was recently extended for two years, with some modifications.

According to the new arrangement, payments in respect of commercial and other transactions between the two countries will be made in Indian rupees. Steps would also be taken to encourage exports to Hungary of Indian consumer goods, like cotton, woollen and silk textiles, shoes and other leather goods, spices, coffee, tea, hydrogenated oils, handicrafts, shellac, jute goods, tobacco and tobacco manufactures.

In Schedule 'A' which lists the items available for imports into India from Hungary, the important commodities are metals, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, cutlery, hardware implements and instruments, electrical goods and appliances, machinery of all kinds, metals other than iron and steel, chemicals, drugs and medicines.

Among the items for export from India mentioned in Schedule 'B', the important commodities are iron ore, mica, pepper, shellac, raw goat and sheep skins, coffee, tea, linseed oil, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, cordage and ropes, paints and lacquers and tapioca and its products.

Since the signing of the Agreement in 1954, Indo-Hungarian trade has increased steadily. The total trade between the two countries increased from Rs. 12 lakhs in 1953-54, to Rs. 1·15 crores, in 1956-57.

India had a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 9 lakhs in 1954-55. During 1955-56 and 1956-57, however, the balance of Trade was against India by Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 17 lakhs respectively. This was mainly because of large imports of iron and steel products, accounting for nearly 75 per cent of Hungarian imports into India. There has been also an appreciable increase in the export of Indian products such as spices, mica, iron ore, raw hides and skins and coir yarn and vegetable fibres.

(h) Indo-Rumanian Trade Agreement Extended

The validity of the schedules attached to the Indo-Rumanian Trade Agreement, concluded on March 23, 1954, and modified by the letters exchanged on January 17, 1957 has been extended till June 30, 1958.

The trade between the two countries, which was negligible before 1953-54, amounted to Rs. 41 lakhs in 1956-57.

Rumania is in a position to export small sea-going ships, locomotives, power transformers, oil prospecting and drilling equipment and cement, and import cotton textiles, cotton yarn, cotton seed oil and hides and skins.

VI. SPECIAL NOTE

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR DIRECTLY FROM CANE IN VACUUM PAN FACTORIES DURING 1956-57

The production of sugar in India directly from sugar-cane, during the 1956-57 season, registered an all time record of 20.29 lakh tons, exceeding the 1955-56 production of 18.62 lakh tons by 1.67 lakh tons or by about 9 per cent. The increase in production was shared by most of the sugar producing States, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Kerala. In Bihar, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal, however, the production declined slightly.

Production in U.P., which is the largest sugar producing State in India, recorded an increase of 0.91 lakh tons over the previous season. The total production in this state which amounted to 10.80 lakh tons was more than half of the total production of sugar in India during the season. Production in Bihar, the next important sugar producing State, however, recorded a decline of about 7 thousand tons. In Bombay the production increased by about 23 per cent, i.e., from 1.95 lakh tons to about 2.40 lakh tons. The following table gives a comparative picture of sugar production in different States—

Production of Sugar

State	(Thousand tons)		
	1956-57	1955-56	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1956-57 over 1955-56
Uttar Pradesh	1,080	989	(+)91
Bihar	312	319	(—)7
Bombay	240	195	(+)45
Andhra Pradesh	142	138	(+)4
Madras	65	54	(+)11
Other States	190	167	(+)23
Total	2,029	1,862	(+)167

The increase in the production of sugar in 1956-57 was due partly to a bumper crop of sugarcane and partly to an increase in the number of working factories during the season. Expressed in terms of gur the production of sugarcane in 1956-57 was higher than in the previous year by 763 thousand tons or by about 12.8 per cent. The increase in production has been reported by the sugarcane growing States, especially U.P., Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan mainly due to better climatic conditions at the sowing time, favourable weather conditions during the growing period, better irrigation facilities and higher prices of gur. The diversion of larger quantities of cane to the factories and longer duration of the crushing season also accounted for the higher level of production. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by

decreases reported by Punjab, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The total quantity of cane crushed during the 1956-57 season was about 209 lakh tons as against 189 lakh tons in 1955-56 and the average number of actual working days in the 1956-57 season was 147 as against 143 in the previous season.

The total number of factories registered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 including the Experimental Factory at N.S.I., Kanpur during the 1956-57 season was 160 as against 159 during the previous season, while the number of working factories was 147 as against 143 (*vide* tables Nos. 1 and 9).

Duration of the Season

The distribution of factories according to the dates of commencement and closure of the season is shown in table Nos. 2 and 3. The duration of the crushing season was unusually long during this year. It started from 19th August 1956 and continued up to 16th August 1957 in Mysore State (Madura and Pugalur Factories in Madras worked upto 30th October 1957 and 11th November 1957, respectively in their special manufacturing seasons). A larger number of factories started crushing early as compared to the previous season. In U.P., particularly, 67 out of 68 factories started crushing by the middle of December 1956 as compared to 57 out of 68 factories in the corresponding period of the previous season.

The following table shows the comparative picture of the distribution of factories in production at different fortnightly points during the 1956-57 and 1955-56 seasons—

Number of Factories in production

As on	U.P.		Bihar		All India	
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56
31st October	3	1	1	..	11	7
15th November	22	4	7	2	42	19
30th November	57	28	22	11	110	66
15th December	67	57	27	26	135	120
31st December	67	66	27	27	137	134
15th January	68	67	28	28	139	138
31st January	68	68	28	28	143	140
After 31st January	68	68	28	28	147	143

It will be observed from Table No. 3, that less factories carried on their crushing operations after 31st May in 1956-57 than in 1955-56, the number respectively being 35 and 41. In U.P., 32 factories were in operation after 31st May 1957 as against 31 after the same date of the previous season. The following table gives a comparative picture of the number of factories that had closed working at various points of time during the two seasons.

Number of Factories which closed

	U.P.		Bihar		All India	
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56
15th February	..	..	..	..	1	1
28/29th February	..	2	..	..	2	3
15th March	..	10	2	..	4	12
31st March	6	17	5	1	17	20
15th April	20	26	9	4	36	40
30th April	26	30	15	10	60	60
15th May	31	31	20	22	77	81
31st May	46	36	27	27	112	102
After 31st May	68	68	28	28	147	143

The duration of the season in U.P. was 156 days in 1956-57, as against 147 days in the previous season. In Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Kerala also the actual duration of the 1956-57 season was longer than that of the preceding season. Punjab, Bihar, Andhra, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal, however, showed a slight fall in the 1956-57 season as compared to 1955-56. For the country as a whole the duration of the crushing season in 1956-57 was 147 days as against 143 days in the preceding season. The late closure of the crushing season during this year may be attributed to the availability of adequate supply of sugarcane and the continuous efforts to increase the production of sugar in the country.

The maximum number of days worked by any factory showed an increase in Bihar and Madras States, a fall in Bombay and U.P. and no change in Andhra. The minimum number of actual working days by any factory this season showed an increase in Madras and U.P. whereas a fall was noticed in Andhra, Bihar and Bombay. This will be borne out from table No. 4. The average number of days worked by any factory in India as already indicated, however, showed a rising tendency as will be seen from the following table—

Average Number of days worked by Factories

State	1956-57	1955-56
U.P.	156	147
Bihar	132	134
Bombay	145	135
Madras	200	164
Andhra	149	165
Others	131	130
ALL INDIA	147	143

The frequency distribution of factories according to the number of days of actual crushing during the two seasons 1956-57 and 1955-56 is given in table No. 5. This table shows that the duration of the 1956-57 season exceeded 150 days in the case of 74 factories as against 63 factories in 1955-56. Again the number of factories which worked for less than 100 days was only 16 in 1956-57 as against 26 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. 6. The maximum quantity of sugarcane crushed by any factory during the 1956-57 season was 5.68 lakh tons compared with 6.41 lakh tons in the previous season, whereas the minimum cane crushed by any factory in 1956-57 was 3 thousand tons as against 2 thousand tons in the previous season. The average quantity of cane crushed per factory in different States in 1956-57 was higher than in 1955-56 as seen from the following Table—

Average quantity of cane crushed per Factory

(Thousand tons)

States	1956-57	1955-56
U.P.	164.0	152.0
Bihar	118.8	116.8
Bombay	129.4	120.0
Madras	177.4	152.0
Andhra	154.2	162.0
Others	98.3	92.0
ALL INDIA	141.9	133.0

The maximum, minimum and average capacity of factories (measured in terms of cane actually crushed) for the two seasons 1956-57 and 1955-56 is shown in Table No. 7. The maximum capacity per day in 1956-57 was 3,284 tons as against 3,521 in 1955-56. The all-India average capacity per day increased from 1,011 tons in 1955-56 to 1,034 tons in 1956-57.

Sugar Recovery

Table No. 10 gives the maximum, minimum and average percentage recovery of sugar from cane in the major sugar producing states for the two seasons. The All-India average percentage recovery of sugar declined slightly to 9.72 in 1956-57 from 9.83 in 1955-56. The short-fall in recovery was noticed in all the major producing States. In Madras, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, however, some increase was registered. The maximum recovery during the 1956-57 season was 12.61 per cent as against 12.80 per cent in 1955-56.

The frequency distribution of factories according to the recovery of sugar is given in Table No. 11. The figures of sugar recovery rates during the last three seasons ending 1956-57 for the major sugar producing States are given in Table No. 12. The highest recovery rate was obtained in this season in Bombay, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra and Madras.

Conclusion

The production of sugar, directly from sugarcane during the 1956-57 season, at 20.29 lakh tons exceeded the previous record production of 18.62 lakh tons in 1955-56, by 1.67 lakh tons or by about 9 per cent.

It is expected that if the present rate of progress is maintained, the target production of 22.5 lakh tons fixed in the Second Five Year Plan might be achieved much earlier than 1961. Efforts are being made to increase the installed capacity of the sugar factories to 25 lakh tons as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan by granting more licences for establishment of new factories and by expansion of the existing plants.

Out of the 54 licences issued for establishing new factories, 9 went into production during 1956-57. Fourteen more are expected to start operation in the next season. A large number of expansions licensed in the case of existing units would also be completed during the next season.

With a view to increasing the supply of sugarcane to the factories efforts were continued to be made during 1956-57 to improve the per acre yield of sugarcane by providing better irrigation facilities, use of improved varieties of seeds, increased use of fertilisers, cultural and manurial demonstrations and protection against pests and diseases. The question of linking the price of cane with its quality is still under consideration of the Government.

In view of the increased sugar production, imports of sugar during 1956-57 continued to be banned. On the other hand the Government of India permitted limited exports of sugar. Total exports during the season amounted to 1.32 lakh tons.

The offtake of sugar from factories in India in 1956-57 amounted to 19.7 lakh tons as against 19.4 lakh tons in 1955-56, 17.8 lakh tons in 1954-55, 18.1 lakh tons in 1953-54, 16.6 lakh tons in 1952-53 and 11.7 lakh tons in 1951-52.

The general sugar position in India during the 1956-57 season remained satisfactory. There was no control over prices, movement and distribution. The policy of regulating releases of sugar so as to reserve stock (25 per cent of the production) with factories was continued, mainly to meet emergency demand. With the increasing production, however, the necessity to requisition reserve stocks did not arise during the season. The minimum price of sugarcane continued to be fixed at Rs. 1-7-0 per maund for gate deliveries and Rs. 1-5-0 per maund for deliveries at rail centres. The price of sugar remained generally steady until the middle of May 1957. After that a rise in prices was witnessed which was attributed mainly to (i) increase in excise duty from Rs. 4-12 per maund to Rs. 8-25 per maund with effect from 16th May 1957; (ii) imposition of inter-state sales tax of annas six per maund; and (iii) surcharge on railway fare of annas four per maund. Towards the close of the season, the prices again showed some decline.

TABLE NO. 1

Statewise distribution of working factories (re-organised States)

States	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
U.P.	68*	68	68*
Bihar	28	28	27
Bombay	16	15	13
Andhra Pradesh	10†	9†	9†
Madras	4	4	3
Punjab	7	4	2
West Bengal	1	1	1
Orissa	1	1	1
Mysore	4	4	4
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	5
Kerala	1	..	1
Rajasthan	2	3	2
Total	147	143	136

* Includes experimental factory at Kanpur.

† Nizam I & II plants taken as one unit.

TABLE NO. 2

Date of commencement of Crushing Seasons 1956-57 and 1955-56 (According to Re-organised States)

Date of state	No. of Factories				
	1956-57		1955-56		
	Andhra	Bihar	Rest of India	U.P.	Rest of India
	Bombay	Madras	India	Madras	India
Till 4th October	..	..	2	..	2
5th—31st October	1	4	9	1	2
1st—7th November	..	13	1	4	1
8th—15th November	1	2	13	2	1
16th—22nd November	2	4	35	5	2
23rd—30th November	1	1	33	1	2
1st—7th December	3	1	20	1	5
8th—15th December	1	..	5	1	12
16th—22nd December	..	1	2	6	8
23rd—31st December	..	..	1	5	2
1st—7th January	..	..	..	4	1
8th—15th January	..	1	1	1	..
16th—22nd January	..	..	1	..	1
23rd—31st January	..	1	2	..	1
After 31st January	..	1	2	1	..
Total	10†	16	147	68*	143

*Includes Experimental Factory at Kanpur.

† Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

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TABLE NO. 3

Date of closing of Cane Crushing for seasons 1956-57 and 1955-56 (Re-organised States)

Date of closing	No. of Factories				
	1956-57		1955-56		
	Andhra	Bihar	Rest of India	U.P.	Rest of India
	Bombay	Madras	India	Madras	India
Till 15th February	..	..	1	..	1
16th—29th February	..	..	1	1	3
1st—7th March	..	..	..	..	2
8th—15th March	..	2	2	..	6
16th—22nd March	..	..	1	..	3
23rd—31st March	1	3	9	1	5
1st—7th April	..	3	12	1	3
8th—15th April	..	1	10	2	17
16th—22nd April	1	2	13	1	7
23rd—30th April	..	4	10	3	13
1st—7th May	1	3	1	1	11
8th—15th May	1	2	9	1	10
16th—22nd May	..	4	2	..	11
23rd—31st May	3	3	3	2	10
After 31st May	3	1	4	2	41
Total	10†	28	147	68*	143

*Includes Experimental factory at N.S.I. Kanpur.

†Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

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TABLE NO. 5
No. of days of actual Crushing in Season 1956-57 and 1955-56 (Re-organised States)

No. of working days	1956-57					1955-56								
	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	..	..	..	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	3	2	6
200-219	2	..	..	..	7	1	10	1	..	..	1	10	..	12
190-199	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	..	..	..	3	1	5
180-189	..	2	..	1	5	1	9	..	..	1	..	9	..	10
170-179	2	1	4	..	8	3	18	..	1	..	1	6	..	8
160-169	2	3	3	..	7	..	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	12
150-159	..	5	2	..	1	4	12	4	5	..	..	1	..	8
140-149	..	1	3	..	3	1	8	..	2	6	..	1	..	12
130-139	..	5	1	..	5	3	14	3	6	1	..	4	1	15
120-129	2	1	..	..	10	3	16	..	3	2	..	2	6	13
110-119	..	3	1	..	8	..	12	..	2	..	..	3	..	7
100-109	..	3	..	..	3	1	7	..	4	2	..	3	1	10
90-99	1	3	1	1	3	1	9	..	3	..	..	5	1	9
80-70	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	9	2	12
69 and below	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	..	..	1	1	6	..	8
Total	10†	28	16	4	68*	21	147	9†	28	15	4	68*	19	143

†Nizam I and II Plants taken as one unit.

TABLE NO. 7
Cane crushed per day (24 hours) by any factory during 1956-57 and 1955-56 seasons (Re-organised States)

	1956-57						1955-56							
	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 .	3,284	1,425	1,487	2,250	2,366	2,220	3,284	3,521	1,408	1,419	2,295	2,369	1,511	3,521
Minimum for any factory .	251	633	303	220	35	329	35	383	583	280	239	514	211	214
Average for a factory .	1,159	952	938	945	1,129	813	1034	1,103	935	886	1,040	1,107	778	1,011

*Excludes Experimental factory.
†Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

TABLE NO. 8

Production of Sugar and Molasses with recoveries etc. (Statewise) for 1956-57 and 1955-56 Seasons (Re-organised States)

States	1278									
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56
	No. of factories working	Average No. of actual working days	Total Cane crushed ('000 tons)	Total Sugar produced ('000 tons)	Total Molasses produced ('000 tons)	Recovery of Sugar Per centage Cane	Recovery of Molasses per centage Cane			
Uttar Pradesh	68*	156	147	111,52	101,87	10,80	9,89	3,98	3,81	3,74
Bihar	28	133	134	33,27	32,69	3,12	3,19	1,20	1,23	3,67
Bombay	16	145	135	20,70	16,73	2,40	1,95	79	65	3,90
Andhra Pradesh	10†	149	165	15,42	14,57	1,42	1,38	69	63	4,45
Madras	4	200	164	7,10	6,08	65	54	33	27	4,53
Punjab	7	91	121	6,40	4,26	58	38	21	17	3,94
Madhya Pradesh	5	152	119	5,02	3,81	49	36	20	15	3,94
Mysore	4	146	173	4,65	5,66	42	57	19	23	4,01
Rajasthan.	2	163	93	1,85	1,45	18	14	8	6	4,08
Kerala	1	175	136	1,34	87	12	8	5	4	4,08
Orissa	1	139	153	44	44	3	4	3	3	6,17
West Bengal	1	130	140	93	96	8	10	4	4	4,50
ALL INDIA	147	143	147	208,64	189,39	20,29	18,62	7,79	7,31	3,86

*Includes Experimental Factory at N.S.I. Kanpur.

†Nizam I and II plants taken as one unit.

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TABLE NO. 9

Total production of sugar and molasses in India during 1956-57 and 1955-56 seasons

Particulars	1956-57	1955-56
No. of factories registered	160	159
No. of factories working	147*	143*
Cane crushed ('000 tons)	208,64	189,39
Sugar made ('000 tons)	20,29	18,62
Molasses produced ('000 tons)	7,79	7,31
Recovery of sugar per cent Cane	9.72	9.83
Recovery of molasses per cent Cane	3.74	3.86

*Including Experimental Factory at N.S.I., Kanpur and taking Nizam I and II plants as one unit.

TABLE NO. 10

Percentage recoveries of Sugar from cane for the seasons 1956-57 and 1955-56 (Re-organised States)

	1956-57					1955-56								
	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	10.49	10.18	12.61	10.70	9.59	11.41	12.61	11.23	10.44	12.80	10.84	9.90	10.54	12.80
Minimum for any factory	7.84	8.57	5.05	7.91	8.81	6.58	5.05	6.82	9.01	5.28	7.80	6.79	4.34	4.34
For the tract as a whole	9.69	9.37	11.60	9.20	9.15	9.22	9.72	9.71	9.76	11.67	9.47	8.86	9.55	9.83

TABLE NO. 11

Frequency distribution of Factories according to recoveries of Sugar during 1956-57 and 1955-56 (Re-organised States)

Class interval	1956-57					1955-56								
	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	..	..	13	..	..	1	14	1	..	10	..	..	..	11
10.50-10.99	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	9
10.00-10.49	13	2	..	..	..	2	17	12	..	9	..	..	..	27
9.50-9.99	29	11	..	3	1	4	48	29	12	..	2	1	2	46
9.00-9.49	20	9	..	2	1	3	35	17	7	..	3	..	7	34
8.50-8.99	5	6	..	1	2	7	21	2	..	..	1	1	1	6
8.00-8.49	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	4
7.50-7.99	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
7.00-7.49	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
6.00-6.99	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
5.00-5.99	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Below 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	68*	28	16	10†	4	21	147	68*	28	15	9†	4	19	143

*Includes Experimental Factory at N.S.I., Kanpur.

†Nizam I and II Plants taken as one unit.

TABLE NO. 12

Recovery of Sugar percentage Cane during 1954-55 to 1956-57 Seasons

States	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55
Uttar Pradesh	9.69	9.71	9.67
Bihar	9.37	9.76	10.23
Bombay	11.60	11.64	11.68
Andhra Pradesh	9.20	9.47	9.59
Madras	9.15	8.86	9.17
Rest of India	9.22	9.55	9.84
ALL INDIA	9.72	9.83	9.93

TABLE NO. 13

Production of sugar directly from cane during the seasons, 1946-47 to 1956-57

Season	No. of factories existing	No. of factories operating	Average of season (days)	Average number of working days	Total Cane crushed ('000 tons)	Total Sugar made ('000 tons)	Recovery Sugar Percentage Cane
1946-47	153	135	112	92	9,117	901	9.88
1947-48	153	134	129	110	10,911	1,075	9.85
1948-49	156	136	117	101	10,117	1,008	9.96
1949-50	157	139	109	92	9,901	979	9.88
1950-51	156	138	122	101	11,016	1,101	9.99
1951-52	158	139	153	133	15,496	1,486	9.59
1952-53	158	134	130	112	13,025	1,297	9.96
1953-54	158	134	99	86	9,933	1,001	10.07
1954-55	158	136*	144	129	16,012	1,590	9.93
1955-56	160	143*	163	143	18,939	1,862	9.83
1956-57	160	147*	169	147	20,864	2,029	9.72

*Including Experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur, and Nizam I & II Plants taken as one unit.

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VII. SPECIAL ARTICLE

USE OF INPUT-OUTPUT RELATIONS IN AN APPRAISAL OF THE PRODUCTION POTENTIALITIES OF ALTERNATIVE TYPES OF ORGANISATION

(A Methodological Approach)

In this article, the comparative method is used as the basis for extension since seeing is believing. The best enterprise experiences of a set of cultivators in the model group are made the basis for optimal combination of enterprise activities of (i) each cultivator with his given resources and (ii) all cultivators jointly with their resources pooled for joint operation. The two models have been constructed with the help of Farm management data collected in 1956-56 under a scheme sponsored by the R.P.C. with the technical co-ordination of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in six different states. On a comparison of the two models, it is observed that the aggregate of optimal allocation of individual resources gives almost as good a result as regards surplus on fixed factors as the joint, optimal allocation of all the resources taken together. The models need to be tested with reference to actual performances under the given soil-climate-crop-technique complex. The alternative organisational models will have to be tested further under different soil-climate-crop-technique complexes before the conclusion reached above can be generalised and made the basis of social policy. At any rate, the possibility is evident under either method of organisation of the optimal utilisation of resources, of attainment of considerable increases in production by the incorporation of the best feasible experience available in the village itself. In actual implementation there will be some limitations and difficulties. These will have to be systematically studied, isolated and tackled. However, it may be concluded that even if co-operative farming may not be feasible for some reason or the other, an intensive exploitation of resources individually is likely to produce, on the aggregate, considerable increase in production even with the technical experience at present available in the village.

Farm Management data and Extension work—Input-output analysis can be of great value to the extension worker as well as to the individual farmer. For the extension workers, to be able to understand and to solve the real problems of the farms and not merely recommend the experience of the experimental farm without taking into account the conditions obtaining in the field itself, it is necessary to have comprehensive data on farm management which may help him in obtaining correct solutions and also help the farmer in making rational decisions. The extension worker has not only to convince himself of the validity of his conclusions but also to convince the farmer of the soundness of the advice given. The simple choice of the proper cropping pattern not only requires knowledge of yields and prices but also has to be related to his fixed and variable costs, physical and monetary, and it is with respect of the totality of these factors that the extent of profitability of each farm has to be considered.

Design for Extension—For this purpose, he can adopt various techniques. He can employ methods of budgeting or some more refined techniques or he can employ the simple method of comparison. If, for example, agricultural production has to be stepped up through the increased use of fertilizers and manures, many problems such as response of different crops to different types and doses of fertilizers and the method of application of these fertilizers, etc. have to be solved. Experiments have shown that physical responses to fertilizers vary to a great extent from region to region and even within a region they vary



with the fertility level of the soil, cropping system, irrigational facilities and, above all, with management practices. On account of the changes in prices of fertilizers and manures and the crops, the problem of adjustments in the optimal doses of fertilisers for different crops has to be solved.

The aggregative studies on individual farm economy are helpful in forming public programmes of stepping up production. But for implementation of the programmes, studies of individual farms showing the weaknesses in farm organisation in detail have to be made. These may be removed by comparing the conditions prevailing at the farm with those of other farms under almost similar conditions in the region. This is generally known as direct comparison method. According to this method, suggestions relating to organisation and management of the individual farm are based upon the experience of a number of operators with the same type of farming as the operator whose farm is under study. The input-output relationships pertinent to an individual farmer with his given resources are assessed and are available to the extension worker for the determination of an optimal plan under given system of prices for the inputs and outputs. Thus the primary function of the extension worker is to assist the individual cultivator in preparing farm plans and putting into operation the most profitable allocation of the resources of the land, labour and capital, etc. between competing crops in order that he may get the maximum of farm income. This is usually done by budgeting or linear programming.

Planning for better production and input-output relations—Though, in the context of planned development, it is the framers who have to make the ultimate decisions and produce the results, left to themselves, they will not be able to achieve this objective due to limited resources and lack of knowledge and education. It is, therefore, necessary to take up planning at the village level, regional level and from there to the national level. Hence, the design for extension should be such that it may satisfy the needs of extension at all these levels.

At this stage it will be desirable to define the objectives of this study relating to extension work both at the micro and macro levels in specific terms.

(a) *Micro level*—To indicate to the individual farmer the best plan in respect of the cropping pattern and the most profitable allocations of the fixed factors of production at his disposal in terms of the best enterprise experiences, available within the village itself and later to help him in the execution of his plan by suggesting the optimal combination of total inputs. This will be done by keeping in view the resources at his disposal and the price and wage structure obtaining in the village. The plan should be relevant to the soil and the climatic conditions prevailing in the area.

(b) *Macro level*—To find out the potentialities and relative efficiencies of alternative forms of production organisation, viz; (i) each individual makes the best allocation of his resources and (ii) all the resources are pooled together and optimally allocated jointly based on the best available enterprise-experiences within the village itself.

Source of data—In order to obtain the desired information for making necessary calculations, use has been made of Farm management data from Bombay State obtained under the scheme of Farm Management Studies sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission and carried out by the Farm Management Research Centres in U.P., Madras, Punjab, West Bengal, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh under the guidance of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. As part of the study, input-output data for a sample of holding in each zone of two adjacent districts in the six regions of the country have been obtained. According to the design of the sample each district has been divided into two homogenous zones with respect to agricultural conditions.

Procedure—In a particular zone farmers engaged in a particular activity may be taken and put into homogenous groups with respect to climate, soil type and the size of the holding. For each group, a farmer (or a holding) may be selected who shows the best performance as defined by the maximum surplus for the fixed factors, i.e., land, family labour, bullock labour, for a given enterprise (crop production) and study his allocation of resources. Such allocation we may obtain for each activity (or a particular crop grown) undertaken by the farmer in the group. By the method of linear programming, the allocation of the fixed factors in combination with the needed variable resources can be made between the various activities in order to maximise the surplus.

According to the procedure described above, zone I from Ahmednagar district of Bombay is selected for working out the solution of the simple problem of choosing from various competing crops a combination which may yield the maximum surplus to the farmer. In this zone the climate on the whole is genial with short winter and long monsoon. The main source of irrigation in the area is wells. Among the irrigated crops, important ones are jowar, sugarcane, wheat and gram. In order to find out the most profitable crops and to allocate rationally desirable proportion of the area to each competing crop only jowar, wheat and gram were selected for study. Under each crop the holdings were arranged in an ascending order of the holding size. The group of holdings with the size 10–20 acres being the model group was selected in order to choose the best holding showing maximum surplus per acre for the fixed factors by subtracting from the gross value of the produce the variable cost of variable inputs like hired human labour, hired bullock labour, value of seeds, fertilizers and manures. In this way three holdings, i.e. one for each crop, were selected. These we may term as different activities T_1 , T_2 and T_3 . Now the problem is to obtain the most profitable combination of these activities for the given resources.

For linear programming, the problem may be set in the following way :

TABLE I

	Jowar	Wheat	Gram
	T_1	T_2	T_3
Land (acres)	1	1	1
Human labour days (family)	41	74	48
Bullock labour days (family)	20	77	72
Surplus on fixed factors (Rs.)	193	254	45

By transforming this table in proportion to the area actually put under the crops by the best cultivators, i.e., 1.3 acres for jowar, 0.53 for wheat and 0.48 for gram, we obtain the following picture—

TABLE II

	T_1	T_2	T_3	Total availability $T_1 + T_2 + T_3$
Land (acres)	1.3	0.53	0.48	2.31
Human labour days (family)	54	38	23	116
Bullock labour days (family)	26	41	34	101
Surplus on fixed factors (Rs.)	252	135	22	409

Whatever may be the cultivators' considerations for putting the particular area of land under each crop, the programming will only show the best allocation of resources under the existing structure of production and under the assumption that the input-output relations are valid on all the land available. If some of the land is suitable for only one crop like gram, the area can be excluded from the purview of programming. The best plan is when 52 per cent. of available land resources are put under jowar and 48 per cent under wheat as against 56 per cent. and 23 per cent. under the existing plan.

Allocation of resources—The following will be the allocation of resources under the best plan—

TABLE III

	T ₁	T ₂	Total
Land (acres)	1.20	1.11	2.31
Human labour days	50	82	132
Bullock labour days	24	86	110
Surplus (Rs.)	233	282	515

Hence, the following comparative picture emerges:

TABLE IV

	Inputs & surplus Existing Plan	Inputs & surplus Best Plan	Excess or shortage
Land	2.31	2.31	0
Human labour days	116	132	-16
Bullock labour days	101	110	-9
Surplus	409	515	+104

It may be seen that under the best plan though there is a deficit of 16 human labour days and 9 bullock labour days, it is much more than compensated by increased surplus to the extent of Rs. 104. It may be asked as to why a deficit of human labour days and bullock labour days has emerged when the programming has been done subject to the restraint that the factors used up under the best plan do not exceed total availability. But due to the assumption of linearity in the production structure (which means that if on one acre of land 50 human labour days and 40 bullock labour days are required then two acres of land 100 human labour days and 80 bullock labour days will be required) in the best plan it is not always possible to get all the resources completely used up. Under the restraint of availability of factors, a deficit is not possible but a surplus is obtained for land which, being a scarce resource, we have not left idle under our best plan. It has been proportionately divided up between the two crops. This has naturally exceeded the maximum availability of human and bullock labour which a farmer can easily supplement from outside the family or working a little harder. As the excess is not very large and his profit is consequently pushed up, it is obviously a better plan than the one where some land is to be left idle.

Planning on a Village basis—The same method may be applied to obtain a joint production plan for the village as typified by a sample of holdings. The competing crops—jowar and wheat were grown in Chandanpuri in 6 holdings. Attempt has been made first to find out the most profitable combination of crops for these 6 holdings put together and then the necessary combination of input factors in order to obtain the maximum surplus for these holdings.

The best input-output combination for each crop was selected from within the group on the same basis as indicated earlier. By the method of obtaining the best plan it was concluded that maximum surplus may be obtained by putting all the area of the 6 holdings under jowar only. By reference to agronomists it was ascertained that this was the result that could be expected in the region. This result incidentally shows that the best plan of land utilisation depends not only on the type of land and prices but also on the quantities of other fixed resources like human and bullock labour. In other words, the structure of the farm resources as a whole determines land utilisation.

Having decided about the allocation of the area between the various crops we may turn to the input requirements of other resources. These are given in the following table—

TABLE V

	Best Cultivator	Demand for the six holdings	Availability at 6 holdings	Excess or shortage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Land (acres)	1.30	14.4	14.4	0
Human labour (days)	54	539	379	-214
Bullock labour (days)	26	283	489	+206
Surplus (Rs.)	252	2,786	1,517	+1,269

The figures in column 4 show an excess or shortage of factors and surplus available for fixed resources by adopting the best plan. Further adjustment to linear programming solution is made by providing for complementary resources for the utilisation of all the land available. It is, therefore, assumed that it is possible to find the complementary resources. This is verified to be possible since on the whole there has been some hiring in of human labour. Further shortage is such as to be made up by overtime work during peak seasons.

In the present example the best cultivator does not use any hired human or bullock labour nor does he buy any manures or fertilisers. By taking that into account, there is an extra saving of 142 human labour days, 26 bullock labour days, Rs. 103 worth of manures and Rs. 49 worth of seed. These more than compensate a deficit of 214 human labour days for the best plan. The net position obtained under the plan shows a shortage of 72 human labour days but an excess of 232 bullock labour days and surplus of about Rs. 1,200.

Rationalisation of individual farm business—Again, we can use this technique for another purpose. We can also see what would be the overall position if each individual cultivator follows the best plan for the given resources as compared to that when all the resources are put together and the best plan is obtained on the same. First of all, the best allocation of area under the two crops for all the six holdings separately has been obtained, as given below, along with the existing allocations of land under each crop.

TABLE VI

Cultivator	Allocation of area under existing plan		Allocation of area under best plan	
	Jowar	Wheat	Jowar	Wheat
	%	%	%	
I	60	40	100	..
II	71	29	71	29%
III	82	18	100	..
IV	86	14	100	..
V	..	100	100	..
VI	..	100	96	4%

A study in comparison—The following table gives the production of surpluses and allocation of resources of the village (the group of selected cultivators) under the two systems of planning—

TABLE VII

		Aggregating the existing plans of individual cultivators		Pooling village resources and working jointly		Aggregating the best plan of individual cultivators	
		A	B	C			
		Require- ment of factors	Require- ment of factors	Excess or shortage (1)—(2)	Require- ment of factors	Excess or shortage (1)—(4)	
		1	2	3	4	5	
1. Allocation of factors.	1. Land (acres)	14.4	14.4	0	14.4	0	
	2. Family human labour (days)	379	593	-214	523	-244	
	3. Family bullock labour (days)	489	283	206	319	170	
2. Net surplus on fixed factors.	4. Surplus (rupees)	1,517	2,786	1,195* (79%)	2,817	1,175* (77%)	

*The deficits of man days and surpluses of bullock days have been evaluated at imputed values.

We may observe that under position C, the surplus has gone up to 77 per cent as against 79 per cent under position B. On the whole, so far as this example goes, there does not seem to be much additional advantage in pooling up the resources of the village and working jointly. On the other hand, if each cultivator incorporates the best experience of the village in his production plan there seems to be at least as much surplus as under the joint management scheme. Further, if certain decisions are taken jointly on a village basis it may be possible to cut down individual costs and increase the overall surplus. However, before the observations made above can be taken as valid generalisations, further designed observation and inference are necessary. At any rate, in conclusion, a word of caution is necessary with regard to the above percentages. The figures are only illustrative of the phase of formulation of a model as part of operational research to arrive at a decision. The actual attainments of production and income will of course depend on several other factors which need further on-the-spot study and testing of the model developed, being the next essential procedure in operational research for stepping up agricultural production and incomes.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Second Estimates of Rice and Mesta, 1957-58

All-India Third Estimate of Cotton, 1957-58.

All-India First Estimates of Small Millets (Kharif) and Linseed 1957-58

Total Area and Classification of Area in India, 1954-55

Area Irrigated and Crops Irrigated in India, 1954-55.

Provisional Number of Livestock and Poultry in Manipur (According to 1957 Census).

TABLE No. 1

Rainfall during January 1958

(From 1st to 29th January 1958)

(Classified according to Rainfall Regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 1-1-58 to 29-1-58 Actual (m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to Normal Actual (m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	9	(—) 8	(—) 49
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	3	(—) 5	(—) 65
3. Gangetic West Bengal	4	(—) 6	(—) 59
4. Orissa	0	(—) 9	(—) 100
5. Chota Nagpur	9	(—) 9	(—) 49
6. Bihar	10	(—) 3	(—) 17
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	16	(—) 1	(—) 5
8. Uttar Pradesh West	6	(—) 20	(—) 76
9. Punjab (I) (including Delhi)	14	(—) 14	(—) 49
10. Himachal Pradesh	66	(—) 49	(—) 43
11. Jammu and Kashmir	35	(—) 21	(—) 38
12. Rajasthan, West	10	(+) 5	(+) 124
13. Rajasthan, East	8	(+) 1	(+) 12
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	6	(—) 4	(—) 40
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	5	(—) 9	(—) 64
16. Gujarat	1	(—) 1	(—) 31
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	1	0	(—) 13
18. Konkan	0	(—) 3	(—) 86
19. Maharashtra	1	(—) 3	(—) 89
20. Vidarbha	4	(—) 5	(—) 55
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	0	(—) 12	(—) 100
22. Telangana	0	(—) 7	(—) 100
23. Rayalaseema	0	(—) 6	(—) 100
24. Madras	12	(—) 25	(—) 67
25. Coastal Mysore	0	(—) 2	(—) 100
26. Mysore, North	0	(—) 4	(—) 100
27. Mysore, South	4	0	(—) 14
28. Kerala	0	(—) 17	(—) 100

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or defects 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 February

State	Sowing	Harvesting
1. Andhra Pradesh	Sugarcane	Paddy, Jowar, Bengal Gram, Cotton, Oil seeds, Rabi Pulses, Sugarcane, Chillies, and early Wheat in some parts.
2. Assam	Aus Paddy (low land) and Potato	Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Sugarcane and Horsegram.
3. Bihar	Rabi Sesamum, Summer Paddy and Jute.	Winter Rice, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Horsegram, Arhar, Cotton and Castor.

TABLE No. 1-1—conid.

State	Sowing	Harvesting
4. Bombay	Sugarcane and Summer Jowar	Wheat, Winter Paddy, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Horsegram, Arhar, Cotton, Kharif Castor and Sugarcane.
5. Kerala	Summer Rice and Sugarcane	Winter Rice, Sugarcane, Summer Rice, Tapioca, Turmeric, Sweet Potato, Cotton and Black Pepper.
6. Madhya Pradesh	Rabi Paddy, Sugarcane and Summer vegetables.	Wheat, Rabi, Jowar, Linseed and Cotton.
7. Madras	Rabi Jowar, Kharif Cotton and Sugarcane.	Jowar, Potatoes and Bengal Gram.
8. Mysore	Rabi Paddy and irrigated Jowar and Sugarcane.	Kharif Paddy, Ragi, Sugarcane, Pulses, Minor Millets, Wheat, Groundnut, Cotton, Tobacco and Potatoes.
9. Orissa	Rabi Paddy and Sugarcane	Rabi Jowar, Linseed, Rape and Mustard and Cotton.
10. Punjab	Sugarcane, Potatoes and Summer vegetables.	Sugarcane and Potatoes.
11. U. P.	Sugarcane, Zaid Tobacco, other Zaid Crops and Vegetables.	Potato, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Green Oats, Vegetables, Rape seed and Mustard seed in some areas.
12. West Bengal	Sesamum and Sugarcane	Tobacco, Sugarcane, Linseed, Rape and Mustard, Arhar, Potatoes, Chillies and Cotton.
13. Manipur	Jute	Wheat, Castor Seed, Rape and Mustard, Linseed and Horsegram.
14. Himachal Pradesh	Winter Potato (Mills)	
15. Tripura	Sugarcane	Gram, Rabi Pulses, Winter Potato (Plains), Sugarcane, Chillies (Dry), Rape and Mustard, Sweet Potato. Chillies and Tobacco (Rabi).
16. Delhi		

TABLE No. 2

Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56 and 1956-57

(In thousands)

Crops	Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cereals (including non-reporting areas)—				
Rice	76,864	78,174	26,846	28,142
Jowar	42,904	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	28,024	27,542	3,379	2,926
Maize	9,116	9,244	2,554	3,020
Ragi	5,693	5,674	1,820	1,914
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,937	2,010
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,569	9,068
Barley	8,382	8,594	2,749	2,744
TOTAL CEREALS	214,082	216,642	54,456	57,251
Pulses—				
Gram (including non-reporting areas)	24,157	23,990	5,331	5,930
Tur (Arhar)	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses	27,270	27,609	3,670	3,458
TOTAL PULSES	57,064	57,295	10,831	11,435
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES)	271,146	272,937	65,287	68,686

TABLE No. 2—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Potato		691	702	1,830
Sugarcane**		4,564	5,019	59,317
Ginger (Dry)		40	40	15
Pepper (Black)		233	234	32
Chillies (Dry)		1,490	1,450	355
Tobacco		1,013	1,022	295
Oilseeds—				
Groundnut		12,692	13,101	3,862*
Castorseed		1,405	1,403	124
Sesamum		5,653	5,433	457
Rape and Mustard		6,317	6,211	848
Linseed		3,781	3,758	414
				349
TOTAL OILSEEDS		29,848	29,906	5,705
				6,032
Fibres—				
Cotton		19,978	19,843	4,001†
Jute		1,739	1,883	4,197†
Mesta		572	738	1,159†

* 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 6,745 and 5,982 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1955-56.

† 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

Crops	Estimate	Released on	Area (acres)			Production (tons)		
			Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	Current Estimates	Corresponding Adjusted Estimates of the previous year	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)
Cereals—								
Rice	First	6-1-58	68,011	68,976	(—) 1.4	..	..	..
Jowar	"	11-12-57	25,776	25,538	(+) 0.9	..	..	..
Bajra	"	18-12-57	23,357	23,658	(—) 1.3	..	..	..
Maize	"	28-12-57	8,627	8,265	(+) 4.4	..	..	..
Ragi	"	8-1-58	4,901	4,880	(+) 0.4	..	..	..
Small Millets	"	15-1-58	9,168	9,515	(—) 3.6	..	..	..
TOTAL KHARIF CEREALS			139,840	140,832	(—) 0.7			
Pulses—								
Tur	First	16-11-57	4,928	4,808	(+) 2.5	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	5-11-57	11,907	11,704	(+) 1.7	..	..	..
Sugarcane	Second	28-12-57	4,784	4,475	(+) 6.9	6,403*	5,948*	(+) 7.7
Oilseeds—								
Groundnut	Second	13-12-57	12,518	11,421	(+) 9.6	3,651†	3,507†	(+) 2.3
Sesamum	Second	19-11-57	3,955	4,017	(—) 1.5	..	..	..
Linseed	First	29-1-58	2,760	2,917	(—) 5.4	..	..	..
Fibres—								
Cotton	Third	6-2-58	18,301	18,888	(—) 3.1	..	..	..
Jute	Final	15-1-58	1,754	1,908	(—) 8.1	4,088@	4,288@	(—) 4.7
Mesta	Second	11-1-58	678	688	(—) 1.5	1,166@	1,411@	(—) 17.4

* In terms of gur.

@ In bale of 400 lbs. each.

† Nuts in shell.

TABLE No. 4
All-India Second Estimate of Rice, 1957-58
(Released in February, 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
Area (thousand acres)	73,280	73,723	(—) 443	(—) 0.6

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

The overall nominal decrease in area during the current year as compared to last year has been shared mainly by West Bengal and Orissa and to a lesser extent by Tripura and Rajasthan. This is due largely to prolonged spells of drought during September and October, 1957. There has been a substantial increase in current year's area in Punjab while the increases reported by Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Assam are nominal.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of December, 1957. The prolonged spells of drought over parts of the Central and North eastern parts of the country, viz., West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, East Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay have affected the crop in varying degrees in these parts during the period of sowing, transplantation and growth. The crop is also reported to have been affected by incessant and heavy rains in parts of Nellore and Chittoor districts of Andhra Pradesh during November, 1957 and in parts of North Satara district of Bombay during August, 1957. Elsewhere, the condition of the crop is reported to be generally satisfactory. The prospects of the outturn of paddy in Bihar was reported to be very unsatisfactory upto December 1957 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year while in the other drought affected States of West Bengal, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the outturn is reported to be 8 to 20 per cent lower as compared to the corresponding period last year. In Assam, the reported shortfall this year is nominal. On the other hand, a 5 to 10 per cent increase in production has been reported in respect of Uttar Pradesh and Madras. The overall production of rice in India is reported to be 10 to 15 per cent less upto December, 1957 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous season.

This Estimate does not take into account the area sown to summer crop and as such does not cover the entire area sown to rice during 1957-58. 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/Crop	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
Andhra Pradesh			
(Autumn)	5,756	5,749	(+) 7
Assam (excl. N.E.F.A.)			
Autumn	1,073	1,007	(+) 66
Winter	3,120	3,158	(—) 38
TOTAL	4,193	4,165	(+) 28

II. DETAILS—contd.

	1	2	3	4
Bihar—				
Autumn	.	1,094	1,155 (—)	61
Winter	.	10,358	10,290 (+)	68
TOTAL		11,452	11,445 (+)	7
Bombay (Autumn)		4,107	(A)4,083 (+)	24
Madhya Pradesh (Autumn)		9,460	9,465 (—)	5
Madras—				
Autumn (1st crop)	.	3,847	3,818 (+)	29
Winter (2nd crop)	.	416	412 (+)	4
TOTAL		4,263	4,230 (+)	33
Orissa—				
Autumn	.	1,417	1,340 (+)	77
Winter	.	8,022	8,236 (—)	214
TOTAL		9,439	(A)9,576 (—)	137
Punjab (Autumn)		757	684 (+)	73
Uttar Pradesh (Winter)		9,145	9,064 (+)	81
West Bengal—				
Autumn	.	1,289	1,313 (—)	24
Winter	.	8,953	9,410 (—)	457
TOTAL		10,242	10,723 (—)	481
Mysore—				
Autumn	.	1,380	1,394 (—)	14
Winter	.	698	676 (+)	22
TOTAL		2,078	(A)2,070 (+)	8
Rajasthan (Autumn)		146	(A)185 (—)	39
Kerala—				
Autumn	.	1,055	1,053 (+)	2
Winter	.	709	709	..
TOTAL		1,764	1,762 (+)	2
Delhi (Autumn)		2	1 (+)	1
Himachal Pradesh (Autumn)		110	109 (+)	1
Tripura—				
Autumn	.	233	268 (—)	35
Winter	.	124	135 (—)	11
TOTAL		357	(A)403 (—)	46
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Autumn)@		9	9	..
INDIA—				
Autumn	.	31,735	31,633 (+)	102
Winter	.	41,545	42,090 (—)	545
TOTAL		73,280	73,723 (—)	443

@ Estimated data have been utilised. Hence provisional.
(A) Adjusted Estimate.

- NOTES.—1. Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur are non-reporting for this Estimate.
2. In Andhra Pradesh and Madras, estimates for rice are actually collected by 1st crop, 11nd crop and 111rd crop which are broadly classified as Autumn, Winter and Summer crops respectively for purposes of all-India Estimate.
3. Rice is not grown to any appreciable extent in the Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands.

4.1 All-India Second Estimate of Mesta, 1957-58

(Released in January, 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Column (2) over Column (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	678	688	(—) 10	(—) 1.5
Production (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)	1,166	1,411	(—)245	(—)17.4

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

The decrease in area is particularly marked in the case of West Bengal and is due generally to unfavourable climatic conditions at the sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases recorded mainly by Bihar and to a lesser extent by Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Tripura States.

The substantial decrease in production of mesta is shared mainly by West Bengal and is due partly to decrease in area and partly to unfavourable weather conditions such as prolonged drought and untimely rains during the growing period.

This Estimate includes for the first time information in respect of Tripura which was hitherto non-reporting.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of October or beginning of November, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be not satisfactory in parts of West Bengal, Orissa and Mysore where the growth of the crop was stunted by inadequate soil moisture.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to mesta crop. Past experience has shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 90 per cent of the area of the crop finally reported. Information regarding late varieties of mesta grown in Vidarbha region of Bombay State and Punjab will be included in the Final Estimate only.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	99	95	(+) 4	208	206	(+) 2
Assam	6	5	(+) 1	12	11	(+) 1
Bihar	81	43	(+)38	87	87	..
Bombay	125	125	..	150	152	(—) 2
Madhya Pradesh	19	23	(—) 4	17	18	(—) 1
Madras	1	1	..	2	2	..
Mysore	62	67	(—) 5	63	71	(—) 8
Orissa	12	17	(—) 5	24	33	(—) 9
West Bengal	267	308	(—)41	590	822	(—)232
Tripura	6	4	(+) 2	13	9	(+) 4
TOTAL—INDIA	678	688	(—)10	1,166	1,411	(—)245

- NOTES.—(i) Information relating to late varieties of mesta grown in Vidarbha region of Bombay State and in the 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.

4.2. All-India Third Estimate of Cotton 1957-58

(Released in February, 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute Per cent	
			(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	18,300	18,888	(—) 588	(—) 3.1

N.B.—Please see footnotes to Statements II and VI.

(i) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Description	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bengals	967	778	(+) 189
Americans	3,148	3,192	(—) 44
Jarialla (including Virnar & 197/3)	3,260	3,237	(+) 23
H. 420 (including verum, 91 and others)	758	776	(—) 18
Oomras	1,543	1,928	(—) 385
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,566	1,833	(—) 267
Malvi	1,094	1,216	(—) 122
Broach-Vijay	1,328	1,297	(+) 31
Surti-Suyog	703	716	(—) 13
Dholleras	1,933	1,868	(+) 65
Southerns	1,947	1,992	(—) 45
Comillas	53	55	(—) 2
TOTAL	18,300	18,888	(—) 588

(ii) By Staple Lengths

Staple Lengths	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Long Staple	7,023	7,377	(—) 354
Medium Staple	8,136	8,188	(—) 52
Short Staple	3,141	3,323	(—) 182
TOTAL	18,300	18,888	(—) 588

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by increases recorded mainly in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

The decrease in area has occurred mostly in Oomras, Hyderabad Gaorani and Malvi varieties. Some increase has, however, been reported in the case of Bengals, Dholleras, Broach-Vijay and Jarilla. As regards staple lengths, the decrease in acreage has been mainly in long staple cotton.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle or end of November, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be unsatisfactory in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore due to adverse weather conditions. Crop diseases like root-rot, woolly mite, jassids, boll-worms, aphids and dahlia were reported from Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. The production of cotton in Madras and Bombay is reported to be higher by 3 to 4 per cent upto November this season as compared to the corresponding period last season. While in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Punjab, production is reported to be lower by 2 to 4 per cent. In Madhya Pradesh, the production this year is reported to be lower by 30 to 32 per cent. The overall production of cotton upto the end of November, 1957 is reported to be 3 to 5 per cent lower up to November this season compared to the corresponding period of the last season.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to cotton crop during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area at the Third Estimate stage forms roughly 85 per cent of the area under the crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

(i) State-wise

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	825	842	(-) 17
Assam	34	35	(-) 1
Bihar	5	8	(-) 3
Bombay	10,232	10,582	(-) 350
Kerala	21	22	(-) 1
Madhya Pradesh	1,959	2,228	(-) 269
Madras	684	655	(+) 29
Mysore	2,330	2,484	(-) 154
Orissa	23	23	..
Punjab	1,427	1,287	(+) 140
Rajasthan	551	566	(-) 15
Uttar Pradesh	188	134	(+) 54
West Bengal	(a)	(a)	..
Delhi	1	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..
Tripura	19	20	(-) 1
TOTAL	18,300	18,888	(-) 588

(a) Below 500 acres.

NOTES.—1. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for cotton Estimate.

2. Cotton is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobars Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.

(ii) Variety-wise

State/Variety	Staple Length	Area (thousand acres)		
		1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (3) over Col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh—				
Hyderabad Gaorani	Long	73	75	(-) 2
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	Long	67	75	(-) 8
Kumtha Ordinary	Medium	..	..	..
Westerns	Medium	144	141	(+) 3
White and Red Northern	Medium	97	100	(-) 3
Kakinadas	Medium	62	67	(-) 5
Mungari	Short	306	301	(+) 5
Chinnapathi	Short	3	3	..
Hyderabad Oomras	Short	73	80	(-) 7
TOTAL		825	842	(-) 17

(ii) Variety-wise—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. Assam—					
Comillas	..	Short	34	35	(-) 1
3. Bihar—					
U. P. Deshi	..	Short	5	8	(-) 3
4. Bombay—					
Surti-Suyog	..	Long	703	716	(-) 13
Jaydhar (including Jayawant)	..	Long	38	29	(+) 9
Bombay American	..	Long	..	..	..
Hyderabad American (Parbhani American)	..	Long	37	7	(+) 30
Hyderabad Gaorani	..	Long	939	1,109	(-) 170
M. P. American (including Buri and Combodia)	..	Long	350	398	(-) 48
H. 420 (including verum, 91 and others)	..	Long	636	635	(+) 1
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	..	Medium	2,960	2,923	(+) 37
Broach-Vijay	..	Medium	1,328	1,297	(+) 31
Gujarat Dholleras	..	Medium	41	49	(-) 8
Kalyan	..	Medium	490	489	(+) 1
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	..	Medium	1,135	1,074	(+) 61
M. P. Oomras	..	Short	799	1,039	(-) 240
Hyderabad Oomras	..	Short	374	415	(-) 41
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	..	Short	135	146	(-) 11
Mathio	..	Short	267	256	(+) 11
TOTAL			10,232	10,582	(-) 350
5. Kerala—					
Kerala American (including Combodia & Co. 4 (improved variety).	..	Long	21	22	(-) 1
6. Madhya Pradesh—					
M. P. American (including Buri & Combodia)	..	Long	141	120	(+) 21
H. 420 (including Verum 91 and Others)	..	Long	122	141	(-) 19
Malvi	..	Medium	996	1,122	(-) 126
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	..	Medium	300	314	(-) 14
M.B. American	..	Medium	246	291	(-) 45
M. P. Oomras	..	Short	126	187	(-) 61
M. B. Oomras	..	Short	28	53	(-) 25
TOTAL			1,959	2,228	(-) 269
7. Madras—					
Karunganies@	..	Long	362	358	(+) 4
Madras American (Combodia and Uganda)	..	Long	271	241	(+) 30
Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	Medium	51	56	(-) 5
TOTAL			684	655	(+) 29
8. Mysore—					
Mysore American and others†	..	Long	326	326	..
Bombay American	..	Long	568	574	(-) 6
Hyderabad Gaorani	..	Long	554	649	(-) 95
Jaydhar (including Jayawant)	..	Long	882	935	(-) 53
TOTAL			2,330	2,484	(-) 154

(ii) Variety-wise—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9. Orissa—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	13	13	..	
Orissa Oomras	Short	8	8	..	
Southern Chinnapathi	Short	2	2	..	
TOTAL		23	23	..	
10. Punjab—					
Punjab American	Long	933	967 (—)	34	
Punjab Deshi	Short	494	320 (+)	174	
TOTAL		1,427	1,287 (+)	140	
11. Rajasthan—					
Rajasthan American	Medium	123	129 (—)	6	
Malvi	Medium	98	94 (+)	4	
Rajasthan Deshi	Short	330	343 (—)	13	
TOTAL		551	566 (—)	15	
12. Uttar Pradesh—					
U. P. (perso) American	Medium	65	42 (+)	23	
U.P. Deshi	Short	123	92 (+)	31	
TOTAL		188	134 (+)	54	
13. West Bengal—					
W.B. (Parbhani) American	Long	(a)	(a)	..	
14. Delhi—					
U. P. Deshi	Short	1	1	..	
15. Himachal Pradesh—					
Punjab Deshi	Short	1	1	..	
16. Tripura—					
Comillas	Short	19	20 (—)	1	
All India—					
	Long	7,023	7,377 (—)	354	
	Medium	8,136	8,188 (—)	52	
	Short	3,141	3,323 (—)	182	
TOTAL		18,300	18,888 (—)	588	

(a) Below 500 acres.

† Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

@ Includes certain varieties of long staple grown in Kanyakumari district of Madras.

N.B.—Please also see footnotes to statement II.

(iii) By Trade Descriptions

Trade Descriptions	Area (thousand acres)		Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
	1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
I. Bengal—				
U. P. Deshi	142	114 (+)	28	
Punjab Deshi	495	321 (+)	174	
Rajasthan Deshi	330	343 (—)	13	
TOTAL	967	778 (+)	189	
II. Americans—				
Punjab American	933	967 (—)	34	
Madhya Pradesh American	491	518 (—)	27	
Madras American	271	241 (+)	30	
Bombay American	568	574 (—)	6	
Madhya Bharat American	246	291 (—)	45	
Rajasthan American	123	129 (—)	6	
Hyderabad American	104	82 (+)	22	
Mysore American and Others†	326	326	..	
U. P. American	65	42 (+)	23	
West-Bengal American	(a)	(a)	..	
Kerala American	21	22 (—)	1	
TOTAL	3,148	3,192 (—)	44	
III. Jarilla (Including Virnar and 197/3)				
	3,260	3,237 (+)	23	
IV. H. 420 (including Vorum, 91 and others)				
	758	776 (—)	18	
V. Oomras—				
M. P. Oomras	925	1,226 (—)	301	
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	135	146 (—)	11	
Hyderabad Oomras	447	495 (—)	48	
M. B. Oomras	28	53 (—)	25	
Orissa Oomras	8	8	..	
TOTAL	1,543	1,928 (—)	385	
VI. Hyderabad Gaorani				
	1,566	1,833 (—)	267	
VII. Malvi				
	1,094	1,216 (—)	122	
VIII. Broach-Vijay				
	1,328	1,297 (+)	31	
IX. Surti-Suyog				
	703	716 (—)	13	
X. Dholleras—				
Gujarat Dholleras	41	49 (—)	8	
Saurashtra and Kutch Dholleras	1,135	1,074 (+)	61	
Kalyan	490	489 (+)	1	
Mathio	267	256 (+)	11	
TOTAL	1,933	1,868 (+)	65	

(iii) By Trade Descriptions—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XI. Southern—			
Bombay Jayadhar	920	964 (—)	44
Westerns	144	141 (+)	3
Mungari	306	301 (+)	5
White & Red Northern	97	100 (—)	3
Kakinadas	62	67 (—)	5
Chinnapathi	5	5	..
Karunganies	362	358 (+)	4
Kumpta ordinary	..	..	..
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	51	56 (—)	5
TOTAL	1,947	1,992 (—)	45
XII. Comillas			
	53	55 (—)	2
GRAND TOTAL	18,300	18,888 (—)	588

† Includes varieties other than American grown in Mysore State.
(a) Below 500 acres.

(iv) By Staple Lengths

Staple	Area (thousand acres)		Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Long Staple—			
Bombay American†	568	574 (—)	6
Madhya Pradesh American	491	518 (—)	27
Punjab American†	933	967 (—)	34
Madras American†	271	241 (+)	30
West Bengal American	(a)	(a)	..
Hyderabad American	104	82 (+)	22
Mysore American and Others†	326	326	..
Kerala American	21	22 (—)	1
H. 420 (and verum, 91 and others)	758	776 (—)	18
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,566	1,833 (—)	267
Surti-Suyog	703	716 (—)	13
Southern—Jayadhar	920	964 (—)	44
Southern—Karunganies	362	358 (+)	4
TOTAL—LONG STAPLE	7,023	7,377 (—)	354

(iv) By Staple Lengths—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Medium Staple—			
U. P. American	65	42 (+)	23
M. B. American	246	291 (—)	45
Rajasthan American	123	129 (—)	6
Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..
Jarilla (including Virnar and 197/3)	3,260	3,237 (+)	23
Broach-Vijay	1,328	1,297 (+)	31
Malvi	1,094	1,216 (—)	122
Gjarat Dholeras	41	49 (—)	8
Saurashtra & Kutch Dholeras	1,135	1,074 (+)	61
Southern—Westerns	144	141 (+)	3
Southern—Kakinadas	62	67 (—)	5
Southern—White & Red Northern	97	100 (—)	3
Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	51	56 (—)	5
Kalyan	490	489 (+)	1
TOTAL—MEDIUM STAPLE	8,136	8,188 (—)	52
II. Short Staple—			
Bengals—Punjab Deshi	495	321 (+)	174
Bengals—U.P. Deshi	142	114 (+)	28
Bengals—Rajasthan Deshi	330	343 (—)	13
M.B. Oomras	28	53 (—)	25
M. P. Oomras	925	1,225 (—)	301
Hyderabad Oomras	447	495 (—)	48
Barsi-Nagar Oomras	135	146 (—)	11
Dholeras—Mathio	267	256 (+)	11
Southern—Mungari	306	301 (+)	5
Southern—Chinnapathi	5	5	..
Comillas	53	55 (—)	2
Orissa Oomras	8	8	..
TOTAL—SHORT STAPLE	3,141	3,323 (—)	182
GRAND TOTAL	18,300	18,888 (—)	588

(a) Below 500 acres.

† Includes certain varieties of medium staple.

4.3. All-India First Estimate of Small Millets (Kharif), 1957-58

(Released in January, 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Areas (thousand acres)	9,168	9,515	(—) 347	(—) 3.6

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

The substantial decline in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Mysore and to a lesser extent by Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This decrease is attributable largely to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the middle of October, 1957. The crops were reported to have been affected by inadequate rainfall in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat districts of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. In some districts of Uttar Pradesh, the crops were reported to have been damaged by heavy rains during the latter half of August and first half of September. The condition of the crops in other parts of the country was, on the whole, satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to small millets during 1957-58. It covers the areas sown to these crops during the kharif season only. Area sown to rabi small millets will be included in the Second Estimate.

II. DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1,476	1,564	(—) 88
Bombay—			
Kodra	396	394	(+) 2
Others	493	486	(+) 7
TOTAL	889	880	(+) 9
Kerala@	32	32	..
Madhya Pradesh—			
Kodon Kutki	3,212	3,135	(+) 77
Sawan	146	145	(+) 1
Rala	27	52	(—) 25
Kakun	38	27	(+) 11
Basara	16	15	(+) 1
Others	169	200	(—) 31
TOTAL	3,608	3,574	(+) 34
Madras—			
Korra	44	44	..
Varagu	295	297	(—) 2
Samai	202	202	..
TOTAL	541	543	(—) 2
Mysore	934	1,144	(—) 210
Orissa	117	117	..
Rajasthan	120	175	(—) 55

II. DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Uttar Pradesh—	951	946	(+) 5
Kodon	379	426	(—) 47
Sawan	24	20	(+) 4
Kakun	12	12	..
Kutki			
TOTAL	1,366	(A)1,404	(—) 38
West Bengal	22	22	..
Himachal Pradesh—	16	18	(—) 2
Chalai	9	8	(+) 1
China	8	7	(+) 1
Kangni	5	6	(—) 1
Ogla	25	21	(+) 4
Others			
TOTAL	63	60	(+) 3
TOTAL INDIA	9,168	9,515	(—) 347

@ Estimated data have been utilised and are therefore provisional.

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

- NOTES.—(1) Information for Bihar will be included in the Second Estimate.
 (2) Assam, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.
 (3) Small millets are not grown, to any appreciable extent, in Delhi, Manipur Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.
 (4) Data given in this Estimate relate to the crops sown during kharif season only. Information for the crops sown during the rabi season will be included in the Second Estimate.

4.4. All-India First Estimate of Linseed, 1957-58

(Released in January, 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,760	2,917	(—) 157	(—) 5.4

N.B.—Please see footnotes to statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mostly by Madhya Pradesh and is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time. The decrease in area has, however, been offset to some extent by increases recorded mainly in Rajasthan and Bombay.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be unsatisfactory in parts of Jabalpur, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Balaghat, Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Surguja, Rewa, Satna, Sindhi, Shahdol, Chattarpur, Sehore and Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh, and drought affected areas of Bihar and U.P.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to the linseed crop during 1957-58. 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.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corres- ponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	68	65	(+)
Bihar	211	237	(-)
Bombay	601	576	(+)
Madhya Pradesh	1,223	1,423	(-)
Mysore	70	72	(-)
Orissa	36	36	..
Punjab	26	24	(+)
Rajasthan	323	279	(+)
Uttar Pradesh @	155	158	(-)
West Bengal	45†	45	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
TOTAL—INDIA	2,760	2,917	(-) 157

† Last year's data repeated for want of information for 1957-58.

@ Data relate to pure crop. The area under the crop 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, Andamans & Nicobars lands and Laccadive, Amindivi & Minicoy Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.5. All-India Final Estimate of Coffee for 1956-57 and *Revised Estimate for 1957-58

Variety	(Tons)		
	1956-57 (Final Estimate as on 30-9-57)	1957-58 (Revised* Estimate as on 30-9-57)	Percent- age increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (3) over Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Arabica	20,260	24,000	(-) 17.97
Robusta	12,740	13,000	(+) 2.04
TOTAL	42,000	37,000	(-) 11.91

* Estimate not final, subject to revision.

Source : Coffee Board.

TABLE No. 5
Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Production (tons)				
				Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year	Current Estimate	Corr. Estimate of the previous year			
								Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)	
Cereals—										
Rice	.	.	.	1956-57	30-5-57	22,445	23,610	9,052	8,407	(+)7·7
Jowar	.	.	.	1956-57	7-5-57	1,353	1,303	246	245	(+)0·4
Bajra	.	.	.	1956-57	30-4-57	2,297	2,199	366	348	(+)5·2
Maize	.	.	.	1956-57	20-4-57	1,060	1,059	456	449	(+)1·6
Wheat	.	.	.	1956-57	25-9-57	11,696	11,298	3,598	3,315	(+)8·3
Barley	.	.	.	1956-57	3-8-57	543	580	133	148	(-)10·1
Pulses—										
Gram	.	.	.	1956-57	5-8-57	3,378	3,345	724	720	(+)0·6
Sugarcane	.	.	.	1956-57	27-8-57	1,024	968	12,491	12,042	(+)3·7
Oilseeds—										
Rape and Mustard	.	.	.	1956-57	7-9-57	1,865	2,008	311	321	(-)3·1
Fibres—										
Cotton	.	.	.	1957-58	9-9-57	3,397	3,336	—	—	(+)19·8
Jute	.	.	.	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	5,592*	4,662*	(+)4·0
Tea	.	.	.	1956-57	27-7-57	76	77	55†	53†	(+)4·0

* In million lbs.

† In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

Source : Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

TABLE No. 6
Production of Tea in North India

('000 lbs.)

District	January to December	
	1957*	1956*
Assam Valley	3,11,678	3,23,813
Cachar	40,648	42,373
Darjeeling	15,668	16,474
Dooars	1,30,219	1,33,688
Terai	14,457	14,868
West Dinajpur	2,021	(a) 2,172
Bihar	240	(b)
All others	6,435	6,666
TOTAL	5,21,366	5,40,054

*Estimated.

(a) Includes figures for Bihar.

(b) Included under the figures for West Dinajpur.

Source : Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

6-1. Production of Tea in South India

('000 lbs.)

Districts	December		January to December	
	1957	1956	1957*	1956
Anamallais	2,300	2,498	29,855	27,661
Central Travancore	2,176	2,116	29,108	25,908
Cochin	220	215	2,810	2,382
Coorg	21	22	322	320
Kanara Devans	1,776	1,708	24,088	19,834
Kanyakumari	23	..	463	..
Madurai	97	71	1,288	829
Malabar	32	39	135	445
Mundakayam	172	170	2,222	1,932
Mysore	241	320	9,210	2,856
Nilgiris	1,085	996	17,627	14,923
Nilgiris—Wynaad	1,150	1,152	14,362	12,508
South Travancore	382	468	6,086	6,160
Tirunelveli	21	33	778	579
Wynaad	866	873	11,994	10,599
TOTAL	10,562	10,681	1,50,598	1,26,936

*Includes revised figures for November 1957.

Source : Indian Tea Association Coonoor.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Foodgrains into India

(Tons)

Commodity	During the week ending				Progressive total from 1-1-58
	8-1-58	15-1-58	22-1-58	29-1-58	
Rice	6,184	3,015	7,611	4,000	20,810
Wheat	73,349	80,894	59,822	37,848	257,347*
TOTAL	79,533	83,909	67,433	41,848	278,157

* Amended figures.

TABLE No. 8
Destination-wise Quantity Sold and Port-wise Shipments during 1957

(In tons)

Country-wise destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 31st December, 1957	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 31st December, 1957		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
A. West Asian Countries—				
1. Basrah	13,150	13,085	..	13,085
2. Jeddaha	1,250	1,247	..	1,247
3. Aden	8,098	5,902	2,148	8,050
4. Zanzibar	2,550	2,445	..	2,445
5. Bahrein	2,680	2,637	..	2,637
6. Muscat	400	398	..	398
7. Dubai	842	841	..	841
8. Umsaid	1,170	1,169	..	1,169
9. Nairobi	27,000	..	21,920	21,920
10. Sudan	15,000	9,259	5,588	14,847
TOTAL	72,140	36,983	29,656	66,639
B. East Asian Countries—				
1. North Vietnam	1,000	..	823	823
2. China	33,549	..	33,549	33,549
TOTAL	34,549	..	34,372	34,372
C. Far East Countries including Malaya—				
1. Penang	13,639	..	12,588	12,588
2. Sweettenham	7,252	..	7,251	7,251
3. Singapore	5,096	..	5,096	5,096
TOTAL	25,987	..	24,935	24,935
D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—				
1. Colombo	8,250	2,754	5,404	8,158
2. Rangoon	12,000	..	11,643	11,643
TOTAL	20,250	2,754	17,047	19,801
E. London	1,002	..	1,002	1,002
GRAND TOTAL	1,53,928	39,737	1,07,012	1,46,749

TABLE No. 9
Coffee Cured—1956-57 Crop

(Cwts.)

Months	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
October, 1957	1,739	1,159	25,075	27,973
November, 1957	203	302	27,222	27,727
December, 1957	4,196	1,171	16,098	21,465

Source : Coffee Board, Bangalore.

9.1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee—(A) 1956-57 Crop

Particulars	Up to November 30, 1957				Upto December 31, 1957			
	Arabica Plantation Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1. Receipts (inclusive of grains in weight).	21,894	7,240	12,384	41,518	21,926	7,283	12,373	41,582
2. Sold against Pool Sales Local Sales and allotments (inclusive of driage)	8,328	2,810	7,010	18,148	9,262	3,228	8,032	20,522
3. Sold for export	10,470	2,733	935	14,138	10,864	3,272	1,092	15,228
4. Balance as on 30th Nov./31st Dec. 1957.	3,096	1,697	4,439	9,232	1,800	783	3,249	5,832
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	394	539	157	1,090	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 688 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes :—

- (i) 5 tons sent to U.K. out of Station selections and sold there ;
(ii) 725 tons sold to Russia ;
(iii) 229 tons sold to Sweden, Finland and Australia; and
(iv) 800 tons sold to East Germany.

(B) 1957-58 Crop

Particulars	Upto December 31, 1957			
	Arabica Plantation Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1. Receipts (inclusive of grains in weight)	3,666	160	23	3,849
2. Sold against Pool Sales Local Sales and allotments (inclusive of driage).	..	..	..	..
3. Sold for export	..	..	..	..
4. Balance as on 30th Nov./31st Dec., 1957	3,666	160	23	3,849
5. To be sold for export against balance allocation	..	..	..	..

9.2. Pool Sale Prices of Coffee

Date	Place of Sale	(Rupees per Cwt.)					
		Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
10-12-1957	Coimbatore	266.90 to 238.50	231.37	160.90 to 190.95	183.99	166.00 to 182.50	169.92

TABLE No. 10
Tobacco (Raw) Imports

Articles	1957 August	Jan—August 1957
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	..	690
Natu Desi Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	11
Virginia Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	210	1,378
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot	9	34
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	27
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	..	170
TOTAL	219	2,310

10.1 Tobacco (Unmanufactured) Exports

Articles	1957 August	January — August, 1957
For manufacture of Bidis	..	185
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	369	3,746
Natu Desi Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	434
Natu Desi suncured for Cigarette Manufacture	323	952
Virginia Fluecured for Cigarette Manufacture	5,730	52,860
Virginia suncured for Cigarette Manufacture	555	1,128
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	..	10
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	10
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes	3	101
Tobacco stalks and stems	268	1,181
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	..	..
TOTAL	7,248	60,621

TABLE No. 11
Wholesale Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities and Animal Husbandry Products at Selected Centres in India
(In Rupees and Naye Paise per maund except where otherwise stated)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Month-end Prices		
			January 1958 (25-1-58)	December 1957 (28-12-57)	January 1957 (26-1-57)
			(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14.35	14.50	16.50
	Chandausi	Mixed	15.50	15.62	17.25
	Sagar	Pissi	13.00	12.50	17.50
	Akola	White	8.75	10.50	11.00
Jowar	..	..	10.25	10.75	13.25
Gram	..	..	11.50	12.00	13.87
Maize	Bahraich	..	..	..	..
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay	..	15.00	14.87	17.75
	Patna	..	13.00	13.50	18.00
	Delhi	Desi	16.00	16.00	17.00
Arhar (Split)	Patna	..	12.00	14.00	18.50
	Bombay	..	15.55	15.75	17.75
	Madras	Nagpur	20.88	21.31	21.31
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	..	5.00	5.00	8.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	8.00	10.00	7.75
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	12.75	N.R.	12.00

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sugar and Gur—					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	38.55	38.37	33.75
	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	37.00	37.09	31.75
Gur	Hapur		11.87	12.00	10.85
	Madras	II Sort	13.55	14.37	15.25
	Bombay	Kolhapur	18.50	18.00	17.50
Livestock Products—					
Milk	Delhi		16.00	16.00	16.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	210.00	220.00	210.00
	Khurja	Desi	195.00	193.00	190.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	225.00	215.00	197.50
Fish and Eggs—					
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish			
		Prawns	51.42	30.87	41.12
	Calcutta	Pomfret	82.28	92.56	82.28
		Rohu	85.00	80.00	95.00
		Hilsa	75.00	N.S.	50.00
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	130.00	115.00	85.00
	Madras	Ungraded	117.50	107.50	105.00
	Bombay		96.00	96.00	116.00
	Jullundur		145.00	140.00	125.00
Oilseeds, Oil and Oil Cakes—					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	29.25	33.00	45.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	29.00	32.00	40.00
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	27.31	34.12	40.50
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23.14	22.75	25.75
	Madras	Superior	22.47	22.56	25.87
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	21.58	22.75	26.37
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21.75	23.00	25.75
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	19.28	20.62	27.50
	Badepally		19.83	23.31	27.06
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	37.50	40.00	40.12
		Black	33.00	36.25	37.62
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	N.A.	10.56	11.12
	Abohar	Desi	13.00	13.00	13.12
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	55.19	58.94	43.87
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		62.50	72.00	89.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	62.00	73.00	92.25
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		50.33	52.87	55.87
	Madras		46.58	48.87	53.81
Linseed Oil	Bombay		51.78	53.31	54.50
	Kanpur		50.00	47.00	55.00
Castor Oil	Bombay		41.78	48.12	63.12
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	47.00	51.00	60.50
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	70.79	72.44	72.44
	Bombay		60.33	63.94	72.00
Coconut Oil	Cochin		85.00	81.75	60.19
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	10.00	12.25	11.12
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7.75	8.25	7.19
	Bombay		8.44	8.44	7.87
Cotton, Wool and Jute—					
Kapas, per candy of 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	133.28	126.25	152.44
	Tirupur	Cambodia	188.75(a)	196.00	152.50
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	289.95	261.25	338.50
		320 F	408.00	399.25	394.00
	Bombay	Bikaner	385.00	380.00	385.00
Wool	Bombay	Joria White Fine	277.31	277.31	277.69
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mills Firsts	230.00(a)	235.00	230.60
		Mill Lightenings	195.00(a)	200.00	210.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	28.75(a)	29.50	34.00
		Pakistan—			
		District Middles	33.00(a)	33.50	42.50

TABLE No. 11—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Beverages—					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India—			
		Medium Dooar			
		Dust	1.62(a)	1.60	1.90
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	2.30(a)	2.25	2.19
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	249.00	245.00	221.00
		Plantation 'PB'	249.00	245.00	230.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	239.60(a)	240.00	214.00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	240.00	240.00	218.00
Spices—					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	19.00	20.00	25.00
	Cochin	Good	15.19	17.12	21.44
Chillies	Patna		30.00	40.00	70.00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	58.16	64.13	70.37
Ginger	Cochin	Dry	24.48	28.32	45.87
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalmpong)	162.00	167.00	180.00
		Small (Mysore)	840.00	880.00	880.00
Other Commodities—					
Tobacco	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips			
		(Grade 4)	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	121.36	123.44	125.06
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	7.25	7.25	9.37
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	14.00	11.00	16.00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	167.86	164.56	148.12
		Mangalore	230.60	230.40	164.56
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	6.00	11.50	17.50
Chemical Fertilisers (per ton)					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	F.O.R. works freight paid to rail heads destinations in respect of supplies made to State Government		350.00	350.00	315.00
2. Ammonium Nitrate.	F.O.R. despatching Station freight being paid up to rail head destination by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitrogen contents.		420.00	420.00	380.00
3. Calcium Ammonium nitrate.	—do—		330.00	330.00	N.Q.
4. Urea	F.O.R. despatching stations		710.00	710.00	600.00
N.Q.—Not quoted. N.R.—Not reported. N.A.—Not available.					
(a) Relates to previous week.					

TABLE No. 12
Wholesale Issue Rates of Wheat and Rice in India
(Rs. per md. ex-godown or for destination)

Wheat	Rs. 14.00
Rice	Rs. 16.00

TABLE No. 13

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	Ordinary	4-5-57	11.50
Rice	Lyallpur	Ordinary	4-5-57	22.00
Gur	Dacca		18-1-58	25.00
	Lyallpur		4-5-57	20.00
Cotton Lint	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab Roller ginned }	18-1-58	79.62
				759.00*
Cotton seed	Karachi	{ Sind N.T. Saw ginned }	18-1-58	89.87
	Karachi	{ N.T. Popta }	18-1-58	856.00*
	Lyallpur		4-5-57	13.00
Wool	Karachi			23.00
Jute	Dacca	Sind Yellow 70% (Mid's)	18-1-58	(Per bag) 200.00
			18-1-58	34.00
				165.00†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Rupees per bale of 400 lbs.

13.1. 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.)	24-1-58	219.3/4 cents	14.35
		Minneapolis	Winter March Spring	"	24-1-58	217.3/8 cents	14.19
			Wheat 13% Protein	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-1-58	221.1/8 cents	14.44
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1 Northern Manitoba	Bushel (60 lbs.)	24-1-58	164.1/4 cents	10.89 @
	U.K.	London	Australian F.a.q. Cargoes (c.i.f.)	Ton	24-1-58	£25.15.0 (Nominal)	12.62

13.1. Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow Bushel (56 lbs.)		24-1-58	111½ Cents	7.80
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash Dec. Unit (48 lbs.)		15-1-58	89½ Cents	7.40@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.) Metric Ton		24-1-58	£62 0 0	30.85
Groundnut Oil	European Ports		South African bulk (c.i.f.) Ton		24-1-58	£124 0 0	60.69 (Nominal)
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 3% (c.i.f.) U. K. Metric Jan./Feb. Ton		24-1-58	£54 0 0	26.87
Linseed Oil	European Ports		Argentina afloat Jan./Feb. Ton (c.i.f.)		24-1-58	£98 0 0	48.00
Castor Oil	European Ports		Bombay Commercial 2% (c.i.f.) Drums Feb./Mar. Ton		24-1-58	£111 0 0	54.36
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot Lb.		24-1-58	36.10 Cents	1344.00*
			March Lb.		24-1-58	34.76 Cents	1294.00*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.) Ton		24-1-58	£114 0 0	271.40† (Nominal)

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 24-1-58 (Canada 2.75 15/16 to 2.76 1/16 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. 14

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

(In rupees, & naye paise)

Commodity	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1958 (25-1-58)	December 1957 (28-12-57)	January 1957 (26-1-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and Dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1.50	1.50	1.50
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	0.72	0.62	1.12
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.37	0.37	0.37
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.50	0.37	0.56
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	2.75	3.50	4.00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	10.00	9.25	10.00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	1.75	2.25	1.75
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	2.50	2.75	3.50
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	1.15	1.62	0.81
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.49	0.50	0.50
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.58	0.58	0.75
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0.50	0.50	0.50
Onions	Calcutta	Dry	Seer	0.31	0.62	0.44

TABLE No. 15
Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India
(In rupees, & naye paise per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			January 1958	February 1957	January 1957
			(25-1-58)	(28-12-57)	(26-1-57)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.75	0.81	0.81
Mutton	Bombay	Cow	1.75	2.00	2.00
	Calcutta		2.50	2.75	2.50
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.56	2.56	2.31
		Without bones	2.81	2.81	2.81
Pork	Calcutta		2.50	2.50	2.50
	Bombay		2.00	2.00	2.25
Beef	Madras		2.31	2.31	2.12
	Bombay		0.50	0.50	0.62
	Calcutta		1.25	1.25	1.25

TABLE No. 16
Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres in India
(In rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1958	December 1957	January 1957
				(25-1-58)	(28-12-57)	(26-1-57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Madras	Pomfret	Seer	N.Q.	N.Q.	1.62
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	2.00	1.87
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1.69	1.44	1.44
Poultry—						
Chicken	Bombay	Big	Each	1.25	1.25	1.75
	Madras	Small	Each	1.25	1.25	1.25
Duck	Bombay		Each	2.25	2.25	2.50
	Madras		Each	1.50	1.50	1.50

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 17
Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres in India
(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				January 1958	December 1957	January 1957
				(25-1-58)	(28-12-57)	(26-1-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Cow	Bihar—	2nd lactation	Each	80 to 100	75 to 100	90 to 175
	Maujipur					
	Andhra Pradesh—	1st and 2nd calving (8 to 12 lbs. milk yield).	Each	550 (b)	550	370
	Ongole					
	Punjab—	Bahadurgarh	Each	200 to 300	100 to 400	200

(b)—Relates to fortnight ended 15-1-58.

TABLE No. 17—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milch Buffalo	Bihar—	Murrah 2nd lactation	Each	300 to 350	300 to 350	300 to 350
	Punjab—	Murrah	Each	400 to 1000	400	400
	Bahadurgarh					
Bullocks	Bihar—	Local 8 teething	Each	150 to 200	140 to 200	125 to 175
	Maujipur					
	Punjab—	Haryana	Each	400 to 800	400 to 1,000	400
	Bahadurgarh					

TABLE No. 18
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	7-12-57	14-12-57	21-12-57	28-12-57	Dec. 1957	Nov. 1957	Dec. 1956
Food Articles	105.1	104.4	103.6	102.9	104.0	107.9	104.8
Liquor and Tobacco	98.1	98.1	97.3	97.3	97.5	96.5	87.7
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.9	115.0	107.8
Industrial Raw Materials	116.6	115.6	115.8	114.8	115.4	116.0	119.4
Manufactures	108.4	107.6	107.4	107.4	107.5	108.4	108.6
All Commodities	109.8	107.2	106.8	106.3	107.0	109.3	107.3

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

TABLE No. 19
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India and Principal Foreign Countries
(Base: 1953=100)

Year/ Month	India@	U.S.A.	Canada	U.K.	Australia*
1950	101	94	96	80	69
1951	110	104	109	97	85
1952	97	101	102	100	98
1953	100	100	100	100	100
1954	94	100	98	101	99
1955	87	101	99	104	102
1956	97	104	102	..	106
1956 September	101	105	103	..	108
1957 August	104	108	103	..	109
1957 September	103	107	103	..	108

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

@Base: April—December 1953=100.

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics."

TABLE No. 20

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

(Base : 1953=100)

Year/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
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
1956	96	99	99	102	101	102	102	112@
1956 September	100	101	100	102	103	103	101	112
1957 August	106	106	105	106	107	106	107	117
1957 September	..	105	104	106	108	107	105	118

Source : United Nations' *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*

@ Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 21

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Selected Rural Centres for October 1957

(Base : 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chil-lies	Pota-toes	Milk	Toba-cco
Maibang (Assam)	114	..	..	..	..	84	96	89	..	109	113	..	..	70
Kudchi (Mysore)	124	..	130	..	75	96	101	100	..	90	69	..	84	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	188	..	67	90	..	83	..	93	105	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	97	..	..	96	..	83	105	88	88	..	109	182
Bamra (Orissa)	169	..	..	..	..	81	108	78	..	102	142	..	125	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	100	..	..	..	..	85	153	..	111	93	85	..	102	..
Shankargarh (U. P.)	96	76	107	..	..	86	103	86	..	110	108	..	70	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	145	..	177	..	90	100	100	81	120	90	111	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	153	..	..	..	..	67	107	80	..	256	111	69	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	60	..	58	54	..	102	73	90	92	93	..	100	126
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	59	..	..	..	137	88	85	102	77	86	..	155	..

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 22

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base : July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	September 1957	August 1957	September 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam	Adivivaram	512	512	455
Srikakulam	Thettangi	591	604	460
West Godavari	Alamara	456	466	463
Kurnool	Madavaram	575	572	501
Kerala—				
Malabar	Koduvalli	549	552	583
Madras—				
South Arcot	Pulliyur	464	464	476
	Agaram	452	448	452
Tiruchirapalli	Thulayanatham	468	470	428
Mathurai	Eriodu	485	478	449
	Gokilapuram	426	419	439
Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	449	449	473
Chingleput	Guduvancheri	414	414	433
	Kunnathur	456	448	445

TABLE No. 23

Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Class in India

(Base : 1949=100)

Year/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
1956	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 October	119	117	87	94	110	108	111	112
1957 September	125	122	91	97	115	113	111	115
1957 October	125	122	91	96	115	114	113	116

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

TABLE No. 24
Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

(In Rupees and Naye Paise)											
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. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Oct. 1957	8	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.25	1.00	0.75		
2. Krishna	Gundur	"	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00		
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75		
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	1.00	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.62	0.50		
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.75		
Bihar—											
1. Patna	Mahadoipur	Oct. 1957	8	1.75	1.56	0.98	1.62	1.22	1.00		
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsingpur	"	7	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.50		
3. Ranchi	Itki	"	8	1.00	0.62	0.50	1.00	0.62	0.50		
4. Singhbhum	Jaggannathpur	"	8	2.05	1.62	1.19	2.05	1.62	1.19		
Bombay—											
1. Thana	Palghar	Oct. 1957	8	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.75		
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75		
3. Poona	Poona	"	8	2.00	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75		
Kerala—											
1. Quilon	Quilon	Oct. 1957	8	2.00	1.00	0.75	1.75	1.00	0.75		
2. Trichur	Chengallur	"	8	1.03	0.70	..	1.50	1.12	..		
Mysore—											
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. 1957	7	1.00	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.50	0.37		
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	0.75	0.37	0.37	0.75	0.50	0.37		
Himachal Pradesh—											
Chamba	Chowari	Oct. 1957	8	1.81	1.56	1.06	1.50	..	0.75		

24-1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

(In Rupees and Naye Paise)										
State/District	Village	Month and Year	Type of labour	Normal daily working hours	6	7	8	9	10	Other Agricultural Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Madras—										
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Oct. 1957	Man	..	1.00	1.00	0.62	1.87	1.00	
		"	Woman	..	0.62	0.62	0.62	1.25	0.62	
		"	Child	..	..	..	..	0.94	0.50	
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	"	Man	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.75	
		"	Woman	..	..	0.75	..	..	0.50	
		"	Child	..	..	0.50	..	..	0.37	
Punjab—										
1. Hissar	Mangali	Oct. 1957	Man	8	2.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	2.00	..	
2. Ambala	Shahpur	"	Man	8	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	
3. Kangra	Birta	"	Man	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	
		"	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	
		"	Child	8	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	..	
4. Jullundur	Jamsher	"	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	2.12	2.12	
		"	Woman	8	..	1.37	..	1.37	..	
		"	Child	8	..	..	1.00	..	..	
5. Patiala	Kakrala	"	Man	8	2.50	2.50	..	2.50	..	

24.2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/District	Village	Month and Year	Normal daily working hours	Skilled labour			(In Rupees and Naye Paise)			
				Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Herdsmen (per animal per month)			
							Man	Woman	Child	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh—										
1. West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Oct. 1957	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.25	1.00	0.75	
2. Krishna	Gudur	"	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75	
3. Guntur	Addanki	"	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37	
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	"	8	2.50	2.00	2.50	1.00	..	0.50	
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	"	8	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	..	0.50	0.62
Bihar—										
1. Patna	Mahadeopur	Oct. 1957	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.25	..	1.25	
2. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	"	7	2.50	2.25	..	0.37	0.37	..	
3. Ranchi	Itki	"	8	2.50	2.00	2.00	0.87	0.50	..	
4. Singhbhum	Jaggannathpur	"	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.56	1.44	1.19	
Bombay—										
1. Thana	Palghar	Oct. 1957	8	5.00	2.50	2.00	..	..	..	
2. Kaira	Ode	"	8	4.00	3.00	3.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	
3. Poona	Poona	"	8	4.00	3.00	3.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	
Kerala—										
1. Quilon	Quilon	Oct. 1957	8	3.00	3.00	2.75	1.37	..	..	
2. Trichur	Chengallur	"	8	2.37	1.87	2.50	..	..	0.74	
Madhya Pradesh—										
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Nov. 1957	7	2.75	..	..	0.62	0.25	0.44	
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	"	7	2.00	2.50	..	0.50	0.25	0.25	
Himachal Pradesh—										
Chamba	Chowari	Oct. 1957	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	..	0.88	0.62	

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TABLE No. 25
Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India for the month of December 1957 (from 30th November 1957 to 27th December 1957) with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs each)

State and Region	Variety (Trade Description)	Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the Division or Block
		During the month of December 1957 (from 30-11-57 to 27-12-57)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1957	During the corresponding period of last year	
		1	2	3	4		5	6	7
I. ANDHRA PRADESH—						
1. Andhra	1. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari & Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	1	65	695	760	
	3. Northern	..	..	632	556	
	4. Western	60	..	3,373	1,030	
	5. Mungari	116	100	250	100	..
	6. Cocanadas	50	150	349	717	
	TOTAL	227	315	5,299	3,163	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	1,123	2,023	1,123	2,025	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarilla	2,240	2,752	2,314	3,550	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	86	
	4. Hyderabad Gaorani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal & Cocanadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3,372	4,775	3,437	5,661	
STATE TOTAL						
	Cotton Lint	3,599	5,090	8,736	8,824	
	Cotton Waste	365	314	759	519	
II. ASSAM						
	Cotton Lint					The whole State.
	Comillas	663	458	849	749	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 25—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. BOMBAY—						
1. The Konkan & Greater Bombay.	1. Broach Vijaya	..	..	..	..	Thana, Kolaba and Greater Bombay.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	..	..	..	..	
	4. Saurashtra & Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio).	..	..	..	..	NOTE—The Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed. Cotton or Cotton Waste, hence total is not included in all India and Bombay Totals.
	5. Jarilla	3	..	852	656	
	6. Bersi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	7. Kumpta-Jayawant (Jayadhar)	..	..	..	..	
	8. Cambodia	..	..	..	..	
	9. Dharwar Upland Luxmi	..	..	..	..	
	10. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	3	..	852	656	
	Cotton Waste	7,933	3,371	30,157	16,402	
2. Gujarat	1. Broach Vijaya	4,987	..	4,987	..	Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda and Mohsana.
	2. Surti-Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Gujarat Dholleras	801	..	801	..	
	4. Saurashtra & Gujarat Short Staple (Mathio)	302	..	302	..	
	Others	467	..	467	..	
	TOTAL	6,557	..	6,557	..	
3. Saurashtra	1. Dholleras Wagad	..	..	220	..	Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zala-wad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan	..	..	..	..	
	3. Mathio	9,117	10,931	10,672	12,457	
	4. Pratap	..	..	..	..	
	5. Deviraj (134-Co2)	..	..	..	..	
	6. Others	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	9,117	10,931	10,892	12,457	

TABLE No. 25—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Marathawada	1. Jarilla	8,871	8,879	9,198	11,780	Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras	1,640	..	2,440	..	
	3. Hyderabad Gaorani	4,962	909	5,081	909	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Warangal & Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	6. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	7. Verum (including H-42C & 197/3)	4,493	452	5,079	611	
	8. Hyderabad American	150	146	150	146	
	9. Other Americans	51	..	51	..	
	10. Others	..	14,502	..	17,507	
	TOTAL	20,167	24,888	21,999	30,953	
5. Vidarbha	1. Jarilla	24,005	20,531	40,640	35,794	Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 & 197/3)	128,777	73,326	236,424	127,032	
	3. Oomras	5,271	5,204	8,293	7,420	
	4. Cambodia including Buri	27,868	5,172	34,128	6,040	
	5. M.P. American	13,774	12,543	23,510	18,087	
	6. Other Americans	..	..	..	..	
	7. Others	3,976	1,172	4,524	1,298	
	TOTAL	203,671	117,948	347,519	195,671	
6. North Deccan	1. Jarilla	57,600	51,179	91,058	77,782	East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog	..	..	..	..	
	3. Cambodia	350	59	350	67	
	TOTAL	57,950	51,238	91,408	77,849	
7. South Deccan	1. Dharwar Upland/Luxmi	..	..	..	..	Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara and Kolhapur.
	2. Barsi Nagar Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	3. Kumpta Jayawant/Jayadhar	..	..	..	..	
	4. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	5. Cambodia	2,805	1,897	5,043	3,020	
	6. Jarilla	6,823	7,155	25,217	15,148	
	TOTAL	9,628	9,052	30,260	18,168	
STATE TOTAL						
Cotton Lint		307,090	214,057	508,635	335,098	
Cotton Waste		4,247	3,453	19,488	21,175	

TABLE No. 25—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV. MADHYA PRADESH—						
1. Mahakoshal	1. M.P. American (including Buri and Cambodia)	8,020	N.A.	11,804	N.A.	
	2. H.420 (including Verum 91 and others)	9,762	N.A.	15,021	N.A.	
	3. Jarilla	2,760	N.A.	4,475	N.A.	
	4. M. Pradesh Oomras	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	
	TOTAL	20,542	N.A.	31,300	N.A.	
2. Madhya Bharat	1. U. P. Deshi	3,029	1,171	3,935	1,171	
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American	1,134	603	1,436	703	
	3. Jarilla	23,043	16,467	31,744	19,363	
	4. Malvi	7,211	3,050	11,231	4,019	
	5. M. B. Oomras	2,676	623	2,787	1,246	
	TOTAL	37,093	21,914	51,133	26,502	
3. Bhopal	1. Malvi	}	N.A.			
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	57,635	21,914	82,433	26,502	
	Cotton Waste	41	39	1,027	364	
V. MADRAS						
	1. Western	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northerns	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	1,413	883	12,469	14,181	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	907	2,059	7,901	10,811	
	6. Nadam. Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal Cocanadas	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli	3	..	224	80	
	9. Karunganni	9	51	1,135	204	
	10. Chinnapathy	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL Cotton Lint	2,332	2,993	21,729	25,276	
	Cotton Waste	7,236	3,975	25,883	19,421	

TABLE No. 25—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. PUNJAB—						
1. Ambala	Punjab Desi	5,131	6,849	8,530	11,369	Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal Ambala and Simla.
	Punjab American	13,761	14,730	30,418	33,600	
	TOTAL	18,892	21,579	38,948	44,969	
2. Jullundur	Punjab Desi	1,156	441	1,983	953	Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	Punjab American	7,519	14,693	18,244	36,061	
	TOTAL	8,675	15,134	20,227	37,014	
3. Amritsar	Punjab Desi	1,300	211	3,309	998	Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	Punjab American	4,407	7,302	9,484	17,352	
	TOTAL	5,707	7,513	12,793	18,350	
4. Ferozepur	Punjab Desi	4,969	3,251	10,027	13,284	Ferozepur.
	Punjab American	47,465	47,125	92,499	95,544	
	TOTAL	52,434	50,376	102,526	108,828	
5. Patiala	Punjab Desi	26,978	24,709	53,350	54,230	Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	Punjab American	31,225	34,576	56,342	71,374	
	TOTAL	58,203	59,285	109,692	125,604	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	143,911	153,887	284,186	334,765	
	Cotton Waste	516	336	687	592	
VII. UTTAR PRADESH—						
1. Upper Doab	U.P. Desi	1,372	188	3,704	2,881	Dehradun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	Perso-American	881	696	1,616	1,766	
	TOTAL	2,253	884	5,320	4,647	
2. Middle Doab	U.P. Desi	42	..	42	65	Mathura, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	Perso-American	488	240	891	1,530	
	TOTAL	530	240	933	1,595	

TABLE No. 25—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
4. Rohilkhand	U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the U.P. State	U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Barabanki, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapur.
	Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	2,783	1,124	6,253	6,242	
	Cotton Waste	74	246	964	1,455	
VIII. WEST BENGAL	Comillas	218	47	435	600	The whole State.
	Hyderabad American	..	12	..	52	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	218	59	435	652	
	Cotton Waste	62	41	430	766	

TABLE No. 25—concl.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX. MYSORE	Mysore American	697	..	1,265	..	The whole State.
	Kumta Ordinary	351	198	5,697	3,411	
	Jayadhara	288	..	2,654	..	
	Nadam, Bourban & Uppam	..	552	218	1,377	
	Lakshmi	176	..	635	..	
	Others	2,583	..	2,853	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	4,095	1,000(a)	13,322	5,453 (b)	
	Cotton Waste	205	163	384	287	
X. RAJASTHAN	M. B. & Rajasthan					
	Americans	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Rajasthan Desi	..	..	..	..	
	M.B. Oomras	..	..	..	..	
	Malvi	..	..	..	..	
	Jarilla	..	..	..	..	
	U.P. Desi	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
XI. TRIPURA	Cotton Lint	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	Comillas	..	..	..	..	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	
ALL-INDIA	@ { COTTON LINT	522,326	400,582	926,578	743,561	
	@ { COTTON WASTE	12,746	8,655	49,622	44,667	

N.A.—Not available.

(b) Includes 250 bales in respect of merged areas for which varietywise details are not available.

(c) Includes 665 bales in respect of merged areas for which varietywise details are not available.

@ Data in respect of Rajasthan, Bhopal region of Madhya Pradesh and Tripura with corresponding data for last year in respect of Saurashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Bombay State and Karnatak region of old Hyderabad merged into Mysore State only for September 1956 and October 1956 have not been included due to non-receipt of information from the State authorities.

TABLE No. 26

Provisional Number of Livestock and Poultry in Manipur@
(According to 1957 Census)

Serial No.	Item	(in thousands)	
		1957 Census	
1.	CATTLE—	(No)	
	(a) Males over 3 years		
	(i) Breeding	5	
	(ii) Working	81	
	(iii) Others	5	
	(iv) Total	91	
	(b) Females over 3 years		
	(i) Breeding		
	(a) In milk	26	
	(b) Dry and not calved	24	
	(ii) Working	32	
	(iii) Others	14	
	(iv) Total	96	
	(c) Young Stock	81	
	Total Cattle	268	
2.	BUFFALOES—		
	(a) Males over 3 years		
	(i) Breeding	2	
	(ii) Working	10	
	(iii) Others	1	
	(iv) Total	13	
	(b) Females over 3 years		
	(i) Breeding		
	(a) In milk	6	
	(b) Dry and not calved	4	
	(ii) Working	8	
	(iii) Others	5	
	(iv) Total	23	
	(c) Young Stock	16	
	Total Buffaloes	52	
3.	SHEEP	2	
4.	GOATS	13	
5.	HORSES AND PONIES	(a)	
6.	OTHER LIVESTOCK	108	
7.	TOTAL LIVESTOCK	443	
8.	POULTRY	783	

(a) Below 500.

@The Livestock Census was taken in December 1957 with 15th December 1957 as the date of reference. The advance provisional data according to this Census are given in this table. The final data will be published later.

TOTAL AREA AND CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN INDIA, 1954-55

TABLE
Total Area and Classification
(According to the Reorganised)

(Thousand acres)									
State	Total geographical area according to			Classification of reporting					
	Surveyor General of India (Revised)	Village papers (Reporting area)	Forests	Not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land excluding 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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	67,648	66,255	12,614	3,550	7,879	11,429	2,857	740	4,191
Assam* (including N.E.F.A.)	54,440	35,764	12,042	551	13,528	14,077	380	2,983	275
Bihar	42,952	42,441	9,126	3,158	2,066	5,224	566	..	2,350
Bombay	122,028	119,863	15,214	2,768	16,616	19,384	5,600	795	4,868
Jammu & Kashmir (d)	54,951	5,924	1,400	666	1,073	1,739	300	121	287
Kerala	9,560	9,371	2,515	529	504	1,033	103	471	443
Madhya Pradesh	109,632	107,295	33,675	4,848	6,517	11,365	6,067	1,035	10,900
Madras	32,111	31,977	4,491	3,191	2,343	5,534	934	589	2,140
Mysore	47,911	46,703	6,851	2,141	2,390	4,531	4,540	808	1,339
Orissa	38,560	38,401	8,799	2,717	3,557	6,274	1,819	1,143	3,504
Punjab	30,119	30,289	836	1,647	6,106	7,753	390	91	2,028
Rajasthan	84,543	84,449	3,433	2,324	14,211	16,535	2,852	96	19,026
Uttar Pradesh	72,591	72,543	8,643	4,520	6,482	11,002	93	2,950	4,770
West Bengal	21,686	22,194	2,087	266	3,614	3,880	44	1,629	231
Delhi	367	366	(a)	75	4	79	12	..	34
Himachal Pradesh	6,990	2,313	400	88	69	157	858	71	91
Manipur	5,522	346	37	..	..	(b)	(c)	74	17
Tripura	2,574	2,634	1,574	52	14	66	140	306	23
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,058	82	37	4	12	16	11	3	1
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	806,270	719,210	123,774	33,095	86,983	120,078	27,566	13,905	56,518

*Due to non-receipt of 1954-55 data figures for 1953-54 have been repeated.

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Included under "Forests".

(c) Included under "Culturable Waste".

(d) Excludes figures for the "Pakistan occupied" portion of the State (Except in Column 2).

No. 27
of Area in India, 1954-55
Set-up of States)

(Thousand acres)

area							
Fallow lands				Net Area Sown	Total Cropped Area	Area sown more than once	State
Total	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current fallows	Total				
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	18
7,788	2,098	5,023	7,112	27,312	29,739	2,427	Andhra Pradesh
3,638	413	476	889	5,118	6,003	885	Assam* (including N.E.F.A.)
2,916	2,174	4,022	6,196	18,979	23,684	4,705	Bihar
11,263	4,541	2,999	7,540	66,462	69,347	2,885	Bombay
708	152	251	403	1,674	1,849	175	Jammu & Kashmir (d)
1,017	328	115	443	4,363	5,233	870	Kerala
18,002	3,722	2,340	6,062	38,191	42,403	4,212	Madhya Pradesh
3,663	1,542	2,393	3,935	14,354	17,116	2,762	Madras
6,687	1,738	2,109	3,847	24,787	25,589	802	Mysore
6,466	739	2,269	3,008	13,854	14,958	1,104	Orissa
2,509	4	1,766	1,770	17,421	22,157	4,736	Punjab
21,974	9,929	5,253	15,182	27,325	29,505	2,180	Rajasthan
7,813	3,074	439	3,513	41,572	51,395	9,823	Uttar Pradesh
1,904	1,317	279	1,596	12,727	14,750	2,023	West Bengal
46	..	11	11	230	298	68	Delhi
1,020	17	40	57	679	1,041	362	Himachal Pradesh
91	(a)	(a)	(a)	218	218	..	Manipur
469	22	24	46	479	557	78	Tripura
15	1	1	2	12	12	(a)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
97,989	31,802	29,810	61,612	315,757	355,854	40,097	TOTAL

Notes.—1. Difference between the figures of area according to Surveyor General of India and according to Village Papers in respect of certain States is due to different methods of Survey.

2. Part of the areas in respect of (i) Barren and Unculturable land (ii) Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in Net Area sown and (iii) Fallow Land other than Current Fallows are also under other heads of classifications.

3. Data published in August, 1957 issue of this Journal have been adjusted according to the reorganised set-up of States and are given in the above table. Data are therefore subject to revision till final data become available from the State Governments.

TABLE
Area Irrigated and Crops
(According to the Re-organised

(Thousand acres)

State	Area Irrigated from					Crops Irrigated			
	Canals		Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total (Net)	Rice	Jowar or Cholum	Bajra or Cumbu
	Govt.	Private							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	2,999	70	2,451	737	206	6,463	5,968	34	160
Assam@ (excluding N. E. F.A.) . . .	178	721	..	..	634	1,533	1,433	..	..
Bihar . . .	748	302	580	451	1,889	3,970	3,294	..	..
Bombay . . .	570	57	534	2,099	94	3,354	828	571	164
Jammu & Kashmir†	167	519	2	6	20	714	452	(a)	1
Kerala . . .	325	68	91	28	312	824	770	2	..
Madhya Pradesh . . .	942	(a)	333	697	97	2,069	1,139	(a)	(a)
Madras . . .	1,922	3	2,166	1,122	104	5,317	4,973	442	290
Mysore . . .	357	19	797	311	195	1,679	1,102	60	5
Orissa . . .	482	71	576	87	688	1,904	1,912	1	(a)
Punjab . . .	5,123	141	14	2,803	43	8,124	473	164	279
Rajasthan . . .	621	..	359	2,039	37	3,056	20	58	92
Uttar Pradesh . . .	4,453	48	1,028	6,095	708	12,332	913	48	22
West Bengal . . .	425	849	952	39	465	2,730	2,477	(a)	..
Delhi . . .	44	..	6	48	..	98	2	7	4
Himachal Pradesh . . .	..	..	..	(a)	95	95	54	..	..
Manipur . . .	..	..	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..
Tripura . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	19,356	2,868	9,889	16,562	5,587	54,262	25,810	1,387	1,017

(a) Below

‡ Excludes figures for the Pakistan

@Due to non-receipt of 1954-55 data

NOTE—Data published given in the above table. The data are therefore subject to

No. 28
Irrigated in India, 1954-55
Set-up of States)

(Thousand acres)

Crops Irrigated									State
Maize	Wheat	Barley	Other Cereals & Pulses	Sugar-cane	Other Food Crops	Cotton	Other Non-Food Crops	Total (Gross)	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
67	10	7	505	173	244	3	292	7,463	Andhra Pradesh
(a)	..	..	16	..	2	..	82	1,533	Assam@ (excluding N.E.F.A.)
4	221	73	133	72	166	..	7	3,970	Bihar
38	724	20	156	240	547	93	384	3,765	Bombay
56	67	15	57	1	32	1	62	744	Jammu & Kashmir†
..	..	..	21	11	206	..	105	1,115	Kerala
5	410	120	128	66	191	12	36	2,107	Madhya Pradesh
12	1	(a)	599	122	297	239	343	7,318	Madras
19	22	8	115	112	122	15	159	1,739	Mysore
4	7	..	86	46	99	5	64	2,224	Orissa
453	2,540	182	1,414	318	220	1,149	1,758	8,950	Punjab
340	1,075	878	356	51	226	265	364	3,725	Rajasthan
384	4,593	2,354	2,650	1,564	445	88	556	13,617	Uttar Pradesh
11	40	3	90	23	129	..	29	2,802	West Bengal
2	44	4	7	5	10	(a)	13	98	Delhi
19	56	11	15	(a)	5	(a)	4	164	Himachal Pradesh
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)	Manipur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tripura
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
1,414	9,810	3,675	6,348	2,804	2,941	1,870	4,258	61,334	TOTAL

500 acres.

Occupied portion of the State.

figures for 1953-54 have been repeated.

August, 1957 issue of this Journal have been adjusted according to the reorganised set-up of States and are revision till final data become available from the State Governments.

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CORRIGENDA - VOL. XII, No. 11

Page	Table No.	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
1274	2	2	3rd from the bottom	..	1
1274	2	5	2nd from the bottom	*	68*
1276	4	2	10	56	53
1277	7	9	8	383	583
1283	-	-	8	modal	modal
1286	-	-	33	two acres	on two acres
1305	4.2	3	24	1225	1226
1308	4.4	-	last but one	Andamans and Nicobars lands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
1309	5	-	3rd from the bottom	* In Million lbs.	/ In million lbs.
1309	5	-	2nd from the bottom	/ In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each	* In thousand bales of 400 each.

GENERAL REVIEW

The taxation measures in the Central Budget for 1958-59 include, among others, a gifts tax, lowering of the exemption limit for estate duty, increase in excise duty on cement and lowering of excise duty on vegetable oils on the first 3,000 tons cleared by a factory. A larger provision has been made for Community Development and National Extension Service.

On the 30th January, 1958 the Central Government promulgated the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958, banning the export of paddy and rice including products thereof (other than rice husk and bran) from Calcutta and from West Bengal. On 11th February, the West Bengal Government issued the West Bengal Rice Procurement Order, 1958 to come into force in such areas and on such dates as the State Government may notify. The State Government have already issued two notifications in this regard.

The condition of the standing rabi crops was reported to be generally satisfactory. In the unirrigated areas of the drought affected States, particularly Bihar, U. P., Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, however, they were reported to be below normal, due to insufficient soil moisture. The light showers received during January and February have considerably improved the condition of the crops in these areas.

During February and early March, a number of crop estimates became available. The All-India First Estimates of gram, rabi pulses other than gram and tur, and rape and mustard for 1957-58 showed decreases of 8.7, 16.6 and 6.5 per cent in area while that of tobacco showed an increase of 1.5 per cent over the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1956-57. The All-India Second Estimates of jowar and tur showed an increase of 3.1 per cent and a decrease of 2.8 per cent in area respectively. The All-India Third Estimate of sesamum for 1957-58 showed an increase of 2.8 per cent in area over the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1956-57. The All-India Final Estimate of rice for 1957-58 showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent in area and 12.2 per cent in production, while that of groundnut showed an increase of 7.5 per cent in area and 1.7 per cent in production over the partially revised estimates for 1956-57.

Prices of cereals were easy during February. The All-India Index for Cereals (base 1952-53=100) declined from 97 in January to 95 in February. The rice and wheat indices dropped from 101 and 86 in January to 100 and 84 in February. The jowar, bajra and maize indices declined from 103, 114 and 103 in January to 93, 103 and 99 respectively in February, 1958.

The sugar markets in the country generally ruled quiet during the first half of February. During the latter half, however, the market firmed up because of good demand from the consuming centres and increased purchasing activity by the stockists in anticipation of the Holi festival. Gur prices showed a mixed tendency, but were higher in the last week of February than in the corresponding week of January.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils declined during the first three weeks due to heavy offering and lack of demand by crushers and vanaspati manufacturers. In the last week, however, prices improved due to less arrivals and better demand.

Cotton prices were generally easy owing to slack conditions in the textile market and low spinner demand.

The Calcutta loose jute market showed a falling tendency. The baled jute sector moved in sympathy with loose jute and prices of all varieties declined. The jute goods market continued easy with narrow fluctuations in the absence of foreign enquiries.

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

- (i) Total imports of cereals into India during January and February 1958 amounted to 4.61 lakh tons, comprising 0.47 lakh tons of rice and 4.14 lakh tons of wheat as against 4.71 lakh tons comprising 1.29 lakh tons of rice and 3.42 lakh tons of wheat during the corresponding period of last year.
- (ii) Opening stocks of sugar on 1st February and closing stocks on 28th February 1958 were higher than those on the corresponding dates of last year. Despatches from factories during the period 1st November, 1957 to 28th February, 1958 were slightly higher than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. During February 1958, average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur amounted to 2,021 maunds. The stocks of gur in this market stood at 1,24,000 maunds at the end of the month as against 54,000 maunds at the end of January.
- (iii) Exports of linseed oil and castor oil amounted to 892 tons and 5,531 tons during September, 1957 compared to 513 tons and 2,779 tons respectively during September, 1956.
- (iv) Arrivals of raw cotton at Bombay were lower while consumption by Bombay mills during the period 1st September, 1957 to 13th February, 1958 was higher than those during the corresponding period of the preceding season. Stocks of cotton with exporters, mills and merchants at Bombay on 13th February were higher than those on the corresponding date of last year.
- (v) Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill centres, imports from Pakistan and consumption by member mills of I.J.M.A. were higher during January 1958 than in the same month of the previous year.

II. WEATHER, CROP AND CATTLE CONDITIONS

The weather during the month under review was generally dry over the country except the North-eastern and Central parts which received light showers.

Rainfall during the winter monsoon period so far (*i.e.* from 1st January to the week ending 26th February, 1958) was in excess of the normal in Kerala, normal in West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and West Rajasthan, and deficient in Assam, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, East Rajasthan, Rayalaseema and interior Mysore. Elsewhere the rainfall was either scanty or nil.

Sowing of summer paddy and harvesting of winter paddy, millets, sugarcane, oilseeds and sweet potatoes were in progress in different parts of the country.

The condition of the standing rabi crops like wheat, barley, gram and pulses was generally satisfactory, but standing rabi crops in the unirrigated areas of the drought affected States, particularly Bihar, U.P., Orissa and Madhya Pradesh were reported to be below normal due to insufficient soil moisture. The light showers received during January and February have, however, considerably improved their prospects.

Except for a few isolated cases of cattle diseases in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal, the condition of the cattle was generally satisfactory.

III. COMMODITY REVIEWS

(i) FOODGRAINS

The All-India First Estimate for wheat for 1957-58 puts the area at 29.58 million acres compared to 30.78 million acres in the corresponding adjusted estimate for 1956-57, thus showing a decrease of about 3.9%. Similar estimate for barley puts the area at 7.41 million acres compared to 8.27 million acres in 1956-57, showing a decrease of 10.4%.

Rice production in Burma this year is expected to be considerably lower than in the previous year. The third estimate for 1957-58 puts the production of paddy at 5.44 million tons against 6.36 million tons in 1956-57. Subsequent reports put the production at still lower levels. In Thailand, however, crop prospects are reported to have improved in those provinces where, at the beginning of the season, damage had been reported. In Pakistan paddy production at the second estimate stage is expected to be better than last year's, even though the area under paddy shows a decline.

The most recent official estimate of the harvest in Argentina puts the crop at 4.82 million tons for 1957-58 compared to the previous year's estimate of 6.99 million tons.

Imports of cereals into India during the first two months of 1958 amounted to 4.61 lakh tons comprising 0.47 lakh tons of rice and 4.14 lakh tons of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year imports of cereals totalled 4.71 lakh tons, comprising 1.29 lakh tons of rice and 3.42 lakh tons of wheat.

On 30th January 1958, the Central Government promulgated the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958 banning the export of paddy and rice including products thereof (other than rice husk and bran) from Calcutta and from West Bengal. On 11th February, the Government of West Bengal issued the West Bengal Rice Procurement Order, 1958 requiring a licensed rice miller to sell to the State Government:

- (a) 25% of the rice held in stock by him at the commencement of this Order, and
- (b) 25% of the total quantity of rice produced or manufactured by him in the rice mill every day beginning with the date of commencement of this Order and until the State Government otherwise directs.

This Act extends to the whole of West Bengal and shall come into force in such areas and on such dates as the State Government may notify. The Government of West Bengal has already issued two notifications on the 11th and 15th February 1958 enforcing the above Order in certain districts of West Bengal.

Movement of procured rice to the extent of 39,650 tons was arranged from Andhra to Calcutta, Bombay, Bihar and other places during February. Special arrangements for supply of wagons ensuring quicker despatch of procured Andhra rice were made. In addition, 9,547 tons of procured rice were also moved from the Punjab to Jammu and Kashmir, Bombay and Calcutta.

Prices of cereals showed an easy tendency during February. The All-India index for cereals (base 1952-53=100) declined from 97 in January, 1958 to 95 in February. Grain-wise, the index fell from 101 to 100 in the case of rice, from 86 to 84 in wheat, from 103 to 93 in jowar, from 114 to 103 in bajra and from 103 to 99 in maize. A comparison of indices

at the end of February with the corresponding indices a year earlier shows a rise of about 4.2% for rice and a fall of about 13.4%, 22.7%, 18.2% and 13.9% for wheat, jowar, bajra and maize respectively. In the case of cereals as a whole the price index in February 1958 was 5% lower than last year.

(ii) SUGAR

Sugarcane—Harvesting of sugarcane and crushing operations during February, 1958 were reported to be progressing well. The condition of the standing crop was generally satisfactory except in the unirrigated areas of eastern U.P. Sowing was in progress in U.P. and in certain parts of Bihar.

Sugar—Licences have been granted for the entire additional capacity envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan, which is to be built by substantial expansion of 68 factories and the establishment of 55 new factories. Of the additional capacity licensed, 9 new factories including 6 cooperatives went into production in 1956-57. Twenty existing units also completed their expansion during this period. In the current year (1957-58) 12 new factories including 7 cooperatives are expected to go into production. Of this, 6 have already commenced working. Another 10 existing units are also expected to complete their expansion projects during the season.

The Development Council for Sugar Industry met at Nellikuppam on 11th February, 1958. At the instance of the Planning Commission, an annual plan for the industry for 1958-59 was prepared and adopted by the Council. According to this, 14 new factories are expected to go into production and 8 existing ones to complete their expansion during 1958-59. The total number of factories expected to be in operation during the season would be 172, having an installed capacity of 2.15 million tons and the actual production about 2.20 million tons. The Council also adopted a phased programme formulated by its Expert Committee for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. The programme covers the purchase of cane, packing of sugar, compilation and collection of technical and statistical data and specifications of machinery, equipment and stores.

According to the All-India first estimate of sugar produced directly from cane in vacuum pan factories for 1957-58, the current season's production is put at 20.67 lakh tons against the actual production of 20.29 lakh tons in the previous season, showing an increase of 38,000 tons or about 1.9 per cent. The increase in sugar production is expected to be shared mainly by Bombay, Punjab and Mysore, whereas U.P. and Bihar are expected to show a decline.

The sugar production during February, 1958 was 4.10 lakh tons compared to 3.56 lakh tons in the corresponding month of last year. The production in the first four months of the season (i.e., 1st November to 28th February) totalled 13.36 lakh tons and 11.69 lakh tons during 1957-58 and 1956-57 respectively.

The number of sugar factories working during the month was 154 against 142 in the corresponding period last year. This includes 13 new cooperative factories of which 5 commenced crushing for the first time this season.

The Government of India released 1.72 lakh tons of sugar on 3rd March for free sale in the market and the total releases of sugar of this season's production upto that date is 4.60 lakh tons.

Total despatches from 1st November, 1957 to 28th February, 1958 were 6.35 lakh tons, the same as in the corresponding period last year. Closing stocks with factories on 28th February were 11.29 lakh tons compared to 10.61 lakh tons on the same date last year.

Sales of sugar for export from 1st January 1957 to the end of February 1958 amounted to 1.54 lakh tons, which have since been shipped.

The sugar markets which were quiet in the early part of the month firmed up in the latter half due to good demand from the consuming centres and increased purchasing activity by the stockists in anticipation of festival demand. Prices at Bombay and Madras advanced appreciably due to rumours of imposition of additional excise duty. The table below gives the average wholesale prices of sugar during February, 1958:

Markets	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58	1-3-58
Delhi	37.09	37.07	37.10	37.15	37.21
Kanpur	35.36	35.29	35.42	35.64	35.62
Calcutta	37.39	37.25	37.37	37.49	37.44
Madras	39.16	39.62	40.39	39.37	39.31
Bombay	38.82	38.82	38.88	39.17	39.48

Khandsari—The production of khandsari sugar is reported to be on the increase and is likely to touch a new high level this year. Khandsari sugar prices tended to harden on satisfactory demand from all over the country. The prices ranged between Rs. 26 to Rs. 30.23 per maund in the producing markets. The table below gives the wholesale prices of khandsari sugar in important markets:

Markets	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58	1-3-58
Delhi	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.50
Muzaffarnagar	29.96	29.98	30.23	30.17	28.80
Hapur	26.80	26.96	27.29	28.00	28.43
Kanpur	26.00	26.13	27.00	27.00	27.90

Gur—During February the average daily arrivals of gur in Hapur were 2,021 maunds. The stock of gur in this market stood at 1,24,000 maunds at the end of the month against 54,000 maunds at the end of the previous month. The gur markets generally ruled firm. Prices increased substantially in up-country markets mainly on speculative demand in

expectation of short production. In Madras, however, prices declined in the latter part of the month on easy supply position. The table below gives the wholesale prices of gur in important markets:

Markets	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58	1-3-58
Delhi	13.75	14.10	15.30	15.65	16.42
Kanpur	11.58	11.69	12.38	12.40	12.40
Calcutta	14.19	14.63	15.04	14.52	14.79
Madras	14.00	13.95	13.54	13.21	13.00
Bombay	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67

(iii) OILSEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

During February, the First Estimate of rape and mustard and Third Estimate of sesamum for 1957-58 were released. The area under rape and mustard is put at 2,587 thousand acres and is lower than the corresponding adjusted estimate for the previous year by 179 thousand acres or 6.5 per cent. The sesamum area is estimated at 5,287 thousand acres as against 5,145 thousand acres for 1956-57. This shows an increase of 142 thousand acres or 2.8 per cent.

During the month under review, export quotas of 20,000 tons of groundnut oilcake and 1,500 tons of coconut oil cake were released for the period January—September 1958.

Prices of oilseeds and vegetable oils in general moved downwards. Towards the end, however, slight improvement was noticed.

(a) Groundnut

Prices of groundnut and groundnut oil tended to move down in the first three weeks of February. Heavy offerings from up-country centres and lack of buying interest were responsible for the fall in prices. Towards the end of the month, however, arrivals of the new crop declined and crushers and vanaspati manufacturers showed greater interest with the result that there was a slight improvement in prices. Prices of South African variety of groundnut oil at European ports declined heavily during the month.

The following table gives the prices during February, 1958 :

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	25-1-58	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58
<i>Groundnut (Kernel)—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	23.14	22.77	22.31	N.R.	23.88
Madras (Superior)	22.47	21.85	21.85	22.01	21.69
<i>Groundnut oil—</i>					
<i>India—</i>					
Bombay	50.33	49.22	49.03	N.R.	51.42
Madras	46.58	44.75	45.75	46.25	46.41
<i>European ports—</i>					
S. African variety	60.69	60.69	60.69	53.39	53.39

N.R.—Not reported.

(b) Linseed

Prices of linseed and linseed oil declined during February on account of heavy selling pressure from up-country centres and absence of overseas enquiries. The 1957-58 linseed crop in U.S.A. and Canada is expected to be smaller and as such outlook for Indian exports appears favourable. Prices of Indian variety of linseed oil at European ports declined.

The trend of prices is shown below:

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	25-1-58	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58
<i>Linseed—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	21.58	21.31	20.57	N.R.	20.94
Calcutta (Small)	22.00	22.00	21.12	21.62	21.25
Kanpur (FAQ)	21.75	19.50	20.75	21.00	21.00
<i>Linseed Oil—</i>					
Bombay	51.87	51.09	49.36	N.R.	49.76
Calcutta	52.00	52.00	50.00	51.50	50.50
Kanpur	50.00	48.00	48.50	50.00	51.00
<i>European ports—</i>					
Indian variety	54.36	53.88	51.67	51.92	51.67

N.R.—Not reported.

(c) Castorseed

Prices of castorseed and castor oil which were depressed in the beginning of February improved towards the end of the month mainly on account of smaller arrivals at several terminal centres in Gujarat and Hyderabad. The market sentiment in the first three weeks reflected non-materialisation of hopes of reduction in export duty on castor oil, lower quotations for Indian oil in U.K. and the Continent and increasing competition from Brazil in the U. S. market. European prices of Indian Commercial variety of castor oil also improved towards the end of February.

The following table gives the prices of castorseed and oil during February.

	(Rs. per maund)				
	Week ending				
	25-1-58	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58
<i>Castor Seed—</i>					
Bombay (Bold)	19.28	19.10	19.47	N.R.	19.83
Kanpur (FAQ)	17.30	16.84	16.84	16.41	16.84
Badepalli	19.83	18.85	19.08	19.93	19.08
<i>Castor Oil—</i>					
Bombay (Commercial)	41.78	45.16	45.44	N.R.	45.90
Kanpur (FAQ)	47.00	46.00	48.00	50.00	50.00
Madras (FAQ)	53.48	47.89	47.89	47.89	49.54
<i>European ports—</i>					
Bombay (Commercial)	58.28	59.75	58.77	58.77	60.50

N.R.—Not reported.

(d) Coconut

Prices of copra and coconut oil generally tended to move down due to heavy arrivals. At Bombay some recovery in copra prices was noticed in the week ending 15th February 1958 but in the following week, the prices again declined. At Alleppey copra prices moved steadily downward. Coconut oil prices at Bombay and Cochin at first declined but improved in the last two weeks of the month.

Prices of copra and coconut oil during February, 1958 are given below:

	Week ending				
	25-1-58	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58
<i>Copra—</i>					
Bombay (Indian)	58.86	58.77	55.46	57.47	55.50
Alleppey (Vettumeni)	55.19	54.56	N.R.	52.68	50.50
<i>Coconut Oil—</i>					
Bombay (Indian)	88.89	88.16	79.35	N.R.	85.22
Cochin (Good)	85.00	76.49	76.22	80.83	N.A.
N.R.—Not reported. N.A.—Not available.					

(e) Vanaspati

Out of 50 registered factories with a monthly installed capacity of 36,977 tons, 37 factories with an installed capacity of 30,685 tons worked during January, 1958. Total production for the month was 25,946 tons. Despatches amounted to 27,385 tons. The average prices for 36 lbs. tin of vanaspati during (January) were :

Market	Price (Rs.)
Bombay	32.28
Madras	31.68
Calcutta	32.71
Delhi	32.69

(iv) COTTON

The latest estimate of 1957-58 cotton crop framed by M/s. Volkart Brothers at the end of January puts the production at 51.74 lakh bales compared to their earlier estimate of 51.52 lakh bales. Their corresponding estimate and final estimate for 1956-57 were 54.19 lakh bales and 50.80 lakh bales respectively.

An export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi was released on 5th February, valid for shipment upto 30th June, 1958.

The ceiling for the import of U.S. cotton under P.L. 480 was reached early in the first week of February. An import quota of 70,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) of East African cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above was announced on 28th February.

Futures trading in cotton at Akola commenced on 10th February, under the auspices of the Madhya Pradesh Commercial Exchange. The basis of the contract is Fine M. G. Berar Jarilla 24/32".

The U.S. Department of Agriculture raised the price support on the 1958 cotton crop to 81% of parity from 78% for the 1957 crop. On this basis the average loan rate would amount to 30.75 cents per lb. for Middling 7/8".

The table below gives the latest position of consumption of raw cotton by Indian mills and stocks held by them:

Cottons	Consumption during		Progressive total of consumption during		Stocks as on	
	December 1957	December 1956	September 1957/ December 1957	September 1956/ December 1956	31-12-57	31-12-56
Indian cotton	3.91	4.08	15.54	15.25	8.25	10.73
Egyptian cotton	0.07	0.09	0.26	0.44	0.28	0.29
Other foreign cotton	0.45	0.40	1.75	1.57	1.44	1.48
Total	4.43	4.57	17.55	17.26	9.97	12.50

The latest position of arrivals, consumption and stocks of raw cotton at Bombay is as follows:

(Lakh bales of 392 lbs. each)		
	1-9-57 to 13-2-58	1-9-56 to 13-2-57
Arrivals	6.94	7.85
Consumption by mills	6.15	6.01
Stocks with exporters, mills and merchants on 13th February 1958	5.58	5.27

During the month as a whole cotton prices in India ruled generally easy. Prices of Jarilla M.G.F. at Bombay and Deshi and American varieties at Abohar declined considerably. Prices at Adoni, as shown by price movements of Farm variety, ruled firm influenced mainly by local conditions. Important reasons for general easiness in cotton were slack conditions in the textile market, low spinner demand in the Spot cotton markets and bearish influence of non-realization of expectations of reduction in export duty and of release of export quota of inferior varieties of cotton stapling 3/4" and below.

The following table gives the week-end quotations of some important varieties of cotton during February.

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)									
Centre					Adoni	Bombay	Abohar	(Punjab)	
Variety	..	..	..	Farm	Jarilla M.G.F.		Deshi	American	
Week-ending									
25-1-58	.	.	.	.	650	770	579.90	816.00	
1-2-58	.	.	.	.	664	780	560.50	826.50	
8-2-58	.	.	.	.	702	756	560.50	779.00	
15-2-58	.	.	.	.	690	765	513.00	779.00	
22-2-58	.	.	.	.	696	765	532.00	779.00	
1-3-58	.	.	.	.	700	760	485.00	751.50	

The Karachi cotton market saw a slight improvement in the price of 4-F. Punjab (Roller Ginned) during the first week from Rs. 732 per candy on 1st February to Rs. 734 on 8th February. This improvement was accounted for by expectations of better demand from Japan and encouraging advices from New York. During the second and third weeks, however, the prices declined due to low internal demand from mills and slackness in export inquiries.

Week-end quotations at Karachi

(Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.)									
Week ending				4F. Punjab (Roller Ginned)					
25-1-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	750
1-2-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	732
8-2-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	734
15-2-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	720
22-2-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	716

Prices in New York declined continuously during the first fortnight. The ruling price on 15th February was lower by Rs. 15 per candy on 1st February. The decline was the result of heavy selling induced by lower mid-January parity price announced by the Department of Agriculture than was expected. During the last week, however, cotton prices staged a partial recovery. Commission House buying and short covering induced by the higher support price for the 1958 crop and adverse weather conditions in the South West area were important factors which lent support to cotton prices.

Week-end quotations at New York

Week ending										Cents per lb	Rs. per candy of 784 lbs.
25-1-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.10	1,344
1-2-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.35	1,354
8-2-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.15	1,346
15-2-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.95	1,339
22-2-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.95	1,339
1-3-58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.05	1,343

(v) JUTE

Arrivals of raw jute at Calcutta and other mill stations during January, 1958 amounted to 7.59 lakh bales compared to 7.90 lakh bales during the preceding month and 7.38 lakh bales during January, 1957. Total arrivals of both indigenous and Pakistani raw jute during the current season from July, 1957 to January, 1958 amounted to 40.31 lakh bales compared to 40.65 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Imports of raw jute from Pakistan during January, 1958 amounted to 0.62 lakh bales compared to 1.07 lakh bales during the preceding month and 0.56 lakh bales during January, 1957. Total imports from Pakistan since the beginning of the current season upto the end of January amounted to 4.80 lakh bales compared to 4.46 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by member mills of I.J.M.A. during January was 5.67 lakh bales as compared to 5.48 lakh bales during the preceding month and 5.24 lakh bales during January, 1957. Total consumption since the beginning of the current season upto the end of January amounted to 36.80 lakh bales compared to 35.57 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the previous season.

During February the Calcutta loose jute market showed a falling tendency. The undertone of the market tended to be easier in sympathy with the jute goods section. The rumours about the issue of licences for importing Pakistani cuttings also induced some weakness. Though arrivals were small, the mills did not show much interest. The market became slightly steady, however, in the middle of the month with improved mill interest, but generally mills took advantage of the sellers' weak position and purchased small lots at a discount. The following table shows the week-end prices of some of the bottom varieties at Calcutta:

(Rs. per maund)					
Variety	Week ending				
	25-1-58	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58
Northern	26.75	25.75	24.50	24.75	23.50
Assam	26.75	25.75	24.50	24.75	23.50
Orissa	28.75	27.75	26.50	26.50	25.00
Deshal	25.00	23.75	23.00	23.00	21.50
Marshidabad	23.00	22.25	21.00	21.50	20.50
Jungli	22.00	21.00	19.50	20.00	18.50
Daisee	30.00	29.25	28.00	28.00	27.50

The Calcutta baled jute sector moved in sympathy with loose jute and prices of all varieties declined. The following table gives the week-end quotations of some of the important varieties:

February/March Delivery

(Rs. per bale of 400 lbs. each)

Variety	Week ending				
	25-1-58	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58
Mill Firsts	235	225	225	225	215
Mill Lightnings	200	190	190	190	180
Daisee L.G.	180	175	175	175	165
Pak N.C.	72	70	70	70	66

In the up-country centres also the undertone of the raw jute market was rather weak. Prices tended to go down, except in Samsi (West Bengal) which recorded a fractional rise in the middle of the month. The week-end prices of raw jute at some mofussil centres were:

(Rs. per maund)

Centre	Week ending				
	25-1-58	1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58
Barpeta Road (Assam)	19.00	18.50	18.00	17.50	17.50
Chakia (Bihar)	17.00	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.50
Samsi (West Bengal)	20.00	20.58	19.16	19.50	18.50
Jaipur Road (Orissa)	24.50	23.50	23.00	22.75	22.25

The jute goods market continued to rule easy with narrow fluctuation in the absence of fresh foreign enquiries. Sentiment was depressed by the disappointing trend of shipments and the consequent anticipation of a sizable increase in the stocks with mills. Speculative manipulations in the fatka were also responsible for the decline, especially in sacking. Rumours of a Government tender and purchases of sacking and hessian by Russia, however, gave some strength to the market in the middle of the month. The following table gives the week-end quotations for hessian and sacking:

Variety	Unit	Week ending			
		1-2-58	8-2-58	15-2-58	22-2-58
Hessian 40"×10 oz.	Rs. per 100 yds.	39.60	38.95	39.35	38.75
Sacking B Twill	Rs. per 100 bags	101.90	99.30	100.20	96.20

(vi) TOBACCO

The All-India First Estimate of tobacco for 1957-58 puts the acreage at 828 thousand acres compared to last year's corresponding Estimate of 816 thousand acres, i.e. an increase of 1.5%. The increase has been shared by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. It is attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at sowing time.

During February, the price of Nipani (chewing) tobacco at Bombay was steady at Rs. 60 per maund. At Calcutta also, the prices of Motihari (medium) and Jutty (medium) varieties ruled steady at Rs. 144.16 and Rs. 106.16 per maund respectively.

Arrivals of tobacco in the Guntur market during January, 1958 amounted to 3.06 million lbs. consisting of 2.22 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.04 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 0.80 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Arrivals of tobacco in this market in the previous month were lower at 0.75 million lbs. Total despatches from Guntur market during January amounted to 5.85 million lbs. as against 4.61 million lbs. in the previous month. Despatches consisted of 4.16 million lbs. of flue-cured Virginia, 0.46 million lbs. of sun-cured Virginia and 1.23 million lbs. of sun-cured 'Natu' and other varieties. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the Guntur market at the end of January, stood at 14.1 million lbs. as against 17.3 million lbs. in December, 1957.

About 1.66 million lbs. of various varieties of tobacco were graded for export during January as against 1.07 million lbs. in the previous month. Of the quantities graded during January 1.45 million lbs. were of flue-cured Virginia type.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during September, 1957 amounted to 9.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 72.4 lakhs. Of this, the flue-cured Virginia variety accounted for as much as 6.98 million lbs., worth Rs. 49.70 lakhs. Total exports of raw tobacco during the nine months January—September, 1957 amounted to 70.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10.86 crores.

(vii) LAC

Production of lac from the three crops, namely, Baisakhi, Jethwi (Kusmi) and Katki during 1957 have been finally estimated at 6,50,000 maunds, 20,000 maunds, and 1,93,000 maunds respectively, as against 7,32,000 maunds, 17,000 maunds and 5,01,000 maunds in the previous year. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions, resulting in a poor carry-over of brood lac from the Baisakhi crop, the Katki crop was very poor, particularly in Bihar and West Bengal. The Aghani (Kusmi) crop has failed this year due to scarcity of brood in the infecting season, and is not expected to be more than 29,500 maunds as against 65,000 last year. The normal yields of these crops based on the average of ten years' production preceding 1956 are 7,40,000 maunds, 41,000 maunds, 2,57,500 maunds and 89,000 maunds respectively.

Due to a heavy carry-over of stocks of nearly 2,00,000 maunds in the up-country markets from the previous year, the total availability of supplies during 1957-58 was not much affected. Total arrivals in the interior manufacturing centres (excluding Calcutta) have been about 9,00,000 maunds during April—December, 1957. Taking into account purchases of sticklac by the mechanised units at Calcutta, it is estimated that a total quantity of 11 lakh maunds of the raw material has been marketed during the period. Prices remained low at around Rs. 80 per maund on T. N. basis throughout the year.

Prices of T. N. shellac were about Rs. 84 per maund at the beginning of April, 1957 and fell to Rs. 72 by mid-July. Encouraged by these low prices at the peak arrival periods (sticklac was being sold at Rs. 30 per maund) middlemen resorted to holding back stocks in anticipation of better prices. The market rallied to Rs. 88 per maund of T. N. shellac by August, and thereafter fluctuated within narrow limits till the end of September. With increased demand in October, especially from Communist countries, for the higher grade of shellac, T. N. shellac reached the highest level of Rs. 91 per maund. The premium paid for this variety was also as high as Rs. 21 over T. N.'s. The withdrawal of demand in November caused a decline to Rs. 76 per maund on T. N. basis. The tight money market, with increase in the bank rate, coupled with the reported general recession in the U.S. economy seem to have had an adverse effect on the shellac market during the latter half of 1957.

January and February have not witnessed any noticeable changes in the market conditions. Dull trading conditions prevailed during these months, the prices having fluctuated within narrow limits round Rs. 80 per maund.

The following table gives the prices of certain grades of sticklac and shellac at some of the important centres:

			(Rs. per maund)				
			Week ending				
			3-1-58	10-1-58	17-1-58	24-1-58	31-1-58
Sticklac	Jhalda	Katki	35.00	36.25	36.25	37.50	37.50
		Baisakhi	42.00	45.00	46.50	51.00	48.00
T.N. Shellac	Calcutta		79.00	81.00	84.00	N.Q.	84.00
Fine Man- bhum	„	Baisakhi	76.50	81.00	86.00	N.Q.	84.00

N.Q.—Not quoted.

Exports of all kinds of lac have been well maintained and were 5,54,895 maunds during January-September, 1957 as against 5,07,280 maunds in the corresponding period of the previous year. The values received, however, were much lower by nearly Rs. 1,46,00,000 than in 1956. Total shipments of all kinds of lac during October, 1957—January, 1958 have been 2,52,110 maunds.

Widespread rains during February in all the lac growing regions of West Bengal and Bihar, have helped satisfactory progress and the coming Baisakhi crop is reported to be faring well.

IV. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) GROW MORE FOOD

During January, 1958, 423 new wells were put into operation in Madhya Pradesh and 25 pumps and 23 rahats were installed. In West Bengal, the Directorate of Agriculture completed 2 small irrigation schemes, which benefited an area of 561 acres. In addition, 5 pumping plants were distributed.

Various land development schemes benefited 3,814 acres in Madhya Pradesh. 2,273 acres were reclaimed out of which 1,143 acres were ploughed during January. About 50 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Government tractors in West Bengal during January. Subsidiary crops were sown over 65,500 acres in Bihar during the month.

About 177 maunds of rabi seeds, 21,086 maunds of sugarcane seeds, 18 tons of fertilizers and 790 tons of compost were distributed in Madhya Pradesh during January. Plant protection measures were extended over about 600 acres.

Three trawlers completed 7 fishing trips and caught 2,745 maunds of fish in West Bengal during January.

Total grants and loans sanctioned upto February 7, 1958 out of G.M.F. Funds for the current year are as under :

State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Grant	Loan
Andhra	16.27	171.43
Assam	7.49	53.98
Bihar	59.62	136.58
Bombay	23.21	189.65
Kerala	13.28	48.91
Madhya Pradesh	31.31	241.13
Madras	21.19	73.36
Mysore	20.29	123.81
Orissa	8.20	43.87
Punjab	7.67	47.99
Rajasthan	6.59	66.06
Uttar Pradesh	80.19	183.66
West Bengal	12.95	36.07
Jammu & Kashmir	15.08	23.24
Delhi	10.85	10.00
Himachal Pradesh	18.37	15.69
Manipur	0.08	..
Tripura	3.13	2.46
Pondicherry	..	0.65
Total	355.77	1,468.54

Loan figures exclude the amounts sanctioned as short-term loans amounting to Rs. 929.02 lakhs. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 950 has been sanctioned for G.M.F. schemes in the islands of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi by the Ministry of Home Affairs, but this amount is not to be met out of the G.M. F. schemes.

Soil Conservation—The number of State soil conservation schemes sanctioned upto the end of February, 1958 was 6 at a total cost of Rs. 17.78 lakhs (Rs. 4.93 lakhs as subsidy, Rs. 1.12 lakhs as loan and Rs. 11.73 lakhs as State's share).

The Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centre for control of shifting cultivation at Nongphoh will be set up by the Assam Government with Central financial assistance instead of under the Central Soil Conservation Board.

Figures regarding the target of trained personnel were reported in the last issue of *Agricultural Situation in India*. The figures about officers and assistants have since been revised to 250 officers and 1,250 assistants. The number of assistants who completed the training courses in February was 68.

It has been decided to give 50 per cent subsidy for demonstration projects for dry farming which may be taken up by the State Governments. It is estimated that the adoption of dry farming would raise production by about 25 per cent.

Central Fertiliser Pool—During the period January 1957 to March 1958 about 8,00,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia were allotted by the Central Fertilizer Pool to the State Governments and other interests like tea and coffee plantation and industrial consumers. Actual deliveries against this allocation till the end of January 1958 amounted to 6.83 lakh tons. The balance of about 1,17,000 tons will be supplied in February/March 1958 out of the production of Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Fertilisers and Chemicals and the iron and steel works as well as from imports mainly from U.S.S.R.

In addition to sulphate of ammonia the Central Fertiliser Pool also arranged the distribution of the following quantities of new types of nitrogenous fertilisers which are planned to be produced in the new factories in the public sector: urea—58,000 tons; ammonium sulphate nitrate—32,000 tons; calcium ammonium nitrate—8,500 tons.

So far as sulphate of ammonia is concerned the allotments fall short of the total demand by about 1,20,000 tons. The demand can, therefore, be met to the extent of 85 per cent only. As the import had to be curtailed due to foreign exchange difficulties, the remaining 15 per cent demand will remain unsatisfied. Even the quantity of about 8,00,000 tons, supplied in 1957-58, represents a great increase on the distribution from the Pool in the past as shown by the following figures :

1954-55—4,52,000 tons; 1955-56—5,46,000 tons; 1956-57—5,85,000 tons; 1957-58—8,00,000 tons.

The distribution of the new fertilisers, e.g., urea, ammonium sulphate nitrate, has also registered a sharp increase over the past years as will be seen from the following data :

Year	Quantity distributed from the Pool (in tons)	
	Urea	Ammonium sulphate nitrate
1955-56	7,000	8,750
1956-57	17,000	20,750
1957-58	58,000	32,000
(January 1957 to January 1958)		

The following prices are in force since 1-4-1957:

Sulphate of ammonia	Rs. 350	} Per ton, freight prepaid to any rail-head destination.
Urea	Rs. 710	
Ammonium sulphate nitrate	Rs. 420	
Calcium ammonium nitrate	Rs. 330	

Seed Farms—For the year 1957-58 (upto the end of January, 1958) under the scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, financial sanctions amounting to Rs. 184.06 lakhs as grant and 206.60 lakhs as loan have been issued for the establishment of 1,416 seed farms in all the States and Union Territories (excepting Manipur wherefrom no scheme has been received).

Supply of Essential Materials—A quantity of 5,32,288 tons of coal and 60,964 tons of iron and steel (964 tons imported under T.C.M. programme) has been allotted to State Governments and Union Territories for agricultural purposes, from July 1957 to June 1958, in the case of coal and July 1957 to March 1958 in the case of iron and steel.

(ii) LAND POLICY AND LEGISLATION

The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Bill 1957 received the assent of the President on 12th February 1958. The Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 entitled permanent tenants in possession of taluqdari lands to occupancy rights on payment of a prescribed amount of occupancy price to the taluqdars concerned. However, as the term 'permanent tenant' was not defined under this Act, a number of permanent tenants lost their permanency rights merely on account of exchange of tenancies. The amending Act, therefore, provides that from the date on which the Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1954 (which conferred occupancy rights on permanent tenants) came into force, the term "permanent tenant" shall include "a tenant who holds a taluqdari land in exchange of another taluqdari land of which he was, and but for the exchange would have been, a permanent tenant and who has been in continuous possession thereof since the date of exchange".

(iii) COOPERATION AND RURAL FINANCE

The Second Five Year Plan visualizes a comprehensive programme of cooperative development in different sectors such as extension of rural credit, development of marketing, linking of agricultural credit with the sale of agricultural produce and organization of other economic activities of the farmers pertaining to processing of their crops, arrangements for storage etc. which will enable the cultivators to increase their productivity and obtain a fair share of price for their produce. This programme is based largely on the recommendations contained in the Rural Credit Survey Report, important features of which are :

- State participation in the share capital;
- Strengthening the cooperative credit structure at all levels;
- linking up of credit with marketing;
- developing processing on cooperative lines;
- promotion of storage and warehousing;
- improving the training facilities and strengthening supervisory and administrative machinery.

A sum of Rs. 52 crores has been earmarked in the Second Five Year Plan for promotion of the above schemes. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India is expected to provide Rs. 25 crores for strengthening the credit structure.

The responsibility for organizing and assisting the implementation of this programme rests with the Reserve Bank of India, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the National Cooperative Development & Warehousing Board set up by this Ministry under the MP500DEStatistics—4

Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. The Central Government and the Board together grant loans to the State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of marketing and processing societies, for construction of godowns of different types of societies and also grant subsidies for construction of godowns and for meeting the cost of managerial staff of cooperative societies and share the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the additional departmental staff. The programme of the integrated scheme of cooperative development was started in 1956. During 1956-57 State Governments were given financial assistance for implementing their programme of Cooperative Development. They were also requested to formulate their schemes for the second year of the Second Plan. The schemes formulated by them for 1957-58 were approved.

The National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board

The Board, which was set up in September, 1956, held two meetings of the Board and ten meetings of the Executive Committee during 1956-57. The Board sanctioned Rs. 208.21 lakhs—Rs. 184.06 lakhs by way of loans and Rs. 24.15 lakhs by way of subsidy—to the State Governments for the schemes of cooperative development implemented during the year. As against these sanctioned amounts, the State Governments utilized Rs. 197.23 lakhs—Rs. 176.01 lakhs by way of loans and Rs. 21.22 lakhs by way of subsidies during the financial year 1956-57. The Board decided to purchase 40,000 shares of the Central Warehousing Corporation and contributed Rs. 40 lakhs which represents ten per cent of the face value of the shares.

The Board approved of financial assistance to the State Governments to the extent of Rs. 273.19 lakhs by way of loans and Rs. 95.89 lakhs by way of subsidy for implementing the cooperative development schemes in 1957-58. This amount included a loan of Rs. 21.50 lakhs to State Governments for subscribing to the share capital of three cooperative sugar factories, one each in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Madras, and Rs. 16 lakhs for contribution to the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporations in Bombay, Orissa, Madras, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. As against the amounts approved, actual allocations of Rs. 225.77 lakhs by way of loans and Rs. 93.09 lakhs by way of subsidies have been communicated to the State Governments.

The Reserve Bank of India has constituted a Fund called the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund and credited a sum of Rs. 15 crores into it. From this Fund, the Bank sanctioned during 1956-57 a loan of Rs. 268 lakhs to State Governments to enable them to participate in the share capital of the various credit institutions. Of this, a sum of Rs. 160 lakhs was actually drawn. The details of the amounts sanctioned and drawn are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	Sanctioned	Drawn
Large sized societies	988	92.85	56.60
Central banks	112	106.36	50.86
Apex banks	6	36.00	21.00
Central land mortgage banks	5	33.00	32.00
Total	1,111	268.21	160.46

In addition, the Reserve Bank sanctioned financial accommodation to the apex and central cooperative banks to the extent of Rs. 35.87 crores in 1956-57.

As a result of the assistance given by the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Reserve Bank of India the following progress was achieved in 1956-57 :

Name of the Scheme	Target for 1956-57	Achievements in 1956-57
(1) Organization of large-sized societies	1,270	1,249
(2) Organization of cooperative marketing societies	379	251
(3) Reorganisation of Central banks	193	131
(4) Construction of godowns by large-sized credit societies and cooperative marketing societies	626	594
(5) Organisation of cooperative sugar factories	8	8

The programme for 1957-58 lays down the following targets :

(1) Organisation of large-sized societies	2,921
(2) Organisation of cooperative marketing societies	479
(3) Construction of godowns of large-sized societies and marketing societies	1,451
(4) Organization of cooperative sugar factories	3
(5) Organisation of State Warehousing Corporations	7

A recent review of cooperative development indicates that 2,925 large-sized and 2,000 small-sized societies will have been set up or strengthened during the current financial year in addition to 26 processing societies. Godowns constructed by large-sized and marketing societies are expected to be 1,052 and 398 respectively by March 31, 1958.

The total financial outlay for 1957-58 for credit cooperatives, marketing and processing societies, cooperative farming, contributions to the share capital of Central and State Warehousing Corporations, has been estimated at Rs. 700 lakhs, of which the Central share will be Rs. 381.94 lakhs. The Balance will be given by the State Governments.

Credit

The following statement shows the progress in expanding rural credit, increasing membership as well as the number of societies.

(In lakhs)

Year	No. of primary agri. credit societies	Membership of societies in Col. 2	Loans advanced by societies in Col. 2	Financial accommodation by Reserve Bank of India	
				Sanctioned	Drawn
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951-52	1.03	48.00	2,421	1,240.00	1,211.33
1952-53	1.12	51.26	2,569	1,242.39	1,190.37
1953-54	1.27	58.00	2,964	1,632.15	1,471.95
1954-55	1.43	66.00	3,547	2,242.41	1,830.94
1955-56	1.60	78.00	4,961	3,103.17	2,650.88
1956-57	N.A.	N.A.	6,500	2,692.00	3,587.33

N.A.—Not available.

It will be seen from the above table that the number of primary credit societies has increased by 52,000 and the membership by 30 lakhs during the First Plan period. The loans advanced by credit societies have increased to nearly Rs. 65 crores in 1956-57 compared to Rs. 24 crores in 1951-52.

Latest reports from States indicate that during the current year a sum of Rs. 100 crores will be advanced by the primary credit societies. In 1958-59 this is expected to go up to Rs. 140 crores. In short, cooperatives will account for 10-12 per cent of rural credit as against 3 per cent reported by the Rural Credit Survey.

The number of cooperative apex land mortgage banks organised or re-organised during 1956-57 was 188. The N.C.D.W.B. assisted 244 primary and district and 7 apex marketing societies and 22 processing societies. In addition, 9 new cooperative societies were assisted, and a system of accelerated savings deposits by sugarcane growing members of the factories promoted to facilitate yearly payments of their debts.

Marketing

The National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board has sanctioned so far a sum of Rs. 203 lakhs for participation in the share capital of marketing societies approved in the first two years.

During 1956-57, 251 marketing societies were registered and for the current year there is a programme for organising 484 marketing societies. Although data regarding the physical quantities handled are not available from all States, it is reported that in Uttar Pradesh alone where 40 societies were started in 1956-57, 4 lakh maunds of foodgrains and oilseeds valued at about Rs. 70 lakhs have been marketed. In Andhra, the value of produce marketed was Rs. 54 lakhs.

Providing essentials for agricultural production is another important functions of the marketing cooperatives. Considerable progress has been recorded in this direction. The cooperatives are at present handling nearly 60-70 per cent of the total nitrogenous fertilizers distributed in the country. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh excluding Telengana, cooperatives are the sole distributors. In Assam and Orissa where private trade was the agency, a decision has been taken to utilize cooperatives. In Madras, Mysore and Bombay, the share of cooperatives in the total distribution has been increased. Cooperatives are playing an important role in the distribution of seeds also, at least in two States. In Uttar Pradesh 1,500 seeds stores distributed 15 lakh maunds of improved seeds, about 20 per cent of the total seed requirements. In Orissa, 400 grain golas are also undertaking this work.

Processing

The Second Five Year Plan envisages the establishment of 35 cooperative sugar factories. In addition to 15 sanctioned in the First Plan. Out of these 50 factories, licences have been issued in favour of 39 so far. Twenty-four of these have made arrangements for import of machinery. Twelve cooperative sugar factories are now in production. Three more are expected to start working before the end of the current year. The Government of India and the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 27 lakhs for participation in the share capital of cooperative sugar factories. The Industrial Finance Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 10.47 crores to obtain plant and machinery and meet the requirements of block capital. The State Bank of India has also sanctioned credit limits of Rs. 86 lakhs for working capital.

Storage and Warehousing

According to the Rural Credit Survey Report, absence of adequate and proper storage facilities at the village and mandi levels was a factor which limited the growth of credit as well as marketing cooperatives. In the Second Five Year Plan a provision was made for the construction of 4,000 godowns by large-sized societies and 1,500 godowns by marketing societies. During 1956-57 and 1957-58 the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board approved assistance amounting to Rs. 191 lakhs for construction of godowns as per details below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1956-57		1957-58		Total	
	No.	Assistance	No.	Assistance	No.	Assistance
1. Godowns of large-sized societies	376	18.37	1,053	77.34	1,429	95.71
2. Godowns of marketing societies	218	29.39	398	65.70	616	95.09
Total	594	47.76	1,451	143.04	2,045	190.80

Construction was in progress in respect of all the godowns approved for 1956-57.

Central and State Warehousing Corporations

To facilitate marketing of agricultural produce, it was envisaged that a Central Warehousing Corporation and a State Warehousing Corporation in every State should be established. The Central Warehousing Corporation has come into existence and has already started seven warehouses in hired accommodation at Amravati, Gondia and Sangli in Bombay State, Gadag and Davangere in Mysore State, Bargarh in Orissa and Warangal in Andhra Pradesh. A programme for starting 30 Central warehouses in 1958-59 has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. These include the seven warehouses already established.

Central warehouses are expected to be set up at the following places :

Andhra Pradesh :	Guntur, Rajahmundry or Tadepalligudam.
Assam :	Gauhati
Bombay :	Akola, Broach, Rajkot.
Bihar :	Khagaria, Bhagalpur or Sultanganj.
Madras :	Kumbakonam.
Mysore :	Raichur or Gulbarga and Mangalore.
Madhya Pradesh :	Morena, Bilaspur and Saugor.
Orissa :	Cuttack, Koraput or Berhampur.
Punjab :	Moga, Karnal or Abohar.
Rajasthan :	Kotah and Ganganagar.
Uttar Pradesh :	Chandausi.
West Bengal :	Cooch Behar and Midnapur.

The construction of 19 warehouses will be completed by the end of March 1959. Their capacity in the first instance will be 5,000 tons which will be doubled in 1959-60. The Central Warehousing Corporation has decided to reduce monthly storage charges to 50 naye paise per bag of foodgrains and 21 naye paise for such crops as turmeric and linseed.

State Warehousing Corporations have been started in seven States, viz., Bihar, Bombay, Mysore, Rajasthan, Madras, West Bengal and Orissa. The Central Warehousing Corporation has already contributed Rs 27 lakhs to the share-capital of State Warehousing Corporations in Bombay, Bihar and Madras. A further sum of Rs. 30.5 lakhs is available for the same purpose in the Central Corporation's budget for 1957-58.

Training and Administrative Machinery

The success of the programme depends largely upon the efficiency and performance of the office-bearers and the staff. Appointment of a trained, qualified and paid manager and staff is, therefore, important. For training the personnel for the various types of cooperatives, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank have together set up a Central Committee for Cooperative Training which is running a college for senior personnel, 13 institutions for intermediate level officers and 45 schools for training junior staff. For training non-officials, assistance is being given to the All-India Cooperative Union which has organized centres in various States.

A sum of Rs. 21,12,122 was sanctioned as grants to the States and to organisations for schemes of Cooperative training and education in 1956-57. The training programme for block level cooperative officers was conducted at 8 centres and 540 officers were trained. The centres are located at Gopalpur-on-Sea, Hyderabad, Kotah, Bhavnagar, Tirupati, Dhuri, Faizabad and Kalayani. Training was also given in 41 schools for subordinate cooperative personnel, where about 3,500 candidates were trained in 1956-57. A pilot scheme for education of non-official personnel was continued in Delhi, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra, and about 3,200 members and office-bearers were trained.

The Multi-unit Cooperative Societies Act

This Act is applicable to the whole of India excepting Jammu & Kashmir. The Joint Secretary (Cooperation) in Ministry of Food & Agriculture has been appointed the Central Registrar under the Act. This Act was amended by the States Reorganization Act of 1956 delegating certain powers of the Central Registrar to the State Registrars etc. Consequent on this amendment, Rules providing for amalgamation, bifurcation etc., of the multi-unit societies were framed.

The Committee on Cooperative Law

With a view to evolving a simple model of legislation for governing the working of cooperative societies, a committee was set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, consisting of officials and non-officials having sufficient experience in the working of cooperative law. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in June 1957. As per its recommendations a circular letter was addressed to State Governments pointing out the various stages of delays which occur in the organization and working of cooperative societies. Printed copies of the Report are being sent to the State Governments, important cooperative institutions and prominent non-official cooperators inviting their comments on the various suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee.

Cooperative Farming

At the Conference of the State Ministers of Cooperation held at Mussoorie in July, 1956, it was recommended that the objective should be to locate at least one cooperative farming society in every National Extension Block during the Second Plan period so that by 1960-61

there would be about 5,000 planned experiments working in the all parts of the country. The Government of India, therefore, sent a team for studying the working of cooperative farming in China, where considerable progress in this field had been reported. The team made detailed study of cooperative farming in China and submitted its report. Views and suggestions on the recommendations contained therein have been invited from the State Governments and a decision will shortly be taken as to the future pattern of cooperative farming in the country.

The Standing Committee of the National Development Council at its meeting held on the 14th and 15th September, 1957, decided that (i) during the next 3 years in all about 3,000 experiments in cooperative farming should be carried out, of which 600 should be taken up in 1958-59 and (ii) three regional training centres on cooperative farming should be set up. A sum of about two lakhs of rupees was sanctioned as grants during the current year towards the schemes relating to the development of cooperative farming.

The Government of Bombay have set apart a sum of Rs. 44.50 lakhs for promoting cooperative farming in the State during the Second Plan period. In 1956-57, 29 cooperative farming societies were organised and assistance amounting to Rs. 3.03 lakhs was granted. For 1957-58 the State had fixed a target of 25 cooperative farming societies and had earmarked Rs. 10.58 lakhs for the purpose.

* * * * *

The Punjab Warehouses Bill 1957 received the assent of the President on January 30, 1958. This legislation which generally provides for the regulation and licensing of warehouses in Punjab, requires that "no person shall carry on the business of a warehouseman except under a licence granted under this Act." Before granting a licence, the State government shall satisfy itself that—

- "(a) the warehouse is suitable for proper storage of the class or classes of goods in respect of which the licence has been applied for ;
- (b) the applicant is financially sound ;
- (c) the applicant has paid the fee prescribed for the licence and has also paid or given the prescribed security, if any. "

The Act also provides that every warehouseman shall "take such care of the goods deposited with him as a man of ordinary prudence would take of his own goods under similar circumstances and conditions". Every warehouseman is required to "keep his warehouse clean and free from damp, take all necessary precautions against rats and other pests and fulfill such conditions as may be prescribed." Further "no warehouseman shall accept such goods for deposit as are likely to cause damage to other goods which are, or may be deposited in the warehouse". The Act also provides for the issue of receipts for all goods deposited with the warehouseman for preservation of identity of goods, for liability of warehouseman for shortage or excess in goods stored, for the fixation of storage charges, and such other measures necessary for safeguarding the interests of those depositing their goods.

(iv) DAIRY AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

During February 1958, four schemes received from States were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 1,72,792. These were expansion of the Government dairy farm at Khapuria in Orissa, Government cattle-breeding farm at Karimnagar in Andhra and Co-operative milk Union Madras and establishment of a salvage farm associated with the Co-operative Milk Union at Coimbatore.

The programme of dairy development work to be undertaken during 1958-59 in each State was drawn up in consultation with the State Governments. It has been decided, to proceed further with the schemes taken up during 1957-58 for the cooperative milk unions at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Agra, Gorakhpur, Gaya, Patna, Trivandrum, Sholapur, Karjat and Agartala. In addition, cooperative milk unions will be set up at Mhow, Jaipur, Bhadravati, Bhopal, Nellore, Cuttack, Mathura, Nasik and Pondicherry. Work on the milk projects of Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Ahmedabad will be continued. A dairy farm will be established in Assam and salvage farms in Madras and the existing farms will be expanded in Andhra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala. Expansion will also be made of the dairies in the States of Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. A creamery will be set up in Bihar and another in Uttar Pradesh. A milk powder factory will be established at Amritsar. Schemes for training of technical personnel and establishment of Milk Boards will also be taken up. A provision of Rs. 95 lakhs has been made for the Delhi Milk scheme, which is directly administered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and a total expenditure of about Rs. 253 lakhs has been recommended by the Planning Commission for the schemes in the various States. The financial allocations to the various States are as follows—

State	Rs. (lakhs)	State	Rs. (lakhs)
Assam	5.00	Madras	30.00
Andhra	10.91	Mysore	6.93
Bihar	7.35	Orissa	5.47
Bombay	11.36	Punjab	25.00
Kerala	5.90	Rajasthan	1.85
Madhya Pradesh	10.00	Uttar Pradesh	20.00
		West Bengal	53.65

Under the International Cooperative Action scheme of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, assistance is being received for the Calcutta milk project from U.S.A., New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Netherlands. In order to obtain similar assistance for the milk projects of Bombay and Poona, a request was made to the F.A.O. to send a team of experts for examining the working and requirements of these projects. In this connection a 3-man team deputed by F.A.O. studied the Bombay and Poona projects during January-February, 1958. This team also saw the dairy projects at Calcutta, Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. The need for assisting milk supply schemes for the steel townships of Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur was brought to their notice.

CHEAP POULTRY HOUSES AND INEXPENSIVE FEEDS

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved six schemes to develop cheap poultry houses and inexpensive poultry feeds for a period of three years from April, 1958.

Four of the schemes provide for a study of the utility of various kinds of poultry houses made by artisans from locally available materials. The health and performance of poultry in such houses will be investigated. This work will be carried out at the Poultry Production Centre, Tanjore district, Madras, the Central Poultry Farm Ganjaria, Lucknow, the Poultry Breeding Farm, Angul, Orissa, and a livestock research farm in Bihar.

The main object is to evolve a model poultry house at a cost of less than Rs. 50. Adjustments to suit local requirements will be provided.

Under the other two schemes, the economics of poultry rations from the nutritional standpoint will be studied. The aim is to combine inexpensive poultry feeds, readily available in most parts of the States, for raising the quality and quantity of egg production. The Government Central Poultry Farm, Lucknow, and the Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, have been selected for this work.

The total cost of the schemes is estimated at Rs. 1,51,290, of which Rs. 69,140 has been allocated by ICAR.

(v) GRADING AND INSPECTION

Quantity and value of commodities graded for export during February were—

(i) *Tobacco*—6,602 packages of different varieties and grades of tobacco weighing 1,662,280 lbs. valued at about Rs. 6,29,580. (ii) *Wool and Sann hemp*—9,088 bales of raw wool and 8,411 bales of different varieties of sann hemp. (iii) *Lemongrass and Sandalwood Oil*—2,48,619 lbs. of lemongrass oil and 22,930 lbs. of sandalwood oil.

Ghee, edible oils, butter, cotton, eggs, atta, rice, fruits, sugarcane, gur and potatoes were graded for internal consumption. 21,105 maunds of ghee valued at 39,62,321 were graded in Bihar, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Quality control in respect of fruit and vegetable products continued to be enforced under the Fruit Products Order, 1955 which prescribes minimum standards for various products and hygienic conditions in processing factories. 429 samples of fruit products were collected and 530 samples were sent to the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore for analysis. 485 factories were inspected, 15 unauthorized manufacturers were detected and 23 units and 24 lbs. of fruit products were detained during January 1958.

Efforts were also made to explore the possibilities of setting up a fruit preservation factory at Warud in Amravati district (Bombay State) on co-operative basis, mango slicing factories at Gandhi and Pardi (Bombay State), a Regional Research Station for fruit and vegetable preservation industry at Gauhati and a fruit preservation factory at Malda.

(vi) PLANT PROTECTION

It is estimated that 5 to 10 per cent of standing crops are destroyed by rats every year. Pilot schemes for rat control were introduced in the former States of Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in 1954-55 and the results were found encouraging. It is now proposed to launch a countrywide campaign in 1958-59, to eliminate field rats, as part of the G.M.F. programme.

Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh have already submitted schemes for rat control. Other State Governments have been invited to submit similar schemes based generally on the pilot projects. The scheme for Punjab is estimated to cost Rs. 1 lakh and the Centre has agreed to give a subsidy of Rs. 25,000. For Jammu and Kashmir, the Centre has approved a grant of Rs. 13,000 while the scheme is expected to cost Rs. 20,000. Andhra Pradesh's pilot scheme will cost Rs. 23,148, under which an area of about 10,000 acres will be treated with rat control measures.

The main methods recommended for elimination of field rats are fumigation of rat burrows and poison baiting. The minimum duration of each campaign for an area of 10,000 acres or more will be 30 days. The number of campaigns to be conducted will, however, depend on local conditions and degree of infestation. To begin with, those areas will be chosen which are under important crops and are heavily infested. The entire expenditure will be met by the Government of India and State Governments.

(vii) AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY EDUCATION

Agricultural Graduates—In 1954, there were 23 Agricultural Colleges in India with an annual admission of about 1,400 students. The Government of India, in consultation with the Planning Commission, reviewed the requirements of trained agricultural graduates in early 1955. After a careful review of the requirements of the various States on regional basis, the Government of India decided to give financial assistance to State Governments for (i) establishment of three new Agricultural Colleges one each in Rajasthan, Bihar and Kerala (ii) rehabilitation of the existing Government Agricultural College in Punjab and (iii) expansion on a permanent basis of the existing training facilities at the Agricultural Colleges in Madras, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. These measures were intended to increase the admission capacity by 410 students per annum on a permanent basis.

The State Governments also started five Agricultural Colleges (three in Madhya Pradesh and two in Bombay) without financial assistance from the Centre. Some other States also increased the rates of admission in their Agricultural Colleges in view of the increased requirements of Agricultural Graduates. As a result of the above measures, admission has increased from 1424 in 1954-55 to 2,663 in 1957-58.

Veterinary Graduates—The total requirements of veterinary graduates during the Second Plan period is estimated at 5,000. As against this the outturn on the basis of the training facilities existing in 1954 was estimated at only about 1,500. In order to meet this shortage it was decided to take the following measures:

- (i) Starting of four new Veterinary Colleges,
- (ii) Starting of double-shifts at five of the existing Veterinary Colleges, and
- (iii) Expansion of facilities at the existing Veterinary Colleges.

As a result of these measures, the annual admission capacity of the Veterinary Colleges has almost been doubled as will be seen from the following figures of admissions during the last five years:—

1953	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	597
1954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	911
1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,270
1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,205
1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,160

Taking the total outturn at about 75 percent of the admission, the output of veterinary graduates during the five years of the Second Plan is estimated at about 3,435, thus leaving a deficit of 1,565. To fill this gap, a two-year emergency course in veterinary science was started in different States with the following admissions:—

1st batch 1955	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	843
2nd batch 1956	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	691
3rd batch 1957	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	497

2,031

With the passing out of these trainees, the requirements of trained veterinary personnel during the Second Five Year Plan will be fully covered.

An amount of Rs. 238·837 lakhs as grant and Rs. 82·531 lakhs as loan has been sanctioned by the Central Government to the various State Governments for the different agriculture/veterinary education schemes mentioned above.

Post Graduate Education—In 1954, the Government of India appointed a Joint Indo-American Team to review the progress of agricultural research and education in India. The Team recommended *inter alia* that four of the existing State Agricultural Colleges and an equal number of State Veterinary Colleges should be developed into strong centres of post-graduate education on a regional basis for imparting training in appropriate fields leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. This recommendation is intended to provide first-class post-graduate training facilities on the lines of those available in the West.

The following colleges have been selected for development as centres of post-graduate education:

Agricultural Colleges—Madras Agricultural College, Coimbatore; Agricultural College, Nagpur; Punjab Agricultural College, Ludhiana; and West Bengal College of Agriculture, Tollygunj.

Veterinary Colleges—Veterinary College, Madras; Bihar Veterinary College, Patna; Bombay Veterinary College, and U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura.

The Government of India have agreed to give financial assistance subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Training facilities will be provided for admitting about 40 students each year.
- (ii) At least 50 per cent of the seats in post-graduate courses will be reserved for candidates from outside the State.
- (iii) Adequate facilities for research will be provided either within the different departments of the college or at a separate institution, as such facilities are considered essential for satisfactory post-graduate training.
- (v) The State Government will arrange to provide qualified and trained staff for post-graduate teaching and research.

The pattern of financial assistance agreed to is:—

	Govt. of India's Share	State Govt.'s Share	Remarks
(a) Non-recurring	75%	25%	If any State Government is unable to provide their share of non-recurring expenditure for the scheme, the Central Government will be prepared to give the same as loan.
(b) Recurring (for three years).	50%	50%	

The Central Government's assistance for non-recurring expenditure both as grant and loan is subject to a ceiling of Rs. 11·5 lakhs per college exclusive of imported items of equipment which will be supplied under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme. The post-graduate courses at the above colleges are expected to start during the next two years.

(viii) WILD LIFE

The third session of the Indian Board for Wild Life was held at New Delhi, from 14th to 16th February, 1958. In the inaugural address the Prime Minister drew attention to some interesting points.

Referring to the balance which various natural objects, animate and inanimate, maintain in the economy of nature, he said that this balance was being disturbed by the various projects under construction in India as well as numerous other factors like increasing human population and release of tremendous forces like nuclear energy.

He expressed the hope that the practice of keeping animals and birds in small cages in the zoological gardens would now be given up. He desired that the enclosures for the animals and birds should be spacious enough to permit them to jump about freely and play.

The following are some of the important decisions taken by the Board:

(1) *Enforcement of Wild Life Act*—It was decided that an enquiry be made into the steps taken or contemplated by the State Governments to implement wild life acts and laws in force.

(2) *Publications on Wild Life*—It was decided to take up publication of attractive books on animals, birds, etc.

(3) *Wild Life and Crop Protection Guns*—States were requested to consider measures for sealing weapons thus rendering them inactive during non-crop seasons and to prevent at least partially the misuse of crop protection guns. The Board also recommended against the sale or commercialisation of game meat.

(4) *Export restrictions versus export promotion*—The following recommendations were made in this respect—

(a) Continuance of restrictions on the export monetary lizard (*Varanus Salvator*) and the python (*Python Molurus*).

(b) Imposition of ban on the export of crocodile skins.

(c) Apart from the continuance of ban on the export of peacock feathers, (except as specimens illustrative of natural history), it was recommended that the bird should be declared as a protected one all over the country.

(d) It was recommended that elephant bones should not be differentiated from other cattle bones for export purposes. In other words, export should be limited to crushed bones.

(5) *Audio-visual education and publicity*—The Board recommended the acquisition of films, etc. on wild life.

(6) *Musk deer, black buck and chinkara*—The Board recommended steps for the protection of these animals.

(7) *Cheetah*—This animal is considered to be completely extinct in India now. The Board recommended a survey all over the country for location of any living specimen. In case all the efforts failed, the procurement of a few cheetahs from Africa for reproduction in the country was recommended.

(8) *Crocodile*—In view of the fastly dwindling number of crocodiles in India the Board recommended the imposition of ban on the export of crocodile skins.

(9) *Great Indian Bustard*—Complete protection from killing of this bird, which is fast becoming extinct, was recommended.

(10) The Board also adopted a resolution for setting up a Committee to advise the State Governments on the coordinated development of game sanctuaries and national parks in the country.

V. NEWS AND NOTES

(a) DIARY OF EVENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1958

- | | | |
|----------|----|--|
| February | 1 | (i) A supplementary quota of 1,000 tons of onions was released for export by cooperative societies in Bombay State upto the end of March 1958.
(ii) Export of tamarind was decontrolled with immediate effect. |
| | 5 | An export quota of 50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton released. |
| | 8 | An export quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oil cake (expeller variety) was released for the period January—September 1958. |
| | 21 | (i) All-India First Estimate of rape and mustard, 1957-58 released.
(ii) All-India Third Estimate of sesamum, 1957-58 released. |
| | 25 | All-India First Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58 released. |
| | 26 | (i) As an experimental measure, export of onions by cooperative societies was licensed freely with immediate effect upto the end of August 1958.
(ii) Export of chillies by cooperative societies was licensed freely, as an experimental measure, with immediate effect upto the end of June 1958. |
| | 28 | (i) Indian Union Budget Estimates for 1958-59 presented to Parliament.
(ii) An import quota of 70,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) of East African cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above released. |

(b) SIR MALCOLM DARLING'S REPORT ON THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The Report on "Certain Aspects of the Cooperative Movement in India" by Sir Malcolm Darling, Colombo Plan Consultant to the Planning Commission, is divided into six parts and deals with agricultural thrift and credit societies, new forms of cooperative societies, recruitment and training of departmental staff and some aspects of the National Extension Service in regard to cooperation.

Sir Malcolm discusses at length the general policy in regard to the agricultural thrift and credit societies and concludes that the pace proposed during the Second Plan is too fast for sound development even in the four States—Bombay, Andhra, Madras and Punjab—where the movement is strongest. He advises a slowing down of speed so that in the case of the weakest States, ten, instead of five years are allowed for achieving the targets.

Referring to the targets of agricultural credit fixed for the Second Plan, Sir Malcolm does not doubt "the wisdom of attempting so much in so short a time", but he says that a study of the figures of the cooperation movement for the five years ending 1954-55 shows that the results are not very reassuring from every angle—owned funds, deposits, overdrafts, interest, profits or losses.

Regional Differences

It is stated that the share of owned funds and deposits to the working capital is coming down from year to year in the case of agricultural credit societies. Overdues of loans and interest are mounting. Even in cases where there has been an increase in the supply of credit to the cultivators, the overdues have been increasing from year to year. The increase in the loans advanced has also led to an increase in the outstanding amounts.

One of the main defects of the Rural Credit Survey Report on which the Second Plan is based, Sir Malcolm adds, is that India has been treated too much as a whole with little or no regard for the wide regional differences in the strength of the movement from different viewpoints. There are marked differences in quality between one State and another and also between different parts of the same State, particularly due to their reorganisation in 1956.

Need for Caution

As a matter of general policy, he stresses the need for caution in making further credit available, especially in States with less developed movements. The main emphasis in the States at present, he says, is on the achievement of targets. But what is needed more are the targets for recovery. To counter this danger, he suggests the appointment of a Liaison Officer with long experience of the Cooperative Movement, attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. This Officer should keep in close touch with the movement in each State, watch all developments under the Plan and, by his advice locally and at the headquarters, ensure that soundness is not sacrificed to pace and that while targets are respected they are not venerated.

Referring to the question whether we should have larger or smaller societies, Sir Malcolm welcomes the assurance that there is to be no doctrinaire approach to the issue. He, however, thinks that it is prudent to experiment with the larger type of societies, because it is admitted that the smaller society has many shortcomings. These experiments with the larger type should be made in three forms, (i) with Government participation in shares and membership, (ii) with Government participation in shares but not in membership, and (iii) without Government participation in either membership or shares. All the three types of societies should receive help on the same lines and the result judged after three or four years. Their area of operation should normally not exceed a distance of two miles from the headquarters village and membership of over 300 to 500 should be discouraged.

Also, the societies should be subjected to quarterly or concurrent audit; if they do banking, they should not do trading; small societies should not be amalgamated without the full consent of the large majority of their members; and no one should be appointed to represent Government on a Board, who has not shown any active interest in cooperation.

At the time of review of these experiments, the effect of their size and area of operation and of Government participation in shares and direction should be examined in relation to the various aspects of working of societies including loans given, recoveries, overdues, the time taken to get a loan, productive and non-productive borrowings, profit and losses, range of activities etc.

Sir Malcolm Darling, however, says that the experiments with large societies should go hand in hand with a special effort to make the small societies more viable. "I stress the necessity of a special effort since, with so many new types of societies to develop, there is a definite risk of too much attention being given to the new and too little to the old. Important as the new may be, it is even more important to strengthen the innumerable thrift and credit societies, upon which must for many years depend the main strength of the movement."

In order to strengthen these small societies, he has suggested that the membership should be increased, dormant societies revived, moribund societies liquidated, and very small societies with little prospect of growth amalgamated with their consent. Further, societies with no Secretary of their own, should be helped to get one of their members trained for the purpose. In this connection, it is suggested that State Governments might bear the whole cost of training them. In case satisfactory arrangements cannot be made, the experiment should be tried of grouping together societies in a given area into a union which would employ a trained peripatetic staff.

Emphasis on Thrift

The Report stresses that a village credit society will never prosper unless it is finally linked with either marketing or thrift. At many places, the word "thrift" has dropped out of the society's official designation, the emphasis being entirely on "credit". In fact, in some States, these societies are now registered simply as Agricultural Credit Societies. Sir Malcolm, therefore, suggests that the word "thrift" should be reinstated, because "what slips out of speech soon slips out of thought." Special efforts should be made to attract deposits from both young and old, including school children.

Government Participation

Referring to the question of Government participation as a shareholder in the societies Sir Malcolm says, "It is the disadvantage of Government's participation in societies as a shareholder at all levels that it carries with it the right to nominate representatives. to their Boards. This must involve some loss of independence." The danger, he adds, may be less at the apex level, but at the primary level it is likely to undermine the independence and self-reliance essential to the strength of the movement at its base.

If in the exercise of the right of nomination, the governing object is to give a Board knowledge and experience which it needs but is not otherwise available, it will reduce the risk of bad effects of Government participation; and, subject to this, only those should be nominated who possess either practical or theoretical knowledge of co-operation, preferably the former. In no circumstances should nomination be governed or influenced by political considerations.

Since the Registrar is finally responsible for the safety of the movement, he should not be deprived of the responsibility for audit. New societies should not be formed without proper preparation in each State so that members may know the nature of the society, their rights and obligations under its by-laws.

New types of Societies

Sir Malcolm Darling says that a study of various types of non-agricultural credit societies shows that many of them are not genuine co-operatives, but have been formed to further personal interests and to get financial assistance. Such societies whose dealings are mainly with non-members should not be registered under the Cooperative Societies Act.

Considering the difficulties in forming true collective or cooperative farming societies much more attention should be paid to cooperative farming on an individual basis. Many of the multi-purpose societies have got only single activity and hence they should not be permitted to use the word "multi-purpose societies". Again, where the supply and marketing side of the cooperative movement is sufficiently well organised, cooperative societies should be used exclusively for the distribution of fertilizers. Credit and crop should be closely linked and short-term loans given for productive purpose on the basis of the crop raised, its requirements and its anticipated return.

Recruitment and Training

Sir Malcolm lays special emphasis on the training programme. It is true that the Central Committee for Cooperative Training has built up an admirable training system during the last three or four years, but it cannot give personnel the necessary experience for successful work in the different spheres of human relations presented by cooperation. Therefore, he is opposed to the appointment of the Registrar, the Joint or the Deputy Registrars from outside the department without training. He is also against frequent transfers which, in his opinion, is a dangerous practice.

Sir Malcolm observes that no one should be appointed Registrar without at least a year's training. Every Registrar should have on his staff someone competent to succeed him and sufficiently trained and experienced. Ordinarily, no one from the Indian Administrative Service under 12 years' standing should be appointed Registrar.

For Inspectors, attendance at an intermediate level course should be supplemented by at least six months' field training. They should have good rural background.

Technical Personnel

Sir Malcolm says that technicians employed in connection with any kind of industrial society should have three to four months' training, which includes a short course in the theory, history and practice of cooperation.

More persons should be recruited than needed for employment to allow weeding out the unfit during training. The training course should be revised to secure a better balance between the practical and the theoretical and the syllabi of the courses should be revised and shortened.

He stresses the need for regional centres to train members of societies, and says that the training should be given in the regional languages. The use of drama in teaching should not be overlooked and might usefully be taken up by the N.E.S. in collaboration with the Cooperation Departments and the All-India Cooperative Union.

In regard to National Extension Service, Sir Malcolm says that no cooperative extension officer should be appointed without at least a year's field experience. All the Block Development Officers appointed direct should get at least six months' training plus six months' training in some agricultural institute, unless they have taken a degree in agricultural science. In addition, they should work for at least three months in a Block under a B.D.O. before being put in charge. Coordination between the cooperative and other technical departments can be achieved by appointing a District Committee comprising the district representatives of these departments with the head of the District as Chairman.

(c) EARLY MATURITY WHEAT FOR LATE PADDY CROP FIELDS

The Government of India have advised the State Governments to popularise cultivation of short-duration wheat varieties in fields where late paddy crops are grown. These varieties reach early maturity, and, if adequately manured, the yields will not suffer due to late sowing.

There are large areas which grow only one crop of late paddy, which is harvested in November. After this, no time is left to sow any *rabi* crop. If short-duration wheat varieties are grown, it will be possible to utilise the fields which remain uncultivated for eight months. This will increase overall wheat production in the country.

There are 51 wheat varieties suitable for cultivation under late sown conditions. These include "improved new Pusa", newly evolved hybrid strains, and provincial and exotic varieties, the cultivation of which was undertaken on a trial basis under late sown conditions at Delhi in 1954-56.

The trials indicated that "new Pusa 718" was suitable for cultivation in Delhi and Rajasthan, "new Pusa 710" in Uttar Pradesh, parts of Bombay and Saurashtra, and "new Pusa 798" in Bihar, Bengal and parts of Saurashtra. These varieties, cultivated under late sown conditions and properly manured, gave high yields.

The State Governments have been requested to formulate concrete schemes for extending cultivation of these wheat varieties, and to put them for consideration before ICAR committees.

(d) DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF RICE

A three-year research scheme has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for development of improved varieties of rice in Kerala. The scheme aims at evolving better strains of rice for the saline coastal areas in *kaipad* or *pokkali* lands and the Onattukara region, and for improving cultural practices. The agronomic problems connected with rice cultivation in the middle laterite belt and the Kuttanad area will also be studied. The research work will be under taken at the Kaipad, Kuttanad, Onattukara and the middle laterite belt research stations. The total cost of the scheme, beginning from April 1, 1958, is estimated at Rs. 3,24,720, of which half will be available from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Another scheme for evolving paddy strains for inundated areas in Thiruthuraiipoondi taluk of Tanjore district in Madras State has also been sanctioned. The object is to evolve high-yielding flood-resistant varieties. The total cost of this scheme is estimated at Rs. 63,350, of which Rs. 31,670 will be contributed by I.C.A.R.

Coordination of Research and Development

To ensure co-ordination in research and development work on rice, the Government of India have set up a Rice Committee under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The Committee will plan and supervise research, extension and marketing of rice, and collate the results on a national basis. It will also forward data about rice in India to the International Rice Commission of F.A.O.

Among those who will be members of the Committee are Director of the Central Rice Research Committee, representatives of the Union Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Community Development and Planning Commission, State Directors of Agriculture, and non-officials representing producers, traders and co-operative societies.

It is proposed to employ an expert as member-secretary and he will devise a programme for intensive research work on rice.

A sum of Rs. 46,500 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

(e) INTENSIFIED RESEARCH ON COTTON, OILSEEDS AND MILLETS

A five-year scheme for intensification of regional research on cotton, oilseeds and millets has been approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the lines recommended by a special sub-committee appointed by the Government of India. The

object is to organise research on a cross-commodity basis and in a manner which will ensure maximum efficiency and economy.

A standing organisation will also be set up for tackling agricultural problems on a regional basis. The inter-related problems will be studied by a team of scientists.

Under the scheme, nine regional and eight sub-stations will be established. A committee will also be formed in each region to formulate a comprehensive research programme for the entire area, and assign subjects of research to the stations.

Regional and Sub-stations

For cotton, groundnut and *bajra*, the main research station will be Coimbatore. Amravati will be the centre for research in cotton *jowar* and groundnut.

The regional stations at Surat (Bombay) and Dharegsur (Mysore) will conduct research in cotton and *kharif jowar*. Sirsa (Punjab) will be the centre for cotton and *bajra*.

At Kanpur *sarson*, *rai* and *bajra* will be the commodities for research, and the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, will conduct fundamental research in cotton, *jowar* and *bajra*, and also breeding work on linseed.

Castor and groundnut will be taken up by the Hyderabad centre, and *toria* and *tara mira* at Ludhiana.

Each of the stations will have facilities for study of basic problems of the plant and its growth in relation to soil, and for investigations into the causes of incidence of pests and diseases.

The sub-stations and the commodities to be dealt with are Mohol and Hagari (*rabi jowar*), Ajmer (*bajra*), Gwalior and Devihosur (*kharif jowar*), Honnali (groundnut and *ragi*), Junagadh (groundnut and *kharif jowar*), and Hoshangabad (linseed).

The finances required for setting up the stations will be shared by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be Rs. 73,43,466 for a period of five years. The share of ICAR will be Rs. 21,77,680, that of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Rs. 22,66,776, and the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Rs. 28,99,010. ICAR's contribution for the period ending March 1959 is Rs. 7,05,700.

(f) RELATING RESEARCH TO FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

An Extension Wing with emphasis on increased agricultural production, has been set up in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. Its purpose will be to relate more effectively scientific knowledge resulting from agricultural research and other activities of the Ministry to the programme of increasing food production. It will work in co-operation with the Community Development and National Extension blocks.

Much thought has been given to the problem of bringing together and organising basic knowledge and actual farm experience concerning improved practices and making these results effectively available to the cultivators through agricultural extension, education and demonstration. To meet this problem, the Wing will enlarge and develop the functions of the present advisory specialists in the Ministry, enabling them to devote sufficient time to educational activities and planning for agricultural development as it relates to their

fields. The specialists at the Centre will work in close co-operation with specialists in the State Departments of Agriculture. They will also relate the programmes and specific knowledge in their fields to the work of improving teaching in the training centres for village extension workers.

The Wing will consist of four units. The Programme Implementation Unit will promote orderly implementation of agricultural development schemes in the States. The subject matter specialists in the Farm Advisory Unit will keep in close touch with the research being done on crop production, so that research findings could be brought to the attention of farmers through extension workers in the States. It will also assist in planning and execution of crop campaigns. The Farm Information Bureau would be responsible for production and distribution on a mass scale of information material & visual aids for village-level workers and farmers. The existing Extension Training Directorate for training of village-level workers will be integrated with the Extension Training Unit of the Wing.

(g) REVISED PROGRAMME FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A revised working plan for the Community Development movement will likely to be introduced from April 1 this year.

The basic changes proposed in this plan pertain to the transfer of authority to peoples' institutions at and below the district level, merging of the NES and CD stages into a single phase programme and the staggering of the programme into the Third Plan.

Proposals embodying the plan were broadly approved by the Central Committee of Community Development that met under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister in January. These have now been sent by the Ministry of Community Development to State Governments for eliciting their views.

It is now felt that the development activities in the rural areas must be intensive, continuous and of substantial duration, so that the urge among the masses for a better and richer life may be met adequately and economic level of the villages may be raised to higher levels. To attain such a sustained and accelerated tempo of development, it is contemplated that the programme should be implemented in two stages of five years each instead of the existing three phases, viz., N.E.S. C.D. and post-intensive.

The existing NES blocks are, therefore, automatically to get converted into C.D. blocks with an increased budget provision.

It is proposed to provide Rs. 12 lakhs for the first phase and Rs. 5 lakhs for the second against Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs under the present programme of N.E.S. and C.D. blocks.

As the revised programme is intended to be executed within the present allotment of Rs. 200 crores provided in the Second Plan, a certain staggering of the Plan coverage becomes inevitable. The complete coverage will now be achieved by October 1963 instead of April 1961.

The new schedule will help to overcome the present shortage of trained basic and supervisory personnel and will thus tone up the working of the programme by avoiding recruitment of workers of marginal calibre and qualifications.

These proposals largely conform to the recommendations made by the Balvantrai Mehta Study Team. The Team suggested the implementation of the programme in two stages of six years each with the budget provision of Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs. It also recommended the rephasing of the expansion of the programme by three years so as to cover the whole country by 1964.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

SPECIAL FEATURES

All-India Final Estimates of Rice and Groundnut, 1957-58.

All-India Final Estimates of the Baisakhi and Katki Lac Crops, 1957.

All-India Third Estimate of Sesamum, 1957-58.

All-India Second Estimates of Jowar and Tur, 1957-58.

*All-India First Estimates of Gram, Rabi Pulses other than Gram & Tur,
Tobacco and Rape & Mustard, 1957-58.*

*Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in
Orissa.*

TABLE No. 1
Rainfall during February, 1958

(Between 30th January 1958 to 26th February 1958 and from 1st January 1958 to 26th February, 1958)
(Classified according to rainfall regions)

Rainfall regions	Rainfall from 30-1-58 to 26-2-58 (Actual m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to normal (Actual m.m.s.)	Rainfall from 1-1-58 to 26-2-58 (Actual m.m.s.)	Excess (+) or defect (—) compared to normal (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	32	(—) 8	41	(—) 28
2. Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	20	—	23	(—) 19
3. Gangetic West Bengal	38	(+) 10	42	(+) 11
4. Orissa	39	(+) 13	39	(+) 11
5. Chota Nagpur	38	(—) 1	47	(—) 17
6. Bihar	6	(—) 13	16	(—) 50
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	2	(—) 17	18	(—) 51
8. Uttar Pradesh, West	3	(—) 25	9	(—) 83
9. Punjab (I) (including Delhi)	2	(—) 28	16	(—) 73
10. Himachal Pradesh	20	(—) 102	86	(—) 64
11. Jammu & Kashmir	25	(—) 35	60	(—) 48
12. Rajasthan, West	—	(—) 6	10	(—) 11
13. Rajasthan, East	—	(—) 6	8	(—) 33
14. Madhya Pradesh, West	—	(—) 9	6	(—) 68
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	7	(—) 17	12	(—) 68
16. Gujarat	—	(—) 3	1	(—) 78
17. Saurashtra and Kutch	—	(—) 4	1	(—) 72
18. Konkan	—	(—) 1	0	(—) 91
19. Maharashtra	—	(—) 4	1	(—) 93
20. Vidarbha	—	(—) 13	4	(—) 83
21. Coastal Andhra Pradesh	1	(—) 12	1	(—) 98
22. Telengana	—	(—) 13	0	(—) 99
23. Rayalaseema	5	(—) 1	5	(—) 57
24. Madras	5	(—) 11	17	(—) 67
25. Coastal Mysore	—	(—) 1	0	(—) 100
26. Mysore, North	7	(+) 2	7	(—) 22
27. Mysore, South	—	(—) 5	4	(—) 58
28. Kerala	49	(+) 35	49	(+) 59

NOTE.—In the calculation of excesses or shortfalls 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 during March

State	Sowing	Harvesting
Andhra Pradesh	Kharif Crops, Sugarcane	Cotton, threshing of Jowar (Kharif), Tobacco, Turmeric, Chillies, Wheat, Barley, Maize, Safflower, Pulses.
Assam	Jute, Ahu (high land), Paddy and Boro.	Grams, Pulses, Black Til and Sugarcane.
Bihar	Sowing of Jute and planting of sugarcane.	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Sugarcane, Linseed and Cotton.
Bombay	Sugarcane, Summer Jowar (Saurashtra region)	Wheat, Jowar, Cotton & Castor.
Kerala	Sugarcane and Tapioca	Summer Rice, Sesamum, Cotton and Sweet Potato.
Madhya Pradesh	Sugarcane	Wheat, Gram, Rabi Jowar, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Castor and Cotton.
Madras	Kharif Crops, Cotton (in Ramnad Distt.), Sugarcane.	Cotton, Kharif Jowar, Gram, Bajra, Turmeric, Tobacco and Linseed.
Mysore	Rabi Paddy, Jowar & Sugarcane	Threshing of Ragi, Potatoes and Cotton.
Orissa	Kharif, Bajra and Sugarcane	Rabi Jowar, Gram, Linseed and Rape & Mustard.
Punjab	Sugarcane, Cotton (American, Tobacco, Potatoes & Summer Vegetables.	Barley, Grams, Winter Vegetables and Sugarcane.
Rajasthan	Sugarcane	Gram, Barley and Rabi Oilseeds.
U. P.	Sugarcane, Zaid Crops, Jute and Small Millets.	Wheat, Gram, Barley, Linseed, Sugarcane, Potato, Tobacco, Arhar, Oats and Rape & Mustard.
West Bengal	Jute, Maize, Sesamum and Sugarcane.	Linseed, Rape & Mustard, Sesamum (Winter), Arhar, Potatoes, Gram, Pulses, Wheat, Barley, Boro Rice, Sugarcane, Tobacco and Chillies.
Manipur	Maize, Jute, Sugarcane and Potato (Hills).	Wheat, Gram, Peas, Castor seed, Rape & Mustard and Linseed.
Himachal Pradesh	Sugarcane and Cotton	Rape & Mustard, Linseed.
Tripura	Autumn Rice, Sugarcane, Sesamum, Cotton and Jute.	Summer Rice, Rabi Pulses, Plains Potato, Sugarcane, Chillies (Dry), Tobacco, Rape and Mustard.
Delhi	Sugarcane and Zaid Tobacco	Barley, Gram, Sugarcane and Rabi Tobacco.

TABLE No. 2
Summary of the All-India Crop Estimates, 1955-56 and 1956-57

Crops	Area (acres)		Production (tons)	
	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)	1955-56 (Partially Revised)	1956-57 (Final)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Cereals (including estimates for non-reporting areas)—</i>				
Rice	76,864	78,174	26,846	28,142
Jowar	42,904	41,314	6,602	7,427
Bajra	28,024	27,542	3,379	2,926
Maize	9,116	9,244	2,554	3,020
Ragi	5,693	5,674	1,820	1,914
Small Millets	12,713	12,209	1,937	2,010
Wheat	30,386	32,891	8,569	9,068
Barley	8,382	3,594	2,749	2,744
TOTAL CEREALS	214,082	215,642	54,456	57,251
<i>Pulses—</i>				
Gram (including estimates for non-reporting areas).	24,157	23,990	5,331	5,930
Tur (Arhar)	5,637	5,696	1,830	2,047
Other Pulses	27,270	27,609	3,670	3,458
TOTAL PULSES	57,064	57,295	10,831	11,435
TOTAL FOODGRAINS (CEREALS AND PULSES).	271,146	272,937	65,287	68,686
Potato	691	702	1,830	1,674
Sugarcane†	4,564	5,019	59,317	66,890
Ginger (Dry)	40	40	15	15
Pepper (Black)	233	234	32	32
Chillies (Dry)	1,490	1,450	355	354
Tobacco	1,013	1,022	295	306
<i>Oilseeds—</i>				
Groundnut	12,692	13,101	3,862*	4,086*
Castorseed	1,405	1,403	124	129
Sesamum	5,653	5,433	457	451
Rape and Mustard	6,317	6,211	848	1,017
Linseed	3,751	3,758	414	319
TOTAL OILSEEDS	29,848	29,906	5,705	6,032
<i>Fibres—</i>				
Cotton	19,978	19,843	4,901†	4,723†
Jute	1,739	1,883	4,197§	4,221§
Mesta	572	738	1,159§	1,474§

* 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 6,745 and 5,982 thousand tons respectively for 1956-57 and 1955-56.

‡ 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

(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 (—)
<i>Cereals—</i>								
Rice . . .	Final	..	79,027	79,320	(—)0.4	24,821	28,282	(—)12.2
Jowar . . .	Second	..	38,772	37,618	(+)3.1	..	..	..
Bajra . . .	First	18-12-57	23,357	23,658	(—)1.3	..	..	..
Maize . . .	First	28-12-57	8,627	8,265	(+)4.4	..	..	..
Ragi . . .	First	8-1-58	4,901	4,880	(+)0.4	..	..	..
Small Millets	First	15-1-58	9,168	9,515	(—)3.6	..	..	..
<i>Pulses—</i>								
Gram . . .	First	..	21,423	23,458	(—)8.7	..	..	..
Tur . . .	Second	..	5,407	5,565	(—)2.8	..	..	..
Other Kharif Pulses	First	5-11-57	11,907	11,704	(+)1.7	..	..	..
Other Rabi Pulses	First	..	8,264	9,913	(—)16.6	..	..	..
Tobacco . . .	First	25-2-58	828	816	(+)1.5	..	..	..
Sugarcane . . .	Second	28-12-57	4,784	4,475	(+)6.9	6,403*	5,948*	(+)7.7
<i>Oilseeds—</i>								
Groundnut . . .	Final	..	14,457	13,450	(+)7.5	4,271†	4,200†	(+)1.7
Sesamum . . .	Third	21-2-58	5,287	5,145	(+)2.8	..	..	..
Linseed . . .	First	29-1-58	2,760	2,917	(—)5.4	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard.	First	21-2-58	2,587	2,766	(—)6.5	..	..	..
<i>Fibres—</i>								
Cotton . . .	Third	6-2-58	18,301	18,888	(—)3.1	..	..	..
Jute . . .	Final	15-1-58	1,754	1,908	(—)8.1	4,088@	4,283@	(—)4.7
Mosta . . .	Second	11-1-58	678	688	(—)1.5	1,166@	1,411@	(—)17.4

* In terms of gur.

† Nuts in shell.

@ In bales of 400 lbs. each.

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TABLE No. 4

All-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1957-58

Reporting and Non-reporting Areas

Published in March 1958

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Decrease (—) of Col. 2 over Col. 3	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	79,027	79,320	(—) 293	(—) 0.4
Production (thousand tons)	24,821	28,282	(—) 3,461	(—) 12.2

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year as compared to previous year has been shared mainly by Orissa, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Tripura. This decrease is due mostly to unfavourable climatic conditions such as prolonged spells of drought during sowing time. The decrease in the above States has been offset to some extent by the increases reported mainly by Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

While the decrease in area is nominal, there is a sharp fall of 3.46 million tons in the overall production of the crop during the current season. This is due to prolonged spells of drought caused by the failure of monsoon during September to December 1957 largely over the central and north-eastern parts of the country viz., Tripura, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, East Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay. The crop in these parts has been adversely affected during the growing period. Consequently, the outturn of rice has been reduced substantially this year in the above drought affected States, particularly in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Of the total decline in production, Bihar accounts for 1.5 million tons followed by 1.2 million tons in Madhya Pradesh, 0.5 million tons in Orissa and 0.4 million tons in West Bengal. On the other hand, weather conditions have generally been favourable in the Southern States. As a result, substantial increase in production has been reported by Andhra Pradesh (0.33 million tons) and Mysore (0.17 million tons).

This Estimate also includes information in respect of the 'Non-Reporting Areas', that is, areas for which no forecasts are prepared. The non-reporting areas for this Estimate comprise non-reporting pockets in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur which together account for an area of 852,000 acres and a production of 304,000 tons during 1957-58.

Production estimates for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

II. DETAILS

State/Crop	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons)		
	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Es- timate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
Autumn (I Crop)	5,792	5,732	(+) 60	2,960	2,634	(+) 326
Winter (II Crop)	587	604	(—) 17	322	311	(+) 11
Summer (III Crop)	595	658	(—) 63	186	196	(—) 10
TOTAL	6,974	6,994	(—) 20	3,468*	3,141*	(+) 327
Assam (Excl. N.E.F.A.)—						
Autumn	1,073	1,022	(+) 51	376*	363*	(+) 13
Winter	3,116	3,273	(—) 157	1,200*	1,334*	(—) 134
Summer	18†	18	..	10†	10	..
TOTAL	4,207	4,313	(—) 106	1,586	1,707	(—) 121
Bihar—						
Autumn	1,094	1,155	(—) 61	160*	179*	(—) 19
Winter	11,116	11,147	(—) 31	2,037*	3,548*	(—) 1,511
Summer	5	5	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	12,215	12,307	(—) 92	2,198	3,728*	(—) 1,530
Bombay—						
Autumn†	4,107	4,083	(+) 24	1,367*	1,479*	(—) 112
Summer	17	16	(+) 1	6	6	..
TOTAL	4,124	4,099	(+) 25	1,373	1,485	(—) 112
Jammu & Kashmir—						
Winter	352	463	(—) 111	162	214	(—) 52
Madhya Pradesh—						
Autumn	9,664	9,674	(—) 10	2,093*	3,273*	(—) 1,180
Madras—						
Autumn (I Crop)	4,279	4,161	(+) 118	2,350	2,301	(+) 49
Winter (II Crop)	1,227	1,284	(—) 57	733	753	(—) 20
Summer (III Crop)	99	93	(+) 6	51	49	(+) 2
TOTAL	5,605	5,538	(+) 67	3,134*	3,103*	(+) 31
Orissa—						
Autumn	1,417	1,340	(+) 77	252	271	(—) 19
Winter	8,031	8,244	(—) 213	1,496	1,991	(—) 495
Summer	28†	28	..	7†	7	..
TOTAL	9,476	9,612	(—) 136	1,755	2,269	(—) 514
Punjab—						
Autumn	788	733	(+) 55	296*	277*	(+) 19
Uttar Pradesh—						
Winter	3,618	9,512	(+) 106	2,280	2,282	(—) 2
Summer	19†	19	..	4†	4	..
TOTAL	9,637	9,531	(+) 106	2,284*	2,286*	(—) 2

II—DETAILS—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal—						
Autumn	1,289	1,313	(—) 24	385*	387	(—) 2
Winter	9,438	9,489	(—) 51	3,780*	4,166*	(—) 386
Summer	44†	44	..	20†	20	..
TOTAL	10,771	10,846	(—) 75	4,185	4,573	(—) 388
Mysore—						
Autumn	1,326	1,288	(+) 38	638	502	(+) 136
Winter	802	778	(+) 24	424	396	(+) 28
Summer	129	137	(—) 8	56	51	(+) 5
TOTAL	2,257	2,203	(+) 54	1,118*	949*	(+) 169
Rajasthan—						
Autumn	169	230	(—) 61	22	86	(—) 64
Kerala—						
Autumn	970	968	(+) 2	411	411	—
Winter	753	752	(+) 1	364	355	(+) 9
Summer	189	189	..	99	107	(—) 8
TOTAL	1,912	1,909	(+) 3	874	873	(+) 1
Delhi—						
Autumn	1	1	..	(a)	(a)	..
Himachal Pradesh—						
Autumn	111	111	..	43*	39*	(+) 4
Manipur—						
Autumn	390	340	(+) 50	107	125	(—) 18
Tripura—						
Autumn	124	135	(—) 11	38	39	(—) 1
Winter	234	268	(—) 34	80	110	(—) 30
Summer	4	3	(+) 1	2	1	(+) 1
TOTAL	362	406	(—) 44	120	150	(—) 30
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
Autumn	12	10	(+) 2	3	4	(—) 1
All-India—						
Autumn	32,606	32,296	(+) 310	11,501	12,370	(—) 862
Winter	45,274	45,814	(—) 540	12,878	15,460	(—) 2,582
Summer	1,147	1,210	(—) 63	442	452	(—) 10
TOTAL	79,027	79,320	(—) 293	24,821	28,282	(—) 3,461

(a) Less than 500 tons. *Based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.
† Previous year's data adopted provisionally in the absence of information.

‡ Includes a small area and production of 52 acres 8 tons respectively for the crop grown in the Non-reporting areas of the State.
§ Includes an estimated area of 55,704 acres and a production of 8,692 tons for the crop grown in the non-reporting (forest) areas of the State.

|| Data for the State include the following figures for the crop grown in the non-reporting areas:

	Area (acres)	Production (tons)
Autumn	15,150	7,679
Winter	34,865	17,366
Summer	4,630	1,289
TOTAL	54,645	26,334

|| Data relate both to the valley & hill portions
**Estimated and provisional

Notes (1) Rice is not grown in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amidivi Island.
(2) In Andhra Pradesh and Madras estimates are actually collected by I, II and III crops which, for the purpose of all-India Estimates are broadly classified into autumn, winter and summer crops respectively

4-1. All - India Second Estimate of Jowar, 1957-58

(Published in March 1958)

I. SUMMARY

(1)	(2)	(3)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of col. (2) over col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted Second Estimate)		
Area (thousand acres)—				
Kharif	26,122	24,893	(+) 1,229	(+) 4.9
Rabi	12,650	12,725	(—) 75	(—) 0.6
TOTAL	38,772	37,618	(+) 1,154	(+) 3.1

The overall increase in area during the current year as compared to last year has been shared mainly by Mysore, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay and has been attributed largely to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. The increase in acreage in these States has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered mainly by U.P.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the middle of January, 1958. The crop was reported to have been affected by inadequate rainfall in parts of Bombay, Madras Mysore and U. P. as well as in the unirrigated areas of the Gujarat region of Bombay State and Nellore, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts of Andhra Pradesh. The condition of the crops was also reported to be unsatisfactory in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal and Adilabad districts of Andhra Pradesh either due to heavy rains at the initial stages or due to inadequate rains during the growing period. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was reported to be satisfactory. The outturn of kharif jowar was reported to be higher by 8 to 12% in Madhya Pradesh and U.P. and by 25 to 33% in Mysore and Rajasthan upto January, 1958 as compared to the corresponding period last season; while in Madras and Bombay, it was reported to be lower by 2 to 4%. The overall production of kharif jowar in India was reported to be 6 to 7% higher upto January, 1958 compared to the corresponding period last year.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to jowar crop during 1957-58, since only preliminary estimates of area in respect of rabi crops have been included. Complete estimates of area sown both to kharif and rabi jowar will be included in the Final Estimate. Past experience has, however, shown that the area at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Adjusted Second Estimate)	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>			
Kharif	3,514	3,482	(+) 32
Rabi	1,986	1,890	(+) 96
<i>Bombay—</i>			
Kharif	9,168	8,964	(+) 204
Rabi	8,310	8,279	(+) 31
<i>Kerala—</i>			
Kharif	4	5	(-) 1
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>			
Kharif	4,224	3,995	(+) 229
Rabi	57	30	(+) 27
<i>Madras—</i>			
Kharif	1,085	1,079	(+) 6
Rabi	402	405	(-) 3
<i>Mysore—</i>			
Kharif	2,685	2,244	(+) 441
Rabi	1,895	2,121	(-) 226
<i>Orissa—</i>			
Kharif	17	17	..
<i>Punjab—</i>			
Kharif	748	706	(+) 42
<i>Rajasthan—</i>			
Kharif	2,539	2,159	(+) 380
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>			
Kharif	2,104	2,209	(+) 105
<i>West Bengal—</i>			
Kharif	5	3	(-) 2
<i>Delhi—</i>			
Kharif	29	30	(-) 1
<i>INDIA—</i>			
Kharif	26,122	24,893	(+) 1,229
Rabi	12,650	12,725	(-) 75
TOTAL	38,772	37,618	(+) 1,154

NOTES.—(1) Information for Bihar will be included in the final Estimate.
 (2) Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.
 (3) Jowar is not grown to any appreciable extent in Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4-2. All-India First Estimate of Gram, 1957-58

(Published in March 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	21,423	23,458	(-) 2,035	(-) 87

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The overall decrease in area during the current year as compared to the previous year has been shared by almost all the main gram producing States particularly Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The decrease is attributable largely to unfavourable weather conditions such as prolonged spells of drought and floods at the time of sowing. This decrease, has, however, been offset to some extent by slight increases in Punjab and Mysore States.

This estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of January, 1958. Drought is reported to have affected the crop in the unirrigated parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is generally reported to be satisfactory.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to gram crop during 1957-58. 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)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 Corresponding Estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	257	260	(-) 3
Bihar	536	1,045	(-) 509
Bombay	1,385	1,434(A)	(-) 49
Madhya Pradesh	3,475	3,704	(-) 229
Madras	3	3	..
Mysore	356	354	(+) 2
Orissa	50	50(A)	..
Punjab	6,074	6,037	(+) 37
Rajasthan	3,017	3,495(A)	(-) 478
Uttar Pradesh	5,888	6,641	(-) 753
West Bengal*	283	327	(-) 44
Delhi	82	92	(-) 10
Himachal Pradesh	17	16	(+) 1
TOTAL INDIA	21,423	23,458	(-) 2,035

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Includes estimated data for merged territories.

NOTES—

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

(ii) Gram is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, and Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep.

4.3. All-India Second Estimate of Tur, 1957-58

(Published in March 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,407	5,565	(—) 158	(—) 2.8

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year as compared to last year has been shared by almost all the tur growing States. The decrease is particularly marked in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The decrease has been attributed largely to prolonged spells of drought during the sowing period. A nominal increase in area has, however, been reported by Bombay and Madras States.

This Estimate generally covers the period upto the beginning of January, 1958. Till then, the condition of the standing crop was reported to be unsatisfactory, especially in the drought affected parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. The outturn of tur in these States is reported to be about 20 to 22% lower upto the beginning of January, 1958 as compared to the corresponding period of last year. The overall production of tur in India upto the beginning of January, 1958 is reported to be about 20% lower this season as compared to the corresponding period of the last season.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to tur crop during 1957-58. Past experience has shown that the area under tur at the Second Estimate stage forms roughly 95% of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Second Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	366	371	(—) 5
Assam	6	7	(—) 1
Bihar	293	341	(—) 48
Bombay	1,505	1,503(A)	(+) 2
Madhya Pradesh	877	911(A)	(—) 34
Madras	144	143	(+) 1
Mysore	620	625	(—) 5
Orissa	36	36(A)	..
Rajasthan	35	37(A)	(—) 2
Uttar Pradesh	1,507	1,572	(—) 65
West Bengal	18	19	(—) 1
TOTAL INDIA	5,407	5,565	(—) 158

(A) Adjusted.

NOTES.—1. Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Delhi and Tripura are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tur is not grown to any appreciable extent in Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.4. All-India First Estimate of Rabi Pulses other than Gram and Tur, 1957-58

(Published in March 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	8,264	9,913	(—) 1,649	(—) 16.6

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in acreage during the current year has been shared by almost all the rabi pulses growing States, particularly Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. It has been attributed generally to prolonged spell of drought caused by the failure of rains at the time of sowing. This decrease has, however, been offset to some extent by slight increases in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. As between different pulses, the decrease in area has occurred mostly in the case of Lakh and Urad pulses.

This Estimate covers the period generally upto the end of December, 1957. Till then, the condition of the standing crops was not satisfactory, especially in the drought affected States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore.

This Estimate does not cover the entire area sown to Rabi Pulses other than gram and tur during 1957-58. Past experience shows that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 85% the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—			
Urad	4	4	..
Mung	39	39	..
Kulthi	168	168	..
Masur	4	4	..
Others	74	89	(—) 15
TOTAL	289*	304(A)	(—) 15
Assam—			
Urad	97	97	..
Mung	32	32	..
Masur	9	9	..
Peas	17	17	..
Lakh or Khesari	19	19	..
TOTAL	174*	174	..

II. D DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bihar				
Bombay—		1,185	2,227	(—) 1,042
Urad or Mash		70	69	(+) 1
Mung		13	14	(—) 1
Masur		9	30	(—) 21
Kulthi		22	25	(—) 3
Peas		6	10	(—) 4
Lakh or Khesari		247	543	(—) 96
Others		285	169	(+) 116
TOTAL		652	660	(—) 8
Madhya Pradesh—				
Urad or Mash		345	538	(—) 193
Mung & Mash		109	132	(—) 23
Masur		411†	411	..
Kulthi		12	18	(—) 6
Peas		182	251(A)	(—) 69
Lakh or Khesari		1,146	1,397(A)	(—) 251
Others		54†	54	..
TOTAL		2,259	2,801	(—) 542
Orissa				
Punjab—		803	806	(—) 3
Masur		135	115	(+) 20
Peas		8	16	(—) 8
Other Pulses		3	10	(—) 7
TOTAL		146	141	(+) 5
Uttar Pradesh—				
Masur		371	361	(+) 10
Peas		2,041	2,033	(+) 8
TOTAL		2,412	2,394	(+) 18
Mysore—				
Urad		4	3	(+) 1
Mung		9	9	..
Kulthi		216	262	(—) 46
Others		72	88	(—) 16
TOTAL		301	362	(—) 61
Rajasthan—				
Masur		18	18	..
Peas		8	9	(—) 1
Mung		(a)	1	(—) 1
TOTAL		26	28	(—) 2

II. DETAILS—concl'd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi				
Himachal Pradesh—		10	10	..
Masur		3	2	(+) 1
Peas		1	1	..
Others		1	1	..
TOTAL		5	4	(+) 1
Tripura—				
Mash		1	1	..
Others		1	1	..
TOTAL		2	2	..
ALL INDIA—				
Urad or Mash		521	712	(—) 191
Mung		202	227	(—) 25
Masur		960	950	(+) 10
Peas		2,263	2,337	(—) 74
Kulthi		418	473	(—) 55
Lakh or Khesari		1,412	1,759	(—) 347
Others‡		2,488	3,455	(—) 967
TOTAL		8,264	9,913	(—) 1,649

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

*Pulse-wise break-up estimated.

†Previous year's data repeated.

‡Also include data on Urad, Mung, Masur etc. in respect of Bihar, Orissa and Delhi for which details are not available.

Notes.—(1) Madras, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are non-reporting for this Estimate.

(2) Rabi pulses other than Gram and Tur are not grown in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.5. All-India First Estimate of Tobacco, 1957-58

(Released in February 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	828	816	(+) 12	(+) 1.5

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh and is attributed generally to favourable climatic conditions at the time of sowing. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease in Rajasthan.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the end of December, 1957. 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 the current year. Past experience has shown that the area at the First Estimate stage forms roughly 85% of the area finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Rustica	3	3	..	
Nicotiana Tabacum—				
(i) Virginia	184	179	(+)	5
(ii) Others	149	141	(+)	8
TOTAL	336	323	(+)	13
Assam—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	23*	23	..	
Bihar†—				
Nicotiana Rustica	18	17	(+)	1
Nicotiana Tabacum	15	15	..	
TOTAL	33	32	(+)	1
Bombay†—				
Nicotiana Rustica	2	1	(+)	1
Nicotiana Tabacum	200	200	..	
TOTAL	202	201	(+)	3
Madhya Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Rustica	2	2	..	
Nicotiana Tabacum	6	6	..	
TOTAL	8†	8	..	
Madras—				
Nicotiana Rustica	5	5	..	
Nicotiana Tabacum—				
(i) Virginia	2	3	(—)	1
(ii) Others	38	37	(+)	1
TOTAL	45	45	..	
Orissa—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	12	12	..	
Uttar Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Rustica	17	17	..	
Nicotiana Tabacum	7	6	(+)	1
TOTAL	24	23	(+)	1
West Bengal—				
Nicotiana Rustica	21	21	..	
Nicotiana Tabacum—				
(i) Virginia	(a)	(a)	..	
(ii) Others	16	16	..	
TOTAL	37*	37	..	

II. DETAILS—contd.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mysore—				
Nicotiana Rustica	7	6	(+)	
Nicotiana Tabacum—				
(i) Virginia	1	1	..	
(ii) Others	85	86	(—)	1
TOTAL	93	93	..	
Kerala—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	
Rajasthan—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	9	13(A)	(—)	4
Delhi—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	
Himachal Pradesh—				
Nicotiana Tabacum	2	2	..	
Tripura—				
Nicotiana Rustica	1	1	..	
Nicotiana Tabacum	1	1	..	
TOTAL	2	2	..	
All India—				
Nicotiana Rustica	76	73	(+)	3
Nicotiana Tabacum	752	743	(+)	9
TOTAL	828	816	(+)	12

*Relates to 1956-57. †Variety-wise break-up estimated. ‡Excluded data for Mahakoshal, which will be included in the Final Estimate only.

(a) Adjusted Estimate.

(b) Below 500 acres.

Notes—1. Punjab and Jammu Kashmir are non-reporting for this Estimate.

2. Tobacco is not grown to any appreciable extent in Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

4.6. All-India Final Estimate of Groundnut, 1957-58

(Released in March 1958)

I. SUMMARY

Estimate	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	14,457	13,450	(+) 1,007	(+) 7.5
Production (thousand tons of nuts in Shell)	4,271	4,200	(+) 71	(+) 1.7

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The increase in acreage during the current year has been shared mainly by Bombay and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed generally to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This acreage has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases recorded mainly by Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.

The increase in production has also been reported mainly by Bombay and to a smaller extent by Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and has been attributed partly to increase in acreage and partly to favourable climatic conditions during the growing period. The increase in production has, however, been offset to some extent by decreases registered in Andhra Pradesh. In Nellore, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam and Karimnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh, the crop has reported to have suffered from inadequate rainfall.

The production estimates for 1957-58 and 1956-57 in respect of Old Bombay portion of the reorganised Bombay State are based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Production (thousand tons of nuts in shell)		
	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	1957-58 (Final Estimate)	1956-57 (Partially Revised Estimate)	Increase (+) or de- crease(—) of Col. (5) over Col. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	3,101	3,122	(—) 21	995	1,124	(—) 129
Bombay*	5,713	4,700	(+) 1,013	1,265	1,137	(+) 128
Kerala	34	33	(+) 1	11	16	(—) 5
Madhya Pradesh	814	823	(—) 9	199	198	(+) 1
Madras	1,795	1,795	(—) 4	860	854	(+) 6
Mysore	2,154	2,221	(—) 67	635	598	(+) 37
Orissa	55	55	..	16	16	..
Punjab	146	148	(—) 2	48	43	(+) 5
Rajasthan	172	169	(+) 3	35	38	(—) 3
Uttar Pradesh	473	380	(+) 93	207	176	(+) 31
Himachal Pradesh	(a)	(a)	..	(b)	(b)	..
TOTAL INDIA	14,457	13,450	(+) 1,007	4,271	4,200	(+) 71

(a) Below 500 acres.

(b) Below 500 tons.

*Production data in respect of old Bombay portion included in the State data are based on random sample crop cutting survey results.

NOTE.—Groundnut is not grown in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Delhi, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.7. All-India Third Estimate of Sesamum, 1957-58

(Released in February 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Adjusted Estimate)	Increase(+) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	5,287	5,145	(+) 142	(+) 2.8

The increase in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and has been attributed to favourable weather conditions at the sowing time. This increase has, however, been offset to some extent by decrease mainly in Bombay and Uttar Pradesh.

This Estimate generally covers the period up to the end of December, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Nasik district and Saurashtra region of Bombay State and drought affected districts of Uttar Pradesh. Production of sesamum in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore is reported to be higher by 5 to 15% upto December as compared to the corresponding period last season, while in Madras and Andhra Pradesh production is reported to be lower by 3 to 4%. In Uttar Pradesh, the production this year is reported to be lower by 20%. The over-all production of sesamum upto the end of December, 1957 is reported to be about 3% lower.

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

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)		
	1957-58 (Third Estimate)	1956-57 (Correspond- ing Estimate)	Increase(+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	594	591	(+) 3
Bihar	47	40	(+) 7
Bombay	640	692	(—) 52
Kerala	50	49	(+) 1
Madhya Pradesh	885	794	(+) 91
Madras	330	324	(+) 6
Mysore	161	150	(+) 11
Orissa	245	245	..
Punjab	52	61	(—) 9
Rajasthan	1,146	1,019	(+) 127
Uttar Pradesh—			
Pure	172	194	(—) 22
Mixed	947	967	..
TOTAL	1,119	1,161	(—) 22
West Bengal*	8	8	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	..
Tripura	8	9	(—) 1
TOTAL INDIA	5,287	5,145	(+) 142

*Data relate to winter crop only; information in respect of summer crop will be included in the final estimate.

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, Andaman and Nicobar, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.8. All-India First Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1957-58

(Released in February 1958)

I. SUMMARY

	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Adjusted Estimate)	Decrease(—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)	
			Absolute	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area (thousand acres)	2,587	2,766	(—) 179	(—) 6.5

N.B.—Vide footnotes to Statement II.

The decrease in area during the current year has been shared mainly by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and has been attributed generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the sowing time. However, some increase in area has been reported by Punjab and Assam.

The information given in this Estimate relates generally to the period upto the middle of December, 1957. Till then, the condition of the crop was reported to be generally satisfactory except in parts of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh where the crop was reported to have suffered from inadequate rainfall.

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 this crop finally reported.

II. DETAILS

State	Area (thousand acres)			Increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. (2) over Col. (3)
	1957-58 (First Estimate)	1956-57 (Corresponding Estimate)		
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1	1		..
Assam	294	293	(+)	1
Bihar	122	215	(—)	93
Bombay	73	75	(—)	2
Madhya Pradesh	236	251	(A) (—)	15
Mysore	8	11	(A) (—)	3
Orissa	136	136		..
Punjab	714	683	(+)	31
Rajasthan	504	513	(A) (—)	9
Uttar Pradesh†	325	375	(—)	50
West Bengal	154	192	(A) (—)	38
Delhi	3	3		..
Himachal Pradesh	8	8		..
Tripura	9	10	(—)	1
TOTAL INDIA	2,587	2,766	(—)	179

(A) Adjusted Estimate.

†Data relate to pure crop. Data relating to the crop sown mixed with other crops will be included in the Final Estimate only.

NOTES.—1. Madras reports estimates for this crop at the final estimate stage only.

2. Jammu and Kashmir is non-reporting for this Estimate.

3. Rape and Mustard is not grown in Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands to any appreciable extent.

4.9. Final Estimate of the Baisakhi Lac Crop for 1957

States	Preliminary 1957	Revised 1957	Final 1957	Final 1956	Final 1955	(in maunds)
						Normal yield (average of final estimates for 10 years preceding 1956)
West Bengal	1,29,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,16,500	1,53,000	1,69,000
Bihar	3,37,000	2,90,000	2,92,000	3,67,500	4,49,000	3,36,000
Madhya Pradesh	1,60,000	1,49,000	1,89,000	2,00,000	1,78,000	1,78,000
Uttar Pradesh	15,000	15,000	10,000	16,000	15,000	10,000
Bombay	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	11,000	30,000
Orissa	2,000	20,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Other States	12,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	5,000	14,000
TOTAL INDIAN UNION	6,75,000	5,93,000	6,50,000	7,32,000	8,13,000	7,40,000

Remarks.—Arrivals at Gondia and othr centres in Madhya Pradesh were higher than expected at the time of the issue of the revised report. Hence estimates for Madhya Pradesh and Bombay have been raised.

In addition to the above about 20,000 maunds of Jethwi (Kusmi) have arrived.

Source : Indian Lac Cess Committee.

4.10. Final Estimate of the Katki Lac Crop for 1957

State	Preliminary 1957	Final 1957	Final 1956	Final 1955	(In maunds)
					Normal yield (average of final estimates for 10 years preceding 1957)
West Bengal	4,000	4,000	76,000	17,500	30,000
Bihar	35,000	35,000	2,00,000	80,500	80,000
Madhya Pradesh	1,06,000	97,000	1,55,000	1,59,000	94,000
Uttar Pradesh	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500
Bombay	35,500	35,500	51,000	57,000	35,500
Orissa	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Assam	10,000	10,000	7,000	7,000	17,000
Other States	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000
TOTAL INDIAN UNION	2,01,000	1,93,000	5,01,000	3,33,000	2,65,000

Remarks.—The crop has been poor in West Bengal and Bihar, because of the intense heat in the last summer season, coupled with a long spell of drought and consequent poor carry-over of infection from the last Baisakhi Crop.

Source : Indian Lac Cess Committee.

4.11. Preliminary Estimate of the Aghani (Kusmi) Lac Crop for 1957

State	Preliminary 1957	Final 1956	Final 1955	(in maunds)
				Normal yield (average of final estimates for 10 years preceding 1957)
West Bengal	500	6,000	5,750	20,000
Bihar	7,000	30,000	26,250	34,000
Madhya Pradesh	17,000	20,000	22,000	15,000
Orissa	4,000	6,500	6,000	8,000
Other States	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,000
TOTAL INDIAN UNION	29,500	64,000	61,000	78,000

Remarks.—Due to an acute scarcity of broodlac in the infecting season in Bihar and West Bengal, the number of trees infected was small and consequently the crop has been poor.

Source : Indian Lac Cess Committee.

TABLE No. 5
Summary of the Latest Crop Estimates for Pakistan

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(in thousands)

Crop	Forecast	For the year	Released on	Area (acres)		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)	Production (tons)		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)
				Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year		Current estimate	Corr. estimate of the previous year	
<i>Cereals—</i>									
Rice	Fourth	1956-57	30-5-57	22,445	23,610	(-) 4.9	9,052	8,407	(+) 7.7
Jowar	Final	1956-57	7-5-57	1,353	1,303	(+) 3.8	246	245	(+) 0.4
Bajra	Final	1956-57	30-4-57	2,297	2,199	(+) 4.5	366	348	(+) 5.2
Maize	Final	1956-57	20-4-57	1,060	1,059	(+) 0.1	456	449	(+) 1.6
Wheat	Final	1956-57	25-9-57	11,696	11,298	(+) 3.5	3,598	3,315	(+) 8.3
Barley	Final	1956-57	3-8-57	543	580	(-) 6.4	133	148	(-) 10.1
<i>Pulses—</i>									
Gram	Final	1956-57	5-8-57	3,378	3,345	(+) 1.0	724	720	(+) 0.6
Sugarcane	Final	1956-57	27-8-57	1,024	968	(+) 5.8	12,491	12,042	(+) 3.7
<i>Oilseeds—</i>									
Rape and Mustard	Final	1956-57	7-9-57	1,865	2,008	(-) 7.1	311	321	(-) 3.1
<i>Fibres—</i>									
Cotton	First	1957-58	9-9-57	3,397	3,336	(+) 1.8	5,592†	4,662†	(+) 19.9
Jute	Third	1955-56	9-4-56	1,634	1,243	(+) 31.5	76	77	(-) 0.7
Tea	Final	1956-57	27-7-57	76	77	(-) 0.7	55@	53@	(+) 4.0

†In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.
@In million lbs.

†In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.

@In million lbs.

Source : Estimates issued by the Government of Pakistan.

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TABLE No. 6
Production of Tea in South India

('000 lbs.)

Districts	January	
	1958	1957
Anamallais	2,326	2,065
Central Travancore	1,495	1,257
Cochin	205	181
Coorg	17	16
Kanara Devans	1,911	1,549
Kanya Kumari	29	29
Madurai	78	83
Malabar	25	28
Mundakayam	124	88
Mysore	238	192
Nilgiris	915	939
Nilgiris-Wynaad	996	915
South Travancore	370	291
Tirunelveli	12	29
Wynaad	711	577
TOTAL	9,452	8,239

Source : U.P. A.S.I., Coonoor.

*Under reference and subject to revision.

TABLE No. 7
Imports of Foodgrains into India

(tons)

Commodities	During the week ended				Progressive total from 1-1-58
	5-2-58	12-2-58	19-2-58	26-2-58	
Rice	10,342	841	..	13,728	45,266
Wheat	35,508*	14,562	26,468	53,577	385,887
TOTAL	45,850	15,403	26,468	67,305	431,153

*Includes 1,031 tons damaged Ex. S. S. Philippine Bear and discharged at Yokohama.

TABLE No. 8

Destination-wise Quantity Sold and Port-wise Shipments of Sugar
from 1st Jan. 1957 to 31st Jan. 1958

(Figures in tons)

Destination	Quantity sold upto the week ending 31-1-58	Quantity shipped upto the week ending 31st January 1958		
		Bombay	Calcutta	Total
<i>A. West Asian Countries—</i>				
Basrah	13,150	13,085	..	13,085
Jeddah	1,250	1,247	..	1,247
Aden	8,098	5,902	2,148	8,050
Zanzibar	2,550	2,545	..	2,545
Bahrein	2,680	2,637	..	2,637
Muscat	400	398	..	398
Dubai	842	841	..	841
Umsaid	1,170	1,169	..	1,169
Naircbi	27,000	..	26,909	26,909
Sudan	15,000	9,259	5,588	14,847
TOTAL	72,140	37,083	34,645	71,728
<i>B. East Asian Countries—</i>				
North Vietnam	1,000	..	823	823
China	33,549	..	33,549	33,549
TOTAL	34,549	..	34,372	34,372
<i>C. Far East Countries including Malaya—</i>				
Penang	13,639	..	13,586	13,586
Sweetenham	7,252	..	7,251	7,251
Singapore	5,096	..	5,096	5,096
TOTAL	25,987	..	25,933	25,933
<i>D. Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan—</i>				
Colombo	8,250	2,754	5,404	8,158
Rangoon	12,000	..	11,643	11,643
TOTAL	20,250	2,754	17,047	19,801
<i>E. London</i>	1,002	..	1,002	1,002
GRAND TOTAL	1,53,928	39,837	1,12,999	1,52,836

TABLE No. 9
Coffee Cured
(1957-58 Crop)

(Cwts.)

Month	Plantation	Cherry	Robusta	Total
November 1957	203	302	27,222	27,727
December 1957	4,196	1,171	16,098	21,465
January 1958	77,002	5,000	466	82,468

Source : Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore.

9-1. Pool Stocks and Sales of Coffee (A) 1956-57 Crop

(tons)

Particulars	Upto December 30, 1957				Upto January 31, 1958			
	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Total	Arabica Planta- tion and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Pmt. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Receipts (in- clusive of gains in weight)	21,926	7,283	12,373(a)	41,582	21,949	7,286(a)	12,373	41,608
2. Sold against Pool Sales, Local Sales and allotments (in- clusive of driage)	9,262	3,228	8,032	20,522	9,871	3,419	8,627	21,917
3. Sold for ex- port	10,864(b)	3,272	1,092	15,228	10,864(b)	3,272	1,092	15,228
4. Balance as on 30th Dec. 1957/ 31st Jan. 58	1,800	783	3,249	5,832	1,214	595	2,654	4,463
5. To be sold for export against balance allo- cation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes 688 tons of Robusta Plantation.

(b) Includes (i) 5 tons sent to U.K. out of Station Selection and sold there, (ii) 725 tons sold to Russia, (iii) 229 tons to Sweden, Finland and Australia and (iv) 800 tons sold to East Germany.

(B) 1957-58 Crop

Particulars	Up to December 31, 1957				Upto January 31, 1958			
	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Arabica Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total	Arabica Plantation and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Robusta Pmt. Cherry and Est. Pdd.	Total
1. Receipts inclusive of gains-in-weight).	3,666	160	23	3,849	7,943	456	41	8,440
2. Sold against Pool Sales, Local Sales and allotment, (inclusive of diriage).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sold for export as on December 31, 1957/Jan. 31, 1958.	3,666	160	23	3,849	7,943	456	41	8,440
5. To be sold for Export against balance allocation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

9.2. Pool Sales of Coffee

(rupees per Cwt.)							
Date	Place of Auction	Plantation 'A'		Arabica Cherry Flats		Robusta Cherry Flats	
		Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
10-12-1957	Coimbatore	226.90 to 238.50	231.37	160.90 to 190.95	183.99	166.00 to 182.50	169.92
27-12-57	Mysore	210.70 to 228.95	224.19	180.95 to 201.00	195.40	170.15 to 170.15	170.15

TABLE No. 10
Tobacco (Raw) Imports

Articles and Countries from which imported	1957	
	September	January—Sep., 1957
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	6	696
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	11
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	90	1,468
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroot	..	35(a)
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	..	27
Other Tobacco Unmanufactured	..	170
TOTAL	96	2,407

(a) : Provisional

10.1. Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco

Article	('000 lbs.)	
	Septem-ber 1957	Jan-Sep. 1957
For Manufacture of Bidis	9	194
For Manufacture of Chewing Tobacco	981	4,727
Natu Desi Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	..	434
Natu Desi Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	462	1,414
Virginia Flue-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	6,976	59,836
Virginia Sun-cured for Cigarette Manufacture	862	1,990
For Manufacture of Cigars and Cheroots	1	27(a)
For Manufacture of Hookah Tobacco	21	30
For Manufacture of Mixtures for Pipes	..	10
Tobacco Stalks and Stems	60	145
Other Tobacco unmanufactured	398	1,583
TOTAL	9,770	70,390

(a) Provisional.

TABLE No. 11

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 1958 (22-2-58)	January 1958 (25-1-58)	February 1957 (23-2-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Foodgrains—					
Wheat	Moga	Dara	14.31	14.35	16.50
	Chandausi	Mixed	15.50	15.50	17.00
	Sagar	Pissi	12.75	13.00	16.25
Jowar	Akola	White (New)	9.50	8.75	11.00
Gram	Abohar	Coarse	9.69	10.25	12.75
Maize	Bahraich	Desi	10.75	11.50	13.50
Pulses—					
Gram (Split)	Bombay		14.67	15.00	17.50
	Patna		13.00	13.00	17.50
Arhar (Split)	Delhi	Desi	13.00	16.00	17.00
	Patna		14.00	12.00	18.00
	Bombay		17.78	15.55	18.25
	Madras	Nagpur	19.27	20.88	20.06
Potatoes—					
Potatoes	Patna	Lal	5.00	5.00	8.00
	Calcutta	Desi Nainital	9.00	8.00	9.50
	Mettupalayam	Rasi I	13.58	12.75	12.00

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Sugar and Gur—</i>					
Sugar	Bombay	D-28	38.90	38.55	32.12
Gur	Calcutta	Indian (Med.)	37.62	37.00	31.50
	Hapur		13.19	11.87	9.87
	Madras	II Sort	10.19	13.55	14.37
	Bombay	Kolhapur	19.00	18.50	18.00
<i>Livestock Products—</i>					
Milk	Delhi		16.00	16.00	16.00
Ghee	Calcutta	Agmark (U.P.)	210.00	210.00	215.00
	Khurja	Desi	194.00	195.00	180.00
	Bombay	Porbandar	185.00	200.00	197.50
<i>Fish and Eggs—</i>					
Fish	Bombay	Sea Fish			
		Prawns	51.42	51.42	41.12
	Calcutta	Pomfret	92.56	82.28	102.81
		Rohu	100.00	85.00	90.00
		Hilsa	80.00	75.00	50.00
Eggs (per 1,000 eggs)	Calcutta	Hen (Ungraded)	110.00	130.00	80.00
	Madras	Ungraded	95.00	117.00	92.50
	Bombay		100.00	96.00	100.00
	Jullundur		145.00	145.00	125.00
<i>Oilseeds, Oil and Cakes—</i>					
Mustard seed	Calcutta	Yellow	30.00	29.25	38.00
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	29.09	29.09	33.94
Rapeseed	Bombay	Yellow	27.18	27.31	34.56
Groundnut Kernel	Bombay	Bold	23.88	23.14	23.75
	Madras	Superior	21.69	22.47	24.62
Linseed	Bombay	Bold	20.94	21.58	20.06
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	21.00	21.75	22.00
Castorseed	Bombay	Bold	19.83	19.28	21.19
	Kanpur		16.84	17.30	20.87
	Badepalli	(Hyd. Dn.)	19.08	19.83	22.12
Sesamum seed	Madras	White	36.00	37.50	37.50
		Black	32.50	33.00	36.00
Cotton seed	Bombay	Varad	10.71	N.A.	10.50
	Abohar	Desi	12.19	13.00	13.00
Copra	Alleppey	Vettumeni	50.80	55.19	43.25
Mustard Oil	Calcutta		66.50	62.50	75.50
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	68.00	62.00	89.00
Groundnut Oil	Bombay		51.42	50.33	52.12
	Madras		46.41	46.58	49.87
Linseed Oil	Bombay		49.76	51.78	42.62
	Kanpur		51.00	50.00	52.00
Castor Oil	Bombay		45.90	41.78	51.81
	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	50.00	47.00	56.00
Sesamum Oil	Madras	Salem	69.12	70.79	69.12
	Bombay		60.22	60.33	64.25
Coconut Oil	Cochin		80.83	85.00	59.56
Mustard Cake	Kanpur	F.A.Q.	9.25	10.00	11.50
Groundnut Cake	Kanpur		7.50	7.75	7.12
	Bombay	Decorticated	8.51	8.44	7.75
<i>Cotton, Wool and Jute—</i>					
Kapas, 392 lbs.	Abohar	Desi	122.57	133.28	151.25
	Tirupur	Combodia	166.50	188.75	159.50
Cotton Lint (392 lbs.)	Abohar	Desi	266.00	289.95	333.47
		320 F	389.50	408.00	388.25
	Bomay	Jarilla M.G.F.	382.50	385.00	387.50
Wool	Bombay	Bikaner	256.71	277.31	277.69
Jute (per bale of 400 lbs.)	Calcutta	Indian Mill Firsts	215.00	N.T.	205.00
		Mill lightings	180.00	N.T.	180.00
Loose Jute (per maund)	Calcutta	Assam Middles	26.00	N.T.	30.50
		Pakistan—			
		District Middles	31.00	N.T.	35.50

TABLE No. 11—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Beverages—</i>					
Tea (per lb.)	Calcutta	Consumption in India—			
		Medium Dooar			
		Dust	1.56	1.56	1.84
		Export—			
		Clean Black Pekoe	2.25	2.35	2.25
Coffee (per cwt.)	Coimbatore	Plantation 'A'	246.00	249.00	229.00
		Plantation 'PB'	246.00	249.00	230.00
	Chikmagalur	Plantation 'A'	236.00	239.00	228.00
	Mangalore	Plantation 'A'	234.00	240.00	225.00
<i>Spices—</i>					
Turmeric	Calcutta	Erode	18.50	19.00	26.50
	Cochin	Good	18.00	17.50	15.94
Chillies	Bombay	Ghati	35.71	40.50	50.00
Pepper	Alleppey	Palai	67.35	58.16	67.31
Ginger	Cochine	Dry	24.48	24.48	39.75
Cardamom	Calcutta	Big (Kalimpong)	157.00	162.00	176.00
		Small (Mysore)	800.00	840.00	960.00
<i>Other Commodities—</i>					
Tobacco (per lb.)	Guntur	Flue-cured Virginia Non-redried strips of 1956 crop—			
		(Grade 4)	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Rubber	Kottayam	Sheet	123.44	121.36	125.06
Oranges (per 100)	Bombay	Ordinary	8.33	7.25	10.44
	Madras	Sathukudi Big	20.00	14.00	12.00
Arecanuts	Madras	Singapore	171.15	167.86	141.56
		Mangalore	213.94	230.60	164.56
Onions	Calcutta	Bombay Dry	3.00	3.00	..
<i>Chemical Fertilizers (per long ton gross)—</i>					
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	For State Govern-ments F. O R. des-patching station freight paid up to any rail head destination.		350.00	350.00	315.00
2. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	F. O R. despatching station freight being paid up to rail head destination by the shortest and cheapest all rail route for the fertilizers containing the Standard Nitro-gen contents.		420.00	420.00	380.00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	Do.		330.00	330.00	N.Q.
4. Urea	Do.		710.00	710.00	600.00
N.Q.—Not quoted. N.A.—Not available. N.T.—No transaction.					

11.1. Wholesale Issue Rates of Wheat and Rice

(Rs. per md. ex. godown or f.o.r. destination)

Wheat	Rs.	14
Rice	Rs.	16

TABLE No. 12

Prices of Certain Important Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan

Commodity	Market	Quality	Date	Rupees per maund except where otherwise stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wheat	Lyallpur	Ordinary	22-2-58	13.00
Rice	Lyallpur		22-2-58	N.Q.
Gur	Dacca		8-2-58	24.00
Cotton Lint	Lyallpur		22-2-58	13.00
	Karachi	{ 4 F Punjab	15-2-58	{ 75.62
		{ Roller ginned		{ 720.00*
	Karachi	{ Sind N.T.	15-2-58	{ 87.12
		{ Saw ginned		{ 830.00*
Cotton seed	Karachi	N. T. Popta	15-2-58	13.94
	Lyallpur		22-2-58	27.50
Wool	Karachi	Sind Yellow 85%	15-2-58	(per bag) 205.00
Jute	Dacca	(Mid's)	8-2-58	33.00
				160.00†

*Rupees per candy of 784 lbs.

† Per bale of 400 lbs.

N.Q.—No quotation.

12.1. 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) New	Bushed (60 lbs.)	21-2-58	223½ cents.	14.61
		Minneapolis	Winter	"	21-2-58	219½ cents.	14.32
			Spring	Bushel (60 lbs.)	21-2-58	223½ cents.	14.61
			Wheat 13% Protein (May)				
	Canada	Winnipeg	Class 2 in Store Fort William No. 1	Bushed (60 lbs.)	21-2-58	164 cents.	10.87@
			Northern Manitoba				
	U. K.	London	Australian f.a.q. (c.i.f.) Cargoes	Ton	24-1-58	£25.15-0	12.62

12.1. Other Foreign Countries—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maize	U.S.A.	Chicago	No. 2 Yellow	Bushel (56 lbs.)	21-2-58	116-1/8 cents.	8.12
Barley	Canada	Winnipeg	Cash	Unit (48 lbs.)	21-2-58	91½ cents.	7.56@
Groundnut	European Ports		Sudan (c.i.f.)	Metric Ton	21-2-58	£61-10-0	30.60
Groundnut oil	European Ports		British W. African (c.i.f.) bulk 3/5%	Ton	21-2-58	£106-0-0	51.92
Linseed	European Ports		Ethiopian 3% Feb/Mar (c.i.f.) U.K.	Metric Ton	21-2-58	£51-0-0	25.38
Linseed oil	European Ports		Argentina (c.i.f.)	Ton	21-2-58	£90-0-0	44.08
Castor oil	European Ports		Bombay 2% Commercial (c. & f.) Feb/Mar	Ton	21-2-58	£115-0-0	56.57
Cotton	U.S.A.	New York	Spot	Lb.	21-2-58	35.95 cents.	1,339.00*
			March	Lb.	21-2-58	35.10 cents.	1,307.00*
Jute	U. K.	London	Mill Firsts (c.i.f.)	Ton	15-2-58	£109-0-0 (nominal)	259.52†

@ Converted at the free market rate of Canadian dollar ruling as on 22-2-58 (Canada 2.75-3/16 to 2.75-15/16 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. 13

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 1958 (22-2-58)	January 1958 (25-1-58)	February 1957 (23-2-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Fruits (Fresh and dry)—						
Oranges	Bombay	Superior	Dozen	1.75	1.50	2.00
	Calcutta	Nagpur	Dozen	1.25	1.25	1.12
Bananas	Bombay	Khandesh	Dozen	0.50	0.37	0.50
	Calcutta	Singapore	Dozen	0.60	0.50	0.58
Cashew	Bombay	Kernel	Seer	3.50	2.75	4.00
Almonds	Bombay	Without shell	Seer	9.50	10.00	10.00
Walnuts	Bombay	In shell	Seer	2.75	1.75	1.75
Raisins	Bombay	Ordinary	Seer	3.00	2.50	3.50
Vegetables—						
Peas	Madras		Seer	0.98	1.15	0.81
Tomatoes	Madras		Seer	0.49	0.49	0.31
	Calcutta		Seer	0.18	N.Q.	N.Q.
Lady's Fingers	Madras		Seer	0.49	0.58	0.40
Cauliflowers	Madras		Each	0.62	0.50	0.50
Onions	Calcutta		Seer	0.25	0.31	0.37

N.Q.—No quotation.

TABLE No. 14

Retail Prices of Livestock Products at Selected Centres in India

(in rupees and naye paise per seer)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Month-end prices		
			Feb. 1958 (22-2-58)	Jan. 1958 (25-1-58)	Feb. 1957 (23-2-57)
Milk	Bombay	Cow	0.87	0.87	0.87
	Calcutta		0.75	0.75	0.62
Mutton	Bombay		1.75	1.75	2.00
	Calcutta		2.75	2.50	2.75
Goat Meat	Madras	With bones	2.56	2.56	2.56
		Without bones	2.81	2.81	2.81
	Calcutta		2.75	2.50	2.50
Pork	Bombay		2.00	2.00	2.25
	Madras		2.31	2.31	2.06
Beef	Bombay		0.50	0.50	0.75
	Calcutta		1.50	1.25	1.25

TABLE No. 15

Retail Prices of Fish, Eggs and Poultry at Selected Centres

(in rupees and naye paise)

Commodity	Centre	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Feb. 1958 (22-2-58)	Jan. 1958 (25-1-58)	Feb. 1957 (23-2-57)
Fish	Calcutta	Rohu	Seer	2.75	2.50	2.50
	Madras	Perch	Seer	N.Q.	1.56	1.06
Eggs	Bombay	Agmark 'A'	Dozen	2.00	2.00	1.75
	Calcutta	'B' Grade	Dozen	1.69	1.69	1.25
Poultry—						
Chickens	Bombay	Big	Each	1.25	1.25	1.75
	Madras	Big	Each	1.75	1.75	1.50
Duck	Bombay		Each	2.50	2.25	2.50
	Madras		Each	1.75	1.50	1.50

N.Q.—Not quoted.

TABLE No. 16

Retail Prices of Livestock at Selected Centres

(In rupees)

Animal	Market	Quality	Unit	Month-end prices		
				Feb. 1958 (22-2-58)	Jan. 1958 (25-1-58)	Feb. 1957 (23-2-57)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milk Cow	Bihar— Maujipur	2nd lactation 2 seers of milk	Each	75.00	80.00	95.00
				to	to	to
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	80.00	100.00	175.00
				to	to	to
				300.00	300.00	

TABLE No. 16—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milk Buffalo	Bihar— Maujipur	Murrah 2nd lactation.	Each	300.00 to 350.00	390.00 to 350.00	250.00 to 300.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Murrah	Each	400.00 to	400.00 to	400.00
Bullocks	Bihar— Maujipur	Local 8 teething	Each	1000.00 to 100.00	1000.00 to 150.00	125.00 to
				175.00	200.00	200.00
	Punjab— Bahadurgarh	Hariana	Each	400.00 to 800.00	400.00 to 800.00	400.00

TABLE No. 17

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group of Articles	WEEKLY				MONTHLY		
	4-1-58	11-1-58	18-1-58	25-1-58	January 1958	December 1957	January 1957
Food Articles	102.9	102.6	102.5	102.2	102.6	101.0	103.6
Liquor & Tobacco	98.1	96.9	96.1	96.0	96.4	97.5	87.9
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.7	114.4	114.4	114.4	111.4	114.9	105.8
Industrial Raw Materials	114.1	114.3	113.4	112.8	113.6	115.4	120.3
Manufactures	107.5	107.4	107.7	107.5	107.5	107.5	108.4
All Commodities	106.2	106.0	105.9	105.6	105.9	107.0	107.3

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

TABLE No. 18

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*
1950		101	94	96	80	69
1951		110	104	109	97	85
1952		97.	101	102	100	98
1953		100	100	100	100	100
1954		94	100	98	101	99
1955		87	101	99	104	102
1956		97	104	102	..	106
1956 October		101	105	103	..	108
1957 September		104	107	103	..	108
1957 October		103	107	..	..	..

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

†Base: April—December 1953=100.

Source: United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE No. 19

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
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
1956 . . .	96	99	99	102	101	102	102	112(a)
1956 October . . .	101	161	100	103	103	103	102	112
1957 September . . .	..	105	104	106	108	107	105	116
1957 October . . .	..	..	103	106	108	107	..	..

Source: United Nations' "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics". (a) Linked at January, 1956.

TABLE No. 20

Price Relatives of Certain Selected Articles at 11 Rural Centres for November, 1957

(Base: 1949=100)

Centre	Rice	Wheat	Jo-war	Maize	Gram Dal	Arhar Dal	Sugar	Gur	Ghee pure	Edible Oil	Chillies	Potatoes	Milk	Tobacco
Maibang (Assam)	107	..	..	..	..	84	96	89	..	109	113	117	..	70
Kudchi (Mysore)	131	..	133	..	73	91	95	100	..	90	92	..	84	..
Lakh (Bombay)	..	..	188	..	67	90	..	89	..	93	92	..	56	..
Multapi (M. Pradesh)	108	..	97	..	..	89	..	92	105	90	88	..	109	182
Bamra (Orissa)	134	..	..	..	..	81	108	85	..	105	151	..	125	56
Muniguda (Orissa)	84	..	..	..	..	95	158	..	109	90	99	..	94	..
Shankargarh (U.P.)	98	78	107	..	..	86	103	86	..	114	108	..	70	90
Krishna (A. Pradesh)	148	..	190	..	90	100	100	81	117	98	120	..	139	..
Malur (Mysore)	156	..	..	..	..	67	107	89	..	256	113	69	100	131
Nana (Rajasthan)	..	58	..	56	62	..	102	68	91	96	84	..	100	126
Salamatpur (M. Pradesh)	95	59	..	..	..	153	89	80	109	78	86	..	156	..

Source: Office of the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

TABLE No. 21

Monthly Rural Price Index Numbers at Different Centres in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

(Base: July 1935 to June 1936=100)

State/District	Centre	October 1957	September 1957	October 1956
Andhra Pradesh—				
Visakhapatnam . . .	Adivivaram . . .	497	512	455
Srikakulam . . .	Thettangi . . .	590	591	460
West Godavari . . .	Alamara . . .	455	456	459
Kurnool . . .	Madavaram . . .	575	575	532
Kerala—				
Malabar . . .	Koduvalli . . .	550	549	568
Madras—				
South Arcot . . .	Pulliyur . . .	464	464	477
	Agaram . . .	452	452	460
Tiruchirapalli . . .	Thulayanatham . . .	468	468	435
Mathurai . . .	Eriodu . . .	464	465	455
	Gokilapuram . . .	426	426	448
Coimbatore . . .	Kinathukadavu . . .	449	449	472
Chingleput . . .	Guduvancheri . . .	413	414	436
	Kunnathur . . .	456	456	442

TABLE No. 22

Consumer's 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
1956 . . .	117	115	81	89	107	105	110	111
1956 November . . .	118	116	87	93	110	108	113	114
1957 October . . .	125	122	91	96	115	114	113	116
1957 November . . .	129	125	89	96	116	114	120	121

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

TABLE No. 23

Daily Agricultural Wages in Some States

State/Distt.	Village	Month & year	Normal daily working hrs.	Field Labour			Other Agril. Labour		
				Man	Woman	Child	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>									
1. East Godavari	Korakonda	Dec. 1957	8	1.00	..	0.50	1.00	0.62	0.50
2. Krishna	Guntur	..	6	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
3. Guntur	Addanki	..	7	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	..	8	1.00	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.62	0.50
5. Anantpur	Anantapur	..	8	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00
<i>Bihar—</i>									
1. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	Nov. 1957	7	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.37
2. Patna	Mohadeopur	..	8	1.75	1.56	0.98	1.62	1.22	..
3. Ranchi	Itki	..	8	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.50	0.62	0.50
4. Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	..	8	2.05	1.62	1.19	2.05	1.62	1.19
<i>Assam—</i>									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Dec. 1957	8	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	..	8	3.00	2.50	1.75	3.00	2.50	1.75
<i>Bombay—</i>									
1. Thana	Palghar	Nov. 1957	8	1.25	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.75
2. Kaira	Ode	..	8	1.50	1.50	0.75	1.50	1.50	0.75
3. Poona	Junnar	..	8	1.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.75
<i>Mysore—</i>									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Dec. 1957	6½	1.00	0.50	..	1.37	0.50	..
2. Tumkur	Nerelekare	..	7	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.82	0.50	0.37
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>									
1. Chamba	Chowari	Dec. 1957	8	1.81	1.56	1.06	1.50	..	0.75

23.1. Daily Agricultural Wages in Madras and Punjab

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Type of Labour	Normal daily working hrs.	Ploughing	Sowing	Weeding	Harvesting	Other Agricultural Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Madras—</i>									
1. Tanjore	Alangudi	Nov. 1957	Man	..	1.94	1.00	0.62	1.87	1.00
		..	Woman	..	..	0.62	0.62	1.25	0.62
		..	Child	..	..	..	..	0.94	0.50
2. Tirunelveli	Malayankulam	..	Man	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.75
		..	Woman	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	0.50
		..	Child	..	..	..	..	..	0.37
<i>Punjab—</i>									
1. Hissar	Mangali	Nov. 1957	Man	8	2.00	..	2.00	2.00	..
		..	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	2.00	..
2. Ambala	Shahpur	..	Man	8	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
3. Kangra	Berta	..	Man	8	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
		..	Woman	8	..	..	1.50	1.50	..
		..	Child	8	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	..
4. Jullundur	Jamsher	..	Man	8	2.12	1.62	1.62	2.12	2.12
		..	Woman	8	..	1.37	..	1.37	..
		..	Child	8	..	..	1.00	..	1.37
5. Patiala	Kakrala	..	Man	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	..

23.2. Daily Rural Wages in Some States

State/Distt.	Village	Month & Year	Normal daily working hrs.	Skilled Labour			Herdsman (per animal per month)		
				Care-ter	Black Smith	Cobbler	Man	Woman	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Andhra Pradesh—</i>									
1. East Godavari	Konukonda	Dec. 1957	8	2.00	2.00	1.75	..	..	..
2. Krishna	Guntur	..	6	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	0.75
3. Guntur	Addanki	..	7	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.62	0.50	0.37
4. Visakhapatnam	Revidi	..	8	2.50	2.00	..	..	..	0.50
5. Anantapur	Anantapur	..	8	3.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	..	0.62
<i>Bihar—</i>									
1. Muzaffarnagar	Narsinghpur	Nov. 1957	7	2.50	2.25	..	0.37	0.37	..
2. Patna	Mohadeopur	..	8	2.50	2.50	..	1.25	..	1.25
3. Ranchi	Itki	..	8	2.50	2.00	2.00	0.87	0.50	..
4. Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	..	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.56	1.44	1.12
<i>Assam—</i>									
1. Sibsagar	Rongchual	Dec. 1957	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nowgong	Topakuchi	..	8	5.00	3.50	..	2.50	..	1.75
<i>Bombay—</i>									
1. Thana	Palghar	Nov. 1957	8	5.00	2.50	2.50	..	..	..
2. Kaira	Ode	..	8	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
3. Poona	Junnar	..	8	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
<i>Mysore—</i>									
1. Bangalore	Harisandra	Dec. 1957	6½	2.06	1.59	..	0.62	..	0.44
2. Tumkur	Nerelekere	..	7	2.50	2.00	..	0.50	0.25	0.25
<i>Himachal Pradesh—</i>									
Chamba	Chowari	Dec. 1957	8	3.00	2.50	2.00	..	0.88	0.62

TABLE No. 24
First Forecast on Production of Sugar and Molasses with recoveries for 1957-58

States (Reorganised)	No. of factories working	Average number of working days	Total cane crush-		Total sugar made		Total molasses		Recovery of sugar cane		Recovery of molasses	
			(Thousand tons)		(Thousand tons)		made (Thousand tons)		%		%	
			1957-58 Estimate	1956-57 Actual	1957-58 Estimate	1956-57 Actual	1957-58 Estimate	1956-57 Actual	1957-58 Estimate	1956-57 Actual	1957-58 Estimate	1956-57 Actual
Uttar Pradesh . . .	60*	137	156	1,06,83	1,11,52	10,43	10,80	3,75	3,98	9.76	9.69	3.51
Bihar . . .	28	114	133	29,37	33,27	2,85	3,12	1,06	1,20	9.69	9.37	3.61
Bombay . . .	21	160	145	28,61	20,70	3,09	2,40	1,11	79	10.80	11.60	3.81
Andhra Pradesh . . .	10†	138	149	14,42	15,42	1,40	1,42	60	69	9.71	9.20	4.44
Madras . . .	4	194	200	6,55	7,10	60	65	29	33	9.23	9.15	4.61
Punjab . . .	6	136	91	8,89	6,40	82	58	30	21	9.23	9.02	3.36
Madhya Pradesh . . .	5	101	152	3,61	5,02	35	49	14	20	9.71	9.77	3.93
Mysore . . .	6	130	146	7,22	4,65	73	42	29	19	10.11	9.11	4.23
Rajasthan . . .	3	113	163	1,95	1,85	19	18	8	8	9.53	9.55	3.96
Kerala . . .	1	127	175	1,00	1,34	8	12	4	5	8.50	8.88	4.30
Orissa . . .	1	135	139	48	44	4	3	3	3	8.00	7.43	5.75
West Bengal . . .	1	85	130	81	93	8	8	3	4	10.00	8.84	4.35
Assam . . .	1	25	..	11	..	1	..	N	..	8.00	..	4.00
ALL INDIA . . .	156	147	134	147	2,09,85	2,08,64	20,67	20,29	7,72	7,79	9.85	9.72

*Includes one experimental factory at N.S.I., Kanpur.

†Nizam I and Nizam II taken as one unit.

N—Negligible (less than 500 tons).

TABLE No. 25
Monthly Cotton Press Returns

Quantity of cotton pressed in India for the month of January 1958 (from 28th December 1957 to 31st January 1958) with comparative figures for corresponding period of the last season.

(Bales of 392 lbs. each)

State and Region Variety (Trade Description)		Number of bales pressed				Districts included in the region.
		During the month of January 1957-58 (from 28-12-57 to 31-1-58)	During the corresponding period of last year	Since 1st September 1957	During the corresponding period of last year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh—						
1. Andhra	1. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari and Krishna.
	2. Lakshmi Cotton	513	1	1,208	761	
	3. Northern	..	..	632	556	
	4. Western	332	..	3,705	1,030	
	5. Mungari	132	357	382	457	
	6. Coconadas	133	30	482	747	
	TOTAL	1,110	388	6,409	3,551	
2. Telangana	1. Hyderabad American	1,612	3,056	2,735	5,081	Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda.
	2. Jarla	1,183	643	3,497	4,193	
	3. Hyderabad Oomras	..	..	..	86	
	4. Hyderabad Gaurani	..	..	..	..	
	5. Kumpta Jayawant	..	..	..	..	
	6. Kumpta Ordinary	..	..	..	..	
	7. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	8. Warangal and Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	2,795	3,699	6,232	9,360	
	STATE TOTAL—Cotton Lint	3,905	4,087	12,641	12,911	
	Cotton Waste	..	..	759	519	
Assam—						
	Cotton Lint—Comillas	1,189	852	2,338	1,601	The whole State.
	Cotton Waste	..	..	..	..	

TABLE No. 25—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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 (Mathio)					
	5. Jarila .					
						NOTE—Cotton pressed in this block is mainly repressed cotton or cotton waste; hence total is not included.
	6. Barsi-Nagar Oomras .					
	7. Kumpta-Jaya-want/Jayadhar .					
	8. Cambodia .					
	9. Dharwar Upland/Laxmi .					
	10. Kumpta Ordinary					
	TOTAL .					
	Cotton Waste .					
2. Gujerat	1. Broach Vijaya .					Surat, Broach Panchmahals, Kaira, Banas-kantha, Sabar-kantha, Baroda and Mchhana.
	2. Surti Suyog .					
	3. Gujerat Dholleras					
	4. Saurashtra and Gujerat Short Staple (Mathio) Others .					
	TOTAL .					
3. North Deccan	1. Jarilla .					East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
	2. Surti Suyog .					
	3. Cambodia .					
	TOTAL .					

TABLE No. 25—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bombay—contd.						
4. Saurashtra—	1. Dholleras Wagad					Halar, Madhya Saurashtra, Zalawad, Sorath, Gohilwad, Kutch and Amreli.
	2. Kalyan .					
	3. Mathio .					
	4. Pratap .					
	5. Deviraj (134-Co 2)					
	6. Others .					
	TOTAL .					
5. Marathawada—	1. Jarila .					Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Nanded and Osmanabad.
	2. Hyderabad Oomras .					
	3. Hyderabad Gao-rani .					
	4. Kumpta ordinary					
	5. Warangal and Kakinadas .					
	6. Mungari .					
	7. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)					
	8. Hyderabad American .					
	9. Other Americans					
	10. Others .					
	TOTAL .					
6. Vidarbha,	1. Jarila .					Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Amravati, Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal.
	2. Verum (including H-420 and 197/3)					
	3. Oomras .					
	4. Cambodia including Buri .					
	5. M.P. American .					
	6. Other Americans					
	7. Others .					
	TOTAL .					

TABLE No. 25—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7. South Deccan	1. Jarila					Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, N. Satara, S. Satara, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri.
	2. Barsi-Nagar Oomras					
	3. Kumpta-Jayawant Jayadhar					
	4. Cambodia					
	5. Dharwar Up-land/Laxmi					
	Total					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					
<i>Madhya Pradesh—</i>						
1. Mahakoshal	1. Madhya Pradesh American (including Buri & Cambodia)					The whole region.
	2. H-420 (including Verum 91 and others)					
	3. Jarila					
	4. Madhya Pradesh Oomras					
	TOTAL					
2. Madhya Bharat—						
	1. U. P. Desi					The whole region.
	2. M. B. & Rajasthan American.					
	3. Jarila					
	4. Malvi					
	5. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
3. Bhopal—						
	1. Malvi					The whole region.
	2. M.B. Oomras					
	TOTAL					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					

TABLE No. 25—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Madras—</i>						
	1. Western	..	..	..	..	The whole State.
	2. Mungari	..	..	..	..	
	3. White and Red Northern	..	..	..	..	
	4. Madras Cambodia	1,586	1,399	14,055	15,580	
	5. Madras Cambodia Uganda	263	3,670	8,164	14,481	
	6. Nadam, Bourbon and Uppam	..	..	..	..	
	7. Warangal and Kakinadas	..	..	..	..	
	8. Tirunelveli	..	..	224	80	
	9. Karunganni	..	..	1,135	204	
	10. Chinnapathi	..	..	..	..	
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint	1,849	5,069	23,578	30,345	
	Cotton Waste	6,954	5,759	32,837	25,180	
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1. Ambala	1. Punjab Desi					Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
2. Jullundur	1. Punjab Desi					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
3. Amritsar	1. Punjab Desi					Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
4. Ferozepore	1. Punjab Desi					Ferozepore.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
5. Patiala	1. Punjab Desi					Patiala, Sangrur, Bhatinda, Mohindergarh and Kapurthala.
	2. Punjab American					
	TOTAL					
	STATE TOTAL—					
	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					

TABLE No. 25—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Uttar Pradesh—</i>						
1. Upper Doab	1. U.P. Desi	250	49	3,954	2,930	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muzaffarnagar.
	2. Perso-American	961	95	2,577	1,861	
	TOTAL	1,211	144	6,531	4,791	
2. Middle Doab	1. U.P. Desi	12	..	54	65	Mathura, Farukhabad, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah.
	2. Perso-American	470	..	1,361	1,530	
	TOTAL	482	..	1,415	1,595	
3. Lower Doab & Bundelkhand.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
	2. Perso-American	89	..	89	..	
	TOTAL	89	..	89	..	
4. Rohilkhand	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Badaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Nainital, Almora and Garhwal.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	..	..	..	
5. Rest of the State.	1. U. P. Desi	..	..	..	..	Mirzapur, Banaras, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Raibareilly, Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Partapgarh.
	2. Perso-American	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	1,782	144	8,035	6,386	
	Cotton Waste	..	210	964	1,665	

TABLE No. 25—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>West Bengal—</i>						
	1. Comillas	1,063	1,060	1,498	1,660	The whole State.
	2. Hyderabad American	..	..	..	52	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	1,063	1,060	1,498	1,712	
	Cotton Waste	240	262	670	1,028	
<i>Mysore—</i>						
	1. Mysore American	1,113	..	2,378	..	The whole State.
	2. Kumpta Ordinary	1,054	471	6,751	3,882	
	3. Jayadhar	..	..	2,652(R)	..	
	4. Nadam, Bourbon & Uppam	..	1,007	218	2,384	
	5. Lakshmi	100	..	735	..	
	6. Others	650	..	3,503	..	
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint	2,917	2,488(b)	16,237	7,941(b)	
	Cotton Waste	100	175	484	462	
<i>Rajasthan—</i>						
	1. M.B. & Rajasthan Americans					The whole State.
	2. Rajasthan Desi					
	3. M. B. Oomras					
	4. Malvi					
	5. U. P. Desi					
	6. Jarila					
	7. Others					
STATE TOTAL—						
	Cotton Lint					
	Cotton Waste					
<i>Tripura—</i>						
	Cotton Lint					The whole State.
	Comillas					
	Cotton Waste					
ALL INDIA@						
	{ Cotton Lint					
	{ Cotton Waste					

(R) Revised.

(b) Includes 1,010 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.

(c) Includes 1,675 bales in respect of merged areas for which variety-wise details are not available.

@ Not given due to non-receipt of the returns from the Governments of Bombay, M.P., Punjab, Rajasthan and Tripura.

TABLE
*Number of Livestock Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breed- ing Bulls †	Working Bul- locks @	Bulls & Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breed- ing 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)
Balasore—								
Rural	2,771	350,799	13,594	367,164	67,757	161,785	61,693	291,235
Urban	23	3,393	94	3,510	1,276	2,273	699	4,248
TOTAL	2,794	354,192	13,688	370,674	69,033	164,058	62,392	295,483
Bolangir—								
Rural	606	248,581	1,920	251,107	62,053	83,226	31,117	176,396
Urban	22	2,089	23	2,134	1,012	604	530	2,146
TOTAL	628	250,670	1,943	253,241	63,065	83,830	31,647	178,542
Cuttack—								
Rural	2,245	420,879	9,812	432,936	94,881	193,618	78,031	366,530
Urban	159	3,613	142	3,914	4,256	4,148	2,008	10,412
TOTAL	2,404	424,492	9,954	436,850	99,137	197,766	80,039	376,942
Dhenkanal—								
Rural	2,124	217,478	3,755	223,357	35,727	91,198	28,485	155,410
Urban	8	1,401	67	1,476	686	502	235	1,423
TOTAL	2,132	218,879	3,822	224,833	36,413	91,700	28,720	156,833
Ganjam—								
Rural	2,213	201,326	2,481	206,020	61,193	78,779	14,535	154,507
Urban	38	2,685	234	2,957	2,480	1,969	415	4,864
TOTAL	2,251	204,011	2,715	208,977	63,673	80,748	14,950	159,371
Kalahandi—								
Rural	348	204,274	2,862	207,484	46,918	49,553	27,418	123,889
Urban	3	865	5	873	259	323	124	706
TOTAL	351	205,139	2,867	208,357	47,177	49,876	27,542	124,595
Keonjhar—								
Rural	675	186,425	6,086	193,186	23,960	50,372	23,668	98,000
Urban	..	1,290	5	1,295	463	216	190	869
TOTAL	675	187,715	6,091	194,481	24,423	50,588	23,858	98,869

*The date of reference of livestock census held in Orissa is 15th April, 1957. The eighth all-India Livestock census was conducted with the reference date as 15th April, 1956 in all states except Orissa and Manipur where the Census was conducted only in 1957 due to certain administrative and other difficulties. This is the nineteenth State for which 1956 Livestock Census data are being published in the Journal. Data for Assam only remain to be published.

† 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.

No. 26

Implements in Orissa (According to 1957 Livestock census) conducted by the state

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Youngstock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Balasore—								
Rural	3,431	5,074	299,740	40,354	41,715	82,069	66,242	65,248
Urban	15	118	4,381	630	743	1,373	882	1,041
TOTAL	3,446	5,192	304,121	40,984	42,458	83,442	67,124	66,289
Bolangir—								
Rural	1,162	1,324	178,882	30,921	30,151	61,072	39,492	39,487
Urban	..	6	2,152	511	574	1,085	342	411
TOTAL	1,162	1,330	181,034	31,432	30,725	62,157	39,834	39,898
Cuttack—								
Rural	2,132	6,386	375,048	61,518	64,629	126,147	99,884	110,472
Urban	24	306	10,742	1,804	2,329	4,133	1,379	2,291
TOTAL	2,156	6,692	385,790	63,322	66,958	130,280	101,263	112,763
Dhenkanal—								
Rural	1,683	3,190	160,283	23,798	23,680	47,478	33,389	36,910
Urban	26	19	1,468	266	357	623	254	279
TOTAL	1,709	3,209	161,751	24,064	24,037	48,101	33,643	37,189
Ganjam—								
Rural	5,037	2,058	161,602	31,696	32,239	63,935	26,296	32,782
Urban	29	94	4,987	1,300	1,402	2,702	544	1,119
TOTAL	5,066	2,152	166,589	32,996	33,641	66,637	26,840	33,901
Kalahandi—								
Rural	1,650	814	126,353	23,851	22,952	46,803	23,511	25,359
Urban	2	11	719	147	110	257	60	120
TOTAL	1,652	825	127,072	23,998	23,062	47,060	23,571	25,479
Keonjhar—								
Rural	15,319	3,773	117,092	16,503	18,024	34,527	23,230	25,615
Urban	1	..	870	210	253	463	158	238
TOTAL	15,320	3,773	117,962	16,713	18,277	34,990	23,388	25,853

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Youngstock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under			Males	Females	Total
	Total	Males	Females	Total			
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Belasore—							
Rural	131,490	106,596	106,963	213,559	473,760	406,703	880,463
Urban	1,923	1,512	1,784	3,296	5,022	6,165	11,187
TOTAL	133,413	108,108	108,747	216,855	478,782	412,868	891,650
Bolangir—							
Rural	78,979	70,413	69,638	140,051	321,520	248,520	570,040
Urban	753	853	985	1,838	2,987	3,137	6,124
TOTAL	79,732	71,266	70,623	141,889	324,507	251,657	576,164
Cuttack—							
Rural	210,356	161,402	175,101	336,503	594,338	550,149	1,144,487
Urban	3,670	3,183	4,620	7,803	7,097	15,362	22,459
TOTAL	214,026	164,585	179,721	344,306	601,435	565,511	1,166,946
Dhenkanal—							
Rural	70,299	57,187	60,590	117,777	280,544	220,873	501,417
Urban	533	520	636	1,156	1,996	2,104	4,100
TOTAL	70,832	57,707	61,226	118,933	282,540	222,977	505,517
Ganjam—							
Rural	59,078	57,992	65,021	123,013	264,012	226,623	490,635
Urban	1,663	1,844	2,521	4,365	4,801	7,508	12,309
TOTAL	60,741	59,836	67,542	127,378	268,813	234,131	502,944
Kalahandi—							
Rural	48,870	47,362	48,311	95,673	254,846	174,664	429,510
Urban	180	207	230	437	1,080	949	2,029
TOTAL	49,050	47,569	48,541	96,110	255,926	175,613	431,539
Keonjhar							
Rural	48,845	39,733	43,639	83,372	232,919	160,731	393,650
Urban	396	368	491	859	1,663	1,361	3,024
TOTAL	49,241	40,101	44,130	84,231	234,582	162,092	396,674

No. 26—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	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)
Belasore—						
Rural	1,084	392	126	1,602	3,404	5,812
Urban	2	..	..	2	4	6
TOTAL	1,086	392	126	1,604	3,408	5,818
Bolangir—						
Rural	3,963	50,484	1,457	55,904	8,356	9,325
Urban	49	296	3	348	168	22
TOTAL	4,012	50,780	1,460	56,252	8,524	9,347
Cuttack—						
Rural	1,611	8,314	384	10,309	6,154	10,155
Urban	45	14	3	62	72	116
TOTAL	1,656	8,328	387	10,371	6,226	10,271
Dhenkanal—						
Rural	5,237	30,920	1,258	37,415	8,404	17,091
Urban	43	35	13	91	19	12
TOTAL	5,280	30,955	1,271	37,506	8,423	17,103
Ganjam—						
Rural	2,499	43,217	876	46,592	6,418	5,711
Urban	8	236	3	247	246	118
TOTAL	2,507	43,453	879	46,839	6,664	5,829
Kalahandi—						
Rural	2,747	41,755	1,221	45,723	8,454	7,395
Urban	..	84	2	86	18	6
TOTAL	2,747	41,839	1,223	45,809	8,472	7,401
Keonjhar—						
Rural	7,617	13,729	1,062	22,408	3,329	5,644
Urban	6	38	2	46	4	4
TOTAL	7,623	13,767	1,064	22,454	3,333	5,648

*Include all males over three years kept or used for breeding purposes.
@ Include all bullocks and uncastrated males over three year kept for work only.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Balasore—					
Rural	2,503	11,719	104	1,471	13,294
Urban	4	14	..	..	14
TOTAL	2,507	11,733	104	1,471	13,308
Bolangir—					
Rural	3,810	21,491	5,887	490	27,868
Urban	19	209	37	1	247
TOTAL	3,829	21,700	5,924	491	28,115
Cuttack—					
Rural	3,159	19,468	174	434	20,076
Urban	27	215	4	5	224
TOTAL	3,186	19,683	178	439	20,300
Dhenkanal—					
Rural	5,639	31,134	443	682	32,259
Urban	4	35	..	3	38
TOTAL	5,643	31,169	443	685	32,297
Ganjam—					
Rural	1,375	13,504	669	359	14,532
Urban	19	383	..	37	420
TOTAL	1,394	13,887	669	396	14,952
Kalahandi—					
Rural	4,460	20,309	5,464	684	26,457
Urban	10	34	23	..	157
TOTAL	4,470	20,343	5,487	684	26,514
Keonjhar—					
Rural	2,186	11,159	717	345	12,221
Urban	3	11	..	..	11
TOTAL	2,189	11,170	717	345	12,232

No. 26—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK						
Buffaloes—(contd.)						District
Youngstock						
Under 1 year			1 to 3 years			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
1,093 2	2,040 3	3,133 5	1,236 ..	2,118 6	3,354 6	Balasore— Rural Urban
1,095	2,043	3,138	1,236	2,124	3,360	TOTAL
4,769 97	4,475 86	9,244 183	5,241 23	6,675 62	11,916 85	Bolangir— Rural Urban
4,866	4,561	9,427	5,264	6,737	12,001	TOTAL
2,239 26	2,383 38	4,622 64	1,364 14	2,495 25	3,859 39	Cuttack— Rural Urban
2,265	2,421	4,686	1,378	2,520	3,898	TOTAL
4,183 15	4,042 3	8,225 18	4,581 3	5,578 3	10,159 6	Dhenkanal— Rural Urban
4,198	4,045	8,243	4,584	5,581	10,165	TOTAL
2,573 69	2,618 53	5,191 122	1,830 6	2,507 41	4,337 47	Ganjam— Rural Urban
2,642	2,671	5,313	1,836	2,548	4,384	TOTAL
3,998 11	4,031 7	8,029 18	3,515 7	3,856 7	7,371 14	Kalahandi— Rural Urban
4,009	4,038	8,047	3,522	3,863	7,385	TOTAL
1,865 1	2,281 1	4,146 2	2,107 3	2,280 5	4,387 8	Keonjhar— Rural Urban
1,866	2,282	4,148	2,110	2,285	4,395	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes—contd.					
	Youngstock—contd.			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Balasore—						
Rural	2,329	4,158	6,487	3,931	17,452	21,383
Urban	2	9	11	4	23	27
TOTAL	2,331	4,167	6,498	3,935	17,475	21,410
Bolangir—						
Rural	10,010	11,150	21,160	65,914	39,018	104,932
Urban	120	148	268	468	395	863
TOTAL	10,130	11,298	21,428	66,382	39,413	105,795
Cuttack—						
Rural	3,603	4,878	8,481	13,912	24,954	38,866
Urban	40	63	103	102	287	389
TOTAL	3,643	4,941	8,584	14,014	25,241	39,255
Dhenkanal—						
Rural	8,764	9,620	18,384	46,179	41,879	88,058
Urban	18	6	24	109	44	153
TOTAL	8,782	9,626	18,408	46,288	41,923	88,211
Ganjam—						
Rural	4,403	5,125	9,528	50,995	19,657	70,652
Urban	75	94	169	322	514	836
TOTAL	4,478	5,219	9,697	51,317	20,171	71,488
Kalahandi—						
Rural	7,513	7,887	15,400	53,236	34,344	87,580
Urban	18	14	32	104	71	175
TOTAL	7,531	7,901	15,432	53,340	34,415	87,755
Keonjhar—						
Rural	3,972	4,561	8,533	26,380	16,782	43,162
Urban	4	6	10	50	17	67
TOTAL	3,976	4,567	8,543	26,430	16,799	43,229

No. 26—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
477,691 5,026	424,155 6,188	901,846 11,214	3,679 19	3,039 23	6,349 23	9,388 46	13,067 65	Balasore— Rural Urban
482,717	4,303,343	913,060	3,698	6,062	6,372	9,434	13,132	Total
387,434 3,455	287,538 3,532	674,972 6,987	407,093 173	12,090 63	67,835 339	79,925 402	487,018 575	Bolangir— Rural Urban
390,889	291,070	681,959	407,266	12,153	68,174	80,327	487,593	TOTAL
608,250 7,199	575,103 15,649	1,183,353 22,848	8,234 92	9,080 167	25,447 377	34,527 544	42,761 636	Cuttack— Rural Urban
615,449	590,752	1,206,201	8,326	9,247	25,824	35,071	43,397	TOTAL
326,723 2,105	262,752 2,148	589,475 4,253	9,060 71	3,406 30	22,097 50	25,503 80	34,563 151	Dhenkanal— Rural Urban
328,828	264,900	593,728	9,131	3,436	22,147	25,583	34,714	TOTAL
315,007 5,123	246,280 8,022	561,287 13,145	8,798 106	5,110 152	18,729 391	23,839 543	32,637 649	Ganjam— Rural Urban
320,130	254,302	574,432	8,904	5,262	19,120	24,382	33,286	TOTAL
308,082 1,184	209,008 1,020	517,090 2,204	11,856 39	6,931 29	34,706 148	41,637 177	53,493 216	Kalahandi— Rural Urban
309,266	210,028	519,294	11,895	6,960	34,854	41,814	53,709	TOTAL
259,299 1,713	177,513 1,378	436,812 3,091	8,228 7	5,042 3	22,483 15	27,525 18	35,753 25	Keonjhar— Rural Urban
261,012	178,891	439,903	8,235	5,045	22,498	27,543	35,778	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Balasore—					
Rural	31,821	29,872	42,847	72,719	104,540
Urban	347	556	841	1,397	1,744
TOTAL	32,168	30,428	43,688	74,116	106,284
Bolangir—					
Rural	50,026	21,215	84,199	105,414	155,440
Urban	680	133	803	936	1,616
TOTAL	50,706	21,348	85,002	106,350	157,056
Cuttack—					
Rural	36,761	30,632	63,656	94,238	130,999
Urban	657	740	1,013	1,753	2,410
TOTAL	37,418	31,372	64,619	95,991	133,409
Dhankanal—					
Rural	29,732	10,019	45,056	55,075	84,807
Urban	166	67	289	356	522
TOTAL	29,898	10,086	45,345	55,431	85,329
Ganjam—					
Rural	18,117	9,989	39,678	49,667	67,784
Urban	421	192	1,097	1,289	1,710
TOTAL	18,538	10,181	40,775	50,956	69,494
Kalahandi—					
Rural	24,674	11,156	43,795	54,951	79,625
Urban	81	28	139	167	248
TOTAL	24,755	11,184	43,934	55,118	79,873
Keonjhar—					
Rural	37,433	20,868	57,443	78,311	115,744
Urban	366	121	601	722	1,058
TOTAL	37,799	20,989	58,044	79,033	116,832

No. 26—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Horses and Ponies							
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock					
			Upto one year			One to three years		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Balasore—								
Rural	1,436	2,374	63	27	90	17	25	42
Urban	3	1	..	..	..	4	2	6
TOTAL	1,439	2,375	63	27	90	21	27	48
Bolangir—								
Rural	2,219	3,274	34	47	81	13	24	37
Urban	26	37	7	8	15	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,245	3,311	41	55	96	13	24	37
Cuttack—								
Rural	2,332	4,590	108	39	147	86	152	238
Urban	56	65	4	3	7	38	44	82
TOTAL	2,388	4,655	112	42	154	124	196	320
Dhenkanal—								
Rural	1,809	8,252	149	159	308	100	134	234
Urban	24	89	17	58	75	1	..	1
TOTAL	1,833	8,341	166	217	383	101	134	235
Ganjam—								
Rural	649	1,150	67	24	91	21	12	33
Urban	83	26	8	3	11	1	14	15
TOTAL	732	1,176	75	27	102	22	26	48
Kalahandi—								
Rural	974	3,566	84	66	150	25	21	46
Urban	8	12	..	6	6	..	..	..
TOTAL	982	3,578	84	72	156	25	21	46
Keonjhar—								
Rural	4,034	9,183	174	115	289	61	202	263
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,034	9,183	174	115	289	61	202	263

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys		
	Youngstock—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)
Balasore—										
Rural	80	52	132	1,516	2,426	3,942	..	..	..	..
Urban	4	2	6	7	3	10	10	..	..	..
TOTAL	84	54	138	1,523	2,429	3,952	10	..	..	..
Bolangir—										
Rural	47	71	118	2,266	3,345	5,611	..	1	4	5
Urban	7	8	15	33	45	78	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	54	79	133	2,299	3,390	5,689	..	1	4	5
Cuttack—										
Rural	194	191	385	2,526	4,781	7,307	47	42	44	86
Urban	42	47	89	98	112	210	2	1	2	3
TOTAL	236	238	474	2,624	4,893	7,517	59	43	46	89
Dhenkanal										
Rural	249	293	542	2,058	8,545	10,603	31	2	..	2
Urban	18	58	76	42	147	189	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	267	351	618	2,100	8,692	10,792	31	2	..	2
Ganjam—										
Rural	88	36	124	737	1,186	1,923	2	26	35	61
Urban	9	17	26	92	43	135	6	28	17	45
TOTAL	97	53	150	829	1,229	2,058	8	54	52	106
Kalahandi—										
Rural	109	87	196	1,083	3,653	4,736	3	2	..	2
Urban	..	6	6	8	18	26	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	109	93	202	1,091	3,671	4,762	3	2	..	2
Keonjhar—										
Rural	235	317	552	4,269	9,500	13,769	20	12	16	28
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	235	317	552	4,269	9,500	13,769	20	12	16	28

No. 26—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
							Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chicken†	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
..	2,407	1,025,802	58,276	32,599	80,918	171,793	3,489	Balasore—
1	9	13,053	7,336	2,657	3,840	13,833	564	Rural
1	2,416	1,038,855	65,612	35,256	84,758	185,626	4,053	Urban
4	1,715	1,324,765	105,610	29,571	182,231	317,412	2,396	Bolangir—
..	30	9,286	1,176	355	2,077	3,608	198	Rural
4	1,745	1,334,051	106,786	29,926	184,308	321,020	2,594	Urban
..	4,596	1,369,159	79,665	30,612	71,175	181,452	4,948	Cuttack—
..	4	26,113	5,739	2,089	3,434	11,262	297	Rural
..	4,600	1,395,272	85,404	32,701	74,609	192,714	5,245	Urban
10	806	720,297	37,836	8,618	62,896	109,350	474	Dhenkanal—
..	43	5,158	1,387	280	7,151	8,818	41	Rural
10	849	725,455	39,223	8,898	70,047	118,168	515	Urban
..	8,984	672,678	59,909	19,828	100,965	180,702	829	Ganjam—
..	498	16,188	3,709	1,034	4,569	9,312	539	Rural
..	9,482	688,866	63,618	20,862	105,534	190,014	1,368	Urban
..	2,284	657,233	89,557	23,813	192,975	306,345	11,151	Kalahandi—
..	45	2,739	217	49	453	719	52	Rural
..	2,329	659,972	89,774	23,862	193,428	307,064	11,203	Urban
..	8,022	610,148	107,018	56,378	205,550	368,946	2,975	Keonjhar—
..	..	4,204	783	282	956	2,021	6	Rural
..	8,022	614,352	107,801	56,660	206,506	370,967	2,981	Urban

† The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY— <i>concl.</i>					AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings †	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Balasore—							
Rural	2,065	1,526	7,080	1,445	180,318	249,011	258
Urban	992	48	1,604	328	15,765	1,659	4
TOTAL	3,057	1,574	8,684	1,773	196,083	250,670	262
Bolangir—							
Rural	2,194	1,975	6,565	29,988	353,965	116,252	4,280
Urban	97	796	1,091	609	5,308	730	55
TOTAL	2,291	2,771	7,656	30,597	359,273	116,982	4,335
Cuttack—							
Rural	2,258	840	8,046	16,994	206,492	382,256	544
Urban	163	89	549	571	12,382	2,127	6
TOTAL	2,421	929	8,595	17,565	218,874	384,383	550
Dhenkanal—							
Rural	196	137	807	2,468	112,625	119,581	89
Urban	19	16	76	236	9,130	481	10
TOTAL	215	153	883	2,704	121,755	120,062	99
Ganjam—							
Rural	476	182	1,487	1,430	183,619	124,287	5,495
Urban	112	115	766	574	10,652	1,296	28
TOTAL	588	297	2,253	2,004	194,271	125,583	5,523
Kalahandi—							
Rural	5,809	2,134	19,094	37,593	363,032	110,265	231
Urban	47	8	107	349	1,175	293	..
TOTAL	5,856	2,142	19,201	37,942	364,207	110,558	231
Keonjhar—							
Rural	1,153	978	5,106	25,866	399,918	84,839	1,548
Urban	6	..	12	136	2,169	683	..
TOTAL	1,159	978	5,118	26,002	402,087	85,527	1,548

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 26—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS									
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)
7,497 250	47 ..	68 ..	67 16	12 5	.. 1	9 1	166 3	219 ..	Balasore— Rural Urban
7,747	47	68	83	17	1	10	169	219	TOTAL
43,855 708	632 6	2,059 12	97 2	6 2	4 ..	.. 3	511 5	562 8	Bolangir— Rural Urban
44,563	638	2,071	99	8	4	3	516	570	TOTAL
36,760 433	41 ..	659 80	191 1	6 4	2 ..	6 4	338 20	271 7	Cuttack— Rural Urban
37,193	41	739	192	10	2	10	358	278	TOTAL
52,639 416	15 1	264 13	49 2	.. ..	.. ..	4 ..	411 ..	372 ..	Dhenkanal— Rural Urban
53,055	16	277	51	..	..	4	411	372	TOTAL
32,082 948	1,223 1	511 1	29 2	4 ..	.. ..	5 2	434 26	149 13	Ganjam— Rural Urban
33,030	1,224	512	31	4	..	7	460	162	TOTAL
33,451 277	33 ..	780 ..	38 ..	2 ..	.. ..	13 ..	165 5	340 ..	Kalahandi— Rural Urban
33,728	33	780	38	2	..	13	170	340	TOTAL
9,638 60	370 ..	130 ..	77 1	3 ..	5 ..	.. 1	144 18	255 ..	Keonjhar— Rural Urban
9,698	370	130	78	3	5	1	162	255	TOTAL

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture]

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Female 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 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)
Koraput—								
Rural	1,439	210,971	7,991	220,401	38,813	51,374	24,976	115,163
Urban	7	1,747	29	1,783	1,189	611	363	2,163
TOTAL	1,446	212,718	8,020	222,184	40,002	51,985	25,339	117,326
Mayurbhanj—								
Rural	2,118	281,935	10,675	294,728	26,398	68,054	33,737	128,189
Urban	5	318	11	334	443	629	78	1,150
TOTAL	2,123	282,253	10,686	295,062	26,841	68,683	33,815	129,339
Phulbani—								
Rural	1,847	120,385	2,857	125,089	19,956	31,066	12,384	63,406
Urban	10	707	11	728	137	267	12	416
TOTAL	1,857	121,092	2,868	125,817	20,093	31,333	12,396	63,822
Puri—								
Rural	2,075	268,060	4,578	274,713	46,595	139,874	47,633	234,102
Urban	63	7,568	167	7,798	1,769	5,078	1,765	8,612
TOTAL	2,138	275,628	4,745	282,511	48,364	144,952	49,398	242,714
Sambalpur—								
Rural	873	388,938	12,633	402,444	57,346	195,031	27,721	280,098
Urban	28	3,315	116	3,459	1,436	1,448	443	3,327
TOTAL	901	392,253	12,749	405,903	58,782	196,479	28,164	283,425
Sundargarh—								
Rural	669	167,590	6,278	174,537	29,308	62,073	19,807	111,188
Urban	29	3,487	74	3,590	712	1,599	748	3,059
TOTAL	698	171,077	6,352	178,127	30,020	63,672	20,555	114,247
TOTAL ORISSA STATE—								
Rural	20,003	3,267,641	85,522	3,373,166	610,905	1,256,003	431,205	2,298,113
Urban	395	32,478	978	33,851	16,118	19,667	7,610	43,395
TOTAL 1956	20,398	3,300,119	86,500	3,407,017	627,023	1,275,670	438,815	2,341,508
TOTAL 1951†	32,628	2,937,489	170,003	3,140,120	803,901	1,268,444	488,573	2,560,918

†1945 data repeated as no census was held in Orissa State during 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.

No. 26—contd.

Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Koraput—								
Rural	54,634	9,207	179,004	26,850	28,842	55,692	22,951	22,392
Urban	83	51	2,297	500	703	1,203	403	372
TOTAL	54,717	9,258	181,301	27,350	29,545	56,895	23,354	22,764
Mayurbhanj—								
Rural	36,278	13,293	177,760	24,612	28,350	52,962	36,690	40,688
Urban	1	12	1,163	281	262	543	239	481
TOTAL	36,279	13,305	178,923	24,893	28,612	53,505	36,929	41,169
Phulbani—								
Rural	28,010	1,304	92,720	11,466	12,415	23,881	15,673	15,134
Urban	..	17	433	89	83	172	163	213
TOTAL	28,010	1,321	93,153	11,555	12,498	24,053	15,836	15,347
Puri—								
Rural	1,685	3,984	239,771	32,076	34,538	66,614	56,047	52,329
Urban	107	94	8,813	959	1,167	2,126	1,296	1,368
TOTAL	1,792	4,078	248,584	33,035	35,705	68,740	57,343	53,697
Sambalpur—								
Rural	1,379	4,333	285,810	38,464	37,174	75,638	48,153	57,487
Urban	11	90	3,428	932	1,062	1,994	634	735
TOTAL	1,390	3,423	289,238	39,396	38,236	77,632	48,787	58,222
Sundargarh—								
Rural	7,640	4,597	123,425	22,335	23,488	45,823	29,560	31,652
Urban	20	48	3,127	448	371	819	797	726
TOTAL	7,660	4,645	126,552	22,783	23,859	46,642	30,357	32,378
TOTAL ORISSA STATE—								
Rural	160,040	59,337	2,517,490	384,444	398,197	782,641	521,118	555,555
Urban	319	866	44,580	8,077	9,416	17,493	7,161	9,394
TOTAL 1956	160,359	60,203	2,562,070	392,521	407,613	800,134	528,269	564,949
TOTAL 1951†	121,875	76,910	2,759,703	445,972	449,182	895,154	530,578	563,181

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years Total	Total 3 years and under			Males	Females	Total
		Males	Females	Total			
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Koraput—							
Rural	45,343	49,801	51,234	101,035	270,202	230,238	500,440
Urban	775	903	1,075	1,978	2,686	3,372	6,058
TOTAL	46,118	50,704	52,309	103,013	272,888	233,610	506,498
Mayurbhanj—							
Rural	77,378	61,302	69,038	130,340	356,030	246,798	602,828
Urban	720	520	743	1,263	854	1,906	2,760
TOTAL	78,098	61,822	69,781	131,603	356,884	248,704	605,588
Phulbani—							
Rural	30,807	27,139	27,549	54,688	152,228	120,269	272,497
Urban	376	252	296	548	980	729	1,709
TOTAL	31,183	27,391	27,845	55,236	153,208	120,998	274,206
Puri—							
Rural	108,376	88,123	86,867	174,990	362,836	326,638	689,474
Urban	2,664	2,255	2,535	4,790	10,053	11,348	21,401
TOTAL	111,040	90,378	89,402	179,780	372,889	337,986	710,875
Sambalpur—							
Rural	105,640	86,617	94,661	181,278	489,061	380,471	869,532
Urban	1,369	1,566	1,797	3,363	5,025	5,225	10,250
TOTAL	107,009	88,183	96,458	184,641	494,086	385,696	879,782
Sundargarh—							
Rural	61,212	51,895	55,140	107,035	226,432	178,565	404,997
Urban	1,523	1,245	1,097	2,342	4,835	4,224	9,059
TOTAL	62,735	53,140	56,237	109,377	231,267	182,789	414,056
TOTAL ORISSA							
STATE—							
Rural	1,076,673	905,562	953,752	1,859,314	4,278,728	3,471,242	7,749,970
Urban	16,545	15,228	18,810	34,038	49,079	63,390	112,469
TOTAL 1956	1,093,218	920,790	972,562	1,893,352	4,327,807	3,534,632	7,862,439
TOTAL 1951†	1,093,759	976,550	1,012,363	1,988,913	4,116,670	3,772,066	7,888,736

No. 26—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

LIVESTOCK						
Buffaloes						District
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		
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
4,351 31	50,932 419	2,933 61	58,216 511	5,950 318	6,029 125	Koraput— Rural Urban
4,382	51,351	2,994	58,727	6,268	6,154	TOTAL
7,056 8	20,860 2	695 ..	28,611 10	1,299 11	1,746 10	Mayurbhanj— Rural Urban
7,064	20,862	695	28,621	1,310	1,756	TOTAL
3,518 3	25,152 136	1,345 ..	30,015 139	3,083 6	4,413 17	Phulbani— Rural Urban
3,521	25,288	1,345	30,154	3,089	4,430	TOTAL
1,788 45	21,379 116	649 1	23,816 162	4,838 27	9,336 60	Puri— Rural Urban
1,833	21,495	650	23,978	4,865	9,396	TOTAL
3,328 27	39,112 176	1,359 52	43,799 255	3,979 435	5,874 228	Sambalpur— Rural Urban
3,355	39,288	1,411	44,054	4,414	6,102	TOTAL
2,815 74	33,088 335	1,201 23	37,104 432	2,535 84	2,964 92	Sundargarh— Rural Urban
2,889	33,423	1,224	37,536	2,619	3,056	TOTAL
47,614 341	379,334 1,887	14,566 163	441,514 2,391	66,203 1,412	91,495 816	TOTAL ORISSA STATE— Rural Urban
47,955	381,221	14,729	443,905	67,615	92,311	TOTAL 1956
14,322	373,638	18,424	406,384	107,729	113,336	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
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK				
	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)
Koraput—					
Rural	3,001	14,980	5,232	1,850	22,062
Urban	98	541	182	9	732
TOTAL	3,099	15,521	5,414	1,859	22,794
Mayurbhanj—					
Rural	954	3,999	1,811	369	6,179
Urban	2	23	..	..	23
TOTAL	956	4,022	1,811	369	6,202
Phulbani—					
Rural	2,754	10,250	9,723	762	20,735
Urban	..	23	..	..	23
TOTAL	2,754	10,273	9,723	762	20,758
Puri—					
Rural	3,695	17,869	812	251	18,932
Urban	35	122	..	5	127
TOTAL	3,730	17,991	812	256	19,059
Sambalpur—					
Rural	1,774	11,627	483	501	12,611
Urban	29	692	6	9	707
TOTAL	1,803	12,319	489	510	13,318
Sundargarh—					
Rural	1,695	7,194	1,057	401	8,652
Urban	36	212	14	9	235
TOTAL	1,731	7,406	1,071	410	8,887
TOTAL ORISSA					
STATE—					
Rural	37,905	194,703	32,576	8,599	235,878
Urban	286	2,514	266	78	2,858
TOTAL 1956	37,291	197,217	32,842	8,677	238,736
TOTAL 1951†	50,892	271,957	23,613	8,110	303,680

No. 26—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Buffaloes—contd.				
	Young Stock				
	Under 1 year		1 to 3 years		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Koraput—					
Rural	3,380	3,408	6,788	3,333	3,459
Urban	106	89	195	61	53
TOTAL	3,486	3,497	6,983	3,394	3,512
Mayurbhanj—					
Rural	1,075	1,030	2,105	1,358	1,695
Urban	2	3	5	1	..
TOTAL	1,077	1,033	2,110	1,359	1,695
Phulbani—					
Rural	2,410	2,578	4,988	3,098	3,408
Urban	2	5	7	16	12
TOTAL	2,412	2,583	4,995	3,114	3,420
Puri—					
Rural	1,924	2,346	4,270	1,524	2,210
Urban	13	7	20	11	8
TOTAL	1,937	2,353	4,290	1,535	2,218
Sambalpur—					
Rural	2,315	2,251	4,566	3,281	3,923
Urban	101	131	232	66	47
TOTAL	2,416	2,382	4,798	3,347	3,970
Sundargarh—					
Rural	1,534	1,583	3,117	1,987	1,571
Urban	18	35	53	25	53
TOTAL	1,582	1,618	3,170	2,012	1,624
TOTAL ORISSA					
STATE—					
Rural	33,358	35,066	68,424	34,455	41,775
Urban	463	461	924	236	322
TOTAL 1956	33,821	35,527	69,348	34,691	42,097
TOTAL 1951†	50,684	51,537	102,221	37,845	43,236

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Koraput— Rural	6,713	6,867	13,580	64,929	28,929	93,858
Urban	167	142	309	678	874	1,552
TOTAL	6,880	7,009	13,889	65,607	29,803	95,410
Mayurbhanj— Rural	2,433	2,725	5,158	31,044	8,904	39,948
Urban	3	3	6	13	26	39
TOTAL	2,436	2,728	5,164	31,057	8,930	39,987
Phulbani— Rural	5,508	5,986	11,494	35,523	26,721	62,244
Urban	18	17	35	157	40	197
TOTAL	5,526	6,003	11,529	35,680	26,761	62,441
Puri— Rural	3,448	4,556	8,004	27,264	23,488	50,752
Urban	24	15	39	186	142	328
TOTAL	3,472	4,571	8,043	27,450	23,630	51,080
Sambalpur— Rural	5,596	6,174	11,770	49,395	18,785	68,180
Urban	167	178	345	422	885	1,307
TOTAL	5,763	6,352	12,115	49,817	19,670	69,487
Sundargarh— Rural	3,521	3,154	6,675	40,625	11,806	52,431
Urban	43	88	131	475	323	798
TOTAL	3,564	3,242	6,806	41,100	12,129	53,229
TOTAL ORISSA STATE— Rural	67,813	76,841	144,654	509,327	312,710	822,046
Urban	699	783	1,482	3,090	3,641	6,731
TOTAL 1956	68,512	77,624	146,136	512,417	316,360	828,777
TOTAL 1951†	88,529	94,773	183,302	494,913	398,453	893,366

No. 26—*contd.*
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—*contd.*

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
335,131	259,167	594,298	12,210	7,239	30,272	37,511	49,721	Koraput—
3,364	4,246	7,610	28	117	149	266	294	Rural
								Urban
338,495	263,413	601,908	12,238	7,356	30,421	37,777	50,015	Total
387,074	255,702	642,776	24,743	19,686	58,378	78,064	102,807	Mayurbhanj—
867	1,932	2,799	2	9	28	37	39	Rural
								Urban
387,941	257,634	645,575	24,745	19,695	58,406	78,101	102,846	TOTAL
187,751	146,990	334,741	6,756	2,542	14,416	16,958	23,714	Phulbani—
1,137	769	1,906	71	22	100	122	193	Rural
								Urban
188,888	147,759	336,647	6,827	2,564	14,516	17,080	23,907	TOTAL
390,100	350,126	740,226	87,385	6,724	22,047	28,771	116,156	Puri—
10,239	11,490	21,729	230	149	514	663	893	Rural
								Urban
400,339	361,616	761,955	87,615	6,873	22,561	29,434	117,049	TOTAL
538,456	399,256	937,712	9,523	5,302	32,202	37,504	47,027	Sambalpur—
5,447	6,110	11,557	84	45	114	159	243	Rural
								Urban
543,903	405,366	949,269	9,607	5,347	32,316	36,663	47,270	TOTAL
267,057	190,371	457,428	8,924	6,029	20,632	26,661	35,585	Sundargarh—
5,310	4,547	9,857	111	94	250	344	455	Rural
								Urban
272,367	194,918	467,285	9,035	6,123	20,882	27,005	36,040	TOTAL
4,788,055	3,783,961	8,572,016	606,489	92,220	375,593	467,813	1,074,302	TOTAL ORISSA
52,169	67,031	119,200	1,033	903	2,498	3,401	4,434	STATE—
								Rural
								Urban
4,840,224	3,850,992	8,691,216	607,522	93,123	378,091	471,214	1,078,736	TOTAL 1956
4,611,583	4,170,519	8,782,102	176,463	89,511	415,635	505,146	681,609	TOTAL 1951†

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK					
District	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	Total Goats
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Koraput—					
Rural	23,962	16,479	45,184	61,663	85,625
Urban	97	191	258	449	546
TOTAL	24,059	16,670	45,442	62,112	86,171
Mayurbhanj—					
Rural	86,932	61,768	141,592	203,360	290,202
Urban	187	159	395	554	741
TOTAL	87,119	61,927	141,987	203,914	291,033
Phulbani—					
Rural	24,576	17,269	42,460	59,729	84,305
Urban	48	28	74	102	150
TOTAL	24,624	17,297	42,543	59,831	84,455
Puri—					
Rural	17,486	12,927	34,587	47,514	65,000
Urban	402	563	1,354	1,917	2,319
TOTAL	17,888	13,490	35,941	49,431	67,319
Sambalpur—					
Rural	55,761	18,256	85,660	103,916	159,677
Urban	718	200	793	993	1,711
TOTAL	56,479	18,456	86,453	104,909	161,388
Sundargarh—					
Rural	68,893	28,207	103,503	131,710	200,603
Urban	1,211	666	1,616	2,282	3,493
TOTAL	70,104	28,873	105,119	133,992	204,096
TOTAL ORISSA					
STATE—					
Rural	506,174	288,657	820,610	1,118,267	1,624,441
Urban	5,381	3,644	9,273	12,917	18,298
TOTAL 1956	511,555	292,301	838,883	1,131,184	1,642,739
TOTAL 1951†	441,777	224,455	933,267	1,157,722	1,599,499

No. 26—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Horses and Ponies								District
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Young Stock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
1,431 216	5,217 20	513 21	284 ..	797 21	88 1	75 ..	163 1	Koraput— Rural Urban
1,647	5,237	534	284	818	89	75	164	TOTAL
19 ..	12 ..	300 2	99 ..	399 2	71 ..	74 ..	145 ..	Mayurbhanj— Rural Urban
19	12	302	99	401	71	74	145	TOTAL
161 1	3,337 ..	143 ..	39 ..	182 ..	43 ..	23 ..	66 ..	Phulbani— Rural Urban
162	3,337	143	39	182	43	23	66	TOTAL
1,825 ..	4,073 5	92 ..	28 8	120 8	29 2	39 5	68 7	Puri— Rural Urban
1,825	4,078	92	36	128	31	44	75	TOTAL
1,102 28	1,371 8	157 1	73 1	230 2	45 ..	86 ..	131 ..	Sambalpur— Rural Urban
1,130	1,379	158	74	232	45	86	131	TOTAL
1,004 24	1,690 52	167 ..	117 ..	284 ..	117 6	51 4	168 10	Sundargarh— Rural Urban
1,028	1,742	167	117	284	123	55	178	TOTAL
18,995 469	48,089 315	2,051 60	1,117 87	3,168 147	716 53	918 69	1,634 122	TOTAL ORISSA STATE— Rural Urban
19,464	48,404	2,111	1,204	3,315	769	987	1,756	TOTAL 1956
2,891	2,146	..	..	923(a)	347	320	667	TOTAL 1951†

(a) Details not available.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK									
	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)
Koraput—										
Rural	601	359	960	2,032	5,576	7,608	57	50	46	96
Urban	22	..	22	238	20	258	..	1	6	7
TOTAL	623	359	982	2,270	5,596	7,866	57	51	52	103
Mayurbhanj—										
Rural	371	173	544	390	185	575	3	2	..	2
Urban	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	373	173	546	392	185	577	3	2	..	2
Phulbani—										
Rural	186	62	248	347	3,399	3,746	..	3	5	8
Urban	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	186	62	248	348	3,399	3,747	..	3	5	8
Puri—										
Rural	121	67	188	1,946	4,140	6,086	25	10	5	15
Urban	2	13	15	2	18	20	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	123	80	203	1,948	4,158	6,106	25	10	5	15
Sambalpur—										
Rural	202	159	361	1,304	1,530	2,834	31	1	1	2
Urban	1	1	2	29	9	38	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	203	160	363	1,333	1,539	2,872	31	1	1	2
Sundargarh—										
Rural	284	168	452	1,288	1,858	3,146	7	4	..	4
Urban	6	4	10	30	56	86	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	290	172	462	1,318	1,914	3,232	7	4	..	4
TOTAL ORISSA										
STATE—										
Rural	2,767	2,035	4,802	21,762	50,124	71,886	236	155	156	311
Urban	113	156	269	582	471	1,053	18	30	25	55
TOTAL 1956	2,880	2,191	5,071	22,344	50,595	72,939	254	185	181	366
TOTAL 1951†	347	320	1,590	3,238	2,466	6,627	50	137	166	303
			(b)			(b)				

(b) Includes 923 for which details are not available.

No. 26—contd.
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—concl'd.			POULTRY				
	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls			Ducks	
				Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	
	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
Koraput—								
Rural	4	30,024	767,433	202,285	72,383	290,702	565,370	5,302
Urban	..	691	9,406	2,624	976	5,070	8,670	164
TOTAL	4	30,715	776,839	204,909	73,359	295,772	574,040	5,466
Mayurbhanj—								
Rural	..	15,558	1,052,013	274,411	154,778	521,496	950,685	10,393
Urban	..	34	3,615	930	312	624	1,866	106
TOTAL	..	15,592	1,055,628	275,341	155,090	522,120	952,551	10,499
Phulbani—								
Rural	..	19,964	466,478	88,759	40,205	172,468	301,432	709
Urban	..	3	2,253	328	85	97	510	..
TOTAL	..	19,967	468,731	89,087	40,290	172,565	301,942	709
Puri—								
Rural	2	2,241	929,751	56,903	16,149	46,061	119,113	2,172
Urban	..	99	25,060	2,856	967	2,585	6,408	176
TOTAL	2	2,340	954,811	59,759	17,116	48,646	125,521	2,348
Sambalpur—								
Rural	78	2,249	1,149,610	122,353	34,519	230,819	387,691	2,620
Urban	..	127	13,676	3,575	1,281	3,902	8,758	139
TOTAL	78	2,376	1,163,286	125,928	35,800	234,721	396,449	2,759
Sundargarh—								
Rural	19	20,514	717,306	122,128	49,366	232,615	404,109	1,355
Urban	..	133	14,024	2,703	997	5,005	8,705	97
TOTAL	19	20,647	731,330	124,831	50,363	237,620	412,814	1,452
TOTAL ORISSA								
STATE—								
Rural	117	119,364	11,462,673	1,404,710	568,819	2,390,871	4,364,400	48,813
Urban	1	1,716	144,775	33,363	11,364	39,763	84,490	2,379
TOTAL 1956	118	121,080	11,607,448	1,438,073	580,183	2,430,634	4,448,890	51,192
TOTAL 1951†	9	108,382	11,178,581	1,177,605	422,348	2,227,759	3,877,712	32,233

† The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

TABLE
Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY—concl'd.					AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks—cont'd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings†	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Koraput—							
Rural	4,215	3,939	13,456	17,631	596,460	138,390	575
Urban	108	127	399	762	9,831	642	22
TOTAL	4,323	4,066	13,855	18,396	606,291	139,032	597
Mayurbhanj—							
Rural	4,286	2,885	17,564	26,298	994,547	166,600	372
Urban	42	16	164	274	2,304	64	3
TOTAL	4,328	2,901	17,728	26,572	996,851	166,664	375
Phulbani—							
Rural	242	177	1,128	2,086	304,646	85,149	108
Urban	..	..	..	..	510	339	3
TOTAL	242	177	1,128	2,086	305,156	85,488	111
Puri—							
Rural	1,032	535	3,739	3,353	126,205	193,267	276
Urban	46	71	293	328	7,029	3,721	23
TOTAL	1,078	606	4,032	3,681	133,234	196,988	299
Sambalpur—							
Rural	1,698	1,536	5,854	18,379	411,924	189,782	404
Urban	63	46	248	1,038	10,044	1,256	2
TOTAL	1,761	1,582	6,102	19,417	421,968	191,038	406
Sundargarh—							
Rural	720	665	2,740	6,528	413,377	100,895	54
Urban	50	59	206	32	8,943	1,707	6
TOTAL	770	724	2,946	6,560	422,320	102,602	60
TOTAL ORISSA							
STATE—							
Rural	26,344	17,509	92,666	190,062	4,647,128	2,060,574	14,234
Urban	1,745	1,391	5,515	5,237	95,242	15,003	162
TOTAL 1956	28,089	18,900	98,181	195,299	4,742,370	2,075,577	14,396
TOTAL 1951†	18,835	10,813	61,881	..	3,939,593	1,953,392	7,135

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

No. 26—concl'd.
Machinery and Implements in Orissa—concl'd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—concl'd.									
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)
18,494	61	530	13	9	..	..	75	483	Koraput—
449	2	8	1	1	..	1	21	..	Rural
18,943	63	538	14	10	..	1	96	483	Urban
									TOTAL
42,483	37	169	102	5	1	8	141	188	Mayurbhanj—
80	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	Rural
42,563	37	171	102	6	1	8	141	188	Urban
									TOTAL
9,983	4	161	24	..	..	5	125	222	Phulbani—
20	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
10,003	4	161	26	..	..	5	125	222	Urban
									TOTAL
71,171	9	1,147	47	..	..	7	691	370	Puri—
2,187	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	Rural
73,358	10	1,148	48	1	2	10	692	373	Urban
									TOTAL
66,609	41	2,473	66	5	..	2	609	1,066	Sambalpur—
850	..	7	1	2	..	1	8	17	Rural
67,459	41	2,480	67	7	..	3	617	1,083	Urban
									TOTAL
13,133	532	432	37	2	1	3	101	770	Sundargarh—
265	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	Rural
13,398	532	437	37	2	1	4	101	770	Urban
									TOTAL
437,795	3,045	9,383	837	54	13	62	3,911	5,267	TOTAL ORISSA
6,943	11	129	29	16	3	17	107	48	STATE—
444,738	3,056	9,512	866	70	16	79	4,018	5,315	Rural
									Urban
374,144	128	10,062	89	30	59	..	..	..	TOTAL 1956
									TOTAL 1951†

† 1945 data repeated except in case of "tractors".
NOTE—The figures given in these tables for the districts of Dhenkanal, Puri, Kalahandi, Koraput and Cuttack are provisional and subject to revision.

CORRIGENDA - VOL. XII, No. 12.

Page	Table	Col.	Line	As printed	As desired
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NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS
IN CERTAIN STATES OF INDIA

(ACCORDING TO EIGHTH LIVESTOCK CENSUS 1956)

The provisional All-India data based on the District Abstract Returns relating to the Eighth All-India Quinquennial Livestock Census was published in the September 1956 issue of this Journal. Final figures of this Census have not yet become available from all States. The three States of Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur conducted the Census in 1957 only. The receipt of the detailed Returns of this Census from all States is likely to be delayed. Therefore, to avoid delay in publishing the State-wise data, it was proposed to publish individual States figures after their scrutiny either as supplement to or as special tables in this Journal in instalments.

Accordingly, the Eighth Livestock Census data in respect of 11 States, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Himachal Pradesh (Union Territory) Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Bombay and Punjab were published in February (Supplement), March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1957 issues of this Journal respectively. This Supplement gives data for two States, viz., Kerala and West Bengal and four Union Territories, viz., Delhi, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands.

KERALA

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural
(According to Livestock)

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls*	Working Bulls @	Bulls and 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)
Kottayam—								
Rural	2,108	82,394	2,901	87,403	69,665	82,397	14,400	166,462
Urban	58	262	65	385	3,867	3,045	502	7,414
TOTAL	2,166	82,656	2,966	87,788	73,532	85,442	14,902	173,876
Malabar—								
Rural	2,999	233,862	22,665	259,526	135,792	157,236	58,848	351,876
Urban	816	23,979	5,330	30,125	22,410	18,304	5,859	46,573
TOTAL	3,815	257,841	27,995	289,651	158,202	175,540	64,707	398,449
Quilon—								
Rural	2,933	72,731	3,469	79,133	83,895	117,671	25,550	227,116
Urban	149	608	147	904	7,587	5,836	1,159	14,582
TOTAL	3,082	73,339	3,616	80,037	91,482	123,507	26,709	241,698
Trichur—								
Rural	1,010	118,490	2,065	121,565	43,708	46,354	9,123	99,185
Urban	89	1,827	75	1,991	7,568	3,739	770	12,077
TOTAL	1,099	120,317	2,140	123,556	51,276	50,093	9,893	111,262
Trivandrum—								
Rural	815	18,025	985	19,825	17,921	17,774	4,499	40,194
Urban	49	977	16	1,042	3,962	1,937	266	6,165
TOTAL	864	19,002	1,001	20,867	21,883	19,711	4,765	46,359
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—								
Rural	9,865	525,502	32,085	567,452	350,981	421,432	112,420	884,833
Urban	1,161	27,653	5,633	34,447	45,394	32,861	8,556	86,811
TOTAL, 1956	11,026	553,155	37,718	601,899	396,375	454,293	120,976	971,644
TOTAL 1951†	7,812	571,273	38,152	617,237	316,522	425,202	143,888	885,612

*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.

† 1951 Livestock census data have been adjusted to present data for new set-up of States after Re-organisation on November 1, 1956.

Machinery and Implements in Kerala
(Census 1956)

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Kottayam—								
Rural	1,182	4,350	171,994	35,742	44,603	80,345	28,127	68,287
Urban	14	114	7,542	1,721	2,311	4,032	577	2,161
TOTAL	1,196	4,464	179,536	37,463	46,914	84,377	28,704	70,448
Malabar—								
Rural	3,123	4,349	359,348	63,240	73,538	136,778	55,099	72,338
Urban	460	632	47,665	12,037	11,052	23,089	7,612	7,512
TOTAL	3,583	4,981	407,013	75,277	84,590	159,867	62,711	79,850
Quilon—								
Rural	591	6,425	234,132	45,386	62,758	108,144	36,868	98,585
Urban	312	239	15,133	3,261	4,524	7,785	1,208	4,422
TOTAL	903	6,664	249,265	48,647	67,282	115,929	38,076	103,007
Trichur—								
Rural	1,164	1,866	102,215	20,933	27,978	48,911	20,327	39,899
Urban	52	169	12,298	2,820	4,216	7,036	839	2,862
TOTAL	1,216	2,035	114,513	23,753	32,194	55,947	21,166	42,761
Trivandrum—								
Rural	174	1,023	41,391	8,924	13,130	22,054	5,351	14,594
Urban	11	56	6,232	1,631	2,182	3,813	511	1,361
TOTAL	185	1,079	47,623	10,555	15,312	25,867	5,862	15,955
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—								
Rural	6,234	18,013	909,080	174,225	222,007	396,232	145,772	293,703
Urban	849	1,210	88,870	21,470	24,285	45,755	10,747	18,318
TOTAL, 1956	7,083	19,223	997,950	195,695	246,292	441,987	156,519	312,021
TOTAL, 1951†	4,448	13,669	903,729	136,691	169,664	306,355	152,247	207,194

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

LIVESTOCK—contd.							
Cattle—contd.							
District	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)
Kottayam—							
Rural	96,414	63,869	112,890	176,759	151,272	284,884	436,156
Urban	2,738	2,298	4,472	6,770	2,683	12,014	14,697
TOTAL	99,152	66,167	117,362	183,529	153,955	296,898	450,853
Malabar—							
Rural	127,437	118,339	145,876	264,215	377,865	505,224	883,089
Urban	15,124	19,649	18,564	38,213	49,774	66,229	116,003
TOTAL	142,561	137,988	164,440	302,428	427,639	571,453	999,092
Quilon—							
Rural	135,453	82,254	161,343	243,597	161,387	395,475	556,862
Urban	5,630	4,469	8,946	13,415	5,373	24,079	29,452
TOTAL	141,083	86,723	170,289	257,012	166,760	419,554	586,314
Trichur—							
Rural	60,226	41,260	67,877	109,137	162,825	170,092	332,917
Urban	3,701	3,659	7,078	10,737	5,650	19,376	25,026
TOTAL	63,927	44,919	74,955	119,874	168,475	189,468	357,943
Trivandrum—							
Rural	19,945	14,275	27,724	41,999	34,100	69,115	103,215
Urban	1,872	2,142	3,543	5,685	3,184	9,775	12,959
TOTAL	21,817	16,417	31,267	47,684	37,284	78,890	116,174
TOTAL, KERALA							
STATE—							
Rural	439,475	319,997	515,710	835,707	887,449	1,424,790	2,312,239
Urban	29,065	32,217	42,603	74,820	66,664	131,473	198,137
TOTAL, 1956	468,540	352,214	558,313	910,527	954,113	1,556,263	2,510,376
TOTAL, 1951†	359,441	288,938	376,858	665,796	906,175	1,286,587	2,186,762

Machinery and Implements in Kerala

LIVESTOCK—contd.						
Buffaloes						District
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		
				In Milk	Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)		(33)
304 7	6,990 96	245 ..	7,539 103	3,083 120	2,572 42	Kottayam— Rural Urban
311	7,086	245	7,642	3,203	2,614	TOTAL
1,124 646	141,905 14,748	2,876 1,285	145,905 16,679	24,568 8,429	22,700 3,352	Malabar— Rural Urban
1,770	156,653	4,161	162,584	32,997	26,052	TOTAL
594 26	16,218 75	394 16	17,206 117	5,050 635	4,935 232	Quilon— Rural Urban
620	16,293	410	17,323	5,685	5,167	Total
807 31	44,702 1,394	686 43	46,195 1,468	10,035 2,122	12,752 424	Trichur— Rural Urban
838	46,096	729	47,663	12,157	13,176	TOTAL
483 24	20,658 527	336 14	21,477 565	5,723 1,571	4,723 396	Trivandrum— Rural Urban
507	21,185	350	22,042	7,294	5,119	TOTAL
3,312 734	230,473 16,840	4,537 1,358	238,322 18,932	48,459 12,877	47,682 4,446	TOTAL, KERALA STATE— Rural Urban
4,046	247,313	5,895	257,254	61,336	52,128	TOTAL, 1956
3,566	252,714	12,325	268,605	53,417	45,906	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 Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>				
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Kottayam—					
Rural	354	6,009	317	115	6,441
Urban	4	166	..	1	167
TOTAL	358	6,175	317	116	6,608
Malabar—					
Rural	6,951	54,219	5,223	1,021	60,463
Urban	1,267	13,048	1,851	1,110	16,009
TOTAL	8,218	67,267	7,074	2,131	76,472
Quilon—					
Rural	976	10,961	307	334	11,602
Urban	32	899	102	10	1,011
TOTAL	1,008	11,860	409	344	12,613
Trichur—					
Rural	827	23,614	1,372	332	25,318
Urban	34	2,580	24	38	2,642
TOTAL	861	26,194	1,396	370	27,960
Trivandrum—					
Rural	1,121	11,567	860	321	12,748
Urban	58	2,025	53	6	2,084
TOTAL	1,179	13,592	913	327	14,832
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—					
Rural	10,229	106,370	8,079	2,123	116,572
Urban	1,395	18,718	2,030	1,165	21,913
TOTAL, 1956	11,624	125,088	10,109	3,288	138,485
TOTAL, 1951†	14,417	113,740	9,570	3,313	126,623

Machinery and Implements in Kerala—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Yong Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Kottayam—						
Rural	1,137	1,330	2,467	666	1,275	1,941
Urban	30	53	83	15	72	87
TOTAL	1,167	1,383	2,550	681	1,347	2,028
Malabar—						
Rural	10,324	9,895	20,219	11,975	10,078	22,053
Urban	3,280	3,395	6,675	2,582	2,677	5,259
TOTAL	13,604	13,290	26,894	14,557	12,755	27,312
Quilon—						
Rural	1,804	2,146	3,950	1,886	2,705	4,591
Urban	165	233	398	47	175	222
TOTAL	1,969	2,379	4,348	1,933	2,880	4,813
Trichur—						
Rural	3,452	3,588	7,040	3,825	3,693	7,518
Urban	452	481	933	158	161	319
TOTAL	3,904	4,069	7,973	3,983	3,854	7,837
Trivandrum—						
Rural	1,668	2,223	3,891	1,188	2,208	3,396
Urban	315	373	688	64	120	184
TOTAL	1,983	2,596	4,579	1,252	2,328	3,580
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—						
Rural	18,385	19,182	37,567	19,540	19,959	39,499
Urban	4,242	4,535	8,777	2,866	3,205	6,071
TOTAL 1956	22,627	23,717	46,344	22,406	23,164	45,570
TOTAL 1951†	15,066	16,846	31,912	26,044	17,874	43,918

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Kottayam—						
Rural	1,803	2,605	4,408	9,342	9,046	18,388
Urban	45	125	170	148	292	440
TOTAL	1,848	2,730	4,578	9,490	9,338	18,828
Malabar—						
Rural	22,299	19,973	42,272	168,204	80,436	248,640
Urban	5,862	6,072	11,934	22,541	22,081	44,622
TOTAL	28,161	26,045	54,206	190,745	102,517	293,262
Quilon—						
Rural	3,690	4,851	8,541	20,896	16,453	37,349
Urban	212	408	620	329	1,419	1,748
TOTAL	3,902	5,259	9,161	21,225	17,872	39,097
Trichur—						
Rural	7,277	7,281	14,558	53,472	32,599	86,071
Urban	610	642	1,252	2,078	3,284	5,362
TOTAL	7,887	7,923	15,810	55,550	35,883	91,433
Trivandrum—						
Rural	2,856	4,431	7,287	24,333	17,179	41,512
Urban	379	493	872	944	2,577	3,521
TOTAL	3,235	4,924	8,159	25,277	19,756	45,033
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—						
Rural	37,925	39,141	77,066	276,247	155,713	431,960
Urban	7,108	7,740	14,848	26,040	29,653	55,693
TOTAL, 1956	45,033	46,881	91,914	302,287	185,366	487,653
TOTAL, 1951†	41,110	34,720	75,830	309,715	161,343	471,058

Machinery and Implements in Kerala—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Kottayam—								
160,614	293,930	454,544	3,319	887	3,696	4,583	7,902	Rural
2,831	12,306	15,137	85	10	104	114	199	Urban
163,445	306,236	469,681	3,404	897	3,800	4,697	81,101	TOTAL
Malabar—								
546,069	585,660	1,131,729	3,114	2,198	3,816	6,014	9,128	Rural
72,315	88,310	160,625	441	88	530	618	1,059	Urban
618,384	673,970	1,292,354	3,555	2,286	4,346	6,632	10,187	TOTAL
Quilon—								
182,283	411,928	594,211	15,287	2,771	18,626	21,397	36,684	Rural
5,702	25,498	31,200	2,583	505	2,936	3,441	6,024	Urban
187,985	437,426	625,411	17,870	3,276	21,562	24,838	42,708	TOTAL
Trichur—								
216,207	202,691	418,988	4,978	2,559	7,887	10,446	15,424	Rural
7,728	22,660	30,388	458	59	323	382	840	Urban
224,025	225,351	449,376	5,436	2,618	8,210	10,828	16,264	TOTAL
Trivandrum—								
58,433	86,294	144,727	8,379	1,562	9,323	10,885	19,264	Rural
4,128	12,352	16,480	499	1	796	797	1,296	Urban
62,561	98,646	161,207	8,878	1,563	10,119	11,682	20,560	TOTAL
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—								
1,163,696	1,580,503	2,744,199	35,077	9,977	43,348	53,325	88,402	Rural
92,704	161,126	253,830	4,066	663	4,689	5,352	9,418	Urban
1,256,400	1,741,629	2,998,029	39,143	10,640	48,037	58,677	97,820	TOTAL, 1956
1,215,890	1,441,930	2,657,820	108,214	73,183	250,760	323,943	432,157	TOTAL 1951†

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Kottayam—					
Rural .	49,990	8,771	71,310	80,081	130,071
Urban .	3,476	731	4,625	5,356	8,832
TOTAL .	53,466	9,502	75,935	85,437	138,903
Malabar—					
Rural .	96,055	51,495	143,159	194,654	290,709
Urban .	20,055	9,386	26,932	36,318	56,373
TOTAL .	116,110	60,881	170,091	230,972	347,082
Quilon—					
Rural .	62,922	11,919	80,815	92,734	155,656
Urban .	6,292	993	6,704	7,697	13,989
TOTAL .	69,214	12,912	87,519	100,431	169,645
Trichur—					
Rural .	70,111	13,079	87,550	100,629	170,740
Urban .	8,510	837	8,747	9,584	18,094
TOTAL .	78,621	13,916	96,297	110,213	188,834
Trivandrum—					
Rural .	43,526	7,476	55,256	62,732	106,258
Urban .	2,198	207	2,443	2,650	4,848
TOTAL .	45,724	7,683	57,699	65,382	111,106
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—					
Rural .	322,604	92,740	438,090	530,830	853,434
Urban .	40,531	12,154	49,451	61,605	102,136
TOTAL, 1956 .	363,135	104,894	487,541	592,435	955,570
TOTAL, 1951†	90,322	85,421	237,077	322,498	412,820

Machinery and Implements in Kerala—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								District
Young Stock								
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)
Kottayam—								
117	41	25	21	46	5	25	30	Rural
2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	Urban
119	41	25	22	47	5	25	30	TOTAL
Malabar—								
19	10	1	2	3	2	4	6	Rural
45	63	6	48	54	79	8	87	Urban
64	73	7	50	57	81	12	93	TOTAL
Quilon—								
85	57	27	81	108	3	35	38	Rural
9	8	..	..	..	1	1	2	Urban
94	65	27	81	108	4	36	40	TOTAL
Trichur—								
120	101	25	42	67	10	50	60	Rural
24	24	..	2	2	3	10	13	Urban
144	125	25	44	69	13	60	73	TOTAL
Trivandrum								
50	170	38	89	127	3	33	36	Rural
32	31	..	..	..	1	1	2	Urban
82	201	38	89	127	4	34	38	TOTAL
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—								
391	379	116	235	351	23	147	170	Rural
112	126	6	51	57	84	20	104	Urban
503	505	122	286	408	107	167	274	TOTAL, 1956
259	175	..	..	13(a)	37	31	68	TOTAL, 1951†

(a) Details not available.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Kottayam—										
Rural	30	46	76	147	87	234	..	104	120	224
Urban	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	30	47	77	149	88	237	..	104	121	225
Malabar—										
Rural	3	6	9	22	16	38	..	533	299	832
Urban	85	56	141	130	119	249	2	11	25	36
TOTAL	88	62	150	152	135	287	2	544	324	868
Quilon—										
Rural	30	116	146	115	173	288	..	29	58	87
Urban	1	1	2	10	9	19	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	31	117	148	125	182	307	..	29	59	88
Trichur—										
Rural	35	92	127	155	193	348	..	72	113	185
Urban	3	12	15	27	36	63	..	4	9	13
TOTAL	38	104	142	182	229	411	..	76	122	198
Trivandrum—										
Rural	41	122	163	91	292	383	..	9	27	36
Urban	1	1	2	33	32	65	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	42	123	165	124	324	448	..	9	27	36
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—										
Rural	139	382	521	530	761	1,291	..	747	617	1,364
Urban	90	71	161	202	197	399	2	15	30	51
TOTAL 1956	229	453	682	732	958	1,690	2	762	653	1,415
TOTAL 1951†	37	31	81	296	206	515	15	685	519	1,238
			(b)			(b)				(c)
(b) Includes 13 for which details are not available.										

(b) Includes 13 for which details are not available.
(c) Includes 34 for which details are not available.

Machinery and Implements in Kerala—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl'd.			POULTRY					Ducks	District
Camles	Pigs	Total Live- stock	Fowls						
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total			
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	
Kottayam—									
..	91,789	684,764	495,017	183,096	508,091	1,186,204	85,769	Rural	
..	1,569	25,741	24,067	7,714	18,192	49,973	1,483	Urban	
..	93,358	710,505	519,084	190,810	526,283	1,236,177	87,252	TOTAL	
Malabar—									
..	2,172	1,434,608	657,890	331,607	700,087	1,689,584	3,235	Rural	
..	260	218,604	95,278	47,090	89,670	232,038	910	Urban	
..	2,432	1,653,212	753,168	378,697	789,757	1,921,622	4,145	TOTAL	
Quilon—									
..	1,682	788,608	757,138	174,059	428,218	1,359,415	85,132	Rural	
..	200	51,433	51,478	12,775	35,998	100,251	2,261	Urban	
..	1,882	840,041	808,616	186,834	464,216	1,459,666	87,393	TOTAL	
Trichur—									
..	10,227	615,912	505,329	193,171	439,546	1,138,046	41,051	Rural	
..	245	49,643	46,256	11,063	29,144	86,463	5,318	Urban	
..	10,472	665,555	551,585	204,234	468,690	1,224,509	46,369	TOTAL	
Trivandrum—									
..	5,377	276,045	293,663	77,139	216,761	587,563	2,437	Rural	
..	190	22,879	17,244	4,813	11,205	33,262	408	Urban	
..	5,567	298,924	310,907	81,952	227,966	620,825	2,845	TOTAL	
TOTAL, KERALA STATE—									
..	111,247	3,799,937	2,709,037	959,072	2,292,703	5,960,812	217,624	Rural	
..	2,464	368,300	234,323	83,455	184,209	501,987	10,380	Urban	
..	113,711	4,168,237	2,943,360	1,042,527	2,476,912	6,462,799	228,004	TOTAL 1956	
..	124,672	3,629,237	1,817,245	695,527	1,347,005	3,859,777	197,318	TOTAL 1951†	

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY—contd.					AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks—contd.				Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings *	Total	Others		Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Kottayam—							
Rural	13,063	13,301	112,133	..	1,298,337	69,291	446
Urban	747	387	2,617	..	52,590	276	31
TOTAL	13,810	13,688	114,750	..	1,350,927	69,567	477
Malabar—							
Rural	1,691	2,126	7,052	12	1,696,648	270,545	1,278
Urban	459	305	1,674	149	233,861	34,529	65
TOTAL	2,150	2,431	8,726	161	1,930,509	305,074	1,343
Quilon—							
Rural	18,093	27,424	130,649	..	1,490,064	71,413	4,585
Urban	839	861	3,961	..	104,212	547	153
TOTAL	18,932	28,285	134,610	..	1,594,276	71,960	4,738
Trichur—							
Rural	12,079	8,919	62,049	..	1,200,095	96,530	3,280
Urban	1,186	715	7,219	..	93,682	1,788	99
TOTAL	13,265	9,634	69,268	..	1,293,777	98,318	3,379
Trivandrum—							
Rural	618	1,108	4,163	..	591,726	24,583	284
Urban	103	57	568	..	33,830	825	4
TOTAL	721	1,165	4,731	..	625,556	25,408	288
TOTAL KERALA STATE—							
Rural	45,544	52,878	316,046	12	6,276,870	532,362	9,873
Urban	3,334	2,325	16,039	149	518,175	37,965	352
TOTAL 1956	48,878	55,203	332,085	161	6,795,045	570,327	10,225
TOTAL 1951†	33,433	32,766	263,517	..	4,123,294	549,583	12,910

* The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Machinery and Implements in Kerala—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)
Kottayam—									
2,295	26	186	352	113	N.A.	N.A.	204	275	Rural
96	1	3	29	26	N.A.	N.A.	45	222	Urban
2,391	27	189	381	139	4	69	249	297	TOTAL
Malabar—									
7,728	48	234	542	21	N.A.	N.A.	89	255	Rural
3,439	4	15	162	19	N.A.	N.A.	20	19	Urban
11,167	52	249	704	40	11	57	109	274	TOTAL
Quilon—									
4,662	68	397	602	164	N.A.	N.A.	627	830	Rural
141	1	2	20	11	N.A.	N.A.	220	36	Urban
4,803	69	399	622	175	3	39	847	866	TOTAL
Trichur—									
6,165	78	227	739	312	N.A.	N.A.	432	356	Rural
397	1	5	24	55	N.A.	N.A.	116	48	Urban
6,562	79	232	763	367	1	2	548	404	TOTAL
Trivandrum—									
2,123	3	86	34	2	N.A.	N.A.	102	488	Rural
237	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	3	37	Urban
2,360	3	86	34	2	..	1	105	525	TOTAL
TOTAL KERALA STATE—									
22,973	223	1,130	2,269	612	N.A.	N.A.	1,454	2,204	Rural
4,310	7	25	235	111	N.A.	N.A.	404	162	Urban
27,283	230	1,155	2,504	723	19	168	1,858	2,366	TOTAL, 1956
28,412	280	2,160	1,167	1,635	18		686	939	TOTAL, 1951

N.A.—Not available,
MP315DEStatist.

WEST BENGAL

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural
(According to Livestock

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)
Bankura—								
Rural	3,083	262,315	6,608	272,006	93,196	140,840	46,481	280,517
Urban	513	1,805	619	2,937	2,849	2,948	658	6,455
TOTAL	3,596	264,120	7,227	274,943	96,045	143,788	47,139	286,972
Birbhum—								
Rural	1,110	239,003	9,973	250,086	82,086	96,413	37,233	215,732
Urban	9	2,127	113	2,249	2,124	1,647	476	4,247
TOTAL	1,119	241,130	10,086	252,335	84,210	98,060	37,709	219,979
Burdwan—								
Rural	2,689	304,986	12,394	320,069	167,981	160,824	52,962	381,767
Urban	56	2,132	55	2,243	6,466	3,181	1,155	10,802
TOTAL	2,745	307,118	12,449	322,312	174,447	164,005	54,117	392,569
Calcutta—								
Rural	31	370	166	567	19,703	4,718	1,139	25,560
Urban	31	370	166	567	19,703	4,718	1,139	25,560
TOTAL	31	370	166	567	19,703	4,718	1,139	25,560
Cooch Behar—								
Rural	3,660	227,979	4,777	236,416	62,773	66,336	22,682	151,791
Urban	21	510	25	556	1,954	1,404	71	3,429
TOTAL	3,681	228,489	4,802	236,972	64,727	67,740	22,753	155,220
Darjeeling—								
Rural	1,385	34,821	1,966	38,172	25,213	19,377	9,671	54,261
Urban	22	498	49	569	1,637	2,217	249	4,103
TOTAL	1,407	35,319	2,015	38,741	26,850	21,594	9,920	58,364
Hooghly—								
Rural	1,936	192,342	6,753	201,031	80,641	64,803	18,695	164,139
Urban	76	2,597	216	2,889	7,223	4,857	1,610	13,690
TOTAL	2,012	194,939	6,969	203,920	87,864	69,660	20,305	177,829

* 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

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal
Census, 1956)

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Bankura—								
Rural	114	3,641	284,272	45,097	44,403	89,500	62,584	81,369
Urban	..	274	6,729	1,106	1,287	2,393	952	1,773
TOTAL	114	3,915	291,001	46,203	45,690	91,893	63,536	83,142
Birbhum—								
Rural	695	2,295	218,722	39,918	38,379	78,297	48,191	63,204
Urban	114	15	4,376	773	1,099	1,872	431	928
TOTAL	809	2,310	223,098	40,691	39,478	80,169	48,622	64,132
Burdwan—								
Rural	294	6,967	389,028	74,453	74,748	149,201	68,703	94,870
Urban	8	208	11,018	2,509	2,511	5,020	1,132	1,653
TOTAL	302	7,175	400,046	76,962	77,259	154,221	69,835	96,523
Calcutta—								
Rural	62	194	25,816	3,651	4,729	8,380	1,807	3,448
Urban	62	194	25,816	3,651	4,729	8,380	1,807	3,448
TOTAL	62	194	25,816	3,651	4,729	8,380	1,807	3,448
Cooch Behar—								
Rural	7,422	2,916	162,129	34,762	32,795	67,557	50,095	68,703
Urban	23	54	3,506	946	1,078	2,024	410	959
TOTAL	7,445	2,970	165,635	35,708	33,873	69,581	50,505	69,662
Darjeeling—								
Rural	656	1,608	56,525	12,563	11,739	24,302	12,159	16,480
Urban	93	52	4,248	670	707	1,377	621	713
TOTAL	749	1,660	60,773	13,233	12,446	25,679	12,780	17,193
Hooghly—								
Rural	993	5,081	170,213	33,020	33,772	66,792	34,876	38,807
Urban	7	146	13,843	2,217	2,798	5,015	1,227	2,296
TOTAL	1,000	5,227	184,056	35,237	36,570	71,807	36,103	41,103

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Bankura—							
Rural	143,953	107,681	125,772	233,453	379,687	410,044	789,731
Urban	2,725	2,058	3,060	5,118	4,995	9,789	14,784
TOTAL	146,678	109,739	128,832	238,571	384,682	419,833	804,515
Birbhum—							
Rural	111,395	88,109	101,583	189,692	338,195	320,305	658,500
Urban	1,359	1,204	2,027	3,231	3,453	6,403	9,856
TOTAL	112,754	89,313	103,610	192,923	341,648	326,708	668,356
Burdwan—							
Rural	163,573	143,156	169,618	312,774	463,225	558,646	1,021,871
Urban	2,785	3,641	4,164	7,805	5,884	15,182	21,066
TOTAL	166,358	146,797	173,782	320,579	469,109	573,828	1,042,937
Calcutta—							
Rural	5,255	5,458	8,177	13,635	6,025	33,993	40,018
Urban							
TOTAL	5,255	5,458	8,177	13,635	6,025	33,993	40,018
Cooch Behar—							
Rural	118,798	84,857	101,498	186,355	321,273	263,627	584,900
Urban	1,369	1,356	2,037	3,393	1,912	5,543	7,455
TOTAL	120,167	86,213	103,535	189,748	323,185	269,170	592,355
Darjeeling—							
Rural	28,639	24,722	28,219	52,941	62,894	84,744	147,638
Urban	1,334	1,291	1,420	2,711	1,860	5,668	7,528
TOTAL	29,973	26,013	29,639	55,652	64,754	90,412	155,166
Hooghly—							
Rural	73,683	67,896	72,579	140,475	268,927	242,792	511,719
Urban	3,523	3,444	5,094	8,538	6,333	18,937	25,270
TOTAL	77,206	71,340	77,673	149,013	275,260	261,729	536,989

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

District	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Bankura—						
Rural	458	63,626	1,143	65,227	12,583	15,050
Urban	..	526	50	576	251	489
TOTAL	458	64,152	1,193	65,803	12,834	15,539
Birbhum—						
Rural	78	22,763	264	23,105	1,958	1,665
Urban	..	174	7	181	21	12
TOTAL	78	22,937	271	23,286	1,979	1,677
Burdwan—						
Rural	203	59,517	618	60,338	4,809	4,649
Urban	2	376	15	393	576	206
TOTAL	205	59,893	633	60,731	5,385	4,855
Calcutta—						
Rural	30	354	34	418	8,425	1,596
Urban						
TOTAL	30	354	34	418	8,425	1,596
Cooch Behar—						
Rural	358	16,318	297	16,973	2,267	3,152
Urban	..	23	..	23	5	5
TOTAL	358	16,341	297	16,996	2,272	3,157
Darjeeling—						
Rural	92	7,141	360	7,593	1,024	684
Urban	11	165	6	182	7	47
TOTAL	103	7,306	366	7,775	1,031	731
Hooghly—						
Rural	24	6,407	75	6,506	1,059	336
Urban	11	108	38	157	1,415	415
TOTAL	35	6,515	113	6,663	2,474	751

* 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

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
Buffaloes—contd.					
District	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)
Bankura—					
Rural	5,428	33,061	116	248	33,425
Urban	28	768	..	..	768
TOTAL	5,456	33,829	116	248	34,193
Birbhum—					
Rural	634	4,257	352	44	4,653
Urban	3	36	..	..	36
TOTAL	637	4,293	352	44	4,689
Burdwan—					
Rural	1,655	11,113	70	442	11,625
Urban	91	873	..	14	887
TOTAL	1,746	11,986	70	456	12,512
Calcutta—					
Rural	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	204	10,225	20	102	10,347
TOTAL	204	10,225	20	102	10,347
Cooch Behar—					
Rural	650	6,069	77	73	6,219
Urban	..	10	..	..	10
TOTAL	650	6,079	77	73	6,229
Darjeeling—					
Rural	284	1,992	53	23	2,068
Urban	24	78	11	1	90
TOTAL	308	2,070	64	24	2,158
Hooghly—					
Rural	167	1,562	10	56	1,628
Urban	95	1,925	..	62	1,987
TOTAL	262	3,487	10	118	3,615

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—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)
5,717	5,888	11,605	6,643	8,617	15,260	Bankura—
170	191	361	190	225	415	Rural
5,887	6,079	11,966	6,833	8,842	15,675	Urban
						TOTAL
883	876	1,759	669	956	1,625	Birbhum—
5	3	8	3	5	8	Rural
888	879	1,767	672	961	1,633	Urban
						TOTAL
1,709	1,734	3,443	1,850	1,889	3,739	Burdwan—
167	138	305	96	85	181	Rural
1,876	1,872	3,748	1,946	1,974	3,920	Urban
						TOTAL
1,190	1,665	2,855	538	843	1,381	Calcutta—
1,190	1,665	2,855	538	843	1,381	Rural
						Urban
						TOTAL
987	1,008	1,995	1,150	1,354	2,504	Cooch Behar—
4	..	4	..	1	1	Rural
991	1,008	1,999	1,150	1,355	2,505	Urban
						TOTAL
291	463	754	520	593	1,113	Darjeeling—
4	4	8	8	6	14	Rural
295	467	762	528	599	1,127	Urban
						TOTAL
347	356	703	270	295	565	Hooghly—
196	173	369	103	201	304	Rural
						Urban
543	529	1,072	373	496	869	TOTAL

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Bankura—						
Rural	12,360	14,505	26,865	77,587	47,930	125,517
Urban	360	416	776	936	1,184	2,120
TOTAL	12,720	14,921	27,641	78,523	49,114	127,637
Birbhum—						
Rural	1,552	1,832	3,384	24,657	6,485	31,142
Urban	8	8	16	189	44	233
TOTAL	1,560	1,840	3,400	24,846	6,529	31,375
Burdwan—						
Rural	3,559	3,623	7,182	63,897	15,248	79,145
Urban	263	223	486	656	1,110	1,766
TOTAL	3,822	3,846	7,668	64,553	16,358	80,911
Calcutta—						
Rural	1,728	2,508	4,236	2,146	12,855	15,001
Urban						
TOTAL	1,728	2,508	4,236	2,146	12,855	15,001
Cooch Behar—						
Rural	2,137	2,362	4,499	19,110	8,581	27,691
Urban	4	1	5	27	11	38
TOTAL	2,141	2,363	4,504	19,137	8,592	27,729
Darjeeling—						
Rural	811	1,056	1,867	8,404	3,124	11,528
Urban	12	10	22	194	100	294
TOTAL	823	1,066	1,889	8,598	3,224	11,822
Hooghly—						
Rural	617	651	1,268	7,123	2,279	9,402
Urban	299	374	673	456	2,361	2,817
TOTAL	916	1,025	1,941	7,579	4,640	12,219

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.						
	Total Bovine			Sheep			
				Upto one year	Over one year		Total Sheep
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)
(61)							
(62)							
Bankura—							
Rural	457,274	457,974	915,248	23,789	12,383	26,915	39,298
Urban	5,931	10,973	16,904	475	264	808	1,072
TOTAL	463,205	468,947	932,152	24,264	12,647	27,723	40,370
Birbhum—							
Rural	362,852	326,790	689,642	29,048	14,557	32,962	47,519
Urban	3,642	6,447	10,089	143	103	69	172
TOTAL	366,494	333,237	699,731	29,191	14,660	33,031	47,691
Burdwan—							
Rural	527,122	573,894	1,101,016	34,140	17,382	34,978	52,360
Urban	6,540	16,292	22,832	363	174	332	506
TOTAL	533,662	590,186	1,123,848	34,503	17,556	35,310	52,866
Calcutta—							
Rural	8,171	46,848	55,019	317	332	484	816
Urban							
TOTAL	8,171	46,848	55,019	317	332	484	816
Cooch Behar—							
Rural	340,383	272,208	612,591	690	372	721	1,093
Urban	1,939	5,554	7,493	15	6	28	34
TOTAL	342,322	277,762	620,084	705	378	749	1,127
Darjeeling—							
Rural	71,298	87,868	159,166	1,364	859	1,174	2,033
Urban	2,054	5,768	7,822	28	9	23	32
TOTAL	73,352	93,636	166,988	1,392	868	1,197	2,065
Hooghly—							
Rural	276,050	245,071	521,121	1,391	718	1,069	1,787
Urban	6,789	21,298	28,087	119	147	82	229
TOTAL	282,839	266,369	549,208	1,510	865	1,151	2,016

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year			
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Bankura—					
Rural .	128,276	69,585	130,790	200,375	328,651
Urban .	2,355	961	2,932	3,893	6,248
TOTAL .	130,631	70,546	133,722	204,268	334,899
Birbhum—					
Rural .	99,215	51,923	105,562	157,485	256,700
Urban .	1,503	504	1,838	2,342	3,845
TOTAL .	100,718	52,427	107,400	159,827	260,545
Burdwan—					
Rural .	141,787	71,824	133,711	205,535	347,322
Urban .	3,821	1,554	4,551	6,105	9,926
TOTAL .	145,608	73,378	138,262	211,640	357,248
Calcutta—					
Rural .	5,105	2,146	7,944	10,090	15,195
Urban .	5,105	2,146	7,944	10,090	15,195
TOTAL .	5,105	2,146	7,944	10,090	15,195
Cooch Behar—					
Rural .	61,723	22,376	68,998	91,374	153,097
Urban .	488	88	526	614	1,102
TOTAL .	62,211	22,464	69,524	91,988	154,199
Darjeeling—					
Rural .	40,327	18,711	35,639	54,350	94,677
Urban .	858	426	839	1,265	2,123
TOTAL .	41,185	19,137	36,478	55,615	96,800
Hooghly—					
Rural .	80,569	45,569	68,094	113,663	4,232
Urban .	5,767	1,806	4,962	6,768	12,535
TOTAL .	86,336	47,375	73,056	120,431	206,767

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
Horses and Ponies								District
Young Stock								
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)
Bankura—								
30	5	1	1	2	39	19	58	Rural
1	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	Urban
31	5	1	1	2	43	19	62	TOTAL
Birbhum—								
229	296	176	169	345	332	215	547	Rural
1	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	Urban
230	296	176	170	346	334	215	549	TOTAL
Burdwan—								
261	153	21	16	37	287	91	378	Rural
33	7	2	..	2	17	6	23	Urban
294	160	23	16	39	304	97	401	TOTAL
Calcutta—								
265	77	52	8	60	204	10	214	Rural
265	77	52	8	60	204	10	214	Urban
265	77	52	8	60	204	10	214	TOTAL
Cooch Behar—								
211	78	14	29	43	151	86	237	Rural
..	..	5	1	6	16	1	17	Urban
211	78	19	30	49	167	87	254	TOTAL
Darjeeling—								
126	79	88	41	129	653	172	825	Rural
..	..	4	..	4	33	2	35	Urban
126	79	92	41	133	686	174	860	TOTAL
Hooghly—								
..	..	14	13	27	29	18	47	Rural
..	..	9	..	9	11	4	15	Urban
..	..	23	13	36	40	22	62	TOTAL

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Bankura—										
Rural	40	20	60	70	25	95	..	..	..	..
Urban	4	..	4	5	..	5	..	2	..	2
TOTAL	44	20	64	75	25	100	..	2	..	2
Birbhum—										
Rural	508	384	892	737	680	1,417	..	..	..	..
Urban	2	1	3	3	1	4	..	28	27	55
TOTAL	510	385	895	740	681	1,421	..	28	27	55
Burdwan—										
Rural	308	107	415	569	260	829	14	6	4	10
Urban	19	6	25	52	13	65	..	23	18	41
TOTAL	327	113	440	621	273	894	14	29	22	51
Calcutta—										
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	256	18	274	521	95	616	58	5	9	14
TOTAL	256	18	274	521	95	616	58	5	9	14
Cooch Behar—										
Rural	165	115	280	376	193	569	..	..	1	1
Urban	21	2	23	21	2	23	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	186	117	303	397	195	592	..	..	1	1
Darjeeling—										
Rural	741	213	954	867	292	1,159	43	11	8	19
Urban	37	2	39	37	2	39	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	778	215	993	904	294	1,198	43	11	8	19
Hooghly—										
Rural	42	31	74	43	31	74	..	..	..	..
Urban	20	4	24	20	4	24	..	15	17	32
TOTAL	63	35	98	63	35	98	..	15	17	32

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens*	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Bankura—								
..	22,918	1,329,999	121,842	79,149	111,614	312,605	93,343	Rural
..	764	25,470	977	882	1,148	3,007	2,135	Urban
..	23,682	1,355,469	122,819	80,031	112,762	315,612	95,478	TOTAL
Birbhum—								
..	19,988	1,044,314	189,852	96,957	118,241	405,050	123,658	Rural
..	365	14,673	3,075	1,233	1,085	5,393	1,788	Urban
..	20,353	1,058,987	192,927	98,190	119,326	410,443	125,446	TOTAL
Burdwan—								
..	36,313	1,572,004	212,011	119,465	170,991	502,467	167,672	Rural
..	837	34,570	6,441	3,246	2,951	12,638	2,893	Urban
..	37,150	1,606,574	218,452	122,711	173,942	515,105	170,565	TOTAL
Calcutta—								
..	1,790	73,825	14,211	7,670	8,678	30,559	4,803	Rural
..	1,790	73,825	14,211	7,670	8,678	30,559	4,803	TOTAL
Cooch Behar—								
..	1,567	769,608	43,712	26,171	69,942	139,825	35,703	Rural
..	105	8,772	465	199	243	907	1,060	Urban
..	1,672	778,380	44,177	26,370	70,185	140,732	36,763	TOTAL
Darjeeling—								
..	13,599	272,060	78,857	48,702	152,543	280,102	3,818	Rural
..	563	10,607	3,581	1,805	3,275	8,661	676	Urban
..	14,162	282,667	82,438	50,507	155,818	288,763	4,494	TOTAL
Hooghly—								
..	4,772	723,377	120,462	63,201	103,136	286,799	89,724	Rural
..	437	41,463	5,937	2,987	6,114	15,038	2,880	Urban
..	5,209	764,840	126,399	66,188	109,250	301,837	92,604	TOTAL

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed,

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY—contd.					AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks—contd.			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Duck- lings†	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Bankura—							
Rural	62,537	46,853	202,733	10,386	525,724	168,693	77
Urban	1,582	1,092	4,809	2	7,818	907	..
TOTAL	64,119	47,945	207,542	10,388	533,542	169,600	77
Birbhum—							
Rural	84,160	46,066	253,884	2,943	661,877	166,260	336
Urban	1,077	231	3,096	..	8,480	797	37
TOTAL	85,237	46,297	256,980	2,943	670,366	167,057	373
Burdwan—							
Rural	117,605	69,500	354,777	10,391	867,635	238,379	140
Urban	2,778	1,460	7,131	1,421	21,190	459	86
TOTAL	120,383	70,960	361,908	11,812	888,825	238,838	226
Calcutta—							
Rural	3,950	1,252	10,005	10,271	50,835	1	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3,950	1,252	10,005	10,271	50,835	1	..
Cooch Behar—							
Rural	34,414	20,305	90,422	59,712	289,959	127,444	138
Urban	566	46	1,672	1,133	3,712	50	9
TOTAL	34,980	20,351	92,094	60,845	293,671	127,494	147
Darjeeling—							
Rural	3,362	2,665	9,845	5,782	295,729	20,418	61
Urban	577	106	1,359	842	10,862	169	37
TOTAL	3,939	2,771	11,204	6,624	306,591	20,587	98
Hooghly—							
Rural	52,279	42,493	184,496	2,599	473,894	133,667	140
Urban	1,890	1,284	6,054	43	21,135	240	3
TOTAL	54,169	43,777	190,550	2,642	495,029	133,907	143

† The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—contd.									
Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil- engines with pumps for irriga- tion purpose	Electric pumps for irriga- tion purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			Govern- ment	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
81,661	2	666	56	2	..	..	383	540	Bankura—
595	2	8	3	..	..	..	..	2	Rural
82,256	4	674	59	2	..	..	383	542	Urban
									TOTAL
79,128	..	525	129	9	..	3	239	212	Birbhum—
759	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	Rural
79,887	..	526	130	9	..	3	240	214	Urban
									TOTAL
117,757	1	814	113	3	..	27	189	120	Burdwan—
798	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	Rural
118,555	1	814	114	3	..	27	207	120	Urban
									TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Calcutta—
232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
									TOTAL
14,235	1	8	14	3	..	2	590	567	Cooch Behar—
133	1	10	1	1	..	2	..	..	Rural
14,368	2	18	15	4	..	4	590	567	Urban
									TOTAL
2,903	..	8	2	11	..	..	848	720	Darjeeling—
42	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Rural
2,945	..	8	2	11	..	1	848	720	Urban
									TOTAL
21,015	..	983	197	7	..	5	336	58	Hooghly—
195	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	Rural
21,210	..	983	201	7	..	8	336	58	Urban
									TOTAL

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District†	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breed- ing Bulls*	Working Bullocks@	Bulls and Bullocks over 3 years not in use for breed- ing 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)
Howrah—								
Rural	658	77,325	4,500	82,483	42,792	37,507	9,719	90,018
Urban	15	65	13	93	3,328	1,529	152	5,009
TOTAL	673	77,390	4,513	82,576	46,120	39,036	9,871	95,027
Jalpaiguri—								
Rural	2,936	195,678	5,263	203,877	76,807	77,261	27,152	181,220
Urban	4	..	..	4	928	456	612	1,996
TOTAL	2,940	195,678	5,263	203,881	77,735	77,717	27,764	183,216
Malda—								
Rural	499	218,221	2,817	221,537	41,070	59,978	12,063	112,111
Urban	1	246	7	254	1,212	651	186	2,049
TOTAL	500	218,467	2,824	221,191	42,282	59,629	12,249	114,160
Midnapur—								
Rural	3,767	787,591	32,729	824,087	142,840	304,361	104,871	552,072
Urban	87	6,275	399	6,761	5,684	5,198	2,278	13,160
TOTAL	3,854	793,866	33,128	830,848	148,524	309,559	107,149	565,232
Murshidabad—								
Rural	856	294,806	7,514	303,176	87,533	88,961	26,358	202,852
Urban	97	2,427	175	2,699	4,413	2,609	796	7,818
TOTAL	953	297,233	7,689	305,875	91,946	91,570	27,154	210,670
Nadia—								
Rural	1,057	206,377	3,469	210,903	69,131	67,339	20,021	156,491
Urban	13	2,340	72	2,425	6,156	4,810	2,016	12,982
TOTAL	1,070	208,717	3,541	213,328	75,287	72,149	22,037	169,473
24-Parganas—								
Rural	4,033	559,649	20,674	584,356	160,012	166,818	61,323	388,153
Urban	403	9,510	153	10,066	22,489	13,338	5,033	40,860
TOTAL	4,436	569,159	20,827	594,422	182,501	180,156	66,356	429,013

* 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.

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Howrah—								
Rural	23	2,457	92,498	17,482	18,803	36,285	14,857	21,671
Urban	158	125	5,292	984	1,025	2,009	416	563
TOTAL	181	2,582	97,790	18,466	19,828	38,294	15,273	22,234
Jalpaiguri—								
Rural	1,841	3,024	186,085	41,089	38,360	79,449	49,247	59,311
Urban	..	..	1,996	325	556	881	79	138
TOTAL	1,841	3,024	188,081	41,414	38,916	80,330	49,326	59,449
Malda—								
Rural	3,295	842	116,248	23,197	19,422	42,619	33,987	40,331
Urban	..	14	2,063	405	523	928	311	441
TOTAL	3,295	856	118,311	23,602	19,945	43,547	34,298	40,772
Midnapur—								
Rural	1,334	14,815	568,221	76,199	71,473	147,672	141,362	162,495
Urban	1	133	13,294	1,620	1,569	3,189	1,652	2,318
TOTAL	1,335	14,948	581,515	77,819	73,042	150,861	143,014	164,813
Murshidabad—								
Rural	180	2,188	205,220	44,912	40,458	85,370	51,625	57,984
Urban	137	286	8,241	2,000	1,872	3,872	749	1,547
TOTAL	317	2,474	213,461	46,912	42,330	89,242	52,374	59,531
Nadia—								
Rural	249	1,025	157,765	32,128	31,293	63,421	36,150	43,025
Urban	..	466	13,448	2,394	1,826	4,220	1,310	1,757
TOTAL	249	1,491	171,213	34,522	33,119	67,641	37,460	44,782
24-Parganas—								
Rural	2,329	8,710	399,192	75,088	70,862	145,950	75,706	92,597
Urban	8	502	41,370	6,727	9,317	16,044	4,066	7,707
TOTAL	2,337	9,212	440,562	81,815	80,179	161,994	79,772	100,304

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young Stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total		Total
	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Howrah—							
Rural	36,528	32,339	40,474	72,813	114,822	132,972	247,794
Urban	979	1,400	1,588	2,988	1,493	6,880	8,373
TOTAL	37,507	33,739	42,062	75,801	116,315	139,852	256,167
Jalpaiguri—							
Rural	108,558	90,336	97,671	188,007	294,213	283,756	577,969
Urban	217	404	694	1,098	408	2,690	3,098
TOTAL	108,775	90,740	98,365	189,105	294,621	286,446	581,067
Malda—							
Rural	74,318	57,184	59,753	116,937	278,721	176,001	454,722
Urban	752	716	964	1,680	970	3,027	3,997
TOTAL	75,070	57,900	60,717	118,617	279,691	179,028	458,719
Midnapur—							
Rural	303,857	217,561	233,968	451,529	1,041,648	802,189	1,843,837
Urban	3,970	3,272	3,887	7,159	10,033	17,181	27,214
TOTAL	307,827	220,833	237,855	458,668	1,051,681	819,370	1,871,051
Murshidabad—							
Rural	109,609	96,537	98,442	194,979	399,713	303,662	703,375
Urban	2,296	2,749	3,419	6,168	5,448	11,660	17,108
TOTAL	111,905	99,286	101,861	201,147	405,161	315,322	720,483
Nadia—							
Rural	79,175	68,278	74,318	142,596	279,181	232,083	511,264
Urban	3,067	3,704	3,583	7,287	6,129	17,031	23,160
TOTAL	82,242	71,982	77,901	149,883	285,310	249,114	534,424
24-Parganas—							
Rural	148,303	150,794	163,459	314,253	735,150	562,651	1,297,801
Urban	11,773	10,793	17,024	27,817	20,859	58,394	79,253
TOTAL	180,076	161,587	180,483	342,070	756,009	621,045	1,377,054

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.					
	Cows					
	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	
					I n Milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Howrah—						
Rural	8	125	..	133	414	158
Urban	..	18	6	24	1,083	185
TOTAL	8	143	6	157	1,497	343
Jalpaiguri—						
Rural	543	35,129	1,164	36,836	3,768	3,598
Urban	..	..	..	..	5	2
TOTAL	543	35,129	1,164	36,836	3,773	3,600
Malda—						
Rural	24	36,833	203	37,060	2,467	2,307
Urban	..	16	..	16	13	1
TOTAL	24	36,849	203	37,076	2,480	2,308
Midnapur—						
Rural	206	23,915	632	24,753	4,537	6,234
Urban	7	39	9	55	619	309
TOTAL	213	23,954	641	24,808	5,156	6,543
Murshidabad—						
Rural	136	52,422	323	52,881	3,094	2,361
Urban	..	267	22	289	63	47
TOTAL	136	52,689	345	53,170	3,517	2,408
Nadia—						
Rural	64	32,780	387	33,231	1,891	1,278
Urban	1	108	..	109	41	44
TOTAL	65	32,888	387	33,340	1,932	1,322
24-Parganas—						
Rural	267	18,331	1,315	19,913	3,465	4,813
Urban	92	1,030	191	1,313	3,266	1,093
TOTAL	359	19,361	1,506	21,226	6,731	5,906

* 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

LIVESTOCK—concl'd.					
District	Cows—concl'd.				
	Females over three years—(cont'd.)				
	Breeding cows i.e., cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production (cont'd.)		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)
Howrah—					
Rural	18	590	..	..	590
Urban	21	1,289	40	23	1,352
TOTAL	39	1,879	40	23	1,942
Jalpaiguri—					
Rural	1,461	8,827	559	136	9,522
Urban	2	9	..	..	9
TOTAL	1,463	8,836	559	136	9,531
Malda—					
Rural	751	5,525	2,323	50	7,898
Urban	2	16	..	..	16
TOTAL	753	5,541	2,323	50	7,914
Midnapur—					
Rural	2,587	13,358	424	203	13,985
Urban	93	1,021	..	..	1,021
TOTAL	2,680	14,379	424	203	15,006
Murshidabad—					
Rural	833	6,288	233	37	6,558
Urban	30	140	20	..	160
TOTAL	863	6,428	253	37	6,718
Nadia—					
Rural	466	3,035	15	19	3,669
Urban	8	93	..	..	93
TOTAL	474	3,728	15	19	3,762
24-Parganas—					
Rural	1,529	9,807	2,870	609	13,286
Urban	300	4,659	3	84	4,746
TOTAL	1,829	14,466	3,873	693	18,032

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—cont'd.					
	Buffaloes					
	Young Stock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Howrah—						
Rural	98	119	217	78	118	196
Urban	247	267	514	113	158	271
TOTAL	345	386	731	191	276	467
Jalpaiguri—						
Rural	1,720	1,733	3,453	2,448	2,226	4,674
Urban	2	3	5	..	3	3
TOTAL	1,722	1,736	3,458	2,448	2,229	4,677
Malda—						
Rural	1,337	973	2,310	1,248	1,150	2,398
Urban	4	6	10	3	1	4
TOTAL	1,341	979	2,320	1,351	1,151	2,402
Midnapur—						
Rural	2,278	1,988	4,266	2,670	3,164	5,834
Urban	119	162	281	62	92	154
TOTAL	2,397	2,150	4,547	2,732	3,256	5,988
Murshidabad—						
Rural	1,380	1,293	2,673	2,018	1,372	3,390
Urban	33	31	64	23	46	69
TOTAL	1,413	1,324	2,737	2,041	1,418	3,459
Nadia—						
Rural	944	743	1,687	752	837	1,589
Urban	27	11	38	9	19	28
TOTAL	971	754	1,725	761	856	1,617
24-Parganas—						
Rural	1,616	1,688	3,304	1,613	2,000	3,613
Urban	583	789	1,372	383	479	862
TOTAL	2,199	2,477	4,676	1,996	2,479	4,475

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>					
	Buffaloes— <i>contd.</i>					
	Young Stock—(<i>contd.</i>)			Total Buffaloes		
	Total 3 years and under			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Total			
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Howrah—						
Rural	176	237	413	309	827	1,136
Urban	360	425	785	384	1,777	2,161
TOTAL	536	662	1,198	693	2,604	3,297
Jalpaiguri—						
Rural	4,168	3,959	8,127	41,004	13,481	54,485
Urban	2	6	8	2	15	17
TOTAL	4,170	3,965	8,135	41,006	13,496	54,502
Malda—						
Rural	2,585	2,123	4,708	39,645	10,021	49,666
Urban	7	7	14	23	23	46
TOTAL	2,592	2,130	4,722	39,668	10,044	49,712
Midnapur—						
Rural	4,948	5,152	10,100	29,701	19,137	48,838
Urban	181	254	435	236	1,275	1,511
TOTAL	5,129	5,406	10,535	29,937	20,412	50,349
Murshidabad—						
Rural	3,398	2,665	6,063	56,279	9,223	65,502
Urban	56	77	133	345	237	582
TOTAL	3,454	2,742	6,196	56,624	9,460	66,084
Nadia—						
Rural	1,696	1,580	3,276	34,927	5,249	40,176
Urban	36	30	66	145	123	268
TOTAL	1,732	1,610	3,342	35,072	5,372	40,444
24 Parganas—						
Rural	3,229	3,688	6,917	23,142	16,974	40,116
Urban	966	1,268	2,234	2,279	6,014	8,293
TOTAL	4,195	4,956	9,151	25,421	22,988	48,409

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK— <i>contd.</i>							
	Total Bovine				Sheep			
	Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Sheep
					Males	Females	Total	
	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)
(62)								
Howrah—								
Rural	115,131	133,799	248,930	399	231	328	559	958
Urban	1,877	8,657	10,534	325	51	286	337	662
TOTAL	117,008	142,456	259,464	724	282	614	896	1,620
Jalpaiguri—								
Rural	335,217	297,237	632,454	1,306	724	1,270	1,994	3,300
Urban	410	2,705	3,115	..	2	..	2	2
TOTAL	335,627	299,942	635,569	1,306	726	1,270	1,996	3,302
Malda—								
Rural	318,366	186,022	504,388	7,593	3,676	9,089	12,765	20,358
Urban	993	3,050	4,043	8	..	10	10	18
TOTAL	319,359	189,072	508,431	7,601	3,676	9,099	12,775	20,376
Midnapur—								
Rural	1,071,349	821,326	1,892,675	22,107	11,239	23,149	34,388	56,495
Urban	10,269	18,456	28,725	75	216	998	1,214	1,289
TOTAL	1,081,618	839,782	1,921,400	22,182	11,455	24,147	35,602	57,784
Murshidabad—								
Rural	455,992	312,885	768,877	23,640	11,385	21,668	33,053	56,693
Urban	5,793	11,897	17,690	1,368	108	1,032	1,140	2,508
TOTAL	461,785	324,782	786,567	25,008	11,493	22,700	34,193	59,201
Nadia—								
Rural	314,108	237,332	551,440	9,548	5,695	9,717	15,412	24,960
Urban	6,274	17,154	23,428	83	77	126	203	286
TOTAL	320,382	254,486	574,868	9,631	5,772	9,843	15,614	25,246
24 Parganas—								
Rural	758,292	579,625	1,337,917	22,658	11,825	19,851	31,476	54,134
Urban	23,138	64,408	87,546	243	113	318	431	674
TOTAL	781,430	644,033	1,425,463	22,901	11,738	20,169	31,907	54,808

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.					
District	Goats				Total Goats
	Upto one year	Over one year		Total	
		Males	Females		
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Howrah—					
Rural	41,668	20,573	33,305	53,878	95,546
Urban	1,594	628	1,385	2,013	3,607
TOTAL	43,262	21,201	34,690	55,891	99,153
Jalpaiguri—					
Rural	85,580	43,445	90,640	134,085	219,665
Urban	275	79	175	254	529
TOTAL	85,855	43,524	90,815	134,339	220,194
Malda—					
Rural	97,859	43,569	106,139	149,708	247,567
Urban	417	78	326	404	821
TOTAL	98,276	43,647	106,465	150,112	248,388
Midnapur—					
Rural	187,346	103,148	196,663	299,811	487,157
Urban	3,123	1,711	3,538	5,249	8,372
TOTAL	190,469	104,859	200,201	305,060	495,529
Murshidabad—					
Rural	173,627	85,439	145,341	230,780	404,407
Urban	5,134	693	3,242	3,935	9,069
TOTAL	178,761	86,132	148,583	234,715	413,476
Nadia—					
Rural	72,607	44,304	59,992	104,296	176,903
Urban	4,271	1,628	4,089	5,717	9,988
TOTAL	76,878	45,932	64,081	110,013	186,891
24 Parganas—					
Rural	202,874	111,811	182,917	294,728	497,602
Urban	18,944	6,562	18,230	24,792	43,736
TOTAL	221,818	118,373	201,147	319,520	541,338

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.						
	Horses and Ponies						
	Young Stock						
	Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Upto one year			One to three years	
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)
Howrah—							
Rural	..	..	2	..	2	8	8
Urban	..	..	25	32	57	31	74
TOTAL	..	..	27	32	59	39	82
Jalpaiguri—							
Rural	197	144	84	47	131	133	42
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	197	144	84	47	131	133	42
Malda—							
Rural	1,301	659	298	233	531	1,382	818
Urban	4	3	..	2	2	20	5
TOTAL	1,305	662	298	235	533	1,402	823
Midnapur—							
Rural	37	41	22	13	35	104	78
Urban	6	..	..	8	8	3	..
TOTAL	43	41	22	21	43	107	78
Murshidabad—							
Rural	1,017	1,570	326	348	674	782	1,130
Urban	18	3	10	14	24	40	24
TOTAL	1,035	1,573	336	362	698	822	1,154
Nadia—							
Rural	315	138	113	83	196	522	184
Urban	35	9	2	4	6	150	39
TOTAL	350	147	115	87	202	672	223
24 Parganas—							
Rural	201	289	146	171	317	704	500
Urban	6	5	27	23	50	240	195
TOTAL	207	294	173	194	367	944	695

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.										
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys			
	Young Stock—contd.			Total horses and ponies				Males	Females	Total	
	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)	
Howrah—											
Rural	.	10	8	118	10	8	18	21	11	8	19
Urban	.	56	106	62	56	106	162	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	.	66	114	180	66	114	180	21	11	8	19
Jalpaiguri—											
Rural	.	217	89	306	414	233	647	4	5	3	8
Urban	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	.	217	89	306	414	233	647	4	5	3	8
Malda—											
Rural	.	1,680	1,051	2,731	2,981	1,710	4,691	..	..	..	..
Urban	.	20	7	27	24	10	34	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	.	1,700	1,058	2,758	3,005	1,720	4,725	..	..	..	..
Midnapur—											
Rural	.	126	91	217	163	132	295	2	2	2	4
Urban	.	3	8	11	9	8	17	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	.	129	99	228	172	140	312	2	2	2	4
Murshidabad—											
Rural	.	1,108	1,478	2,586	2,125	3,048	5,173	..	4	6	10
Urban	.	50	38	88	68	41	109	3	3	1	4
TOTAL	.	1,158	1,516	2,674	2,193	3,089	5,282	3	7	7	14
Nadia—											
Rural	.	635	267	902	950	405	1,355	1	1	..	1
Urban	.	152	43	195	187	52	239	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	.	787	310	1,097	1,137	457	1,594	1	1	..	1
24-Parganas—											
Rural	.	850	671	1,521	1,051	960	2,011	1	6	6	12
Urban	.	267	218	485	273	223	496	..	46	70	116
TOTAL	.	1,117	889	2,006	1,324	1,183	2,507	1	52	76	128

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

LIVESTOCK—concl'd.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
								Howrah—
..	42	345,534	63,410	35,909	56,123	155,142	56,768	Rural
..	22	14,987	3,437	839	1,049	5,325	578	Urban
..	64	360,521	66,847	36,748	57,172	160,767	57,346	TOTAL
								Jalpaiguri—
..	12,248	868,326	18,150	73,432	216,052	471,634	59,044	Rural
..	102	3,748	387	168	406	961	318	Urban
..	12,50	872,074	182,537	73,600	216,458	472,595	59,362	TOTAL
								Malda—
..	16,681	793,685	137,162	83,397	160,681	381,240	16,161	Rural
..	10	4,926	730	479	273	1,482	110	Urban
..	16,691	798,611	137,892	83,876	160,954	382,722	16,271	TOTAL
								Midnapur—
..	14,814	2,451,442	242,713	165,030	240,491	648,234	103,031	Rural
..	467	38,870	5,665	2,729	5,658	14,052	2,862	Urban
..	15,281	2,490,312	248,378	167,759	246,149	662,286	105,893	TOTAL
								Murshidabad—
..	3,370	1,238,530	390,411	197,806	255,394	843,611	90,149	Rural
..	179	29,562	3,390	4,829	4,409	12,628	995	Urban
..	3,549	1,268,092	393,801	202,635	259,803	856,239	91,144	TOTAL
								Nadia—
..	2,226	756,926	128,095	76,972	123,676	328,743	34,286	Rural
..	72	34,013	3,998	1,731	4,612	10,341	1,130	Urban
..	2,338	790,939	132,093	78,703	128,288	339,084	35,416	TOTAL
								24-Parganas—
2	7,162	1,898,841	410,316	231,132	341,982	983,430	434,051	Rural
..	804	133,372	27,931	15,868	21,524	65,323	16,885	Urban
2	7,966	2,032,213	438,247	247,000	363,506	1,048,753	450,936	TOTAL

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRI. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS	
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings †	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Howrah—							
Rural	42,768	32,277	131,813	1,183	288,438	45,813	165
Urban	206	22	806	50	6,181	6	..
TOTAL	42,974	32,299	132,619	1,233	294,619	45,819	165
Jalpaiguri—							
Rural	49,060	33,054	141,158	47,742	660,534	117,009	92
Urban	125	12	455	..	1,416	..	..
TOTAL	49,185	33,066	141,613	47,742	66,1950	117,009	92
Malda—							
Rural	14,683	5,754	36,598	9,180	427,018	128,034	27
Urban	91	..	201	315	1,998	90	3
TOTAL	14,774	5,754	36,799	9,495	429,016	128,124	30
Midnapur—							
Rural	88,523	48,001	239,555	14,422	902,211	464,181	215
Urban	3,923	1,539	8,324	49	2,425	4,562	54
TOTAL	92,446	49,540	247,879	14,471	924,636	468,743	269
Murshidabad—							
Rural	55,865	37,484	183,498	2,753	1,029,862	187,959	127
Urban	1,275	345	2,615	110	15,353	1,152	..
TOTAL	57,140	37,829	186,113	2,863	1,045,215	189,111	127
Nadia—							
Rural	26,814	18,209	79,309	2,055	410,107	117,968	134
Urban	491	489	2,110	1,064	13,515	1,015	..
TOTAL	27,305	18,698	81,419	3,119	423,622	118,983	134
24-Parganas—							
Rural	268,033	176,411	878,495	4,125	1,866,050	303,435	91
Urban	10,951	8,209	36,045	13,237	114,605	2,975	45
Total	278,984	184,620	914,540	17,362	1,980,655	306,410	136

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal—contd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—contd.									
Carts	Sugarcane crushers			Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors		Ghanies		District
	Worked by power	Worked by bullocks	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purpose		Govt.	Private	Five seers and more	Less than five seers	
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
Howrah—									
2,499	..	306	50	..	..	..	196	33	Rural
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
2,507	..	306	50	..	..	..	196	33	TOTAL
Jalpaiguri—									
24,012	3	62	18	..	..	107	212	164	Rural
...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
24,012	3	62	18	..	..	107	212	164	TOTAL
Malda—									
38,844	..	314	52	..	..	3	798	755	Rural
58	..	11	2	..	..	..	2	10	Urban
38,902	..	325	54	..	..	3	800	765	TOTAL
Midnapur—									
77,692	2	425	401	6	..	20	734	680	Rural
524	..	19	13	2	..	1	127	..	Urban
78,216	2	444	414	8	..	21	861	680	TOTAL
Murshidabad—									
101,191	4	408	64	..	..	12	704	630	Rural
703	1	..	5	..	..	..	4	18	Urban
101,899	5	408	69	..	..	12	708	648	TOTAL
Nadia—									
45,396	..	105	31	12	..	82	258	183	Rural
608	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	8	Urban
46,004	1	105	32	12	..	82	273	191	TOTAL
24-Parganas—									
52,809	2	481	154	8	..	11	90	117	Rural
1,177	6	2	3	29	..	1	48	3	Urban
53,986	8	483	157	37	..	12	138	120	TOTAL

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

LIVESTOCK—contd.								
District	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 3 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)
Purulia—								
Rural	7,177	258,973	14,368	280,518	52,371	105,374	53,567	211,312
Urban	31	1,724	31	1,786	1,947	1,614	210	3,771
TOTAL	7,208	260,697	14,399	282,304	54,318	106,988	53,777	215,083
West Dinajpur—								
Rural	3,807	339,657	4,709	348,173	84,658	90,928	36,073	211,659
Urban	41	2,642	266	2,949	3,849	2,028	483	6,360
TOTAL	3,848	342,299	4,975	351,122	88,507	92,956	36,556	218,019
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—								
Rural	38,653	4,199,723	138,514	4,376,890	1,269,104	1,546,120	538,871	3,354,095
Urban	1,420	35,268	2,359	39,047	91,962	53,205	17,124	162,291
TOTAL 1956	40,073	4,234,991	140,873	4,415,937	1,361,066	1,599,325	555,995	3,516,386
TOTAL 1951*	43,191	3,673,352	241,341	3,957,884	1,310,436	1,492,679	336,797	3,139,912
Delhi State—								
Rural	209	29,739	314	30,262	9,861	7,430	1,308	18,599
Urban	204	5,117	169	5,490	8,330	1,433	546	10,309
TOTAL 1956	413	34,856	483	35,752	18,191	8,863	1,854	28,908
TOTAL 1951	321	34,173	446	34,940	17,721	10,189	3,238	31,148

*1951 Livestock census data of Mysore have been adjusted to present data for new set up of State after re-organisation on November, 1956.

†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.

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal and Delhi—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
District	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Purulia—								
Rural	4,271	4,565	220,148	36,551	35,673	72,224	37,905	37,937
Urban	35	2	3,808	906	951	1,857	605	1,033
TOTAL	4,306	4,567	223,956	37,457	36,624	74,081	38,510	38,970
West Dinajpur—								
Rural	5,665	2,817	220,141	45,663	41,507	87,170	62,433	78,367
Urban	59	146	6,565	1,016	1,185	2,201	1,290	1,745
TOTAL	5,724	2,963	226,706	46,679	42,692	89,371	63,723	80,112
TOTAL, WEST BENGAL—								
Rural	29,361	62,951	3,446,407	632,122	603,687	1,235,809	779,880	957,151
Urban	705	2,617	165,613	28,249	33,033	61,282	17,058	29,019
TOTAL 1956	30,066	65,568	3,612,020	660,371	636,720	1,297,091	796,938	986,170
TOTAL 1951*	40,876	113,438	3,294,226	661,561	662,646	1,324,207	1,109,440	1,420,577
Delhi—								
Rural	40	109	18,748	5,657	5,014	10,671	16,282	15,162
Urban	84	124	10,517	3,133	3,462	6,595	2,874	3,709
TOTAL 1956	124	233	29,265	8,790	8,476	19,156	19,561	18,871
TOTAL 1951	29	414	31,591	12,435	12,701	25,136	7,609	7,682

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle—contd.						
	Young stock—contd.				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total		Total
	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Purulia—							
Rural	75,842	74,456	73,610	148,066	354,974	293,758	648,732
Urban	1,638	1,511	1,984	3,495	3,297	5,792	9,089
TOTAL	77,480	75,967	75,594	151,561	358,271	299,550	657,821
West Dinajpur—							
Rural	140,800	108,096	119,874	227,970	456,269	340,015	796,284
Urban	3,035	2,306	2,930	5,236	5,255	9,495	14,750
TOTAL	143,835	110,402	122,804	233,206	461,524	349,510	811,034
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—							
Rural	1,737,031	1,412,002	1,560,838	2,972,840	5,788,892	5,007,245	10,796,137
Urban	46,077	45,307	62,052	107,359	84,354	227,665	312,019
TOTAL 1956	1,783,108	1,457,309	1,622,890	3,080,199	5,873,246	5,234,910	11,108,156
TOTAL 1951*	2,530,617	1,771,001	2,083,223	3,854,224	5,728,885	5,337,449	11,106,334
Delhi—							
Rural	31,444	21,939	20,176	42,115	52,201	38,924	91,125
Urban	6,583	6,007	7,171	13,178	11,497	17,688	29,185
TOTAL 1956	38,027	27,946	27,347	55,293	63,698	56,612	120,310
TOTAL 1951	15,291	20,044	20,383	40,427	54,984	51,974	106,958

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal and Delhi—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cows					
	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	
					In Milk	Dry
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Purulia—						
Rural	5,394	66,650	4,441	76,485	5,841	7,252
Urban	5	462	11	478	74	39
TOTAL	5,399	67,112	4,452	76,963	5,915	7,291
West Dinajpur—						
Rural	228	47,424	242	47,894	2,800	1,964
Urban	..	123	8	131	89	86
TOTAL	228	47,547	250	48,025	2,889	2,050
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—						
Rural	8,083	489,381	11,464	508,928	51,977	55,501
Urban	159	3,789	397	4,345	15,953	4,576
TOTAL 1956	8,242	493,170	11,861	513,273	67,930	60,077
TOTAL 1951*	9,512	388,579	31,647	429,738	70,320	56,405
Delhi—						
Rural	169	407	124	700	20,727	9,531
Urban	122	182	21	325	18,238	1,490
TOTAL 1956	291	589	145	1,025	38,965	11,021
TOTAL 1951	251	518	85	854	26,098	14,219

† 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

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Cows—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)
Purulia—					
Rural	4,258	17,351	2,078	859	20,288
Urban	7	120	6	2	128
TOTAL	4,265	17,471	2,084	861	20,416
West Dinajpur—					
Rural	846	5,610	1,678	135	7,423
Urban	10	185	..	..	185
TOTAL	856	5,795	1,678	135	7,608
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—					
Rural	21,567	129,045	10,858	2,934	142,837
Urban	918	21,447	100	288	21,835
TOTAL 1956	22,485	150,492	10,958	3,222	164,672
TOTAL 1951*	14,739	141,464	9,391	5,598	156,453
Delhi—					
Rural	2,242	32,500	103	56	32,659
Urban	326	20,054	295	4	20,353
TOTAL 1956	2,568	52,554	398	60	53,012
TOTAL 1951	3,423	43,740	206	331	44,277

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal and Delhi—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cows—contd.					
	Youngstock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Purulia—						
Rural	3,052	2,478	5,530	2,682	2,496	5,178
Urban	13	22	35	12	4	16
TOTAL	3,065	2,500	5,565	2,694	2,500	5,194
West Dinajpur—						
Rural	1,426	1,380	2,806	1,169	1,276	2,445
Urban	32	20	52	28	8	36
TOTAL	1,458	1,400	2,858	1,197	1,284	2,481
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—						
Rural	23,785	22,720	46,505	25,780	28,343	54,123
Urban	2,796	3,485	6,281	1,571	2,176	3,747
TOTAL 1956	26,581	26,205	52,786	27,351	30,519	57,870
TOTAL 1951*	27,947	27,473	55,420	52,625	44,181	96,806
Delhi—						
Rural	4,598	8,625	13,223	6,367	25,984	32,351
Urban	4,087	5,312	9,399	2,378	3,841	6,219
TOTAL 1956	8,685	13,937	22,622	8,745	29,825	38,570
TOTAL 1951	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,386	9,048	11,434

(a) Included under the respective columns of cattle (youngstock).

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cows—contd.					
	Youngstock—contd.			Total Cows		
	Total 3 years and under					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Purulia—						
Rural	5,734	4,974	10,708	82,219	25,262	107,481
Urban	25	26	51	503	154	657
TOTAL	5,759	5,000	10,759	82,722	25,416	108,138
West Dinajpur—						
Rural	2,595	2,656	5,251	50,489	10,079	60,568
Urban	60	28	88	191	213	404
TOTAL	2,655	2,684	5,339	50,680	10,292	60,972
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—						
Rural	49,565	51,063	100,628	558,493	193,900	752,393
Urban	4,367	5,661	10,028	8,712	27,496	36,208
TOTAL 1956	53,932	56,724	110,656	567,205	221,396	788,601
TOTAL 1951*	80,572	71,654	152,226	510,310	228,107	738,417
Delhi—						
Rural	10,965	34,609	45,574	11,665	67,268	78,933
Urban	6,465	9,153	15,618	6,790	29,506	36,296
TOTAL 1956	17,430	43,762	61,192	18,455	96,774	115,229
TOTAL 1951	2,386	9,048	11,434	3,240	53,325	56,565

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal and Delhi—contd.

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Total Bovine			Sheep			
	Males	Females	Total	Upto one year		Over one year	
				Males	Females	Total	Total sheep
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)
Purulia—							
Rural	437,193	319,020	756,213	40,560	34,352	68,808	143,720
Urban	3,800	5,946	9,746	19	104	375	498
TOTAL	440,993	324,966	765,959	40,579	34,456	69,183	144,218
West Dinajpur—							
Rural	506,758	350,094	856,852	2,025	1,324	2,674	6,023
Urban	5,446	9,708	15,154	45	39	63	108
TOTAL	512,204	359,802	872,006	2,070	1,363	2,698	6,131
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—							
Rural	6,347,385	5,201,145	11,548,530	220,258	126,522	254,373	601,153
Urban	93,066	255,161	348,227	3,626	1,745	4,995	10,366
TOTAL 1956	6,440,451	5,456,306	11,896,757	223,884	128,267	259,368	611,519
TOTAL 1951*	6,239,195	5,605,556	11,844,751	155,569	151,822	314,381	621,772
Delhi—							
Rural	63,886	106,192	170,058	863	528	3,652	5,043
Urban	18,287	47,194	65,481	501	244	552	1,297
TOTAL 1956	82,153	153,386	235,539	1,364	772	4,204	6,340
TOTAL 1951	58,224	105,299	163,523	3,992	747	2,290	7,029

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Purulia—					
Rural	81,551	78,134	149,355	227,489	309,040
Urban	497	675	1,783	2,458	2,955
TOTAL	82,048	78,809	151,138	229,947	311,995
West Dinajpur—					
Rural	102,278	73,676	142,778	216,454	318,732
Urban	2,999	1,364	2,448	3,812	6,811
TOTAL	105,277	75,040	145,226	220,266	325,543
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—					
Rural	1,597,287	884,087	1,649,924	2,534,011	4,131,298
Urban	57,151	20,903	58,808	79,711	136,862
TOTAL 1956	1,654,438	904,990	1,708,732	2,613,722	4,268,160
TOTAL 1951*	1,303,133	1,051,323	2,036,612	3,087,935	4,391,068
Delhi—					
Rural	2,910	1,892	9,358	11,250	14,160
Urban	1,902	1,363	4,611	5,974	7,876
TOTAL 1956	4,812	3,255	13,969	17,224	22,036
TOTAL 1951	7,130	4,704	17,648	22,352	29,482

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal and Delhi—contd.

LIVESTOCK								District
Horses and Ponies								
Males over 3 years	Females over 3 years	Youngstock						
		Upto one year			One to three years			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)
Purulia—								
104	102	30	19	49	17	25	42	Rural
8	2	1	8	9	2	1	3	Urban
112	104	31	27	58	19	26	45	TOTAL
West Dinajpur—								
1,030	695	322	291	613	1,155	722	1,877	Rural
..	..	103	72	175	81	44	125	Urban
1,030	695	425	363	788	1,236	766	2,002	TOTAL
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—								
5,059	4,249	1,657	1,474	3,131	6,298	4,108	10,406	Rural
377	106	240	173	413	854	405	1,259	Urban
5,436	4,355	1,897	1,647	3,544	7,152	4,513	11,665	TOTAL 1956
11,323	8,831	..	..	3,230 (b)	2,915	2,642	5,557	TOTAL 1951*
Delhi—								
259	308	40	34	74	291	318	609	Rural
2,436	818	217	64	281	1,820	676	2,496	Urban
2,695	1,126	257	98	355	2,111	994	3,105	TOTAL 1956
3,512	1,454	..	..	243 (b)	380	242	622	TOTAL 1951

(b) Details not available.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agriculture

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys		
	Youngstock—contd.			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total							
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Purulia—										
Rural	47	44	91	151	146	297	5	2	1	3
Urban	3	9	12	11	11	22	..	4	5	9
TOTAL	50	53	103	162	157	319	5	6	6	12
West Dinajpur—										
Rural	1,477	1,013	2,490	2,507	1,708	4,215	9	38	29	67
Urban	184	116	300	184	116	300	..	6	..	6
TOTAL	1,661	1,129	2,790	2,691	1,824	4,515	9	44	29	73
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—										
Rural	7,955	5,582	13,537	13,014	9,831	22,845	100	86	68	154
Urban	1,094	578	1,672	1,471	684	2,155	61	132	147	279
TOTAL 1956	9,049	6,160	15,209	14,485	10,515	25,000	161	218	215	433
TOTAL 1951*	2,915	2,642	8,787(e)	14,238	11,473	28,941(e)	161	383	472	1,002(f)
Delhi—										
Rural	331	352	683	590	660	1,250	991	3,625	2,352	5,977
Urban	2,037	740	2,777	4,473	1,558	6,031	203	872	344	1,216
TOTAL 1956	2,368	1,092	3,460	5,063	2,218	7,281	1,194	4,497	2,696	7,193
TOTAL 1951	380	242	(c)865	3,892	1,696	(c)5,831	675	4,421	2,598	(d)10,955

(c) Includes 243 for which details are not available.

(d) Includes 3,936 for which details are not available.

(e) Includes 3,230 for which details are not available.

(f) Includes 147 for which details are not available.

Machinery and Implements in West Bengal and Delhi—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.			POULTRY					District
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
			Hens	Cocks	Chickens†	Total	Ducks	
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Purulia—								
1	17,746	1,227,025	151,092	79,750	245,227	476,069	43,010	Rural
..	128	13,358	1,401	646	2,150	4,197	975	Urban
1	17,874	1,240,383	152,493	80,396	247,377	480,266	43,985	TOTAL
West Dinajpur—								
3	24,666	1,210,567	184,485	123,963	266,982	575,430	76,299	Rural
..	250	22,629	3,076	2,200	2,609	7,885	1,331	Urban
3	24,916	1,233,196	187,561	126,163	269,591	583,315	77,630	TOTAL
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—								
6	198,152	16,502,238	2,656,570	1,501,036	2,633,075	6,790,681	1,426,717	Rural
..	6,895	504,845	84,702	47,511	66,184	198,397	41,419	Urban
6	205,047	17,007,083	2,741,272	1,548,547	2,699,259	6,989,078	1,468,136	TOTAL 1956
..	316,501	17,201,196	2,579,412	1,502,375	2,704,644	6,786,431	1,480,676	TOTAL 1951*
Delhi—								
1,629	22,418	221,526	2,561	2,554	6,738	12,253	13	Rural
285	2,410	84,799	17,789	9,959	28,098	55,846	432	Urban
1,914	24,828	306,325	20,750	12,513	34,836	68,099	445	TOTAL 1956
902	6,553	224,950	8,045	3,049	13,730	24,824	242	TOTAL 1951

†The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural

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)
Purulia—							
Rural	19,497	32,367	94,874	50,640	621,583	150,763	1,001
Urban	374	400	1,749	1,055	7,001	556	49
TOTAL	19,871	32,767	96,623	51,695	628,584	151,319	1,050
West Dinajpur—							
Rural	65,118	24,886	166,303	15,238	756,971	192,402	57
Urban	1,290	717	3,338	..	11,223	320	4
TOTAL	66,408	25,603	169,641	15,238	768,194	192,722	61
TOTAL WEST BENGAL—							
Rural	984,718	636,325	3,047,760	239,151	10,077,592	2,562,425	2,801
Urban	31,146	17,204	89,769	29,592	317,758	13,299	327
TOTAL 1956	1,015,864	653,529	3,137,529	268,743	10,395,350	2,575,724	3,128
TOTAL 1951*	1,054,378	667,114	3,202,168	..	9,988,599	2,274,721	3,470
Delhi—							
Rural	10	14	37	..	12,290	18,051	656
Urban	160	125	717	2,674	59,237	20,522	908
TOTAL 1956	170	139	754	2,674	71,527	38,573	1,564
TOTAL 1951	121	32	395	..	25,219	18,704	389

†† The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Machinery & Implements in West Bengal and Delhi—concl'd.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS—concl'd.									
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)
Purulia—									
55,956	30	473	19	4	..	7	228	790	Rural
282	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
56,238	36	473	21	4	..	7	228	790	TOTAL
West Dinajpur—									
58,190	1	117	43	..	..	7	1,252	2,256	Rural
499	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	Urban
58,689	1	117	43	..	..	7	1,253	2,271	TOTAL
Total WEST BENGAL—									
773,288	46	5,695	1,343	65	..	286	7,057	7,825	Rural
6,618	17	51	36	32	..	8	216	58	Urban
779,906	63	5,746	1,379	97	156**	294	7,273	7,883	Total 1956
679,427	816	9,239	597	576	235		8,534	4,644	TOTAL 1951*
Delhi—									
8,345	7	127	50	..	2	37	8	5	Rural
10,195	57	472	84	10	14	79	42	5	Urban
18,540	64	599	134	10	16	116	50	10	TOTAL 1956
7,945	111	84	143	23	28		905	21	TOTAL 1951

** Break-up not available.

**TRIPURA, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR AND
LACCADIVE, MINICOY & AMINDIVI
ISLANDS**

**Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in
(According to Livestock**

District	LIVESTOCK							
	Cattle							
	Males over three years				Females over three years			
	Breeding Bulls *	Working Bull- ocks @	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)
Tripura—								
Rural	5,417	103,955	3,774	113,146	59,652	22,357	5,264	87,273
Urban	42	154	..	196	898	316	1	1,215
TOTAL 1956	5,459	104,109	3,774	113,342	60,550	22,673	5,265	88,488
TOTAL 1951	1,925	65,142	9,016	76,083	41,100	9,471	2,739	53,310
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—								
Rural	27	1,077	16	1,120	405	354	84	843
Urban	15	69	..	84	185	141	14	340
TOTAL 1956	42	1,146	16	1,204	590	495	98	1,183
TOTAL 1951	..	..	..	671(a)	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—								
Rural	10	..	5	15	152	133	97	382
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	10	..	5	15	152	133	97	382
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.

**Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—contd.
Census, 1956)**

District	LIVESTOCK—contd.							
	Cattle—contd.							
	Females over three years			Young Stock				
	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
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Tripura—								
Rural	315	1,981	89,569	29,513	27,578	57,091	19,573	20,916
Urban	..	..	1,215	547	314	891	60	208
TOTAL 1956	315	1,981	90,784	30,060	27,922	57,982	19,633	21,124
TOTAL 1951	..	6,161	59,471	15,514	11,943	27,457	14,523	13,174
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—								
Rural	2	4	849	211	228	439	321	310
Urban	..	..	340	141	139	280	51	121
TOTAL 1956	2	4	1,189	352	367	179	372	431
TOTAL 1951	..	..	604(a)	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—								
Rural	..	..	382	56	49	105	15	12
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	..	..	382	56	49	105	15	12
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Details not available.

† Information for 1951 is not available in respect of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in

District	LIVESTOCK						
	Cattle— <i>contd.</i>						
	Young Stock— <i>contd.</i>				Total Cattle		
	1 to 3 years	Total 3 years and under		Total	Total		Total
	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females	
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Tripura—							
Rural	40,488	49,086	48,494	97,580	162,231	138,063	300,294
Urban	269	607	552	1,159	804	1,767	2,571
TOTAL 1956	40,757	49,693	49,046	98,739	163,035	139,830	302,865
TOTAL 1951	27,697	30,037	25,117	55,154	106,120	84,588	190,708
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—							
Rural	631	532	538	1,070	1,652	1,387	3,039
Urban	172	192	260	452	276	600	876
TOTAL 1956	803	724	798	1,522	1,928	1,987	3,915
TOTAL 1951	..	502(a)	619(a)	1,121(a)	1,173	1,223	2,396
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—							
Rural	27	71	61	132	86	443	602(c)
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	27	71	61	132	86	443	602(c)
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Details not available.

(c) Includes 73 for which details are not available.

Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cows					
	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	
					In Milk Dry	
(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Tripura—						
Rural	1,412	14,474	708	16,594	7,242	4,131
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	1,412	14,474	708	16,594	7,242	4,131
TOTAL 1951	102	4,153	659	4,950	6,135	1,270
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
Rural	2	1,969	24	1,995	603	501
Urban	4	52	1	57	223	193
TOTAL 1956	6	2,021	25	2,025	826	694
TOTAL 1951	..	..	..	1,537(a)	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Details not available.

* 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 in

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Cows— <i>contd.</i>				
	Females over three years— <i>contd.</i>				
	Breeding cows i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production— <i>contd.</i>		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)
Tripura—					
Rural	1,616	12,989	298	156	13,443
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	1,616	12,989	298	156	13,443
TOTAL 1951	342	7,747	503	712	8,962
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—					
Rural	80	1,184	8	10	1,202
Urban	20	436	..	..	436
TOTAL 1956	100	1,620	8	10	1,638
TOTAL 1951	..	..	..	..	1,344(a)
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—					
Rural	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Details not available.

Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—*contd.*

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cows— <i>contd.</i>					
	Youngstock					
	Under 1 year			1 to 3 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)
Tripura—						
Rural	3,322	2,864	6,186	2,216	2,038	4,254
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	3,322	2,864	6,186	2,216	2,038	4,254
TOTAL 1951	2,940	2,773	5,713	4,253	3,724	7,977
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
Rural	247	240	487	324	359	683
Urban	124	96	220	53	105	158
TOTAL 1956	371	336	707	377	464	841
TOTAL 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in

District	LIVESTOCK					
	Cows—concl'd.					
	Young Stock—cont'd. Total 3 years and under			Total Cows		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Tripura—						
Rural.	5,538	4,902	10,440	22,132	18,345	40,477
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	5,538	4,902	10,440	22,132	18,345	40,477
TOTAL 1951	7,193	6,497	13,690	12,143	15,459	27,602
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—						
Rural	571	599	1,170	2,566	1,801	4,367
Urban	177	201	378	234	637	871
TOTAL 1956	748	800	1,548	2,800	2,438	5,238
TOTAL 1951	488(a)	636(a)	1,124(a)	2,025	1,980	4,005
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—						
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956.	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Details not available.

Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—contd.

LIVESTOCK								
Total Bovine			Sheep					District
Males	Females	Total	Upto one year	Over one year			Total sheep	
				Males	Females	Total		
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Tripura—								
184,363	156,408	340,771	4,750	783	1,221	2,004	6,754	Rural
804	1,767	2,571	..	3	17	20	20	Urban
185,167	158,175	343,342	4,750	786	1,238	2,024	6,774	TOTAL 1956
118,263	100,047	218,310	357	146	680	826	1,183	TOTAL 1951
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—								
4,218	3,18	7,406	..	..	..	..	..	Rural
510	1,237	1,747	1	10	23	33	34	Urban
4,728	4,425	9,153	1	10	23	33	34	TOTAL 1956
3,198	3,203	6,401	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—								
86	443	602(c)	132	21	500	521	653	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
86	443	602(c)	132	21	500	521	653	TOTAL 1956
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951†

(c) Includes 73 for which details are not available.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in

District	LIVESTOCK				
	Goats				
	Upto one year	Over one year			Total Goats
		Males	Females	Total	
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Tripura—					
Rural	37,829	16,424	46,327	62,751	100,580
Urban	311	51	390	441	752
TOTAL 1956	38,140	16,475	46,717	63,192	101,332
TOTAL 1951	11,642	5,571	17,280	22,851	34,493
Andaman and Nicobar Islands—					
Rural	1,639	527	1,930	2,457	4,096
Urban	91	76	212	288	379
TOTAL 1956	1,730	603	2,142	2,745	4,475
TOTAL 1951	1,576	..	..	1,594	3,170
Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands—					
Rural	188	201	476	677	1,095(d)
Urban	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	188	201	476	677	1,095 (d)
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..

(d) Includes 230 for which details are not available.

Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands—contd.

LIVESTOCK									
Horses and Ponies									
Youngstock									
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)	
									Tripura—
398	221	25	32	57	41	29	70	Rural	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban	
398	221	25	32	57	41	29	70	TOTAL 1956	
283	105	..	..	29(a)	37	21	58	TOTAL 1951	
									Andaman and Nicobar Is- lands—
4	6	3	3	6	1	..	1	Rural	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban	
4	6	3	3	6	1	..	1	TOTAL 1956	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951	
									Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Is- lands—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rural	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1956	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951†	

(a) Details not available.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in

District	LIVESTOCK									
	Horses and Ponies—contd.						Mules	Donkeys		
	Youngstock—contd.			Total horses and ponies						
	Total 3 years & under									
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Tripura—										
Rural	66	61	127	464	282	746	3	2	9	11
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	66	61	127	464	282	746	3	2	9	11
TOTAL 1951	37	21	87(b)	320	126	475(b)	..	..	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands—										
Rural	3	3	6	7	9	16	..	..	..	..
Urban	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	4	3	7	8	9	17	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1951	..	..	..	..	..	2(a)	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands—										
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Details not available.

(b) Includes 29 for which details are not available.

Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands—contd.

LIVESTOCK—contd.			POULTRY					District*
Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Fowls				Ducks	
						Ducks		
			Hens.	Cocks	Chickens‡	Total		
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
Tripura—								
5	40,065	488,935	96,085	52,689	202,158	350,932	7,497	Rural
..	30	3,373	151	38	220	409	78	Urban
5	40,095	492,308	96,236	52,727	202,378	351,341	7,575	TOTAL 1956
..	73,513	327,974	115,311	25,117	497,302	637,730	51,313	TOTAL 1951
Andaman and Nicobar Islands—								
..	14,449	25,967	16,592	6,342	30,526	53,460	903	Rural
..	..	2,161	2,288	352	2,702	5,342	352	Urban
..	14,449	28,128	18,880	6,694	33,228	58,802	1,255	TOTAL 1956
..	..	9,573	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands—								
..	..	2,350	2,554	805	3,058	10,217(e)	..	Rural
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urban
..	..	2,350	2,554	805	3,058	10,217(e)	..	TOTAL 1956
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTAL 1951†

(e) Includes 3,800 for which details are not available.

‡The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens is the ability to breed.

Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery and Implements in

District	POULTRY— <i>contd.</i>					AGRI. MACHINERY & IM- PLEMENTS	
	Ducks— <i>contd.</i>			Others	Total Poultry	Ploughs	
	Drakes	Ducklings †	Total			Wooden	Iron
(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Tripura—							
Rural	24,600	8,151	40,248	18,807	409,987	63,069	627 ¹
Urban	798	65	941	42	1,392	26	..
TOTAL 1956	25,398	8,216	41,189	18,849	411,379	63,095	627
TOTAL 1951	8,619	64,917	124,849	..	762,579	43,543	..
Andamad and Nicobar Is- lands—							
Rural	640	540	2,083	120	55,663	2,307	15
Urban	164	57	573	33	5,948	168	2
TOTAL 1956	804	597	2,656	153	61,611	2,475	17
TOTAL 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laccadive, Mi- nicoy & Amin- divi Islands—							
Rural	..	..	..	..	10,217	..	..
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 1956	..	..	..	..	10,217	..	..
TOTAL 1951†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

†The criterion to distinguish between adult ducks and ducklings is the ability to breed.

